Comox Strathcona Waste Management
2025 Waste Composition Study







PRESENTED TO

Comox Strathcona Waste Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by Comox Strathcona Waste Management (CSWM) to conduct a waste composition study to characterize the waste disposed from the CSWM service area, which encompasses both the Comox Valley Regional District (CVRD) and Strathcona Regional District (SRD) in British Columbia (BC).

The study characterized materials in the garbage and organics streams from various waste sectors at four waste management facilities in the CSWM service area, compared the 2025 waste composition results to the 2017 waste composition study, and estimated the proportion of materials that could be diverted from disposal through existing organics, recycling and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs. The study was conducted over a four-week period between March 3 to March 28, 2025. Tetra Tech field staff also characterized additional samples at the Comox Valley Waste Management Centre (CVWMC) on May 13 and May 14, 2025.

Waste was characterized from a variety of sectors and geographical areas, as follows:

- **Municipal Curbside Collection**, typically curbside collected waste from single family (SF) households. Sub-sectors of this include the following:
  - **Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics) and contracted automated collection trucks. Communities with this type of collection include Comox and Courtenay.
  - **Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics) and have manual pick-up of materials from the curb into contracted waste collection trucks. Communities with this type of collection include Campbell River and Cumberland.
  - **Municipal 2-Stream Manual Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have two-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage and recycling) and have manual pick-up of materials from the curb into the collection trucks. Communities with this type of collection include Royston and Cortes Island.
  - **Municipal Garbage Only Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have garbage-only collection. Collection is typically from the curbside but may also be aggregated in communal dumpsters (e.g., Zeballos). Communities with this type of collection include Sayward, Gold River, Tahsis, Zeballos, and Denman Island.
- **Subscription Garbage Only,** typically residential waste collected from households in areas that are not serviced by municipal curbside collection programs. Residents of these areas can choose to arrange for curbside collection through private service providers.
- **Rural CSWM Facilities,** waste that is self-hauled to rural CSWM facilities for disposal. Typically includes residential waste from rural residential households without curbside or subscription collection, as well as commercial waste from businesses in rural communities.
- **Residential Self-Haul (RDO)**, waste that is self-hauled to the Campbell River Waste Management Centre (CRWMC) or CVWMC for disposal. Typically includes materials that are too large to be curbside collected and residential waste from households without curbside or subscription collection, as well as waste from small businesses.
- **Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI)/Multi-Family (MF)**, typically waste from light ICI sources (e.g., businesses, restaurants, schools). Also includes residential waste from MF properties (e.g., apartments, townhomes) serviced by private service providers.

- **Single Source ICI**, ICI waste originating from a single location, such as grocery stores, department stores, and other businesses. Typically consists of waste from larger businesses that have a dedicated dumpster for their waste.
- **Construction and Demolition (CD)**, waste from construction, renovation, and demolition activities.
- **Organics:** curbside collected food and yard waste material from SF homes that have three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics).

Methodology

Tetra Tech's sampling methodology is based on the **Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Recommended Waste Characterization Methodology for Direct Waste Analysis Studies in Canada**[1]. Tetra Tech worked closely with CSWM staff and facility operations staff to identify loads for sampling that are representative of each target waste sector, in accordance with the sampling plan. Waste from a variety of geographical areas in the CSWM service area was characterized.

Samples were characterized using two methods: hand sort and visual estimation. An initial visual assessment was conducted for each load to determine which of the following methods would be used:

- **Hand Sort:** A random sample that is approximately 100 kg was collected from the load and sorted by hand into the agreed upon categories and weigh the separated materials. This method was used for loads that were composed of more than 30% bagged garbage.
- **Visual Estimation:** The load would be characterized by having two staff members walk around the load to visually estimate composition by volume, first by primary categories, then by secondary categories The method was used for loads that were composed of 30% or less of bagged garbage.

The garbage stream was sorted into 12 primary categories and 71 secondary categories. These categories were used in both the visually estimated and hand sorted materials from the garbage stream. The organics stream was hand sorted into 4 primary categories and 12 secondary categories. The contamination in the organics loads was also quantified by count and volume.

Results – Overall Garbage Stream

Results are presented by primary category. Primary category percentages were calculated by aggregating all sample data for each sector. The overall composition of the garbage stream is a weighted average calculated using the waste composition study results and prorating that composition with the approximate tonnage breakdown from each sector going to the landfill. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

Figure E-1 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from the sectors characterized during the study. By primary category, the largest components were building materials (35%), compostable organics (16%), plastic and plastic packaging (10%), textiles and non-compostable organics (7%), and household hygiene (7%). Figure E-2 summarizes the diversion potential of the overall garbage stream from the sectors characterized during the study.

[1] Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. 1999. *Recommended Waste Characterization Methodology for Direct Waste Analysis Studies in Canada*. Prepared under contract by SENES Consultants Limited.

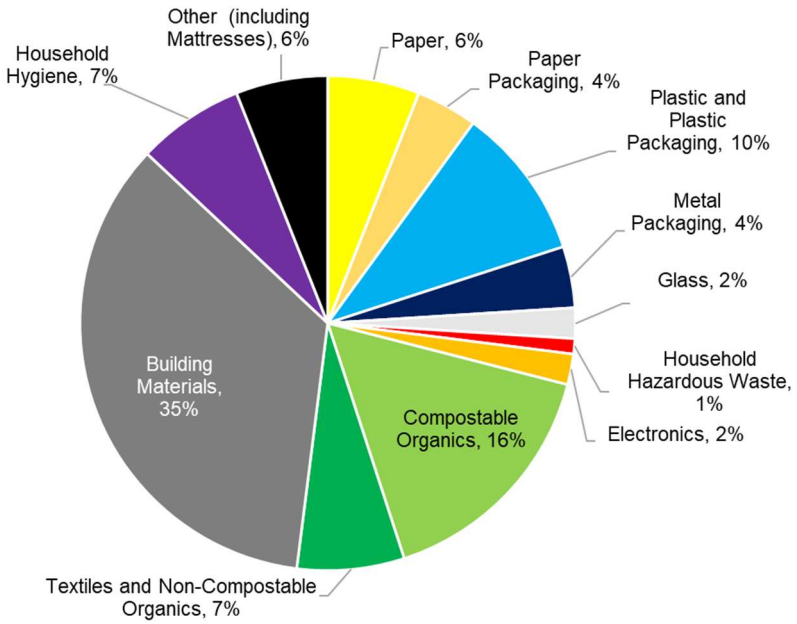


Figure E-1: Composition of the Overall Garbage Stream

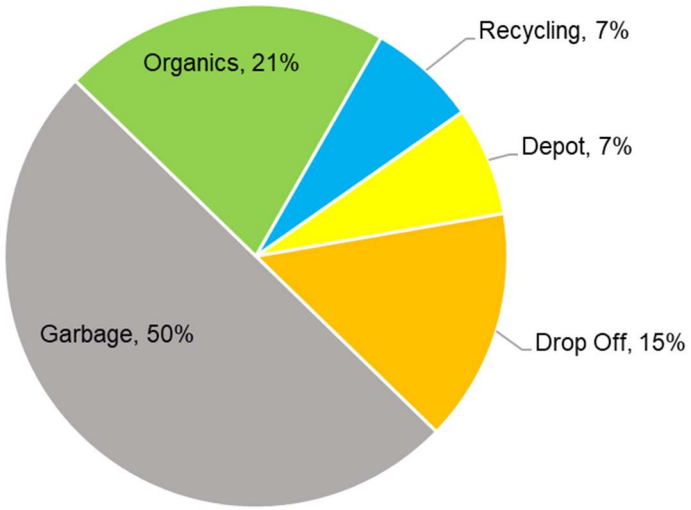


Figure E-2: Diversion Potential of the Overall Garbage Stream

The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered acceptable by the following diversion options: the curbside organics stream, the curbside recycling stream, the recycling depot for EPR materials, and drop-off at a waste management facility for non-EPR materials. The diversion potential was calculated based on an ideal scenario. This is the theoretical maximum and represents the upper boundary of what is possible given the current waste composition.

The total diversion potential for the overall stream was 50%, which consisted of 21% organics, 15% drop-off materials, 7% depot materials, and 7% recycling. The values were determined by the material classifications for what can be diverted through composting, recycling, recycling depots, or other diversion programs. For example, compostable papers are classified under the paper category but would be diverted through an organic processing system such as composting.

Results – Overall Organics Stream

The overall composition of the organics stream is a weighted average calculated using the waste composition study results and prorating that composition with the approximate tonnage breakdown of organics collected from three-stream curbside collection from SF residences in each municipality. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

Figure E-3 illustrates the average composition of the organics stream characterized during the study. By primary category, the largest component was accepted organics (98%), which included yard waste, food waste, and unlined paper takeout containers. The organics stream included small amounts of contamination by weight, including plastic contamination, other contamination (e.g., building materials), and non-organics (e.g., glass, metal). The total contamination rate for this stream was 2% by weight and included small amounts of building materials, other contamination, pet waste, plastic film and bags, and hard plastics (less than 1% each). These contaminants should be removed after the composting process to ensure the end-product meets Class A and Class B compost as per the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation.

The amount of contamination was very small when measured by weight; however, contamination in the organics stream is often a lightweight material, such as plastic film and compostable plastics. Therefore, the contamination in the organics stream was also quantified by pieces of contamination per 100 kilograms (kg), as presented in Table E-1.

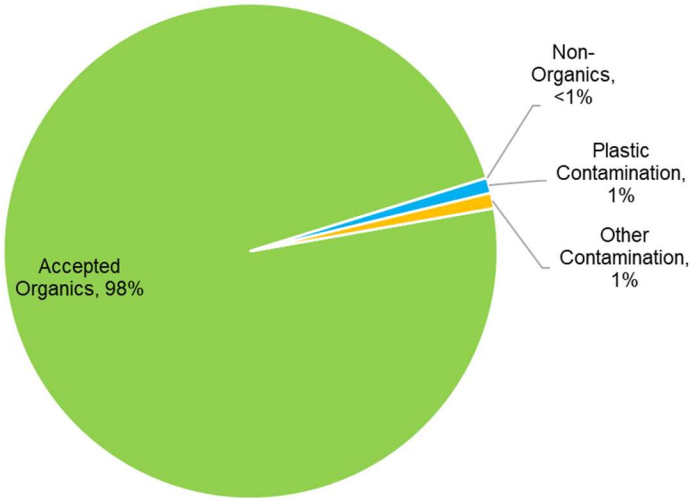


Figure E-3: Composition of the Overall Organics Stream

Table E-1: Pieces of Contamination per 100 kg in the Organics Stream

Category	Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection		Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection	
	Comox	Courtenay	Campbell River	Cumberland
Non-Organics	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0
Plastic Contamination	18.5	19.9	6.9	23.0
Other Contamination	13.2	12.2	3.5	10.7
Total Pieces per 100 kg	**33.0**	**34.1**	**11.1**	**33.7**

Results – EPR Materials

Hand sorted samples were further characterized for the concurrent EPR characterization study conducted in partnership with Stewardship Agencies of British Columbia (SABC) at the CRWMC. SABC is a coalition of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs) from across British Columbia working together to promote and manage responsible “end-of-life” programs for obligated products. A total of 21 samples were characterized for the EPR characterization study: 12 curbside collected samples, 8 ICI samples, and 1 RDO sample. The number of samples characterized was based on SABC’s approved schedule and does not include all of the samples characterized for this study.

EPR items were found to make up approximately 23% to 30% of the waste stream. For all sectors, Recycle BC materials (15% to 19%) was the largest category for EPR items. Other EPR materials found in the samples included Recycle BC other printed paper (1% to 4%) and Encorp Pacific beverage containers (0.5% to 2%).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following are some initial comments and recommendations based on the results from the study.

- A waste composition study is recommended to be conducted on regular intervals such as every two to three years. This provides an understanding of waste diversion and disposal practices in the area, trends in waste disposal and recycling behaviour, evaluates the effectiveness of waste diversion programs, and identifies materials that may be targeted for potential new or enhanced program initiatives.
- Waste composition studies should take into consideration seasonal fluctuations and be conducted three to four times in a waste characterization year. As the seasons change over the course of a year, people’s disposal habits also change. Each seasonal study would help in understanding seasonal variations in the garbage stream.
- Building materials represents 35% of the waste disposed in the CSWM service area. Regionally, the most prevalent building materials disposed were treated and painted wood, which represents nearly 15%, concrete and masonry, which made up more than 6%, other construction and renovation materials such as piping, insulation and caulking, which was 6%, roofing shingles at 3.3% and flooring at 2.2%. Developing a construction, demolition and renovation waste diversion strategy should have a significant impact on future waste diversion efforts.
- Compostable organics represents 17% of the waste disposed in the CSWM service area. This includes food waste and yard waste and is estimated to be 10,350 tonnes of compostable material being disposed in the landfill. Improved diversion of compostable materials, in particular from the curbside collection and ICI/MF sectors, should have a substantial impact on waste diversion efforts.
- Recycling represents materials that are acceptable in a curbside recycling program (i.e., paper, plastics, metal packaging and paper products). Recyclable materials represent approximately 20% of the waste disposed. This was evident when calculating the overall garbage stream composition and in the EPR material analysis for the curbside collection, ICI and RDO sectors. Greater efforts should be undertaken to inform and educate the community and businesses of the packaging materials that could be accepted in recycling programs.
- Household hygiene is a primary material category that has been increasing over the past decade. The overall garbage composition reports 7% for this category; however, in the municipal curbside collection sector, the composition of household hygiene ranges from 9% to 28%. The majority of this material category is pet waste, diapers and hygiene products. This material category is currently not able to be diverted. However, it may be an indication that recycling and organics diversion programs are being implemented successfully for divertible materials, leading to the increased proportion of household hygiene in the garbage stream.

- A comparison of the municipal curbside programs shows that the collection type with the lowest amount of compostable organics in the garbage stream was 3-stream automated collection at 20%. Compostable organics in the garbage stream collected using the other collection approaches ranged from 27% to 33% of the waste disposed. Further analysis should be undertaken to determine whether having a green bin provides the necessary incentives to encourage the community to utilize their curbside organics program.
- Textiles and non-compostable organics were identified as a prominent primary category for the waste disposed from all sectors except the CD sector. For each sector, textiles represented between 6.5% and 14.2%. This suggests that options for diverting textiles should be considered for future waste diversion programs.

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Appendix C Material Categories
Appendix D Selected Photographs
Appendix E Waste Composition Results
Appendix F Community Profiles

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
BC	British Columbia
BDL	Brewers Distributor Limited
BRCCC	Brewers Recycled Container Collection Council
Campbell River	City of Campbell River
CD	Construction and Demolition
Comox	Town of Comox
Courtenay	City of Courtenay
CRWMC	Campbell River Waste Management Centre
CSWM	Comox Strathcona Solid Waste
Cumberland	Village of Cumberland
CVRD	Comox Valley Regional District
CVWMC	Comox Valley Waste Management Centre
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
Gold River	Village of Gold River
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional
MF	Multi-Family
RDO	Residential Self-Haul
ROCF	Regional Organics Compost Facility
SABC	Stewardship Agencies of British Columbia
Sayward	Village of Sayward
SF	Single Family
SRD	Strathcona Regional District
Tahsis	Village of Tahsis
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech Canada Inc.
Zeballos	Village of Zeballos

LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

This report and its contents are intended for the sole use of Comox Strathcona Waste Management 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 Comox Strathcona Waste Management, 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 of time 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 Comox Strathcona Waste Management (CSWM) to conduct a waste composition study at the Comox Valley Waste Management Centre (CVWMC), the Campbell River Waste Management Centre (CRWMC), the Regional Organics Compost Facility (ROCF), and Northwin Landfill. The study characterized the composition of garbage from various sectors in the CSWM service area and was conducted over a four-week period between March 3 to March 28, 2025. Tetra Tech field staff also characterized additional samples at CVWMC on May 13 and 14, 2025.

This report describes the methodology employed for determining the waste composition and discusses the data analysis and results from the study. Results were divided by waste sector as well as represented by a regional average, and the results were compared to the previous waste composition study conducted in 2017.

1.1 Background

This study characterized the composition of the waste disposed from the Comox Strathcona Waste Management (CSWM) service area, which is operated by the CVRD. The CSWM service area encompasses both the CVRD and Strathcona Regional District (SRD) in British Columbia (BC).

The CVRD is a regional government consisting of three municipalities and three electoral areas and is located primarily on Vancouver Island. The member municipalities are the City of Courtenay (Courtenay), the Town of Comox (Comox), and the Village of Cumberland (Cumberland). The electoral areas are: Electoral Area A (Baynes Sound-Denman/Hornby Islands), Electoral Area B (Lazo North), and Electoral Area C (Puntledge Black Creek). The regional district has approximately 79,700 residents (2024 projection) [2] with a land area of 1,725 km^2.

The SRD is a regional government consisting of one treaty First Nation, five municipalities, and four electoral areas primarily on Vancouver Island, Discovery Islands and mainland area inlets. The member municipalities are the City of Campbell River (Campbell River), the Village of Gold River (Gold River), the Village of Sayward (Sayward), the Village of Tahsis (Tahsis), and the Village of Zeballos (Zeballos). The electoral areas are: Electoral Area A (Kyoquot/Nootka-Sayward), Electoral Area B (Cortes Island), Electoral Area C (Discovery Islands-Mainland Inlets), and Electoral Area D (Oyster Bay-Buttle Lake). The regional district has approximately 53,000 residents (2024 projection)[1], with a land area of 22,000 km^2.

The CSWM operates two regional waste management centres (i.e., CRWMC and CVWMC) and various transfer stations located in the electoral areas of the CVRD and SRD. The municipalities of Campbell River, Courtenay, Comox, and Cumberland provide three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics) to their residents. Two-stream (i.e., garbage and recycling) curbside collection service is provided to residents of Royston and Cortes Island. Garbage only collection is also provided to residents of Sayward, Gold River, Tahsis, and Denman Island. In Zeballos, residential garbage bags can be dropped off in dumpsters located around the community. Residents in rural areas without municipal curbside collection may subscribe to curbside waste collection through private service providers, or self-haul their waste directly to waste management centres.

[2] Government of British Columbia. 2025. Population Estimates & Projections for British Columbia, https://bcstats.shinyapps.io/popApp/ (accessed June 19, 2025).

1.2 Scope of Work

The purpose of this study was to:

- Characterize the materials in the garbage and organics streams disposed from various waste sectors at four waste management facilities in the CSWM service area over a four-week sampling period in spring 2025.
- Compare the 2025 waste composition results to the waste composition study that was conducted in 2017.
- Estimate the proportion of materials that could be diverted from disposal through existing recycling, drop-off, and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs.

Waste was characterized from a variety of sectors and geographical areas, as follows:

- **Municipal Curbside Collection**, typically curbside collected waste from single family (SF) households. Sub-sectors of this include the following:
  - **Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics) and contracted automated collection trucks. Communities with this type of collection include Comox and Courtenay.
  - **Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics) and have manual pick-up of materials from the curb into contracted waste collection trucks. Communities with this type of collection include Campbell River and Cumberland.
  - **Municipal 2-Stream Manual Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have two-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage and recycling) and have manual pick-up of materials from the curb into the collection trucks. Communities with this type of collection include Royston and Cortes Island.
  - **Municipal Garbage Only Collection,** curbside collected waste from SF homes that have garbage-only collection. Collection is typically from the curbside but may also be aggregated in communal dumpsters (e.g., Zeballos). Communities with this type of collection include Sayward, Gold River, Tahsis, Zeballos, and Denman Island.
- **Subscription Garbage Only,** typically residential waste collected from households in areas that are not serviced by municipal curbside collection programs. Residents of these areas can choose to arrange for curbside collection through private service providers.
- **Rural CSWM Facilities,** waste that is self-hauled to rural CSWM facilities for disposal. Typically includes residential waste from rural residential households without curbside or subscription collection, as well as commercial waste from businesses in rural communities.
- **Residential Self-Haul (RDO)**, waste that is self-hauled to the CRWMC or CVWMC for disposal. Typically includes materials that are too large to be curbside collected and residential waste from households without curbside or subscription collection, as well as waste from small businesses.
- **Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI)/Multi-Family (MF)**, typically waste from light ICI sources (e.g., businesses, restaurants, schools). Also includes residential waste from MF properties (e.g., apartments, townhomes) serviced by private service providers.
- **Single Source ICI**, ICI waste originating from a single location, such as grocery stores, department stores, and other businesses. Typically consists of waste from larger businesses that have a dedicated dumpster for their waste.

- **Construction and Demolition (CD)**, waste from construction, renovation, and demolition activities.
- **Organics:** curbside collected food and yard waste material from SF homes that have three-stream curbside collection (i.e., garbage, recycling, and organics). Communities with this type of collection include Campbell River, Comox, Courtenay, and Cumberland.

This is the second waste composition study commissioned by CSWM, with the previous study being completed in 2017. As an addition, samples collected at the CRWMC were also characterized for EPR materials. This aspect of the study was funded by the Stewardship Agencies of British Columbia (SABC).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the methodology employed for the selection and characterization of collected samples. Tetra Tech's sampling methodology is based on the **Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Recommended Waste Characterization Methodology for Direct Waste Analysis Studies in Canada**[3].

Samples were sorted by Tetra Tech staff who were trained on proper safety and waste sorting procedures prior to conducting any fieldwork. Personal protective equipment such as safety glasses, gloves, steel-toe boots, hard hats, and hi-vis vests were worn by staff at all times in accordance with Tetra Tech's Health and Safety Plan. At each facility (i.e., CRWMC, CVWMC, ROCF, and Northwin Landfill), Tetra Tech's sorting staff completed a site-specific safety orientation by their respective staff. Safety tailgate meetings were also conducted daily at the beginning of each day to emphasize key concerns including how to handle material hazards such as sharp and hazardous materials, safe lifting, and working around large moving equipment.

2.1 Sampling Plan

Tetra Tech worked closely with CSWM staff and facility operations staff to identify loads for sampling that are representative of each target waste sector, in accordance with the sampling plan. Waste from a variety of geographical areas in the CSWM service area was characterized, including the following communities.

- CVRD: Courtenay, Comox, Cumberland, Electoral Areas A, B, and C.
- SRD: Campbell River, Gold River, Sayward, Tahsis, Zeballos, and Electoral Areas A, B, and D.

Details on the number of planned and actual number of samples characterized from each community and sector are summarized in Appendix B. The number of samples collected and characterized during this study is summarized in Table 2-1. Tetra Tech's field team conducted the study at the facilities in Campbell River (i.e., CRWMC, ROCF, and Northwin Landfill) between March 3 to March 8, 2025. The field team conducted the study at the CVWMC between March 11 and March 28, 2025 and May 13 to 14, 2025 .

The initial sampling plan was adjusted according to the availability of trucks from the target waste sector or community. Examples where this occurred includes the following:

- No trucks with loads from a Single Source ICI generator arrived at the CRWMC during the time that the Tetra Tech field team was on site. Therefore, the planned Single Source ICI samples at the CRWMC were shifted to be collected from loads arriving at the CVWMC.

[3] Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. 1999. *Recommended Waste Characterization Methodology for Direct Waste Analysis Studies in Canada*. Prepared under contract by SENES Consultants Limited.

- The targeted truckload from Quadra Island was missed and the planned samples were shifted to be collected from another electoral area in the CSWM service area.
- An additional eight RDO samples were characterized at the CVWMC on May 13 and 14, 2025. The additional samples focussed mainly on the bagged material that was disposed in residential drop-off bins at the CVWMC.
- Three of the samples identified as municipal 3-stream automated collection samples from Courtenay in the field by the facility operations staff and Tetra Tech's field lead were later recategorized as two ICI/MF samples and one subscription garbage only sample. This change decreased the number of municipal 3-stream automated collections samples from Courtenay from six samples to three samples.
- Organics samples were characterized from various communities based on the community's collection schedule at the time of the sorting event.
- The low number of samples per sector means a lower level of statistical significance for the results. However, it should be noted that the primary focus of this study was to understand the waste composition from the different collection types.

Table 2-1: Number of Samples Characterized

Sector	Collection Type	Number of Samples		
		CRWMC, ROCF, Northwin Landfill	CVWMC	Total
Municipal Curbside Collection	Municipal 3-Stream Automated	0	8	**8**
	Municipal 3-Stream Manual	8	2	**10**
	Municipal 2-Stream Manual	0	3	**3**
	Municipal Garbage Only	2	6	**8**
Subscription Garbage Only	-	**3**	6	**9**
Rural CSWM Facilities	-	0	8	**8**
RDO	-	7	16	**23**
ICI/MF	-	8	5	**13**
Single Source ICI	-	0	9	**9**
CD	-	5	8	**13**
Organics	-	7	16	**23**
	Total	**40**	**87**	**127**

2.2 Load Identification and Sample Collection

The following describes the collection approach for the various waste streams characterized. As selected loads for sampling arrived at the applicable facility, the scale house attendant would contact Tetra Tech's field lead and the loader operators would direct the load to be emptied at the designated sampling area. Tetra Tech's field lead worked with the scale house operator to ensure proper load information was documented (including sector type, origin of waste, photographs, and weigh scale receipts) and sample selection methodology was followed.

2.2.1 Municipal Curbside Collection

Municipal curbside collection samples were collected from curbside loads collected from various communities in the CSWM service area. As trucks with selected loads arrived at the CRWMC or CVWMC, trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2). Tetra Tech staff would then collect one to three samples that were approximately 100 kg each for hand sorting.



Figure 2-1: Example of a Municipal Curbside Collection Load (Manual Collection) Being Tipped at the CRWMC



Figure 2-2: Example of a Municipal Curbside Collection Load (Automated Collection) Being Tipped at the CVWMC

2.2.2 Subscription Garbage Only Collection

Subscription garbage only collection samples were taken from waste collected by private service providers. As trucks with selected loads arrived at the CRWMC or CVWMC, trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4). Tetra Tech staff would then collect one to two samples that were approximately 100 kg each for hand sorting.



Figure 2-3: Example of a Subscription Garbage Only Load Being Tipped at the CVWMC



Figure 2-4: Example of a Subscription Garbage Only Load

2.2.3 Rural CSWM Facilities

Rural CSWM samples were collected from garbage aggregated at transfer stations in rural areas. Typically, the waste is collected in roll-off bins at the transfer station and taken to the CRWMC or CVWMC for disposal. As trucks with selected loads arrived at the CVWMC, trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-5 and Figure 2-6). Tetra Tech staff would then collect two to three samples that were approximately 100 kg each for hand sorting.



Figure 2-5: Example of a Rural CSWM Garbage Load Being Tipped at the CVWMC



Figure 2-6: Example of a Rural CSWM Garbage Load

2.2.4 RDO Sector

RDO samples were collected from garbage self-hauled to the CRWMC, or CVWMC by residents. At the CRWMC, RDO samples were collected from loads tipped by individual vehicles at the tipping area, as per typical operations. Tetra Tech staff then conducted a visual assessment of the load to determine the type of waste characterization that would be conducted. If the load consisted of less than 30% bagged garbage by volume, a visual estimate was conducted on the entire load. If the load consisted of more than 30% bagged garbage by volume, field staff collected a sample that was approximately 100 kg for hand sorting.

At the CVWMC, RDO waste from multiple vehicles was aggregated in roll-off bins at the residential drop-off area, then taken to the landfill tip face as per typical operations. Tetra Tech staff then conducted a visual assessment of the load to determine the type of waste characterization that will be conducted. After the visual assessment, field staff then conducted a visual estimate of the entire load (Figure 2-7), or collected samples that were approximately 100 kg each for hand sorting (Figure 2-8).

In May 2025, eight garbage samples from the CVWMC residential drop-off bins were characterized. The samples each consisted of 100 kg of bagged materials that were hand sorted.



Figure 2-7: Example of an RDO Load that was Characterized by Visual Estimation



Figure 2-8: Example of an RDO Load that was Characterized by Hand Sorting

2.2.5 ICI/MF Sector

Target ICI/MF trucks were identified by scale house attendants and Tetra Tech's field lead as they arrived at the CRWMC or CVWMC. Selected trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-9 and Figure 2-10). Tetra Tech staff would then collect a sample that was approximately 100 kg for hand sorting.

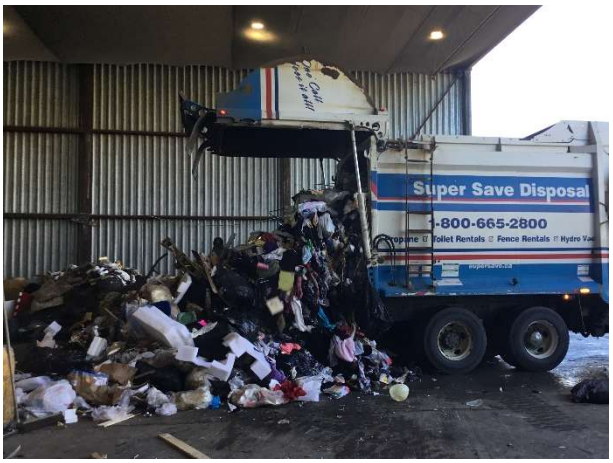


Figure 2-9: Example of an ICI/MF Load Being Tipped at the CRWMC



Figure 2-10: Example of an ICI/MF Load Being Tipped at the CVWMC

2.2.6 Single Source ICI Sector

Single Source ICI trucks were identified by scale house attendants and Tetra Tech's field lead as they arrived at the CRWMC or CVWMC. Tetra Tech's field lead also confirmed the origin of the truckload by communicating with the truck driver. Selected trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-11 and Figure 2-12). Tetra Tech staff would then collect a sample that were approximately 100 kg for hand sorting.



Figure 2-11: Example of a Single Source ICI Load Being Tipped at the CVWMC



Figure 2-12: Example of a Single Source ICI Load

2.2.7 CD Sector

Trucks containing loads of waste from construction, renovation, and demolition activities were identified by facility operations staff and Tetra Tech's field lead as they arrived at the Northwin Landfill or CVWMC. Selected trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-13 and Figure 2-14). Tetra Tech staff would then conduct a visual estimate on the entire load.



Figure 2-13: Example of a CD Load



Figure 2-14: Example of a CD Load

2.2.8 Organics

Trucks containing materials collected from curbside organics bins were identified by facility operations staff and Tetra Tech's field lead as they arrived at the ROCF or CVWMC. Selected trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped (Figure 2-15). Tetra Tech staff would then collect one to three samples that were approximately 100 kg each for hand sorting (Figure 2-16).



Figure 2-15: Example of an Organics Load



Figure 2-16: Example of a 100 kg Organics Sample

2.3 Sample Characterization

An initial visual assessment was conducted for each load to determine which of the following methods would be used:

- **Hand Sort (Manual Sort)** – A random sample that is approximately 100 kg was collected from the load and sorted by hand. This method was used for loads that were composed of more than 30% bagged garbage.
- **Visual Estimation** – The entire load was visually estimated for loads that were composed of 30% or less of bagged garbage.

2.3.1 Hand Sort

As selected loads for sampling arrived at the facility, Tetra Tech's field lead would communicate with facility operations staff to ensure that selected trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load was tipped. Once the initial visual assessment confirmed that the load consisted of more than 30% garbage, the field team would then collect a garbage sample that is approximately 100 kg using a rough grid pattern to minimize potential bias. The sample was then brought to the sorting area and labelled. When ready, the team would sort the material into the agreed upon categories and weigh the separated materials (Figure 2-17).

After all materials were weighed, EPR materials found in the hand sorted samples characterized at the CRWMC were then further characterized in a secondary sort.

2.3.2 Visual Estimates

As selected loads for sampling arrived at the facility, Tetra Tech's field lead would communicate with facility operations staff to ensure that selected trucks were directed to a designated sampling area where the entire load

was tipped. Once the initial visual assessment confirmed that the load consisted of less than 30% bagged garbage, the load would then be 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 (Figure 2-18). Individual results were recorded by staff and an average would be taken and recorded electronically. Photographs were also taken of each load for backup reference.



Figure 2-17: Field Staff Hand Sorting a Sample



Figure 2-18: Field Staff Conducting a Visual Estimate

2.4 Material Categories

The material categories were approved by CSWM staff and described in Appendix C. The garbage stream was sorted into 12 primary categories and 71 secondary categories. These categories were used in both the visually estimated and hand sorted materials from the garbage stream. Primary categories included:

- Paper
- Paper Packaging
- Plastic and Plastic Packaging
- Metal Packaging
- Glass
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Electronics
- Compostable Organics
- Textiles and Non-Compostable Organics
- Building Materials
- Household Hygiene
- Other

For samples characterized by visual estimates, category densities were used to convert the volume-based percentages into weight-based percentages. These densities are also outlined in Appendix C.

For the concurrent EPR study conducted in partnership with SABC, materials found in the hand sorted garbage samples were then further characterized using 164 EPR categories. These EPR categories are described in Appendix C.

The organics stream was sorted into 4 primary categories and 12 secondary categories. Primary categories included:

- Accepted Organics
- Non-Organics
- Plastic Contamination
- Other Contamination

After sorting into the 12 secondary categories, a count of items considered contamination in the organics stream (i.e., non-organics, plastic contamination, and other contamination) was also conducted. In addition, the contamination in the organics stream were also sorted into three size categories. The volume occupied by items from each size category was also estimated. The size categories were as follows:

- 5 to 25 mm
- 25 to 150 mm
- >150 mm

2.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using Tetra Tech's waste composition spreadsheet tool. Data was compiled into primary and secondary categories by weight. An average percentage by weight was calculated for each material category. Data was then compiled and analyzed further to calculate the diversion potential of the garbage stream.

The composition for each sector was calculated based on composition averages for the respective sector. The overall regional composition was calculated by extrapolating the average composition by sector and multiplying that with the estimated tonnages of waste for that sector.

3.0 WASTE COMPOSITION RESULTS – GARBAGE STREAM

The following summarizes the waste composition results of the garbage stream for the various sectors sampled. Selected photographs of the samples are shown in Appendix D. Details of the waste composition results for all material categories are presented in Appendix E.

Results are presented by primary category. Primary category percentages were calculated by aggregating all sample data for each sector. An average percentage by weight was determined by sector type. For samples where visual estimates were conducted, the volume-based percentages were converted into weight-based percentages.

Further, the diversion potential was calculated based on the waste composition results. Classifications for what can be diverted through composting, recycling, recycling depots, or other diversion programs are listed in Appendix C. The diversion potential was calculated based on an ideal scenario. This is the theoretical maximum and represents the upper boundary of what is possible given the current waste composition. The diversion potential of materials in the garbage stream was divided into five options:

- **Organics**: materials acceptable in the curbside organics stream (e.g., yard waste, food waste, and food-soiled paper).
- **Recycling:** materials acceptable in the curbside recycling stream (e.g., paper, plastic, and metal packaging, paper products).
- **Depot:** items that are accepted at recycling depots and are managed by EPR programs (e.g., deposit beverage containers, flexible film plastic, styrofoam, glass containers, batteries, paint, and electronics).
- **Drop Off:** materials typically accepted for drop-off at a waste management facility for recycling or disposal, but are not part of EPR programs (e.g., durable non-packaging plastic products, scrap metal, textiles, clean wood, drywall, and furniture).
- **Garbage:** materials that do not fall within the above diversion options and would be landfilled (e.g., treated wood, animal waste, and diapers).

3.1 Overall Garbage Stream

The overall composition of the garbage stream is a weighted average calculated using the waste composition study results and prorating that composition with the approximate tonnage breakdown from each sector going to the landfill (2024 tonnage data provided by the CSWM except otherwise noted), which is summarized in Table 3-1. It should be noted that mattresses are segregated but they are destined for landfill.

Table 3-1: Tonnages by Sector Used for Overall Average Calculation for the Garbage Stream (2024)

Sector/Collection Type	Waste Origin	Annual Tonnage Received (tonnes/year)	Sector Weight
Municipal Curbside Collection – Municipal 3-Stream Automated	Comox	1,081	1.8%
	Courtenay	2,107	3.4%
Municipal Curbside Collection – Municipal 3-Stream Manual	Campbell River	4,052	6.6%
	Cumberland	399	0.7%
Municipal Curbside Collection – Municipal 2-Stream Manual	Royston	421	0.7%
Municipal Curbside Collection – Municipal Garbage Only	Denman Island, Village, Sayward, Tahsis, Zeballos	609	1.0%
Subscription Garbage Only Collection	Facilities in the CVRD and SRD Electoral Areas	6,500	10.6%
Rural CSWM Facilities	Cortes Island	558	0.9%
	Hornby Island	292	0.5%
	Gold River	666	1.1%
RDO	Self-Haul at CVWMC and CRWMC	3,684	6.0%
ICI/MF	All CSWM	14,943	24.4%
Single Source ICI	All CSWM	2,800	4.6%
CD	CVWMC	12,270	20.0%
	Northwin Landfill[4]	10,456	17.1%
Mattress	All CSWM	451[5]	0.7%
Total from Sectors Characterized		**60,839**	**100.0%**

[4] Value is the tonnage of demolition materials landfilled at Northwin Landfill in 2024 as reported in Table 8-1: Sperling Hansen Associates. 2025. *Northwin Landfill 2024 Annual Operations and Monitoring Report*. https://northwinenv.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/2024-AnnRpt-Part-1.pdf (accessed July 2, 2025).

[5] In 2024, 7511 mattresses were collected for disposal in the CSWM. The average mattress weight was estimated to be 60 kg each.

3.1.1 Overall Garbage Stream Composition Results

Figure 3-1 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from the sectors characterized during the study. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

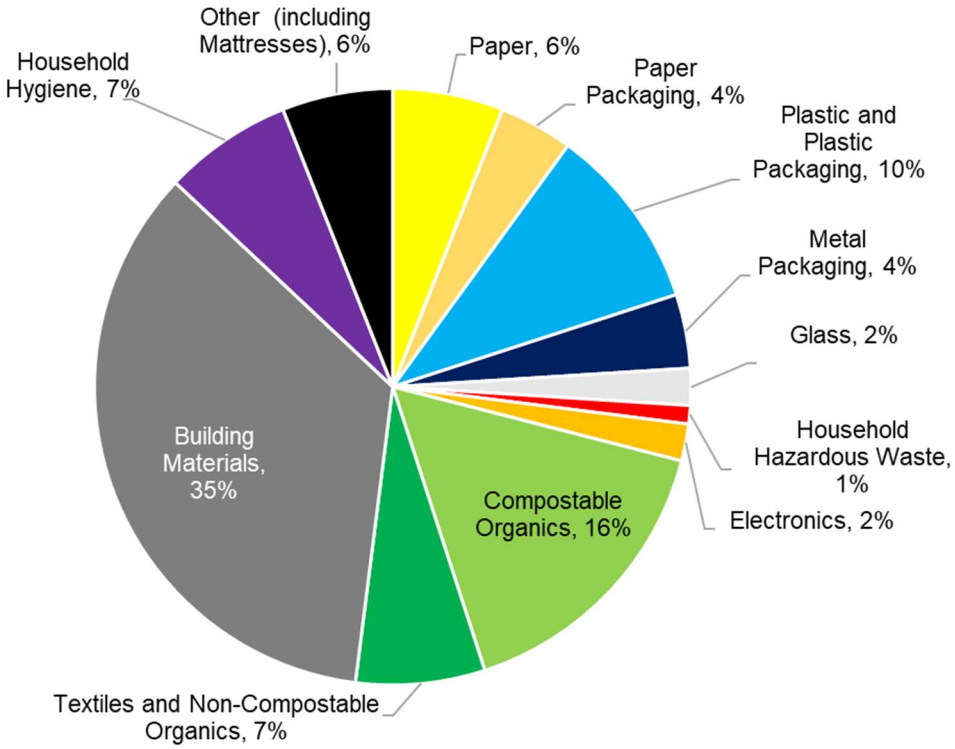


Figure 3-1: Composition of the Overall Garbage Stream

By primary category, the largest components were building materials (35%), compostable organics (16%), plastic and plastic packaging (10%), textiles and non-compostable organics (7%), and household hygiene (7%). These 5 primary categories represented 76% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Building materials:** primarily composed of treated and painted wood (14.6%), concrete and masonry (6.4%), other construction and renovation (5.9%), shingles (3.2%), and flooring (2.2%).
  - The “other construction and renovation” category includes building materials such as pipes, insulation, and caulking.
- **Compostable organics:** mainly included food waste (15.1%) and yard waste (1.5%).
  - Food waste includes food that is edible prior to being disposed in the garbage (e.g., leftovers, produce, potato peels, meat, fish, baked goods, deli, beverages), as well as waste from food/drink preparation (e.g., fruit peels, coffee grounds, tea bags, bones, fat).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly consisted of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (3.0%), other plastics – non-packaging/durable (2.6%), flexible film plastic – non-accepted packaging (1.5%), and other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.2%).

- In BC, paper and packaging products are managed by Recycle BC. Flexible film plastic – accepted packaging are soft plastics that are accepted at Recycle BC depots, such as overwrap, bread bags, chip bags, zipper lock bags.
- Other plastics – non-packaging/durable are rigid plastic products made of one type of plastic or other materials that are not accepted by Recycle BC. Examples include items such as storage totes and laundry baskets.
- Flexible film plastic – non-accepted packaging is soft plastics not accepted by Recycle BC and mainly included purchased garbage bags.
- Other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable are rigid plastic products made of multiple types of plastic or other materials that are not accepted by Recycle BC. Examples include items such as toys, garden hoses, and household goods.

- **Household hygiene:** primarily composed of pet waste (3.1%) and diapers (2.5%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly included textiles (6.1%).

3.1.2 Diversion Potential

Figure 3-2 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the sectors characterized during the study. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 50% and consisted of 21% organics, 15% drop-off materials,7% depot materials, and 7% recycling.

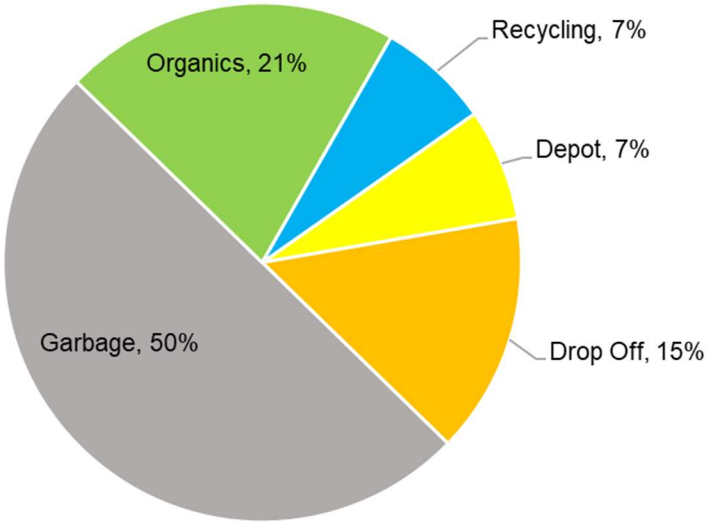


Figure 3-2: Diversion Potential of the Overall Garbage Stream

3.2 Municipal Curbside Collection

Results are divided based on the type of curbside collection service as well as the number of streams that are collected (i.e., garbage, recycling, and/or organics).

3.2.1 Municipal 3-Stream Automated

Figure 3-3 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from municipal 3-stream automated collection. For this study, five samples were collected from Comox and three samples from Courtenay. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

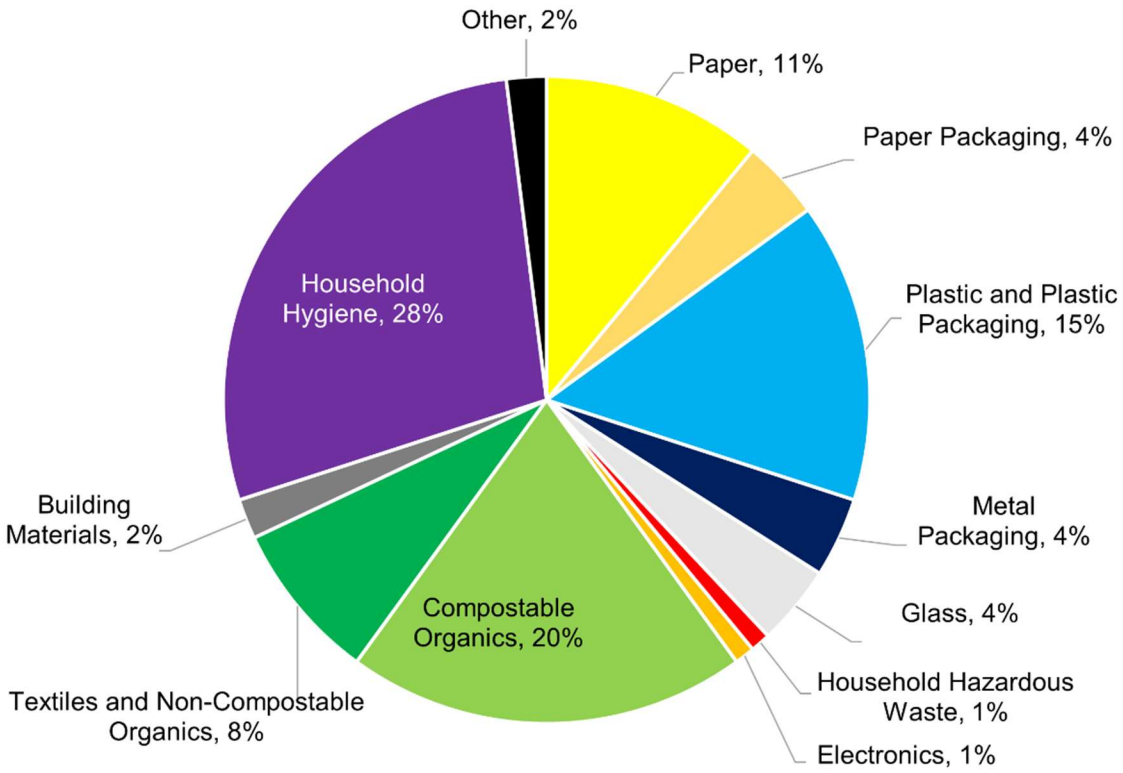


Figure 3-3: Composition of the Garbage Stream from Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection

By primary category, the largest components were household hygiene (28%), compostable organics (20%), plastic and plastic packaging (15%), paper (11%), and textiles and non-compostable organics (8%). These 5 primary categories represented 82% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Household hygiene:** primarily composed of diapers (13.7%) and pet waste (10.5%).
- **Compostable organics:** mainly included food waste (19.7%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly consisted of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (6.9%), other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (2.8%), and flexible film plastic – non-accepted packaging (1.9%).
- **Paper:** mainly composed of paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (9.4%), and other printed paper – obligated (1.1%).

  - The other compostable papers are included in the paper category and not compostable organics, as they are made of natural fibers that could be repulped into new paper products.
  - The other printed paper – obligated category includes paper products that are accepted by Recycle BC, such as office paper, receipts, envelopes, and shredded paper.

- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly included textiles (6.5%) and other non-compostable organics (1.1%).
  - Other non-compostable organics include organic materials that are not acceptable in the curbside organics stream, such as wax and absorbent pads for meat and fish packaging.

Figure 3-4 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from municipal 3-stream automated collection. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 59% and consisted of 30% organics, 10% drop-off materials, 11% depot materials, and 7% recycling.

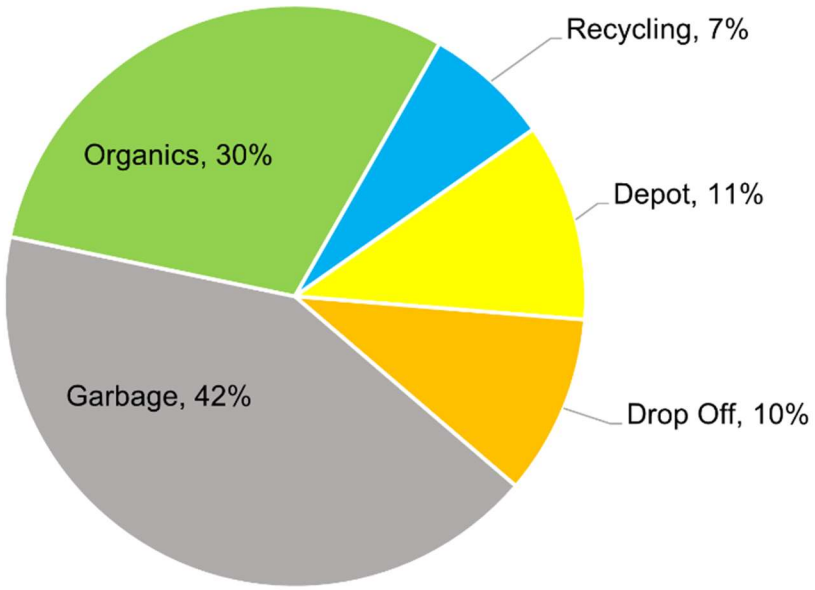


Figure 3-4: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection

3.2.2 Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection

Figure 3-5 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from municipal 3-stream manual collection. For this study, eight samples were collected from Campbell River and two samples from Cumberland. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

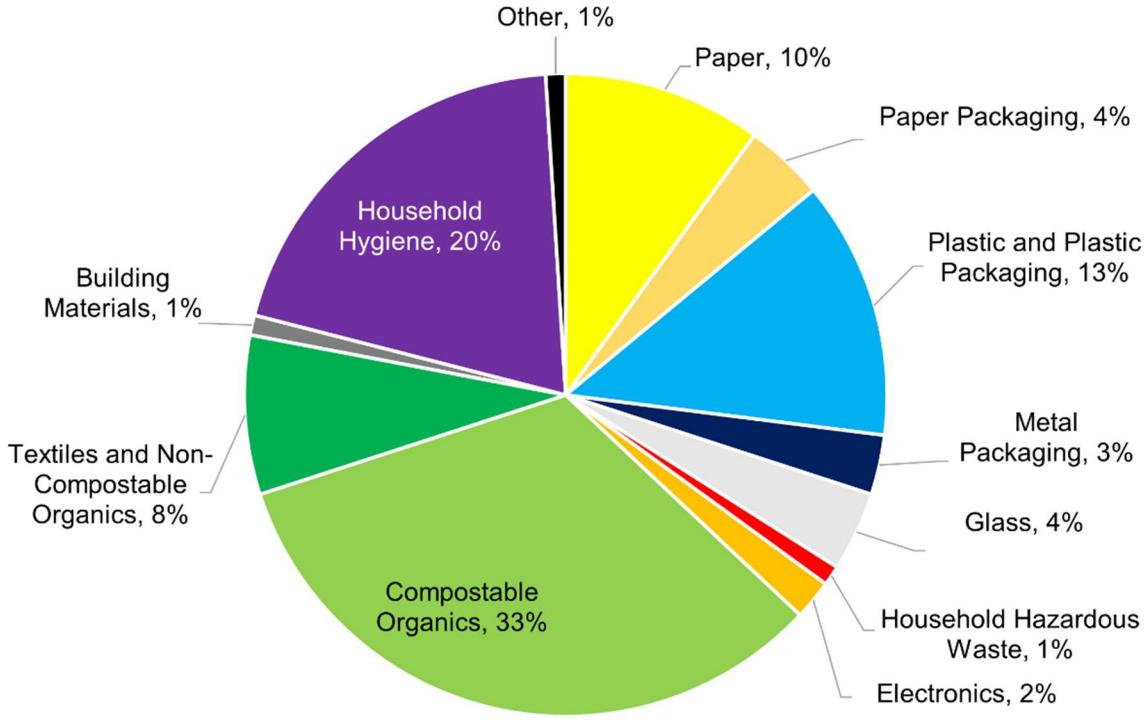


Figure 3-5: Composition of the Garbage Stream from Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection

By primary category, the largest components were compostable organics (33%), household hygiene (20%), and plastic and plastic packaging (13%), paper (10%), and textiles and non-compostable organics (8%). These 5 primary categories represented 84% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** mainly consisted of food waste (29.9%) and yard waste (2.5%).
- **Household hygiene:** primarily composed of diapers (9.1%) and pet waste (8.0%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly consisted of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (5.8%), flexible film plastic – non-accepted packaging (2.2%), and other rigid plastic packaging – accepted packaging (1.4%), and other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.2%).
  - The other rigid plastic packaging – accepted packaging category includes recyclable plastic packaging that are not included in other categories (e.g., plastic #1, plastic #2, plastic #5, expanded polystyrene). Examples of items included in this category includes yogurt cups, container lids, and plastic packaging with no visible plastic resin code.

- **Paper:** mainly composed of paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (7.1%), and other printed paper – obligated (1.6%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (7.0%).

Figure 3-6 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from municipal 3-stream manual collection. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 71% and consisted of 40% organics, 12% depot materials, 9% drop-off materials, and 9% recycling.

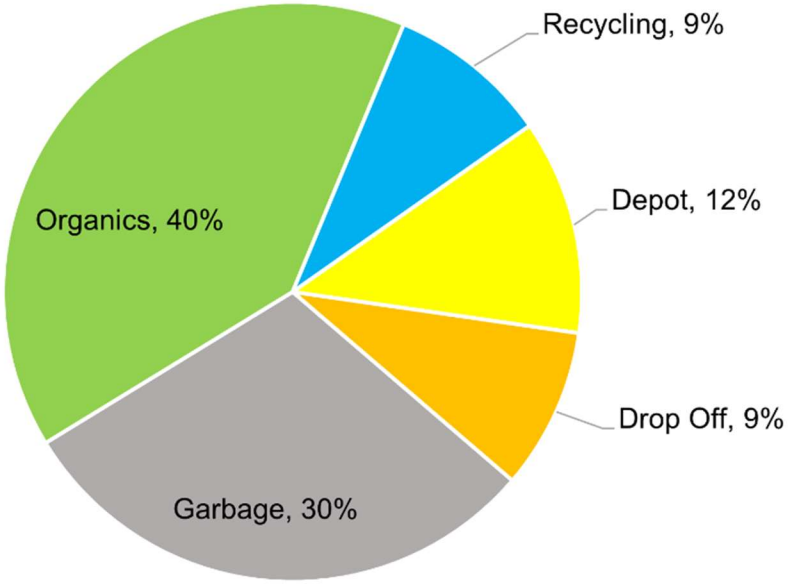


Figure 3-6: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection

3.2.3 Municipal 2-Stream Manual

Figure 3-7 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from municipal 2-stream manual collection. For this study, three samples were collected from Royston. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

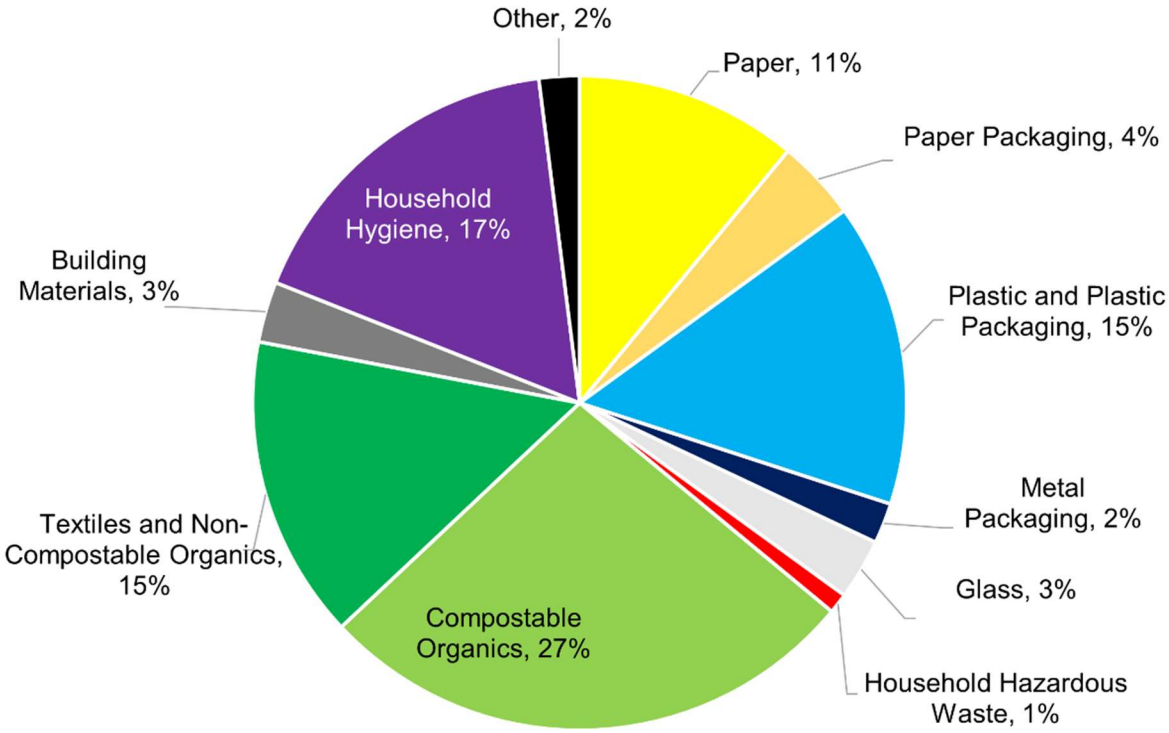


Figure 3-7: Composition of the Garbage Stream from Municipal 2-Stream Manual Collection

By primary category, the largest components were compostable organics (27%), household hygiene (17%), and plastic and plastic packaging (15%), textiles and non-compostable organics (15%), and paper (11%). These five categories represented 85% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** mainly consisted of food waste (23.9%) and yard waste (3.5%).
- **Household hygiene:** primarily composed of pet waste (10.2%), diapers (3.6%), and household hygiene (2.9%).
  - The household hygiene secondary category includes personal hygiene products such as feminine hygiene products, dental care products, disposable gloves, and disposable facemasks.
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly consisted of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (4.3%), other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (3.7%), flexible film plastic – non-accepted packaging (2.3%), other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.4%), and other rigid plastic packaging – accepted packaging (1.1%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (14.2%).

- **Paper:** mainly composed of paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (8.3%), and other printed paper – obligated (1.7%).

Figure 3-8 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from municipal 2-stream manual collection. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 73% and consisted of 36% organics, 21% drop-off materials, 8% recycling, and 7% depot materials.

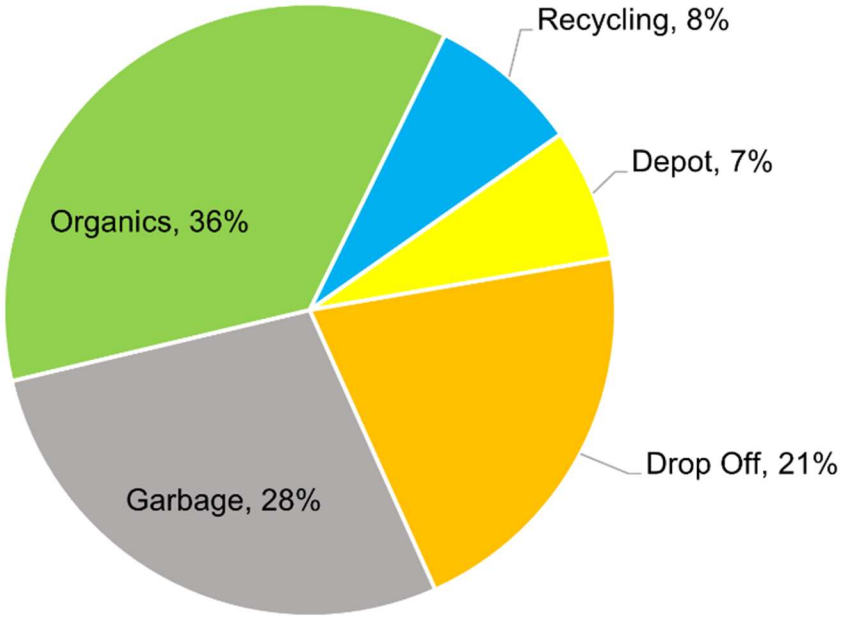


Figure 3-8: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from Municipal 2-Stream Manual Collection

3.2.4 Municipal Garbage Only Collection

Figure 3-9 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from municipal garbage only collection. For this study, eight samples were collected: two samples each from Sayward, Denman Island, Tahsis, and Zeballos. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

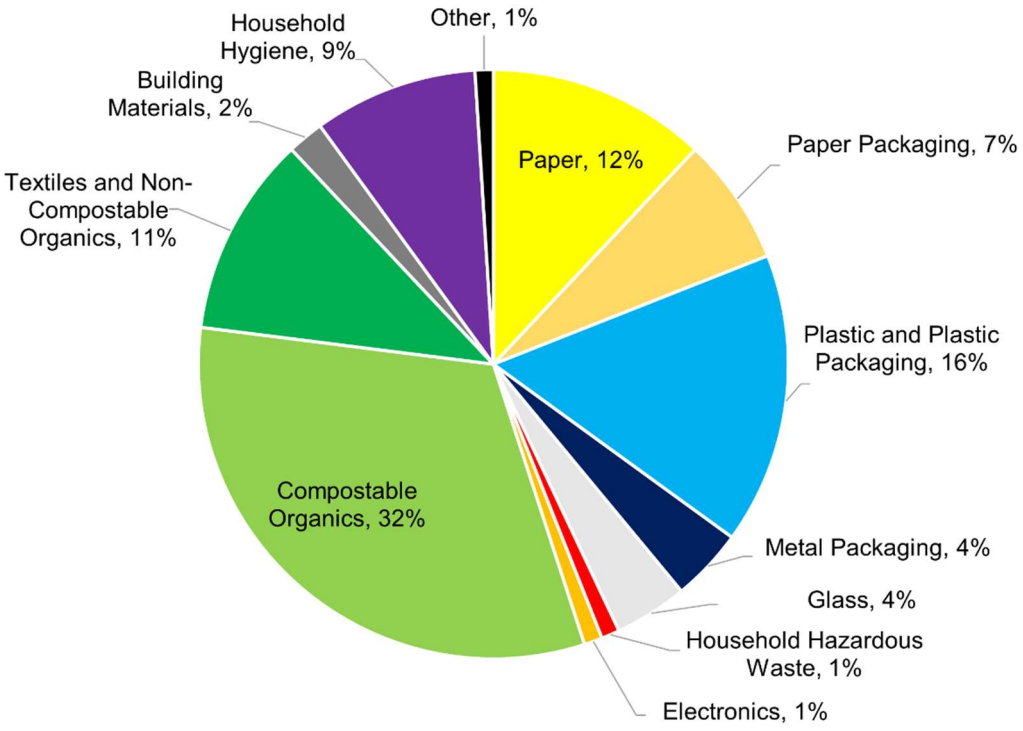


Figure 3-9: Composition of the Garbage Stream from Municipal Garbage Only Collection

By primary category, the largest components were compostable organics (32%), plastic and plastic packaging (16%), paper (12%), textiles and non-compostable organics (11%), and household hygiene (9%). These 5 primary categories represented 80% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** mainly consisted of food waste (30.6%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly composed of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (5.6%), flexible film plastic – non- accepted packaging (3.3%), other plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.8%), and other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.8%).
- **Paper:** mainly composed of paper tissue, toweling, and other compostable papers (7.7%) and other printed paper – obligated (2.9%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (9.6%).
- **Household hygiene:** mainly composed of pet waste (5.6%), household hygiene (1.8%), and diapers (1.7%).

Figure 3-10 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the municipal garbage only collection. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 78% and consisted of 39% organics, 15% recycling, 13% drop-off materials, and 10% depot materials.

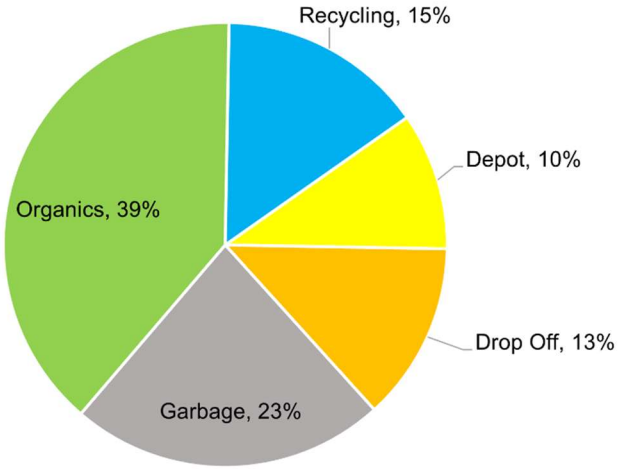


Figure 3-10: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from Municipal Garbage Only Collection

3.3 Subscription Garbage Only Collection

Figure 3-11 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from subscription garbage only collection. For this study, nine samples were collected: three from SRD Electoral Area D, two from CVRD Electoral Area B, two from CVRD Electoral Area C, one from CVRD Electoral Area A, and one from residences near Courtenay. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

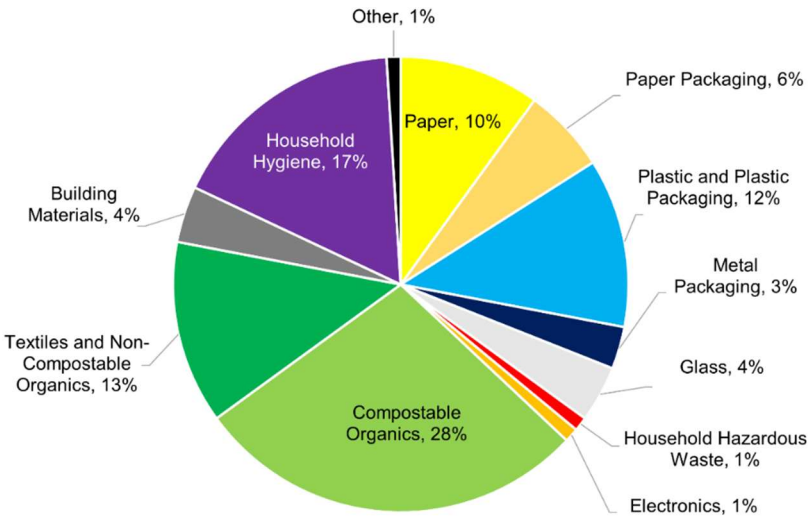


Figure 3-11: Composition of the Garbage Stream from Subscription Garbage Only Collection

By primary category, the largest components were compostable organics (28%), household hygiene (17%), textiles and non-compostable organics (13%), plastic and plastic packaging (12%), and paper (10%). These 5 primary categories represented 80% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** mainly consisted of food waste (23.1%) and yard waste (5.1%).
- **Household hygiene:** primarily composed of pet waste (9.5%) and diapers (5.4%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (10.5%) and other non-compostable organics (1.8%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** primarily composed of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (4.2%), flexible film plastic – non-packaging (1.8%), other plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.5%), other rigid plastic packaging – accepted packaging (1.2%), and other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.2%).
- **Paper:** mainly composed of paper tissue, toweling, and other compostable papers (6.0%) and other printed paper – obligated (2.8%).

Figure 3-12 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from subscription garbage only collection. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 72% and consisted of 34% organics, 16% drop-off materials, 12% recycling, and 9% depot materials.

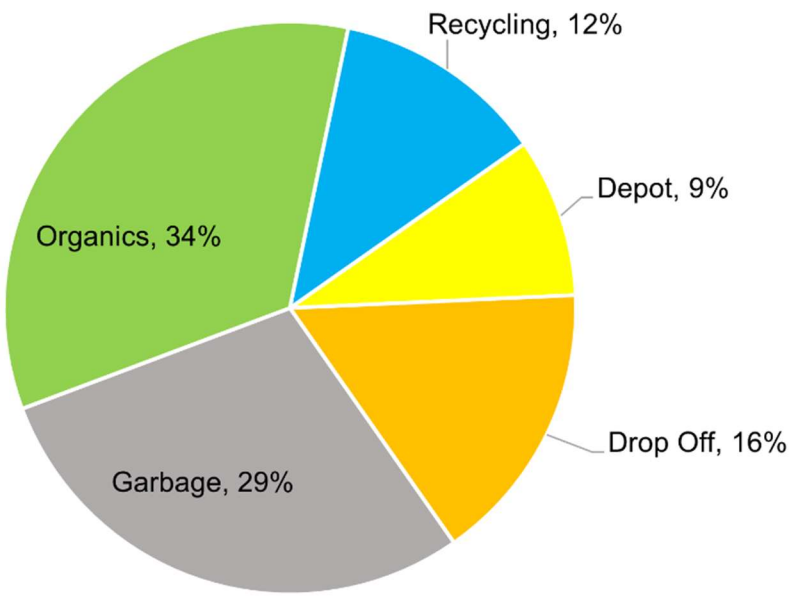


Figure 3-12: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from Subscription Garbage Only Collection

3.4 Curbside Collection Comparison

Figure 3-13 compares the average composition of the garbage stream from the different types of curbside collection services (i.e., municipal 3-stream automatic collection, municipal 3-stream manual collection, municipal 2-stream manual collection, municipal garbage only collection, and subscription garbage only collection). This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

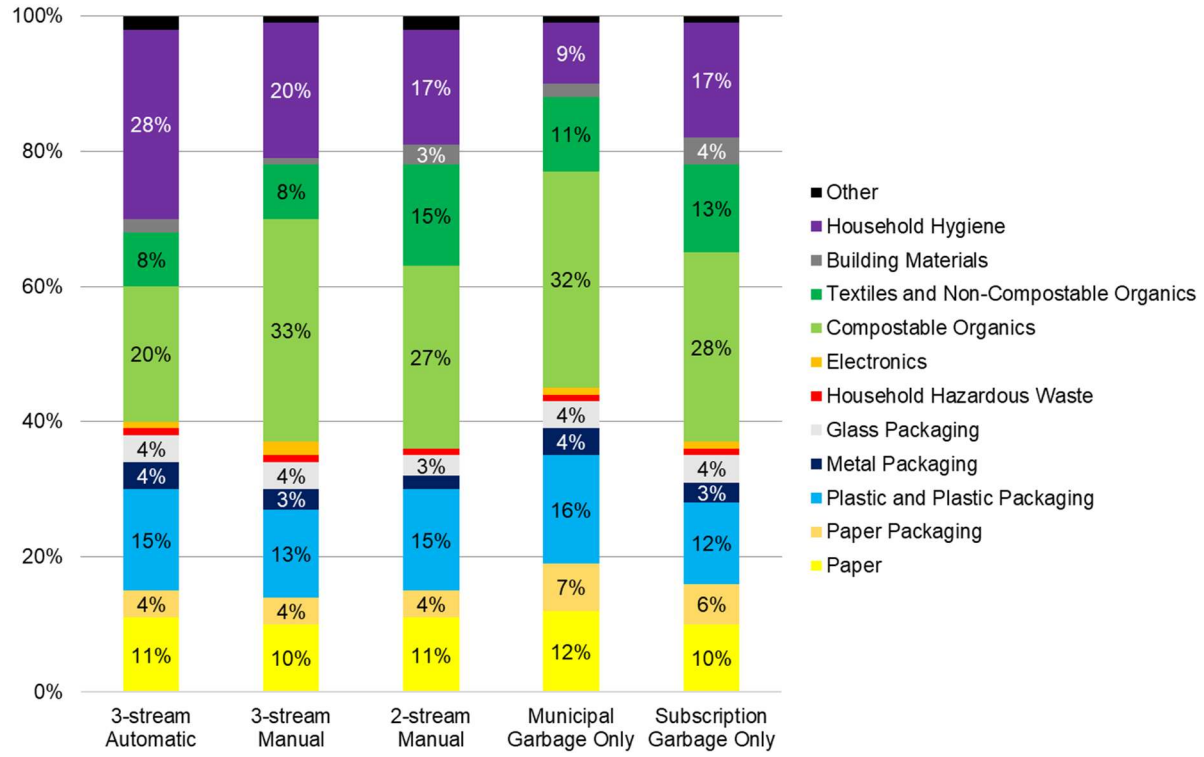


Figure 3-13: Comparison of the Garbage Stream from Various Curbside Collection Types

3.5 Rural CSWM Facilities

Figure 3-14 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from rural CSWM facilities. For this study, eight samples were collected: three from Cortes Island, three from Hornby Island, and two from Gold River.This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by businesses and the community at this time of the year.

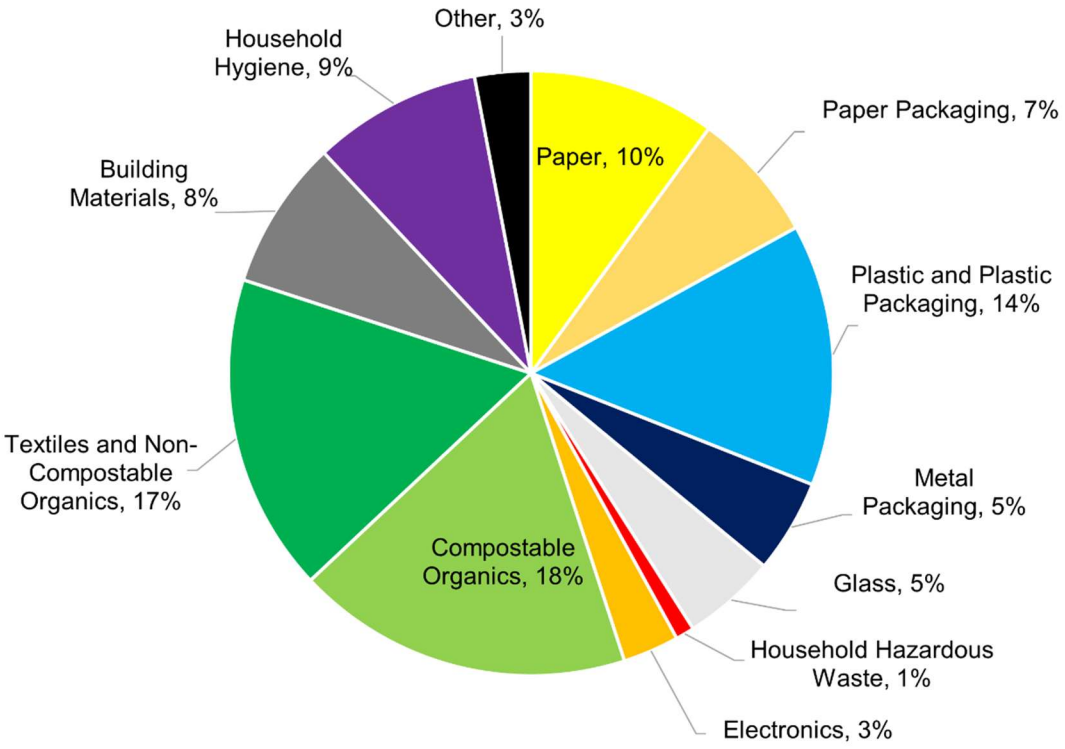


Figure 3-14: Composition of the Garbage Stream from Rural CSWM Facilities

By primary category, the largest components were compostable organics (18%), textiles and non-compostable organics (17%), plastic and plastic packaging (14%), paper (10%), household hygiene (9%), building materials (8%), and paper packaging (7%). These 7 primary categories represented 83% of the overall weight of the garbage samples.
The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** which mainly consisted of food waste (15.8%) and yard waste (2.3%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (14.0%), rubble and soil (1.5%) and other non-compostable organics (1.2%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** consisted mainly of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (5.2%), flexible film plastic –non-packaging (2.5%), other plastics – non-packaging/durable (2.1%), and other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (1.8%).
- **Paper:** primarily composed of paper tissue, toweling, and other compostable papers (6.5%) and other printed paper – obligated (2.0%).
- **Household hygiene:** mainly composed of pet waste (5.1%), diapers (1.8%), and household hygiene (1.2%).

- **Building materials:** primarily consisted of other construction and renovation (3.9%).
- **Paper packaging:** mainly included old corrugated cardboard (2.5%), boxboard, cores, and molded pulp (2.1%), and paper laminate packaging and waxed corrugated cardboard (2.0%).

Figure 3-15 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the rural CSWM facilities. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 72% and consisted of 25% organics, 23% drop-off materials, 12% depot materials, and 11% recycling.

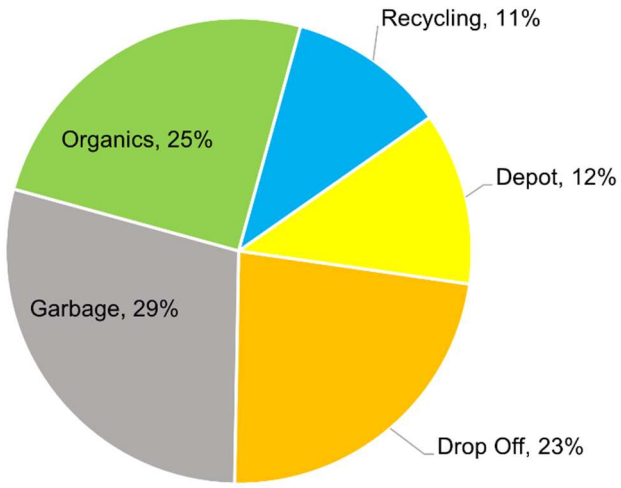


Figure 3-15: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from Rural CSWM Facilities

3.6 RDO Sector

Figure 3-16 illustrates the average composition of the garbage stream from the RDO sector. For this study, 23 RDO samples were characterized, of which 7 were characterized at CRWMC, and 16 were characterized at CVWMC. For the data analysis, the dataset was split into two groups based on the characteristics of the load from which the sample was taken, as follows:

- **Predominantly bagged materials:** the load was composed of more than 30% bagged garbage, so the load was characterized by hand sorting 100 kg samples. Nine RDO samples were characterized in this manner.
- **Predominantly unbagged materials:** the load was composed of 30% or less bagged garbage, so the load was characterized by visual estimates. 14 RDO samples were characterized in this manner.

This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by businesses and the community at this time of the year.

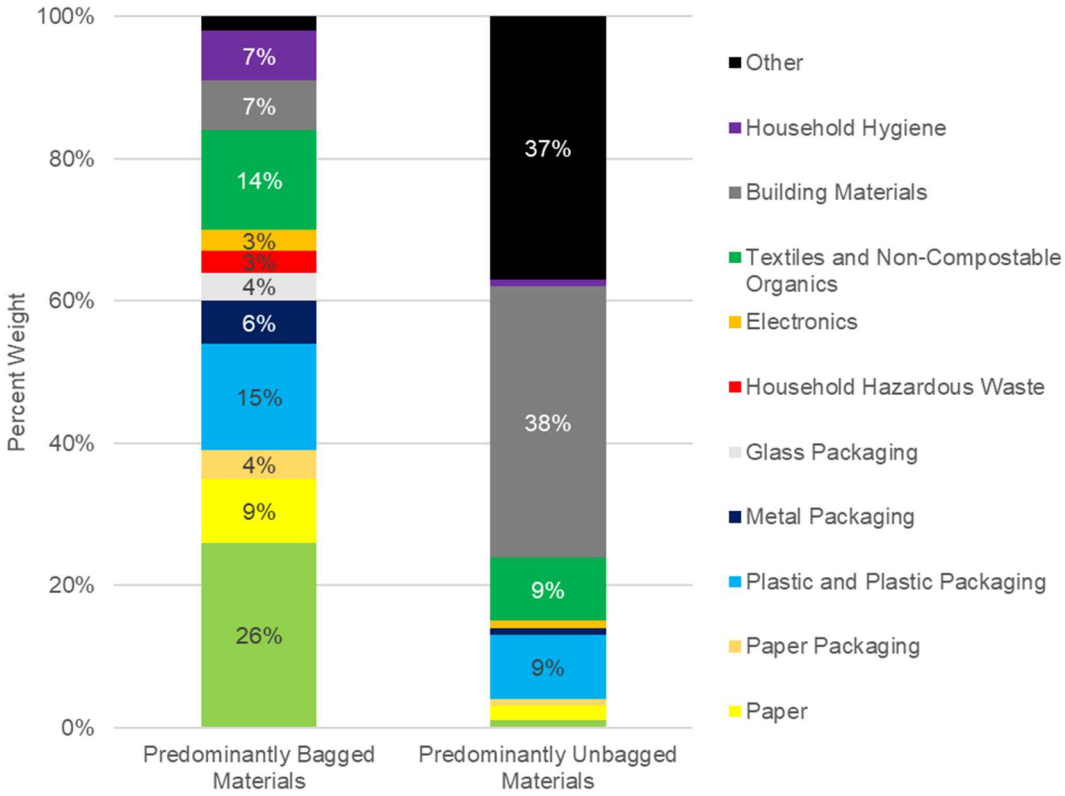


Figure 3-16: Composition of the Garbage Stream from the RDO Sector

By primary category, the largest components of the predominantly bagged materials from the RDO sector were compostable organics (26%), plastic and plastic packaging (15%), textiles and non-compostable organics (14%), paper (9%), household hygiene (7%) and building materials (7%). These 6 primary categories represented 78% of the overall weight of the samples with predominantly bagged materials. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** mainly consisted of food waste (24.4%) and yard waste (1.9%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly consisted of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (4.6%), other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (4.5%), and flexible film plastic – non-accepted packaging (2.6%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (10.2%), other non-compostable organics (2.0%), and rubble and soil (1.4%).
- **Paper:** mainly composed of paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (7.1%), and other printed paper – obligated (1.6%).
- **Household hygiene:** mainly composed of pet waste (4.0%) and diapers (2.4%).
- **Building materials:** mainly composed of concrete and masonry (2.1%), and shingles (1.0%).

By primary category, the largest components of the predominantly unbagged materials from the RDO sector were building materials (38%), other (37%), plastic and plastic packaging (9%), and textiles and non-compostable organics (9%). These 4 primary categories represented 93% of the overall weight of the samples with predominantly unbagged materials. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Building materials:** mainly consisted of treated or painted wood (12.3%), other construction and renovation (10.1%), flooring (6.2%), and porcelain (5.6%).
- **Other:** mainly consisted of bagged material (21.2%) and home furnishings (15.0%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly consisted of flexible film plastic – non-packaging (6.0%) and other plastics – non-packaging/durable (2.3%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly consisted of textiles (8.2%).

Figure 3-17 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the RDO sector. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials.

- **Predominantly bagged materials:** the total diversion potential was 71% and consisted of 33% organics, 16% drop-off materials, 11% depot materials, and 9% recycling.
- **Predominantly unbagged materials:** The total diversion potential was 45% and consisted of 27% drop-off materials, 2% recycling, 2% depot materials, and 1% organics.

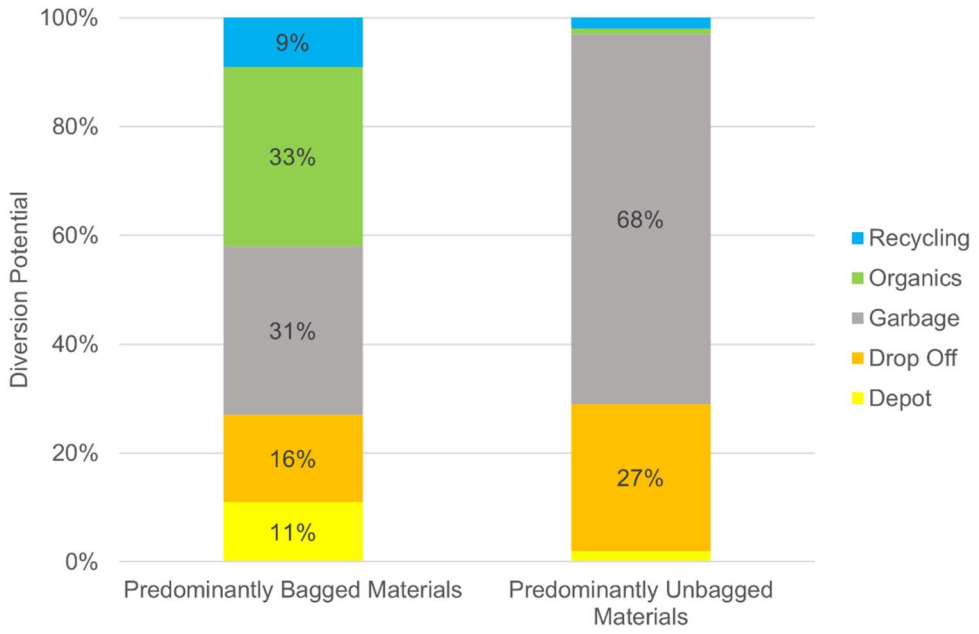


Figure 3-17: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from the RDO Sector

3.7 ICI/MF Sector

Figure 3-18 shows the average composition of the garbage stream from the ICI/MF sector. For this study, 13 samples were collected from Campbell River, Comox, and Courtenay. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by businesses and the community at this time of the year.

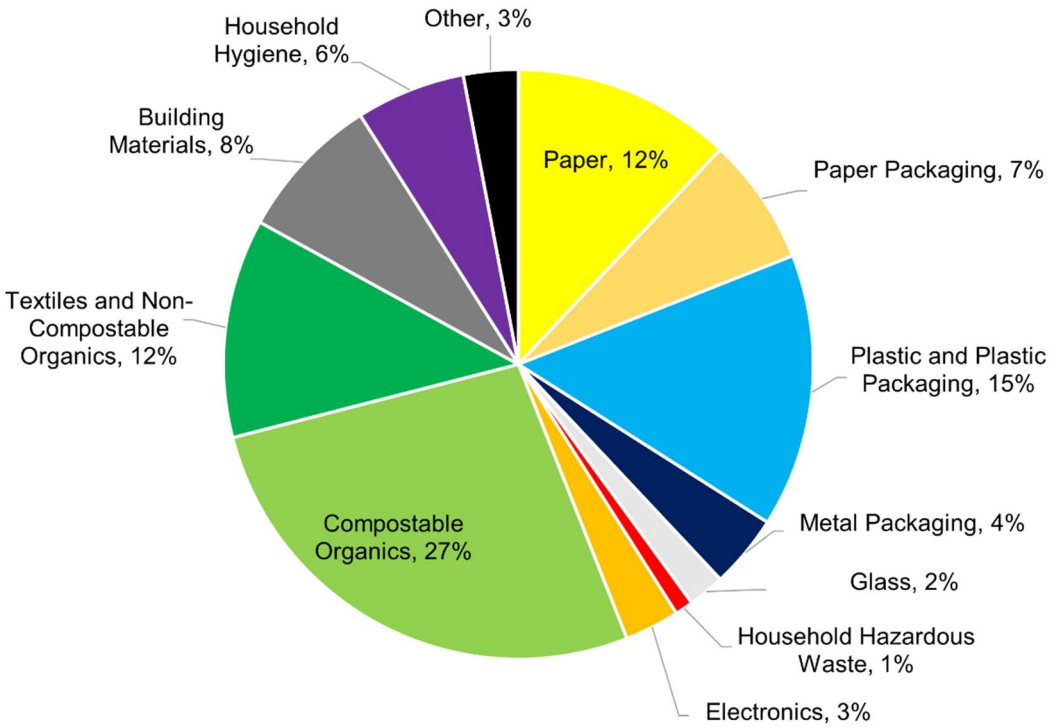


Figure 3-18: Composition of the Garbage Stream from the ICI/MF Sector

By primary category, the largest components were compostable organics (27%), plastic and plastic packaging (15%), textiles and non-compostable organics (12%) and paper (12%), and building materials (8%). These 5 primary categories represented 74% of the overall weight of the garbage samples. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** mainly composed of food waste (25.0%) and yard waste (1.5%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** primarily composed of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (4.7%), other plastics – non-packaging/durable (3.1%), flexible film plastic – non-packaging (2.2%), and other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (2.0%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** mainly included textiles (11.0%).
- **Paper:** primarily composed of paper tissue, toweling, and other compostable papers (7.9%) and other printed paper – obligated (2.8%).
- **Building materials:** treated or painted wood (3.6%), flooring (1.6%), ceramics and tiling (1.2%), and carpet and underlay (1.0%).

Figure 3-19 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the ICI/MF sector. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. The total diversion potential for this stream was 81% and consisted of 35% organics, 20% drop-off materials, 12% recycling, and 11% depot materials. Note the results of the diversion potential may have been affected due to the community's lack of access to Recycle BC multi-family collection services.

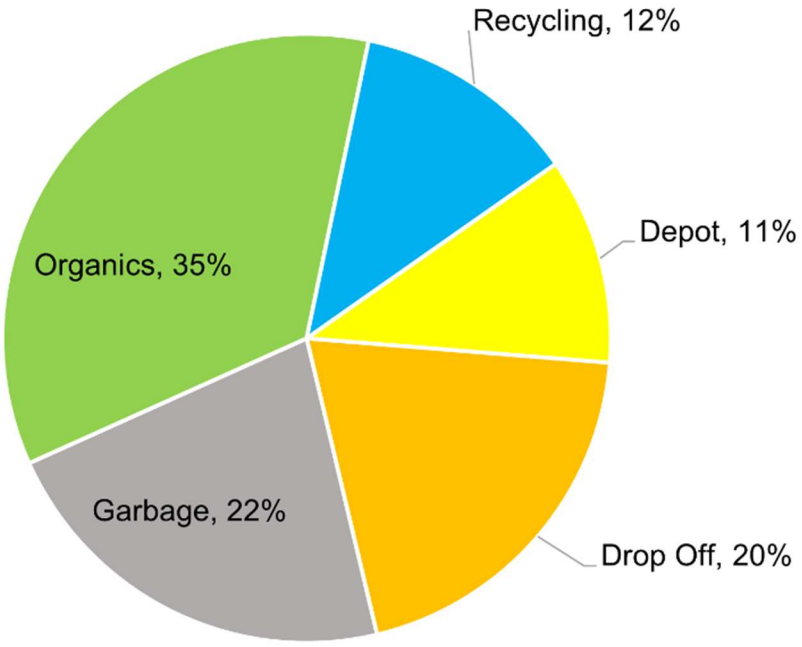


Figure 3-19: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from the ICI/MF Sector

3.8 Single Source ICI Sector

Figure 3-20 shows the average composition of the garbage stream from the single source ICI sector. For this study, nine samples were characterized. For the data analysis, the dataset was split into two groups based on the origin of the load, as follows:

- **Grocery stores:** samples originating from various large grocery stores. Six samples were from grocery stores.
- **Other businesses:** samples originating from a hardware store, a thrift store, and a ski resort. Three samples were from these businesses.

This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by businesses at this time of the year.

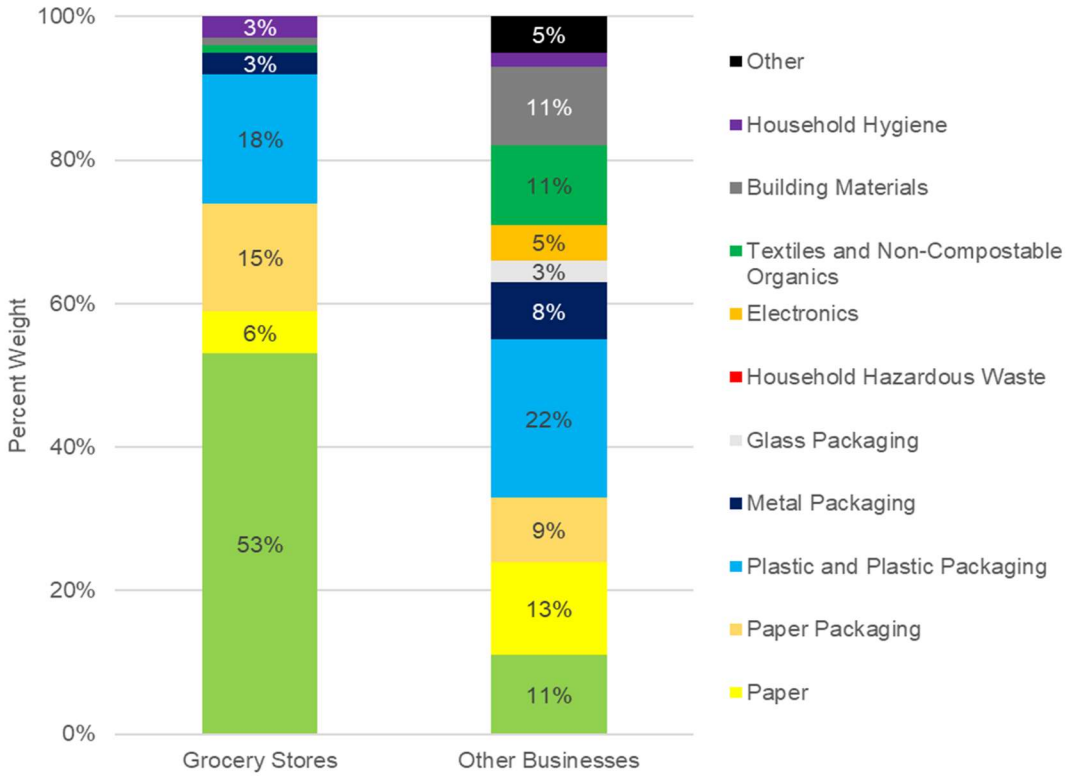


Figure 3-20: Composition of the Garbage Stream from the Single Source ICI Sector

By primary category, the largest components of the waste from grocery stores were compostable organics (53%), plastic and plastic packaging (18%), and paper packaging (15%). These three primary categories represented 86% of the overall weight of the samples from grocery stores. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Compostable organics:** primarily composed of food waste (51.2%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** primarily composed of flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (7.5%), flexible film plastic – non-packaging (3.0%), other rigid plastic packaging – accepted packaging (3.0%), and other plastics – non-packaging/durable (2.2%).
- **Paper packaging:** mainly included paper laminate packaging and waxed corrugated cardboard (8.6%), old corrugated cardboard (4.3%) and boxboard, cores, and molded pulp (1.1%).

By primary category, the largest components of the waste from other businesses were plastic and plastic packaging (22%), paper (13%), textiles and non-compostable organics (11%), building materials (11%), compostable organics (11%), paper packaging (9%), and metal packaging (8%). These 7 primary categories represented 85% of the overall weight of the samples from other businesses. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** mainly composed of other mixed plastics – non-packaging/durable (6.7%), other plastics – non-packaging/durable (5.0%), flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (4.5%), and flexible film plastic – non-packaging (2.0%).
- **Paper:** primarily composed of paper tissue, toweling, and other compostable papers (9.2%) and other printed paper – non-obligated (2.7%).
- **Textiles and non-compostable organics:** primarily composed of textiles (10.0%).
- **Building materials:** primarily composed of treated or painted wood (10.6%).
- **Compostable organics:** primarily composed of food waste (9.3%).
- **Paper packaging:** mainly included other polycoat cups and containers (3.1%), boxboard, cores, and molded pulp (2.3%), old corrugated cardboard (1.9%), and paper laminate packaging and waxed corrugated cardboard (1.5%).
- **Metal packaging:** metal products – non-packaging (6.0%) and ferrous metal – accepted packaging (1.2%).
  - The metal products – non-packaging category includes non-recyclable metal products, such as baking trays, tools, frying pans.
  - The ferrous metal – accepted packaging category includes recyclable metal containers, such as steel food cans, spiral wound containers, empty aerosol containers (e.g., whipped cream).

Figure 3-21 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the single source ICI sector. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials. Note that the results of the diversion potential may have been affected due to the lack of access to free recycling options such as extended producer responsibility depots.

- **Grocery stores:** the total diversion potential was 84% and consisted of 57% organics, 14% recycling, 9% depot materials, and 4% drop-off materials.
- **Other businesses:** The total diversion potential was 80% and consisted of 26% drop off materials, 20% organics, 12% recycling, 12% depot materials.

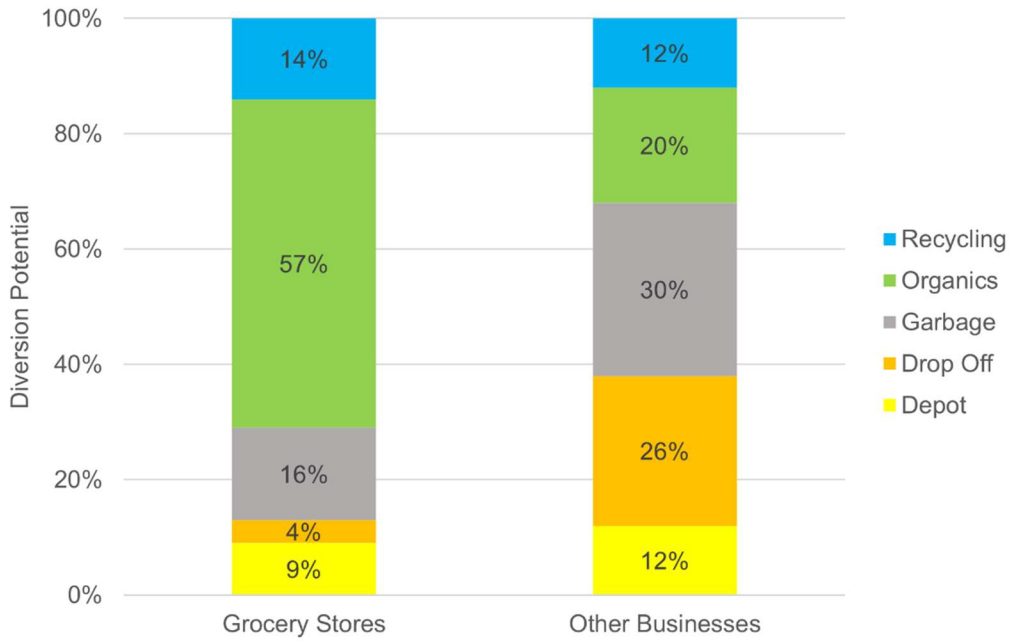


Figure 3-21: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from the Single Source ICI Sector

3.9 CD Sector

Figure 3-22 shows the average composition of the garbage stream from the CD sector. For this study, 13 samples were characterized. For the data analysis, the dataset was split into three groups based on the likely activities that generated the CD waste, as follows:

- **Construction:** waste that is primarily from new construction. Four samples were categorized as construction loads.
- **Renovation:** waste that is primarily from renovations. Three samples were categorized as renovation loads.
- **Demolition:** waste that is primarily from demolitions. Six samples were categorized as demolition loads.

Categorization of the CD load as construction, renovation, or demolition loads is based on information from the driver, as well as the contents of the load. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by businesses at this time of the year.

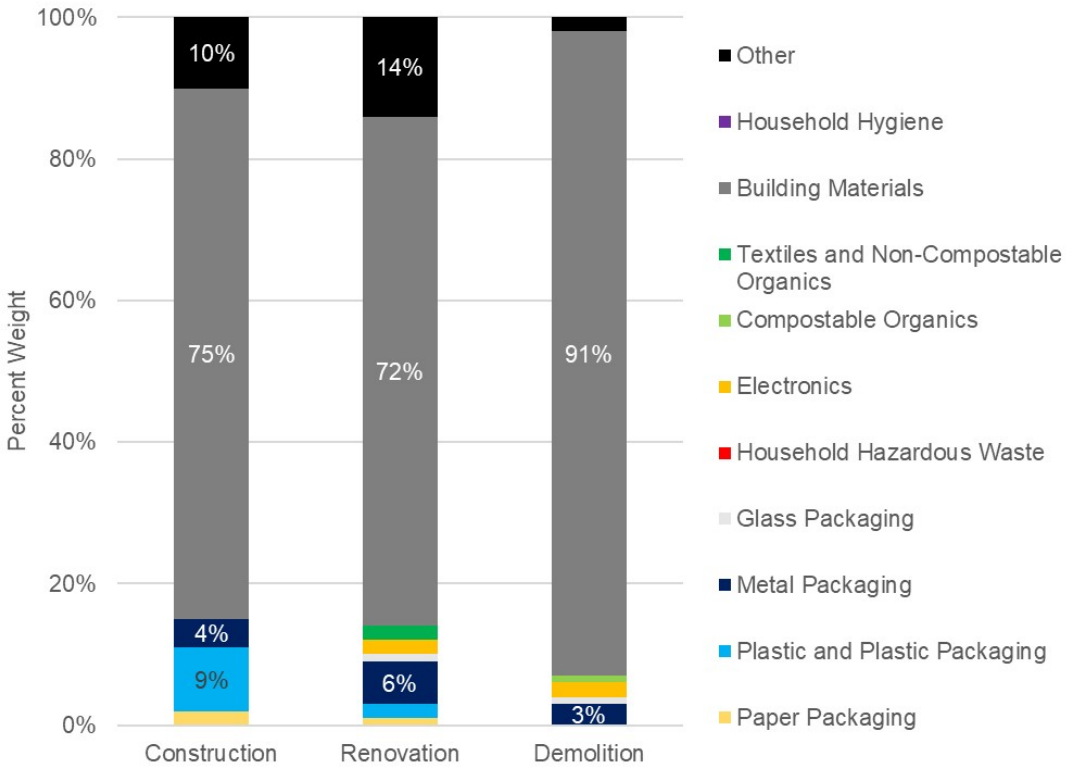


Figure 3-22: Composition of the Garbage Stream from the CD Sector

For construction loads, the largest components in the CD sector were building materials (75%), other (10%), and plastic and plastic packaging (9%). These three primary categories represented 94% of the overall weight of the samples from construction loads. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Building materials:** mainly composed of other construction and renovation (33.6%), treated or painted wood (14.6%), flooring (12.9%), and shingles (12.5%).
  - Examples of the other construction and renovation category include insulation, siding, and pipes.

- **Other waste:** composed of bagged material (10.3%).
- **Plastic and plastic packaging:** primarily composed of other plastics – non-packaging/durable (8.3%).

For renovation loads, the largest components of the in the CD sector were building materials (72%) and other waste (14%). These two primary categories represented 86% of the overall weight of the samples from renovation loads. The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Building materials:** mainly composed of shingles (18.5%), other construction and renovation (17.0%), treated or painted wood (16.8%), and ceramics and tiling (11.8%).
- **Other:** primarily composed of bagged material (11.3%), mattresses (1.8%) and home furnishings (1.3%).

For demolition loads, the largest component of the in the CD sector was building materials (91%). The primary categories were broken down as follows:

- **Building materials:** mainly composed of treated or painted wood (53.2%) and concrete and masonry (36.2%).

Figure 3-23 shows the average composition of the building materials primary category from the CD sector. For the data analysis, the dataset was split into three groups based on the likely activities that generated the CD waste, construction, renovation, and demolition.

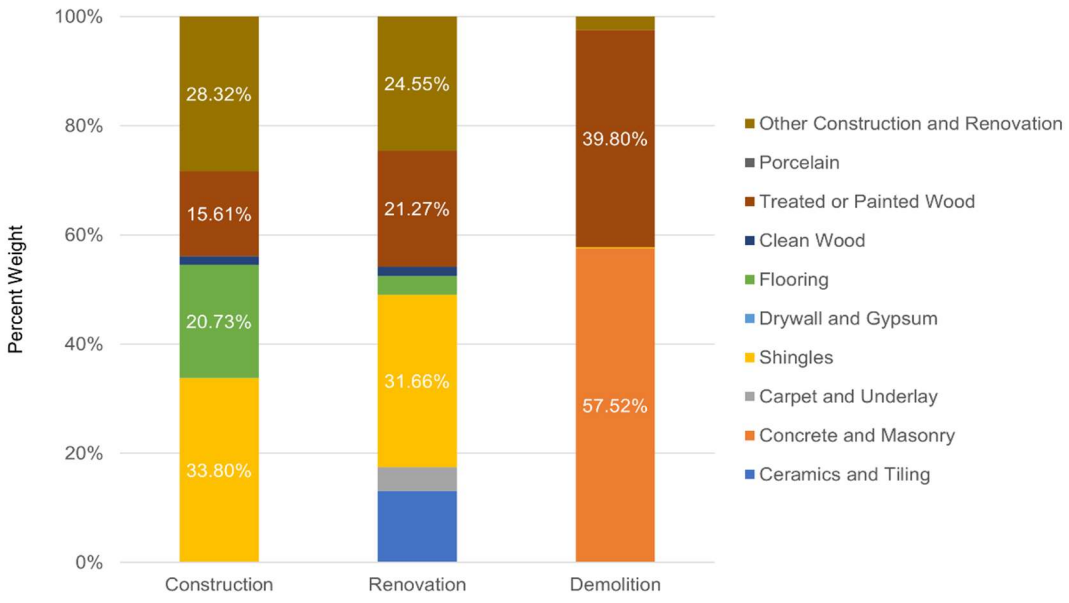


Figure 3-23: Composition of the Building Materials Category from the CD Sector

Figure 3-24 summarizes the diversion potential of the garbage stream from the CD sector. The diversion potential represents the percentage of materials that are considered organics, recycling, depot, and drop-off materials.

- **Construction:** the total diversion potential was 16% and consisted of 13% drop-off materials, 2% recycling, and 1% depot materials.
  - The drop-off materials included other plastics – non-packaging/durable (8.3%) and metal products – non-packaging (3.9%).

- **Renovation:** the total diversion potential was 16% and consisted of 12% drop-off materials, 3% depot materials, and 1% recycling.
  - The drop-off materials included metal products – non-packaging (5.9%) and textiles (2.5%). The metal products – non-packaging category could potentially have been recycled as scrap metal.
- **Demolition:** the total diversion potential was 7% and consisted of 4% drop-off materials, 2% depot materials, and 1% organics.
  - The drop-off materials included metal products – non-packaging (3.0%) and textiles (0.5%).

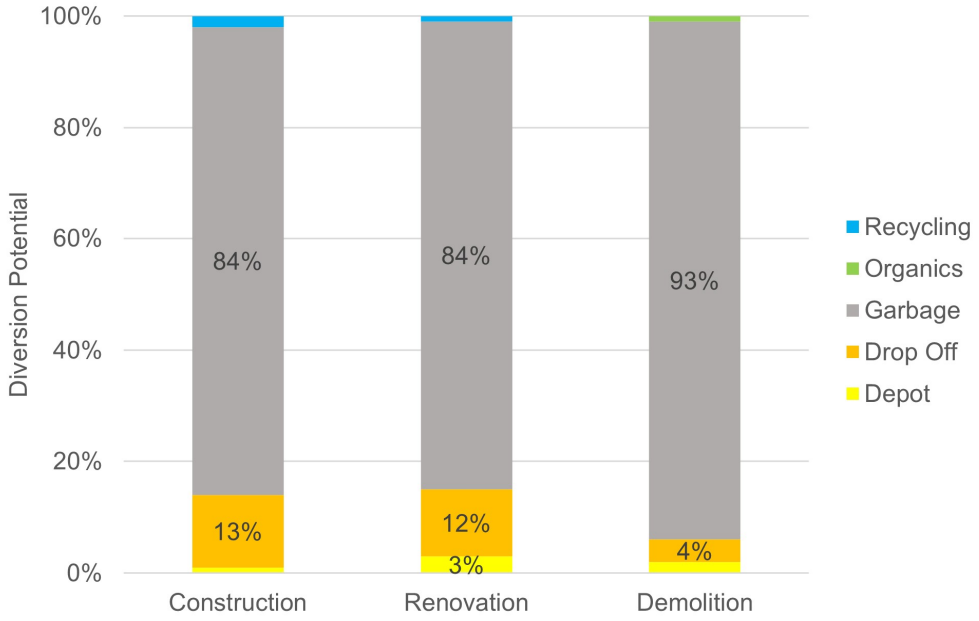


Figure 3-24: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream from the CD Sector

4.0 WASTE COMPOSITION RESULTS – ORGANICS STREAM

The following summarizes the waste composition results of the organics stream for the various sectors sampled. Selected photographs of the samples are shown in Appendix D. Details of the waste composition results for all material categories are presented in Appendix E.

Results are presented by primary category. Primary category percentages were calculated by aggregating all sample data for the organics sector. Further, the contamination rate was calculated based on the waste composition results. Classifications for what materials are acceptable in the curbside organics stream are listed in Appendix C. The contamination rate of materials in the organics stream was calculated using two options:

- **Organics:** materials acceptable in the curbside organics stream (e.g., yard waste, food waste, food-soiled paper).
- **Unaccepted:** all materials that are not accepted in the curbside organics stream (e.g., metal, glass, plastic products, fruit and vegetable stickers, compostable plastic, pet waste).

4.1 Overall Organics Stream Composition Results

The overall composition of the organics stream is a weighted average calculated using the waste composition study results and prorating that composition with the approximate tonnage breakdown of organics collected from three-stream curbside collection from SF residences in each municipality (2024 tonnage data provided by the CSWM), which is summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Tonnages by Sector Used for Overall Average Calculation for the Organics Stream (2024)

Collection Type	Municipality	Annual Tonnage Received (tonnes/year)	Sector Weight
Municipal Curbside Collection – Municipal 3-Stream Automated	Comox	2,820	25.5%
	Courtenay	4,575	41.3%
Municipal Curbside Collection – Municipal 3-Stream Manual	Campbell River	3,149	28.4%
	Cumberland	536	4.8%
	Total	**11,080**	**100.0%**

Figure 4-1 illustrates the average composition of the organics stream characterized during the study. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by the community at this time of the year.

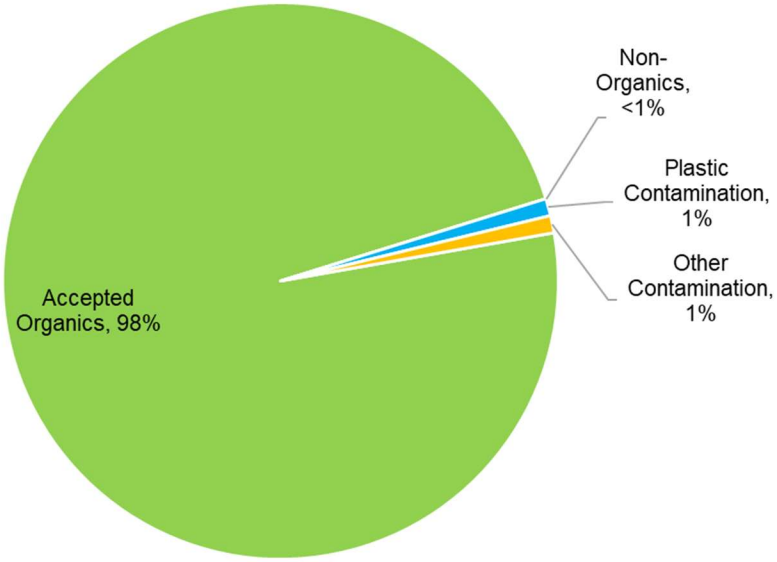


Figure 4-1: Composition of the Overall Organics Stream

By primary category, the largest component was accepted organics (98%). The accepted organics primary category was not further broken down into secondary categories. Materials in this category included yard waste, food waste, and unlined paper takeout containers.

The organics stream included small amounts of contamination by weight, which can be broken down as follows:

- **Plastic contamination:** mainly included small amounts of pet waste, plastic film and bags, and hard plastics (less than 1% each).
- **Other contamination:** primarily consisted of small amounts of building materials and other contamination (less than 1% each).
- **Non-organics:** mainly included small amounts of glass and metal (less than 0.1% each).

The contamination rate represents the percentage of materials that are considered unacceptable in the curbside organics stream. The total contamination rate for this stream was 2% and included small amounts of building materials, other contamination, pet waste, plastic film and bags, and hard plastics (less than 1% each). These contaminants should be removed after the composting process to ensure the end-product meets Class A and Class B compost as per the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation.

4.2 Comparison between Collection Types and Municipalities

Figure 4-2 compares the contamination by weight in the organics stream from different municipalities with different types of curbside collection services. The organics stream from all municipalities consisted of 2% or less contamination by weight. The organics stream from the municipalities with 3-stream manual collection appear to have slightly less contamination than the municipalities with 3-stream automated collection. However, the difference is very small and could be due to small variations in the truck loads that were selected for the study.

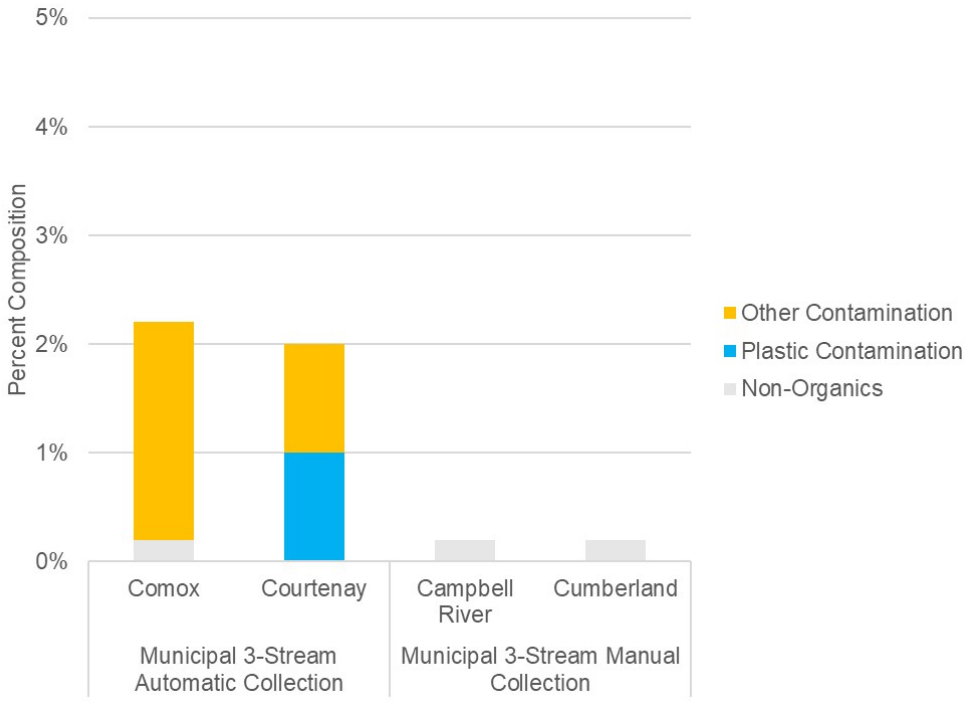


Figure 4-2: Composition of the Contamination in the Organics Stream from Different Municipalities

4.3 Contamination by Count and Volume

The amount of contamination was very small when measured by weight; however, contamination in the organics stream often consisted of lightweight material, such as plastic film and compostable plastics. The contamination in the organics stream was also quantified by number of pieces of contamination per 100 kilograms (kg), as presented in Table 4-2.

The contamination in the organics stream was also separated into three size fractions (i.e., 5 to 25 millimetres [mm], 25 to 150 mm, and over 150 mm) and the volume of each size fraction was estimated. The approximate volume, in litres (L), of each size fraction is presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-2: Pieces of Contamination per 100 kg in the Organics Stream

Category	Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection		Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection	
	Comox	Courtenay	Campbell River	Cumberland
Non-Organics	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.0
Plastic Contamination	18.5	19.9	6.9	23.0
Other Contamination	13.2	12.2	3.5	10.7
Total Pieces per 100 kg	**33.0**	**34.1**	**11.1**	**33.7**

Table 4-3: Volume (m^3) of Contamination per 100 kg in the Organics Stream

Size Fraction	Municipal 3-Stream Automated Collection		Municipal 3-Stream Manual Collection	
	Comox	Courtenay	Campbell River	Cumberland
5-25 mm	0.0002 m^3	0.0002 m^3	0 m^3	0.0002 m^3
25-150 mm	0.0032 m^3	0.0041 m^3	0.0006 m^3	0.0031 m^3
>150 mm	0.0418 m^3	0.0309 m^3	0.0066 m^3	0.0132 m^3
Total Volume (m^3) per 100 kg	**0.0452 m^3**	**0.0352 m^3**	**0.0072 m^3**	**0.0165 m^3**

5.0 COMPARISON TO THE 2017 WASTE COMPOSITION STUDY

The previous waste composition study on the composition of the waste disposed in the CSWM was conducted in 2017[6] The 2017 study was conducted at the CRWMC and CVWMC in September and October 2017. The following section compares the results from the 2017 and 2025 studies.

The comparisons between the 2017 and 2025 studies may be limited by changes in the methodology between the two studies. The two studies generally focused on the same sectors (e.g., municipal curbside collection, ICI/MF, RDO, CD). However, there were changes in the methodology that could have affected the comparison, including the following:

- **Sorting categories:** the material category list was updated in 2025 to be organized according to the material type (i.e., paper, plastic, compostable organics, etc.), while the category list in 2017 was organized according to whether the material was divertible (i.e., recyclable, compostable, etc.). For the purposes of the comparison between the two studies, the 2017 categories were reassigned to match the 2025 primary categories. However, changes in the category definitions resulted in some 2017 categories being difficult to reassign. In particular, the 2017 study had an “other waste” category, defined as “any materials not included in any categories above (in the category list)”. The other waste category accounted for 11.2% of the composition of the overall garbage stream in 2017, but could include a number of items from different primary categories in the 2025 study (e.g., diapers, hazardous products – not accepted by EPR, electronics – not accepted by EPR).
- **Distribution of samples:** the 2017 study characterized 51 samples at the CRWMC and 53 samples at the CVWMC, while the 2025 study characterized 28 samples at the CRWMC, 87 samples at the CVWMC, 7 samples from ROCF, and 5 samples from Northwin Landfill. The change in 2025 was based primarily on the tonnages received at each facility.
- **Waste management facilities included:** in 2017, the study was conducted at CRWMC and CVWMC; in 2025, the study was conducted at CRWMC, CVWMC, ROCF and Northwin Landfill. As a result, the tonnages used to calculate the overall average in 2025 included the tonnages received at Northwin Landfill, which receives CD waste. This change may affect the calculation of the weighted average of the overall garbage stream.
- **Time of year:** these two studies were conducted at different times of year – September and October 2017 (Fall) versus March 2025 (Spring). These differences may have variations in the amount and types of waste generated due to factors such as seasonal variations in yard waste, differing weather conditions, and proximity to holidays.

[6] AET Group Inc., 2017. 2017 Comox Strathcona Waste Management Waste Composition Study.

- **Collection Service:** Courtney changed their collection service by removing MF and ICI sectors. As a result, the amount of waste collected by Courtney in 2017 was higher than in 2025.
- **Garbage stream only:** the 2017 study characterized the garbage stream only. Therefore, a comparison for the organics stream is not possible.

Figure 5-1 compares the composition of the overall garbage stream in 2017 and 2025. Differences in the results from the two studies include the following:

- **Building materials:** increased from 19% in 2017 to 35% in 2025. This increase may be due to the inclusion of the CD materials disposed at Northwin Landfill when calculating the weighted average for the overall garbage stream.
- **Other:** decreased from 14% in 2017 to 5% in 2025. The difference can be mainly attributed to the other waste category in 2017 (11.2%). This category cannot be assigned to one of the other 2025 primary categories due to the lack of information on what comprised the other waste category in 2017.
- **Compostable Organics:** decreased from 25% in 2017 to 17% in 2025. The change may be due to the implementation of the organics diversion program which decreased the proportion of food waste in the overall garbage stream (20.2% in 2017, 15.2% in 2025).
- **Household hygiene:** increased from 2% in 2017 to 7% in 2025. The household hygiene category in 2017 only included pet waste (1.8% in 2017, 3.1% in 2025), and did not include other common household hygiene materials, such as diapers, feminine hygiene products, and dental hygiene products, which would have likely been classified as “other waste” in 2017.

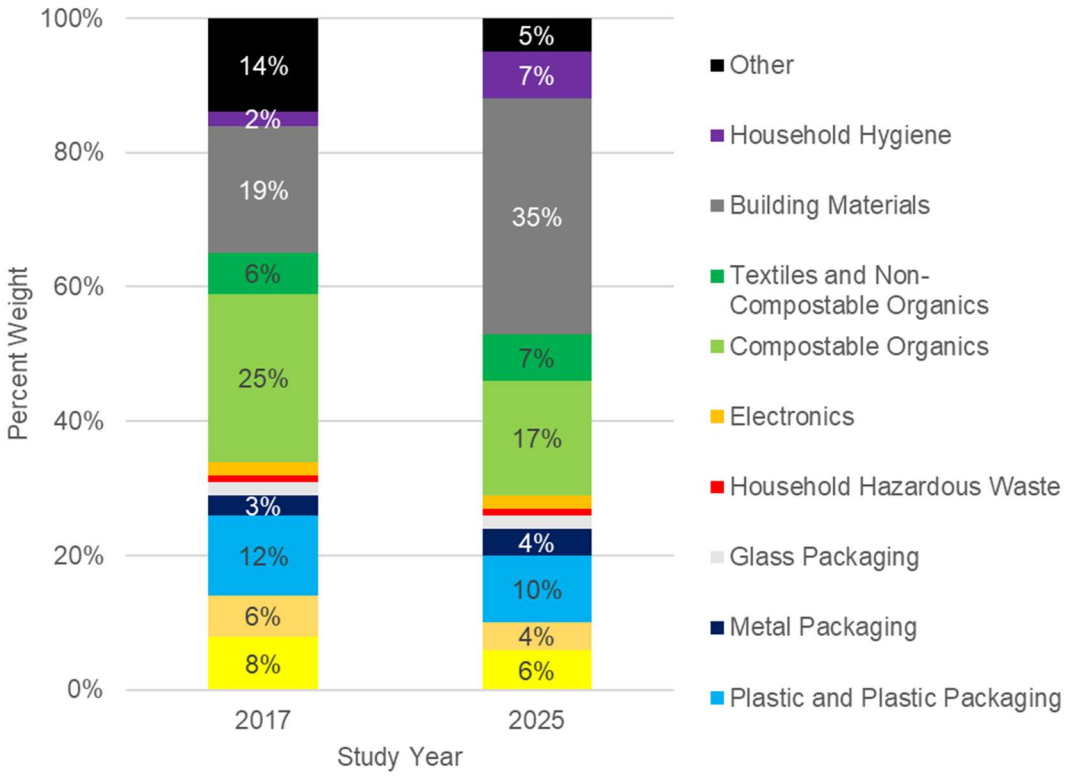


Figure 5-1: Composition of the Overall Garbage Stream in 2017 and 2025

6.0 EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY MATERIALS

Hand sorted samples were further characterized for the concurrent EPR characterization study conducted in partnership with SABC at the CRWMC. A total of 21 samples were characterized for the EPR characterization study: 12 curbside collected samples, 8 ICI samples, and 1 RDO sample. The number of samples characterized was based on the approved schedule from SABC and the number of samples that could be characterized during that period.

Table 6-1: Composition of EPR Materials by Sector

Steward	Primary Category	Curbside Collection	ICI	RDO
Brewers Recycled Container Collection Council (BRCCC)[7]	BRCCC Beverage Containers	0.08%	0.06%	0.05%
	BRCCC Packaging	0.08%	0.25%	0.00%
Encorp Pacific	Encorp Pacific Beverage Containers	1.62%	1.19%	0.48%
Recycle BC	Newsprint	0.35%	0.34%	0.29%
	Other Printed Paper	1.85%	3.97%	1.10%
	Recycle BC Packaging	16.79%	15.15%	19.14%
Tire Stewardship BC	Tires	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%
Interchange Recycling[8]	Oil and Antifreeze	0.02%	0.12%	0.00%
Canadian Battery Association	Lead-Acid Batteries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Call2Recycle	Single Use/Rechargeable Batteries (<5 kg)	0.11%	0.06%	0.05%
Product Care	Paint/Pesticides/Solvents/Gasoline	0.07%	0.50%	8.35%
	Lighting Equipment	0.15%	0.40%	0.00%
	Alarms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Electronic Products Recycling Association	Electronics	0.54%	1.53%	0.00%
	Small Appliances and Power Tools	0.63%	0.95%	0.00%
Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada	Heating/Ventilation/Air Conditioning /Refrigeration/Plumbing Products	0.00%	4.09%	0.00%
	Thermostats	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outdoor Power Equipment Institute of Canada	Outdoor Power Equipment	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable	Major Household Appliances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Health Products Stewardship Association	Medications	0.22%	0.07%	0.00%
	EPR Products Subtotal	**22.51%**	**28.68%**	**29.80%**
	Non-EPR Products	**77.49%**	**71.32%**	**70.20%**
	Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

[7] Operated by Brewers Distributor Limited (BDL).
[8] Previously known as BC Used Oil Management Association

Percent weights by primary category for the EPR characterization study are presented in Table 6-1. EPR items were found to make up approximately 23% to 30% of the waste stream. For all sectors, Recycle BC packaging (15% to 19%) was the largest category for EPR items. Other categories with a relatively high percentage were as follows:

- In the SF sector: Recycle BC other printed paper (2%) and Encorp Pacific beverage containers (2%) were the next largest categories of EPR items.
- In the ICI sector: heating/ventilation/air conditioning/refrigeration/plumbing products (4%), Recycle BC other printed paper (4%), and electronics (2%) were the next largest categories of EPR items. The heating/ventilation/air conditioning/refrigeration/plumbing products category consisted of a large hot water tank in one of the ICI/MF samples.
- For the RDO sector, paint/pesticides/solvents/gasoline (8%) and Recycle BC other printed paper (1%) were the next largest categories of EPR items. The paint/pesticides/solvents/gasoline category consisted of a large bucket of dried paint in the RDO sample.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some initial comments and recommendations based on the results from the study.

- A waste composition study is recommended to be conducted on regular intervals such as every two to three years. This provides an understanding of waste diversion and disposal practices in the area, trends in waste disposal and recycling behaviour, evaluates the effectiveness of waste diversion programs, and identifies materials that may be targeted for potential new or enhanced program initiatives.
- Waste composition studies should take into consideration seasonal fluctuations and be conducted three to four times in a waste characterization year. As the seasons change over the course of a year, people's disposal habits also change. Each seasonal study would help in understanding seasonal variations in the garbage stream.
- Building materials represents 35% of the waste disposed in the CSWM service area. This is attributed to the CD sector representing more than a third of the waste disposed in the CVRD and SRD. Regionally, the most prevalent building materials disposed were treated and painted wood, which represents nearly 15%, concrete and masonry, which made up more than 6%, other construction and renovation materials such as piping, insulation and caulking, which was 6%, roofing shingles at 3.3% and flooring at 2.2%. Developing a construction, demolition and renovation waste diversion strategy should have a significant impact on future waste diversion efforts.
- Compostable organics represents 17% of the waste disposed in the CSWM service area. This includes food waste and yard waste and is estimated to be 10,350 tonnes of compostable material being disposed in the landfill. Considering that 11,080 tonnes of organics was collected by curbside organics programs in 2024, this represents an organics diversion rate of 51.7%. Improved diversion of compostable materials, in particular from the curbside collection and ICI/MF sectors, should have a substantial impact on waste diversion efforts.
- Recycling represents materials that are acceptable in a curbside recycling program (i.e., paper, plastics, metal packaging and paper products). Recyclable materials represent approximately 20% of the waste disposed. This was evident when calculating the overall garbage stream composition and in the EPR material analysis for the curbside collection, ICI and RDO sectors. The majority of recyclable materials disposed is Recycle BC packaging. Greater efforts should be undertaken to inform and educate the community and businesses of the packaging materials that could be accepted in recycling programs.

- Household hygiene is a primary material category that has been increasing over the past decade. The overall garbage composition reports 7% for this category; however, in the municipal curbside collection sector, the composition of household hygiene ranges from 9% to 28%. The majority of this material category is pet waste, diapers and hygiene products. This material category is currently not able to be diverted. However, it may be an indication that recycling and organics diversion programs are being implemented successfully for divertible materials, leading to the increased proportion of household hygiene in the garbage stream.
- A comparison of the municipal curbside programs shows that the collection type with the lowest amount of compostable organics in the garbage stream was 3-stream automated collection at 20%. Compostable organics in the garbage stream collected using the other collection approaches ranged from 27% to 33% of the waste disposed. Further analysis should be undertaken to determine whether having a new dedicated green bin provides the necessary incentives to encourage the community to utilize their curbside organics program.
- Textiles and non-compostable organics was identified as a prominent primary category for the waste disposed from all sectors except the CD sector. For each sector, textiles represented between 6.5% and 14.2%. This suggests that options for diverting textiles should be considered for future waste diversion programs.

8.0 INTERESTING FINDS

Table 8-1 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.

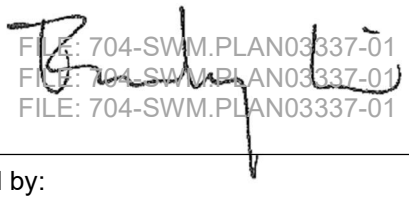
Table 8-1: Interesting Finds

Sample ID	Stream	Sector	Description	Photo
SP25-ICI-G-01	Garbage	ICI/MF	Sleep Apnea Machines	
SP25-ICI-G-10	Garbage	ICI/MF	Car bumpers	
SP25-SS-G-02	Garbage	Single Source ICI	Battery booster pack	
SP25-ORG-O-20	Organics	Organics	Bedsheet	

9.0 CLOSURE

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

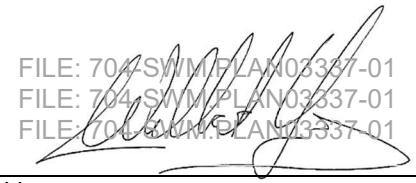
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APPENDIX A

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LIMITATIONS ON USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

GEOENVIRONMENTAL

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APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF SAMPLES

Table B-1: Number of Samples – Planned vs. Actual

Sector	Collection Type	Waste Origin	Planned Number of Samples	Actual Number of Samples	
			CRWMC, ROCF, Northwin Landfill, CVWMC	CRWMC, ROCF, Northwin Landfill, CVWMC	Total
Municipal Curbside Collection	Municipal 3-Stream Automated	Comox	5	5	**8**
		Courtenay[1]	6	3	
	Municipal 3-Stream Manual	Campbell River	8	8	**10**
		Cumberland	2	2	
	Municipal 2-Stream Manual	Royston	3	3	**3**
	Municipal Garbage Only	Denman Island	3	2	**8**
		Sayward	3	2	
		Tahsis	3	2	
		Zeballos	3	2	
Subscription Garbage Only	-	CVRD Electoral Area A	2	2	**9**
		CVRD Electoral Area B	3	2	
		CVRD Electoral Area C	3	2	
		SRD Electoral Area C[2]	3	0	
		SRD Electoral Area D	3	3	
Rural CSWM Facilities	-	Hornby Island	3	3	**8**
		Gold River	3	2	
		Cortes Island	0	3	
RDO	-	CRWMC Self-haul loads	8	7	**23**
		CVWMC Self-haul loads[3]	8	16	

[1] Three samples were misidentified in the field as garbage from municipal 3-stream automatic collection from Courtenay. These samples were later reassigned as ICI/MF (two samples) and subscription garbage only collection (one sample).

[2] Truck from SRD Electoral Area C (Quadra Island) was missed. Thes samples were subsequently redistributed to other areas in CVRD/SRD.

[3] Eight additional samples of predominantly bagged material were characterized in May 2025 to better understand the composition of the bagged material in self-haul loads.

Sector	Collection Type	Waste Origin	Planned Number of Samples	Actual Number of Samples	
			CRWMC, ROCF, Northwin Landfill, CVWMC	CRWMC, ROCF, Northwin Landfill, CVWMC	Total
ICI/MF	-	Campbell River[4]	3	8	**13**
		Comox	2	1	
		Courtenay	2	4	
		Cumberland	1	0	
Single Source ICI	-	Campbell River[3]	4	0	**9**
		Comox, Courtenay, Cumberland	4	9	
CD	-	Northwin Landfill/CRWMC	5	5	**13**
		CVWMC	6	8	
Organics	-	Campbell River	4	7	**23**
		Comox	4	5	
		Courtenay	5	8	
		Cumberland	2	3	
		Total	**114**	**127**	**127**

Notes:
CD – Construction and Demolition.
CRWMC – Campbell River Waste Management Centre.
CSWM – Comox Strathcona Waste Management.
CVRD – Comox Valley Regional District.
CVWMC – Comox Valley Waste Management Centre.
ROCF – Regional Organics Compost Facility.
SRD – Strathcona Regional District.
ICI – Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial.
MF – Multi-Family.
RDO – Residential Self-Haul.

[4] Trucks with the planned single source ICI samples at CRWMC did not arrive at the facility during the study period. Therefore, the single source ICI samples planned to be characterized at CRWMC were shifted to ICI/MF at the CRWMC. The number of single source ICI samples characterized at the CVWMC was also increased.

APPENDIX C

MATERIAL CATEGORIES

Table C-1: Material Categories – Garbage Stream

	Category	Description and/or Examples	Density (kg/yd^3)	Diversion Potential
Paper				
1	Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	Refundable polycoat gable top beverage cartons and aseptic drink boxes (e.g., juice, milk, and milk substitutes).	22.73	Depot
2	Newsprint	Daily and weekly newspapers, community newspapers, free newspapers and other newsprint publications.	146.82	Recycling
3	Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	Includes newsprint flyers and advertising distributed to households.	146.82	Recycling
4	Magazines and Catalogues	Glossy magazines, catalogues, calendars, annual reports (i.e., stapled or glued).	146.82	Recycling
5	Directories and Telephone Books	Telephone books and other directories such as the Yellow Pages.	146.82	Recycling
6	Other Printed Paper – Obligated	Writing paper, office paper, paper envelopes, calendars (purchased or promotional), bills and statements, ad mail, non-newsprint flyers and advertising and gift cards, non-foil gift wrap, cash register receipts, lottery tickets, posters, promotional postcards, sketch pads, notebooks, shredded paper.	146.82	Recycling
7	Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	Soft or hard covered books and bound periodicals, reference books, literary and textbooks, academic journals.	146.82	Garbage
8	Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	Paper towels, facial tissues, unlined takeout containers, paper plates and straws.	210.45	Organics
Paper Packaging				
9	Old Corrugated Cardboard	▪ Includes micro-flute corrugated containers, pizza boxes, electronic product boxes such as television and computer boxes, boxes used to direct mail for residential consumers. ▪ Kraft paper bags and wrap, grocery or retail bags, potato bags, some pet food bags, including brown, white, and coloured Kraft paper and bags.	33.88	Recycling
10	Gable-top Containers	Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top commonly used for some foods, sugar, molasses etc.	22.73	Recycling
11	Aseptic Containers	Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g. Tetra Pak) commonly used for soup, sauces etc.	22.73	Recycling
12	Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	▪ Hot and cold beverage containers including coffee cups, soup, chili cups, fountain drink cups, take out ice cream cups. ▪ Polycoat ice cream containers (boxed examples to be placed in boxboard/cores/moulded pulp category) ▪ Polycoat takeout containers.	22.73	Recycling
13	Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	▪ Boxboard – i.e., paperboard commonly used for cereal boxes, shoe boxes, frozen food boxes, cartons such as fry/onion ring boxes, carrier boxes for soft drink containers. ▪ Cores from toilet paper, toweling, gift wrap, etc. ▪ Molded pulp packaging commonly used for egg cartons, drink trays, other trays, molded pulp flowerpots/trays, etc.	33.88	Recycling
14	Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	▪ Paper with aluminum foil, paper with plastic, multi-layered paper – Includes microwave popcorn bags, some cookie bags, dog food bags, paper granola bar wrappers, laminated paper	33.88	Garbage

Category		Description and/or Examples	Density (kg/yd^3)	Diversion Potential
		carry out bags, bags with bonded plastic or foil liners/layers/coatings. ▪ Waxed corrugated cardboard.		
Plastic and Plastic Packaging				
15	Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	Refundable plastic beverage containers and drink pouches (e.g., milk and milk substitutes, juice, water, pop, alcoholic beverages).	18.36	Depot
16	#1 PET Bottles and Jars	#1 plastic bottles and jars commonly used for cooking oil, honey, dish soap, nuts, etc.	18.36	Recycling
17	#1 PET Thermoform	▪ #1 clamshells commonly used for bakery trays; premade fruit and salad packages'- #1 egg cartons. ▪ #1 trays commonly used for single serve meals; deli and bakery items; house wares and hardware products. ▪ #1 cold drink cups.	18.36	Recycling
18	#2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	#2 plastic bottles and jugs commonly used for laundry soap, shampoo, windshield washer fluid, personal care products, pharmaceuticals, vitamin and supplements containers.	18.36	Recycling
19	#2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	#2 plastic bottles and jugs commonly used for laundry soap, shampoo, windshield washer fluid, personal care products, pharmaceuticals, vitamin and supplements container.	18.36	Recycling
20	#5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	#5 plastic bottles commonly used for nutritional supplement drinks, shampoos, etc. (no tubs).	18.36	Recycling
21	Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	#2 HDPE & #4 LDPE film, dry cleaning bags, bread bags, frozen food bags, milk bags, toilet paper, and paper towel over-wrap, lawn seed bags, grocery and retail carry-out bags, crinkly wrappers and bags (chip bags, granola bar wrappers), woven and net plastic bags, and bubble wrap.	15.91	Depot
22	Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	Non-compostable garbage bags, kitchen catchers.	15.91	Garbage
23	Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	Garbage bags, kitchen catchers, packaging that is labelled as 'compostable' (e.g., BPI).	15.91	Garbage
24	#6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	#6 foam take-out containers such as drink cups, egg cartons, take-out food clamshells, white packaging foam, coloured meat trays, etc.	14.55	Depot
25	Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	#2, #3, #4, #5, #6 – non-expanded and #7 rigid containers, plant pots and trays, pails, pails and lids not listed in the above sorting categories. Includes rigid containers without SPI resin code.	18.36	Recycling
26	Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	Straws, stir sticks, and cutlery.	11.68	Recycling
27	Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	▪ Laminated plastic film, six-pack rings, cellophane wrap ▪ Blister packaging, polystyrene foam peanut packaging ▪ Plastic non-rigid squeeze tubes (laminated or non-laminated) – e.g., toothpaste tubes, hand cream tubes.	15.91	Garbage
28	Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	Plastic durables and non-packaging products made of a single plastic resin and accepted in commercial recycling, including Rubbermaid tubs, baskets, etc.	15.91	Drop Off

Category		Description and/or Examples	Density (kg/yd^3)	Diversion Potential
29	Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	Plastic durables and non-packaging products with mixed materials primarily plastic including plastic toys, durable hangers, garden hoses etc.	15.91	Garbage
Metal Packaging				
30	Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	Refundable metal alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverage containers (e.g., beer, wine coolers, pop, juice).	20.91	Depot
31	Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	▪ Aluminum food cans commonly used for sardines and cat food. ▪ Aluminum foil wrap, pie plates, baking trays, etc. ▪ Aluminum aerosol containers commonly used for hair products, etc.	20.91	Recycling
32	Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	▪ Steel food cans commonly used for soups, beans, peaches. ▪ Bi-metal and spiral wound cans. ▪ Empty spray cans commonly used for cooking oil, whipped cream, etc.	102.27	Recycling
33	Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	Empty containers and aerosol cans for paints, stains and coatings.	102.27	Depot
34	Metal Products – Non-Packaging	Non-packaging aluminum, steel, and mixed metal products including baking trays, tools, frying pans.	102.27	Drop Off
Glass				
35	Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	Refundable glass alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverage containers (e.g., beer, wine coolers, pop, juice).	172.73	Depot
36	Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	Food containers commonly used for pickles, salsa, cosmetics, cooking oil, vinegar, and non-deposit beverage glass containers.	172.73	Depot
37	Other Glass – Non-packaging	Dishes, ceramics, window glass, drinking glasses, mirrors and broken glass.	172.73	Garbage
Household Hazardous Waste				
38	Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	Household hazardous waste that is managed by EPR programs, including: ▪ Batteries (Call2Recycle, CBA) – rechargeable, single use, lead-acid. ▪ Paint (Product Care) – full or with remaining product with original container and legible labels, non-industrial paint, spray paint. ▪ Fertilizers and pesticides (Product Care) – containers with pest control product number and “skull and cross bones” symbol. ▪ Used automotive oil and antifreeze (Interchange Recycling) – oil containers/filters, antifreeze containers. ▪ Flammable liquids (Product Care) – e.g., gasoline, flammable solvents (both empty and with residue). ▪ Light bulbs and lighting equipment (Product Care). ▪ Thermostats (HRAI). ▪ Smoke/carbon monoxide alarms (Product Care).	125.00	Depot
39	Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	Household hazardous waste that is NOT managed by EPR programs, including: ▪ Craft paint, industrial paint. ▪ Non-accepted fertilizers and pesticides. ▪ Windshield washer fluid. ▪ Household cleaners.	125.00	Drop Off

Category		Description and/or Examples	Density (kg/yd^3)	Diversion Potential
		▪ Propane and pressurized tanks – butane, propane. ▪ Needles and sharps.		
40	Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	Materials that may contain asbestos (e.g., undated drywall, vermiculite insulation etc.).	125.00	Garbage
41	Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	Pharmaceutical waste products for people and animals accepted by EPR programs including: ▪ Prescription drugs. ▪ Over-the-counter medication. ▪ Natural health products.	125.00	Depot
Electronics				
42	Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	Products covered under EPR Programs that do not contain batteries. Corded electronics, corded small appliances and power tools, electronic toys, outdoor power equipment.	199.09	Depot
43	Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	Products covered under EPR Programs that operate with batteries. Battery-operated electronics, small appliances and power tools, electronic toys, cell phones.	199.09	Depot
44	Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	Electronic products that are NOT managed by EPR programs, including: ▪ Ink cartridges. ▪ Vapes. ▪ Products that do not fall into the above EPR programs.	199.09	Garbage
Compostable Organics				
45	Food Waste	Breads, pasta, rice & noodles, coffee grounds & filters, dairy products, eggshells, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, bones, fruits & vegetables, table scraps & food scrapings, and tea bags.	210.45	Organics
46	Yard Waste	Leaves, sticks, flowers, branches, etc.	113.64	Organics
47	Wooden Utensils	Wooden forks, spoons, chopsticks, etc.	113.64	Organics
Textiles and Non-Compostable Organics				
48	Textiles	Clothing and household textiles including mats, drapes, sheets, etc.	68.18	Drop Off
49	Tires	Tires accepted by Tire Stewardship BC.	125.00	Depot
50	Rubber	All types of rubber including rubber gloves, tubing etc.	125.00	Garbage
51	Rubble and Soil	Rocks, soil, and sod.	390.91	Garbage
52	Other Non-Compostable Organics	Other non-compostable organics (e.g., meat pads, wax, candles, playdoh).	125.00	Garbage
Building Materials				
53	Ceramics and Tiling	Tiles, ceramics, etc.	390.91	Garbage
54	Concrete and Masonry	Can be formed or broken up, bricks, etc.	390.91	Garbage
55	Carpet and Underlay	Rolls, pieces, cuttings, may include underlay.	66.82	Garbage
56	Shingles	All types of shingles.	332.27	Garbage
57	Drywall and Gypsum	Sheets, pieces, cuttings, etc.	212.27	Drop Off

Category		Description and/or Examples	Density (kg/yd^3)	Diversion Potential
58	Flooring	All flooring materials excluding carpet, carpet underlay, and ceramic tiling.	189.55	Garbage
59	Clean Wood	All clean wood and wood offcuts or pieces.	76.82	Drop Off
60	Treated or Painted Wood	All treated/painted wood and offcuts or pieces.	76.82	Garbage
61	Porcelain	Toilets, sinks, fixtures, etc.	189.55	Garbage
62	Other Construction and Renovation	Plaster, caulking, insulation, etc. Excludes wood.	189.55	Garbage
Household Hygiene				
63	Household Hygiene	Sanitary napkins, wipes, bathroom tissue, disposable gloves, disposable face masks, etc.	125.00	Garbage
64	Personal Care Products	Full or partially full containers with non-hazardous products, including: ▪ Cosmetics, nail polish, health and beauty aids. ▪ Sunscreen, bug spray.	125.00	Garbage
65	Pet Waste	Pet feces, litter, bedding etc.	125.00	Garbage
66	Diapers	Adult and child diapers.	125.00	Garbage
Other				
67	Coffee Pods	All types of drink and coffee pods either emptied or full.	210.45	Garbage
68	Home Furnishings	Bulky furniture (desk, chairs, end tables, ottoman, wardrobe, etc).	65.91	Drop Off
69	Mattresses	Mattresses.	65.91	Garbage
70	Fines	Fines and miscellaneous garbage less than one inch in diameter.	125.00	Garbage
71	Bagged Material	Bagged materials (visual estimates only).	125.00	Garbage

Notes:
CBA – Canadian Battery Association
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
HRAI – Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table C-2: Material Categories – Organics Stream

Category		Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential
Accepted Organics			
1	Accepted Feedstock	All accepted feedstock/materials including: ▪ Food scraps. ▪ Food soiled paper. ▪ Pizza boxes & cardboard takeout containers. ▪ Yard waste (flowers, leaves, branches). ▪ Small amounts of clean/untreated wood.	Organics
Non-Organics			
2	Glass	Glass including containers, broken glass, ceramics etc.	Unaccepted
3	Metal	Metal including containers, scrap metal, aluminum etc.	Unaccepted
Plastic Contamination			
4*	Fruit and veggie stickers	Stickers.	Unaccepted
5	Plastic film and bags	Plastic film and bags.	Unaccepted
6	Compostable plastic film and bags	Plastic film labelled “biodegradable” or “compostable”	Unaccepted
7	Pet Waste	Dog waste, litter, and bedding (bagged or loose).	Unaccepted
8	Hard Plastics	Plastics including plant tags, plant pots, containers, pet toys, etc.	Unaccepted
Other Contamination			
9	Diapers	Diapers.	Unaccepted
10	Inert Non-Compostable	Rocks, pebbles, soil.	Unaccepted
11	Building Materials	All building materials including ceramics, flooring, lumber, etc.	Unaccepted
12	Other Contamination	Materials not included in the above categories and not accepted in the organics stream.	Unaccepted

Notes:
*Category requires count.
Contamination was separated and weighed using the following size categories (by largest dimension):

- 5 to 25 mm
- 25 to 150 mm
- >150 mm

Table C-3: Material Categories – EPR Materials

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
BRCCC	**001**	**BRCCC Beverage Containers**	**Mass**	
BRCCC	002	Aluminum can	Count	Alcoholic drinks in aluminum containers. For all volumes.
BRCCC	003	Non-aluminum can	Count	Alcoholic drinks in non-aluminum and non-glass containers (e.g., bi-metal can). For all volumes.
BRCCC	004	Glass 0 to 1 L (beer and cider)	Count	Refillable beer and cider containers managed by BRCCC. For volumes up to and including 1 L. Consult Encorp's Refundable Alcoholic Beverage Containers list to identify.
BRCCC	**005**	**BRCCC Packaging**	**Mass**	
BRCCC	006	Old corrugated cardboard (alcohol)	Yes/No	Cardboard packaging for alcoholic beverages.
BRCCC	007	Old boxboard (alcohol)	Yes/No	Boxboard packaging for alcoholic beverages.
Encorp	**008**	**Encorp Beverage Containers**	**Mass**	
Encorp	009	Drink box 0 to ≤1 L	Count	Aseptic drink boxes ("Tetra Paks"). For volumes up to and including 1 L.
Encorp	010	Drink box >1 L	Count	Aseptic drink boxes ("Tetra Paks"). For volumes greater than 1 L.
Encorp	011	Gable top 0 to ≤1 L	Count	Gable-top beverage containers. Includes gable-top containers with plastic twist-top lids. For volumes up to and including 1 L.
Encorp	012	Gable top >1 L	Count	Gable-top beverage containers. Includes gable-top containers with plastic twist-top lids. For volumes greater than 1 L.
Encorp	013	Wine in a Box	Count	Boxed wine. Must include outer box.
Encorp	014	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
Encorp	015	Plastic 0 to ≤1 L	Count	Rigid plastic beverage containers. Includes gable-top containers with plastic twist-top lids. For volumes up to and including 1 L.
Encorp	016	Plastic >1 L	Count	Rigid plastic beverage containers. Includes gable-top containers with plastic twist-top lids. For volumes greater than 1 L.
Encorp	017	Drink pouches – all sizes	Count	Flexible plastic drink pouches. For all volumes.
Encorp	018	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
Encorp	019			
Encorp	020			
Encorp	021			
Encorp	022	Bi-metal – all sizes	Count	Bi-metal beverage containers. For all volumes. Excludes alcoholic drinks.
Encorp	023	Glass 0 to ≤1 L	Count	Glass beverage containers For volumes up to and including 1 L. Excludes refillable containers that are managed by BDL.
Encorp	024	Glass >1 L	Count	Glass beverage containers. For volumes greater than 1 L.
Encorp	025	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
Encorp	026			

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
Encorp	027	Aluminum cans – all sizes	Count	Aluminum beverage containers. For all volumes. Excludes alcoholic drinks.
Encorp	028	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
Recycle BC	**029**	**Newsprint**	**Mass**	
Recycle BC	030	Newspapers	Yes/No	Daily and weekly newspapers, community newspapers, free newspapers, and other newsprint publications.
Recycle BC	031	Newsprint flyers and inserts	Yes/No	Newsprint flyers and advertising distributed to households.
Recycle BC	**032**	**Other Printed Paper**	**Mass**	
Recycle BC	033	Magazines and catalogues	Yes/No	Glossy magazines, catalogues, calendars, annual reports (i.e., stapled or glued).
Recycle BC	034	Directories and telephone books	Yes/No	Telephone books and other directories such as the Yellow Pages.
Recycle BC	035	Other printed paper	Yes/No	Writing paper, office paper, paper envelopes, calendars (purchased or promotional), bills and statements, ad mail, non-newsprint flyers and advertising and gift cards, non-foil gift wrap, cash register receipts, lottery tickets, posters, promotional postcards, sketch pads, notebooks. DO NOT INCLUDE: Soft or hard covered books and bound periodicals, reference books, textbooks, and academic journals.
Recycle BC	**036**	**Recycle BC Packaging**	**Mass**	
Recycle BC	037	Gable-top containers	Yes/No	Polycoat containers with a gable shaped top commonly used for some foods, sugar, molasses, etc.
Recycle BC	038	Aseptic containers	Yes/No	Polycoat fibre and foil containers (e.g., Tetra Pak) commonly used for soup, sauces, etc.
Recycle BC	039	Polycoat cups	Yes/No	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, takeout ice cream cups.
Recycle BC	040	Polycoat containers	Yes/No	Polycoat paper ice cream containers, typically with a lid, excluding boxboard folder ice cream boxes. Food containers with white fibre and a rolled or folded rim, such as Michelina's frozen food, KFC tubs.
Recycle BC	041	Paper laminate packaging and waxed corrugated cardboard	Yes/No	Paper with aluminum foil, paper with plastic, multi-layered paper. Microwave popcorn bags, some cookie bags, dog food bags, paper granola bar wrappers, laminated paper carry out bags, bags with bonded plastic or foil liners/layers/coatings. Waxed corrugated cardboard.
Recycle BC	042	Old corrugated cardboard (non-beer)	Yes/No	Micro-flute corrugated containers, pizza boxes, electronic product boxes such as

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
				television and computer boxes, boxes used to direct mail for residential consumers.
Recycle BC	043	Boxboard/cores/molded pulp (non-beer)	Yes/No	Boxboard, paperboard commonly used for cereal boxes, frozen food boxes, fast food and ice cream boxes, cartons such as fry/onion ring boxes, carrier boxes for soft drink containers. Cores from toilet paper/ paper towels/ gift wrap, etc. Molded pulp packaging commonly used for egg cartons, drink trays, molded pulp flowerpots, etc.
Recycle BC	044	#1 PET bottles and jars	Yes/No	#1 plastic bottles and jars commonly used for cooking oil, honey, dish soap, nuts, etc.
Recycle BC	045	#1 PET thermoform	Yes/No	#1 clamshells commonly used for bakery trays; pre-made fruit and salad packages. #1 egg cartons. #1 trays commonly used for single serve meals; deli and bakery items; house wares and hardware products. #1 cold drink cups.
Recycle BC	046	#2 HDPE bottles/jugs/containers	Yes/No	#2 plastic bottles and jugs commonly used for juice concentrate, laundry soap, shampoo, windshield washer fluid, personal care products, pharmaceuticals, vitamin and supplements containers.
Recycle BC	047	#5 PP bottles/jugs/jars	Yes/No	# 5 plastic bottles includes nutritional supplement drinks, shampoos, etc.
Recycle BC	048	Other rigid plastic packaging	Yes/No	#7 rigid containers. #2, #3, #4, #5, #6 (non-expanded) trays, pails, tubs and lids not listed in other categories. Rigid containers without a plastic resin code.
Recycle BC	049	#6 PS expanded polystyrene	Yes/No	#6 foam take-out containers such as drink cups, egg cartons, take-out food clamshells, white packaging foam, coloured meat trays, etc.
Recycle BC	050	Film plastic (LDPE and HDPE packaging)	Yes/No	#2 HDPE & #4 LDPE film, dry cleaning bags, bread bags, frozen food bags, milk bags, toilet paper and paper towel over-wrap, lawn seed bags, grocery and retail carry-out bags. DO NOT INCLUDE: Garbage bags, kitchen catchers, Ziploc bags.
Recycle BC	051	Plastic laminate packaging	Yes/No	Laminated plastic film and bags including chip bags, vacuum sealed bags, cereal liners, candy wraps, pasta bags, boil in a bag, plastic based food pouches. Film plastic other than #2 HDPE and # 4 LDPE. Squishy foam packaging.
Recycle BC	052	Steel food containers	Yes/No	Steel food cans commonly used for soups, beans, peaches, etc. Bi-metal cans.
Recycle BC	053	Steel aerosol containers	Yes/No	Empty food and consumer product steel spray cans commonly used for cooking oil, whipped cream, etc.
Recycle BC	054	Aluminum food containers	Yes/No	Aluminum food cans commonly used for sardines and cat food, etc.
Recycle BC	055	Aluminum foil and foil trays	Yes/No	Aluminum foil wrap, pie plates, baking trays, etc.

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
Recycle BC	056	Aluminum aerosol containers	Yes/No	Aluminum aerosol containers commonly used for hair products, etc.
Recycle BC	057	Glass containers	Yes/No	Glass food containers commonly used for pickles, cosmetics, cooking oil, vinegar, etc.
TSBC	**058**	**Tires**	**Mass**	
TSBC	059	Passenger and light truck	Count	Report all other tires to TSBC.
TSBC	060	Medium truck	Count	Report all other tires to TSBC.
TSBC	061	Agricultural	Count	Report all other tires to TSBC.
TSBC	062	Logger skidder	Count	Report all other tires to TSBC.
TSBC	063	Bicycle tires and tubes	Count	Report all other tires to TSBC.
TSBC	064	Other tires	Count	Report all other tires to TSBC.
Interchange Recycling	**065**	**Oil and Antifreeze**	**Mass**	
Interchange Recycling	066	Lubricating oil	Count	Containers with product inside. Includes all petroleum-derived or synthetic crankcase, engine and gear oils, and hydraulic, transmission and heat transfer fluids, and fluids used for lubricating purposes in machinery or equipment.
Interchange Recycling	067	Lubricating oil containers	Count	Empty containers only, with capacity of 30 L or less.
Interchange Recycling	068	Lubricating oil filters	Count	Spin-on-style or element-style fluid filters that are used in hydraulic, transmission or internal combustion engine applications, and oil, diesel fuel, storage tank fuel, coolant and household furnace oil filters. Does not include gasoline, air or household furnace air filters.
Interchange Recycling	069	Antifreeze	Count	Containers with product inside. Includes automotive antifreeze.
Interchange Recycling	070	Antifreeze containers	Count	Empty containers only.
CBA	**071**	**Lead-Acid Batteries**	**Mass**	
CBA	072	Lead-Acid Batteries	Count	Photograph all lead-acid batteries and drop at recycling location.
Call2Recycle	**073**	**Single Use/Rechargeable Batteries < 5 kg**	**Mass**	
Call2Recycle	074	Rechargeable batteries < 5 kg	Count	Nickel Cadmium, Lithium-Ion, Nickel Metal Hydride, Nickel Zinc. Return all batteries to Call2Recycle.
Call2Recycle	075	Primary/single use batteries < 5 kg	Count	Alkaline and Lithium. Return all batteries to Call2Recycle.
Call2Recycle	076a	e-Mobility – e-bikes	Count	E-bike product recycled in its entirety.
Call2Recycle	076b	e-Mobility – e-scooters	Count	E-scooter product recycled in its entirety.
Call2Recycle	076c	e-Mobility – hoverboards and e-skateboards	Count	E-skateboard or hoverboard recycled in its entirety.
Product Care	**077**	**Paint/Pesticides/Solvents/Gasoline**	**Mass**	
Product Care	078	Flammable liquids	Count	Must have a flame symbol or phrase similar to "keep away from open spark or flame" on the

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
				label, e.g., paint thinners, camping fuel, kerosene etc.
Product Care	079	Other Solvents and Flammable Liquids	Count	
Product Care	080	Gasoline	Count	
Product Care	081	Other Gasoline	Count	
Product Care	082	Paint/coatings	Count	Containers with product remaining. Interior & exterior, latex and oil based paints. Consumer products only, no industrial.
Product Care	083	Paint containers	Count	Empty containers only.
Product Care	084	Aerosol paint	Count	Containers with product all types including automotive and industrial.
Product Care	085	Aerosol paint containers	Count	Empty containers only - all types including automotive and industrial.
Product Care	086	Domestic pesticides	Count	Consumer pesticides that have both the poisonous (skull & cross bones) symbol and Pest Control Product (PCP) number.
Product Care	087	Other Pesticides	Count	
Product Care	**088**	**Lighting Equipment**	**Mass**	
Product Care	089	Lights and lamps	Count	All bulb and tube technologies. e.g., compact fluorescent lights, fluorescent tubes, incandescent bulbs, etc.
Product Care	090	Lighting fixtures	Count	Examples: Table lamp, chandelier, flashlight, wall fixture, etc.
Product Care	091	Lighting ballasts	Count	
Product Care	**092**	**Alarms**	**Mass**	
Product Care	093	Smoke alarms	Count	
Product Care	094	Carbon monoxide alarms	Count	
EPRA	**095**	**Electronics**	**Mass**	
EPRA	096	Desktop computers and servers	Count	
EPRA	097	Notebook and laptop computers	Count	Portable computers, excludes handheld devices.
EPRA	098	Computer peripherals	Count	Including but not limited to mouse, keyboard, external hard drives.
EPRA	099	Computer monitors	Count	
EPRA	100	Desktop printers/ scanners/ copiers/ fax machines	Count	Desktop devices only.
EPRA	101	Handheld computing devices	Count	Examples: tablets, e-book readers.
EPRA	102	Floor standing printers/ scanners/ copiers	Count	Floor standing devices only.
EPRA	103	Televisions	Count	
EPRA	104	Consumer audio/video equipment	Count	Including, without limitation, radio sets, cameras and video recorders designed for non-professional use, projectors, audio players, recorders, headphones, microphones, amplifiers, equalizers and speakers, DVD

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
				players, cable boxes. Do not include professional equipment.
EPRA	105	Other audio/video equipment	Count	Accessories and cords to audio/video equipment, audio/visual equipment for professional use.
EPRA	106	Non-cellular telephones/ answering systems	Count	Corded and cordless telephones and answering systems for consumer use.
EPRA	107	Commercial telephones/ telecommunications equipment	Count	Corded and cordless telephones, answering systems, telecommunications equipment for commercial use such as office phone systems and, teleconferencing systems.
EPRA	108	Electric typewriters/ telex/ computer terminals	Count	Electric typewriters, telex machines, computer terminals or systems. Do not include desktop computers.
EPRA	109	Pocket and desk calculators	Count	
EPRA	110	Network and telecommunications equipment	Count	Examples: modems, switches, routers.
EPRA	111	Storage devices and media	Count	Devices, equipment or media for collecting, storing, processing, presenting or communicating information, including, without limitation, sounds and images.
EPRA	112	Other electronics	Count	Other electronic or electrical information technology or telecommunication devices, equipment or media not listed in other categories.
EPRA	113	Electronic musical instruments and equipment	Count	
EPRA	114	Electronic medical equipment	Count	
EPRA	115	Monitoring and control instruments	Count	Electronic or electrical monitoring and control instruments, including alarm systems, devices for measuring, weighing or adjusting, but not including thermostats or smoke detectors.
EPRA	116	Electric toys (ride on)	Count	
EPRA	117	Electric toys (non-ride on)	Count	
EPRA	118	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
EPRA	119	Mobile devices	Count	Mobile devices designed primarily to connect to a cellular or paging network, including, without limitation, mobile phones, smartphones (iPhone, Android, Blackberry etc.), cellular personal digital assistants and pagers.
HRAI	**120**	**Heating/ Ventilation/ Air Conditioning/ Refrigeration/ Plumbing Products**	**Mass**	
HRAI	121	Heating products	Count	Examples: residential furnaces (all types), commercial furnaces (all types), residential boilers (all types), commercial boilers (all types), unit heaters (all types), heat pumps, direct heating equipment, infrared heaters, commercial-industrial forced-air heating equipment.

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
HRAI	122	Cooling products	Count	Examples: residential condenser units, commercial-industrial forced-air heating equipment, HP/AC ductless coils, electrical horizontal single package cooling electrical, gas/electrical single package heat and cool, split system condensing units, geothermal heat pumps, water-source heat pumps, packaged terminal products, automatic commercial ice makers, mobile refrigeration equipment, datacom cooling, chilled beams, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, heat pump pool and spa heaters, thermal storage.
HRAI	123	Chillers	Count	
HRAI	124	Commercial refrigeration	Count	Examples: commercial freezers, commercial coolers, commercial refrigerators, display cases, reach-ins, walk-ins.
HRAI	125	Plumbing	Count	Examples: Water heaters with a tank, tankless water heaters, fluid pumps, water softeners, UV disinfection systems, hydronic systems and control.
HRAI	**126**	**Thermostats**	**Mass**	
HRAI	127	Thermostats (non-mercury containing)	Count	
HRAI	128	Thermostats (mercury containing)	Count	
HRAI	129	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
OPEIC	**130**	**Outdoor Power Equipment**	**Mass**	
OPEIC	131	Electric powered	Count	Hand-held, walk-behind and free-standing electric outdoor power equipment, e.g., chainsaw, lawn mower, pressure washer, snowblower, etc.
EPRA	**132**	**Small Appliances and Power Tools**	**Mass**	
EPRA	133	Full size floor and carpet care appliances	Count	
EPRA	134	Smaller floor/surface cleaning appliances	Count	
EPRA	135	Garment care appliances	Count	Including irons and garment steamers.
EPRA	136	Kitchen countertop - motorized appliances	Count	
EPRA	137	Kitchen countertop - heating appliances (non-coffee/tea)	Count	
EPRA	138	Kitchen countertop - heating appliances (coffee/tea)	Count	
EPRA	139	Time measurement and display devices	Count	
EPRA	140	Personal care appliances	Count	Including hair cutting and drying appliances, tooth care appliances, shavers, and massagers.
EPRA	141	Weight measurement	Count	
EPRA	142	Air treatment appliances	Count	
EPRA	143	Desk and tabletop fans	Count	
EPRA	144	Microwaves	Count	

Steward	#	Category Name	Measure	Description and Instructions
EPRA	145	Test and measurement tools	Count	
EPRA	146	Handheld power tools	Count	
EPRA	147	Bench-top/demolition/ free-standing power tools	Count	
EPRA	148	Sewing/textile machines	Count	
EPRA	149	Designated very small items	Count	Examples: Stud finder, glue gun, bike speedometer, etc.
EPRA	150	Exercise machines	Count	Examples: Treadmill, elliptical, cycling machine, vibration machine, etc.
EPRA	151	Sports/leisure/arts/crafts/hobby devices	Count	Examples: inflator (for airbeds), mosquito lantern, laser caddie/sport rangefinder, airbrush, scrapbooking machines, mandrel, etc.
MARR	**152**	**Major Household Appliances**	**Mass**	
MARR	153	Full size refrigerators/ wine coolers/ beverage centres	Count	
MARR	154	Compact refrigerators/ wine coolers/ beverage centres	Count	
MARR	155	Freezers	Count	
MARR	156	Room air conditioners	Count	
MARR	157	Portable air conditioners	Count	
MARR	158	Dehumidifiers	Count	
MARR	159	Clothes washers	Count	
MARR	160	Clothes dryers	Count	
MARR	161	Ranges	Count	
MARR	162	Range hoods and downdrafts	Count	
MARR	163	Built-in ovens	Count	
MARR	164	Built-in and over the range microwave ovens	Count	
MARR	165	Surface cooking units	Count	
MARR	166	Dishwashers	Count	
MARR	167	Food waste disposers	Count	
MARR	168	Trash compactors	Count	
MARR	169	Electric water dispensers	Count	
HPSA	**170**	**Medications**	**Mass**	
HPSA	171	Medications	Count	Includes prescription medicine, over-the-counter medication, and natural health products. Count as individual pills when applicable.
HPSA	172	(removed due to EPR definition updates)		
HPSA	173			
-	**174**	**Non-EPR Products**	**Mass**	**All other materials.**

Notes:
BRCCC = Brewers Recycled Container Collection Council - operated by Brewers Distributor Limited (BDL).
CBA = Canadian Battery Association.
CESA = Canadian Electrical Stewardship Association. Starting January 1, 2025, all CESA operations will be managed by EPRA in BC.

Encorp = Encorp Pacific.
EPR = Extended Producer Responsibility.
EPRA = Electronic Products Recycling Association. Starting January 1, 2025, EPRA also manages all operations in BC that were formerly managed by the Canadian Electrical Stewardship Association (CESA).
HDPE = High Density Polyethylene.
HRAI = Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada.
HPSA = Health Products Stewardship Association.
Interchange Recycling = Previously known as British Columbia Used Oil Management Association.
LDPE = Low Density Polyethylene.
MARR = Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable.
OPEIC = Outdoor Power Equipment Institute of Canada.
PET = Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP = Polypropylene.
PS = Polystyrene.
TSBC = Tire Stewardship British Columbia.

APPENDIX D

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Field Staff Sorting a Sample



Photo 2: Field Staff Conducting a Visual Estimate



Photo 3: Field Staff Collecting a Sample from a Tipped Load



Photo 4: Truck Tipping on the Transfer Station at the Campbell River Waste Management Centre



Photo 5: Truck Tipping on the Landfill Active Face at the Comox Valley Waste Management Centre



Photo 6: Example of a Curbside Collected Garbage Load (Municipal Three-Stream Automated Collection)



Photo 7: Example of a Curbside Collected Garbage Load (Subscription-based Collection by Private Haulers)



Photo 8: Example of an Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Garbage Load



Photo 9: Example of a Single-Source Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Load



Photo 10: Example of a Regional Self-Haul Load



Photo 11: Example of a Construction and Demolition Load



Photo 12: Example of a Sample from the Village of Zeballos



Photo 13: Example of a Rural Waste Management Facility Load



Photo 14: Example of a 100kg Garbage Sample

Examples of Materials Found in the Garbage Stream



Photo 15: Example of the Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers Category



Photo 16: Example of the Other Polycoat Cups and Containers Category



Photo 17: Example of the Boxboard, Cores, and Moulded Pulp Category



Photo 18: Example of the #2 High Density Polyethylene Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured) Category



Photo 19: Example of the Flexible Film Plastic – Low Density Polyethylene and High Density Polyethylene (Accepted Packaging) Category



Photo 20: Example of the Metal Deposit Beverage Containers Category



Photo 21: Example of the Other Glass – Non-Packaging Category



Photo 22: Example of the Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Category



Photo 23: Example of the Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR Category



Photo 24: Example of the Food Waste Category



Photo 25: Example of the Textiles Category



Photo 26: Example of the Home Furnishings Category

Examples of Materials Found in the Organics Stream



Photo 27: Example of an Organics Load



Photo 28: Example of the Accepted Organics Feedstock Category



Photo 29: Example of the Compostable Plastic Film and Bags Category (found in an organic sample)



Photo 30: Example of the Plastic Film and Bags Category (found in an organic sample)



Photo 31: Example of the Building Materials Category (found in an organic sample)

APPENDIX E

WASTE COMPOSITION RESULTS

Table E-1: Waste Composition Results – Garbage Stream from Curbside Collection

Category	Overall Average	Municipal Curbside Collection				Subscription Garbage Only (n=9)
		3-Stream Automated (n=8)	3-Stream Manual (n=10)	2-Stream Manual (n=3)	Municipal Garbage Only (n=8)	
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.09%	0.07%	0.08%	0.03%	0.28%	0.21%
02. Newsprint	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.08%	0.14%	0.18%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.12%	0.09%	0.11%	0.08%	0.15%	0.26%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.09%	0.07%	0.27%	0.00%	0.28%	0.28%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	1.39%	1.11%	1.58%	1.70%	2.87%	2.85%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.26%	0.13%	0.56%	0.48%	0.68%	0.14%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	4.25%	9.36%	7.10%	8.27%	7.67%	5.97%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	1.32%	0.62%	0.64%	0.89%	1.72%	1.59%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.02%	0.15%	0.06%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.04%	0.07%	0.04%	0.02%	0.04%	0.11%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.46%	0.60%	0.55%	0.52%	0.54%	0.54%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	1.04%	1.08%	1.36%	1.47%	3.77%	2.21%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	1.15%	1.88%	1.49%	1.53%	1.24%	1.13%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.16%	0.06%	0.26%	0.06%	0.54%	0.30%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.22%	0.26%	0.56%	0.45%	0.46%	0.43%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.25%	0.38%	0.43%	0.24%	0.60%	0.44%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.11%	0.12%	0.09%	0.24%	0.12%	0.06%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.16%	0.14%	0.10%	0.11%	0.34%	0.26%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.14%	0.13%	0.20%	0.13%	0.25%	0.35%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	3.01%	6.91%	5.83%	4.34%	5.57%	4.20%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	1.52%	1.88%	2.23%	2.26%	3.25%	1.80%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.02%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%	0.03%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.23%	0.21%	0.41%	0.42%	0.12%	0.26%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	0.77%	1.19%	1.39%	1.07%	1.18%	1.19%
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	0.06%	0.04%

Category	Overall Average	Municipal Curbside Collection				Subscription Garbage Only (n=9)
		3-Stream Automated (n=8)	3-Stream Manual (n=10)	2-Stream Manual (n=3)	Municipal Garbage Only (n=8)	
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.09%	0.32%	0.11%	0.06%	0.10%	0.14%
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	2.57%	0.58%	0.57%	3.75%	1.81%	1.55%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	1.21%	2.78%	1.23%	1.38%	1.78%	1.23%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.14%	0.16%	0.14%	0.15%	0.43%	0.23%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.47%	0.98%	0.93%	1.03%	1.13%	0.84%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.26%	0.34%	0.57%	0.32%	0.82%	0.41%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.06%	0.06%	0.03%	0.00%	0.10%	0.22%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	3.09%	2.57%	1.29%	0.28%	1.35%	1.80%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	0.47%	0.62%	1.29%	0.96%	0.36%	0.60%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	0.66%	2.00%	1.62%	0.47%	1.46%	1.64%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	0.75%	1.45%	1.04%	1.29%	1.77%	1.28%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	0.36%	0.64%	0.20%	0.15%	0.33%	0.49%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.24%	0.46%	0.23%	0.80%	0.26%	0.38%
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.10%	0.13%	0.26%	0.03%	0.08%	0.27%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	1.63%	0.07%	1.63%	0.11%	0.84%	0.51%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.14%	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%	0.22%	0.24%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.06%	0.09%	0.22%	0.19%	0.25%	0.08%
45. Food Waste	15.16%	19.65%	29.95%	23.95%	30.58%	23.11%
46. Yard Waste	1.55%	0.20%	2.54%	3.54%	0.87%	5.08%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.05%	0.11%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%
48. Textiles	6.17%	6.46%	6.96%	14.20%	9.56%	10.47%
49. Tires	0.08%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
50. Rubber	0.05%	0.14%	0.04%	0.06%	0.27%	0.13%
51. Rubble and Soil	0.15%	0.11%	0.63%	0.20%	0.08%	0.09%

Category	Overall Average	Municipal Curbside Collection				Subscription Garbage Only (n=9)
		3-Stream Automated (n=8)	3-Stream Manual (n=10)	2-Stream Manual (n=3)	Municipal Garbage Only (n=8)	
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	0.47%	1.14%	0.63%	0.39%	0.78%	1.83%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.51%	0.00%	0.45%
54. Concrete and Masonry	6.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
55. Carpet and Underlay	0.59%	0.65%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%
56. Shingles	3.27%	0.09%	0.01%	0.00%	0.33%	0.03%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.15%	0.01%	0.03%	2.02%	0.02%	1.01%
58. Flooring	2.24%	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%	0.28%	0.46%
59. Clean Wood	0.32%	0.06%	0.02%	0.07%	0.02%	0.43%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	14.72%	1.39%	0.81%	0.37%	1.02%	1.24%
61. Porcelain	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	5.98%	0.11%	0.04%	0.05%	0.39%	0.69%
63. Household Hygiene	0.90%	2.71%	2.09%	2.94%	1.83%	1.29%
64. Personal Care Products	0.29%	0.91%	0.37%	0.02%	0.23%	0.41%
65. Pet Waste	3.13%	10.53%	8.02%	10.15%	5.55%	9.52%
66. Diapers	2.47%	13.66%	9.12%	3.58%	1.72%	5.38%
67. Coffee Pods	0.37%	1.42%	1.10%	0.65%	0.43%	0.84%
68. Home Furnishings	1.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
69. Mattresses	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
70. Fines	0.24%	0.57%	0.52%	1.50%	0.82%	0.56%
71. Bagged Garbage	2.97%	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table E-2: Waste Composition Results – Garbage Stream from Rural CSWM Facilities, RDO Sector, ICI/MF Sector, and Single Source ICI Sector

Category	Rural CSWM Facilities (n=8)	RDO (n=23)		ICI/MF (n=13)	Single Source ICI (n=9)	
		Predominantly Bagged	Predominantly Unbagged		Grocery Stores	Other Businesses
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.17%	0.10%	0.00%	0.16%	0.17%	0.19%
02. Newsprint	0.03%	0.04%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.06%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.20%	0.68%	0.03%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.40%	0.17%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	2.03%	1.62%	1.35%	2.82%	1.26%	1.03%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.88%	0.13%	0.23%	0.41%	0.15%	2.69%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	6.50%	7.14%	0.00%	7.92%	3.16%	9.20%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	2.52%	1.16%	0.85%	1.69%	4.30%	1.92%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.05%	0.17%	0.00%	0.05%	0.22%	0.00%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.13%	0.05%	0.00%	0.06%	0.07%	0.10%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.36%	0.28%	0.00%	0.97%	0.36%	3.10%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	2.14%	1.19%	0.04%	1.81%	1.11%	2.28%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	2.01%	1.18%	0.00%	1.85%	8.63%	1.47%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.16%	0.04%	0.00%	0.31%	0.13%	0.68%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.41%	0.29%	0.00%	0.32%	0.18%	0.31%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.18%	0.26%	0.00%	0.41%	0.96%	0.08%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.12%	0.16%	0.00%	0.24%	0.36%	0.33%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.36%	0.40%	0.04%	0.34%	0.39%	0.10%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.09%	0.39%	0.00%	0.24%	0.05%	0.15%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	5.15%	4.57%	0.11%	4.65%	7.48%	4.49%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	2.50%	2.58%	6.01%	2.21%	3.03%	2.05%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.02%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.31%	0.09%	0.32%	0.11%	0.10%	0.03%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	0.83%	0.85%	0.00%	1.08%	3.00%	1.61%

Category	Rural CSWM Facilities (n=8)	RDO (n=23)		ICI/MF (n=13)	Single Source ICI (n=9)	
		Predominantly Bagged	Predominantly Unbagged		Grocery Stores	Other Businesses
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.02%	0.08%	0.03%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.10%	0.09%	0.00%	0.16%	0.19%	0.05%
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	2.06%	0.17%	2.34%	3.13%	2.20%	5.02%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	1.82%	4.49%	0.60%	2.04%	0.19%	6.75%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.29%	0.08%	0.02%	0.24%	0.14%	0.97%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.75%	0.87%	0.00%	0.74%	0.52%	0.12%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.55%	0.53%	0.00%	0.33%	0.56%	1.23%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.06%	0.27%	0.10%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	2.67%	4.29%	1.29%	3.05%	1.50%	6.02%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	1.60%	0.08%	0.00%	0.92%	0.08%	0.18%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	0.66%	0.68%	0.00%	0.75%	0.25%	0.24%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	3.00%	2.68%	0.42%	0.56%	0.03%	2.60%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	0.58%	2.10%	0.09%	0.70%	0.14%	0.30%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.34%	1.15%	0.00%	0.39%	0.24%	0.00%
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.16%	0.05%	0.10%	0.11%	0.01%	0.03%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	2.95%	1.15%	0.48%	2.91%	0.13%	4.09%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.16%	1.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.21%	0.73%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.07%	0.55%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.18%
45. Food Waste	15.76%	24.35%	0.30%	24.97%	51.24%	9.35%
46. Yard Waste	2.31%	1.86%	0.56%	1.49%	1.99%	0.80%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.04%	0.12%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.22%
48. Textiles	14.03%	10.18%	8.16%	10.97%	0.19%	9.97%
49. Tires	0.23%	0.64%	0.14%	0.21%	0.00%	0.31%
50. Rubber	0.06%	0.07%	0.00%	0.08%	0.03%	0.03%

Category	Rural CSWM Facilities (n=8)	RDO (n=23)		ICI/MF (n=13)	Single Source ICI (n=9)	
		Predominantly Bagged	Predominantly Unbagged		Grocery Stores	Other Businesses
51. Rubble and Soil	1.50%	1.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.71%
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	1.16%	2.03%	0.44%	0.26%	0.34%	0.34%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%
54. Concrete and Masonry	0.50%	2.05%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
55. Carpet and Underlay	0.00%	0.00%	1.58%	1.01%	0.00%	0.00%
56. Shingles	0.70%	1.00%	1.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.93%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%
58. Flooring	0.05%	0.05%	6.19%	1.58%	0.00%	0.06%
59. Clean Wood	0.04%	0.00%	0.42%	0.11%	0.00%	0.02%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	1.57%	1.77%	12.31%	3.55%	0.46%	10.62%
61. Porcelain	0.00%	0.00%	5.60%	0.00%	0.26%	0.10%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	3.92%	0.93%	10.10%	0.81%	0.00%	0.00%
63. Household Hygiene	1.21%	0.73%	0.00%	1.06%	2.63%	0.47%
64. Personal Care Products	0.58%	0.21%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.27%
65. Pet Waste	5.14%	4.02%	0.29%	2.55%	0.01%	0.37%
66. Diapers	1.84%	2.45%	0.38%	1.91%	0.04%	0.45%
67. Coffee Pods	0.28%	0.50%	0.00%	0.37%	0.02%	0.10%
68. Home Furnishings	2.50%	0.43%	15.01%	2.67%	0.00%	4.43%
69. Mattresses	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
70. Fines	0.41%	0.95%	0.00%	0.18%	0.06%	0.94%
71. Bagged Garbage	-	-	21.21%	-	-	-

Notes:
CSWM – Comox Strathcona Waste Management.
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
ICI – Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial.
MF – Multi-family
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.
RDO – Residential Self-Haul.

Table E-3: Waste Composition Results – Garbage Stream from the CD Sector

Category	CD (n=13)		
	Construction	Renovation	Demolition
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
02. Newsprint	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	2.16%	0.58%	0.05%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	0.19%	0.03%	0.00%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	0.00%	0.06%	0.01%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.14%	1.06%	0.00%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	0.02%	0.00%	0.11%
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Category	CD (n=13)		
	Construction	Renovation	Demolition
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	8.25%	1.27%	0.05%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	0.02%	0.04%	0.06%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	3.90%	5.88%	2.96%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	0.00%	0.60%	0.60%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	0.00%	1.61%	2.03%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
45. Food Waste	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
46. Yard Waste	0.00%	0.31%	1.17%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
48. Textiles	0.13%	2.51%	0.50%
49. Tires	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
50. Rubber	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
51. Rubble and Soil	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	0.00%	11.84%	0.00%
54. Concrete and Masonry	0.00%	0.00%	36.16%
55. Carpet and Underlay	0.00%	3.45%	0.00%

Category	CD (n=13)		
	Construction	Renovation	Demolition
56. Shingles	12.52%	18.48%	0.28%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
58. Flooring	12.86%	2.62%	0.00%
59. Clean Wood	1.10%	1.55%	0.00%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	14.55%	16.76%	53.20%
61. Porcelain	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	33.62%	16.98%	1.22%
63. Household Hygiene	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
64. Personal Care Products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
65. Pet Waste	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
66. Diapers	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
67. Coffee Pods	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
68. Home Furnishings	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%
69. Mattresses	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%
70. Fines	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
71. Bagged Garbage	10.32%	11.30%	1.58%

Notes:
CD – Construction and Demolition.
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table E-4: Waste Composition Results – Organics Stream

Category	Overall Average	Municipal 3-stream Automated		Municipal 3-stream Manual	
		Comox	Courtenay	Campbell River	Cumberland
01. Accepted Feedstock	98.48%	97.80%	97.37%	99.81%	99.48%
02. Glass	0.01%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%
03. Metal	0.07%	0.07%	0.15%	0.01%	0.00%
04. Fruit and veggie stickers	0.04%	0.06%	0.05%	0.03%	0.05%
05. Plastic film and bags	0.14%	0.07%	0.29%	0.03%	0.10%
06. Compostable plastic film and bags	0.08%	0.11%	0.11%	0.02%	0.15%
07. Pet Waste	0.17%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%
08. Hard Plastics	0.12%	0.09%	0.23%	0.02%	0.10%
09. Diapers	0.03%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
10. Inert Non-Compostable	0.05%	0.10%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
11. Building Materials	0.59%	1.13%	0.94%	0.07%	0.00%
12. Other Contamination	0.22%	0.57%	0.20%	0.01%	0.13%

Table E-5: Waste Composition Results by Percent Weight of Size Fraction – Organics Stream

Category	Overall Average	Municipal 3-stream Automated		Municipal 3-stream Manual	
		Comox	Courtenay	Campbell River	Cumberland
00. 5-25 mm	0.18%	0.05%	0.47%	0.01%	0.05%
00. 25-150 mm	0.18%	0.20%	0.27%	0.06%	0.19%
00. >150 mm	1.07%	1.86%	1.69%	0.13%	0.32%

APPENDIX F

COMMUNITY PROFILES

The following summarizes the waste composition, diversion potential, and contamination rate for materials collected from curbside garbage and organics bins set out by single family residences in the City of Campbell River (Campbell River). Tetra Tech characterized eight garbage samples and seven organics samples from Campbell River during the Comox Valley Regional District's 2025 Waste Composition Study. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows the average composition and diversion potential, respectively, of the curbside-collected garbage stream from Campbell River. By weight, the garbage stream was primarily composed of compostable organics (35%), household hygiene (18%), plastic and plastic packaging (14%), and paper (9%). In terms of diversion potential, 71% of the material in the garbage stream was considered divertible. The most commonly found divertible materials were organics, which consisted primarily of food waste (31.9%) and paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (6.8%). Other notable divertible items included textiles (5.9%) and flexible film plastic - accepted packaging (5.7%). Details on the composition of the garbage stream is available in Table 1.

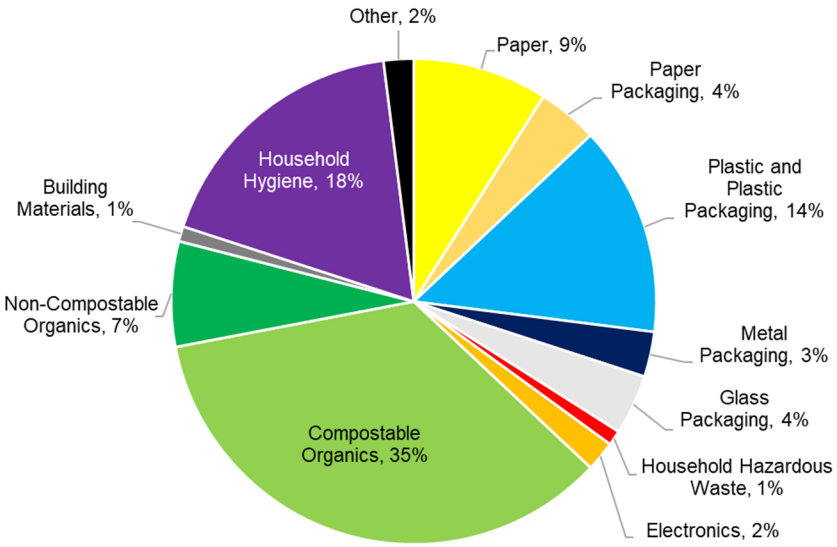


Figure 1: Composition of the Garbage

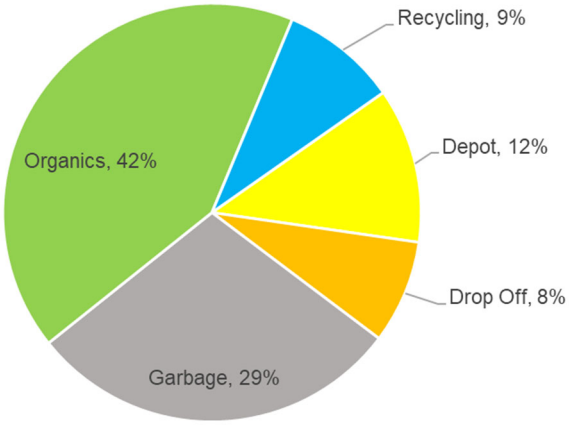


Figure 2: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream

Figure 3 and Figure 4 shows the average composition and contamination rate, respectively, of the curbside-collected source-separated organics stream. The organics samples consisted of 100% accepted organics and small amounts of plastic contamination, non-organics, and other contamination (less than 1% each). In terms of contamination rate, less than 1% of the material in the organics stream was considered contamination (i.e., not acceptable in the organics stream). The most commonly found contaminants were building materials, followed by fruit and veggie stickers, plastic film and bags, and compostable plastic film and bags (all less than 0.1% each). Details on the composition of the organics stream is available in Table 2.

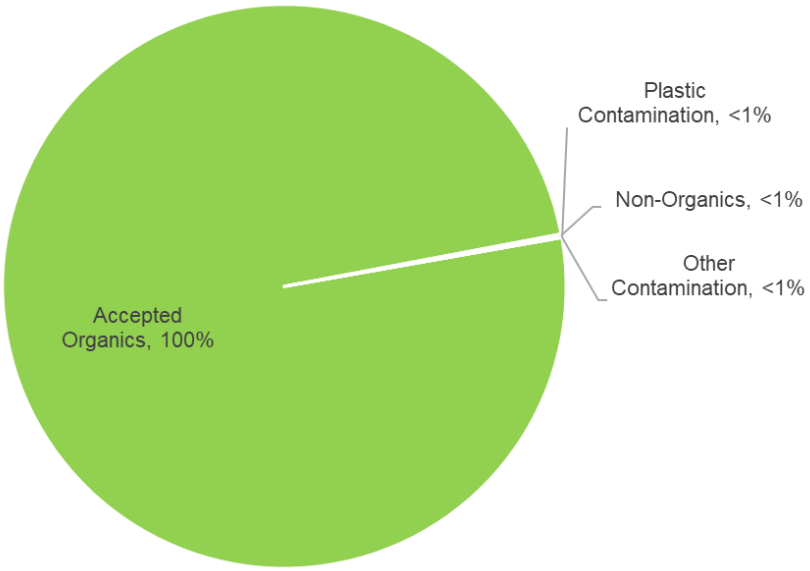


Figure 3: Composition of the Organics Stream

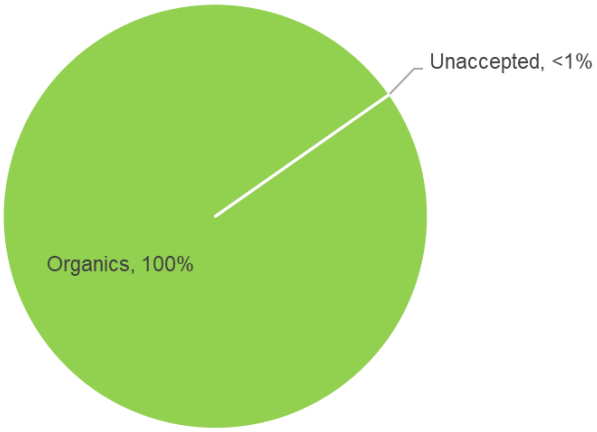


Figure 4: Contamination Rate of the Organics Stream

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Example of the Food Waste Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 2: Example of the Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 3: Example of the Flexible Film Plastic – Accepted Packaging Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 4: Example of the Textiles Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 5: Example of the Other Rigid Plastic – Accepted Packaging Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 6: Example of the Accepted Feedstock Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 7: Example of the Building Materials Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 8: Example of the Plastic Film and Bags Category in the Organics Stream

Table 1: Waste Composition Results of Campbell River's Garbage Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.09%
02. Newsprint	0.04%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.14%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.23%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.00%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	1.43%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.62%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	6.77%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	0.60%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.04%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.04%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.58%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	1.42%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	1.46%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.27%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.61%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.45%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.07%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.11%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.24%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	5.73%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	2.33%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.04%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.48%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	1.42%
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.04%
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.10%
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	0.58%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	1.30%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.13%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.92%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.64%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.00%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	1.40%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	1.43%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	1.63%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	0.79%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	0.22%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.25%

Category	Percentage by Weight
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.30%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	1.55%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.22%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.27%
45. Food Waste	31.87%
46. Yard Waste	2.90%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.07%
48. Textiles	5.91%
49. Tires	0.00%
50. Rubber	0.04%
51. Rubble and Soil	0.78%
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	0.43%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	0.01%
54. Concrete and Masonry	0.00%
55. Carpet and Underlay	0.01%
56. Shingles	0.01%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.03%
58. Flooring	0.03%
59. Clean Wood	0.02%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	0.69%
61. Porcelain	0.00%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	0.04%
63. Household Hygiene	2.30%
64. Personal Care Products	0.45%
65. Pet Waste	8.47%
66. Diapers	7.22%
67. Coffee Pods	1.23%
68. Home Furnishings	0.00%
69. Mattresses	0.00%
70. Fines	0.49%

Notes:
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table 2: Waste Composition Results – Organics Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Accepted Feedstock	99.81%
02. Glass	0.00%
03. Metal	0.01%
04. Fruit and veggie stickers	0.03%
05. Plastic film and bags	0.03%
06. Compostable plastic film and bags	0.02%
07. Pet Waste	0.00%
08. Hard Plastics	0.02%
09. Diapers	0.00%
10. Inert Non-Compostable	0.00%
11. Building Materials	0.07%
12. Other Contamination	0.01%

Please contact eba.wastestudy@tetratech.com for additional questions/inquires.

The following summarizes the waste composition, diversion potential, and contamination rate for materials collected from curbside garbage and organics bins set out by single family residences in the Town of Comox (Comox). Tetra Tech characterized five garbage samples and five organics samples from Comox during the Comox Valley Regional District's 2025 Waste Composition Study. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows the average composition and diversion potential, respectively, of the curbside-collected garbage stream from Comox. By weight, the garbage stream was primarily composed of household hygiene (29%), compostable organics (19%), plastic and plastic packaging (15%), and paper (12%). In terms of diversion potential, 56% of the material in the garbage stream was considered divertible. The most commonly found divertible materials were organics, which consisted primarily of food waste (19.3%) and paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (10.2%). Other notable divertible items include flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (6.9%) and textiles (6.0%). Details on the composition of the garbage stream is available in Table 1.

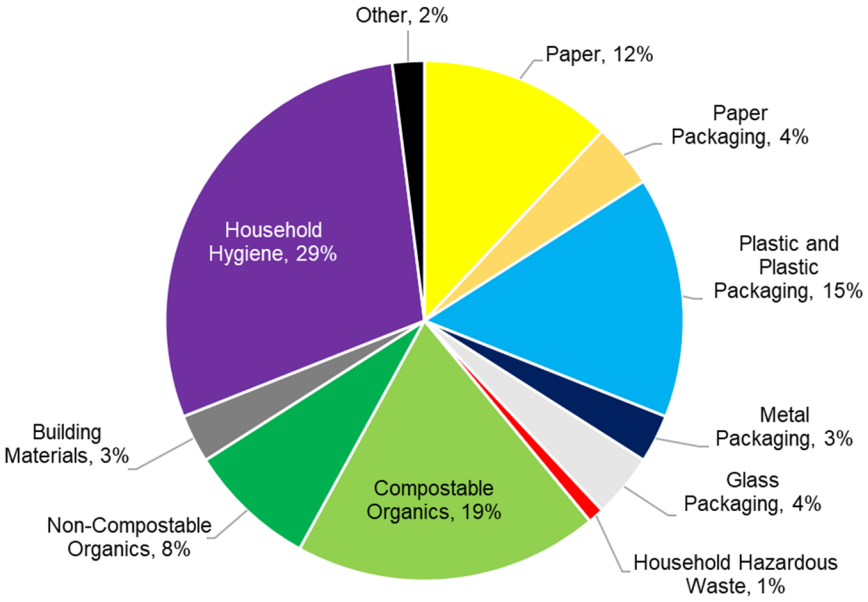


Figure 1: Composition of the Garbage Stream

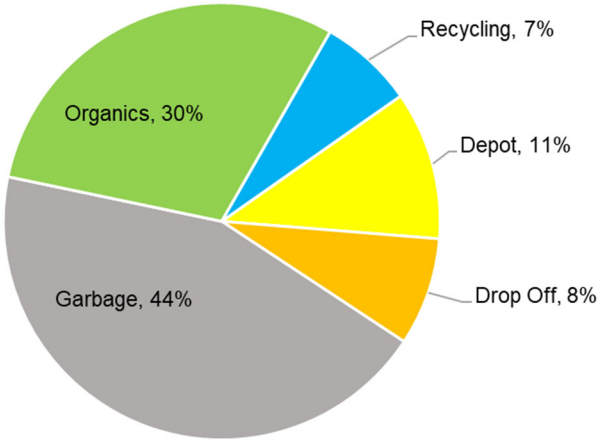


Figure 2: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream

Figure 3 and Figure 4 shows the average composition and contamination rate, respectively, of the curbside-collected source-separated organics stream. The organics samples consisted of 98% accepted organics, 2% other contamination, and small amounts of non-organics and plastic contamination (less than 1% each). In terms of contamination rate, 2% of the material in the organics stream was considered contamination (i.e., not acceptable in the organics stream). The most commonly found contaminants were building materials (1.1%), followed by other contamination (0.6%), inert non-compostable material (0.1%) and compostable plastic film and bags (0.1%). Details on the organics stream is available in Table 2.

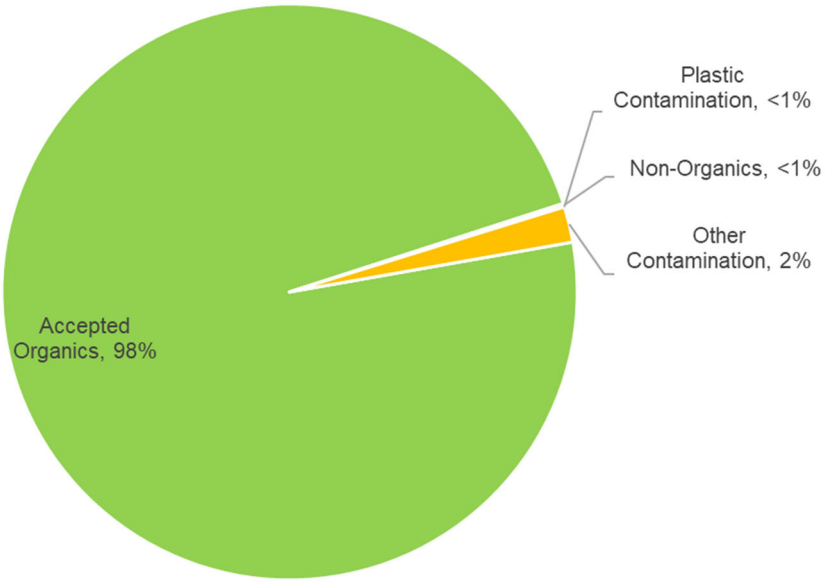


Figure 3: Composition of the Organics Stream

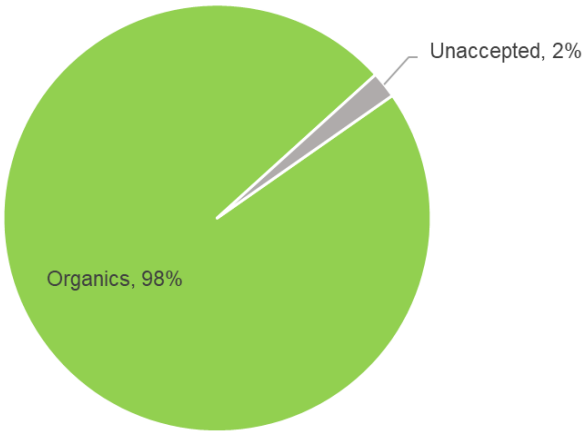


Figure 4: Contamination Rate of the Organics Stream

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Example of the Food Waste Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 2: Example of the Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 3: Example of the Flexible Film Plastic – Accepted Packaging Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 4: Example of the Textiles Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 5: Example of the Paper Laminate Packaging and Waxed Corrugated Cardboard Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 6: Example of the Accepted Feedstock category in the Organics Stream



Photo 7: Example of the Building Materials Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 8: Example of the Compostable Film and Bags Category in the Organics Stream

Table 1: Waste Composition Results of Comox's Curbside Garbage Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.05%
02. Newsprint	0.07%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.09%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.09%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.00%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	1.16%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.02%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	10.21%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	0.53%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.01%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.05%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.47%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	1.04%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	2.09%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.06%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.26%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.41%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.08%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.16%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.15%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	6.90%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	1.99%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.03%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.21%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	1.07%
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.06%
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.42%
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	0.60%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	2.74%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.15%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	1.08%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.27%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.00%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	1.24%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	0.73%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	1.67%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	1.33%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	0.40%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.24%

Category	Percentage by Weight
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.12%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	0.08%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.24%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.13%
45. Food Waste	19.33%
46. Yard Waste	0.22%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.13%
48. Textiles	6.00%
49. Tires	0.18%
50. Rubber	0.06%
51. Rubble and Soil	0.11%
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	1.46%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	0.00%
54. Concrete and Masonry	0.00%
55. Carpet and Underlay	1.03%
56. Shingles	0.14%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.01%
58. Flooring	0.02%
59. Clean Wood	0.08%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	1.59%
61. Porcelain	0.00%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	0.06%
63. Household Hygiene	2.15%
64. Personal Care Products	0.52%
65. Pet Waste	11.74%
66. Diapers	14.50%
67. Coffee Pods	1.53%
68. Home Furnishings	0.00%
69. Mattresses	0.00%
70. Fines	0.47%

Notes:
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table 2: Waste Composition Results of Comox's Curbside Organics Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Accepted Feedstock	97.80%
02. Glass	0.00%
03. Metal	0.07%
04. Fruit and veggie stickers	0.06%
05. Plastic film and bags	0.07%
06. Compostable plastic film and bags	0.11%
07. Pet Waste	0.00%
08. Hard Plastics	0.09%
09. Diapers	0.00%
10. Inert Non-Compostable	0.10%
11. Building Materials	1.13%
12. Other Contamination	0.57%

Please contact eba.wastestudy@tetratech.com for additional questions/inquires.

The following summarizes the waste composition, diversion potential, and contamination rate for materials collected from curbside garbage and organics bins set out by single family residences in the City of Courtenay (Courtenay). Tetra Tech characterized three garbage samples and eight organics samples during the Comox Valley Regional District's 2025 Waste Composition Study. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows the average composition and diversion potential, respectively, of the curbside-collected garbage stream from Courtenay. By weight, the garbage stream was primarily composed of household hygiene (26%), compostable organics (20%), plastic and plastic packaging (15%), and paper (10%). In terms of diversion potential, 61% of the material in the garbage stream was considered divertible. The most commonly found divertible materials were organics, which consisted primarily of food waste (20.2%) and paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (7.9%). Other notable divertible items included textiles (7.2%), flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (6.9%), and metal products – non-packaging (4.8%). Details on the composition of the garbage stream is available in Table 1.

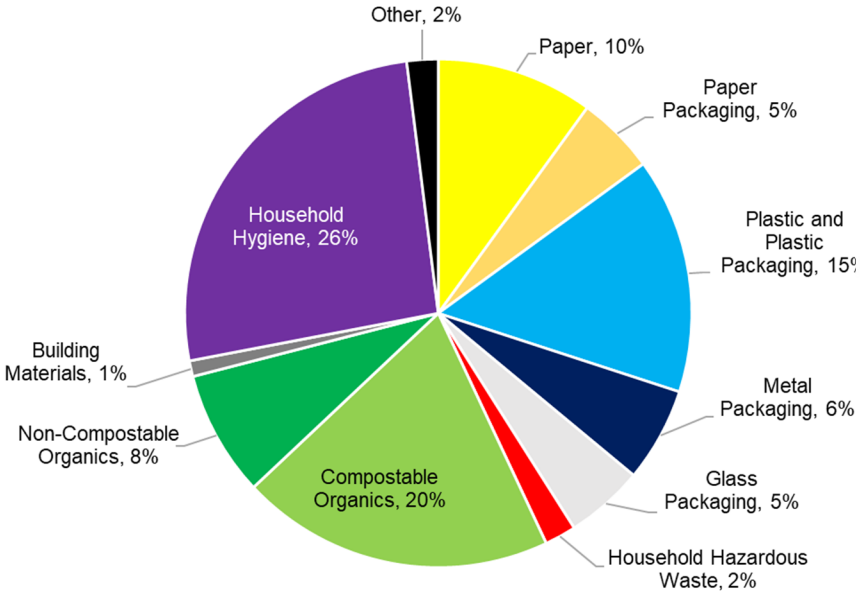


Figure 1: Composition of the Garbage Stream

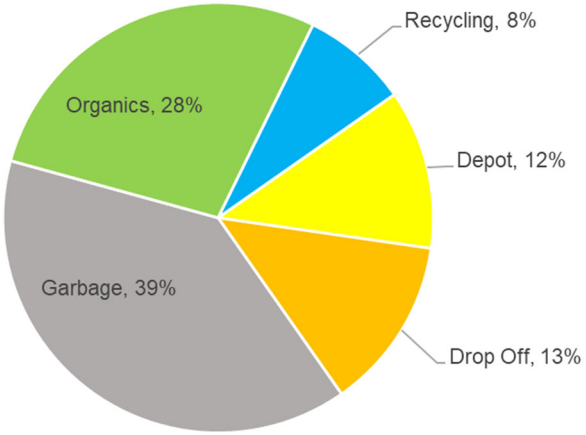


Figure 2: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream

Figure 3 and Figure 4 shows the average composition and contamination rate, respectively, of the curbside-collected source-separated organics stream. The organics samples consisted of 97% accepted organics, 1% plastic contamination, 1% other contamination, and small amounts of non-organics (less than 1%). In terms of contamination rate, 3% of the material in the organics stream was considered contamination (i.e., not acceptable in the organics stream). The most commonly found contaminants were building materials (0.9%), followed by pet waste (0.5%), and plastic film and bags (0.3%). Details on the composition of the organics stream is available in Table 2.

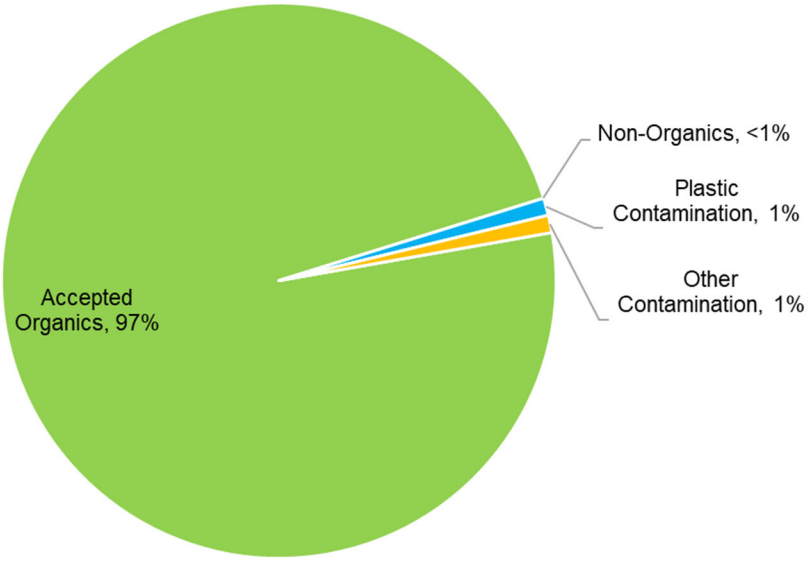


Figure 3: Composition of the Organics Stream

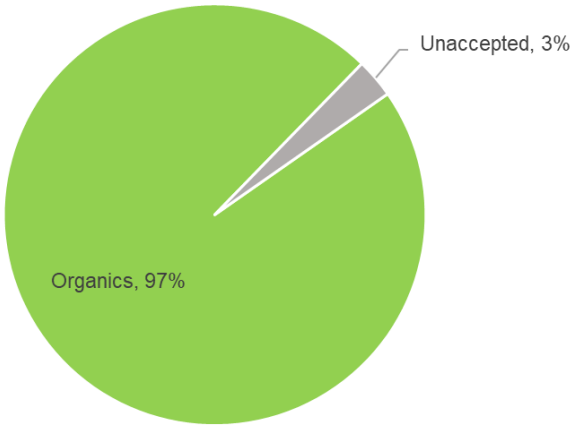


Figure 4: Contamination Rate of the Organics Stream

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Example of the Food Waste Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 2: Example of the Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 3: Example of the Textiles Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 4: Example of the Flexible Film Plastic – Accepted Packaging Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 5: Example of Diapers Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 6: Example of the Accepted Feedstock Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 7: Example of the Building Materials Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 8: Example of the Plastic Film and Bags Category in the Organics Stream

Table 1: Waste Composition Results of Courtenay's Curbside Garbage Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.11%
02. Newsprint	0.00%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.09%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.05%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.00%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	1.04%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.30%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	7.93%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	0.77%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.08%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.10%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.82%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	1.15%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	1.53%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.06%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.26%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.34%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.19%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.11%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.08%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	6.92%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	1.70%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.06%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.21%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	1.40%
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.03%
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.16%
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	0.55%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	2.85%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.17%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.81%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.45%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.15%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	4.80%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	0.43%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	2.55%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	1.65%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	1.05%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.82%

Category	Percentage by Weight
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.17%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	0.05%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.10%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.03%
45. Food Waste	20.19%
46. Yard Waste	0.17%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.08%
48. Textiles	7.23%
49. Tires	0.00%
50. Rubber	0.28%
51. Rubble and Soil	0.09%
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	0.61%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	0.00%
54. Concrete and Masonry	0.00%
55. Carpet and Underlay	0.00%
56. Shingles	0.00%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.00%
58. Flooring	0.00%
59. Clean Wood	0.03%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	1.06%
61. Porcelain	0.00%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	0.18%
63. Household Hygiene	3.64%
64. Personal Care Products	1.57%
65. Pet Waste	8.51%
66. Diapers	12.25%
67. Coffee Pods	1.24%
68. Home Furnishings	0.00%
69. Mattresses	0.00%
70. Fines	0.73%

Notes:
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table 2: Waste Composition Results of Courtenay's Curbside Organics Stream

Materials	Percentage by Weight
01. Accepted Feedstock	97.37%
02. Glass	0.03%
03. Metal	0.15%
04. Fruit and veggie stickers	0.05%
05. Plastic film and bags	0.29%
06. Compostable plastic film and bags	0.11%
07. Pet Waste	0.48%
08. Hard Plastics	0.23%
09. Diapers	0.08%
10. Inert Non-Compostable	0.08%
11. Building Materials	0.94%
12. Other Contamination	0.20%

Please contact eba.wastestudy@tetratech.com for additional questions/inquires.

The following summarizes the waste composition, diversion potential, and contamination rate for materials collected from curbside garbage and organics bins set out by single family residences in the Village of Cumberland (Cumberland). Tetra Tech characterized two garbage samples and three organics samples from Cumberland during the Comox Valley Regional District's 2025 Waste Composition Study. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows the average composition and diversion potential, respectively, of the curbside-collected garbage stream from Cumberland. By weight, the garbage stream was primarily composed of household hygiene (24%), compostable organics (24%), non-compostable organics (13%), plastic and plastic packaging (13%), and paper (11%). In terms of diversion potential, 65% of the material in the garbage stream was considered divertible. The most commonly found divertible materials were organics, which consisted primarily of food waste (22.3%) and paper tissue, toweling and other compostable papers (8.4%). Other notable divertible items included textiles (11.1%) and flexible film plastic – accepted packaging (6.2%). Details on the composition of the garbage stream is available in Table 1.

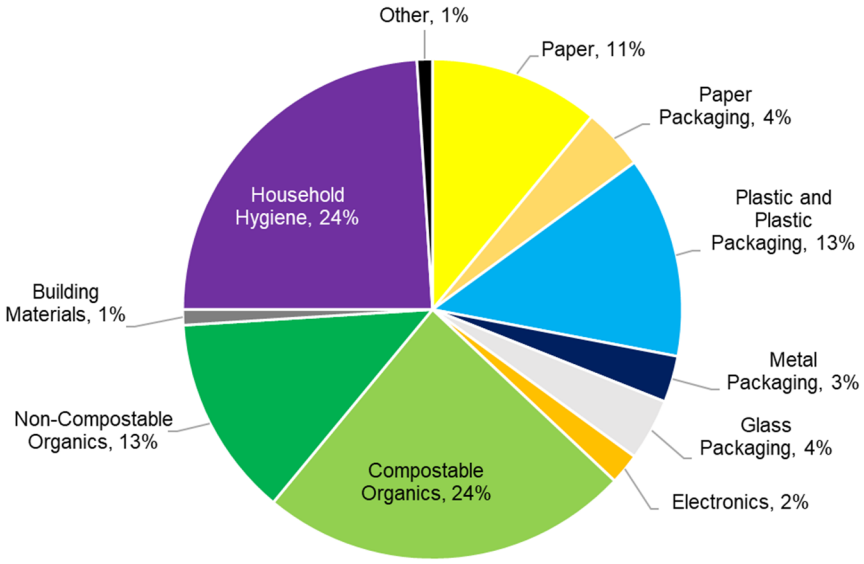


Figure 1: Composition of the Garbage Stream

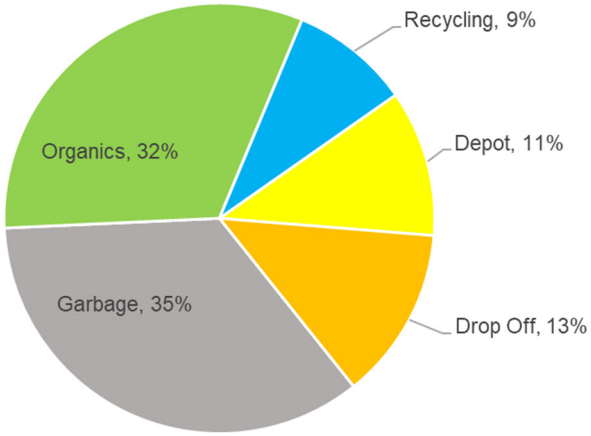


Figure 2: Diversion Potential of the Garbage Stream

Figure 3 and Figure 4 shows the average composition and contamination rate, respectively, of the curbside-collected source-separated organics stream. The organics samples consisted of 99% accepted organics and small amounts of plastic contamination and other contamination (less than 1% each). In terms of contamination rate, 1% of the material in the organics stream was considered contamination (i.e., not acceptable in the organics stream). The most commonly found contaminants were compostable plastic film and bags (0.1%), other contamination (0.1%), hard plastics (0.1%), and plastic film and bags (0.1%). Details on the composition of the organics stream is available in Table 2.

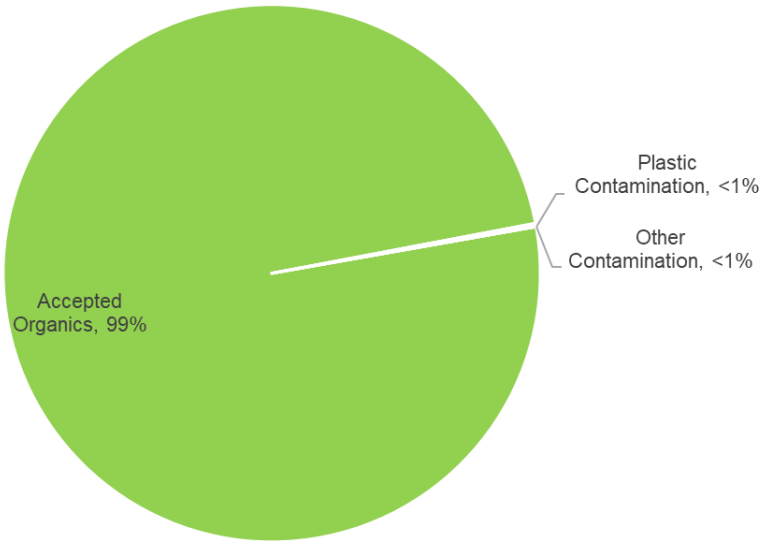


Figure 3: Composition of the Organics Stream

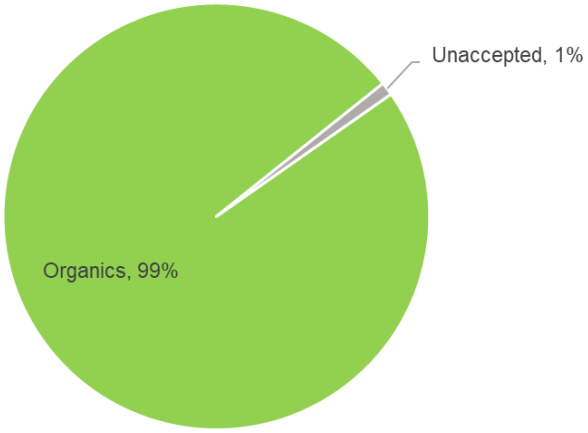


Figure 4: Contamination Rate of the Organics Stream

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Example of the Food Waste Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 2: Example of the Textiles Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 3: Example of the Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 4: Example of the Flexible Film Packaging – Accepted Packaging Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 5: Example of the Diapers Category in the Garbage Stream



Photo 6: Example of the Accepted Feedstock Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 7: Example of Compostable Plastic Film and Bags Category in the Organics Stream



Photo 8: Example of the Hard Plastics Category in the Organics Stream

Table 1: Waste Composition Results of Cumberland's Curbside Garbage Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.05%
02. Newsprint	0.02%
03. Newsprint Flyers and Inserts	0.00%
04. Magazines and Catalogues	0.42%
05. Directories and Telephone Books	0.00%
06. Other Printed Paper – Obligated	2.17%
07. Other Printed Paper – Non-Obligated	0.31%
08. Paper Tissue, Toweling, and Other Compostable Papers	8.42%
09. Old Corrugated Cardboard	0.84%
10. Gable-top Containers	0.05%
11. Aseptic Containers	0.07%
12. Other Polycoat Cups and Containers	0.43%
13. Boxboard/Cores/Molded Pulp	1.13%
14. Paper Laminate Packaging & Waxed Corrugated Cardboard	1.63%
15. Plastic Deposit Beverage Containers and Pouches	0.21%
16. #1 PET Bottles and Jars	0.37%
17. #1 PET Thermoform	0.34%
18. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Natural)	0.17%
19. #2 HDPE Bottles and Jugs, and Containers (Coloured)	0.10%
20. #5 PP Bottles, Jugs and Jars	0.07%
21. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Accepted Packaging)	6.22%
22. Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE (Non-Packaging)	1.86%
23. Compostable Labelled Flexible Film Plastic	0.05%
24. #6 PS Expanded Polystyrene – White and Coloured	0.12%
25. Other Rigid Plastic Packaging – Accepted Packaging	1.27%
26. Single Use Plastics – Accepted Packaging	0.05%
27. Other Plastic Packaging, Plastic Laminates and Other Film Packaging (Not Accepted Packaging)	0.14%
28. Other Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	0.56%
29. Other Mixed Plastics (Non-Packaging/Durable)	0.97%
30. Metal Deposit Beverage Containers	0.19%
31. Non-Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.98%
32. Ferrous Metal – Accepted Packaging	0.31%
33. Empty Paint Containers & Paint Aerosols	0.14%
34. Metal Products – Non-Packaging	0.84%
35. Glass Deposit Beverage Containers	0.74%
36. Clear and Colourized Glass Containers	1.56%
37. Other Glass – Non-packaging	2.06%
38. Hazardous Products – Accepted by EPR	0.10%
39. Hazardous Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.14%

Category	Percentage by Weight
40. Potentially Asbestos Containing Material	0.00%
41. Pharmaceutical Waste – Accepted by EPR	0.12%
42. Non-Battery Containing Electronic Products – Accepted by EPR	1.97%
43. Battery Containing Electronic Products and Batteries – Accepted by EPR	0.00%
44. Electronic Products – Not Accepted by EPR	0.02%
45. Food Waste	22.25%
46. Yard Waste	1.11%
47. Wooden Utensils	0.07%
48. Textiles	11.15%
49. Tires	0.00%
50. Rubber	0.05%
51. Rubble and Soil	0.00%
52. Other Non-Compostable Organics	1.46%
53. Ceramics and Tiling	0.00%
54. Concrete and Masonry	0.00%
55. Carpet and Underlay	0.00%
56. Shingles	0.00%
57. Drywall and Gypsum	0.02%
58. Flooring	0.00%
59. Clean Wood	0.00%
60. Treated or Painted Wood	1.26%
61. Porcelain	0.00%
62. Other Construction and Renovation	0.02%
63. Household Hygiene	1.26%
64. Personal Care Products	0.02%
65. Pet Waste	6.22%
66. Diapers	16.74%
67. Coffee Pods	0.56%
68. Home Furnishings	0.00%
69. Mattresses	0.00%
70. Fines	0.61%

Notes:
EPR – Extended Producer Responsibility.
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene.
LDPE – Low Density Polyethylene.
PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate.
PP – Polypropylene.

Table 2: Waste Composition Results of Cumberland's Curbside Organics Stream

Category	Percentage by Weight
01. Accepted Feedstock	99.48%
02. Glass	0.00%
03. Metal	0.00%
04. Fruit and veggie stickers	0.05%
05. Plastic film and bags	0.10%
06. Compostable plastic film and bags	0.15%
07. Pet Waste	0.00%
08. Hard Plastics	0.10%
09. Diapers	0.00%
10. Inert Non-Compostable	0.00%
11. Building Materials	0.00%
12. Other Contamination	0.13%

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