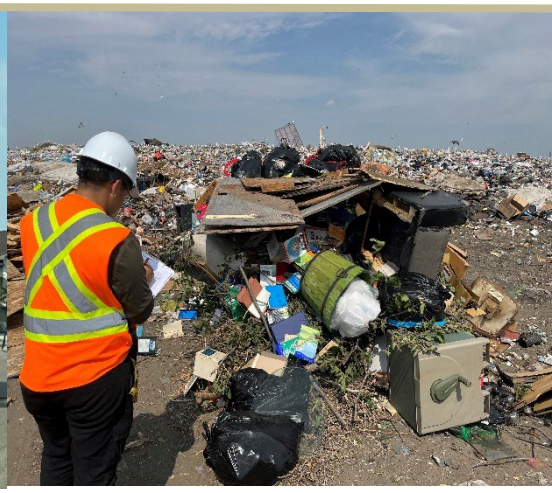
City of Saskatoon
2023 to 2025 City-Wide Waste Characterization Study
Summer 2024





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by the City of Saskatoon (City) to conduct a multi-season City-Wide Waste Characterization Study. The scope of the study consists of nine seasonal waste sorting events over a three-year period from 2023 to 2025. This seasonal report summarizes the fourth sampling event conducted for garbage, recycling, and organics from the single family (SF) residential sector, and garbage from the multi-unit (MU), and residential drop off (DO) sectors in August 2024 (Summer 2024).

Section 1 of the report identifies the scope of work, project limitations, and an overview of waste collection services in the City.

Section 2 identifies the methodology that was undertaken for the Summer 2024 Study, including waste collection, sorting, and data analysis. A detailed description of material categories is included in Appendix C.

Section 3 includes an overview of set out rates, types, and amounts of materials collected, and an estimate of cart fullness. Waste composition results for garbage, recycling, and organics for the SF sector are also presented in Section 3 along with diversion potential, contamination rates, capture rates, and a bag count for the organics stream. Waste composition results for garbage from the MU and DO sectors are included in Section 3. Recycling and organics streams for the MU and DO sectors were not included in this scope of work. A detailed breakdown of waste composition results by stream is included in Appendix D.

- The average percentage of carts set out for bi-weekly collection was 81% for all three SF waste streams.
- On average, the total amount of materials disposed from all three streams on a bi-weekly basis was approximately 42 kg/household.
- On average, carts that were set out were 59% full. The majority (85%) of SF garbage carts were the large 360 L size, 11% were the medium 240 L size, and 4% were the small 120 L size. All recycling and organics carts were 360 L.
- The SF garbage stream was primarily composed of food waste (21%), plastics (15%), construction and demolition waste (15%), household hygiene (12%), and paper (9%).
- Organic materials accounted for 35% of the SF garbage stream.
- The diversion potential for the SF garbage stream based on existing programs and services was 56%.
- The recycling stream was primarily composed of paper packaging, including corrugated cardboard and boxboard (49%), plastic (18%), and paper (17%).
- The contamination in the recycling stream was 12%.
- The organics stream was primarily composed of yard waste (84%), food waste (12%), paper (2%), and paper packaging (1%).
- The contamination in the organics stream was 1%.
- MU garbage was primarily composed of food waste (18%), other materials (13%), waste electrical and electronic equipment (12%), plastics (10%), construction and demolition waste (10%), paper (9%), and household hygiene (9%).
- Divertible material in the MU garbage stream included depot materials (31%), organics (26%), and recycling (12%).

- DO garbage was primarily composed of construction and demolition waste (53%), yard waste (16%), and bulky waste (14%).
- Most of the material in the DO garbage stream was material that has no corresponding program or service currently being offered for diversion (67%), this included construction and demolition waste and bulky items.

Section 4 summarizes the interesting finds in the Summer 2024 Study and Appendix B includes selected photographs for reference.

Section 5 includes initial comments and preliminary recommendations based on the findings from the fourth sampling event:

- The bi-weekly collection frequency appears to be effective for residents' needs.
- The variable cart sizes for garbage and the 360 L cart size for recycling and organics worked well for most households. Only 3% of carts were overfilled; however, approximately 37% of carts were only filled to half capacity or below.
- Additional education and communication on the new green cart program may be beneficial to:
  - Reduce the amount of organic waste in the garbage stream, which was comprised of 21% food waste and 7% yard waste.
- Additional education and communication on the recycling program may be beneficial to reduce the amount of contamination in the recycling stream.
- Additional diversion programs are recommended for materials that can be diverted from the landfill, including construction and demolition waste. Construction and demolition waste contributed to approximately 15% of material in the SF garbage, 10% of the MU garbage, and 53% of the DO garbage streams.

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
City	City of Saskatoon
DO	Drop Off
HDPE	High-density Polyethylene
Landfill	Saskatoon Regional Waste Management Centre
LDPE	Low-density Polyethylene
MU	Multi-unit
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
SARCAN	Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres
SF	Single Family
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech Canada Inc.

LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

This report and its contents are intended for the sole use of the City of Saskatoon and their agents. Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of any of the data, the analysis, or the recommendations contained or referenced in the report when the report is used or relied upon by any Party other than the City of Saskatoon, or for any Project other than the proposed development at the subject site. Any such unauthorized use of this report is at the sole risk of the user. Use of this document is subject to the Limitations on the Use of this Document attached in the Appendix or Contractual Terms and Conditions executed by both parties.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by the City of Saskatoon (City) to conduct a multi-season City-Wide Waste Characterization Study from 2023 to 2025. The purpose of this study is to identify trends and changes in the City's waste profile and provide benchmarks as new programs are introduced. The following programs implemented in the City include:

- In 2023, the City launched a mandatory curbside organics (green) cart program for the single family (SF) sector and a mandatory organics diversion program for the industrial, commercial, and institutional sector.
- In 2024, the City implemented a variable rate fee structure for curbside garbage (black) carts. In the spring of 2024, new garbage carts were rolled out to households that requested a smaller cart size (i.e., 120 L or 240 L), so the Summer 2024 audit was the first waste characterization event in the multi-year project where different cart sizes were noted in the field.

It is understood that results from the study are intended to improve understanding of program use, identify changes over time, identify areas for program improvement, and to inform public communication campaigns.

The scope of the study consists of nine seasonal waste sorting events over a three-year period. The first waste sort was conducted in October 2023 (Fall 2023), the second was conducted in December 2023 (Winter 2023), and the third was conducted in April 2024 (Spring 2024). This seasonal report summarizes the fourth sampling event conducted for garbage, recycling, and organics from the single family residential sector, and garbage from the multi-unit (MU), and residential drop off (DO) sectors in August 2024.

1.1 Scope of Work

This study characterized the composition of solid waste in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams from SF households that receive curbside collection, and characterization of garbage from the MU and DO sectors. The fieldwork involved the following:

- Collected garbage, recycling, and organics from select SF households;
- Documented waste stream set outs and fullness of the materials in the SF carts collected;
- Transported collected materials to a designated sorting area;
- Collected garbage from MU collection trucks;
- Collected garbage from the DO sector; and
- Sorted and weighed the collected waste streams.

The objectives of this study include the following:

- Document the amount and types of materials discarded in the recycling, organics, and garbage waste streams to establish a baseline for the SF residential sector.
- Document the amount and types of materials discarded in the garbage waste stream to establish a baseline for the MU and DO residential sector.
- Determine the amount of contamination found in the recycling and organic streams, and the amount of divertible materials in the SF, MU, and DO garbage.

- Determine the capture rates for SF recyclables and organic materials relative to the generation rate.
- Document the estimated SF cart fullness prior to collection.
- Estimate SF waste generation rates for the three waste streams.
- Estimate diversion potential for other waste streams (such as those that have diversion programs) that could be diverted through depots such as household hazardous waste, construction waste, and textiles.
- Assess service level suitability (i.e., collection frequency and cart size) for SF residents.

This was the fourth sorting event that took place from August 12 to August 23, 2024, inclusive. A sampling plan was prepared in conjunction with City staff. A total of 100 households were selected from ten neighbourhoods for the Summer 2024 sorting event and included a different set of households than those that were selected for the previous three sorting events. Table 1-1 summarizes the selected neighbourhoods, collection route number and code, number of households selected, cart set out location, and description.

Table 1-1: Single Family Households Characterized

Neighbourhood	Collection Route	Route Code	Number of Homes	Set Out Location	Description
Nutana	1	NUT	10	Back Lane	10 homes in a row
Nutana Park	2	NPA	10	Back Lane	10 homes in a row
Eastview	3	EAS	10	Back Lane	10 homes in a row
Rosewood	4	ROS	10	Front Street	10 homes in a row
Willowgrove	5	WIL	10	Front Street	10 homes in a row
City Park	6	CIT	10	Back Lane	10 homes in a row
Silverwood Heights	7	SIL	10	Front Street	10 homes in a row
Mount Royal	8	MOU	10	Front Street	10 homes in a row
Dundonald	9	DUN	10	Front Street	10 homes in a row
Parkridge	10	PAR	10	Front Street	10 homes in a row
		Total	**100**		

1.2 Project Limitations

The findings of this study may be limited by the following factors:

- **Sampling Methodology:** Results from this sampling methodology are directly correlated to the 10 households that were selected for collection in each neighbourhood. It was assumed that these households would be representative of the entire neighbourhood.
- **Residential Behaviour:** A few residents approached the collection crew and asked questions about the project. This may have affected residents' behaviour patterns with respect to waste disposal practices for other waste streams and future sorting events due to their awareness of the waste characterization study.

- **Diversion Potential:** The diversion potential is calculated based on an ideal scenario where residents are correctly utilizing all waste diversion options that were available at the time of the study. Diversion potential is considered a theoretical maximum and represents the upper boundary of what could be possible given the current waste composition and waste diversion programs.
- **Set Out Rates:** The noted set out rates for carts in back lane collection locations could potentially be skewed higher. Carts at these locations are not always returned to the residents' yard or property and are all placed on one side of the alley, increasing the potential of an extra collected cart if they were not labelled correctly.
- **Waste Produced Per Household Estimation:** The amount of waste produced every two weeks per household is calculated by dividing the total weight collected by the total number of possible households. It does not take into account the set out rate.

1.3 Overview of Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Collection

1.3.1 Single Family Residential Garbage, Recycling, and Organics

The following section provides an overview of the City's services for garbage, recycling, and organics collection for SF households.

Garbage (black cart) is collected on a bi-weekly basis year-round. The default cart size is 360 L; however, households have the option to request a 240 L or 120 L cart size. Collection operations are conducted by the City. In 2024, the City implemented a utility fee for garbage collection, and the Summer 2024 study was the first sorting event after the rollout of the variable cart sizes for garbage collection.

Recycling (blue cart) is collected on a bi-weekly basis year-round. The default cart size is 360 L. Collection operations are conducted under contract with a third-party service provider. Recycling collection is funded through a recycling utility fee and residents have the option to pay for an additional cart, if desired.

Organics (green cart) is collected on a bi-weekly basis year-round and includes yard and food waste. The default cart size is 360 L and collection operations are conducted by the City. Prior to 2023, the green cart program was a voluntary, subscription-based program; however, in the spring of 2023, the green cart program was expanded to a city-wide program for all SF households receiving cart collections. In 2023, organics collection was funded through property taxes; however, as of 2024, the City has implemented a utility fee for organics collection.

All three waste streams are collected on different days of the week (e.g., no more than one cart is placed out for collection on any given day). Set out locations for carts vary depending on the location in the City but include both front street and back lane. Front street collections occur on both sides of the street; however, back lane collections occur on only one side of the lane. Overfilled carts and/or materials placed outside the carts are not collected.

1.3.2 Multi-Unit Residential Garbage

MU residential apartments and condominiums receive weekly garbage collection from communal metal garbage bins. Collection operations are conducted by the City but buildings may choose to contract garbage collection through private service providers. Garbage collection costs are funded through property taxes.

1.3.3 Residential Garbage Drop Off

Residents can drop off garbage materials at the Saskatoon Regional Waste Management Centre (Landfill) to dispose of for a fee. Waste materials from residents who self haul and drop off materials that are not typically collected from the curbside collection program. The waste material is commonly deposited into large roll-off bins and aggregated together.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The following section describes the methodology that was undertaken to conduct this study. Appendix B includes photos that highlight some of the activities.

2.1 Health and Safety

A Health and Safety Plan was developed for this project to identify potential hazards in advance of the waste composition study. The Health and Safety Plan was reviewed and updated to account for seasonal changes (e.g., warmer weather conditions in the summer) as well as inputs and lessons learned from past sorting events. Tetra Tech staff conducting field work for this study were required to have up-to-date safety certifications and training for waste sorting activities. Personal protective equipment, including face masks, safety goggles, gloves, steel toe boots, coveralls, and hi-vis vests, was worn by all field staff according to Tetra Tech's Health and Safety Plan.

As the waste sorting was conducted at the Landfill, all Tetra Tech staff completed a landfill safety orientation required by the City, to understand site-specific hazards, controls, and expectations. A safe working location was selected and clearly demarcated. Safety meetings were conducted by Tetra Tech at the beginning of each day to review and identify key concerns and hazard mitigation strategies, including how to handle material hazards such as sharps or hazardous materials, safe lifting of heavy material, working around and driving vehicles.

2.2 Seasonal Weather Conditions

Table 2-1 documents an overview of the weather conditions in Saskatoon during the Summer 2024 sorting event.

Table 2-1: Weather Conditions – Summer 2024

Date	Temperature (°C)[1]			Precipitation (mm)[1]	Max Wind Speed (km/hr)[1]
	Average	Min	Max		
August 12, 2024	20.5	11.4	29.6	N/A	34
August 13, 2024	24.0	16.3	31.6	N/A	34
August 14, 2024	21.9	13.3	30.4	N/A	N/A
August 15, 2024	20.0	13.3	26.6	N/A	N/A
August 16, 2024	17.4	8.8	26.0	N/A	N/A
August 17, 2024	17.7	11.7	23.7	N/A	N/A
August 18, 2024	20.5	12.2	28.8	N/A	N/A
August 19, 2024	23.4	17.3	29.4	N/A	43
August 20, 2024	25.9	17.0	34.8	N/A	39
August 21, 2024	21.8	12.0	31.5	N/A	N/A
August 22, 2024	16.9	10.3	23.5	N/A	N/A
August 23, 2024	18.0	8.5	27.4	N/A	51

Notes:
[1] Obtained from Government of Canada Climate for the City of Saskatoon.

[1] Government of Canada. (2024, September 5). Daily Data Report for August 2024. Daily Data Report for August 2024 - Climate - Environment and Climate Change Canada (weather.gc.ca).

2.3 Sampling Plan

2.3.1 Single Family Households

Tetra Tech worked with City staff to select households for the study. During the Summer 2024 event, a total of 100 households were selected from ten neighbourhoods with different collection routes in the City. Table 2-2 summarizes the collection days, routes, waste streams, and notes from the Summer 2024 sorting event. It should be noted that garbage, recycling, and organics are each collected every other week.

Table 2-2: SF Collection Days and Waste Streams Sampled – Summer 2024

Collection Day	Neighbourhood	Waste Stream	Issues
Monday, August 12	Nutana Park	Garbage	
	Eastview	Recycling	
	Nutana	Organics	
Tuesday, August 13	Rosewood	Garbage	
	Willowgrove	Recycling	
	Eastview	Organics	
Wednesday, August 14	City Park	Garbage	
	Silverwood Heights	Recycling	
	Willowgrove	Organics	
Thursday, August 15	Mount Royal	Garbage	
	Dundonald	Recycling	
	Silverwood Heights	Organics	
Friday, August 16	Parkridge	Garbage	
	Nutana	Recycling	Not collected/sampled by Tetra Tech due to carts already being collected by the hauler. Data not available.
	Dundonald	Organics	
Monday, August 19	Nutana	Garbage	Not collected/sampled by Tetra Tech due to carts already being collected by the hauler. Data not available.
	Rosewood	Recycling	
	Nutana Park	Organics	
Tuesday, August 20	Eastview	Garbage	
	City Park	Recycling	
	Rosewood	Organics	
Wednesday, August 21	Willowgrove	Garbage	
	Mount Royal	Recycling	Not collected/sampled by Tetra Tech due to carts already being collected by the hauler. Data not available.
	City Park	Organics	

Collection Day	Neighbourhood	Waste Stream	Issues
Thursday, August 22	Silverwood Heights	Garbage	
	Parkridge	Recycling	
	Mount Royal	Organics	
Friday, August 23	Dundonald	Garbage	
	Nutana Park	Recycling	Not collected/sampled by Tetra Tech due to carts already being collected by the hauler. Data not available.
	Parkridge	Organics	

2.3.2 Multi-Unit Residential

Four MU collection routes were selected for the Summer 2024 event. Tetra Tech sorted two samples from each route for a total of eight samples. Each load included multiple MU complexes from one area of Saskatoon. Table 2-3 summarizes the collection dates and areas for MU garbage.

Table 2-3: MU Collection Days and Samples

Date	Area	Number of Samples
August 20, 2024	East	2
	Other	2
August 22, 2024	West	2
	Other	2
	Total	**8**

2.4 Sample Collection Methodology

2.4.1 Single Family Curbside Collection

Each day, Tetra Tech arrived at the first collection location no earlier than 8:00 a.m. (note that carts are required to be placed out at the curb for collection by 7:00 a.m. as per the Waste Bylaw). Prior to material collection, Tetra Tech field staff recorded the number of garbage, organics, or recycling carts that were set out from the selected households as well as the estimated percent cart fullness. If there was a low number of carts set out (e.g., less than 50%), staff recorded this and returned at a later time that morning to collect materials from any additional carts set out. During collection, staff also recorded general observations and resident encounters. Recorded observations would include any additional materials placed outside of the garbage cart or if there was a large amount of contamination (e.g., building materials) in or around the cart. During the Summer 2024 sampling event, cart sizes (e.g., 360 L, 240 L, or 120 L) were noted for the garbage stream.

Tetra Tech field staff collected contents from each household's carts. Only materials that were placed inside the carts were collected and characterized. Materials collected from carts in each neighbourhood were combined and represented a single sample. Tetra Tech labelled material while collecting to make sure samples were not mixed or co-mingled. All home addresses were confidential and were only provided to the field supervisor for coordination purposes. Measures were taken to ensure all data collected remained anonymous and results were aggregated.

Once the samples were collected, Tetra Tech staff transported the materials to the designated sorting area at the Landfill. Samples were then unloaded, and the sorting team organized the materials to make sure samples were not mixed or co-mingled.

2.4.2 Multi-Unit Residential Collection

Tetra Tech's field lead worked closely with City staff to identify loads for sampling that were considered representative of the MU residential sector. The City coordinated, collected, and delivered selected loads to the landfill face, and Tetra Tech's field lead worked closely with City staff and facility operators to confirm the load was emptied at the designated area for sampling. Two samples were taken from each of the four trucks for a total of eight samples. Tetra Tech documented the load details (including origin of waste, photographs) and sample selection methodology was followed. All MU samples were hand sorted. The samples from the MU residential sector included only the garbage stream.

2.4.3 Residential Drop Off Collection

Tetra Tech's field lead worked closely with City staff to identify loads for sampling that were considered representative of the residential drop off sector. The City coordinated, collected, and delivered selected loads from the bins at the public drop off area to the landfill face, and Tetra Tech's field lead worked closely with City staff and facility operators to confirm the load was emptied at the designated area for sampling. Eight loads of drop off material were received at the landfill face, and Tetra Tech documented the load details (including photographs) and sample selection methodology was followed. All DO samples were visually audited.

2.5 Waste Characterization Approach

SF loads were collected and transported by Tetra Tech staff. As selected MU and DO loads for sampling arrived at the Landfill, Tetra Tech's field lead would communicate with the City staff to confirm that the load was brought to the designated collection area for sample collection.

2.5.1 Hand Sort

All SF and MU loads were hand sorted. For all three waste streams, staff weighed each sample to determine the pre-weight. For the garbage stream, the field team took a subsample that was approximately 100 kg for hand sorting, collecting material from each collection bag to minimize potential bias. For the recycling and organics streams, the entire samples were sorted. Each sample was then hand sorted into its respective material categories.

All samples were sorted as per the categories agreed upon with the City. Each categorized item was placed into respective bins. The contents of each bin were then weighed and recorded to determine the weight for each secondary category. Details of the sorting categories are included in Appendix C, along with their description, and preferred diversion/disposal method.

The waste streams were characterized into 13 primary categories which were then further divided into 67 secondary categories. Primary categories include the following:

- Paper.
- Metals.
- Food waste.
- Yard waste.
- Bulky waste.
- Paper packaging.
- Glass.
- Construction and demolition waste.
- Household hygiene.
- Plastics.
- Household hazardous waste.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment.
- Other materials.

Note that the term “household hazardous waste” is an industry term that refers to household products that may be flammable, corrosive, or toxic under certain conditions, but are generally safe to handle under normal conditions. The “household hygiene” category includes materials such as diapers, sanitary products, and pet waste. The “other materials” primary category includes materials such as textiles, tires and other rubber, other waste, and wooden utensils.

2.5.2 Visual Estimates

Visual estimates were conducted for all DO loads, after confirming that bagged garbage made up less than 30% of each load. The samples were visually estimated and characterized by having two staff members walk around the load to visually estimate composition by volume, first by primary categories, then by secondary categories. Individual results were recorded by staff and an average was taken and recorded electronically.

2.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using Tetra Tech’s spreadsheet analysis tool. Data was compiled into primary and secondary categories by weight. The composition for each stream was calculated as weighted averages.

The types of data analysis undertaken by Tetra Tech include the following:

- Set out rates, fullness, and cart size of curbside carts.
- Bi-weekly generation rates.
- Composition of materials by material type and weight.
- Diversion potential or contamination rate of materials.
- Capture rates of recyclable and organic materials.
- Counts of plastic film bags (non-packaging) and compostable/biodegradable bags.
- Notable items.

3.0 RESULTS

The following summarizes the waste composition results for the various streams investigated. Results are presented by primary category. Primary category percentages were calculated by aggregating all sample data for each stream. An average percentage by weight was determined for each stream. Waste composition results for all samples by material categories are presented in Appendix D. Selected photographs of samples are shown in Appendix B.

Following the waste composition results, the proportion of materials that could be diverted from disposal was estimated and presented as the diversion potential or contamination rate. Classifications for the diversion potential of each secondary category can be found in Appendix C. The materials were categorized as follows:

- **Organics:** materials accepted by the City's composting program (e.g., yard waste, food scraps, and food soiled paper).
- **Recycling**: materials accepted by the City's curbside collection services or at recycling depots.
- **Depot**: materials accepted for drop off at a depot or other drop off location for diversion (e.g., the Recycling Division of Saskatchewan Association of Rehabilitation Centres [SARCAN], Material Recovery Centre).
- **No Program**: materials that do not currently have a diversion program in the City but could theoretically be diverted from landfill with future diversion programs.
- **Garbage**: materials that do not fall within the above diversion options and would be landfilled.

The diversion potential is calculated based on an ideal scenario where residents are correctly utilizing all waste diversion options that were available at the time of the study. This is the theoretical maximum and represents the upper boundary of what is possible given the current waste composition and waste diversion programs.

3.1 Single Family Overview

3.1.1 Set Out Rates

Table 3-1 summarizes the set out rates from each stream in SF residential carts during the Summer 2024 sorting event. The average total percentage of carts set out was 81% for all three streams and the average set out rates in the garbage, recycling, and organics stream was 90%, 80%, and 74%, respectively. The range of set out rates for all routes was between 53% and 97%.

Table 3-1: Cart Set Out Rates – Summer 2024

Route	Set Out Location	Garbage (%)	Recycling (%)	Organics (%)	Average (%)
Nutana	Back Lane	-	-	80%	**80%**
Nutana Park	Back Lane	100%	-	70%	**85%**
Eastview	Back Lane	80%	80%	90%	**83%**
Rosewood	Front Street	100%	100%	90%	**97%**
Willowgrove	Front Street	90%	70%	70%	**77%**
City Park	Back Lane	70%	60%	30%	**53%**
Silverwood Heights	Front Street	90%	100%	70%	**87%**
Mount Royal	Front Street	90%	-	60%	**75%**
Dundonald	Front Street	100%	90%	100%	**97%**
Parkridge	Front Street	90%	60%	80%	**77%**
	Average	**90%**	**80%**	**74%**	**81%**

3.1.2 Waste Collected Per Household

Table 3-2 summarizes the amount of material collected per household from each stream in SF residential carts during the Summer 2024 sorting event. The average total amount of materials over a two-week period was 42 kg/household from all three streams. The average amount of materials collected per household in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams was 17 kg/household, 4 kg/household, and 20 kg/household, respectively. The generation rate for homes (with all three streams collected) ranged between 26 kg/household and 77 kg/household per two-week period.

Table 3-2: Amount of Waste Materials Disposed per Household per Two Week Period – Summer 2024

Route	Garbage (kg/household)	Recycling (kg/household)	Organics (kg/household)	Total (kg/household)*
Nutana	-	-	9.94	**9.94****
Nutana Park	15.19	-	15.93	**31.12****
Eastview	12.48	4.37	29.89	**46.73**
Rosewood	26.22	6.88	24.43	**57.53**
Willowgrove	10.79	3.64	11.99	**26.41**
City Park	19.67	3.01	7.03	**29.71**
Silverwood Heights	11.39	5.75	16.47	**33.60**
Mount Royal	21.33	-	10.99	**32.32****
Dundonald	21.09	5.24	22.17	**48.50**
Parkridge	18.42	2.57	55.72	**76.71**
Average	**17.40**	**4.49**	**20.46**	**42.38**

Notes:
*Total kilograms collected divided by total number of houses per route (regardless of the number of carts set out).
**Garbage and/or recycling samples were not included as they had been collected by the hauler.

3.1.3 Cart Fullness

Table 3-3 summarizes the average cart fullness from each stream in SF residential carts during the Summer 2024 sorting event. The average fullness of carts was 59% for all three streams and the average fullness in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams were 65%, 68%, and 51%, respectively. The average fullness for homes with all three streams collected was between 46% and 73%.

Table 3-3: Cart Fullness – Summer 2024

Route	Set Out Location	Garbage (%)	Recycling (%)	Organics (%)	Average (%)
Nutana	Back Lane	-	-	34%	**34%***
Nutana Park	Back Lane	69%	-	50%	**60%***
Eastview	Back Lane	53%	63%	48%	**55%**
Rosewood	Front Street	67%	80%	40%	**62%**
Willowgrove	Front Street	66%	71%	49%	**62%**
City Park	Back Lane	81%	68%	70%	**73%**
Silverwood Heights	Front Street	41%	58%	39%	**46%**
Mount Royal	Front Street	76%	-	45%	**60%***
Dundonald	Front Street	69%	67%	59%	**65%**
Parkridge	Front Street	62%	69%	78%	**69%**
	Average	**65%**	**68%**	**51%**	**59%**

Notes:
*Garbage and/or recycling samples were not included as they had been collected by the hauler.

3.2 Single Family Garbage

The following summarizes the waste composition results and diversion potential for SF garbage in the City.

3.2.1 Single Family Garbage Waste Composition Results

Figure 3-1 illustrates the average waste composition of the garbage stream from the SF sector in Summer 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

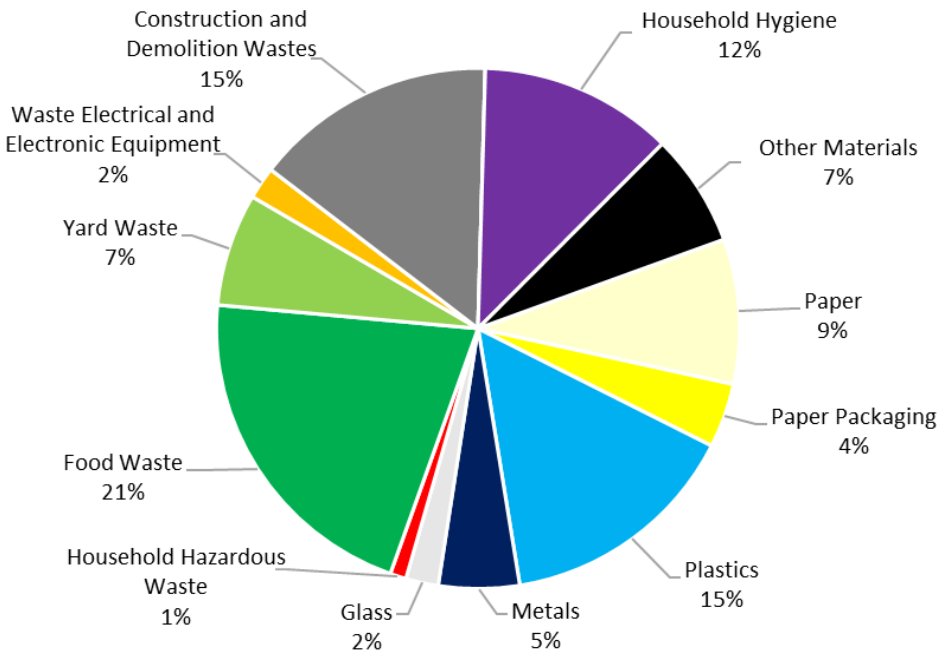


Figure 3-1: Overall SF Garbage Composition

The overall SF garbage stream was primarily composed of food waste (21%), plastics (15%), construction and demolition waste (15%), household hygiene (12%), and paper (9%). The remainder was comprised of other materials (7%), yard waste (7%), metal (5%), paper packaging (4%), glass (2%), waste electrical and electronic equipment (2%), and household hazardous waste (1%). The most prominent five primary categories represent 72% of the SF garbage stream and are broken down as follows:

- Food waste, composed of avoidable food waste (14%) and unavoidable food waste (7%). Avoidable food waste included edible food (e.g., whole fruits and vegetables, prepared meals, meat, and bread) and unavoidable food waste included inedible food (e.g., peels, bones, solidified fats, and coffee grounds).
- Plastics, including durable plastic products (4%), plastic laminates and other film packaging (3%), plastic film (2%), low-density polyethylene/high-density polyethylene (LDPE/HDPE) film – products (non-packaging) (2%), and #5 polypropylene (1%).
- Construction and demolition waste, primarily composed of dimensional lumber – treated (8%), composite wood (4%), carpeting (2%), and other construction and demolition waste (1%). Other construction and demolition waste included wallpaper, vinyl flooring, and rubble.
- Household hygiene, which mainly included diapers (6%), pet waste (4%), and sanitary products (2%).
- Paper, primarily composed of tissue/toweling (6%), mixed paper (1%), and food soiled paper (1%).

3.2.2 Diversion Potential

Figure 3-2 summarizes the diversion potential of the SF garbage stream. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that could be diverted from the garbage stream through the City's organics, recycling, and depot programs. The 'No Program' category represents the theoretical diversion potential of materials from the garbage stream, but no corresponding program or service is currently offered (e.g., construction and demolition wastes). The total diversion potential for the SF garbage stream was calculated to be 71% and consisted of 35% organic materials, 15% no program materials, 11% depot materials, and 10% recyclable materials. The diversion potential for the SF garbage stream based on existing programs and services is 56%.

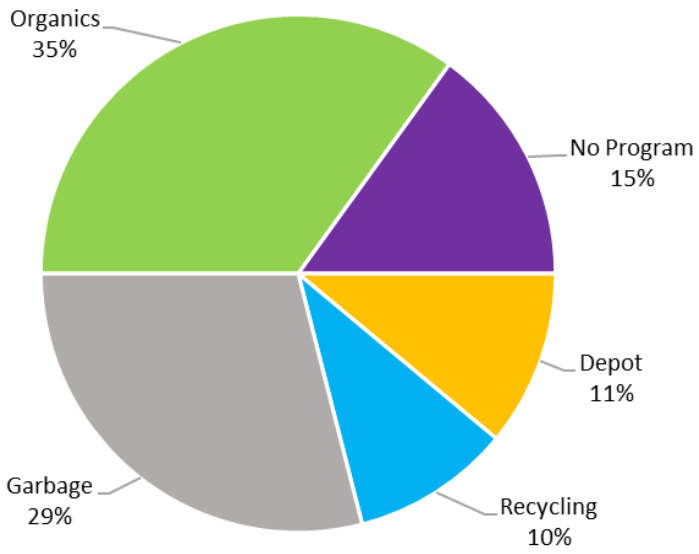


Figure 3-2: Overall SF Garbage Diversion Potential

The diversion potential may be broken down as follows:

- Organic materials, primarily composed of avoidable food waste (14%), unavoidable food waste (7%), yard and garden debris (7%), and tissue/toweling (6%).
- No Program materials, which included dimensional lumber – treated (8%), composite wood (4%), carpeting (2%), and other construction and demolition waste (1%).
- Depot materials, primarily composed of textiles (4%), other metal (4%), electronics (2%), and household hazardous waste (1%).
- Recyclable materials, which included boxboard/cores (2%), mixed paper (1%), #5 polypropylene (1%), glass – non beverage (1%), #2 HDPE non beverage (1%), and corrugated cardboard (1%).

3.3 Single Family Recycling

The following summarizes the waste composition results and contamination rate for SF recycling in the City.

3.3.1 SF Recycling Waste Composition Results

Figure 3-3 illustrates the average waste composition of the recycling stream from the SF sector in Summer 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

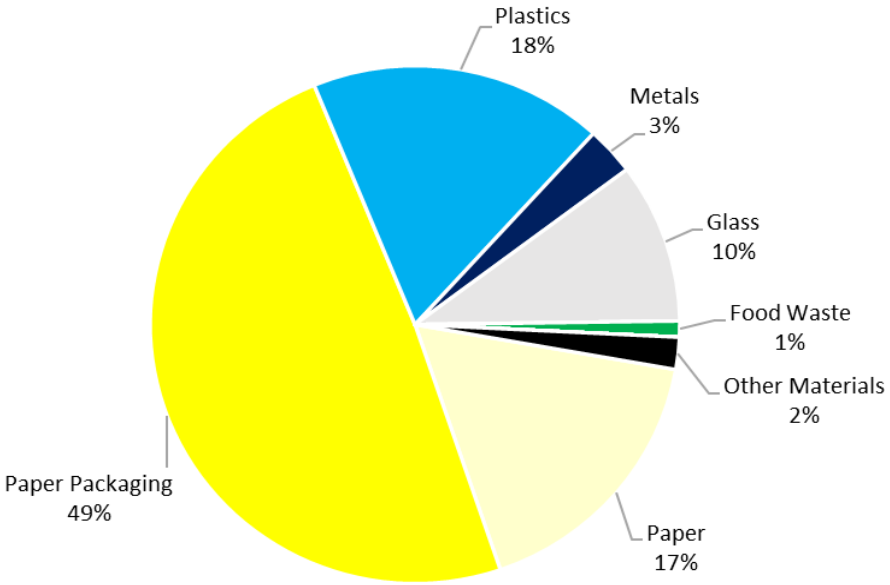


Figure 3-3: Overall SF Recycling Composition

The SF recycling stream was primarily composed of paper packaging (49%), plastics (18%), and paper (17%). These three primary categories represent 85% of the SF recycling stream. The primary categories in SF recycling are broken down as follows:

- Paper packaging, mainly including corrugated cardboard (28%) and boxboard/cores (16%).
- Plastics, including #2 HDPE non-beverage (3%), #1 polyethylene terephthalate thermoform (3%), durable plastic products (3%), #5 polypropylene (2%), #1 polyethylene terephthalate bottles, jugs, and jars – non-beverage (1%), and #1 polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles – beverages (1%).
- Paper, primarily composed of mixed paper (15%) and other paper – non-obligated (1%).

3.3.2 Contamination Rate

Figure 3-4 summarizes the percent contamination of the SF recycling stream. The percent contamination represents the percentage of materials that are considered garbage, organic, or depot materials. The total percent contamination for the SF recycling stream was 12%, including garbage materials (9%), organic materials (2%), and depot materials (1%), and the recycling stream contained 3% cross contamination and 9% contamination. The contamination is broken down as follows:

- Garbage materials, including durable plastic products (3%), other paper – non-obligated (1%), plastic film (1%), and other rigid plastic packaging (1%).
- Organic materials, primarily composed of avoidable food waste (1%), food soiled paper (<1%), tissues/toweling (<1%), and wood utensils (<1%).
- Depot materials, primarily composed of textiles (1%) and other metal (<1%).

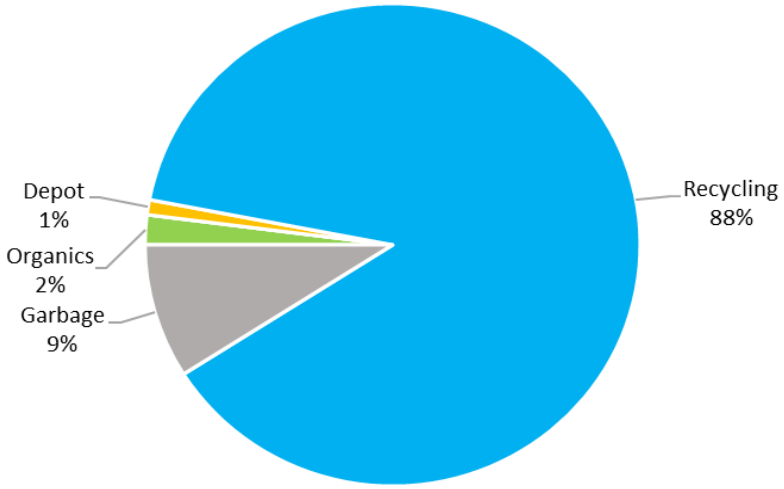


Figure 3-4: Overall SF Recycling Contamination

3.3.3 Capture Rate

Table 3-4 summarizes the amount of recyclable material found in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams; these values represent the average from the ten neighbourhoods. The total amount of recyclable materials in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams was 17 kg, 39 kg, and <1 kg, respectively. Table 3-5 summarizes the capture rate of the recycling stream. The total amount of recyclables that could be diverted was 57 kg and the total amount of recyclables captured in the recycling stream was 39 kg. Therefore, the capture rate for recyclables was determined to be 69%.

Table 3-4: Recyclable Material in All Streams – Summer 2024

	Garbage	Recycling	Organics
Total Waste Generated (kg)	173.96	44.91	204.55
Percent Composition of Recyclable Material	9.8%	87.8%	0.1%
Recyclable Material (kg)	17.04	39.43	0.29

Table 3-5: Recyclable Material Capture Rate – Summer 2024

	Value
Total Recyclables in Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Streams (kg)	56.76
Total Recyclables Captured in the Recycling Stream (kg)	39.43
Capture Rate	**69.5%**

3.4 Single Family Organics

The following summarizes the waste composition results and contamination rate for SF organics in the City.

3.4.1 SF Organics Waste Composition Results

Figure 3-5 illustrates the average waste composition of the organics stream from the SF sector in Summer 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

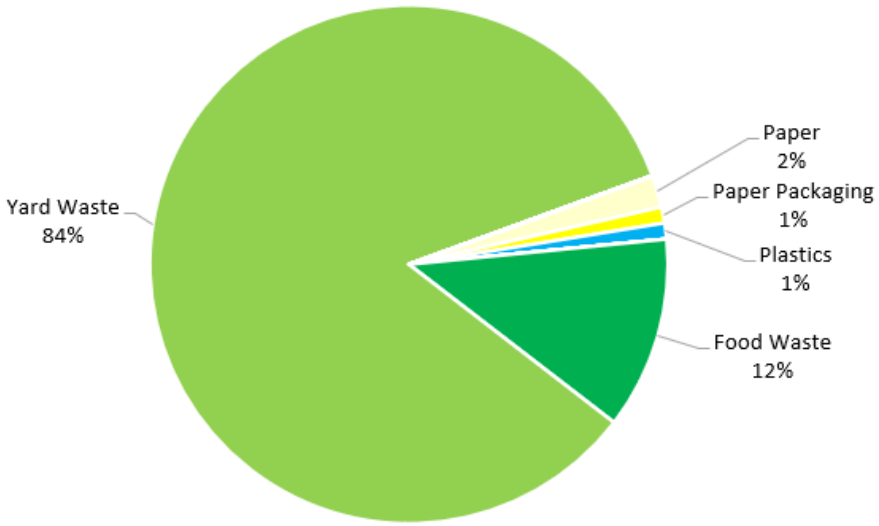


Figure 3-5: Overall SF Organics Composition

The majority of the SF organics stream was composed of yard waste (84%) and food waste (12%). These two primary categories represent 96% of the SF organics stream. The top primary categories in SF organics may be broken down as follows:

- Yard waste, including yard and garden debris (74%) and brush and branches (10%).
- Food waste, composed of avoidable food waste (6%) and unavoidable food waste (5%).

3.4.2 Contamination Rate

Figure 3-6 summarizes the percent contamination of the SF organics stream. The percent contamination represents the percentage of materials that are considered garbage or recyclable materials. The total contamination for the SF organics stream was 1% garbage materials. The organics stream contained 1% contamination and no cross contamination. The contamination may be broken down as follows:

- Garbage materials, including #7 biodegradable/compostable plastics (<1%), durable plastic products (<1%), and other waste (<1%).

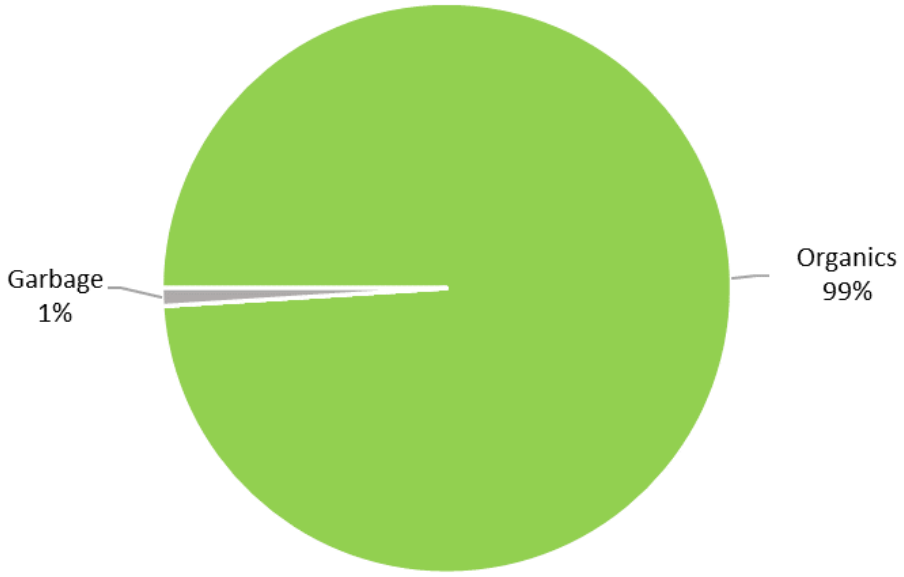


Figure 3-6: Overall SF Organics Contamination

3.4.3 Capture Rate

Table 3-6 summarizes the amount of organic material found in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams; these values represent the average from the ten neighbourhoods. The total amount of organic materials in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams was 62 kg, 1 kg, and 202 kg, respectively. Table 3-7 summarizes the capture rate of the organics stream. The total amount of organics that could be diverted was 264 kg and the total amount of organics captured in the organics stream was 202 kg. Therefore, the capture rate for organics was determined to be 76%.

Table 3-6: Organic Material in All Streams – Summer 2024

	Garbage	Recycling	Organics
Total Waste Generated (kg)	173.96	44.91	204.55
Percent Composition of Organic Material	35.4%	1.7%	98.6%
Organic Material (kg)	61.54	0.75	201.64

Table 3-7: Organic Material Capture Rate – Summer 2024

	Value
Total Organics in Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Streams (kg)	263.93
Total Organics Captured in the Organic Stream (kg)	201.64
Capture Rate	76.4%

3.4.4 Bag Count

Table 3-8 summarizes the number of bags found in the SF organics stream during the Summer 2024 sorting event. The average number of #7 biodegradable/compostable bags per 100 kg of organics was 8 bags/100 kg. The range was between 1 and 18 bags/100 kg. The average number of LDPE/HDPE non-packaging bags per 100 kg of organics was <1 bag/100 kg ranging between 0 and 2 bags/100 kg. LDPE/HDPE non-packaging included purchased film bags (e.g., garbage bags, kitchen catchers, sandwich and freezer bags, etc.).

Table 3-8: Number of Bags in SF Organics Samples – Summer 2024

Route	Weight of Organics (kg)	#7 Biodegradable/ Compostable (bags)	LDPE/HDPE Non-Packaging (bags)	#7 Biodegradable/ Compostable (bags/100 kg)	LDPE/HDPE Non-Packaging (bags/100 kg)
Nutana	99.40	18	0	18	0
Nutana Park	159.30	10	3	6	2
Eastview	298.85	15	0	5	0
Rosewood	244.30	6	0	2	0
Willowgrove	119.90	22	0	18	0
City Park	70.30	5	0	7	0
Silverwood Heights	164.65	12	0	7	0
Mount Royal	109.90	10	0	9	0
Dundonald	221.70	9	0	4	0
Parkridge	557.20	5	1	1	<1
Average	**204.6**	**11**	**<1**	**8**	**<1**

3.5 Multi-Unit Garbage

The following summarizes the waste composition results and contamination rate for MU garbage in the City.

3.5.1 Multi-Unit Garbage Composition Results

Figure 3-7 illustrates the average waste composition of the garbage stream from the MU sector in Summer 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year. The overall MU garbage stream was primarily composed of food waste (18%), other materials (13%), waste electrical and electronic equipment (12%), plastics (10%), construction and demolition waste (10%), paper

(9%), and household hygiene (9%). The remainder was comprised of metals (8%), paper packaging (5%), glass (2%), yard waste (2%), household hazardous waste (1%), and bulky waste (1%).

The most prominent seven primary categories represent 81% of the MU garbage stream and are broken down as follows:

- Food waste, composed of avoidable food waste (14%) and unavoidable food waste (4%). Avoidable food waste included edible food (e.g., whole fruits and vegetables, prepared meals, meat, and bread) and unavoidable food waste included inedible food (e.g., peels, bones, solidified fats, and coffee grounds).
- Other materials included textiles (12%) and other waste (1%). Other waste included vacuum bags and wax candles.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment consisted of electronics (12%).
- Plastics, including plastic laminates and other film packaging (2%), LDPE/HDPE film – products (non-packaging) (2%), durable plastic products (2%), and plastic film (1%).
- Construction and demolition waste, primarily composed of dimensional lumber – treated (6%), carpeting (2%), composite wood (1%), and other construction and demolition waste (1%). Other construction and demolition waste included wallpaper, vinyl flooring, and rubble.
- Paper, primarily composed of tissue/toweling (5%), mixed paper (2%), and food soiled paper (1%).
- Household hygiene, which mainly included diapers (5%), pet waste (3%), and sanitary products (1%).

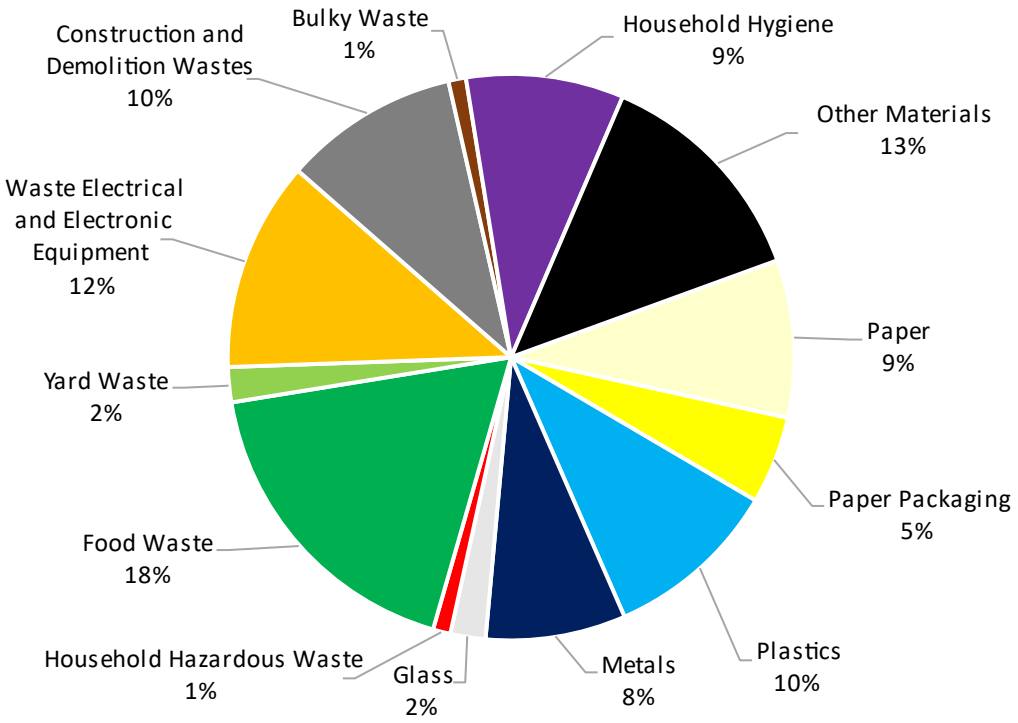


Figure 3-7: Overall Multi-Unit Garbage Composition

3.5.2 Diversion Potential

Figure 3-8 summarizes the diversion potential of the MU garbage stream. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that could be diverted from the garbage stream through the City's organics, recycling, and depot programs. The 'No Program' category represents the theoretical diversion potential of materials from the garbage stream, but no corresponding program or service is currently offered (e.g., construction and demolition wastes). The total diversion potential for the MU garbage stream was calculated to be 80% and consisted of 31% depot materials, 26% organic materials, 12% recyclable materials, and 11% no program materials. The diversion potential for the MU garbage stream based on existing programs and services is 80%. The diversion potential may be broken down as follows:

- Depot materials, primarily composed of textiles (12%), electronics (12%), other metal (6%), and household hazardous waste (1%).
- Organic materials, primarily composed of avoidable food waste (14%), tissue/toweling (5%), unavoidable food waste (4%), and yard and garden debris (2%).
- Recyclable materials, which included boxboard/cores (3%), mixed paper (2%), glass – non beverage (1%), #5 polypropylene (1%), and corrugated cardboard (1%).
- No Program materials, which included dimensional lumber – treated (6%), carpeting (2%), furniture or fixtures (1%), composite wood (1%), and other construction and demolition waste (1%).

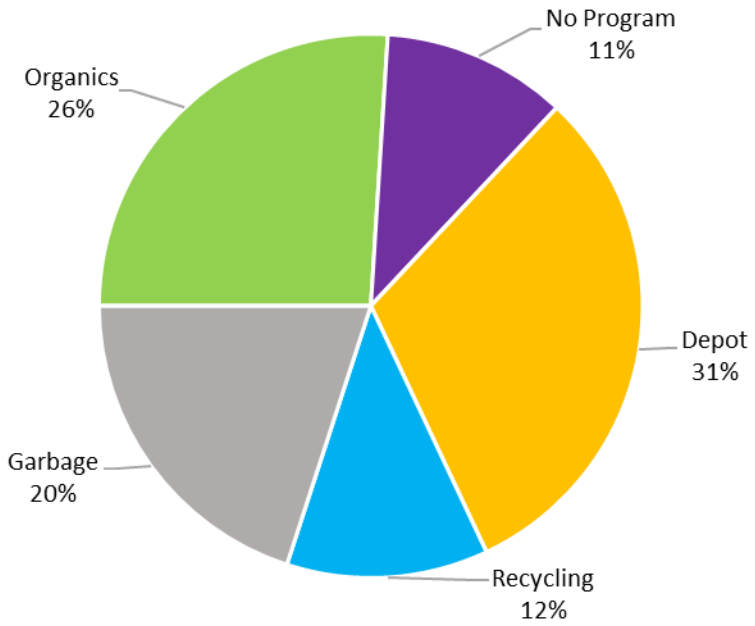


Figure 3-8: Overall MU Garbage Diversion Potential

3.6 Residential Drop Off Garbage

The following summarizes the waste composition results and contamination rate for residential drop off garbage at the Landfill.

3.6.1 Residential Drop Off Garbage Composition Results

Figure 3-9 illustrates the average waste composition of the garbage stream from the DO sector in Summer 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year. The overall DO garbage stream was primarily composed of construction and demolition wastes (53%), yard waste (16%), and bulky waste (14%). The most prominent three primary categories represent 83% of the DO garbage stream and are broken down as follows:

- Construction and demolition waste, primarily composed of dimensional lumber – treated (37%), ceramics and porcelain (5%), and carpeting (5%).
- Yard waste, mainly consisting of brush and branches (16%).
- Bulky waste, consisting of furniture or fixtures (14%).

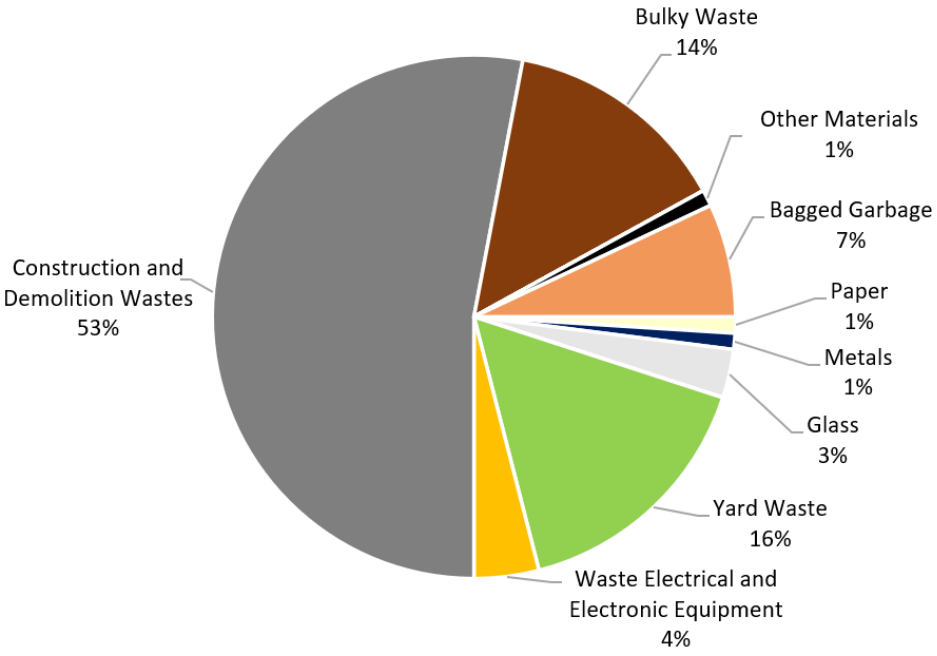


Figure 3-9: Overall DO Garbage Composition

3.6.2 Diversion Potential

Figure 3-10 summarizes the diversion potential of the DO garbage stream. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that could be diverted from the garbage stream through the City's organics, recycling, and depot programs. The 'No Program' category represents the theoretical diversion potential of materials from the garbage stream, but no corresponding program or service is currently offered (e.g., construction and demolition wastes). The total diversion potential for the DO garbage stream was calculated to be 77% and consisted of 67% no program materials, 6% depot materials, and 4% organic materials. The diversion potential for the MU garbage stream based on existing programs and services is 10%. The diversion potential may be broken down as follows:

- No Program materials, which included dimensional lumber – treated (37%), carpeting (5%), ceramics and porcelain (5%), and furniture or fixtures (14%).
- Organic materials, primarily composed of brush and branches (4%). Note that organic materials exclude elm wood, which is considered garbage.
- Depot materials, primarily composed of electronics (4%).

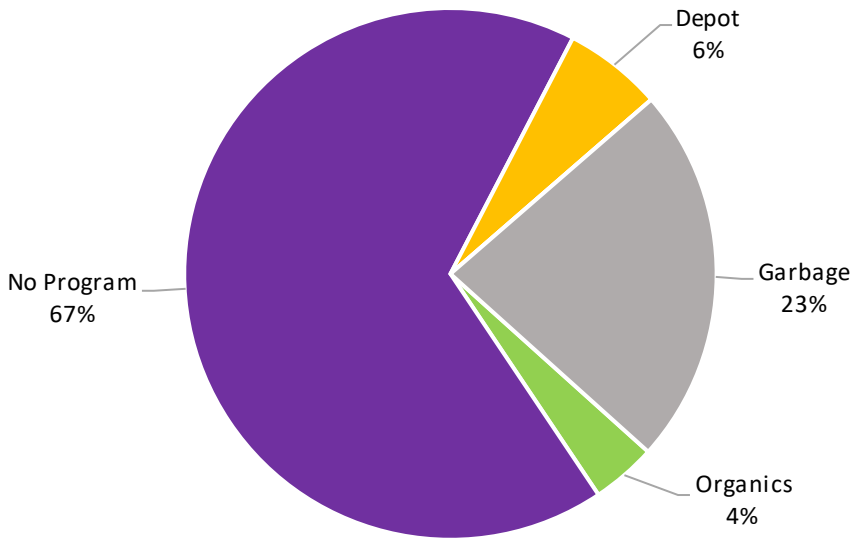


Figure 3-10: Overall DO Garbage Diversion Potential

4.0 INTERESTING FINDS

Table 4-1 lists some of the notable, unexpected, or unusual materials found during the waste composition study. These materials will not necessarily skew the results as it is not atypical to have these types of materials present in the waste stream.

Table 4-1: Notable Materials – Summer 2024

Waste Stream	Sample ID	Description	Photo
Garbage	SU24-MU-01	Fan	
Organics	SU24-NPA-O	Treated Wood	
Garbage	SU24-MU-05	Air Conditioning Unit	
Garbage	SU24-MU-02	Carpet	
Garbage	SU24-CIT-G	Space Heater	

Waste Stream	Sample ID	Description	Photo
Garbage	SU24-MU-04	Pallet	
Garbage	SU24-MU-03	Television	

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some initial comments and recommendations based on the findings from the Summer 2024 study:

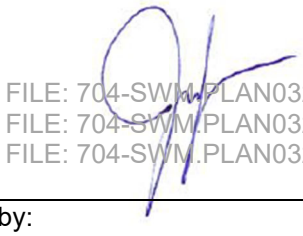
- The bi-weekly collection frequency appears to be sufficient for garbage and recycling. On average, garbage, recycling, and organics carts were set out 90%, 74%, and 80% of the time and were 65%, 68%, and 51% full, respectively.
- The cart sizes worked well for most households; however:
  - There were seven carts out of 260 total possible carts (3%) that were overfilled (e.g., the lid did not fully close). This included four garbage and three recycling carts.
  - There were 95 carts out of 260 total possible carts (or approximately 37% of carts) that were filled to half capacity or below. This included 31 garbage, 18 recycling, and 46 organics carts.
- Additional education and communication on the green cart program may be beneficial to:
  - Reduce the amount of organic waste in the garbage stream. In the Summer 2024 study, the garbage stream was comprised of 35% organic materials (avoidable food waste, unavoidable food waste, yard waste, and compostable paper).
  - Increase resident participation or set out rates. On average, only 51% of residents set out their green cart for the Summer 2024 study. Some residents may intentionally choose to not set their carts out when only a minimal amount of material is in the cart.
- Additional education and communication on the recycling program may be beneficial to:
  - Reduce the amount of contamination in the recycling stream. Approximately 9% of material in the recycling carts was garbage, mainly composed of durable plastic products, other paper – non-obligated, and plastic film. The recycling stream also contained 2% organic material, mostly containing avoidable food waste and food soiled paper.

- Additional diversion programs are recommended for materials that can be diverted from the landfill, including construction and demolition waste (e.g., asphalt roofing shingles, composite wood). Approximately 15% of material in the SF garbage stream, 10% of material in the MU garbage stream, and 53% of material in the DO garbage stream in the Summer 2024 study was construction and demolition waste, including dimensional lumbar – treated, composite wood, and carpeting.
- Additional education and communication on MU diversion programs. Materials that can be dropped off at a depot made up 31% of the MU garbage stream, including textiles, electronics, and other metal.
- Additional diversion programs for MU residents for materials that can be diverted from the landfill. Approximately 26% of MU garbage was organic material, including avoidable food waste, tissue/towelling, and unavoidable food waste.

6.0 CLOSURE

We trust this document meets your present requirements. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,
Tetra Tech Canada Inc.



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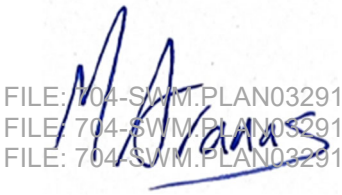

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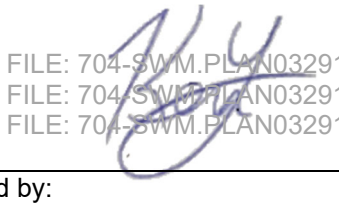

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APPENDIX A

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LIMITATIONS ON USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

GEOENVIRONMENTAL

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1.7 NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES

In certain instances, the discovery of hazardous substances or conditions and materials may require that regulatory agencies and other persons be informed and the client agrees that notification to such bodies or persons as required may be done by TETRA TECH in its reasonably exercised discretion.

APPENDIX B

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Single Family Recycling Truck

Photo 2: Example of a Single Family Recycling Sample

Photo 3: Example of a 100 kg Single Family Garbage Sample

Photo 4: Example of a Single Family Organics Sample

Photo 5: Example of a 100 kg Multi-Unit Garbage Sample

Photo 6: Example of a Residential Drop Off Sample

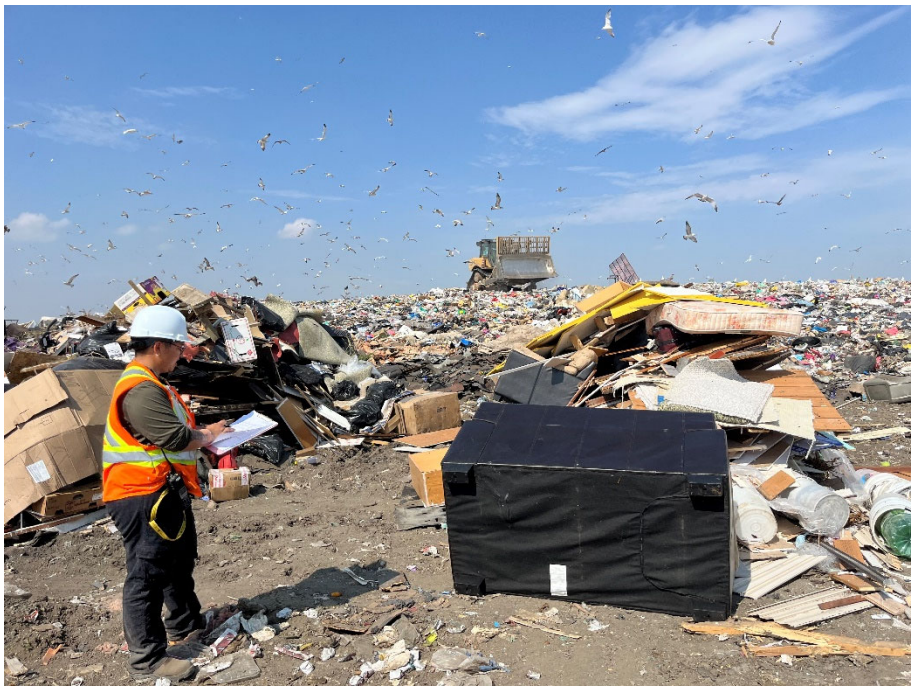


Photo 7: Field Staff Visually Assessing a Residential Drop Off Sample

Photo 8: Example of the Boxes/Cores Category

Photo 9: Example of the Molded Pulp Category

Photo 10: Example of the Polycoat Beverage Cups Category

Photo 11: Example of the Spiral Wound Containers Category

Photo 12: Example of the Gable Top Containers – Beverage Category

Photo 13: Example of the Kraft Paper Category

Photo 14: Example of the Tissue/Toweling Category

Photo 15: Example of the #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform Category

Photo 16: Example of the #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Beverage Category

Photo 17: Example of the #2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage Category

Photo 18: Example of the #2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage Category

Photo 19: Example of the #6 Polystyrene – Expanded Category

Photo 20: Example of the Plastic Film Category

Photo 21: Example of the Low-Density Polyethylene/High-Density Polyethylene – Products (non-packaging) Category

Photo 22: Example of the Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging Category

Photo 23: Example of the Durable Plastic Products Category

Photo 24: Example of the Aluminum – Beverage Cans Category

Photo 25: Example of the Aluminum – Non-Beverage Category

Photo 26: Example of the Steel Food Cans Category

Photo 27: Example of the Avoidable Food Waste Category

Photo 28: Example of the Unavoidable Food Waste Category

Photo 29: Example of the Brush and Branches Category

Photo 30: Example of the Dimensional Lumber – Treated Category

Photo 31: Example of the Diapers Category

Photo 32: Example of the Pet Waste Category

Photo 33: Example of the Textiles Category

Photo 34: Example of the Sanitary Products Category

APPENDIX C

MATERIAL CATEGORIES

Table C-1: Material Category Descriptions – Garbage and Recycling Stream

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
01	**Paper**		
1	Mixed Paper	▪ Fine household papers, writing paper, office paper, copy paper, bills and statements, ad mail, etc. Includes glossy flyers and advertising that are not distributed with newspapers. Includes gift wrap, construction paper, puzzle books, e.g., sudoko or colouring books ▪ Glossy magazines, catalogues, calendars, annual reports (must be bound, i.e., stapled or glued) ▪ Telephone books and other directories such as the Yellow Pages ▪ Non Newspapers (e.g., television guides, Auto Trader, Real Estate News) plus inserts and flyers from newspapers made of newsprint ▪ Daily and weekly newspapers	Recycling
2	Tissue/Toweling	▪ Paper napkins, towel, tissues	Organics
3	Food Soiled Paper	▪ Plates, cups, muffin wrappers, coffee filters, teabags, bags, food packaging	Organics
4	Shredded Paper	▪ Paper that has been shredded mechanically into thin strips	Recycling
5	Other Paper – Non-Obligated	▪ Soft or hard covered literary books, academic journals, textbooks, photographs	Garbage
02	**Paper Packaging**		
6	Corrugated Cardboard	▪ Includes micro-flute corrugated containers, pizza boxes, waxed corrugated containers, electronic product boxes such as television and computer boxes, boxes used to direct mail for residential consumers	Recycling
7	Boxboard/Cores	▪ Boxboard, paperboard, cereal box, shoe box, frozen food box, cores from toilet paper/toweling/gift wrap, etc. Includes wet-strength boxboard, fast food cartons such as fry/onion ring boxes and paper plates	Recycling
8	Kraft Paper	▪ Kraft paper bags and wrap, grocery or retail bags, potato bags, some pet food bags, etc. Includes brown, white, and coloured kraft paper and bags. No bags with bonded plastic or foil liners/layers/coatings. Includes bags with a light grease coating	Recycling
9	Molded Pulp	▪ Egg cartons, drink trays, other trays, molded pulp flower pots/trays, etc.	Recycling
10	Polycoat Beverage Cups	▪ Hot beverage/food containers, with polycoat on inside only, including coffee cups, soup cups/bowls, chili cups etc. Cold beverage/food containers with polycoat on both sides including fountain drinks, take-out ice cream cups	Garbage
11	Ice Cream Containers and Other Bleached Long Polycoat Fibre	▪ Polycoated paper ice cream containers, typically with a lid, excluding boxboard folded ice cream boxes. Food containers with white fibre and a rolled or folded rim, includes Michelina's frozen food, KFC tubs	Garbage
12	Laminated Paper Packaging	▪ Paper based packaging (at least 85% paper) with foil or plastic liners/layers/coatings, pouches, cookie bags, microwave popcorn bags, fast food sandwich wraps, gift bags, paper based trays, etc.	Garbage
13	Spiral Wound Containers	▪ Spiral wound cans with paper walls and plastic or metal tops or bottoms; frozen juice, Pringles, raisins, etc.	Garbage

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
14	Gable Top Containers – Beverage	▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top, milk and milk substitutes like soy, almond, and rice milk, and juices	Recycling
15	Gable-Top Containers – Non-Beverage	▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top that previously contained some foods or other products, e.g., sugar, molasses etc.	Recycling
16	Aseptic Containers – Beverage	▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for beverage e.g., soy, almond, and rice milk, juice boxes	Recycling
17	Aseptic Containers – Non-Beverage	▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for soup, sauces etc.	Recycling
03	**Plastics**		
18	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles – Beverage	▪ Soft drink/water bottles	Recycling
19	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs and Jars – Non-Beverage	▪ Salad dressing bottles, peanut butter jars	Recycling
20	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform	▪ #1 clamshells, #1 egg cartons, #1 trays, #1 blister packaging, #1 drink cups, etc.	Recycling
21	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage	▪ Milk jugs, juice containers and drinakble yogurt bottles	Recycling
22	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage	▪ Laundry detergent, bleach, vinegar, personal care products such as shampoos, conditioners, and body wash, winshield washing fluid containers, cleaning supplies. Other #2 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and lids made from high-density polyethylene	Recycling
23	#3 Polyvinyl Chloride	▪ Tubs, condiment containers	Recycling
24	#5 Polypropylene	▪ #5 bottles and containers. plastic bottles includes nutritional supplement drinks, shampoos, etc. ▪ #5 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and other containers made from polypropylene, including tubs and lids with resin codes #5 polypropylene	Recycling
25	#6 Polystyrene – Expanded	▪ Foam take-out containers such as drink cups, large, white packaging foam, meat trays, coloured foam insulation	Garbage
26	#6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded	▪ Polystyrene clear clamshell containers such as berry and muffin containers, rigid polystyrene cups, plates, and bottles	Recycling
27	#7 Biodegradable/Compostable Plastics	▪ Might not have #7 label; include Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certification	Garbage
28	Plastic Film	▪ High-density polyethylene and low-density polyethylene film, dry cleaning bags, bread bags, milk bags, toilet paper and paper towel over-wrap, lawn seed bags	Garbage
29	Low-Density Polyethylene and High-Density Polyethylene Film – Products (Non-Packaging)	▪ Non-packaging low-density polyethylene and high-density polyethylene film (e.g., kitchen catchers, sandwich and freezer bags, etc.)	Garbage
30	Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging	▪ Laminated plastic film and bags that are at least 85% plastic (by weight). Includes chip bags, vacuum sealed bags, cereal liners, candy wraps, pasta bags, boil in a bag, plastic based food pouches, etc.	Garbage

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
31	Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	▪ Other rigid containers (#4 and #7), non-polyethylene terephthalate blister packaging, unmarked/coded packaging, plant pots and trays, pails etc.	Garbage
32	Durable Plastic Products	▪ Non-packaging such as videocassette recorder tapes, compact discs, toys, games, tupperware, etc. Include multi-material items that are mainly plastic – e.g., a plastic toy truck with metal axles	Garbage
04	**Metals**		
33	Aluminum Beverage Cans	▪ Aluminum soft drinks, soda, juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans	Recycling
34	Aluminum Non-Beverage	▪ Food containers, aluminum foil wrap, pie plates, baking trays, etc.	Recycling
35	Aerosol Containers	▪ Mousse spray cans, air freshener spray cans, deodorant spray cans, hairspray cans, food spray cans for cheese or whipped cream, empty spray cans, cooking oil, etc.	Garbage
36	Other Aluminum	▪ Aluminum siding, baking trays etc.	Garbage
37	Steel Beverage Cans	▪ Steel apple juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans, Sapporo, etc.	Recycling
38	Steel Food Cans	▪ Soup, beans, peaches, etc. ▪ No alcohol containers	Recycling
39	Other Metal	▪ Wire, hardware, copper	Depot
05	**Glass**		
40	Glass Beverage Containers	▪ Juice, beer, and wine bottles	Recycling
41	Glass Non-Beverage	▪ Food containers	Recycling
42	Other Glass	▪ Window glass, plates, and glasses, light bulbs (fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescents go in Household Hazardous Waste)	Garbage
06	**Household Hazardous Waste**		
43	Household Hazardous Waste	▪ Labelled CAUTION, WARNING, CORROSIVE, EXPLOSIVE, FLAMMABLE, POISONOUS or TOXIC ▪ Acid, adhesives, automotive, batteries, cleaners, cylinders, coorsives, fuels, light bulbs, mercury, oxidizing chemicals, paint, pesticides and fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, solvents	Depot
07	**Food Waste**		
44	Avoidable Food Waste	▪ Whole fruits and vegetables, meat, bread, prepared meals, fruits and vegetables trimmings	Organics
45	Unavoidable Food Waste	▪ Inedible food, such as peelings, bones, solidified fats, cooking oils, and food grease	Organics
08	**Yard Waste**		
46	Yard and Garden Debris	▪ Grass clippings, leaves, weeds, plant parts, pumpkins, topsoil, and sod	Organics
47	Brush and Branches	▪ Small twigs and tree trimmings that are no more than 60 cm in length and 2 cm in diameter, conifer cones and needles, wood chips and bark mulch	Organics

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
09	**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment**		
48	Electronics	▪ Laptop computers, notebooks, tablet PCs, TVs and computer monitors, printers, fax machines, photocopiers and scanners, personal, portable, or home DVD, Blu Ray, CD, MP3, record players; film or digital cameras/video recorders; digital picture frames; audio and video baby monitors; cable/satellite TV receivers; amps, receivers; speakers, headphones, microphones, coaxial, telephone, speaker wires, coffee makers, mixers, bread makers, toaster ovens, waffle, makers, crock pots, saw, drill, etc.	Depot
10	**Construction And Demolition Wastes**		
49	Dimensional Lumber – Untreated	▪ Unpainted or unstained lumber and pallets	No program
50	Dimensional Lumber – Treated	▪ Painted, stained, or treated lumber	No program
51	Composite Wood	▪ Plywood, oriented strand board, medium-density fibreboard, particle board	No program
52	Gysum Wallboard	▪ Drywall	No program
53	Asphalt Roofing Shingles	▪ Asphalt shingles and tarpaper	No program
54	Mixed Metals	▪ Ferrous, non-ferrous, aluminum	No program
55	Concrete, Bricks	▪ Concrete, paving stones, cement bricks	No program
56	Ceramics, Porcelain	▪ Tiles, toilets, sinks	No program
57	Carpeting	▪ Carpeting, underlay, mats	No program
58	Other Construction and Demolition Wastes	▪ Vinyl siding, misc. conduits, ceiling tiles, plumbing pipes, insulation	No program
11	**Bulky Waste**		
59	Furniture or Fixtures	▪ Chairs, sofas, cabinets, tables, garden furniture, etc.	No program
60	Other Large Bulky Items	▪ Other large items not classified elsewhere	No program
12	**Household Hygiene**		
61	Diapers	▪ Diapers	Garbage
62	Sanitary Products	▪ Sanitary napkins, hygiene products, etc.	Garbage
63	Pet Waste	▪ Animal feces, bedding, kitty litter	Garbage
13	**Other Materials**		
64	Textiles	▪ Clothing, shoes, mats, drapes, sheets, etc. Plastic rice sacks go in Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	Depot
65	Tires and Other Rubber	▪ Rubber tires and tubes, other rubber items such as hoses	Garbage
66	Other Waste	▪ Materials not classified elsewhere, wooden fruit basket, vacuum bags, wax candles, furnace filters, etc.	Garbage
67	Wood Utensils	▪ Chopsticks, wooden forks, toothpicks, etc.	Organics

Table C-2: Material Category Descriptions – Organics Stream

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
01	**Paper**		
1	Mixed Paper	▪ Fine household papers, writing paper, office paper, copy paper, bills and statements, ad mail, etc. Includes glossy flyers and advertising that are not distributed with newspapers. Includes gift wrap, construction paper, puzzle books, e.g., sudoko or colouring books ▪ Glossy magazines, catalogues, calendars, annual reports (must be bound, i.e., stapled or glued) ▪ Telephone books and other directories such as the Yellow Pages ▪ Non Newspapers (e.g., television guides, Auto Trader, Real Estate News) plus inserts and flyers from newspapers made of newsprint ▪ Daily and weekly newspapers	Organics
2	Tissue/Toweling	▪ Paper napkins, towel, tissues	Organics
3	Food Soiled Paper	▪ Plates, cups, muffin wrappers, coffee filters, teabags, bags, food packaging	Organics
4	Shredded Paper	▪ Paper that has been shredded mechanically into thin strips	Recycling
5	Other Paper – Non-Obligated	▪ Soft or hard covered literary books, academic journals, textbooks, photographs	Garbage
02	**Paper Packaging**		
6	Corrugated Cardboard	▪ Includes micro-flute corrugated containers, pizza boxes, waxed corrugated containers, electronic product boxes such as television and computer boxes, boxes used to direct mail for residential consumers	Organics
7	Boxboard/Cores	▪ Boxboard, paperboard, cereal box, shoe box, frozen food box, cores from toilet paper/toweling/gift wrap, etc. Includes wet-strength boxboard, fast food cartons such as fry/onion ring boxes and paper plates	Recycling
8	Kraft Paper	▪ Kraft paper bags and wrap, grocery or retail bags, potato bags, some pet food bags, etc. Includes brown, white, and coloured kraft paper and bags. No bags with bonded plastic or foil liners/layers/coatings. Includes bags with a light grease coating	Organics
9	Molded Pulp	▪ Egg cartons, drink trays, other trays, molded pulp flower pots/trays, etc.	Organics
10	Polycoat Beverage Cups	▪ Hot beverage/food containers, with polycoat on inside only, including coffee cups, soup cups/bowls, chili cups etc. Cold beverage/food containers with polycoat on both sides including fountain drinks, take-out ice cream cups	Garbage
11	Ice Cream Containers and Other Bleached Long Polycoat Fibre	▪ Polycoated paper ice cream containers, typically with a lid, excluding boxboard folded ice cream boxes. Food containers with white fibre and a rolled or folded rim, includes Michelina's frozen food, KFC tubs	Garbage
12	Laminated Paper Packaging	▪ Paper based packaging (at least 85% paper) with foil or plastic liners/layers/coatings, pouches, cookie bags, microwave popcorn bags, fast food sandwich wraps, gift bags, paper based trays, etc.	Garbage
13	Spiral Wound Containers	▪ Spiral wound cans with paper walls and plastic or metal tops or bottoms; frozen juice, Pringles, raisins, etc.	Garbage

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
14	Gable Top Containers – Beverage	▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top, milk and milk substitutes like soy, almond, and rice milk, and juices	Recycling
15	Gable-Top Containers – Non-Beverage	▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top that previously contained some foods or other products, e.g., sugar, molasses etc.	Recycling
16	Aseptic Containers – Beverage	▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for beverage e.g., soy, almond, and rice milk, juice boxes	Recycling
17	Aseptic Containers – Non-Beverage	▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for soup, sauces etc.	Recycling
03	**Plastics**		
18	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles – Beverage	▪ Soft drink/water bottles	Recycling
19	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs and Jars – Non-Beverage	▪ Salad dressing bottles, peanut butter jars	Recycling
20	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform	▪ #1 clamshells, #1 egg cartons, #1 trays, #1 blister packaging, #1 drink cups, etc.	Recycling
21	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage	▪ Milk jugs, juice containers and drinakble yogurt bottles	Recycling
22	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage	▪ Laundry detergent, bleach, vinegar, personal care products such as shampoos, conditioners, and body wash, winshield washing fluid containers, cleaning supplies. Other #2 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and lids made from high-density polyethylene	Recycling
23	#3 Polyvinyl Chloride	▪ Tubs, condiment containers	Recycling
24	#5 Polypropylene	▪ #5 bottles and containers. plastic bottles includes nutritional supplement drinks, shampoos, etc. ▪ #5 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and other containers made from polypropylene, including tubs and lids with resin codes #5 polypropylene	Recycling
25	#6 Polystyrene – Expanded	▪ Foam take-out containers such as drink cups, large, white packaging foam, meat trays, coloured foam insulation	Garbage
26	#6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded	▪ Polystyrene clear clamshell containers such as berry and muffin containers, rigid polystyrene cups, plates, and bottles	Recycling
27	#7 Biodegradable/Compostable Plastics	▪ Might not have #7 label; include Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certification	Garbage
28	Plastic Film	▪ High-density polyethylene and low-density polyethylene film, dry cleaning bags, bread bags, milk bags, toilet paper and paper towel over-wrap, lawn seed bags	Garbage
29	Low-Density Polyethylene and High-Density Polyethylene Film – Products (Non-Packaging)	▪ Non-packaging low-density polyethylene and high-density polyethylene film (e.g., kitchen catchers, sandwich and freezer bags, etc.)	Garbage
30	Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging	▪ Laminated plastic film and bags that are at least 85% plastic (by weight). Includes chip bags, vacuum sealed bags, cereal liners, candy wraps, pasta bags, boil in a bag, plastic based food pouches, etc.	Garbage

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
31	Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	▪ Other rigid containers (#4 and #7), non-polyethylene terephthalate blister packaging, unmarked/coded packaging, plant pots and trays, pails etc.	Garbage
32	Durable Plastic Products	▪ Non-packaging such as videocassette recorder tapes, compact discs, toys, games, tupperware, etc. Include multi-material items that are mainly plastic – e.g., a plastic toy truck with metal axles	Garbage
04	**Metals**		
33	Aluminum Beverage Cans	▪ Aluminum soft drinks, soda, juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans	Recycling
34	Aluminum Non-Beverage	▪ Food containers, aluminum foil wrap, pie plates, baking trays, etc.	Recycling
35	Aerosol Containers	▪ Mousse spray cans, air freshener spray cans, deodorant spray cans, hairspray cans, food spray cans for cheese or whipped cream, empty spray cans, cooking oil, etc.	Garbage
36	Other Aluminum	▪ Aluminum siding, baking trays etc.	Garbage
37	Steel Beverage Cans	▪ Steel apple juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans, Sapporo, etc.	Recycling
38	Steel Food Cans	▪ Soup, beans, peaches, etc. ▪ No alcohol containers	Recycling
39	Other Metal	▪ Wire, hardware, copper	Depot
05	**Glass**		
40	Glass Beverage Containers	▪ Juice, beer, and wine bottles	Recycling
41	Glass Non-Beverage	▪ Food containers	Recycling
42	Other Glass	▪ Window glass, plates, and glasses, light bulbs (fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescents go in Household Hazardous Waste)	Garbage
06	**Household Hazardous Waste**		
43	Household Hazardous Waste	▪ Labelled CAUTION, WARNING, CORROSIVE, EXPLOSIVE, FLAMMABLE, POISONOUS or TOXIC ▪ Acid, adhesives, automotive, batteries, cleaners, cylinders, coorsives, fuels, light bulbs, mercury, oxidizing chemicals, paint, pesticides and fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, solvents	Depot
07	**Food Waste**		
44	Avoidable Food Waste	▪ Whole fruits and vegetables, meat, bread, prepared meals, fruits and vegetables trimmings	Organics
45	Unavoidable Food Waste	▪ Inedible food, such as peelings, bones, solidified fats, cooking oils, and food grease	Organics
08	**Yard Waste**		
46	Yard and Garden Debris	▪ Grass clippings, leaves, weeds, plant parts, pumpkins, topsoil, and sod	Organics
47	Brush and Branches	▪ Small twigs and tree trimmings that are no more than 60 cm in length and 2 cm in diameter, conifer cones and needles, wood chips and bark mulch	Organics

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
09	**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment**		
48	Electronics	▪ Laptop computers, notebooks, tablet PCs, TVs and computer monitors, printers, fax machines, photocopiers and scanners, personal, portable, or home DVD, Blu Ray, CD, MP3, record players; film or digital cameras/video recorders; digital picture frames; audio and video baby monitors; cable/satellite TV receivers; amps, receivers; speakers, headphones, microphones, coaxial, telephone, speaker wires, coffee makers, mixers, bread makers, toaster ovens, waffle, makers, crock pots, saw, drill, etc.	Depot
10	**Construction And Demolition Wastes**		
49	Dimensional Lumber – Untreated	▪ Unpainted or unstained lumber and pallets	No program
50	Dimensional Lumber – Treated	▪ Painted, stained, or treated lumber	No program
51	Composite Wood	▪ Plywood, oriented strand board, medium-density fibreboard, particle board	No program
52	Gysum Wallboard	▪ Drywall	No program
53	Asphalt Roofing Shingles	▪ Asphalt shingles and tarpaper	No program
54	Mixed Metals	▪ Ferrous, non-ferrous, aluminum	No program
55	Concrete, Bricks	▪ Concrete, paving stones, cement bricks	No program
56	Ceramics, Porcelain	▪ Tiles, toilets, sinks	No program
57	Carpeting	▪ Carpeting, underlay, mats	No program
58	Other Construction and Demolition Wastes	▪ Vinyl siding, misc. conduits, ceiling tiles, plumbing pipes, insulation	No program
11	**Bulky Waste**		
59	Furniture or Fixtures	▪ Chairs, sofas, cabinets, tables, garden furniture, etc.	No program
60	Other Large Bulky Items	▪ Other large items not classified elsewhere	No program
12	**Household Hygiene**		
61	Diapers	▪ Diapers	Garbage
62	Sanitary Products	▪ Sanitary napkins, hygiene products, etc.	Garbage
63	Pet Waste	▪ Animal feces, bedding, kitty litter	Garbage
13	**Other Materials**		
64	Textiles	▪ Clothing, shoes, mats, drapes, sheets, etc. Plastic rice sacks go in Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	Depot
65	Tires and Other Rubber	▪ Rubber tires and tubes, other rubber items such as hoses	Garbage
66	Other Waste	▪ Materials not classified elsewhere, wooden fruit basket, vacuum bags, wax candles, furnace filters, etc.	Garbage
67	Wood Utensils	▪ Chopsticks, wooden forks, toothpicks, etc.	Organics

APPENDIX D

WASTE COMPOSITION RESULTS

Table D-1: Summer 2024 Waste Composition Results – by Stream

Category	SF			MU	DO
	Garbage	Recycling	Organics	Garbage	Garbage
01 Paper	**8.4%**	**17.4%**	**2.3%**	**8.8%**	**0.7%**
01. Mixed Paper	1.3%	14.9%	0.1%	2.4%	0.2%
02. Tissue/Toweling	6.0%	0.3%	1.8%	5.1%	0.0%
03. Food Soiled Paper	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
04. Shredded Paper	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
05. Other Paper – Non-Obligated	<0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%
02 Paper Packaging	**4.2%**	**48.8%**	**0.9%**	**5.7%**	**0.2%**
06. Corrugated Cardboard	0.7%	28.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%
07. Boxboard / Cores	1.5%	16.0%	0.1%	2.7%	0.0%
08. Kraft Paper	0.6%	2.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
09. Molded Pulp	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
10. Polycoat Beverage Cups	0.5%	0.3%	<0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
11. Ice Cream Containers and Other Bleached Long Polycoat Fiber	0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
12. Laminated Paper Packaging	0.6%	0.3%	<0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
13. Spiral Wound Containers	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
14. Gable Top Containers – Beverage	<0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15. Gable-top Containers – Non-Beverage	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16. Aseptic Containers – Beverage	<0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
17. Aseptic Containers – Non-Beverage	<0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
03 Plastics	**14.4%**	**17.7%**	**0.5%**	**10.2%**	**0.4%**
18. #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles – Beverage	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
19. #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs, and Jars – Non-Beverage	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
20. #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform	0.5%	3.1%	<0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
21. #2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
22. #2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage	0.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
23. #3 Polyvinyl Chloride	<0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24. #5 Polypropylene	1.3%	2.2%	<0.1%	0.9%	0.0%
25. #6 Polystyrene – Expanded	0.2%	0.3%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
26. #6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27. #7 Biodegradable/Compostable Plastics	<0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
28. Plastic Film	1.8%	1.1%	<0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
29. Low-Density Polyethylene and High-Density Polyethylene Film – Products (Non-Packaging)	1.5%	0.5%	<0.1%	2.0%	0.0%
30. Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging	2.7%	0.6%	<0.1%	2.2%	0.0%
31. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	0.7%	0.7%	<0.1%	0.4%	0.0%

Category	SF			MU	DO
	Garbage	Recycling	Organics	Garbage	Garbage
32. Durable Plastic Products	4.0%	2.6%	0.1%	1.8%	0.3%
04 Metals	**4.8%**	**3.3%**	**<0.1%**	**7.7%**	**0.9%**
33. Aluminum Beverage Cans	<0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
34. Aluminum Non-Beverage	0.6%	1.4%	<0.1%	0.6%	0.0%
35. Aerosol Containers	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
36. Other Aluminum	0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
37. Steel Beverage Cans	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
38. Steel Food Cans	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
39. Other Metal	3.8%	0.2%	<0.1%	6.3%	0.9%
05 Glass	**2.4%**	**10.1%**	**0.0%**	**2.0%**	**2.6%**
40. Glass Beverage Containers	0.2%	6.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
41. Glass Non-Beverage	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
42. Other Glass	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%
06 Household Hazardous Waste	**0.5%**	**<0.1%**	**<0.1%**	**1.2%**	**0.0%**
43. Household Hazardous Waste	0.5%	<0.1%	<0.1%	1.2%	0.0%
07 Food Waste	**21.2%**	**0.6%**	**11.5%**	**17.7%**	**0.0%**
44. Avoidable Food Waste	14.4%	0.6%	6.3%	13.7%	0.0%
45. Unavoidable Food Waste	6.8%	<0.1%	5.2%	4.0%	0.0%
08 Yard Waste	**7.0%**	**0.1%**	**84.1%**	**1.8%**	**16.0%**
46. Yard and Garden Debris	6.6%	0.1%	74.2%	1.8%	0.1%
47. Brush and Branches	0.4%	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	15.9%
09 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	**2.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**11.8%**	**4.1%**
48. Electronics	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	4.1%
10 Construction and Demolition Wastes	**15.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.4%**	**10.0%**	**53.1%**
49. Dimensional Lumber – Untreated	<0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
50. Dimensional Lumber – Treated	7.5%	0.1%	0.4%	6.2%	37.4%
51. Composite Wood	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.7%
52. Gypsum Wallboard	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
53. Asphalt Roofing Shingles	<0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
54. Mixed Metals	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
55. Concrete, Bricks	<0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
56. Ceramics, Porcelain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
57. Carpeting	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%
58. Other Construction and Demolition Wastes	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%
11 Bulky Waste	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**1.4%**	**14.1%**
59. Furniture or Fixtures	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	14.1%

Category	SF			MU	DO
	Garbage	Recycling	Organics	Garbage	Garbage
60. Other Large Bulky Items	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 Household Hygiene	**12.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**	**8.8%**	**0.0%**
61. Diapers	6.3%	0.0%	0.1%	5.0%	0.0%
62. Sanitary Products	1.7%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
63. Pet Waste	4.2%	0.0%	<0.1%	3.2%	0.0%
13 Other Materials	**7.3%**	**1.6%**	**0.2%**	**12.9%**	**0.8%**
64. Textiles	4.4%	1.2%	0.0%	12.0%	0.8%
65. Tires and Other Rubber	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
66. Other Waste	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
67. Wood Utensils	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

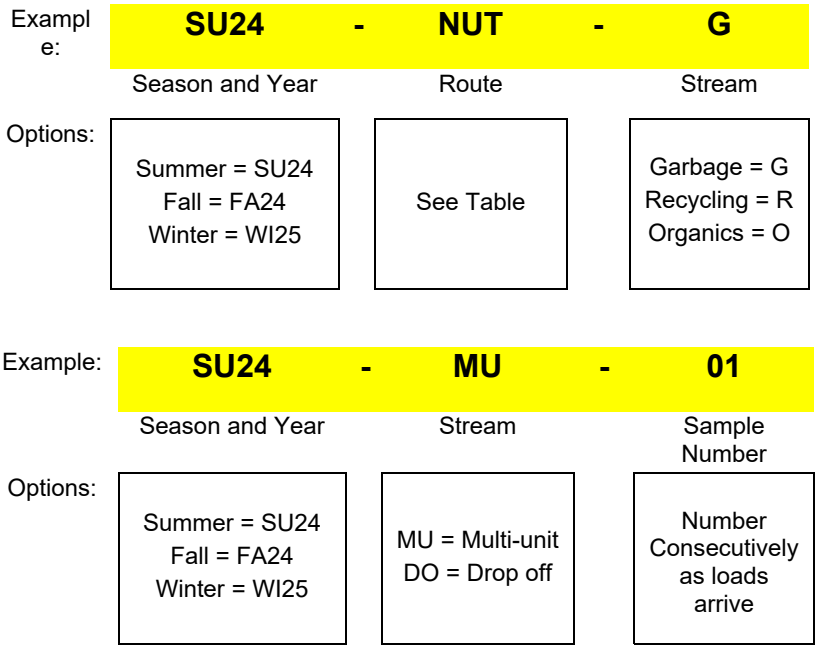
DO – Drop off.
MU – Multi-unit.
SF – Single family.

APPENDIX E

SECTORS AND NAMING CONVENTIONS

Sectors & Naming Convention

The naming convention for samples should be as follows:



Route	Collection Route	Community
NUT	01	Nutana
NPA	02	Nutana Park
EAS	03	Eastview
ROS	04	Rosewood
WIL	05	Willowgrove
CIT	06	City Park
SIL	07	Silverwood Heights
MOU	08	Mount Royal
DUN	09	Dundonald
PAR	10	Parkridge