

# 2026

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### INDUSTRIAL LAND

A summary of the methods used by the City of Edmonton in determining the value of industrial land properties in Edmonton for assessment purposes.

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Edmonton



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## Scope

This guide explains how industrial land properties are valued for assessment purposes. The guide is intended as a tool and complements the assessor's judgment in the valuation process. **Valuation Date** refers to the legislated date of July 1, 2025.

## Introduction

Property assessments in the City of Edmonton are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, (hereinafter "MGA") and the *Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation, 2018*, Alta Reg 203/17, (hereinafter "MRAT"). The MRAT regulation establishes the valuation standard to be used, defines the procedures to be applied, and proposes objectives for the quality to be achieved in the preparation of assessments. The legislation requires the municipality to prepare assessments that represent market value by application of the mass appraisal process. All assessments are expected to meet quality standards prescribed by the province in the MRAT regulation.

Property assessments represent:

- an estimate of the value;
- of the fee simple estate in the property;
- as the property existed on December 31, 2025;
- reflecting typical market conditions;
- as if the property had been sold on July 1, 2025;
- on the open market;
- from a willing seller to a willing buyer.

The assessment is a prediction of the value that would result when those specific, defined conditions are met.

The legislation requires the City of Edmonton to assess the fee simple estate.

"Fee simple interest [is] absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate... leased fee interest [is] the ownership interest held by the lessor, which includes the right to the contract rent specified in the lease plus the reversionary right when the lease expires... leasehold interest [is] the interest held by the lessee (the tenant or renter) through a lease conveying the rights of use and occupancy for a stated term under certain conditions."

*Appraisal Institute of Canada, The Appraisal of Real Estate Third Canadian Edition, Vancouver, Canada, 2010, page 6.4*

Both *market value* and *property*, along with additional terms are defined in the *MGA* and *MRAT*:

s.284(1)(r) “**property**” means

- (i) a parcel of land
- (ii) an improvement, or
- (iii) a parcel of land and the improvements to it

**MGA** s.284(1)(r)

s.1(k) “**regulated property**” means

- (i) land in respect of which the valuation standard is agricultural use value,
- (ii) designated industrial property, or
- (iii) machinery and equipment

**MRAT** s.1(k)

s.9(1) the **valuation standard** for the land and improvements is market value unless subsection (2)... applies

**MRAT** s.9(1)

s.1(1)(n) “**market value**” means the amount that a property, as defined in section 284(1)(r), might be expected to realize if it is sold on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer

**MGA** s.1(1)(n)

s.5 An assessment of property based on **market value**

- (a) must be prepared using mass appraisal,
- (b) must be an estimate of the value of the fee simple estate in the property, and
- (c) must reflect typical market conditions for properties similar to that property

**MRAT** s.5

s.289(2) Each assessment must reflect

- (a) the characteristics and physical condition of the property on **December 31** of the year prior to the year in which a tax is imposed

**MGA** s.289(2)(a)

s.6 Any assessment prepared in accordance with the Act must be an estimate of the value of a property on **July 1** of the assessment year

**MRAT** s.6

s.1(g) “**mass appraisal**” means the process of preparing assessments for a group of properties using standard methods and common data and allowing for statistical testing

**MRAT** s.1(g)

## Mass Appraisal

Mass appraisal is the legislated methodology used by the City of Edmonton for valuing individual properties, and involves the following process:

- properties are stratified into groups of comparable properties
- common property characteristics are identified for the properties in each group
- a uniform valuation model is created for each property group

31(c) **“valuation model”** means the representation of the relationship between property characteristics and their value in the real estate marketplace using a mass appraisal process

**MRAT s.31(c)**

The following two quotations indicate how the International Association of Assessing Officers distinguishes between mass appraisal and single-property appraisal:

“... single-property appraisal is the valuation of a particular property as of a given date: mass appraisal is the valuation of many properties as of a given date, using standard procedures and statistical testing.”

“Also, mass appraisal requires standardized procedures across many properties. Thus, valuation models developed for mass appraisal purposes must represent supply and demand patterns for groups of properties rather than a single property.”

***Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, pg. 88-89***

For both mass appraisal and single-property appraisal, the process consists of the following stages:

	Mass Appraisal	Single Appraisal
<b>Definition and Purpose</b>	Mass appraisal is used to determine the assessment base for property taxation in accordance with legislative requirements	The client specifies the nature of the value to be estimated, this includes: rights to be valued, effective date of valuation, and any limiting conditions.
<b>Data Collection</b>	Mass appraisal requires a database of property characteristics and market information.	The extent of data collection is specific to each assignment and depends on the nature of the client's requirements.
<b>Market Analysis</b>	Mass appraisal is predicated on highest and best use.	Market analysis includes the analysis of highest and best use
<b>Valuation Model</b>	Valuation procedures are predicated on groups of comparable properties.	Subject property is the focus of the valuation. The analysis of comparable properties is generally six or less
<b>Validation</b>	The testing of acceptable analysis and objective criteria	The reliability of the value estimate is more subjective. Acceptability can be judged by the depth of research and analysis of comparable sales

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## Assessment Classification

Section 297 of the MGA requires that a property must be assigned one or more of the following assessment classes:

- (a) class 1 - residential;
- (b) class 2 - non-residential;
- (c) class 3 - farm land;
- (d) class 4 - machinery and equipment.

The different assessment classes are defined in section 297(4) of the MGA. The *City of Edmonton Charter, 2018 Regulation*, Alta Reg 39/2018 (Charter), except for the purposes of section 359 and Division 5 of Part 9 of the MGA, modifies the section 297(4) definitions for the different assessment classes.

Pursuant to section 297(2) of the MGA and Bylaw 19519, the residential class has been divided into subclasses. Bylaw 19519 defines the Residential, Mature Area Derelict Residential, and Other Residential subclasses.

Assigning assessment classes requires a consideration of the class and subclass definitions and related sections in section 297 of the MGA, the Charter, Bylaw 19519, and the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw No. 20001, including Overlays.

## Valuation Model

A valuation model creates an equation of variables, factors and coefficients that explains the relationship between estimated market value and property characteristics. An assessed value is then calculated by applying the appropriate valuation model to individual properties within a property type.

- s31 (a) **“coefficient”** means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process
- (b) **“factor”** means a property characteristic that contributes to a value of a property;
- (d) **“variable”** means a quantitative or qualitative representation of a property characteristic used in a valuation model

*MRAT, s.31 (a), (b) and (d)*

- s.33 Information prescribed ... does not include coefficients

*MRAT, s.33(3)*

### Valuation Model

- variables are identified from property characteristics
- statistical analysis determines how variables affect market value
- factors and coefficients are determined
- the resulting valuation models are applied to property characteristics

Depending on the property type multiple regression analysis or other mass appraisal techniques are used to determine variables, factors and coefficients.

**“Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA):** a statistical technique used to analyze data to predict market value (dependent variable) from known values of property characteristics (independent variables)”

*Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, p.653*



## Property Groups

### Industrial Land

For the 2026 tax year, vacant properties were included in the industrial land group based on their effective zoning. Properties with an effective zoning included in the City of Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 20001 Industrial Zones and the Future Urban Development Zone (FD), are included in the 2026 industrial land inventory. See the definition of zoning provided later in this guide for a complete list of industrial land zonings. Some parcels may have minor improvements such as paving or fencing.

## Approaches to Value

The approaches to determine market value are the direct comparison, income, and cost approaches.

<b>Direct Comparison Approach</b>	Typical market value (or some other characteristic) is determined by referencing comparable sales and other market data. It is often used when sufficient sales or market data is available. It may also be referred to as the Sales Comparison Approach.
<b>Income Approach</b>	This approach considers the typical actions of renters, buyers and sellers when purchasing income-producing properties. This approach estimates the typical market value of a property by determining the present value of the projected income stream. Often used to value rental or leased property.
<b>Cost Approach</b>	Typical market value is calculated by adding the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements to the estimated value of land. It is often used for properties under construction or when there is limited market data available.

## Direct Comparison Approach

For this property group, the assessment is determined using the direct comparison approach. It is the most appropriate method of valuation for industrial land in the City of Edmonton. It mirrors the actions of buyers and sellers in the marketplace. Sufficient sales data exists in order to derive reliable market estimates.

Support for the direct comparison approach comes from several reputable sources, for example:

*This approach is usually the preferred approach for estimating values for residential and other property types with adequate sales.*

*(IAAO, 2013, sec. 4.3)*

*The Direct Comparison approach provides the most credible indication of value for owner-occupied commercial and industrial properties, i.e., properties that are not purchased primarily for their income-producing characteristics. These types of properties are amenable to direct comparison because similar properties are commonly bought and sold in the same market.*

***Appraisal Institute of Canada [AIC], 2010, p. 13.4***

### Sales

The City of Edmonton validates all land title transactions (sales). The validation process can include site inspections, interviews with parties involved, a review of land title documents, corporate searches, third party information, and sale validation questionnaires.

The City of Edmonton reviews sales occurring from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025 for the 2026 valuation of Industrial Land properties. Time adjustments are applied to sale prices to account for any market fluctuations occurring between the sale date and the July 1, 2025 legislated valuation date. The City of Edmonton uses the date the legal title transfer was registered at the Land Titles Office as the sale date of a property.

**Sale price reflects the condition of a property on the sale date and may not be equal to the assessment.**

## Zoning

The rules and regulations for land development within Edmonton are contained in the Zoning Bylaw, No. 20001.

**Zone** means a specific group of listed Uses and Development Regulations that regulate the Use and development of land within specific geographic areas of the city.

***Zoning Bylaw 20001, 2025, s. 8.20***

An industrial zone summary is in the appendix.

## Effective Zoning

Not all property conforms to the zoning use set out in the Zoning Bylaw. In these cases an effective zoning is applied to reflect the current legal use and/or development potential of the property. The effective zoning is an internal coding and may differ from the actual zoning. The two most common scenarios where effective zoning may be applied are:

- **Actual zoning is Direct Control (DC) or other specialized zoning.** In these cases the most comparable industrial zoning will be applied as the effective zoning. For example, if a DC1 zoning provision allows for development most similar to those with an IM zoning, that property will have an effective zoning of IM even though the actual zoning is DC1.
- **Legal non-conforming use:** A legal non-conforming use is one that was lawfully in existence before a new zoning bylaw came into effect. Since the lawful use existed before the zoning was changed its legal non-conforming use may continue and an effective zone reflecting current use is applied.

643(1) If a development permit has been issued on or before the day on which a land use bylaw or a land use amendment bylaw comes into force in a municipality and the bylaw would make the development in respect of which the permit was issued a nonconforming use or nonconforming building, the development permit continues in effect in spite of the coming into force of the bylaw.

***MGA, s.643(1)***

In cases where a legal non-conforming use is discontinued for six (6) or more months, any future use must conform to the Zoning Bylaw.

643(2) A non-conforming use of land or a building may be continued but if that use is discontinued for a period of 6 consecutive months or more, any future use of the land or building must conform with the land use bylaw then in effect.

***MGA, s.643(2)***

## Variables

Below are the variables that affect the value of industrial land for 2026:

Effective Zoning	Lot size
Market area	Servicing
Traffic influence	

**Effective zoning:** The effective zoning applied will generally be the same as the actual zoning of a property. The effective zoning applied may be different than the actual zoning of a property where there is a legal non-conforming use of the property, where a property is zoned Direct Control, or in other limited circumstances. Refer to the Appendix for further zoning information.

**Lot size:** Lot size is the area of a specific parcel. It is determined through a Geographic Information System (GIS). Survey plans are validated with geometric-based mathematical calculations to each lot corner, registering these locations back to the survey control network established by the province. More information on the survey control network can be found on the Government of Alberta's website (<https://www.alberta.ca/geodetic-control-unit.aspx>).

**Market area:** Market areas are geographic areas defined using location boundaries. There are 12 market areas. See enclosed maps titled 2026 Industrial Land Market Areas.

**Servicing:** The following services are relevant to valuing industrial land:

- Sanitary sewer service
- Storm sewer service
- Water supply service

All properties are valued as fully serviced, partially serviced or unserviced. A property is considered serviced if it is, or can be, serviced by infrastructure located adjacent to the parcel. If a property has all three levels of servicing, it is valued as fully serviced. If a property lacks one or two levels of servicing, it is valued as partially serviced. If a property lacks all three levels of servicing, it is valued as unserviced.

The servicing classifications are presented in the table below.

Levels of Services	Servicing Classification
All three services present	Fully Serviced
Lacks one or two services	Partially Serviced
Lacks all three services	Unserviced

**The individual services are defined as follows:**

**Sanitary sewer service adjacent:** Sanitary sewers refer to the public infrastructure (either separate or combined with storm sewers) provided for a property to collect sanitary waste water.

- **Yes** - Sanitary sewers are adjacent to the property.
- **No** - Sanitary sewers are not adjacent to the property.

**Storm sewer service adjacent:** Storm sewers refer to the public infrastructure (either separate or combined with sanitary sewers) provided for a property to collect storm water.

- **Yes** - Storm sewers are adjacent to the property.
- **No** - Storm sewers are not adjacent to the property.

**Water supply service adjacent:** Water supply service refers to the public water supply infrastructure available to a property.

- **Yes** - Water supply services are adjacent to the property.
- **No** - Water supply services are not adjacent to the property.

**Traffic influence:** This attribute is applied to properties that have access to a traffic influence. Access is having direct entry to the property from public roads including service roads.

The level of traffic influence is based on the 2023 Average Annual Weekday Traffic Volume Data located at <https://www.edmonton.ca/transportation/transportation-data>.

Definitions for each individual traffic attribute are as follows:

- **None**  
Roads with the recorded traffic flow of less than 1,500 vehicles per day
- **Minor**  
Roads with the recorded traffic flow of 1,500-5,000 vehicles per day
- **Moderate**  
Roads with the recorded traffic flow of 5,001-15,000 vehicles per day
- **Major**  
Roads with the recorded traffic flow of 15,001-50,000 vehicles per day
- **Extreme**  
Roads with the recorded traffic flow of more than 50,000 vehicles per day
- **Anthony Henday Drive**  
Property is adjacent to the Anthony Henday Drive ring road

For 2026, the following traffic attributes were grouped together under “Major” traffic attribute:

- Major, Extreme, and Anthony Henday Drive

For the 2026 assessment year only properties with a Major traffic influence were found to affect value.

## Adjustments

Adjustments may be applied to properties with atypical influences, on a site specific basis, to recognize their effect on value. Adjustments, listed in alphabetical order, include but are not limited to:

Adverse topography	Contamination	Easement
Irregular shape adjustment	Lack of access	Land market adjustment (LMA)
Neighbourhood	Remnant lot	Restrictive covenant

**Adverse topography:** Adverse topography indicates a property has certain topographical constraints that are not typical for the area and negatively affects the overall suitability of the land for development. These constraints may include, but are not limited to, significant slopes or wetland subsoil conditions resulting from sloughs, ponds and natural drainage onto the property. Portions of property that are designated to be stormwater management facilities or natural areas in the applicable area structure plan will be assessed at the parkland rate.

- **Minor**- 5% negative adjustment
- **Moderate**- 10% negative adjustment
- **Major**- 15% negative adjustment
- **Extreme**- 20% negative adjustment

**Contamination:** Contamination refers to property that has been affected by environmental contamination which includes adverse conditions resulting from the release of hazardous substances into surface water, groundwater, or soil. The cost to cure amount would need to be provided to determine the appropriate adjustment amount.

**Easement:** An easement is a legal encumbrance registered against the title of land allowing the right to use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it. Easements may include easements for access, locating utilities, or otherwise limiting or precluding the use of the area subject to the easement. An adjustment for an easement will only be applied where the easement may impair (or "can be demonstrated to impair") the development potential of the land.

- **Minor**- 5% negative adjustment
- **Moderate**- 10% negative adjustment
- **Major**- 15% negative adjustment
- **Extreme**- 20% negative adjustment

**Irregular shape adjustment:** A -5% adjustment is only applied if the shape of a property hinders the developability of the property to a site coverage of 33%. A “Yes” on the detail report indicates that this adjustment has been applied.

**Lack of access :** A -10% adjustment is only applied if a property does not have reasonable future accessibility to a city roadway or an abutting lane. A “Yes” on the detail report indicates that this adjustment has been applied.

**Land market adjustment (LMA):** An LMA is applied after all other adjustments to account for characteristics not common to many properties but can be demonstrated to impact market value. This adjustment is used in rare circumstances where the influence on the property cannot be accounted for or described by the usual attributes such as topography or shape, etc. The reason for the LMA will be provided in response to requests for information made pursuant to Section 299 or 300 of the MGA.

A Land Market Adjustment is a negative adjustment, and changes in increments of 5%. An LMA may be indicated as follows:

- **Land market adjustment applied (Yes)**

**Neighbourhood:** Each property is located in a neighbourhood according to boundaries set by the City of Edmonton. Maps identifying these neighbourhood boundaries are accessible on the City website, <http://maps.edmonton.ca/map.aspx> (click on “Areas” in the Legend and select “Neighbourhood” in the “I’m looking for” drop-down menu).

**Remnant lot:** A remnant lot is a vacant lot that is severely restricted due to a small lot size or atypical configuration. A -75% adjustment is applied to properties classified as remnant lots. A “Yes” on the detail report indicates that this adjustment has been applied.

**Restrictive covenant:** An agreement that restricts the use or occupancy of all or part of a property and that may be registered on the title to a property and runs with the land. An adjustment for a Restrictive Covenant will only be applied where the covenant may impair the development potential of the land.

- **Minor-** 5% negative adjustment
- **Moderate-** 10% negative adjustment
- **Major-** 15% negative adjustment
- **Extreme-** 20% negative adjustment



## Site Improvements

Some parcels may have improvements such as paving or fencing. Typical market value is calculated by adding the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements to the estimated value of land. For more information please refer to the City of Edmonton's Non-Residential Properties Cost Methodology found on the City website, [www.edmonton.ca](http://www.edmonton.ca), under "Home & Neighbourhood > Assessment of Properties > Reference Materials > 2026 Cost.

**Fencing:** An industrial land property may be improved with fencing. Fencing on industrial land properties is valued using the Marshall & Swift Valuation Service.

**Pavement:** An industrial land property may be improved with hard surfacing, such as asphalt. Pavement on industrial land properties is valued using the Marshall & Swift Valuation Service.

## Definitions

**Property Use (Land Use Code)** defines the use of a property. Property Use also includes a percentage representing the assessed value of the area for each use relative to the total assessed value of the property. Industrial land may have the following Property Uses:

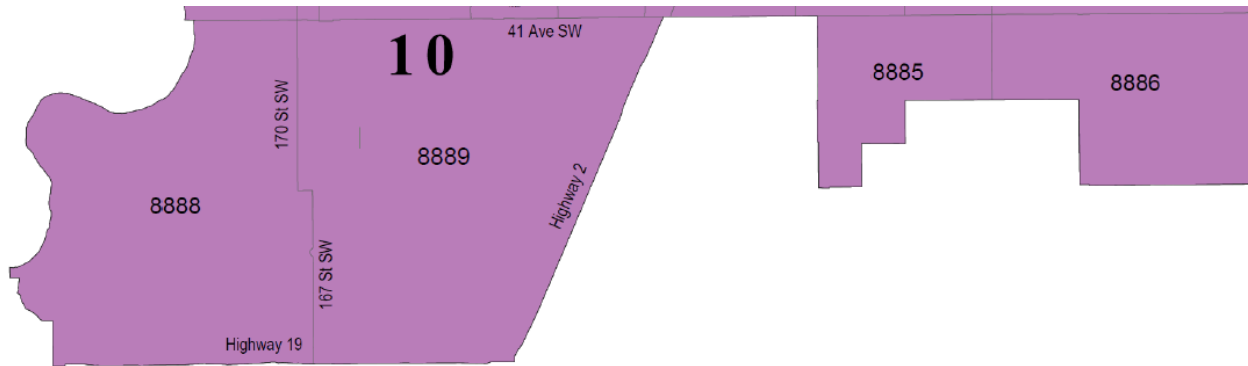
Description
Undeveloped non-residential land
Fenced storage
Paved/fenced parking lot for non-residential use
Unpaved/unfenced parking lot for non-residential use
Farm land
Rural land adjacent to water and sewer (farmland class)
Transitional land: non-residential to residential

**Type** specifies whether the variable applies to the account, unit, site, or building.

- Account - An adjustment that is applied to a property account. A property account includes all of the improvements and site.
- Unit - An adjustment that is applied to a condo unit.
- Site - An adjustment that is applied to the site.
- Building - An adjustment that is applied to the building.

## Order In Council 359/2018

This order approved the annexation of land from Leduc County and the Town of Beaumont to the City of Edmonton. The annexed area includes neighbourhoods 8885 - Edmonton South Central East, 8886 - Edmonton South East, 8889 - Edmonton South Central, and 8888 - Edmonton South West. Only Neighbourhood 8889 - Edmonton South Central (Discovery Lands) has property in the Industrial Land inventory. (See market area map on page 22)



In assessing property in the annexation area, O.C. 359/2018 states the following:

**4(1)** In 2019 and in each subsequent year up to and including 2068, the annexed land and assessable improvements to it, excluding linear property, must be assessed by The City of Edmonton on the same basis as if they were in Leduc County and taxed using

- (a) the municipal property tax rate established by Leduc County, or
- (b) the municipal property tax rate established by The City of Edmonton, whichever is lower, for property of the same assessment class.

**(2)** In 2020 and subsequent years, the assessor for The City of Edmonton must assess and tax the annexed land and the assessable improvements to it.

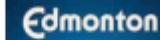
**5(3)** Despite subsections (1) and (2), in 2019 and in each subsequent year up to and including 2043, Discovery Lands, other than linear property, must be assessed by The City of Edmonton on the same basis as if the land had remained in Leduc County and must be taxed by The City of Edmonton using the municipal property tax rate established by Leduc County for property of the same assessment class.

To comply with O.C. 359/2018, a Neighbourhood adjustment (see definition on page 17) must be applied to Neighbourhood 8889 to account for its unique nature. The determination of market value in this area must take into consideration the following:

- timely of similar properties that occurred within Leduc County, including Nisku;
- timely of similar properties that occurred within the Edmonton South Central neighbourhood;
- timely listings of properties within the Edmonton South Central neighbourhood.

## Sample Assessment Detail Report

### 2025 Property Assessment Detail Report Assessment and Taxation



Account 9999999

Report Date	January 16, 2025
2025 Assessed Value	<b>\$1,053,500</b>
Date of Issue	January 16, 2025
Property Address	12345 123 AVENUE NW
Legal Description	Plan: 1234567 Block: 1 Lot: 1C
Zoning	IM - Medium Industrial District
Effective Zoning	IM - Medium Industrial District
Neighbourhood	McNamara Industrial
Lot Size	63125.426
Assessment Class	NON-RESIDENTIAL
Property Use	100 % Undeveloped non-residential land
Taxable Status	January 1 - December 31, 2025; FULLY TAXABLE
Unit of Measurement	IMPERIAL (feet, square fee)

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### Factors Used to Calculate Your 2024 Assessed Value

		MARKET VALUE APPROACH	DIRECT COMPARISON
LAND			
Variable	Factor	Type	
Lot size	63,125	Site	
Market area	11	Site	
Effective zoning	IM	Site	
Traffic influence	NONE	Site	
Sanitary sewer service adjacent	YES	Site	
Storm sewer service adjacent	YES	Site	
Water supply service adjacent	YES	Site	
		Land Value	<b>1,053,709</b>

## Methods to Adjust Comparables

There are two types of techniques for reconciliation: **quantitative** and **qualitative**.

### Quantitative Adjustments

Each characteristic of a property can be measured or quantified by a mathematical expression and adjusted for.

*Several techniques are available to quantify adjustments to the sale prices of comparable properties: data analysis techniques such as paired data analysis, grouped data analysis, and secondary data analysis, statistical analysis, including graphic analysis...*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.2)

*In the direct comparison approach, the best comparables are those sales that require the least **absolute** adjustment.*

(AIC, 1995, p. 245).

Quantitative adjustments involve adjusting a known value (sale price for example) by adding or subtracting an amount that a given characteristic adds to or subtracts from that value. A quantitative adjustment should be made for each characteristic that differs between the subject property and the comparable property.

Due to the legislative requirement to use mass appraisal, the City has used statistical analysis to determine annual assessments.

*"coefficient" means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process.*

**MRAT s.31(a)**

The City is not required to disclose the coefficients. In the absence of quantitative adjustments, an alternative technique is qualitative analysis.

### Qualitative Analysis

Each comparable property is compared with the subject property on an overall basis. In a qualitative analysis, comparable properties are identified as inferior, similar, or superior overall to the subject property in order to bracket the probable value range of the subject property.

*When a sale property is considered to offer important market evidence but finding the means to make quantitative adjustments is lacking, the appraiser may turn to other major direct comparison techniques, qualitative analysis.*

(AIC, 2005, p. 19.10)

*Qualitative analysis recognizes ... the difficulty in expressing adjustments with mathematical precision.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.6 )

*...reliable results can usually be obtained by bracketing the subject between comparables that are superior and inferior to it.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.7)

*If one or two comparable properties require fewer total adjustments than the other comparable transactions, an appraiser may attribute greater accuracy and give more weight to the value indications obtained from these transactions, particularly if the magnitude of the adjustments is approximately the same.*

(AIC, 2010, p. 13.16)

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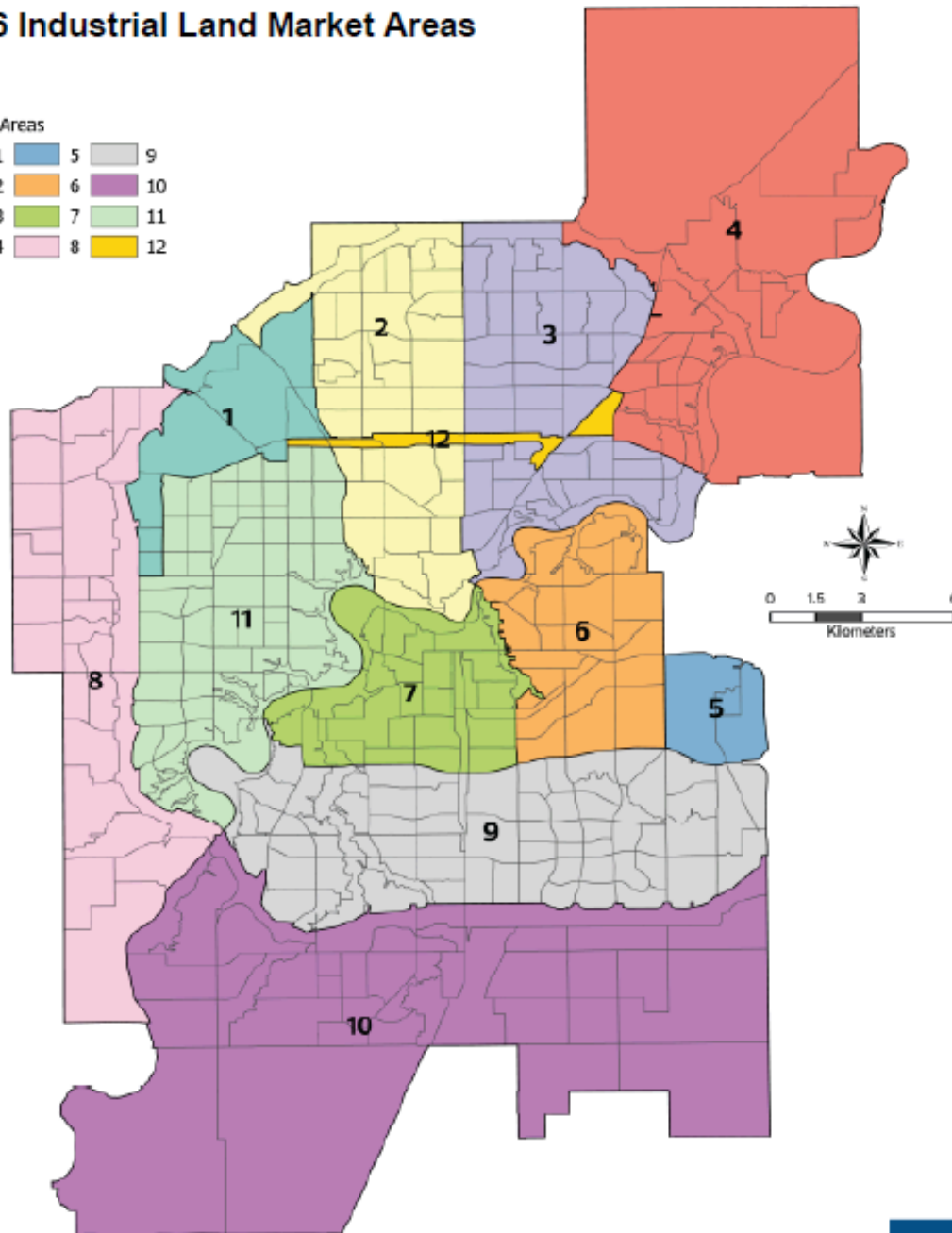
## Appendix

### Map

#### 2026 Industrial Land Market Areas

Market Areas

1	5	9
2	6	10
3	7	11
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Map compiled by: Enterprise Geospatial Information, Service Development and Performance. For reproduction of this map, in whole or in part, is permitted without express written consent of the City of Edmonton, Office of the Mayor and Councilors. Revised Date: 12/16/2023



## Time Adjustment Factors

### 2026 TIME ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR INDUSTRIAL LAND MODEL

YEAR	MONTH	ADJUSTMENT	YEAR	MONTH	ADJUSTMENT
2020	Jul	1.0440	2023	Jan	1.0440
2020	Aug	1.0440	2023	Feb	1.0440
2020	Sep	1.0440	2023	Mar	1.0440
2020	Oct	1.0440	2023	Apr	1.0440
2020	Nov	1.0440	2023	May	1.0440
2020	Dec	1.0440	2023	Jun	1.0440
2021	Jan	1.0440	2023	Jul	1.0440
2021	Feb	1.0440	2023	Aug	1.0421
2021	Mar	1.0440	2023	Sep	1.0402
2021	Apr	1.0440	2023	Oct	1.0365
2021	May	1.0440	2023	Nov	1.0328
2021	Jun	1.0440	2023	Dec	1.0291
2021	Jul	1.0440	2024	Jan	1.0254
2021	Aug	1.0440	2024	Feb	1.0218
2021	Sep	1.0440	2024	Mar	1.0181
2021	Oct	1.0440	2024	Apr	1.0144
2021	Nov	1.0440	2024	May	1.0108
2021	Dec	1.0440	2024	Jun	1.0072
2022	Jan	1.0440	2024	Jul	1.0036
2022	Feb	1.0440	2024	Aug	1.0000
2022	Mar	1.0440	2024	Sep	1.0000
2022	Apr	1.0440	2024	Oct	1.0000
2022	May	1.0440	2024	Nov	1.0000
2022	Jun	1.0440	2024	Dec	1.0000
2022	Jul	1.0440	2025	Jan	1.0000
2022	Aug	1.0440	2025	Feb	1.0000
2022	Sep	1.0440	2025	Mar	1.0000
2022	Oct	1.0440	2025	Apr	1.0000
2022	Nov	1.0440	2025	May	1.0000
2022	Dec	1.0440	2025	Jun	1.0000



## Measure Conversion Chart

Imperial to Metric – Length	Imperial to Metric – Area
1 inch (in) = <b>2.54</b> centimetres (cm)	1 square foot (sqft) = <b>0.09290</b> square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )
1 foot (ft) = <b>0.3048</b> metres (m)	1 acre (ac) = <b>4,046.86</b> square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )
Imperial Conversions	1 acre (ac) = <b>0.40469</b> hectares (ha)
1 acre (ac) = <b>43,560</b> square feet (sqft)	Metric Conversions
1 square mile = <b>640</b> acres (ac)	1 square kilometer (sq km) = <b>100</b> hectares (ha)
1 section = <b>640</b> acres (ac)	1 hectare (ha) = <b>10,000</b> square metres (m <sup>2</sup> )

## Zone Summary

Industrial Land Zonings	
<b>BE</b>	<b>2.120 - Business Employment Zone</b> is to allow for light industrial and a variety of small commercial businesses with a higher standard of design that carry out their operations in a manner where no nuisance is created or apparent outside an enclosed building. This Zone is intended to be compatible with any Abutting non-industrial Zone, while also serving as a transition Zone to buffer medium and heavy industrial Zones. This Zone is generally located on the periphery of industrial areas, Abutting Arterial and Collector Roads, or along mass transit routes.
<b>IM</b>	<b>2.130 - Medium Industrial Zone</b> is to allow for light to medium industrial developments that may carry out a portion of their operation outdoors or require outdoor storage areas, with limited supporting commercial businesses. Any nuisance conditions associated with such developments are minimal. This Zone is intended to be used as a transition Zone to buffer between light industrial and heavy industrial Zones and is generally located on the interior of industrial areas Abutting Collector and Local Roads and separated from non-industrial Zones.
<b>IH</b>	<b>2.140 - Heavy Industrial Zone</b> is to allow for heavy industrial developments that may have the potential to create Nuisance conditions that extend beyond the boundaries of the Site, and to allow for industrial operations that have large land requirements. This Zone is generally located in the interior of industrial areas or

	other locations where it does not present a major risk to the health and safety of the general public, the enjoyment of abutting developments, or the integrity of the natural environment.
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### Direct Control Provisions

<b>DC1</b>	<b>Direct Development Control</b> is to provide for detailed, sensitive control of the use, development, siting and design of buildings and disturbance of land where this is necessary to establish, preserve or enhance: a. areas of unique character or special environmental concern b. areas or sites of special historical, cultural, paleontological, archaeological, prehistorical, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest
<b>DC2</b>	<b>Site Specific Development Control</b> is to provide for direct control over a specific proposed development where any other Zone would be inappropriate or inadequate.

### Future Urban Development Zones (2.240)

<b>FD</b>	<b>2.240 - Future Urban Development Zone</b> is to allow for agricultural and rural Uses that do not prejudice future use until the lands are required in accordance with a Statutory Plan
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### Special Area: Ellerslie Industrial and Edmonton South

<b>EIB</b>	3.181 - Ellerslie Industrial Business
<b>EIM</b>	3.182 - Ellerslie Medium Industrial Zone
<b>IBES</b>	3.65 - Industrial Business Edmonton South Zone
<b>ILES</b>	3.66 - Industrial Light Edmonton South Zone
<b>DC/IND</b>	Direct Control/Industrial District Edmonton South

\*For zonings not listed above, please see zoning bylaw 20001.

## Change History

January 26, 2026:

- Page 23 - Corrected an error on the year labels in the time adjustment table