

# City of Saskatoon 2023 to 2025 City-Wide Waste Characterization Study Fall 2025



PRESENTED TO  
**City of Saskatoon**

FEBRUARY 24, 2026  
ISSUED FOR USE  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01

---

This page intentionally left blank.

## 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 consisted of nine seasonal waste sorting events over a three-year period from 2023 to 2025. This seasonal report summarizes the ninth sampling event conducted for garbage, recycling, and organics from the single family (SF) residential sector and the first sorting event for the construction and demolition (C&D) sector in November 2025 (Fall 2025).

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 Fall 2025 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 and garbage for the C&D sector are presented in Section 3 along with diversion potential for the garbage stream, contamination rates and capture rates for the recycling and organics streams, and a bag count for the organics stream. A detailed breakdown of waste composition results by stream is included in Appendix D. Highlights of the results are as follows:

- The average percentage of carts set out for bi-weekly collection was 78% 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 33 kg/household.
- On average, carts that were set out were 61% full. The majority (78%) of SF garbage carts were the 360 L size, 15% were the 240 L size, and 7% were the 120 L size. All recycling and organics carts were 360 L.
- The SF garbage stream was primarily composed of food waste (29%), household hygiene (15%), plastics (12%), paper (8%), and other wastes (8%).
- Organic materials accounted for 41% of the SF garbage stream, primarily composed of avoidable food waste (23%), unavoidable food waste (6%), tissue/towelings (6%), and yard and garden debris (5%).
- The diversion potential for the SF garbage stream based on existing programs and services was 67%.
- The recycling stream was primarily composed of paper packaging (51%), paper (21%), and plastic (13%). These three primary categories represent 85% of the SF recycling stream.
- The contamination rate in the recycling stream was 12%.
- The organics stream was mostly composed of yard waste (68%) and food waste (26%).
- The contamination rate in the organics stream was 1%.
- The C&D garbage stream was mostly composed of C&D wastes (87%).
- The diversion potential for the C&D garbage stream based on existing programs and services was 4%.

Section 4 summarizes the interesting finds in the Fall 2025 Study and Appendix B includes selected photographs for reference.

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

- The bi-weekly collection frequency appeared to be sufficient for garbage, recycling, and organics.
- The cart sizes worked well for most households; however, 8% of carts were overfilled and 41% of carts were filled to half capacity or below.
- Additional education and communication on the green cart program may be beneficial to reduce the amount of organic waste in the garbage stream. The garbage stream was comprised of 41% organic materials.
- Additional education and communication on the recycling program may be beneficial to reduce the amount of contamination in the recycling stream.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Scope of Work .....	1
1.2 Overview of Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Collection.....	2
1.2.1 Single Family Residential Garbage, Recycling, and Organics .....	2
1.2.2 Construction and Demolition Garbage .....	3
1.3 Project Limitations .....	3
<b>2.0 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Health and Safety .....	4
2.2 Seasonal Weather Conditions .....	4
2.3 Sampling Plan.....	5
2.3.1 Single Family Households .....	5
2.4 Sample Collection Methodology .....	6
2.4.1 Single Family Curbside Collection.....	6
2.5 Waste Characterization Approach.....	6
2.5.1 Hand Sort.....	6
2.5.2 Visual Estimates .....	7
2.6 Data Analysis.....	7
<b>3.0 RESULTS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Single Family Overview .....	8
3.1.1 Set Out Rates .....	8
3.1.2 Waste Collected Per Household.....	9
3.1.3 Cart Fullness.....	9
3.2 Single Family Garbage .....	10
3.2.1 SF Garbage Composition Results .....	10
3.2.2 Diversion Potential.....	11
3.3 Single Family Recycling.....	12
3.3.1 SF Recycling Composition Results .....	12
3.3.2 Contamination Rate .....	13
3.3.3 Capture Rate .....	14
3.4 Single Family Organics.....	15
3.4.1 SF Organics Composition Results.....	15
3.4.2 Contamination Rate .....	15
3.4.3 Capture Rate .....	16
3.4.4 Bag Count.....	17
3.5 Construction and Demolition Garbage .....	17
3.5.1 Construction and Demolition Garbage Composition Results .....	17
3.5.2 Diversion Potential.....	18
<b>4.0 INTERESTING FINDS.....</b>	<b>19</b>

**5.0 COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....20**

**6.0 CLOSURE.....22**

**LIST OF TABLES IN TEXT**

Table 1-1: Single Family Households Characterized .....2

Table 2-1: Weather Conditions – Fall 2025 .....4

Table 2-2: SF Collection Days and Waste Streams Sampled – Fall 2025.....5

Table 3-1: Cart Set Out Rates – Fall 2025.....8

Table 3-2: Amount of Waste Materials Disposed per Household per Two-Week Period – Fall 2025.....9

Table 3-3: Cart Fullness – Fall 2025.....10

Table 3-4: Recyclable Material in All Streams – Fall 2025 .....14

Table 3-5: Recyclable Material Capture Rate – Fall 2025 .....14

Table 3-6: Organic Material in All Streams – Fall 2025 .....16

Table 3-7: Organic Material Capture Rate – Fall 2025 .....16

Table 3-8: Number of Bags in SF Organics Samples – Fall 2025 .....17

Table 4-1: Notable Materials – Fall 2025 .....19

**LIST OF FIGURES IN TEXT**

Figure 3-1: Overall SF Garbage Composition.....11

Figure 3-2: Overall SF Garbage Diversion Potential.....12

Figure 3-3: Overall SF Recycling Composition .....13

Figure 3-4: Overall SF Recycling Contamination.....14

Figure 3-5: Overall SF Organics Composition .....15

Figure 3-6: Overall SF Organics Contamination .....16

Figure 3-7: Overall C&D Garbage Composition.....18

Figure 3-8: Overall C&D Garbage Diversion Potential.....19

**APPENDIX SECTIONS**

Appendix A Tetra Tech’s Limitations on the Use of this Document

Appendix B Selected Photographs

Appendix C Material Categories

Appendix D Waste Composition Results

Appendix E Sectors and Naming convention

## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
City	City of Saskatoon
C&D	Construction and Demolition
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional
Landfill	Saskatoon Regional Waste Management Centre
LDPE	Low-Density Polyethylene
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.

### **NOTE TO THE READER**

The samples collected and characterized for this study are “snapshots” in time, meaning the reported quantities are estimates and only represent the conditions for the period in which they were collected. Annual variability, weather, and other factors can affect the amount and composition of waste and recyclables generated by the various sectors at any given time. Even with combined educational, regulatory, and financial initiatives, the reader should not assume that it is necessarily easy, practical, or economical to recover a substantial portion of a disposed material from a mixed waste stream or at its source.

## 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. This project consisted of nine waste sorting events over a three-year period. This report represents the ninth sorting event and was conducted from November 10 to November 21, 2025 (Fall 2025). This event sorted garbage, recycling, and organics from the single family (SF) residential sector and garbage from the construction and demolition (C&D) sector.

The purpose of this study was to identify trends and changes in the City's waste profile and provide benchmarks as new programs are implemented. The following are considerations for this report:

- In 2023, the City launched a mandatory curbside organics (green) cart program for the SF sector and a mandatory organics diversion program for the Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) sector.
- In 2024, the City implemented a variable rate fee structure for curbside garbage (black) carts. New garbage carts were rolled out in the spring of 2024 to households that requested a smaller cart size (i.e., 120 L or 240 L).

The Fall 2025 audit represents the sixth waste sorting event where different garbage cart sizes were available. 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.

### 1.1 Scope of Work

This study characterizes the composition of garbage, recycling, and organics streams from curbside SF households and garbage from the C&D stream. The fieldwork involved the following:

- Collect garbage, recycling, and organics from select SF households.
- Document waste stream set outs and fullness of the materials in the SF carts collected.
- Transport collected materials to a designated sorting area.
- Sort and weigh the collected waste streams.
- Visually estimate the composition of loads from the C&D sector.

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 gauge progress from the SF residential sector.
- Document the amount and types of materials discarded in the garbage waste stream to establish a baseline for the C&D sector.
- Determine the amount of contamination found in the SF recycling and organic streams, and the amount of divertible materials in the SF and C&D garbage streams.
- Estimate SF waste generation rates for the three SF waste streams.
- Determine the capture rates for SF recyclables and organic materials relative to the generation rate.
- Document the observed level of fullness in the SF cart prior to collection.

- Estimate diversion potential for other waste 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.

For the SF curbside collected waste streams, a sampling plan was prepared in conjunction with City staff. A total of 100 households were selected from ten neighbourhoods for the Fall 2025 sorting event and included the same set of households that were selected for the previous five events, with the exception of one neighbourhood (Willowgrove) which included the same set of households selected for the previous two 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, two households with two sets of recycling carts
City Park	6	CIT	10	Back Lane	10 homes in a row, one household with two full sets of carts
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
<b>Total</b>			<b>100</b>		

## 1.2 Overview of Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Collection

### 1.2.1 Single Family Residential Garbage, Recycling, and Organics

The City provides SF households with curbside collection services for garbage, recycling, and organics waste streams.

Garbage (black cart) is collected on a bi-weekly basis year-round. Collection is conducted in-house by the City. The default cart size is 360 L; however, households have the option to request smaller cart sizes (240 L or 120 L carts). In 2024, the City implemented a utility fee system for garbage collection that is based on the cart size. Smaller carts receive a reduced utility fee rate.

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) are collected on a bi-weekly basis during the spring, summer, and fall seasons and on a monthly basis during the winter. Organics include yard waste, food waste, and food soiled paper. The default cart size is 360 L. Organics are collected in-house by the City. Prior to 2023, the green cart program was a voluntary, subscription-based program. In the spring of 2023, the green cart program became mandatory and was expanded city-wide to all SF households. The organics program was funded through property taxes in 2023 and changed to a utility fee in 2024.

All three waste streams are collected on different days of the week (e.g., no more than one cart is placed out per household 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. Materials placed outside the carts are not collected.

### 1.2.2 Construction and Demolition Garbage

C&D materials are collected by private waste haulers and taken to the Saskatoon Regional Waste Management Centre (Landfill) or a private landfill outside of Saskatoon.

## 1.3 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 households that were selected for collection. It was assumed that these households would be representative.
- **Residential Behaviour:** A few residents approached the collection crew and asked questions about the project or recognised the team from previous sorting events. This may have affected residents' behaviour patterns with respect to waste disposal practices for other waste streams 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:** Residents with back lane collection could be skewed to show higher participation. Carts at these locations are usually kept adjacent to the back alley, providing an impression that the cart is being set out for collection even when no waste is placed inside the cart.
- **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 account for the set out rate.

## 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 (HASP) was developed for this project to identify potential hazards in advance of the waste composition study. The HASP was reviewed and updated to account for seasonal changes (e.g., weather conditions) 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, were worn by all field staff according to Tetra Tech’s HASP.

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, lifting of heavy material, working around large vehicles, and driving.

### 2.2 Seasonal Weather Conditions

Table 2-1 documents the weather conditions in Saskatoon during the Fall 2025 sorting event. The City experienced cool temperatures typical for the season.

**Table 2-1: Weather Conditions – Fall 2025**

Date	Temperature (°C) <sup>1</sup>		
	Average	Min	Max
Monday, November 10, 2025	4.4	-1.9	10.6
Tuesday, November 11, 2025	3.3	-3.3	9.8
Wednesday, November 12, 2025	0.2	-6.9	7.2
Thursday, November 13, 2025	3.4	-5.5	12.2
Friday, November 14, 2025	3.9	-5.9	13.7
Monday, November 17, 2025	3.2	-1.5	7.8
Tuesday, November 18, 2025	1.6	0.2	3.0
Wednesday, November 19, 2025	-5.3	-11.2	0.7
Thursday, November 20, 2025	-7.6	-12.9	-2.3
Friday, November 21, 2025	-5.7	-9.4	-2.0

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup> Obtained from Government of Canada Climate for the City of Saskatoon.

<sup>1</sup> Government of Canada. (2025). Daily Data Report for November 2025. Accessed December 9, 2025. [Daily Data Report for November 2025 - Climate - Environment and Climate Change Canada.](#)

## 2.3 Sampling Plan

### 2.3.1 Single Family Households

Tetra Tech worked with City staff to select households for the study. During the Fall 2025 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, and waste streams from the Fall 2025 sorting event.

**Table 2-2: SF Collection Days and Waste Streams Sampled – Fall 2025**

Collection Day	Neighbourhood	Waste Stream
Monday, November 10, 2025	Nutana	Garbage
	Rosewood	Recycling
	Nutana Park	Organics
Tuesday, November 11, 2025	Eastview	Garbage
	City Park	Recycling
	Rosewood	Organics
Wednesday, November 12, 2025	Willowgrove	Garbage
	Mount Royal	Recycling
	City Park	Organics
Thursday, November 13, 2025	Silverwood Heights	Garbage
	Parkridge	Recycling
	Mount Royal	Organics
Friday, November 14, 2025	Dundonald	Garbage
	Nutana Park	Recycling
	Parkridge	Organics
Monday, November 17 2025	Nutana Park	Garbage
	Eastview	Recycling
	Nutana	Organics
Tuesday, November 18, 2025	Rosewood	Garbage
	Willowgrove	Recycling
	Eastview	Organics
Wednesday, November 19, 2025	City Park	Garbage
	Silverwood Heights	Recycling
	Willowgrove	Organics
Thursday, November 20, 2025	Mount Royal	Garbage
	Dundonald	Recycling
	Silverwood Heights	Organics
Friday, November 21, 2025	Parkridge	Garbage
	Nutana	Recycling
	Dundonald	Organics

## 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 City's 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. Cart fullness was estimated by visually comparing the height of materials to the height of the cart. 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. 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 kept 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.

## 2.5 Waste Characterization Approach

---

SF loads were collected and transported by Tetra Tech staff and taken to the designated sorting area.

### 2.5.1 Hand Sort

All SF loads were hand sorted. For all waste streams, staff weighed each sample to determine the pre-weight. For the garbage streams, 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.
- C&D 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 C&D 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 diversion potential had changed from the first five seasons as plastic film and #6 polystyrene – expanded were updated to being accepted at recycling depots as of December 2024. 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 Fall 2025 sorting event. The average total percentage of carts set out was 78% for all three streams and the average set out rates in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams were 94%, 81%, and 60%, respectively. The range of set out rates for routes was between 60% and 90%.

**Table 3-1: Cart Set Out Rates – Fall 2025**

Route	Set Out Location	Garbage (%)	Recycling (%)	Organics (%)	Average (%)
Nutana	Back Lane	90%	90%	90%	<b>90%</b>
Nutana Park	Back Lane	70%	70%	70%	<b>70%</b>
Eastview	Back Lane	90%	90%	70%	<b>83%</b>
Rosewood	Front Street	100%	90%	40%	<b>77%</b>
Willowgrove	Front Street	90%	92%	60%	<b>81%</b>
City Park	Back Lane	100%	64%	55%	<b>73%</b>

Route	Set Out Location	Garbage (%)	Recycling (%)	Organics (%)	Average (%)
Silverwood Heights	Front Street	100%	100%	60%	<b>87%</b>
Mount Royal	Front Street	100%	40%	40%	<b>60%</b>
Dundonald	Front Street	100%	90%	70%	<b>87%</b>
Parkridge	Front Street	100%	80%	50%	<b>77%</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>94%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>78%</b>

### 3.1.2 Waste Collected Per Household

Table 3-2 summarizes the amount of material collected per household for each stream in SF residential carts during the Fall 2025 sorting event. The average amount of materials for all three streams over a two-week period was 33 kg/household. The average amount of materials collected per household in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams was 17 kg/household, 4 kg/household, and 12 kg/household, respectively. The generation rate for homes ranged between 25 kg/household and 43 kg/household (over a two-week period).

**Table 3-2: Amount of Waste Materials Disposed per Household per Two-Week Period – Fall 2025**

Route	Number of Carts	Garbage (kg/household)	Recycling (kg/household)	Organics (kg/household)	Total (kg/household)*
Nutana	10	14.92	5.33	22.85	<b>43.09</b>
Nutana Park	10	8.74	4.33	11.94	<b>25.01</b>
Eastview	10	9.41	4.13	14.83	<b>28.37</b>
Rosewood	10	26.30	5.72	4.78	<b>36.79</b>
Willowgrove	10**	17.15	3.80	6.44	<b>27.39</b>
City Park	11	16.45	4.10	15.28	<b>35.83</b>
Silverwood Heights	10	22.95	4.06	9.95	<b>36.96</b>
Mount Royal	10	19.23	3.56	10.28	<b>33.07</b>
Dundonald	10	17.77	4.21	9.96	<b>31.94</b>
Parkridge	10	20.31	3.67	10.69	<b>34.67</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>17.32</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>33.31</b>

**Notes:**

\*Total kilograms collected divided by total number of carts per route (regardless of the number of carts set out).

\*\*Two households had two recycling carts each, totalling 12 recycling carts.

### 3.1.3 Cart Fullness

Table 3-3 summarizes the average cart fullness from each stream in SF residential carts during the Fall 2025 sorting event. The average fullness of carts was 61% for all three streams and the average fullness in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams was 66%, 64%, and 53%, respectively. The average fullness for households was between 44% and 70%.

**Table 3-3: Cart Fullness – Fall 2025**

Route	Set Out Location	Garbage (%)	Recycling (%)	Organics (%)	Average (%)
Nutana	Back Lane	67%	65%	73%	<b>68%</b>
Nutana Park	Back Lane	57%	54%	62%	<b>58%</b>
Eastview	Back Lane	52%	63%	52%	<b>56%</b>
Rosewood	Front Street	79%	82%	39%	<b>67%</b>
Willowgrove	Front Street	66%	49%	18%	<b>44%</b>
City Park	Back Lane	67%	80%	60%	<b>69%</b>
Silverwood Heights	Front Street	70%	54%	50%	<b>58%</b>
Mount Royal	Front Street	60%	68%	81%	<b>70%</b>
Dundonald	Front Street	69%	71%	30%	<b>57%</b>
Parkridge	Front Street	77%	58%	63%	<b>66%</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>66%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>61%</b>

## 3.2 Single Family Garbage

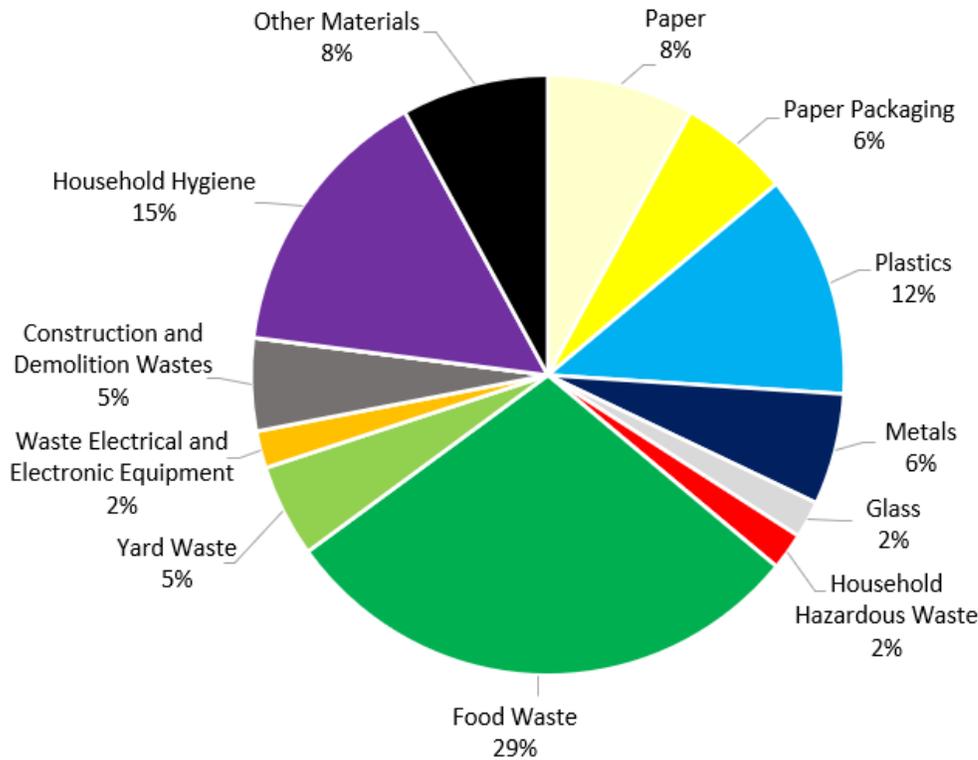
The following summarizes the waste composition results and diversion potential for SF garbage.

### 3.2.1 SF Garbage Composition Results

Figure 3-1 illustrates the average waste composition of the garbage stream from the SF sector in Fall 2025. 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 SF garbage stream was primarily composed of food waste (29%), household hygiene (15%), plastics (12%), paper (8%), and other materials (8%). The remainder was comprised of paper packaging (6%), metals (6%), yard waste (5%), C&D waste (5%), waste electrical and electronic equipment (2%), household hazardous materials (2%), and glass (2%). The most prominent five primary categories represent 72% of the SF garbage stream and are broken down as follows:

- Food waste was composed of avoidable food waste (23%) and unavoidable food waste (6%). 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).
- Household hygiene was composed of pet waste (7%), diapers (6%), and sanitary products (2%).
- Plastics included plastic laminates and other film packaging (3%), durable plastic products (2%), plastic film (2%), low-density polyethylene/high-density polyethylene (LDPE/HDPE) film – products (non-packaging) (1%), and #5 polypropylene (1%).
- Paper was composed of tissue/towelling (6%) and mixed paper (2%).
- Other materials included textiles (5%) and other waste (2%). Other waste included furnace filters, wax, and materials that were not classified in any other category.



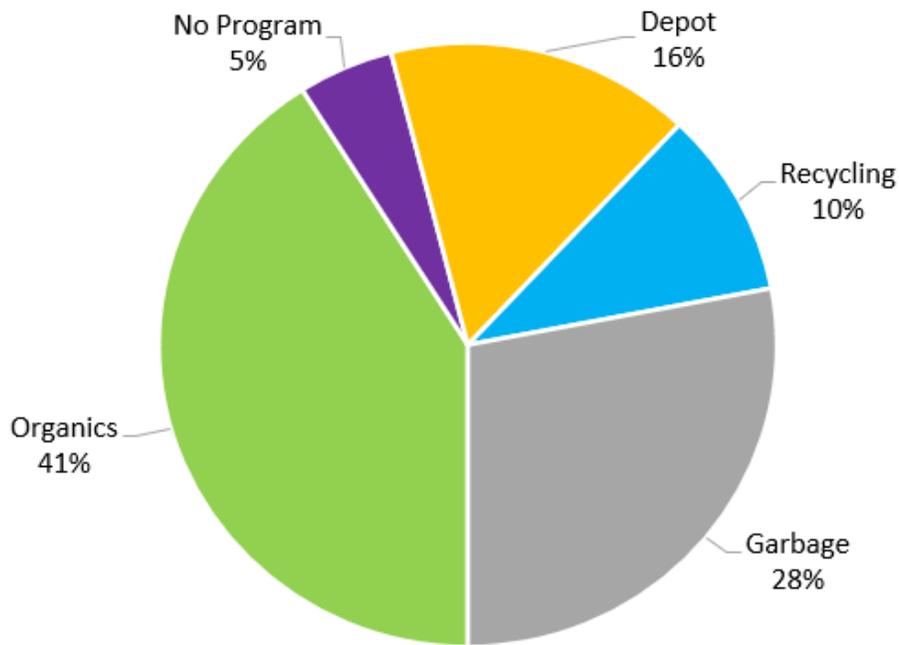
**Figure 3-1: Overall SF Garbage Composition**

### 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., C&D wastes, bulky waste). The total diversion potential for the SF garbage stream was calculated to be 72% and consisted of 41% organic materials, 16% depot materials, 10% recyclable materials, and 5% no program materials. The diversion potential for the SF garbage stream that is based on existing programs and services is 67%.

The diversion potential may be broken down as follows:

- Organics are primarily avoidable food waste (23%), unavoidable food waste (6%), tissue/toweling (6%), and yard and garden debris (5%).
- Depot materials were primarily composed of textiles (5%), other metal (4%), household hazardous waste (2%), plastic film (2%), and electronics (2%).
- Recycling included mixed paper (2%), boxboard and cores (2%), polypropylene (1%), and corrugated cardboard (1%).
- No program materials were composed of concrete and bricks (2%) and dimensional lumber-untreated (1%).



**Figure 3-2: Overall SF Garbage Diversion Potential**

### 3.3 Single Family Recycling

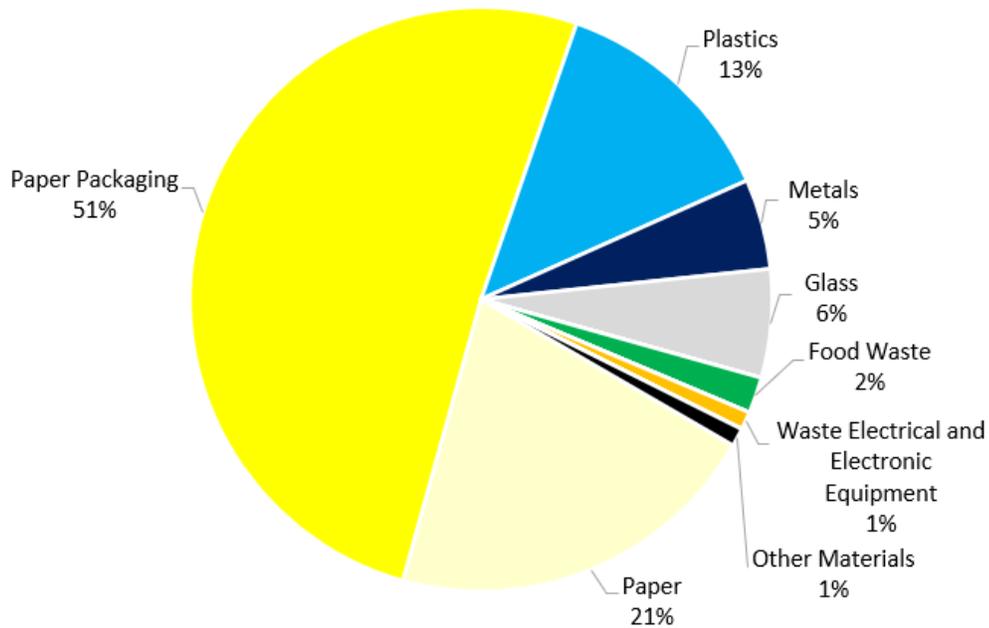
The following summarizes the recycling composition results and contamination rate for SF recycling.

#### 3.3.1 SF Recycling Composition Results

Figure 3-3 illustrates the average composition of the recycling stream from the SF sector in Fall 2025. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

The SF recycling stream was primarily composed of paper packaging (51%), paper (21%), and plastic (13%). 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 included corrugated cardboard (29%), boxboard/cores (16%), kraft paper (3%), and molded pulp (1%).
- Paper was primarily composed of mixed paper (19%), and other paper – non-obligated (2%).
- Plastics mainly included #1 polyethylene terephthalate (PET) thermoform (3%), #5 polypropylene (2%), HDPE non-beverage (2%), and #1 PET bottles, jugs, and jars non-beverage (2%).

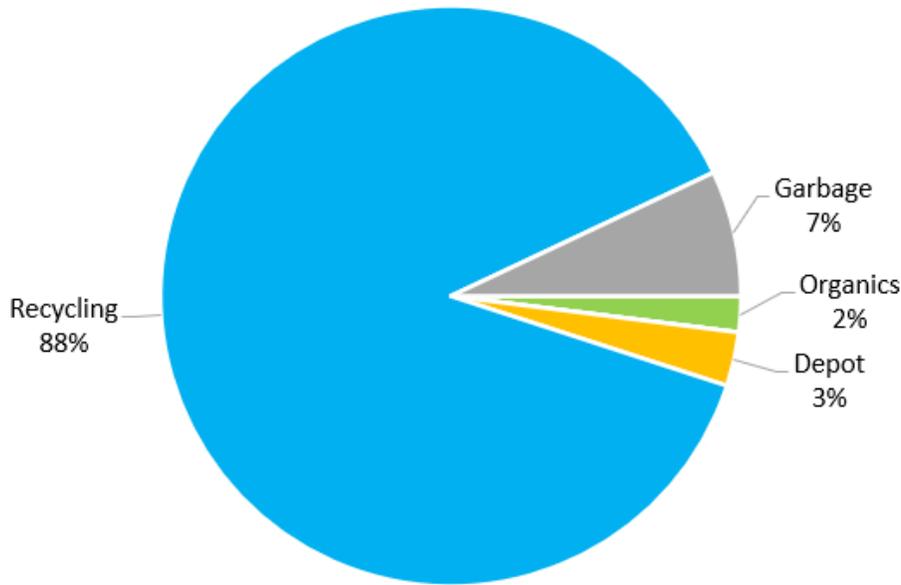


**Figure 3-3: Overall SF Recycling Composition**

### 3.3.2 Contamination Rate

Figure 3-4 summarizes the percent contamination in 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 (7%), depot materials (3%), and organic material (2%). The recycling stream contained 7% contamination and 5% cross-contamination. The contamination is broken down as follows:

- Garbage included other paper – non-obligated (2%), laminated paper packaging (1%), plastic laminates and other film packaging (1%), and durable plastic products (1%).
- Depot materials were primarily composed of other metal (1%), electronics (1%), and plastic film (1%).
- Organics was primarily composed of avoidable food waste (1%) and unavoidable food waste (1%). It was noted in the field that the unavoidable food waste consisted of Nespresso capsules in approved recycling bags.



**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 amount of recyclable materials in the garbage, recycling, and organics streams was 17 kg, 39 kg, and 0 kg, respectively. Table 3-5 summarizes the capture rate of the recycling stream. The total amount of recyclables that could be diverted was 56 kg and the total amount of recyclables captured in the recycling stream was 39 kg. Therefore, the capture rate for recyclables was calculated to be 69%.

**Table 3-4: Recyclable Material in All Streams – Fall 2025**

	Garbage	Recycling	Organics
Total Waste Generated (kg)	174.86	44.07	118.51
Percent Composition of Recyclable Material	9.9%	87.8%	0.2%
Recyclable Material (kg)	17.31	38.69	0.24

**Table 3-5: Recyclable Material Capture Rate – Fall 2025**

	Value
Total Recyclables in Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Streams (kg)	56.24
Total Recyclables Captured in the Recycling Stream (kg)	38.69
Capture Rate	<b>68.79%</b>

## 3.4 Single Family Organics

The following summarizes the composition results and contamination rate in the SF organics stream.

### 3.4.1 SF Organics Composition Results

Figure 3-5 illustrates the average composition of the organics stream from the SF sector in Fall 2025. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

The majority of the SF organics stream was composed of yard waste (68%) and food waste (26%). These two primary categories represent 94% of the SF organics stream. The top primary categories in SF organics may be broken down as follows:

- Yard waste included yard and garden debris (63%) and brush and branches (4%).
- Food waste was composed of avoidable food waste (15%) and unavoidable food waste (11%).

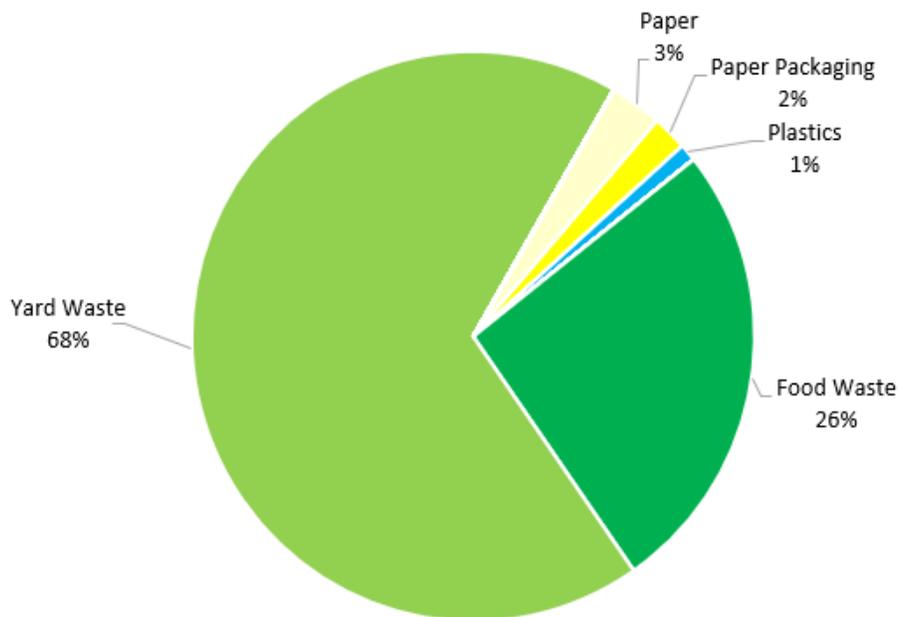
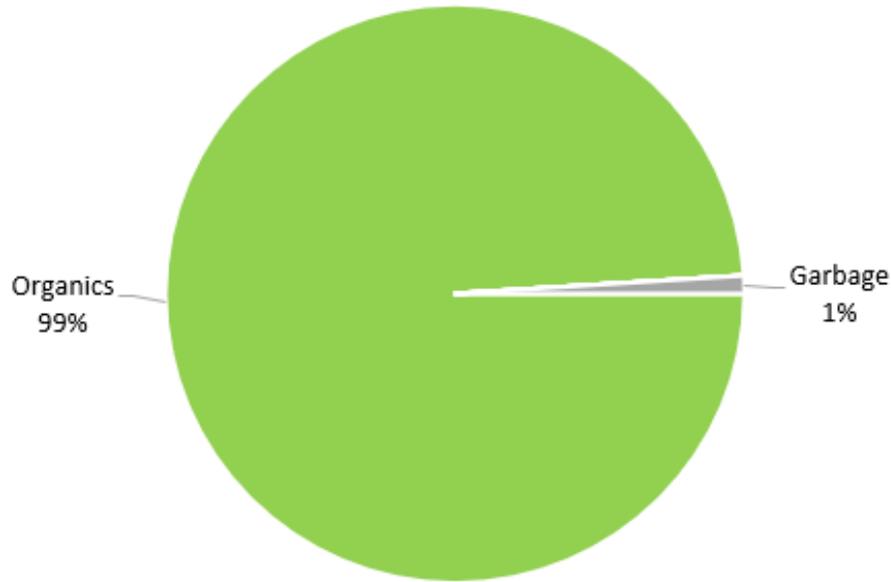


Figure 3-5: Overall SF Organics Composition

### 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%, consisting of only garbage materials. The contamination may be broken down as follows:

- Garbage was primarily composed of #7 biodegradable/compostable plastics (<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 72 kg, 1 kg, and 117 kg, respectively. Table 3-7 summarizes the capture rate of the organics stream. The total amount of organics that could be diverted was 190 kg and the total amount of organics captured in the organics stream was 117 kg. Therefore, the capture rate for organics was determined to be 62%.

**Table 3-6: Organic Material in All Streams – Fall 2025**

	Garbage	Recycling	Organics
Total Waste Generated (kg)	174.86	44.07	118.51
Percent Composition of Organic Material	40.9%	2.6%	98.6%
Organic Material (kg)	71.52	1.15	116.90

**Table 3-7: Organic Material Capture Rate – Fall 2025**

	Value
Total Organics in Garbage, Recycling, and Organics Streams (kg)	189.57
Total Organics Captured in the Organic Stream (kg)	116.90
Capture Rate	<b>61.67%</b>

### 3.4.4 Bag Count

Table 3-8 summarizes the number of bags found in the SF organics stream during the Fall 2025 sorting event. The average number of #7 biodegradable/compostable bags per 100 kg of organics was 18 bags/100 kg. The range was between 8 and 67 bags/100 kg. The average number of LDPE/HDPE non-packaging bags for every 100 kg of organics was 3 bags/100 kg ranging between 0 and 11 bags/100 kg. LDPE/HDPE non-packaging included purchased film bags (e.g., garbage bags, kitchen catchers, sandwich and freezer bags).

**Table 3-8: Number of Bags in SF Organics Samples – Fall 2025**

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	228.45	19	0	8	0
Nutana Park	119.35	13	2	11	2
Eastview	148.30	17	0	11	0
Rosewood	47.80	32	2	67	4
Willowgrove	64.45	22	3	34	5
City Park	168.05	14	9	8	5
Silverwood Heights	99.50	11	11	11	11
Mount Royal	102.75	8	0	8	0
Dundonald	99.55	12	2	12	2
Parkridge	106.90	10	0	9	0
<b>Average</b>	<b>118.51</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>

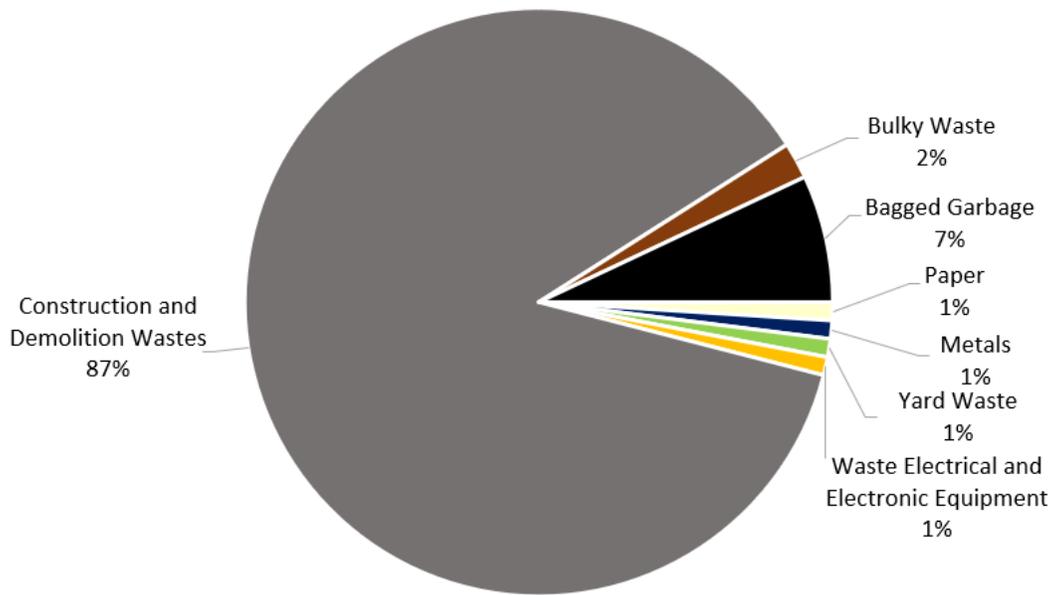
## 3.5 Construction and Demolition Garbage

The following summarizes the waste composition results and contamination rate for C&D garbage at the Landfill.

### 3.5.1 Construction and Demolition Garbage Composition Results

Figure 3-7 illustrates the average waste composition of the garbage stream from the C&D sector in Fall 2025. 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 C&D garbage stream was primarily composed of C&D wastes (87%). The most prominent primary category represents 87% of the C&D garbage stream and is broken down as follows:

- C&D waste, primarily composed of composite wood (28%), asphalt roofing shingles (17%), other C&D wastes (12%), dimensional lumber – treated (12%), and dimensional lumber – untreated (11%).



**Figure 3-7: Overall C&D Garbage Composition**

### 3.5.2 Diversion Potential

Figure 3-8 summarizes the diversion potential of the C&D 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 where no corresponding program or service is currently offered (e.g., C&D wastes, bulky waste). The total diversion potential for the C&D garbage stream was calculated to be 93% and consisted of 89% no program materials, 2% depot materials, 1% recycling materials, and 1% organic materials. The diversion potential may be broken down as follows:

- No Program materials, which included composite wood (28%), asphalt roofing shingles (17%), other C&D wastes (12%), dimensional lumber – treated (12%), and dimensional lumber – untreated (11%).
- Depot materials, primarily composed of electronics (1%) and other metal (1%).
- Recyclable materials, including mixed paper (<1%) and corrugated cardboard (<1%).
- Organic materials, primarily composed of brush and branches (1%).

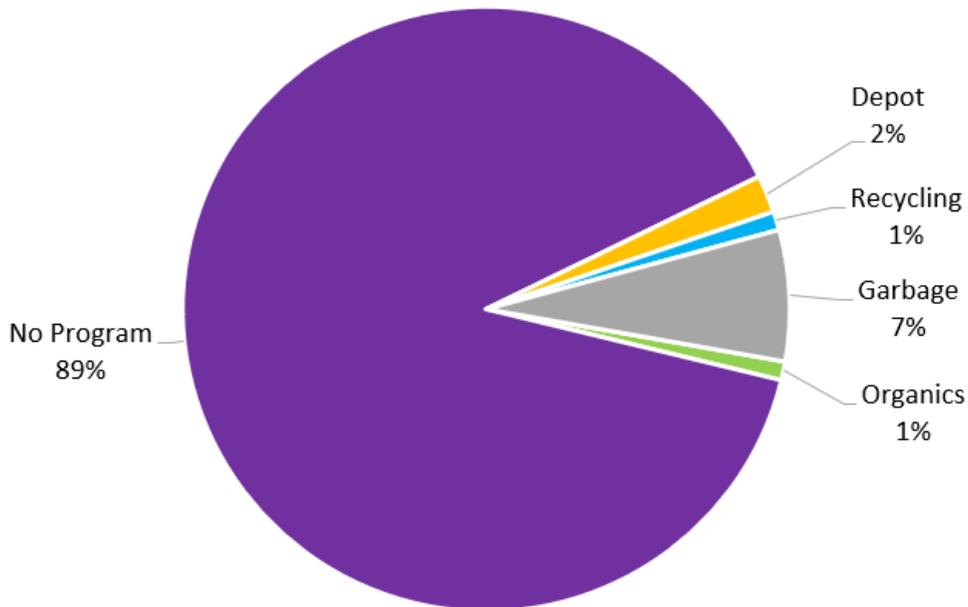


Figure 3-8: Overall C&D Garbage Diversion Potential

## 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 – Fall 2025

Waste Stream	Sample ID	Description	Photo
SF Garbage	FA25-ROS-G	Space Heater	
SF Garbage	SU25-PAR-G	Full Paint Cans	

Waste Stream	Sample ID	Description	Photo
SF Garbage	SU25-MOU-G	Yard Waste	
SF Recycling	SU25-WIL-R	Food Waste	
SF Organics	SU25-ROS-O	Glass Container	

## 5.0 COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some initial comments and recommendations based on the findings from the Fall 2025 study:

- The bi-weekly collection frequency appeared to be sufficient for the garbage, recycling, and organics streams. On average, garbage, recycling, and organics carts were set out 94%, 81%, and 60% of the time and were 66%, 64%, and 53% full, respectively.
- The cart sizes worked well for most households; however:
  - There were 20 carts out of 239 total possible carts (8%) that were overfilled (e.g., the lid did not fully close). This included 13 garbage, five recycling, and two organics carts.
  - There were 98 carts out of 239 total possible carts (or approximately 41% of carts) that were filled to half capacity or below. This included 34 garbage, 32 recycling, and 32 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. The garbage stream was comprised of 41% organic materials (mostly consisting of avoidable food waste, unavoidable food waste, yard waste, and compostable paper).
  - Increase resident participation rates. On average, organics carts were set out 60% of the time and were 53% full.

- Additional education and communication on the recycling program may be beneficial to:
  - Increase diversion of recyclable material from the garbage stream. Approximately 10% of the garbage stream was composed of recyclable materials.
  - Reduce the amount of contamination in the recycling stream. Approximately 7% of material in the recycling carts was garbage. The recycling stream also contained 3% depot material and 2% organic material.
- Additional diversion programs are recommended for materials that can be diverted from the landfill, including C&D waste. C&D waste contributed to approximately 5% of material in the SF garbage and 87% of the C&D garbage streams

## 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.

  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01

  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01

---

Prepared by:  
Mackenzie Aranas, EPT  
Project Scientist  
Solid Waste Management Practice  
Direct Line: 306.659.6107  
Mackenzie.Aranas@tetrattech.com

---

Reviewed by:  
Kentson Yan, M.Sc., P.Eng.  
Project Engineer – Team Lead  
Solid Waste Management Practice  
Direct Line: 403.723.1556  
Kentson.Yan@tetrattech.com

  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01  
FILE: 704-SWM.PLAN03291-01

---

Reviewed by:  
Wilbert Yang, P.Eng.  
Senior Planning Engineer  
Solid Waste Management Practice  
Direct Line: 604.608.8648  
Wilbert.Yang@tetrattech.com

/as

## APPENDIX A

### TETRA TECH'S LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

# LIMITATIONS ON USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

## GEOENVIRONMENTAL

### 1.1 USE OF DOCUMENT AND OWNERSHIP

This document pertains to a specific site, a specific development, and a specific scope of work. The document may include plans, drawings, profiles and other supporting documents that collectively constitute the document (the "Professional Document").

The Professional Document is intended for the sole use of TETRA TECH's Client (the "Client") as specifically identified in the TETRA TECH Services Agreement or other Contractual Agreement entered into with the Client (either of which is termed the "Contract" herein). TETRA TECH does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of any of the data, analyses, recommendations or other contents of the Professional Document when it is used or relied upon by any party other than the Client, unless authorized in writing by TETRA TECH.

Any unauthorized use of the Professional Document is at the sole risk of the user. TETRA TECH accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss or damage where such loss or damage is alleged to be or, is in fact, caused by the unauthorized use of the Professional Document.

Where TETRA TECH has expressly authorized the use of the Professional Document by a third party (an "Authorized Party"), consideration for such authorization is the Authorized Party's acceptance of these Limitations on Use of this Document as well as any limitations on liability contained in the Contract with the Client (all of which is collectively termed the "Limitations on Liability"). The Authorized Party should carefully review both these Limitations on Use of this Document and the Contract prior to making any use of the Professional Document. Any use made of the Professional Document by an Authorized Party constitutes the Authorized Party's express acceptance of, and agreement to, the Limitations on Liability.

The Professional Document and any other form or type of data or documents generated by TETRA TECH during the performance of the work are TETRA TECH's professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of TETRA TECH.

The Professional Document is subject to copyright and shall not be reproduced either wholly or in part without the prior, written permission of TETRA TECH. Additional copies of the Document, if required, may be obtained upon request.

### 1.2 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENT FORMAT

Where TETRA TECH submits electronic file and/or hard copy versions of the Professional Document or any drawings or other project-related documents and deliverables (collectively termed TETRA TECH's "Instruments of Professional Service"), only the signed and/or sealed versions shall be considered final. The original signed and/or sealed electronic file and/or hard copy version archived by TETRA TECH shall be deemed to be the original. TETRA TECH will archive a protected digital copy of the original signed and/or sealed version for a period of 10 years.

Both electronic file and/or hard copy versions of TETRA TECH's Instruments of Professional Service shall not, under any circumstances, be altered by any party except TETRA TECH. TETRA TECH's Instruments of Professional Service will be used only and exactly as submitted by TETRA TECH.

Electronic files submitted by TETRA TECH have been prepared and submitted using specific software and hardware systems. TETRA TECH makes no representation about the compatibility of these files with the Client's current or future software and hardware systems.

### 1.3 STANDARD OF CARE

Services performed by TETRA TECH for the Professional Document have been conducted in accordance with the Contract, in a manner

consistent with the level of skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided. Professional judgment has been applied in developing the conclusions and/or recommendations provided in this Professional Document. No warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is made concerning the test results, comments, recommendations, or any other portion of the Professional Document.

If any error or omission is detected by the Client or an Authorized Party, the error or omission must be immediately brought to the attention of TETRA TECH.

### 1.4 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY CLIENT

The Client acknowledges that it has fully cooperated with TETRA TECH with respect to the provision of all available information on the past, present, and proposed conditions on the site, including historical information respecting the use of the site. The Client further acknowledges that in order for TETRA TECH to properly provide the services contracted for in the Contract, TETRA TECH has relied upon the Client with respect to both the full disclosure and accuracy of any such information.

### 1.5 INFORMATION PROVIDED TO TETRA TECH BY OTHERS

During the performance of the work and the preparation of this Professional Document, TETRA TECH may have relied on information provided by third parties other than the Client.

While TETRA TECH endeavours to verify the accuracy of such information, TETRA TECH accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or the reliability of such information even where inaccurate or unreliable information impacts any recommendations, design or other deliverables and causes the Client or an Authorized Party loss or damage.

### 1.6 GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF DOCUMENT

This Professional Document is based solely on the conditions presented and the data available to TETRA TECH at the time the data were collected in the field or gathered from available databases.

The Client, and any Authorized Party, acknowledges that the Professional Document is based on limited data and that the conclusions, opinions, and recommendations contained in the Professional Document are the result of the application of professional judgment to such limited data.

The Professional Document is not applicable to any other sites, nor should it be relied upon for types of development other than those to which it refers. Any variation from the site conditions present, or variation in assumed conditions which might form the basis of design or recommendations as outlined in this report, at or on the development proposed as of the date of the Professional Document requires a supplementary exploration, investigation, and assessment.

TETRA TECH is neither qualified to, nor is it making, any recommendations with respect to the purchase, sale, investment or development of the property, the decisions on which are the sole responsibility of the Client.

### 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: Field Staff Collecting Materials**



**Photo 2: Field Staff Sorting a 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 Single Family Recycling Sample**



**Photo 6: Example the Molded Pulp Category**



**Photo 7: Example of the Mixed Paper Category**



**Photo 8: Example of the Boxboard/Cores Category**



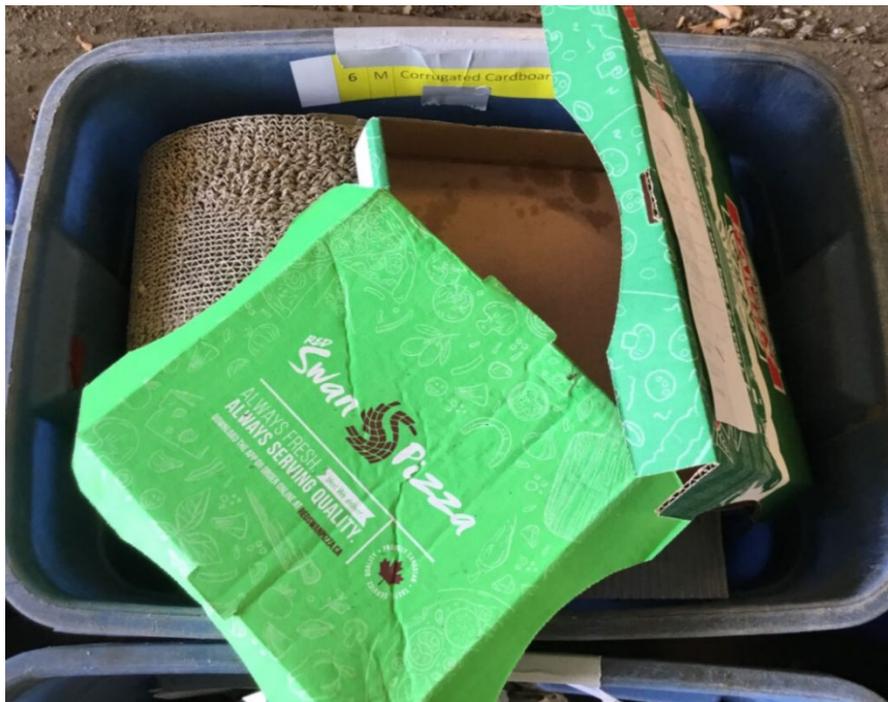
**Photo 9: Example of the Laminated Paper Packaging Category**



**Photo 10: Example of the Kraft Paper Category**



**Photo 11: Example of the Polycoat Beverage Cups Category**



**Photo 12: Example of the Corrugated Cardboard Category**



**Photo 13: Example of the Tissue/Toweling Category**



**Photo 14: Example of the Food Soiled Paper Category**



**Photo 15: Example of the #6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded Category**



**Photo 16: Example of the #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs, and Jars – Non-Beverage Category**



**Photo 17: Example of the #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform Category**



**Photo 18: Example of the #5 Polypropylene Category**



**Photo 19: Example of the Plastic Film Category**



**Photo 20: Example of the Other Rigid Plastic Packaging Category**



**Photo 21: Example of the Other Metal Category**



**Photo 22: Example of the Glass Non-Beverage Category**



**Photo 23: Example of the Avoidable Food Waste Category**



**Photo 24: Example of the Unavoidable Food Waste Category**



**Photo 25: Example of the Yard and Garden Debris Category**



**Photo 26: Example of the Diapers Category**



**Photo 27: Example of the Pet Waste Category**



**Photo 28: Example of the Other Waste Category**

---

## APPENDIX C

### MATERIAL CATEGORIES

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

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
<b>01 Paper</b>			
1	Mixed Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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., sudoku or colouring books)</li> <li>Glossy magazines, catalogues, calendars, annual reports (must be bound, i.e., stapled or glued)</li> <li>Telephone books and other directories such as the Yellow Pages</li> <li>Non- Newspapers (e.g., television guides, Auto Trader, Real Estate News) plus inserts and flyers from newspapers made of newsprint</li> <li>Daily and weekly newspapers</li> </ul>	Recycling
2	Tissue/Toweling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper napkins, towel, tissues</li> </ul>	Organics
3	Food Soiled Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plates, cups, muffin wrappers, coffee filters, teabags, bags, food packaging</li> </ul>	Organics
4	Shredded Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper that has been shredded mechanically into thin strips</li> </ul>	Recycling
5	Other Paper – Non-Obligated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soft or hard covered literary books, academic journals, textbooks, photographs</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>02 Paper Packaging</b>			
6	Corrugated Cardboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Recycling
7	Boxboard/Cores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Recycling
8	Kraft Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Recycling
9	Molded Pulp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Egg cartons, drink trays, other trays, molded pulp flower pots/trays, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
10	Polycoat Beverage Cups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Garbage
11	Ice Cream Containers and Other Bleached Long Polycoat Fibre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Garbage
12	Laminated Paper Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Garbage
13	Spiral Wound Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spiral wound cans with paper walls and plastic or metal tops or bottoms; frozen juice, Pringles, raisins, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
14	Gable Top Containers – Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top, milk and milk substitutes like soy, almond, and rice milk, and juices</li> </ul>	Recycling
15	Gable-Top Containers – Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top that previously contained some foods or other products, (e.g., sugar, molasses)</li> </ul>	Garbage
16	Aseptic Containers – Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for beverage, (e.g., soy, almond, and rice milk, juice boxes)</li> </ul>	Recycling
17	Aseptic Containers – Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for soup, sauces, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>03 Plastics</b>			
18	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles – Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soft drink/water bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
19	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs, and Jars – Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Salad dressing bottles, peanut butter jars</li> </ul>	Recycling
20	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ #1 clamshells, #1 egg cartons, #1 trays, #1 blister packaging, #1 drink cups, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
21	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Milk jugs, juice containers, and drinkable yogurt bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
22	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Laundry detergent, bleach, vinegar, personal care products such as shampoos, conditioners, and body wash, windshield washing fluid containers, cleaning supplies. Other #2 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and lids made from high-density polyethylene</li> </ul>	Recycling
23	#3 Polyvinyl Chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tubs, condiment containers</li> </ul>	Recycling
24	#5 Polypropylene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ #5 bottles and containers. plastic bottles, includes nutritional supplement drinks, shampoos, etc.</li> <li>▪ #5 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and other containers made from polypropylene, including tubs and lids with resin codes #5 polypropylene</li> </ul>	Recycling
25	#6 Polystyrene – Expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Foam take-out containers such as drink cups, large, white packaging foam, meat trays, coloured foam insulation</li> </ul>	Depot
26	#6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polystyrene clear clamshell containers such as berry and muffin containers, rigid polystyrene cups, plates, and bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
27	#7 Biodegradable/Compostable Plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Might not have #7 label; include Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certification</li> </ul>	Garbage
28	Plastic Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul>	Depot
29	Low-Density Polyethylene and High-Density Polyethylene Film – Products (Non-Recyclable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-packaging low-density polyethylene and high-density polyethylene film (e.g., kitchen catchers, squeeze tubes, 6-pack rings, paper lined plastic)</li> </ul>	Garbage
30	Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	Depot

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
31	Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other rigid containers (#4 and #7), non-polyethylene terephthalate blister packaging, unmarked/coded packaging, plant pots and trays, pails, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
32	Durable Plastic Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>04 Metals</b>			
33	Aluminum Beverage Cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminum soft drinks, soda, juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans</li> </ul>	Recycling
34	Aluminum Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food containers, aluminum foil wrap, pie plates, baking trays, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
35	Aerosol Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Garbage
36	Other Aluminum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminum siding, baking trays, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
37	Steel Beverage Cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steel apple juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans, Sapporo, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
38	Steel Food Cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soup, beans, peaches, etc.</li> <li>No alcohol containers</li> </ul>	Recycling
39	Other Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wire, hardware, copper</li> </ul>	Depot
<b>05 Glass</b>			
40	Glass Beverage Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Juice, beer, and wine bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
41	Glass Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food containers</li> </ul>	Recycling
42	Other Glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Window glass, plates, and glasses, light bulbs (fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescents go in Household Hazardous Waste)</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>06 Household Hazardous Waste</b>			
43	Household Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labelled CAUTION, WARNING, CORROSIVE, EXPLOSIVE, FLAMMABLE, POISONOUS or TOXIC</li> <li>Acid, adhesives, automotive, batteries, cleaners, cylinders, corrosives, fuels, light bulbs, mercury, oxidizing chemicals, paint, pesticides and fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, solvents</li> </ul>	Depot
<b>07 Food Waste</b>			
44	Avoidable Food Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whole fruits and vegetables, meat, bread, prepared meals, fruits and vegetables trimmings</li> </ul>	Organics
45	Unavoidable Food Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inedible food, such as peelings, bones, solidified fats, cooking oils, and food grease</li> </ul>	Organics
<b>08 Yard Waste</b>			
46	Yard and Garden Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grass clippings, leaves, weeds, plant parts, pumpkins, topsoil, and sod</li> </ul>	Organics
47	Brush and Branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Organics

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
<b>09 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</b>			
48	Electronics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Depot
<b>10 Construction And Demolition Wastes</b>			
49	Dimensional Lumber – Untreated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpainted or unstained lumber and pallets</li> </ul>	No program
50	Dimensional Lumber – Treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted, stained, or treated lumber</li> </ul>	No program
51	Composite Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plywood, oriented strand board, medium-density fibreboard, particle board</li> </ul>	No program
52	Gypsum Wallboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drywall</li> </ul>	No program
53	Asphalt Roofing Shingles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asphalt shingles and tarpaper</li> </ul>	No program
54	Mixed Metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ferrous, non-ferrous, aluminum</li> </ul>	No program
55	Concrete, Bricks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concrete, paving stones, cement bricks</li> </ul>	No program
56	Ceramics, Porcelain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tiles, toilets, sinks</li> </ul>	No program
57	Carpeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carpeting, underlay, mats</li> </ul>	No program
58	Other Construction and Demolition Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vinyl siding, misc. conduits, ceiling tiles, plumbing pipes, insulation</li> </ul>	No program
<b>11 Bulky Waste</b>			
59	Furniture or Fixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairs, sofas, cabinets, tables, garden furniture, etc.</li> </ul>	No program
60	Other Large Bulky Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other large items not classified elsewhere</li> </ul>	No program
<b>12 Household Hygiene</b>			
61	Diapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diapers</li> </ul>	Garbage
62	Sanitary Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanitary napkins, hygiene products, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
63	Pet Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal feces, bedding, kitty litter</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>13 Other Materials</b>			
64	Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clothing, shoes, mats, drapes, sheets, etc. Plastic rice sacks go in Other Rigid Plastic Packaging</li> </ul>	Depot
65	Tires and Other Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubber tires and tubes, other rubber items such as hoses</li> </ul>	Garbage
66	Other Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials not classified elsewhere, wooden fruit basket, vacuum bags, wax candles, furnace filters, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
67	Wood Utensils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chopsticks, wooden forks, toothpicks, etc.</li> </ul>	Organics

**Table C-2: Material Category Descriptions – Organics Stream**

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
<b>01 Paper</b>			
1	Mixed Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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., sudoku or colouring books)</li> <li>Glossy magazines, catalogues, calendars, annual reports (must be bound, i.e., stapled or glued)</li> <li>Telephone books and other directories such as the Yellow Pages</li> <li>Non-Newspapers (e.g., television guides, Auto Trader, Real Estate News) plus inserts and flyers from newspapers made of newsprint</li> <li>Daily and weekly newspapers</li> </ul>	Organics
2	Tissue/Toweling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper napkins, towel, tissues</li> </ul>	Organics
3	Food Soiled Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plates, cups, muffin wrappers, coffee filters, teabags, bags, food packaging</li> </ul>	Organics
4	Shredded Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper that has been shredded mechanically into thin strips</li> </ul>	Organics
5	Other Paper – Non-Obligated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soft or hard covered literary books, academic journals, textbooks, photographs</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>02 Paper Packaging</b>			
6	Corrugated Cardboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Organics
7	Boxboard/Cores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Organics
8	Kraft Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Organics
9	Molded Pulp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Egg cartons, drink trays, other trays, molded pulp flower pots/trays, etc.</li> </ul>	Organics
10	Polycoat Beverage Cups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Garbage
11	Ice Cream Containers and Other Bleached Long Polycoat Fibre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Garbage
12	Laminated Paper Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Garbage
13	Spiral Wound Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spiral wound cans with paper walls and plastic or metal tops or bottoms; frozen juice, Pringles, raisins, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
14	Gable Top Containers – Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top, milk and milk substitutes like soy, almond, and rice milk, and juices</li> </ul>	Recycling
15	Gable-Top Containers – Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top that previously contained some foods or other products, (e.g., sugar, molasses)</li> </ul>	Garbage
16	Aseptic Containers – Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for beverage (e.g., soy, almond, and rice milk, juice boxes)</li> </ul>	Recycling
17	Aseptic Containers – Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) for soup, sauces, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>03 Plastics</b>			
18	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles – Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soft drink/water bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
19	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs, and Jars – Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Salad dressing bottles, peanut butter jars</li> </ul>	Recycling
20	#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ #1 clamshells, #1 egg cartons, #1 trays, #1 blister packaging, #1 drink cups, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
21	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Milk jugs, juice containers, and drinkable yogurt bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
22	#2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Laundry detergent, bleach, vinegar, personal care products such as shampoos, conditioners, and body wash, windshield washing fluid containers, cleaning supplies. Other #2 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and lids made from high-density polyethylene</li> </ul>	Recycling
23	#3 Polyvinyl Chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tubs, condiment containers</li> </ul>	Recycling
24	#5 Polypropylene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ #5 bottles and containers. plastic bottles, includes nutritional supplement drinks, shampoos, etc.</li> <li>▪ #5 containers such as margarine and yogurt containers and other containers made from polypropylene, including tubs and lids with resin codes #5 polypropylene</li> </ul>	Recycling
25	#6 Polystyrene – Expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Foam take-out containers such as drink cups, large, white packaging foam, meat trays, coloured foam insulation</li> </ul>	Depot
26	#6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Polystyrene clear clamshell containers such as berry and muffin containers, rigid polystyrene cups, plates, and bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
27	#7 Biodegradable/Compostable Plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Might not have #7 label; include Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certification</li> </ul>	Garbage
28	Plastic Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul>	Depot
29	Low-Density Polyethylene and High-Density Polyethylene Film – Products (Non-Recyclable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-packaging low-density polyethylene and high-density polyethylene film (e.g., kitchen catchers, squeeze tubes, 6-pack rings, paper lined plastic, etc.)</li> </ul>	Garbage
30	Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>	Depot

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
31	Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other rigid containers (#4 and #7), non-polyethylene terephthalate blister packaging, unmarked/coded packaging, plant pots and trays, pails, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
32	Durable Plastic Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>04 Metals</b>			
33	Aluminum Beverage Cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminum soft drinks, soda, juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans</li> </ul>	Recycling
34	Aluminum Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food containers, aluminum foil wrap, pie plates, baking trays, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
35	Aerosol Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Garbage
36	Other Aluminum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminum siding, baking trays, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
37	Steel Beverage Cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steel apple juice, alcoholic beverages, beer cans, Sapporo, etc.</li> </ul>	Recycling
38	Steel Food Cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soup, beans, peaches, etc.</li> <li>No alcohol containers</li> </ul>	Recycling
39	Other Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wire, hardware, copper</li> </ul>	Depot
<b>05 Glass</b>			
40	Glass Beverage Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Juice, beer, and wine bottles</li> </ul>	Recycling
41	Glass Non-Beverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food containers</li> </ul>	Recycling
42	Other Glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Window glass, plates, and glasses, light bulbs (fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescents go in Household Hazardous Waste)</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>06 Household Hazardous Waste</b>			
43	Household Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labelled CAUTION, WARNING, CORROSIVE, EXPLOSIVE, FLAMMABLE, POISONOUS or TOXIC</li> <li>Acid, adhesives, automotive, batteries, cleaners, cylinders, corrosives, fuels, light bulbs, mercury, oxidizing chemicals, paint, pesticides and fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, solvents</li> </ul>	Depot
<b>07 Food Waste</b>			
44	Avoidable Food Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whole fruits and vegetables, meat, bread, prepared meals, fruits and vegetables trimmings</li> </ul>	Organics
45	Unavoidable Food Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inedible food, such as peelings, bones, solidified fats, cooking oils, and food grease</li> </ul>	Organics
<b>08 Yard Waste</b>			
46	Yard and Garden Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grass clippings, leaves, weeds, plant parts, pumpkins, topsoil, and sod</li> </ul>	Organics
47	Brush and Branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	Organics

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
<b>09 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</b>			
48	Electronics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Depot
<b>10 Construction And Demolition Wastes</b>			
49	Dimensional Lumber – Untreated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unpainted or unstained lumber and pallets</li> </ul>	No program
50	Dimensional Lumber – Treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted, stained, or treated lumber</li> </ul>	No program
51	Composite Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plywood, oriented strand board, medium-density fibreboard, particle board</li> </ul>	No program
52	Gypsum Wallboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drywall</li> </ul>	No program
53	Asphalt Roofing Shingles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asphalt shingles and tarpaper</li> </ul>	No program
54	Mixed Metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ferrous, non-ferrous, aluminum</li> </ul>	No program
55	Concrete, Bricks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concrete, paving stones, cement bricks</li> </ul>	No program
56	Ceramics, Porcelain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tiles, toilets, sinks</li> </ul>	No program
57	Carpeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carpeting, underlay, mats</li> </ul>	No program
58	Other Construction and Demolition Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vinyl siding, misc. conduits, ceiling tiles, plumbing pipes, insulation</li> </ul>	No program
<b>11 Bulky Waste</b>			
59	Furniture or Fixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairs, sofas, cabinets, tables, garden furniture, etc.</li> </ul>	No program
60	Other Large Bulky Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other large items not classified elsewhere</li> </ul>	No program
<b>12 Household Hygiene</b>			
61	Diapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diapers</li> </ul>	Garbage
62	Sanitary Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanitary napkins, hygiene products, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
63	Pet Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal feces, bedding, kitty litter</li> </ul>	Garbage
<b>13 Other Materials</b>			
64	Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clothing, shoes, mats, drapes, sheets, etc. Plastic rice sacks go in Other Rigid Plastic Packaging</li> </ul>	Depot
65	Tires and Other Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubber tires and tubes, other rubber items such as hoses</li> </ul>	Garbage
66	Other Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials not classified elsewhere, wooden fruit basket, vacuum bags, wax candles, furnace filters, etc.</li> </ul>	Garbage
67	Wood Utensils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chopsticks, wooden forks, toothpicks, etc.</li> </ul>	Organics

---

## APPENDIX D

### WASTE COMPOSITION RESULTS

**Table D-1: Fall 2025 Waste Composition Results – by Stream**

Category	SF			C&D
	Garbage	Recycling	Organics	Garbage
<b>01 Paper</b>	<b>7.78%</b>	<b>21.33%</b>	<b>3.35%</b>	<b>0.49%</b>
01. Mixed Paper	1.55%	18.69%	0.24%	0.49%
02. Tissue/Toweling	5.66%	0.27%	2.67%	0.00%
03. Food Soiled Paper	0.51%	0.22%	0.43%	0.00%
04. Shredded Paper	0.05%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%
05. Other Paper – Non-Obligated	0.00%	2.01%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>02 Paper Packaging</b>	<b>5.71%</b>	<b>51.09%</b>	<b>1.69%</b>	<b>0.40%</b>
06. Corrugated Cardboard	1.06%	29.07%	1.12%	0.33%
07. Boxboard/Cores	1.67%	15.78%	0.17%	0.00%
08. Kraft Paper	0.52%	3.13%	0.13%	0.01%
09. Molded Pulp	0.09%	1.46%	0.07%	<0.01%
10. Polycoat Beverage Cups	0.45%	0.18%	0.03%	0.01%
11. Ice Cream Containers and Other Bleached Long Polycoat Fiber	0.17%	0.09%	0.01%	0.00%
12. Laminated Paper Packaging	1.52%	0.63%	0.13%	0.05%
13. Spiral Wound Containers	0.11%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%
14. Gable Top Containers – Beverage	0.02%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%
15. Gable Top Containers – Non-Beverage	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.00%
16. Aseptic Containers – Beverage	0.06%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
17. Aseptic Containers – Non-Beverage	0.03%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>03 Plastics</b>	<b>12.12%</b>	<b>13.01%</b>	<b>0.77%</b>	<b>0.31%</b>
18. #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles – Beverage	0.07%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%
19. #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Bottles, Jugs, and Jars – Non-Beverage	0.56%	1.78%	<0.01%	0.00%
20. #1 Polyethylene Terephthalate Thermoform	0.72%	2.64%	0.01%	0.00%
21. #2 High-Density Polyethylene Beverage	0.07%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%
22. #2 High-Density Polyethylene Non-Beverage	0.40%	1.98%	<0.01%	0.00%
23. #3 Polyvinyl Chloride	0.01%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%
24. #5 Polypropylene	1.26%	1.99%	0.09%	<0.01%
25. #6 Polystyrene – Expanded	0.16%	0.06%	0.00%	0.02%
26. #6 Polystyrene – Non-Expanded	0.13%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%
27. #7 Biodegradable/Compostable Plastics	0.06%	0.01%	0.44%	0.00%
28. Plastic Film	1.91%	0.65%	0.05%	0.05%
29. Low-Density Polyethylene and High-Density Polyethylene Film – Products (Non-Packaging)	1.22%	0.23%	0.08%	0.06%

Category	SF			C&D
	Garbage	Recycling	Organics	Garbage
30. Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging	2.72%	0.77%	0.05%	0.00%
31. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging	0.78%	0.65%	0.01%	0.02%
32. Durable Plastic Products	2.04%	0.95%	0.03%	0.15%
<b>04 Metals</b>	<b>5.63%</b>	<b>5.37%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>0.98%</b>
33. Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.06%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%
34. Aluminum Non-Beverage	0.64%	2.47%	0.01%	0.00%
35. Aerosol Containers	0.20%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%
36. Other Aluminum	0.12%	0.29%	0.00%	<0.01%
37. Steel Beverage Cans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
38. Steel Food Cans	0.22%	1.51%	0.00%	0.00%
39. Other Metal	4.39%	0.80%	0.05%	0.97%
<b>05 Glass</b>	<b>2.19%</b>	<b>5.68%</b>	<b>0.12%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
40. Glass Beverage Containers	0.19%	0.69%	0.08%	0.00%
41. Glass Non-Beverage	0.54%	4.51%	0.00%	0.00%
42. Other Glass	1.47%	0.48%	0.03%	0.00%
<b>06 Household Hazardous Waste</b>	<b>2.48%</b>	<b>0.18%</b>	<b>0.07%</b>	<b>0.22%</b>
43. Household Hazardous Waste	2.48%	0.18%	0.07%	0.22%
<b>07 Food Waste</b>	<b>29.33%</b>	<b>1.99%</b>	<b>26.39%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
44. Avoidable Food Waste	22.96%	1.34%	15.01%	0.00%
45. Unavoidable Food Waste	6.37%	0.65%	11.38%	0.00%
<b>08 Yard Waste</b>	<b>5.33%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	<b>67.40%</b>	<b>0.61%</b>
46. Yard and Garden Debris	5.29%	0.03%	63.45%	0.03%
47. Brush and Branches	0.04%	0.00%	3.95%	0.58%
<b>09 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</b>	<b>1.78%</b>	<b>0.62%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1.14%</b>
48. Electronics	1.78%	0.62%	0.00%	1.14%
<b>10 Construction and Demolition Wastes</b>	<b>4.81%</b>	<b>0.12%</b>	<b>0.07%</b>	<b>87.15%</b>
49. Dimensional Lumber – Untreated	0.94%	0.02%	<0.01%	11.17%
50. Dimensional Lumber – Treated	0.57%	0.00%	<0.01%	11.76%
51. Composite Wood	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	27.52%
52. Gypsum Wallboard	0.03%	0.00%	0.04%	2.29%
53. Asphalt Roofing Shingles	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	16.53%
54. Mixed Metals	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	2.34%
55. Concrete, Bricks	1.64%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%
56. Ceramics, Porcelain	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	3.12%

Category	SF			C&D
	Garbage	Recycling	Organics	Garbage
57. Carpeting	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%
58. Other Construction and Demolition Wastes	0.36%	0.10%	0.00%	12.02%
<b>11 Bulky Waste</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1.67%</b>
59. Furniture or Fixtures	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%
60. Other Large Bulky Items	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>12 Household Hygiene</b>	<b>14.60%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
61. Diapers	5.62%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
62. Sanitary Products	1.50%	0.04%	0.02%	0.00%
63. Pet Waste	7.47%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
<b>13 Other Materials</b>	<b>7.93%</b>	<b>0.52%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
64. Textiles	5.35%	0.35%	0.01%	0.00%
65. Tires and Other Rubber	0.25%	0.04%	0.01%	0.00%
66. Other Waste	2.27%	0.09%	0.03%	0.00%
67. Wood Utensils	0.06%	0.05%	0.01%	0.00%
<b>14 Bagged Garbage</b>	--	--	--	<b>7.02%</b>
68. Bagged Garbage	--	--	--	7.02%
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Notes:**

C&D – Construction and Demolition.

SF – Single Family.

## APPENDIX E

### SECTORS AND NAMING CONVENTION

## Sectors & Naming Convention

The naming convention for samples should be as follows:

Example: **FA25 - NUT - G**  
 Season and Year                      Route                      Stream

Options:

Spring = SP25 Summer = SU25 Fall = FA25	See Table	Garbage = G Recycling = R Organics = O
---	-----------	--

Example: **FA25 - CD - 01**  
 Season and Year                      Stream                      Sample Number

Options:

Fall = FA25	Construction and Demolition = CD	Number Consecutively as loads arrive
-------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

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