



Waste Composition Audit

Sunshine Coast Regional District

December 5, 2014



Sunshine Coast Regional District
Infrastructure Services
1975 Field Road
Sechelt, BC V0N 3A1

Attention: Robyn Cooper
Acting Manager of Waste Reduction and Recovery

RE: Waste Composition Analysis Services for the Sunshine Coast Regional District

Dear Robyn:

Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) is pleased to provide this report which summarizes the information collected during the waste composition analysis for the Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD).

Through this report we believe that we have efficiently collected information on the current composition of the municipal solid waste stream from single family residents that is collected from households within the SCRD and disposed of at the Sechelt landfill.

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you with this important assignment. We look forward to discussing the results of this report with you.

Yours sincerely,

DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Alida Kusch". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized.

Alida Kusch
Project Manager

Our file: 14-9853

**Dillon Consulting
Limited**

3820 Cessna Drive
Suite 510
Richmond, British
Columbia
V7B 0A2
Tel: 604.278.7847
Fax: 604.278.7894

Executive Summary

Guided by the long-term goal of Zero Waste, the Sunshine Coast Regional District's (SCRD) current goal is to increase the regional waste diversion rate from 50% to between 65 and 69% by 2016. While the SCRCD has existing recycling and diversion programs in place there is room for improvement as at the onset of this project it was anticipated that recyclables and organics are the two largest components of residual waste. To determine the actual composition of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from the single family residential stream, the SCRCD contracted Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) to undertake a waste composition audit. The waste composition audit includes MSW from six collection areas within SCRCD disposing at the Sechelt Landfill. This includes electoral areas that SCRCD provides municipal waste collection services to and municipalities that provide their own municipal waste collection services. Two sorting activities were scheduled to take place. The first scheduled sorting event occurred in mid-August; the next sorting event was scheduled for November in order to account for any seasonal variation that could affect the results between the two sorting events.

During the sorting activities random samples were taken at the Sechelt Landfill from six collection areas. The following table outlines which areas were sampled based on the community's waste collection day. For communities that had waste collected on more than one day, samples were sorted for each of the individual collection days.

SIX COLLECTION AREAS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED COLLECTION DAY(S)

Collection Day	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Collection Area	District of Sechelt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downtown Sechelt - Sandy Hook/ Downtown - Sandy Hook 	Electoral Area B (Halfmoon Bay) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secret Cove - Redroofs 	Electoral Areas D&E (south of Highway 101) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D - Lower Roberts Creek - E - Elphinstone 	District of Sechelt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Sechelt - Davis Bay
	Electoral Areas D, E & F (D & E north of Highway 101, all of F) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D - Upper Roberts Creek - E - Elphinstone - F - Langdale 	Town of Gibsons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower Gibsons 	Town of Gibsons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gower Point - North Road and Reed 	Sechelt Indian Government District

A team of two Dillon staff sorted each type of waste into eight primary categories and 31 sub-categories. Two sub-categories were added in the field as large quantities of the sub-categories were observed from the onset of the audit. The eight categories and sub-categories are outlined in the following table:

PRIMARY SORT CATEGORIES AND SUBSEQUENT SUB-CATEGORIES

Fibre	Organics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper (office paper, envelopes, flyers, etc.) Newsprint Cardboard Boxboard Other paper (coffee cups, paper plates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food scraps and kitchen waste Yard & garden waste Pet waste Food soiled paper
Glass	Refundables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPP glass container or non-PPP glass item that is not refundable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass Non-glass
Plastics	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film (PPP EPR) Film - all other film plastic Rigid (PPP EPR) Other plastics Styrofoam (PPP EPR) Styrofoam - all other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials (wood, metal, gypsum/drywall, bricks, carpet) Wood: non-building material Metal: non-building material Household hygiene Home medical waste: e.g., dialysis supplies, needles Textiles Refuse Fines
Electronic Waste	Household Hazardous Waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPR (items accepted as part of any EPR program) Other (items not accepted as part of EPR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batteries Items accepted through Product Care All other items

Waste Audit Results

Overall, the composition of all samples remained fairly consistent throughout the sorting activities. A total of 33 samples with a total weight of 3,226 kg was sorted into 31 sub-categories and weighed. The results of the waste composition audit indicate that recyclables and organics are the two largest components of SCRD's single family residential waste stream.

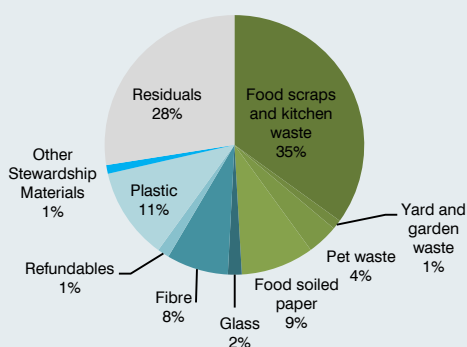
Food scraps and kitchen waste made up the majority of the composition for all samples (35%). The remaining waste stream for all samples was mainly comprised of food soiled paper (9%), household hygiene products (8%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), textiles (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included left over fruits and vegetables, textiles (clothing and bedding materials), diapers, rigid plastics and film food packaging, take-out containers, fast food paper products, and napkins. The following table provides a comparison by primary category for each of the six SCRD collection areas:

COMPARISON OF SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT COLLECTION AREAS - SUMMARY

Area (Based on Collection)	Organics					Recyclables			Residuals
	Food scraps and kitchen waste	Yard and garden waste	Pet waste	Food Soiled Paper	Total Organics	Curbside and Depot PPP Recyclables	Other Stewardship Materials	Total Recyclables	
District of Sechelt	36%	2%	4%	9%	51%	20%	1%	21%	28%
Town of Gibsons	33%	0%	4%	9%	46%	25%	0%	25%	29%
Sechelt Indian Government District	31%	0%	1%	9%	41%	28%	3%	31%	27%
Electoral Area B	34%	4%	4%	8%	50%	23%	3%	26%	24%
Electoral Area D & E (South of Hwy 101)	36%	0%	5%	10%	52%	21%	1%	22%	26%
Electoral Area D & E (North of Hwy 101) & F (all of F)	36%	0%	3%	10%	48%	23%	1%	24%	28%
Average	34%	1%	4%	9%	48%	23%	2%	25%	27%

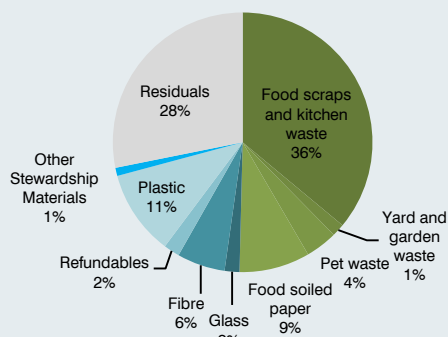
The following figure displays a summary of the average waste composition¹.

SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT WASTE COMPOSITION STUDY SUMMARY

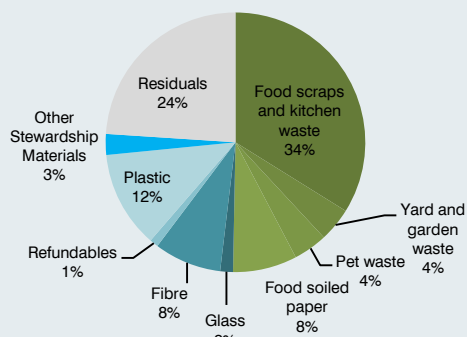


¹Note that due to rounding, there may be variation between the averages in the percentages presented in the table above and the percentages in the chart above by +/- 1.

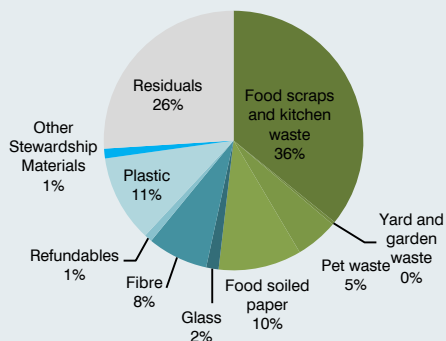
COMPARISON OF SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT COLLECTION AREAS



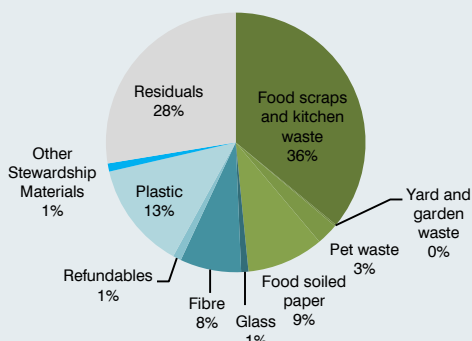
District of Sechelt



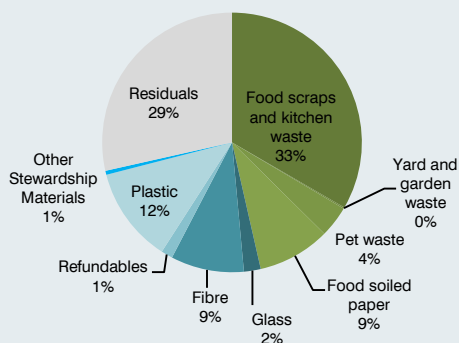
Electoral Area B



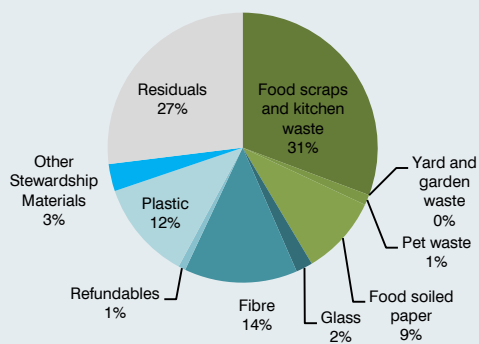
Electoral Area D & E (South of Highway 101)



Electoral Area D, E & F (D & E north of Highway 101, all of F)



Town of Gibsons



Sechelt Indian Government District

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1.0

Background to this Report

Guided by the long-term goal of Zero Waste, the Sunshine Coast Regional District's (SCRD) current goal is to increase the regional waste diversion rate from 50% to between 65 and 69% by 2016. While the SCRCD has existing recycling and diversion programs in place there is room for improvement as at the onset of this project it was anticipated that recyclables and organics are the two largest components of residual waste. To determine the actual composition of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from the single family residential stream, the SCRCD contracted Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) to undertake a waste composition audit. The waste composition audit includes MSW from six collection areas within SCRCD disposing at the Sechelt Landfill. This includes electoral areas that SCRCD provides municipal waste collection services to and municipalities that provide their own municipal waste collection services. Two sorting activities were scheduled to take place. The first scheduled sorting event occurred in mid-August; the next sorting event was scheduled for November in order to account for any seasonal variation that could affect the results between the two sorting events.

This Waste Composition Audit Report provides an overview of the current composition of the MSW stream (residual waste stream only, not curbside recycling or organics) from single family residents SCRCD households. Dillon understands that the results from these waste composition audits will be used to determine where efforts should focus on to head towards zero waste (*i.e.*, to implement new programs that target materials for diversion and decrease the overall proportion of waste being sent to landfill).

2.0

Introduction

The Sunshine Coast is home to approximately 29,000 residents and is located across Georgia Strait from Vancouver Island on the southern mainland coast. The population is concentrated along the coast and access is limited to boat or plane as no roads connect the district with the rest of the province. It borders the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District to the east, Powell River Regional District to the north, and across Howe Sound, the Metro Vancouver Regional District to the South.

The Sunshine Coast Regional District (SCRD) was formed in 1967 and is the regional government serving residents of the Sunshine Coast. The municipalities and electoral areas located in the SCR D are:

- The District of Sechelt;
- Town of Gibsons;
- Sechelt Indian Government District;
- Electoral Area A – Egmont/Pender Harbour;
- Electoral Area B - Halfmoon Bay;
- Electoral Area D - Roberts Creek;
- Electoral Area E – Elphinstone; and
- Electoral Area F - West Howe Sound.

The Solid Waste Management Program, part of the Infrastructure Services Department for the SCR D, is responsible for solid waste management on the Sunshine Coast. This includes waste collection services for electoral area residents living in designated waste collection areas, operation of recycling facilities, waste reduction planning, and the operation and maintenance of the Sechelt Landfill and Pender Harbour Landfill sites. At this time, municipalities are responsible for their own residential waste collection.

3.0

Results of Waste Composition Audit

During the weeks of August 12, 2014 and November 4, 2014, waste composition audits were completed at the Sechelt Landfill on MSW from the single family waste stream. Random samples were taken at the Sechelt Landfill from six collection areas. **Table 1** outlines which areas were sampled based on the community's waste collection day. For communities that had waste collected on more than one day, samples were sorted for each of the individual collection days.

TABLE 1: SIX COLLECTION AREAS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED COLLECTION DAY(S)

Collection Day	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Collection Area	District of Sechelt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downtown Sechelt - Sandy Hook/ Downtown - Sandy Hook 	Electoral Area B (Halfmoon Bay) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secret Cove - Redroofs 	Electoral Areas D&E (south of Highway 101) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D - Lower Roberts Creek - E - Elphinstone 	District of Sechelt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Sechelt - Davis Bay
	Electoral Areas D, E & F (D & E north of Highway 101, all of F) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D - Upper Roberts Creek - E - Elphinstone - F - Langdale 	Town of Gibsons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower Gibsons 	Town of Gibsons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gower Point - North Road and Reed 	Sechelt Indian Government District

Some electoral areas were grouped together in the report in correlation to their collection days and routes. For example, the lower part of areas from Electoral Area D & E south of Highway 101 are collected together on Thursdays while all of Electoral F, the upper part of areas D & E north of Highway 101 are collected together on Tuesdays and are grouped together as Electoral Area D, E & F. The neighbourhood from which samples were collected from were subject to what the collection trucks delivered to the landfill on the particular day that samples were collected. In some instances two loads from one neighbourhood were collected during one audit but only one load was collected from the same neighbourhood during the second audit.

The waste collected from each collection route was brought to the Sechelt landfill at the end of each collection day. Waste collection truck drivers for the neighbourhoods of interest were instructed to dump their loads at a designated area on the tipping face and provided Dillon with a receipt when they arrived at the designated area. Each receipt stated the weight of the waste on the collection vehicle, truck number, and collection area. This information was recorded so that each load could be uniquely identified. Once a load was dumped, approximately 100 kilograms of waste was randomly selected from the load and moved to a separate area where it was stored in a secure location until the sample could be sorted and the sub-categories could be weighed. Two samples were taken from a load when time permitted; otherwise, one sample was taken from each collection area.

A team of two Dillon staff sorted each type of waste into eight primary categories and 31 sub-categories. Two sub-categories were added in the field as large quantities of the sub-categories were observed from the onset of the audit. One sub-category, food soiled paper, was added to the "Organics" primary sort category. A large number of textiles were also encountered in the field and an additional sub-category was added under the "Other" primary sort category. The eight categories and sub-categories are outlined in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2: PRIMARY SORT CATEGORIES AND SUBSEQUENT SUB-CATEGORIES

Fibre	Organics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper (office paper, envelopes, flyers, etc.) Newsprint Cardboard Boxboard Other paper (coffee cups, paper plates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food scraps and kitchen waste Yard & garden waste Pet waste Food soiled paper
Glass	Refundables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPP glass container or non-PPP glass item that is not refundable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass Non-glass
Plastics	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film (PPP EPR) Film - all other film plastic Rigid (PPP EPR) Other plastics Styrofoam (PPP EPR) Styrofoam - all other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials (wood, metal, gypsum/drywall, bricks, carpet) Wood: non-building material Metal: non-building material Household hygiene Home medical waste: e.g., dialysis supplies, needles Textiles Refuse Fines
Electronic Waste	Household Hazardous Waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPR (items accepted as part of any EPR program) Other (items not accepted as part of EPR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batteries Items accepted through Product Care All other items

The following items which are not expected to skew waste results should be noted as part of the composition audit methodology:

- Although a waste sort representing one or two weeks' worth of waste generated does not consider multiple seasonal variances in the waste stream, it does provide the level of statistical precision achievable in a more intense program. This approach was considered appropriate for the overall scope of the project and intended use of the data.
- Where food waste was found wrapped in plastic film or in plastic bags the film was left on in order to be more time efficient since the film did not account for a significant weight.
- Rain occurred the afternoon of Wednesday, August 13, 2014 which could have increased the weight of some of the items in the fibre category. Efforts were taken to minimize any rain impacting the audits by tarping samples until sorting activities were completed.
- Strong winds occurred throughout the duration of the sampling days on Wednesday November, 5, 2014 and Thursday November 6, 2014 which carried some plastic from the sample away from the work area. Efforts were taken to minimize the amount of plastic carried away from the work area by creating a barrier using totes to retain as much plastic as possible in order to replace it back into the proper receptacle.
- When bags with needles were encountered, the remaining contents of the bag were placed in the refuse sub-category for employee health and safety.
- The November audit was conducted the week following Halloween. It should be noted that one small pumpkin was found in one sample from Lower Roberts Creek and some pumpkin carving remains were encountered in the Davis Bay sample. There were also many Halloween candy wrappers found throughout most of the samples but the weight was not significant and was not thought to affect the results.

- The “pet waste” encountered throughout this audit included dog waste, cat litter, and substrate used for small animal cages. It should be noted that in our experience the amount of pet waste encountered during this audit has been less than other residential samples.

A total of 33 samples were taken during the August and November sorting weeks. The results from the waste composition audits are broken down in the report by the six different collection areas listed in **Table 1**. A table for each community displays the totals for each sub-category. A breakdown by sample and truckload is outlined in **Appendix A**. Additionally, representative photographs provided in the report and **Appendix A** reflect sub-categories that were significant by weight and/or volume.

It should be noted that due to rounding, some charts may show a variation of +/- 1 in the following sections and Appendix.

3.1

District of Sechelt

A total of thirteen samples were collected from the District of Sechelt during the August and November waste composition audits. **Table 3** displays the totals of each sub-category from all samples collected during the August and November audits. **Figure 1** displays representative photographs from both the summer and fall audits.

An organics pilot program is currently underway in Davis Bay, one of the neighbourhoods within the District of Sechelt. The vehicle that collects waste from the pilot neighbourhood also collects waste from non-pilot households. It should be noted that this may make it appear that the amount of organics in the waste stream is less than it would be than if only non-pilot households were sampled from.

August Results

A total of eight samples weighing 729 kg were collected from Downtown Sechelt and Sandy Hook on Tuesday, August 12 and from West Sechelt and Davis Bay on Friday, August 15.

Food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of this waste stream (39%) by weight. The majority of the remaining sample was comprised of food soiled paper (8%), household hygiene products (8%), textiles (6%), film (Printed-Paper and Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (PPP EPR)) (6%), and pet waste (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included corn husks, food soiled paper towels, diapers, feminine hygiene products, single serve coffee pods, and plastic film (food packaging). While film (PPP EPR and all other film plastics) accounted for 10% of the sample, by weight, it should be noted that these two sub-categories accounted for the same volume of waste as food scraps and kitchen waste. This was consistent with all sorted samples throughout SCRD.

November Results

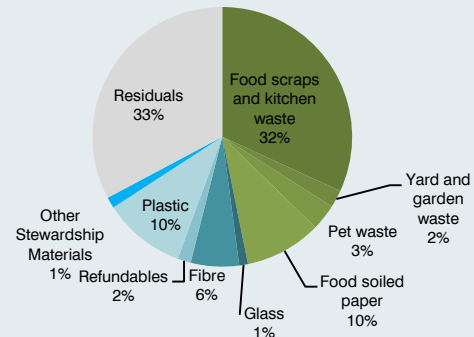
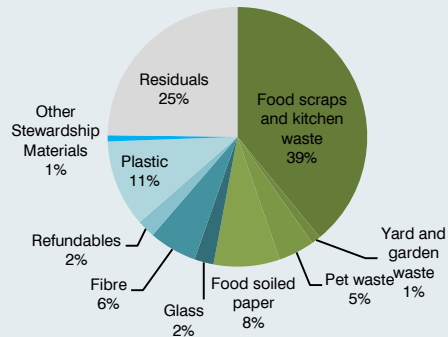
Five samples weighing a total of 527 kg were collected from Downtown Sechelt and Sandy Hook on Tuesday, November 4 and from Davis Bay and West Sechelt on Friday, November 7.

Similar to the August results, food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the largest component of the waste stream (32%). The remaining waste stream was primarily composed of food soiled paper (10%), textiles (8%), household hygiene products (8%), film – all other film plastic (5%), and film (PPP EPR). Common items found in the sub-categories during November were similar to those found in August which included a large amount of leftover fruits and vegetables, food soiled paper towels, diapers, feminine hygiene products, single serve coffee pods, and plastic film (food packaging). The amount of film found in the November sample was also similar to the August sample (film accounted for 9% of the total sample by weight).

TABLE 3: DISTRICT OF SECHLT WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (TOTAL)

August

November



		August			November	
Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	284.7	39%	167.9	32%
		Yard and garden waste	8.4	1%	11.5	2%
		Pet waste	32.8	5%	17.2	3%
		Food soiled paper	60.1	8%	50.4	10%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	17.5	2%	5.8	1%
	Fibre	Paper	9.5	1%	11.5	2%
		Newsprint	6.2	1%	3.4	1%
		OCC	2.3	0%	1.6	0%
		Boxboard	12.1	2%	7.7	1%
	Refundables	Other paper	13.5	2%	7.5	1%
		Glass	11.4	2%	6.3	1%
		Non-glass	5.0	1%	2.4	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	40.1	6%	27.9	5%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	28.9	4%	20.6	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	10.2	1%	5.8	1%
	Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.8	0%	0.2
Product Care items			1.4	0%	0.3	0%
Electronic Waste		EPR	3.3	0%	6.8	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	6.8	1%	14.9	3%
		Wood: non-building material	0.4	0%	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	14.2	2%	14.7	3%
		Household hygiene	60.4	8%	43.9	8%
		Home medical waste	2.4	0%	1.0	0%
		Refuse	15.7	2%	15.8	3%
		Fines	0.8	0%	0	0%
		Textiles	43.8	6%	40.8	8%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%	1.9	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	28.5	4%	27.5	5%
		Other Plastics	7.3	1%	12.3	2%
		Styrofoam - all other	0.7	0%	0.1	0%
Total			728.7	100%	527.2	100%

A breakdown of each sample and the most significant materials present in each sample are as follows:

- **Davis Bay (August).** The waste from the Davis Bay area was comprised of a significant amount of food scraps and kitchen waste (39%). The second largest category in this sample was textiles (12%) which consisted of a variety of materials such as clothing, bedding, and reusable shopping bags. The remaining waste primarily consisted of food soiled paper (9%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%).
- **Davis Bay (November).** Food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of this waste stream (35%), similar to the results from the August audit. The remaining majority of waste consisted of the following sub-categories: textiles (13%), food soiled paper (10%), household hygiene (7%), film – all other film plastic (7%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%). The November audit was conducted just after Halloween and it should be noted that some pumpkin carving remnants (seasonal item) were found in this sample.
- **Downtown Sechelt Sample 1 (August).** Food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of the waste stream for the first sample from Downtown Sechelt (37%). The majority of the remaining waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (9%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), pet waste (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%).
- **Downtown Sechelt Sample 2 (August).** Similar to the first sample from Downtown Sechelt, food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the greatest amount in the waste stream (31%). The remaining waste stream consisted of household hygiene products (10%), textiles (9%), pet waste (8%), food soiled paper (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%).
- **Downtown Sechelt (November).** Food scraps and kitchen waste comprised 33% of the fall sample. The majority of the remaining waste stream consisted of yard and garden waste (9%), food soiled paper (9%), other plastics (7%), textiles (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%).
- **Sandy Hook/Downtown (August).** Consistent with the findings from the other areas, food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component in the Sandy Hook/Downtown waste stream (34%). Food soiled paper (8%), household hygiene products (7%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), film – all other film plastic (5%), and rigid plastics (5%) made up the majority of the remaining waste.
- **Sandy Hook Sample 1 (August).** Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for approximately half of the waste stream from the first sample from the Sandy Hook area (47%). The remaining waste stream was primarily comprised of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (10%) and household hygiene products (5%).
- **Sandy Hook Sample 2 (August).** The composition of food scraps and kitchen waste in the second sample from Sandy Hook was similar to that of the first sample (45%). Textiles was the second largest category in the waste stream and was mainly comprised of carpet and clothing (11%). The remaining materials mainly consisted of food soiled paper (8%) and household hygiene products (6%).
- **Sandy Hook (November).** The waste stream collected from Sandy Hook in the fall was comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (27%), household hygiene products (11%), building materials (9%), food soiled paper (8%), pet waste (7%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and textiles (5%). The remaining components of the waste stream totalled less than 5%.

- **West Sechelt Sample 1 (August).** Similar to the samples from Sandy Hook, food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for almost half of the waste stream from West Sechelt (47%). The remaining waste stream consisted of the following sub-categories: household hygiene products (8%), food soiled paper (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%).
- **West Sechelt Sample 2 (August).** Food scraps and kitchen waste was the largest component of the waste from the second sample from West Sechelt (35%). Similar with other categories, household hygiene products (12%), food soiled paper (9%), pet waste (9%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%) comprised the majority of the remaining waste stream.
- **West Sechelt Sample 1 (November).** The dominant material that comprised the waste stream from this sample was food scraps and kitchen waste (33%). Textiles (11%), food soiled paper (10%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%) made up the majority of the remaining waste stream.
- **West Sechelt Sample 2 (November).** Similar to the other samples from West Sechelt, the sample primarily consisted of food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). The majority of the remaining waste stream consisted of household hygiene products (12%), food soiled paper (10%), film – all other film plastic (6%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%).

Detailed breakdowns by percent with representative graphs and photographs of each of the thirteen samples are provided in **Appendix A**.

FIGURE 1: DISTRICT OF SECHelt REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Food scraps and kitchen waste (August 2014)



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR) (August 2014)



Textiles (November 2014)



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR) – highlighting coffee pods (August 2014)



Household hygiene products (August 2014)



Film plastic (PPP EPR) (November 2014)

3.2

Electoral Area B

Four samples were collected from Electoral Area B during the August and November waste composition audits. **Table 4** displays the totals of each sub-category from all samples collected during the August and November audits. **Figure 2** displays representative photographs from both the summer and fall audits.

August Results

Two samples were collected from two areas (Secret Cove and Redroofs) within Electoral Area B on Wednesday, August 13. A total of 180 kg of garbage was sorted and weighed at the Sechelt Landfill.

The waste from Electoral Area B was comprised of a significant amount of food scraps and kitchen waste (33%), food soiled paper (10%), yard and garden waste (8%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), and textiles (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included corn husks, bags of yard waste, plastic film (food packaging), diapers, and clothing.

November Results

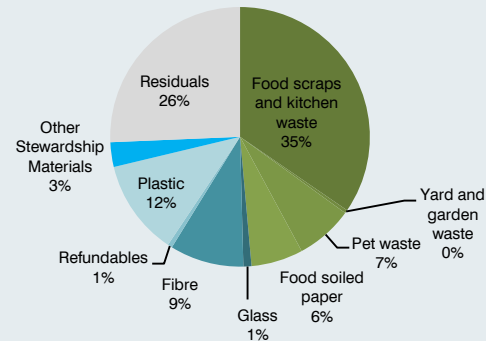
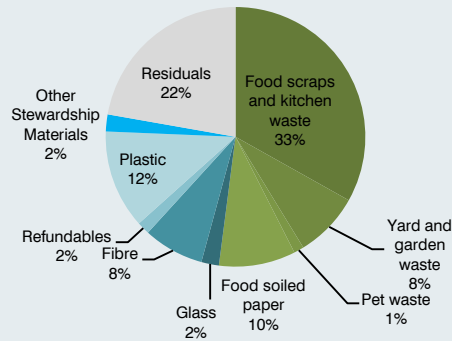
A total of two samples were collected from Secret Cove and Redroofs on Wednesday, November 7. The weight of the samples totalled 184 kg.

The largest component of the November waste stream from Electoral Area B consisted of food scraps and kitchen waste (35%). The majority of the remaining waste stream consisted of film (PPP EPR) (7%), pet waste (7%), household hygiene products (7%), food soiled paper (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included plastic film food packaging, rigid plastics food packaging, clothing, and diapers. During the August audits bags of yard waste was a commonly encountered item, however; little yard waste was found during the November audit.

TABLE 4: ELECTORAL AREA B WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (TOTAL)

August

November



		August			November	
Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	59.7	33%	63.7	35%
		Yard and garden waste	14.7	8%	0.8	0%
		Pet waste	2.3	1%	13.2	7%
		Food soiled paper	17.2	10%	11.9	6%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	4.0	2%	1.9	1%
	Fibre	Paper	2.2	1%	6.9	4%
		Newsprint	2.3	1%	4.6	2%
		OCC	0.7	0%	1.0	1%
		Boxboard	5.2	3%	2.1	1%
	Refundables	Other paper	3.4	2%	2.5	1%
		Glass	1.7	1%	0.4	0%
		Non-glass	1.2	1%	0.7	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	12.6	7%	13.8	7%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	7.8	4%	7.1	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.8	1%	1.1	1%
	Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%	0.1
Product Care items			0.4	0%	0.5	0%
Electronic Waste		EPR	3.4	2%	5.2	3%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0.6	0%	5.4	3%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	6.5	4%	4.6	2%
		Household hygiene	4.7	3%	13.0	7%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%	0.1	0%
		Refuse	6.0	3%	6.4	3%
		Fines	0	0%	0	0%
		Textiles	9.6	5%	8.3	4%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	0	0%
	HHW - other	0	0%	0	0%	
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	9.0	5%	8.4	5%
		Other Plastics	3.6	2%	1.2	1%
Styrofoam - all other		0.1	0%	0	0%	
Total			180.2	100%	184.1	100%

A breakdown of each sample and the most significant materials present in each sample are as follows:

- **Redroofs (August).** Food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the largest component of the sample from Redroofs (35%). The majority of the remaining sample consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (10%), film (PPP EPR) (8%), textiles (7%), film – all other film plastic (6%), metal: non-building material (5%), and household hygiene products (5%).
- **Redroofs (November).** Waste in the November Redroofs sample consisted primarily of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (35%), household hygiene products (10%), film (PPP EPR) (9%), pet waste (7%), food soiled paper (7%), and textiles (5%).
- **Secret Cove (August).** Similar to Redroofs, food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the greatest amount in the Secret Cove sample (31%). The remaining sample consisted of yard and garden waste (15%), food soiled paper (9%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%).
- **Secret Cove (November).** This waste stream was composed of food scraps and kitchen waste (34%), pet waste (7%), food soiled paper (6%), paper (6%), building materials (6%), refuse (6%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream.

Detailed breakdowns by percent with representative graphs and photographs of each of the four samples are provided in **Appendix A**.

FIGURE 2: ELECTORAL AREA B REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Food scraps and kitchen waste (August 2014)



Food soiled paper (August 2014)



Textiles (November 2014)



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR) (November 2014)



Film – all other film plastic (August 2014)



Film (PPP EPR) (November 2014)

3.3

Electoral Areas D & E (south of Highway 101)

A total of four samples were collected from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone located within Electoral Areas D & E during the August and November waste composition audits. **Table 5** displays the totals of each sub-category from all samples collected during the August and November audits. **Figure 3** displays representative photographs from both the summer and fall audits.

August Results

Waste collected from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone was delivered to the landfill on Thursday, August 14. Two samples totalling 221 kg was sorted into 31 sub-categories and weighed.

Food scraps and kitchen waste made up the majority of the Electoral Areas D & E sample (33%). The majority of the remaining waste stream consisted of household hygiene products (15%), food soiled paper (8%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included plastic film (food packaging), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (food packaging), diapers, and corn husks.

November Results

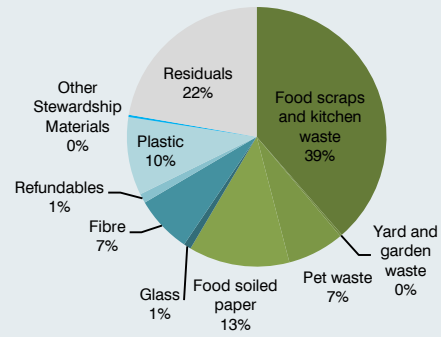
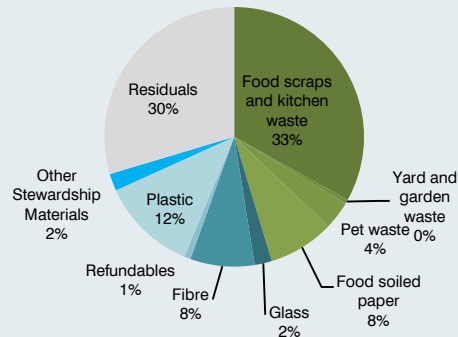
Two samples were collected from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone on Thursday, November 6. In total the two samples weighed 216 kg.

The majority of the waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (39%), food soiled paper (13%), pet waste (7%), household hygiene (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%). Common items in the sub-categories were similar to the August audit and included plastic film (food packaging), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (food packaging), and diapers.

TABLE 5: ELECTORAL AREA D & E WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (TOTAL)

August

November



		August			November	
	Category	Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	73.2	33%	83.5	39%
		Yard and garden waste	1.1	0%	0.6	0%
		Pet waste	8.0	4%	15.3	7%
		Food soiled paper	18.1	8%	27.2	13%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	4.8	2%	2.0	1%
	Fibre	Paper	5.1	2%	3.2	1%
		Newsprint	2.6	1%	1.7	1%
		OCC	1.3	1%	1.9	1%
		Boxboard	5.3	2%	4.9	2%
	Refundables	Other paper	3.6	2%	3.7	2%
		Glass	0.6	0%	1.4	1%
		Non-glass	1.2	1%	1.1	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	14.4	6%	12.3	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	9.7	4%	7.1	3%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	2.4	1%	1.7	1%
	Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%	0.2
Product Care items			0.7	0%	0	0%
Electronic Waste		EPR	4.0	2%	0.5	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	5.7	3%	6.6	3%
		Household hygiene	33.2	15%	15.3	7%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%	0.4	0%
		Refuse	6.0	3%	4.9	2%
		Fines	1.4	1%	0	0%
		Textiles	4.0	2%	9.7	4%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	0	0%
	HHW - other	0	0%	0	0%	
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	12.1	5%	9.2	4%
		Other Plastics	3.3	1%	2.3	1%
Styrofoam - all other		0	0%	0	0%	
Total			221.3	100%	216.2	100%

A breakdown of each sample and the most significant materials present in each sample are as follows:

- **Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 (August).** The waste from the first sample from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone was comprised mainly of food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). The second largest category was food soiled paper (11%), followed by film (PPP EPR (8%), pet waste (6%), household hygiene (6%), refuse (6%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%).
- **Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 (August).** Similar to the first sample from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone, food scraps and kitchen waste made up a large component of the second sample from Lower Roberts Creek (35%). Household hygiene products (22%), film – all other film plastic (8%), food soiled paper (6%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%) made up the majority of the remaining sample.
- **Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 (November).** Waste from the first Roberts Creek and Elphinstone November Sample consisted primarily of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (38%), food soiled paper (13%), pet waste (10%), and household hygiene products (9%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream. The November audit was conducted the week following Halloween and it should be noted that one small pumpkin (seasonal item) was found in the fall sample from Lower Roberts Creek.
- **Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 (November).** The largest component of the waste stream was food scraps and kitchen waste (39%). The remaining waste stream mainly consisted of food soiled paper (12%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), textiles (6%), and household hygiene (5%).

Detailed breakdowns by percent with representative graphs and photographs of each of the four samples are provided in **Appendix A**.

FIGURE 3: ELECTORAL AREA D & E REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Food scraps and kitchen waste (August 2014)



Food soiled paper (November 2014)



Film – all other film plastic (August 2014)



Film (PPP EPR) (November 2014)



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR) (November 2014)



Household hygiene products (August 2014)

3.4

Electoral Areas D, E & F (D & E north of Highway 101, all of F)

Four samples were collected from Electoral Areas D, E & F during the August and November waste composition audits. **Table 6** displays the totals of each sub-category from all samples collected during the August and November audits. **Figure 4** displays representative photographs from both the summer and fall audits.

August Results

On Tuesday, August 12, waste from areas within Electoral Areas D, E & F were delivered to the Sechelt Landfill. These areas included 1) Langdale and 2) Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone. Two samples were collected from these areas. The total weight sampled from these areas was 170 kg.

Consistent with the findings from other communities, food scraps and kitchen waste was the most significant component of waste in the Electoral Areas D, E & F waste stream (38%). The remaining sample was comprised of food soiled paper (10%), refuse (8%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), building materials (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included plastic film (food packaging), diapers, and food soiled paper (take-out containers and napkins).

November Results

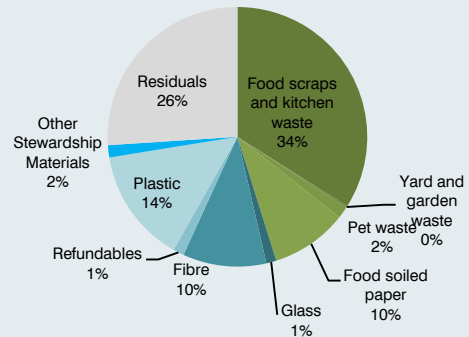
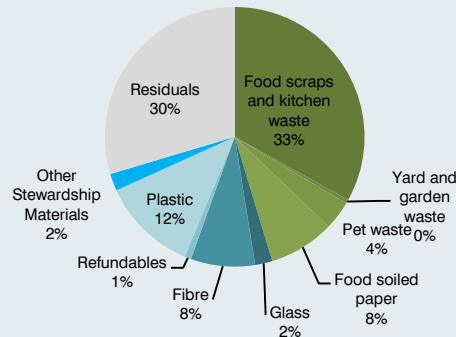
Two samples from Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone were collected on Tuesday, November 4. The total weight of these samples was 195 kg.

The waste stream from the November Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone audits was similar to the August results and was mainly comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (34%), food soiled paper (10%), film (PPP EPR) (8%), household hygiene products (7%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). Items commonly found in the sub-categories were similar to the August audit. Common items included plastic film (food packaging), diapers (both baby and adult), food soiled paper (take-out containers and napkins), and clothing.

TABLE 6: ELECTORAL AREA D, E & F WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (TOTAL)

August

November



		August			November	
Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	65.1	38%	66.3	34%
		Yard and garden waste	0.3	0%	0.5	0%
		Pet waste	7.1	4%	2.8	1%
		Food soiled paper	16.4	10%	18.6	10%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.9	0%	2.5	1%
	Fibre	Paper	2.0	1%	5.1	3%
		Newsprint	0.5	0%	1.8	1%
		OCC	1.3	1%	2.0	1%
		Boxboard	1.7	1%	5.6	3%
	Refundables	Other paper	2.1	1%	5.9	3%
		Glass	0.5	0%	1.7	1%
		Non-glass	0.7	0%	1.0	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	11.9	7%	15.7	8%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	7.5	4%	9.8	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.8	1%	2.4	1%
	Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%	0.1
Product Care items			0.4	0%	0.8	0%
Electronic Waste		EPR	0.3	0%	2.1	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	9.8	6%	4.4	2%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	5.9	3%	5.1	3%
		Household hygiene	5.9	3%	13.4	7%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%	0.4	0%
		Refuse	13.0	8%	6.1	3%
		Fines	0.2	0%	0	0%
		Textiles	5.4	3%	8.4	4%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	0	0%
	HHW - other	0	0%	0	0%	
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	8.7	5%	9.8	5%
		Other Plastics	1.3	1%	3.4	2%
Styrofoam - all other		0	0%	0	0%	
Total			170.3	100%	195.2	100%

A breakdown of each sample and the most significant materials present in each sample are as follows:

- **Langdale.** The majority (41%) of the sample from Langdale consisted of food scraps and kitchen waste. The remaining waste stream consisted of refuse (13%), food soiled paper (10%), and film (PPP EPR) (8%). All other sub-categories totalled less than 5% each of the remaining sample.
- **Upper Roberts Creek (August).** The waste from Upper Roberts Creek was mainly comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (35%), building materials (10%), food soiled paper (9%), household hygiene products (6%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), and film – all other film plastic (6%).
- **Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 of 2 (November).** The waste stream was composed mainly of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (37%), household hygiene products (10%), food soiled paper (8%), and film (PPP EPR) (8%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream.
- **Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 of 2 (November).** Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for the largest composition of waste within this sample (31%). Food soiled paper (11%), film (PPP EPR) (9%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), film – all other film plastic (6%), and textiles (5%) comprised the majority of the remaining waste stream.

Detailed breakdowns by percent with representative graphs and photographs of each of the four samples are provided in **Appendix A**.

FIGURE 4: ELECTORAL AREAS D, E & F REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Food scraps and kitchen waste (August 2014)



Food soiled paper (November 2014)



Film (PPP EPR) (November 2014)



Film – all other film plastic (August 2014)



Textiles (November 2014)



Building Materials (August 2014)

3.5

Town of Gibsons

A total of six samples were collected from the Town of Gibsons during the August and November waste composition audits. **Table 7** displays the totals of each sub-category from all samples collected during the August and November audits. **Figure 5** displays representative photographs from both the summer and fall audits.

August Results

A total of 305 kg of waste was sampled from the Town of Gibsons area. One sample was collected from Lower Gibsons on Wednesday, August 13 and from Gower Point, and North Road and Reed Road on Thursday August 14 and delivered to the Sechelt Landfill.

Waste from the Town of Gibsons was mainly comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (36%). The majority of the remaining waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (10%), household hygiene products (9%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), film – all other film plastic (6%), textiles (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included plastic film (food packaging), textiles (clothing and bedding materials), diapers, and food soiled paper (napkins and paper plates).

November Results

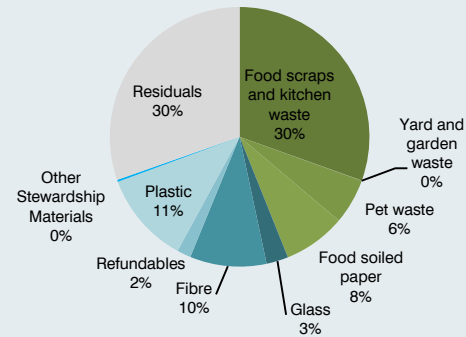
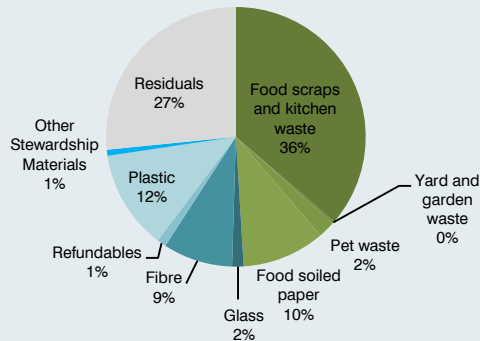
Waste was collected from Lower Gibsons on Wednesday, November 5 and from Bonniebrook on Thursday, November 7. Three samples (one from Lower Gibsons and two from Bonniebrook) were collected from the Town of Gibsons and weighted a total of 313 kg.

The November waste stream from the Town of Gibsons was composed of food scraps and kitchen waste (30%), household hygiene products (11%), food soiled paper (8%), textiles (7%), pet waste (6%), film (PPP EPR) (6%) and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%). Common items in the sub-categories during the November audit included diapers, rigid plastics (PPP EPR), food soiled paper (napkins and paper plates), and plastic film (food packaging).

TABLE 7: TOWN OF GIBSONS WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (TOTAL)

August

November



		August			November	
Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	110.7	36%	95.5	30%
		Yard and garden waste	0.9	0%	0.2	0%
		Pet waste	6.4	2%	17.7	6%
		Food soiled paper	31.5	10%	24.4	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	4.4	1%	8.6	3%
	Fibre	Paper	7.1	2%	7.8	2%
		Newsprint	5.5	2%	6.2	2%
		OCC	1.2	0%	2.9	1%
		Boxboard	6.7	2%	8.9	3%
	Refundables	Other paper	6.1	2%	4.1	1%
		Glass	1.8	1%	3.6	1%
		Non-glass	1.7	1%	1.9	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	19.9	7%	18.5	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	14.2	5%	14.9	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	3.6	1%	2.5	1%
	Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%	0.2
Product Care items			1.0	0%	0	0%
Electronic Waste		EPR	1.3	0%	0.7	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	3.1	1%	3.8	1%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	7.4	2%	10.5	3%
		Household hygiene	26.8	9%	35.0	11%
		Home medical waste	1.0	0%	0.4	0%
		Refuse	8.4	3%	6.6	2%
		Fines	0	0%	0	0%
		Textiles	14.6	5%	23.5	7%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	18.1	6%	12.6	4%
		Other Plastics	1.5	0%	3.1	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0.4	0%	0	0%
Total			304.7	100%	313.4	100%

A breakdown of each sample and the most significant materials present in each sample are as follows:

- **Gower Point (August).** Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for 33% of the Gower Point sample. Food soiled paper (14%), film – all other film plastic (9%), film (PPP EPR) (8%), household hygiene products (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%) accounted for a large percentage of the remaining sample.
- **Lower Gibsons (August).** The composition of food scraps and kitchen waste for Lower Gibsons was similar to that of Gower Point (35%). Household hygiene products (15%), food soiled paper (8%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%) made up the majority of the remaining materials.
- **Lower Gibsons (November).** Similar to the Lower Gibsons August sample, the largest component of the waste stream was food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). The remaining majority of waste consisted of the following sub-categories: textiles (13%), pet waste (8%), food soiled paper (8%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), and household hygiene products (7%).
- **North Road and Reed Road (August).** Consistent with the findings from the other areas in the Town of Gibsons, food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of the North Road and Reed Road sample (41%). The majority of the remaining waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (8%), household hygiene (8%), textiles (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%).
- **Bonniebrook Sample 1 of 2 (November).** The waste stream from the first sample from Bonniebrook was comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (29%), household hygiene products (15%), textiles (8%), food soiled paper (8%), pet waste (5%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%).
- **Bonniebrook Sample 2 of 2 (November).** The largest component of the waste stream was food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). Other categories that comprised the remaining waste stream include household hygiene products (11%), food soiled paper (8%), plastic film (PPP EPR) (6%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), pet waste (5%), non-refundable glass (PPP) (5%), metal non-building material (5%), and film – all other film plastic (5%).

Detailed breakdowns by percent with representative graphs and photographs of each of the six samples are provided in **Appendix A**.

FIGURE 5: TOWN OF GIBSONS REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS



Food scraps and kitchen waste (August 2014)



Food soiled paper (August 2014)



Film (PPP EPR) (August 2014)



Textiles (November 2014)



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR) (November 2014)



Household hygiene products (November 2014)

3.6

Sechelt Indian Government District

A total of two samples were collected from the Sechelt Indian Government District during the August and November waste composition audits. **Table 8** displays the totals of each sub-category from all samples collected during the August and November audits. **Figure 6** displays representative photographs from the summer audit and **Figure 7** displays representative photographs from the fall audit.

August Results

On Friday, August 15 waste was collected from the Sechelt Indian Government District and delivered to the Sechelt Landfill. One sample totalling 99 kg was sorted into 31 sub-categories and weighed.

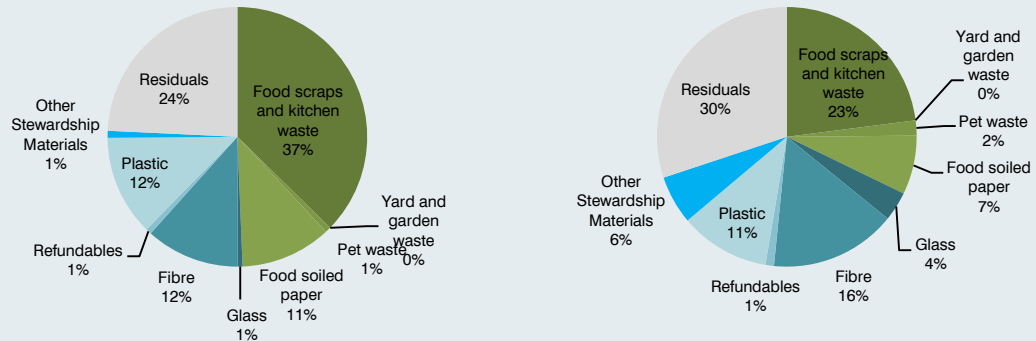
Similar to all samples during the waste composition audit, food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the majority of the Sechelt Indian Government District waste stream (37%). Food soiled paper (11%), household hygiene products (8%), textiles (6%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and film – all other film plastic (5%) made up the majority of the remaining waste stream. Common items in the sub-categories included rigid plastics and film food packaging, diapers (infant and adult diapers), clothing and bedding materials, and food soiled paper (paper plates and napkins).

November Results

One sample weighing 85 kg was collected from the Sechelt Indian Government District on Friday, November 7.

The majority of the waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (23%), household hygiene products (8%), food soiled paper (7%), cardboard (7%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), metal non-building material (6%), textiles (5%), film – all other film plastic (5%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%), and electronic waste (EPR) (5%). Common items in the sub-categories found in the November audit included rigid plastics and film food packaging, boxboard (food packaging), cardboard, diapers, clothing, food soiled paper (paper take-out bags and napkins), and computer parts.

TABLE 8: SECHLT INDIAN GOVERNMENT DISTRICT WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (TOTAL)
August November



		August			November	
Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	37.1	37%	19.6	23%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%	0	0%
		Pet waste	0.7	1%	1.6	2%
		Food soiled paper	11.3	11%	6.3	7%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.6	1%	3.1	4%
	Fibre	Paper	3.1	3%	2.3	3%
		Newsprint	2.5	3%	0.7	1%
		OCC	0.9	1%	5.8	7%
		Boxboard	3.1	3%	3.8	4%
	Refundables	Other paper	2.1	2%	1.0	1%
		Glass	0	0%	0	0%
		Non-glass	0.7	1%	0.9	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	4.9	5%	4.8	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	6.4	6%	4.3	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.2	1%	0.5	1%
	Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%	0.1
Product Care items			0.6	1%	0.9	1%
Electronic Waste		EPR	0.3	0%	4.3	5%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0.8	1%	3.0	4%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	1.3	1%	5.2	6%
		Household hygiene	8.3	8%	7.1	8%
		Home medical waste	0	0%	0	0%
		Refuse	2.2	2%	1.3	2%
		Fines	0	0%	0	0%
		Textiles	5.7	6%	4.5	5%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	4.6	5%	4.0	5%
		Other Plastics	1.3	1%	0.6	1%
Styrofoam - all other		0.2	0%	0	0%	
Total			99.4	100%	85.1	100%

FIGURE 6: SECHELT INDIAN GOVERNMENT DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS (AUGUST)



Food scraps and kitchen waste (August 2014)



Food soiled paper (August 2014)



Film – all other film plastic (August 2014)



Film (PPP EPR) (August 2014)



Textiles (August 2014)



Household hygiene products (August 2014)

FIGURE 7: SECHLT INDIAN GOVERNMENT DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT PHOTOGRAPHS
(NOVEMBER)



Electronic Waste (EPR) (November 2014)



Food soiled paper (November 2014)



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (November 2014)



Metal – non-building material (November 2014)



Household hygiene products (November 2014)



Textiles (November 2014)

4.0

Conclusion

Overall the composition of all samples remained fairly consistent throughout the sorting activities. A total of 33 samples with a total weight of 3,226 kg was sorted into 31 sub-categories and weighed. Food scraps and kitchen waste made up the majority of the composition for all samples (35%). The remaining waste stream for all samples was mainly comprised of food soiled paper (9%), household hygiene products (8%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), textiles (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). Common items in the sub-categories included left over fruits and vegetables, textiles (clothing and bedding materials), diapers, rigid plastics and film food packaging, take-out containers, fast food paper products, and napkins.

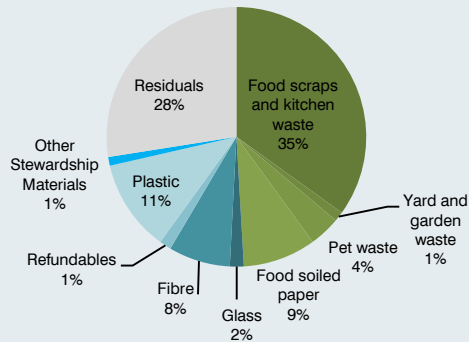
Table 9 displays the totals of each sub-category from the 33 samples collected from six SCRD collection areas (the District of Sechelt, Electoral Area B, Electoral Area D & E, Electoral Area D, E & F, the Town of Gibsons, and the Sechelt Indian Government District). A summary table split into each of the six collection areas by organics, recyclables and residuals is presented as **Table 10**. A graphical comparison by primary category for each of the six SCRD collection areas is provided in **Figure 8**.

Based on the results of both waste composition audits, there is a high percentage (over 40%) of organics in the waste stream in each of the six SCRD collection areas and that communities may benefit from the implementation of an organics collection program.

Approximately 10% of the waste stream is comprised of film plastics (EPR and non-EPR). While this may not represent a high amount by weight of waste, the volume of waste was comparable to food scraps and kitchen waste which has a higher density and accounted for approximately 40% (by weight) of the waste stream.

Each collection area had recyclables in the residual waste stream samples, including recyclables that could be collected at either curbside or the local depot.

TABLE 9: SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT WASTE COMPOSITION STUDY SUMMARY

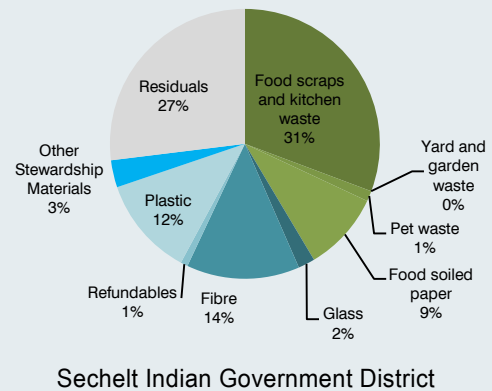
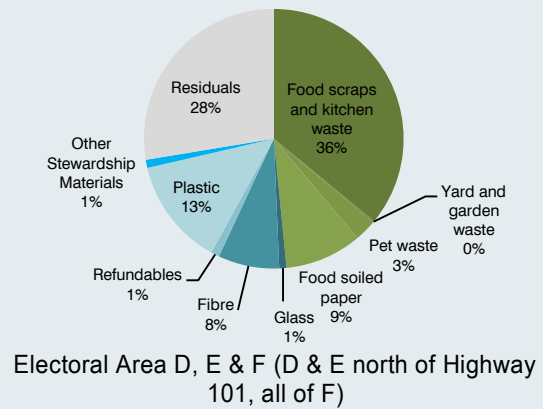
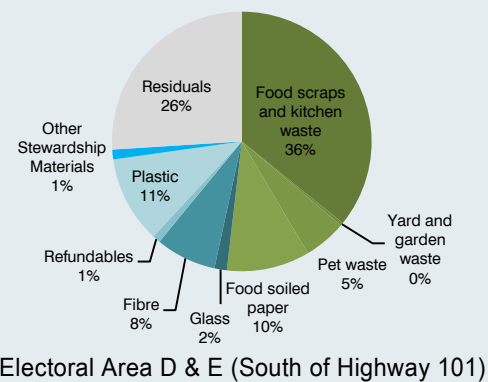
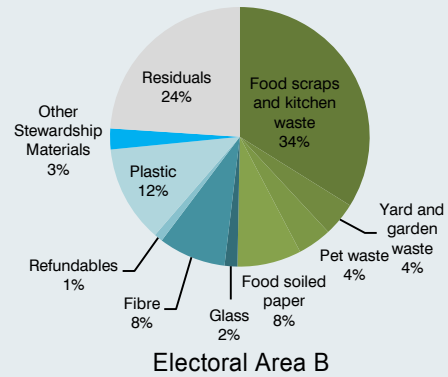
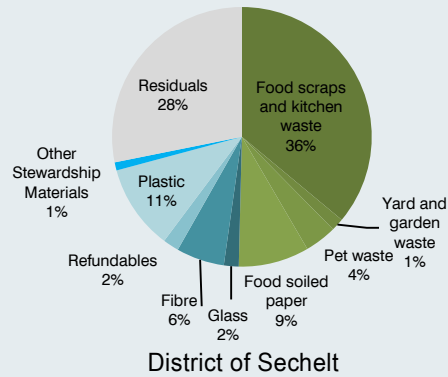


	Category	Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	1126.8	35%
		Yard and garden waste	38.5	1%
		Pet waste	124.9	4%
		Food soiled paper	293.2	9%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	55.7	2%
	Fibre	Paper	65.5	2%
		Newsprint	37.7	1%
		OCC	22.7	1%
		Boxboard	66.9	2%
		Other paper	55.3	2%
	Refundables	Glass	29.2	1%
		Non-glass	18.4	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	196.4	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	138.2	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	34.8	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	1.7	0%
		Product Care items	6.7	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	26.7	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	52.3	2%
		Wood: non-building material	0.4	0%
		Metal: non-building material	87.5	3%
		Household hygiene	266.8	8%
		Home medical waste	5.8	0%
		Refuse	92.1	3%
		Fines	2.3	0%
		Textiles	178.0	6%
		Electronic Waste - other	5.3	0%
		HHW – other	1.9	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	152.2	5%
		Other Plastics	40.9	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	1.4	0%
Total			3225.6	100%

TABLE 10: COMPARISON OF SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT COLLECTION AREAS - SUMMARY

Area (Based on Collection)	Organics					Recyclables			Residuals
	Food scraps and kitchen waste	Yard and garden waste	Pet waste	Food Soiled Paper	Total Organics	Curbside and Depot PPP Recyclables	Other Stewardship Materials	Total Recyclables	
District of Sechelt	36%	2%	4%	9%	51%	20%	1%	21%	28%
Town of Gibsons	33%	0%	4%	9%	46%	25%	0%	25%	29%
Sechelt Indian Government District	31%	0%	1%	9%	41%	28%	3%	31%	27%
Electoral Area B	34%	4%	4%	8%	50%	23%	3%	26%	24%
Electoral Area D & E (South of Hwy 101)	36%	0%	5%	10%	52%	21%	1%	22%	26%
Electoral Area D & E (North of Hwy 101) & F (all of F)	36%	0%	3%	10%	48%	23%	1%	24%	28%
Average	34%	1%	4%	9%	48%	23%	2%	25%	27%

FIGURE 8: COMPARISON OF SUNSHINE COAST REGIONAL DISTRICT COLLECTION AREAS



5.0

Project Limitations

This report was prepared exclusively for the purposes, project, and site location outlined in this report. The report is based on information provided to, or obtained by Dillon as indicated in the report. Although a reasonable analysis was conducted by Dillon, Dillon's analysis was by no means exhaustive. Rather, Dillon's report represents a reasonable review of available information within an established work scope and schedule.

Dillon prepared this report for the sole benefit of the SCRD. The material in the report reflects Dillon's best judgement in light of the information available at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions based on it, are the responsibilities of such third parties. Dillon accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

Yours sincerely,

DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED



Alida Kusch

Project Manager

Appendix A

Waste Composition Audit – Detailed Analysis

An overview of the waste composition audit is provided in the main body of the report. The following sections present a detailed breakdown of the waste composition audit of municipal solid waste from single family homes located in the SCRD. Baseline data was quantified from the following waste collection areas:

- District of Sechelt;
- Electoral Area B;
- Electoral Area D & E (south of Highway 101);
- Electoral Area D, E & F (D & E north Highway 101, all of F);
- Town of Gibsons; and
- Sechelt Indian Government District.

District of Sechelt

A total of thirteen samples were collected from the District of Sechelt Area. The communities from which samples were collected in the District of Sechelt included Davis Bay, Downtown Sechelt, Sandy Hook, and West Sechelt.

Davis Bay (August)

It should be noted that an organics pilot program is currently underway in one neighbourhood in Davis Bay which may cause the amount of organics in the waste stream to appear less than what is typically generated in the area. The collection truck does not discriminate between the pilot and non-pilot households. All Davis Bay households are collected from on the collection route.

Table A- 1 provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

The waste from the Davis Bay area was comprised of a significant amount of food scraps and kitchen waste (39%). The second largest category in this waste stream was textiles (12%) which consisted of a variety of materials such as clothing, bedding, and reusable shopping bags. Household hygiene products were also similar in weight to textiles (11%) and was comprised of many diapers and feminine hygiene products. The remaining waste primarily consisted of food soiled paper (9%) and film (PPP EPR) (6%).

Davis Bay (November)

Food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of this waste stream (35%), similar to the results from the August audit. The remaining majority of waste consisted of the following sub-categories: textiles (13%), food soiled paper (10%), household hygiene (7%), film – all other film plastic (7%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR)(5%). **Table A-2** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories. The November audit was conducted the week following Halloween and it should be noted that some pumpkin carving remnants (seasonal item) were found in this sample.

Downtown Sechelt Sample 1 of 2 (August)

Food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of the waste stream for the first sample from Downtown Sechelt (37%). The majority of the remaining waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (9%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), pet waste (6%) household hygiene (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream. **Table A-3** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Downtown Sechelt Sample 2 of 2 (August)

Similar to the first sample from Downtown Sechelt, food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the greatest amount in the waste stream (31%). The remaining waste stream consisted of household hygiene products (10%), textiles (9%), pet waste (8%), food soiled paper (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%). **Table A-4** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Downtown Sechelt (November)

Food scraps and kitchen waste comprised 33% of the fall sample. The majority of the remaining waste stream consisted of yard and garden waste (9%), food soiled paper (9%), other plastics (7%), textiles (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). **Table A-5** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

District of Sechelt – Sandy Hook/Downtown (August)

Consistent with the findings from the other areas, food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component in the Sandy Hook/Downtown waste stream (34%). Food soiled paper (8%), household hygiene (7%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), film – all other film plastic (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%) made up the majority of the remaining waste. **Table A-6** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Sandy Hook Sample 1 of 2 (August)

Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for approximately half of the waste stream from the first sample from the Sandy Hook area (47%). The remaining waste stream was primarily comprised of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (10%) and household hygiene products (5%). **Table A-7** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Sandy Hook Sample 2 of 2 (August)

The composition of food scraps and kitchen waste in the second sample from Sandy Hook was similar to that of the first sample (45%). Textiles was the second largest category in the waste stream and was mainly comprised of carpet and clothing (11%). The remaining materials mainly consisted of food soiled paper (8%) and household hygiene products (6%). **Table A-8** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Sandy Hook (November)

The waste stream collected from Sandy Hook in the fall was comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (27%), household hygiene products (11%), building materials (9%), food soiled paper (8%), pet waste (7%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and textiles (5%). The remaining components of the waste stream totalled less than 5%. **Table A-9** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

West Sechelt Sample 1 of 2 (August)

Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for almost half of the waste stream from West Sechelt (47%). The food scraps and kitchen waste from the first sample of both loads from Sandy Hook and West Sechelt accounted for the largest composition of food scraps and kitchen waste per load among the eight neighbourhoods where waste was collected from the District of Sechelt (both were comprised of 47% food scraps). The remaining waste stream consisted of the following sub-categories: household hygiene (8%), food soiled paper (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%). **Table A-10** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

West Sechelt Sample 2 of 2 (August)

The largest component of the waste from the second sample from West Sechelt was food scraps and kitchen waste (35%). Similar with other categories, household hygiene (12%), food soiled paper (9%), pet waste (9%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%) comprised the majority of the remaining waste stream. **Table A-11** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

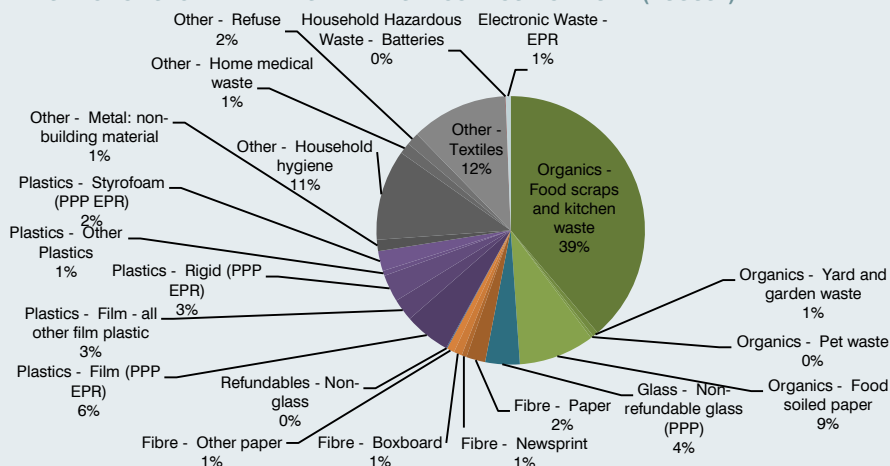
West Sechelt Sample 1 of 2 (November)

The dominant material that comprised the waste stream from this sample was food scraps and kitchen waste (33%). Textiles (11%), food soiled paper (10%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%) made up the majority of the remaining waste stream. **Table A-12** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

West Sechelt Sample 2 of 2 (November)

Similar to the other samples from West Sechelt, the sample primarily consisted of food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). The majority of the remaining waste stream consisted of household hygiene products (12%), food soiled paper (10%), film – all other film plastic (6%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%). **Table A-13** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

TABLE A- 1: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – DAVIS BAY WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	35.5	39%
		Yard and garden waste	0.6	1%
		Pet waste	0.3	0%
		Food soiled paper	8.4	9%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	3.8	4%
	Fibre	Paper	2.1	2%
		Newsprint	0.6	1%
		OCC	0	0%
		Boxboard	0.9	1%
		Other paper	0.9	1%
	Refundables	Glass	0	0%
		Non-glass	0.1	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.1	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	3.0	3%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	2.2	2%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.6	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	1.3	1%
		Household hygiene	10	11%
		Home medical waste	1.3	1%
		Refuse	1.4	2%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	10.7	12%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	2.5	3%
		Other Plastics	0.6	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			91.5	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Davis Bay (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film - all other film plastic



Film plastic (PPP EPR)

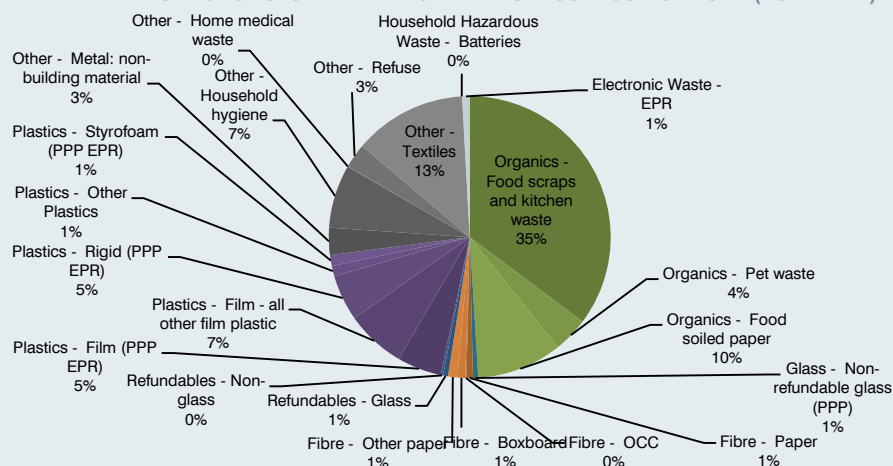


Household hygiene products



Textiles

TABLE A-2: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – DAVIS BAY WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	38.4	35%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%
		Pet waste	4.4	4%
		Food soiled paper	10.7	10%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.7	1%
	Fibre	Paper	0.8	1%
		Newsprint	0	0%
		OCC	0.2	0%
		Boxboard	1.0	1%
		Other paper	1.2	1%
	Refundables	Glass	0.6	1%
		Non-glass	0.3	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.6	5%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	5.8	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.4	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	1.0	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	3.4	3%
		Household hygiene	7.9	7%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%
		Refuse	3.1	3%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	14.1	13%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	7.5	7%
		Other Plastics	1.3	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			108.9	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Davis Bay (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Film - all other film plastic



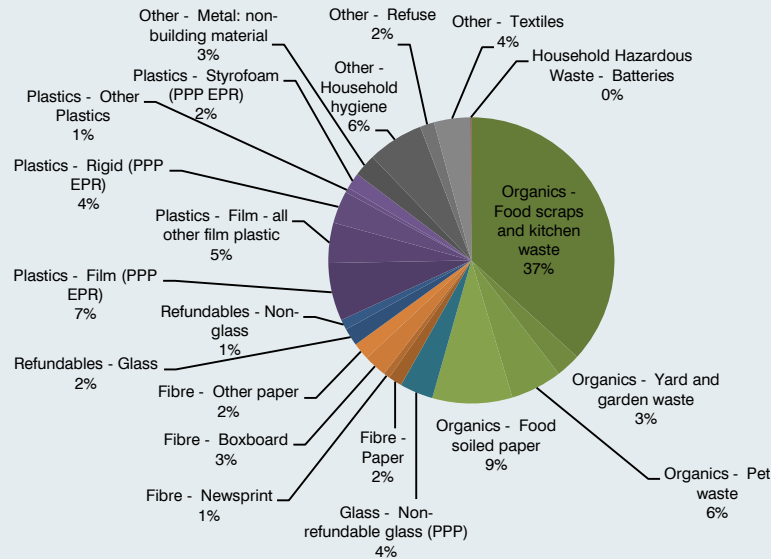
Household hygiene products



Textiles

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 3: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – DOWNTOWN SECHLT SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Downtown Sechelt Sample 1 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Household hygiene products



Styrofoam (PPP EPR)



Food soiled paper

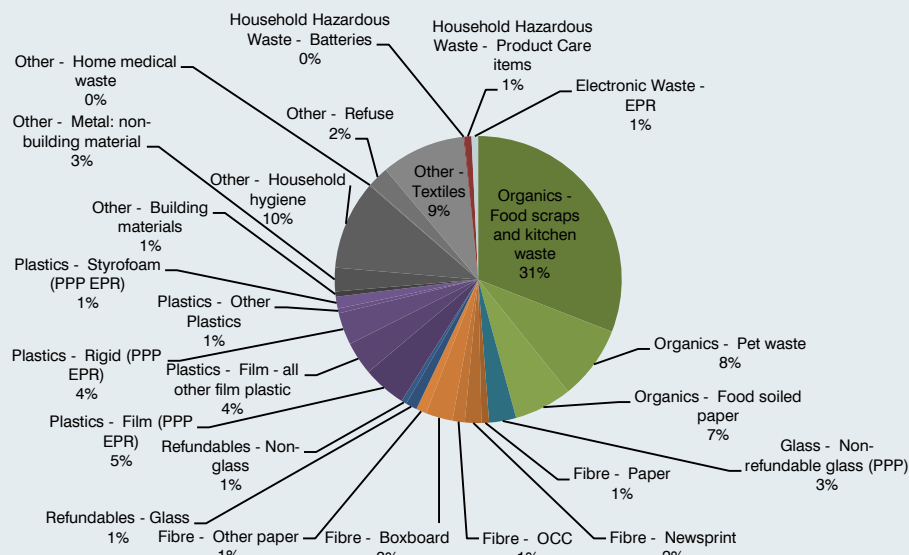


Non-glass refundables



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)

TABLE A-4: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – DOWNTOWN SECHLT SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	29.0	31%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%
		Pet waste	7.8	8%
		Food soiled paper	6.1	7%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	2.9	3%
	Fibre	Paper	0.8	1%
		Newsprint	1.8	2%
		OCC	1.3	1%
		Boxboard	2.9	3%
		Other paper	1.1	1%
	Refundables	Glass	1.2	1%
		Non-glass	0.6	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	4.6	5%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	3.4	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.3	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0.8	1%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.7	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0.6	1%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	2.5	3%
		Household hygiene	9.4	10%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%
		Refuse	2.3	2%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	8.9	9%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	3.5	4%
		Other Plastics	0.5	1%
Styrofoam - all other		0	0%	
Total			93.8	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Downtown Sechelt Sample 2 (August) sample are provided below:



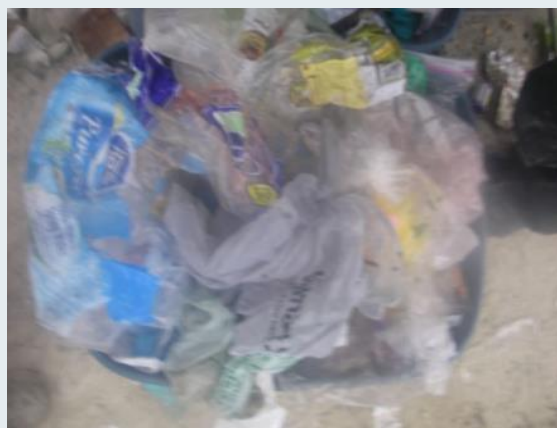
Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Textiles



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



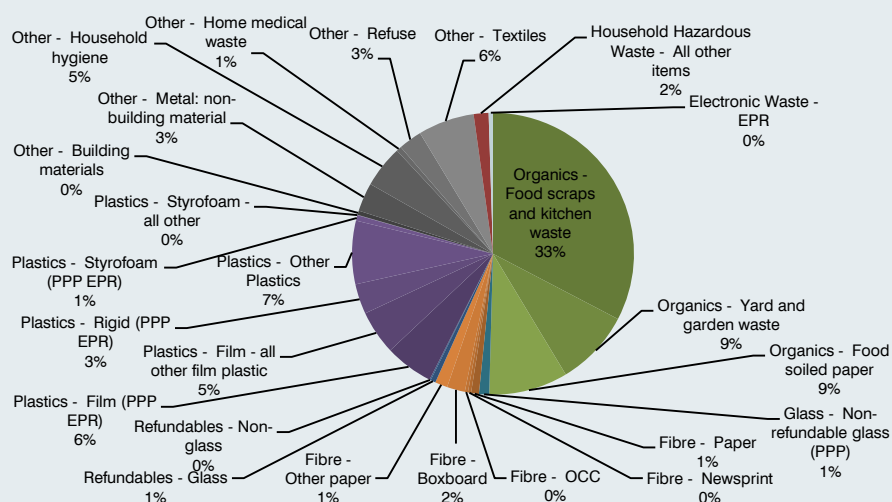
Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Household hygiene products

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 5: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – DOWNTOWN SECHLT WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Downtown Sechelt (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Yard and Garden Waste

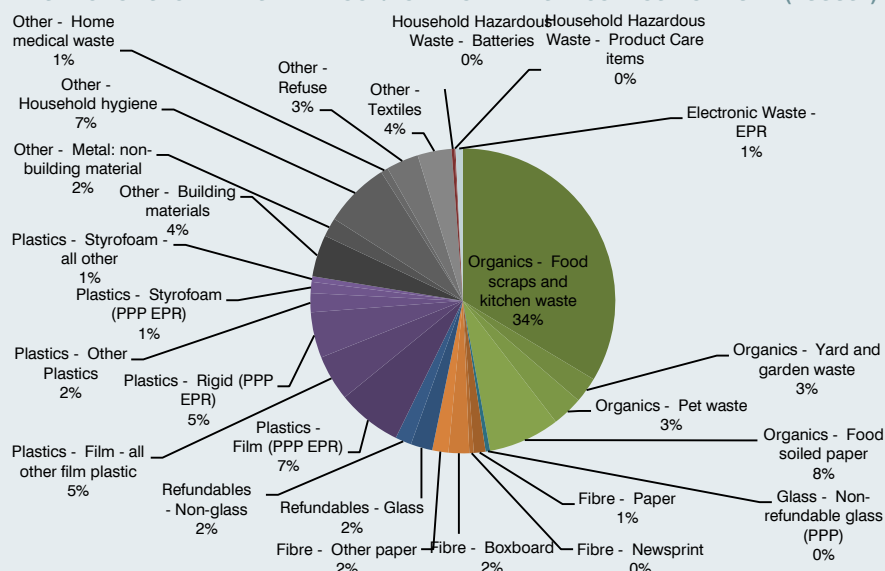


Household hygiene products



Textiles

TABLE A-6: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – SANDY HOOK/DOWNTOWN WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	28.4	34%
		Yard and garden waste	2.3	3%
		Pet waste	2.8	3%
		Food soiled paper	6.4	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.4	0%
	Fibre	Paper	1.1	1%
		Newsprint	0.4	0%
		OCC	0	0%
		Boxboard	1.9	2%
	Other paper	1.5	2%	
	Refundables	Glass	2.0	2%
		Non-glass	1.5	2%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.8	7%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.1	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.0	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.3	0%
		Product Care items	0.1	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.7	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	3.8	4%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	1.7	2%
		Household hygiene	5.9	7%
		Home medical waste	0.7	1%
		Refuse	2.9	3%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	3.1	4%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	4.1	5%
		Other Plastics	1.7	2%
		Styrofoam - all other	0.5	1%
Total			84.6	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Sandy Hook/Downtown (August) sample are provided below:



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Household hygiene products



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Food soiled paper



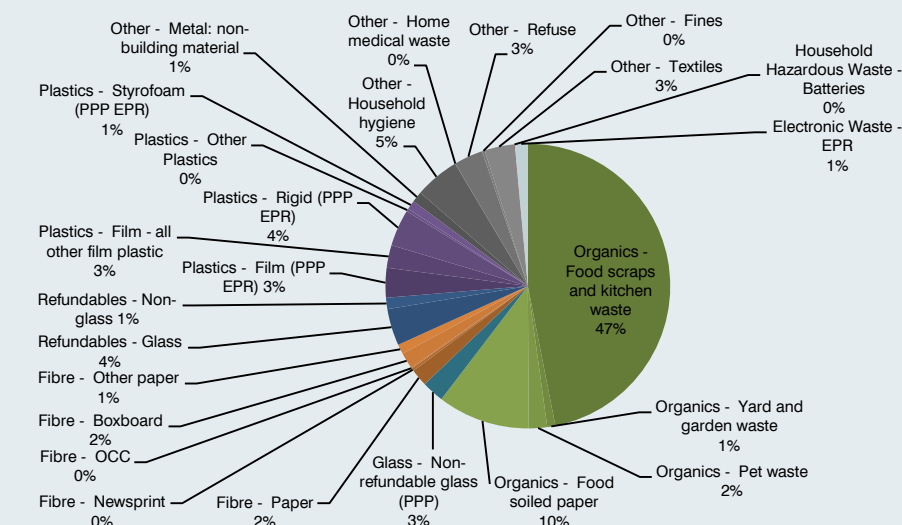
Textiles



Refundable – Non Glass

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A-7: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – SANDY HOOK SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	38.3	47%
		Yard and garden waste	0.8	1%
		Pet waste	1.7	2%
		Food soiled paper	8.6	10%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	2.1	3%
	Fibre	Paper	1.6	2%
		Newsprint	0.3	0%
		OCC	0.1	0%
		Boxboard	1.5	2%
	Other paper	0.9	1%	
	Refundables	Glass	3.4	4%
		Non-glass	1.1	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	2.8	3%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	3.4	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	0.9	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	1.2	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	1.0	1%
		Household hygiene	4.2	5%
		Home medical waste	0	0%
		Refuse	2.7	3%
		Fines	0.3	0%
		Textiles	2.8	3%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	2.1	3%
		Other Plastics	0.3	0%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			81.6	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Sandy Hook Sample 1 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Textiles



Styrofoam (PPP EPR)



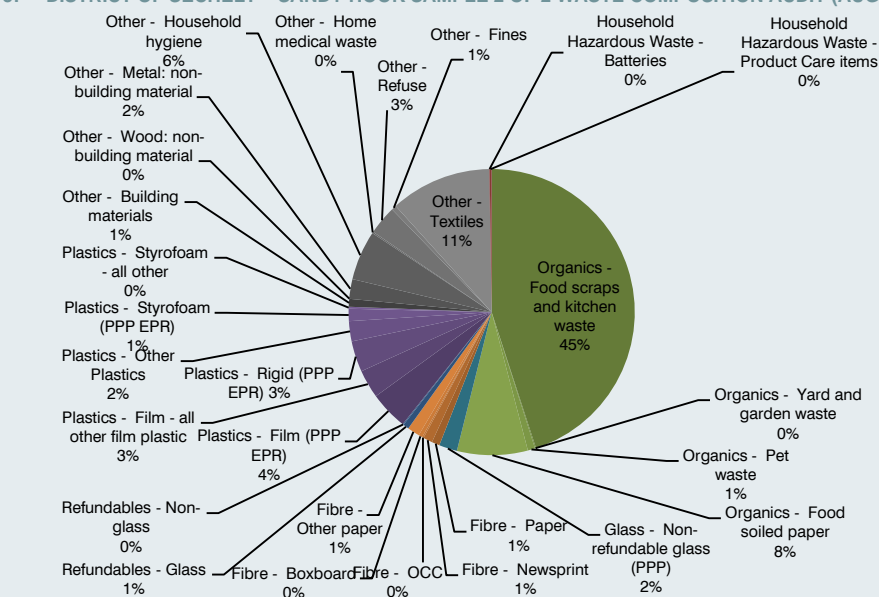
Film – all other film plastic



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 8: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – SANDY HOOK SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Sandy Hook Sample 2 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Textiles



Household hygiene



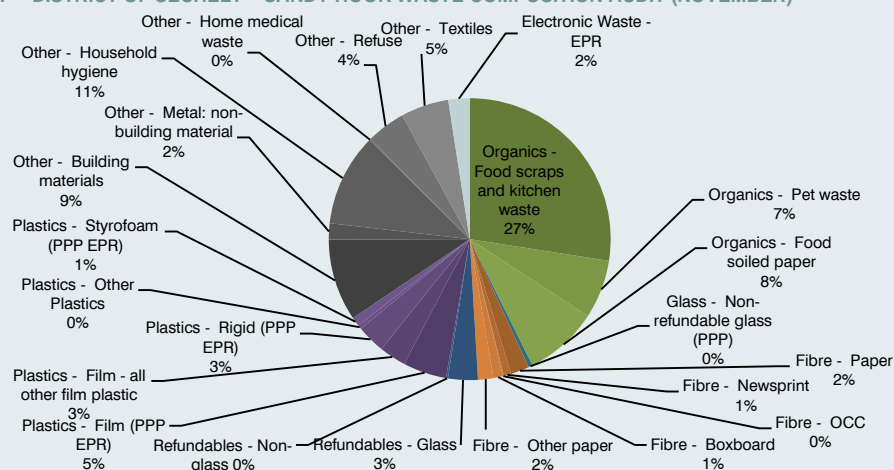
Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Styrofoam (PPP EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A-9: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – SANDY HOOK WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Sandy Hook (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Styrofoam (PPP EPR)



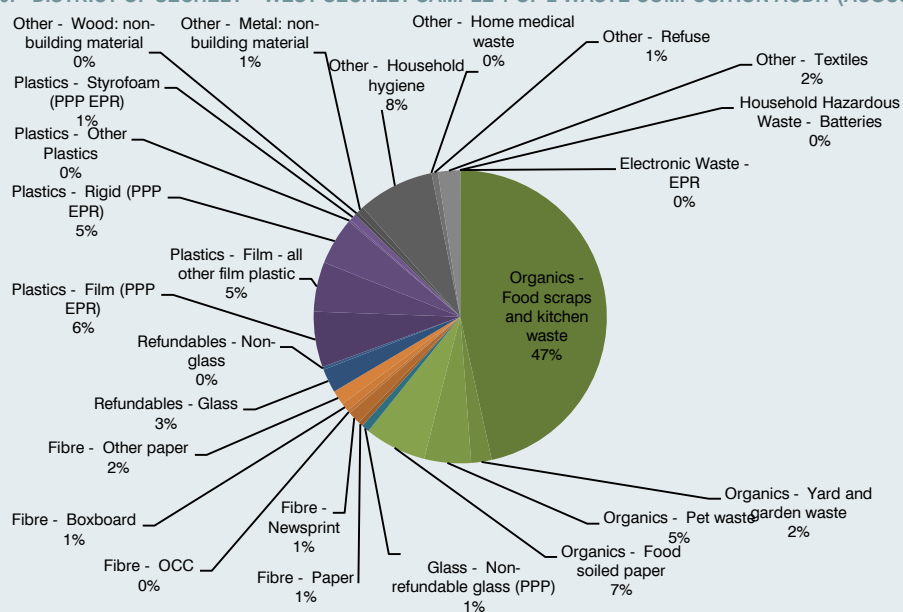
Textiles



Rigid Plastics (EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 10: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – WEST SECHLT SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	43.3	47%
		Yard and garden waste	2.1	2%
		Pet waste	4.8	5%
		Food soiled paper	6.4	7%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.8	1%
	Fibre	Paper	0.5	1%
		Newsprint	1.3	1%
		OCC	0.4	0%
		Boxboard	0.9	1%
		Other paper	1.5	2%
	Refundables	Glass	2.5	3%
		Non-glass	0.3	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.7	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.9	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	0.8	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0.4	0%
		Metal: non-building material	0.7	1%
		Household hygiene	7.9	8%
		Home medical waste	0	0%
		Refuse	0.7	1%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	2.3	2%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	5.1	5%
		Other Plastics	0.2	0%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			93.0	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the West Sechelt Sample 1 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)

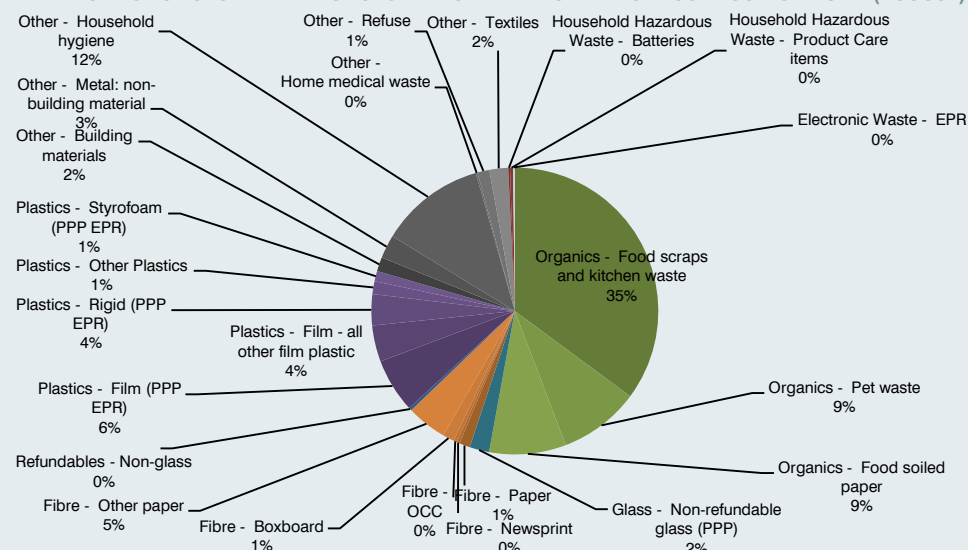


Pet waste



Yard and garden waste

TABLE A- 11: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – WEST SECHLT SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the West Sechelt Sample 2 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



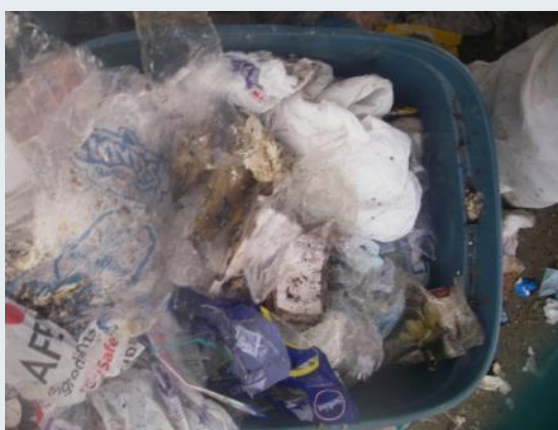
Food soiled paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Textiles



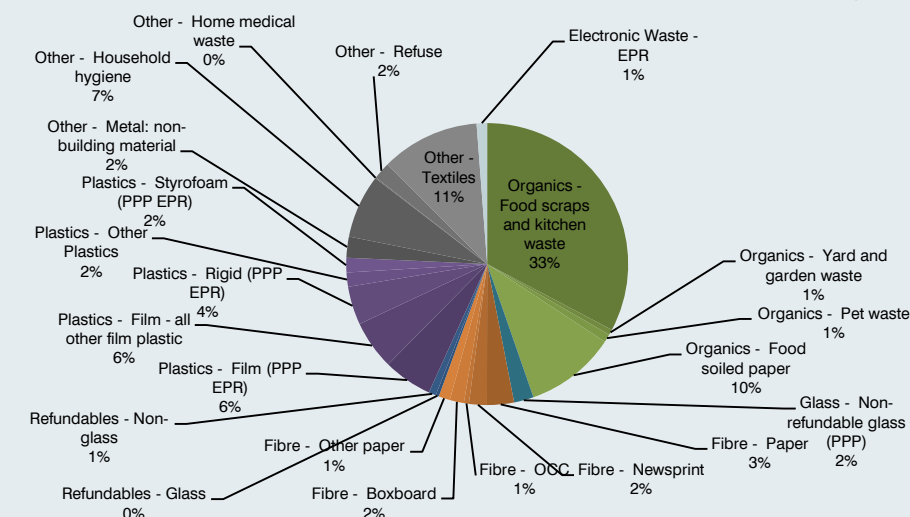
Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Fibre – Other Paper

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 12: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – WEST SECHLT SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	31.2	33%
		Yard and garden waste	0.6	1%
		Pet waste	0.9	1%
		Food soiled paper	9.9	10%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	2.2	2%
	Fibre	Paper	3.0	3%
		Newsprint	2.0	2%
		OCC	0.6	1%
		Boxboard	1.6	2%
		Other paper	1.3	1%
	Refundables	Glass	0.4	0%
		Non-glass	0.8	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.4	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.2	4%
Styrofoam (PPP EPR)		1.6	2%	
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	1.2	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	2.3	2%
		Household hygiene	7.0	7%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%
		Refuse	1.9	2%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	10.8	11%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	5.4	6%
		Other Plastics	1.6	2%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			95.4	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the West Sechelt Sample 1 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Styrofoam (PPP EPR)

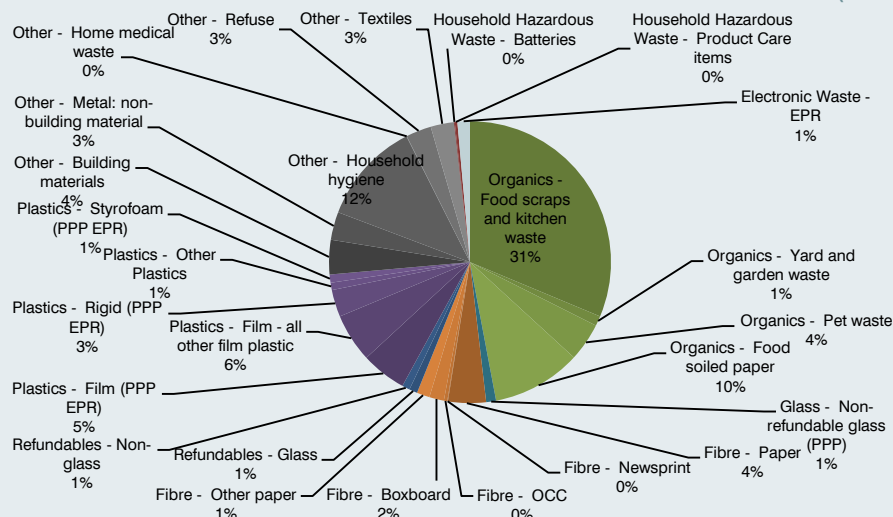


Household hygiene products



Textiles

TABLE A- 13: DISTRICT OF SECHLT – WEST SECHLT SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the West Sechelt Sample 2 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Film - all other film plastic



Household hygiene products



Pet Waste

Electoral Area B

Four samples were collected from Electoral Area B. The areas that waste was collected from in Electoral Area B included Redroofs and Secret Cove.

Redroofs (August)

Food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the largest component of the sample from Redroofs (35%). The majority of the remaining sample consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (10%), film (PPP EPR) (8%), textiles (7%), film – all other film plastic (6%), metal: non-building material (5%), and household hygiene products (5%). **Table A-14** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Redroofs (November)

Waste in the November Redroofs sample consisted primarily of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (35%), household hygiene products (10%), film (PPP EPR) (9%), pet waste (7%), food soiled paper (7%), and textiles (5%). **Table A-15** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Secret Cove (August)

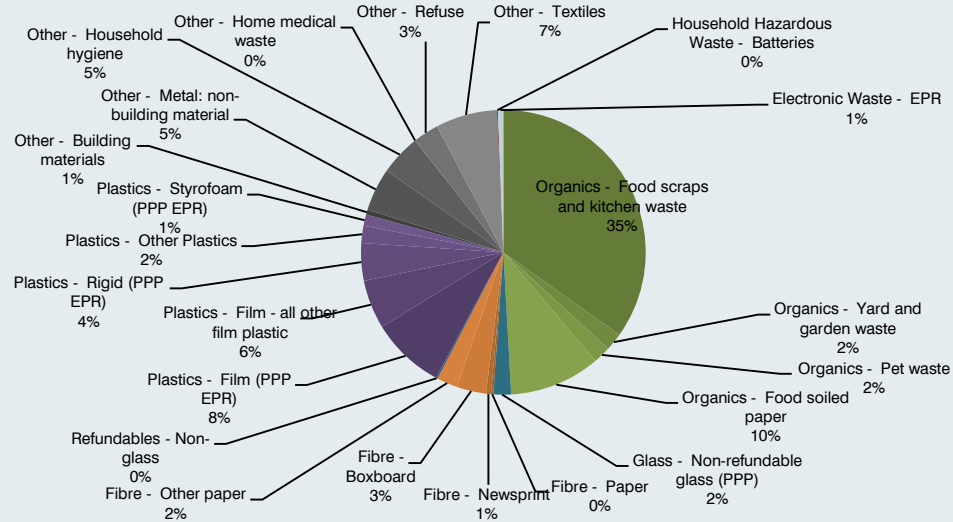
Food scraps and kitchen waste comprised the greatest amount in the Secret Cove sample (31%). The remaining sample consisted of yard and garden waste (15%), food soiled paper (9%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%). **Table A-16** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Secret Cove (November)

This waste stream was composed of food scraps and kitchen waste (34%), pet waste (7%), food soiled paper (6%), paper (6%), building materials (6%), refuse (6%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream. **Table A-17** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 14: ELECTORAL AREA B – REDROOFS WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Redroofs (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Household hygiene products

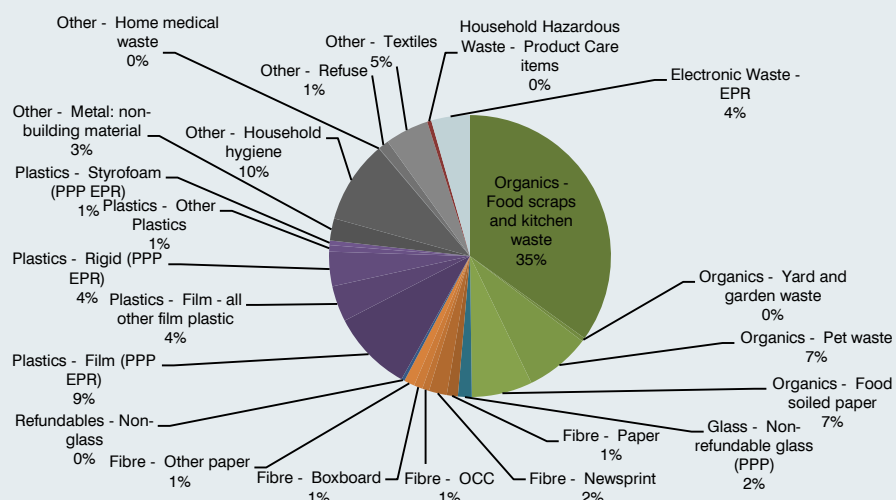


Metal - non-building material



Film plastics (PPP EPR)

TABLE A- 15: ELECTORAL AREA B – REDROOFS WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Redroofs (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Pet waste



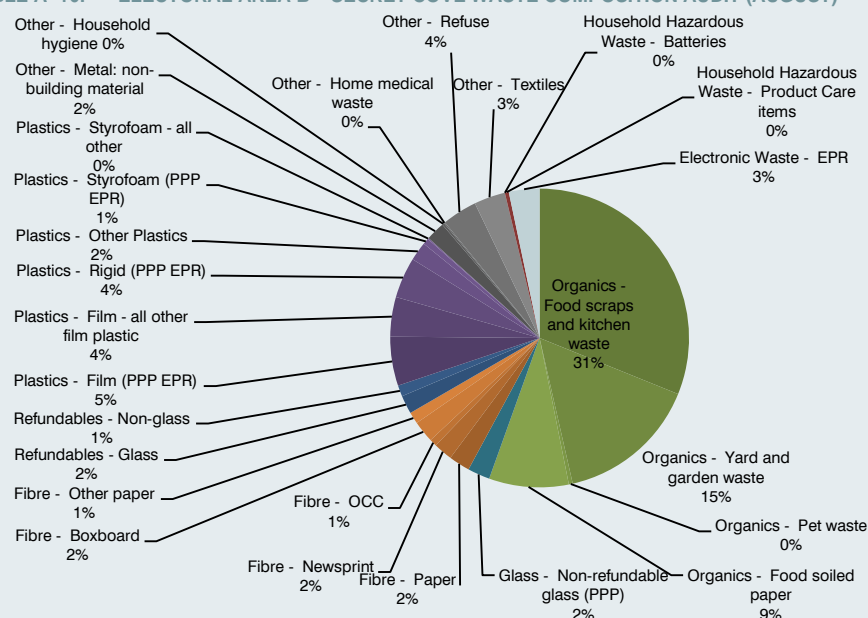
Household hygiene products



Electronic waste (EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 16: ELECTORAL AREA B – SECRET COVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Secret Cove (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Textiles



Film – all other film plastic



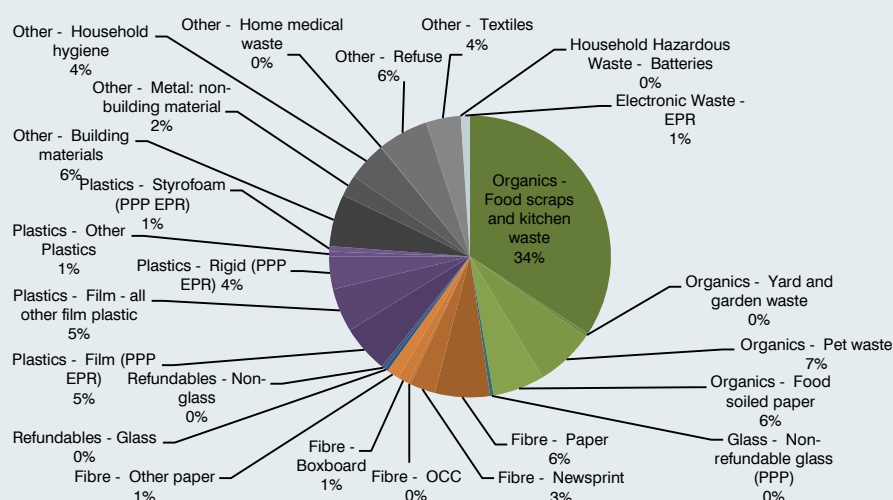
Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Yard and garden waste

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 17: ELECTORAL AREA B – SECRET COVE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Secret Cove (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR)



Building materials



Textiles

Electoral Area D & E

Four samples from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone comprised the waste collected from Electoral Area D & E (South of Highway 101).

Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 of 2 (August)

The waste from the first sample from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone was comprised mainly of food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). The second largest category was food soiled paper (11%), followed by film (PPP EPR) (8%), pet waste (6%), household hygiene (6%), refuse (6%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%). **Table A-18** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 of 2 (August)

Similar to the first sample from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone, food scraps and kitchen waste made up a large component of the second sample from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone (35%). Household hygiene products (22%), film – all other film plastic (8%), food soiled paper (6%), and film (PPP EPR) (5%) made up the majority of the remaining sample.

Table A-19 provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

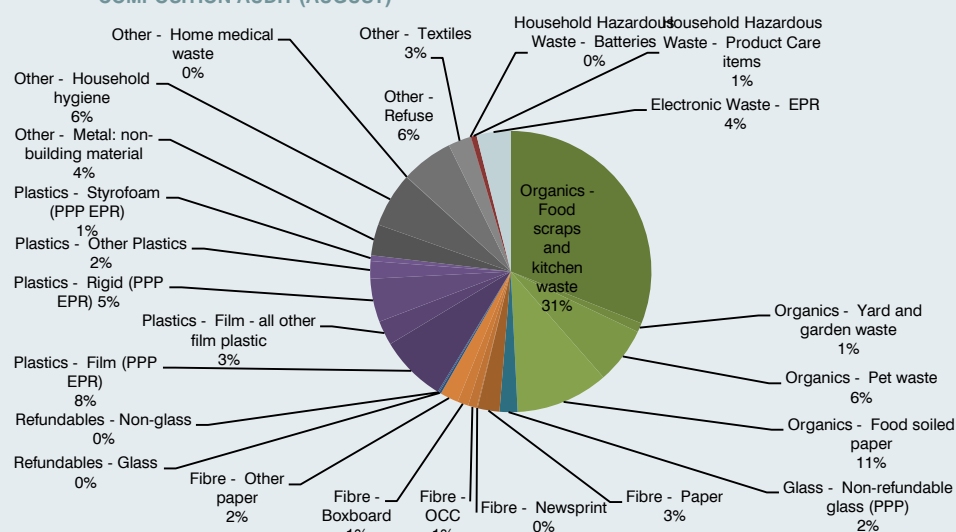
Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 of 2 (November)

Waste from the first Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone November Sample consisted primarily of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (38%), food soiled paper (13%), pet waste (10%), and household hygiene products (9%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream. The November audit was conducted just after Halloween and it should be noted that one small pumpkin (seasonal item) was found in the fall sample from Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone. **Table A-20** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 of 2 (November)

The largest component of the waste stream was food scraps and kitchen waste (39%). The remaining waste stream mainly consisted of food soiled paper (12%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), textiles (6%), and household hygiene (5%). **Table A-21** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

TABLE A- 18: ELECTORAL AREA D & E – LOWER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Metal - non-building material



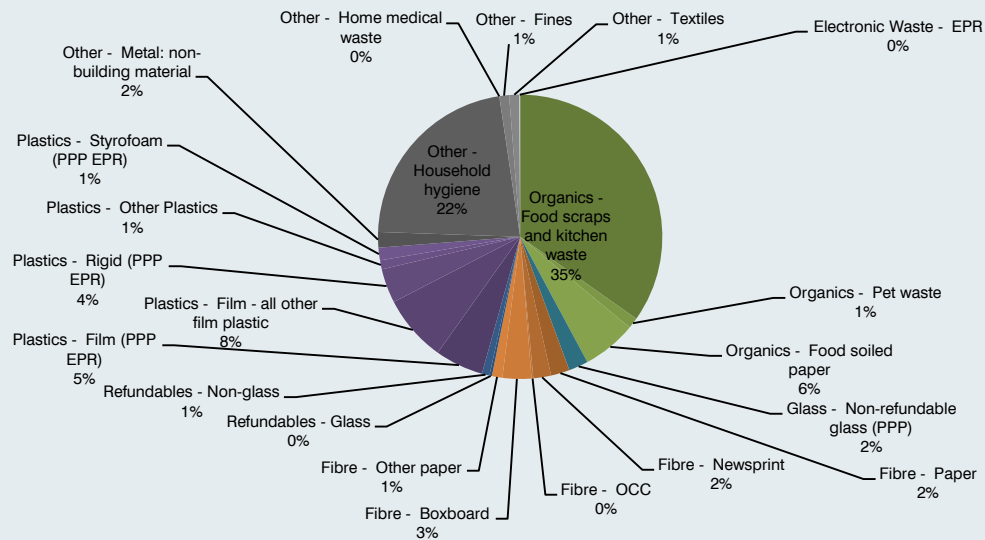
Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Textiles

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 19: ELECTORAL AREA D & E – LOWER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	42.4	35%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%
		Pet waste	1.5	1%
		Food soiled paper	7.5	6%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	2.7	2%
	Fibre	Paper	2.6	2%
		Newsprint	2.5	2%
		OCC	0.3	0%
		Boxboard	4.0	3%
		Other paper	1.5	1%
	Refundables	Glass	0.4	0%
		Non-glass	1.1	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	6.7	5%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.8	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.8	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.1	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	2.2	2%
		Household hygiene	27.0	22%
		Home medical waste	0	0%
		Refuse	0	0%
		Fines	1.4	1%
		Textiles	1.4	1%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	9.3	8%
		Other Plastics	1.3	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			121.9	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Household hygiene products



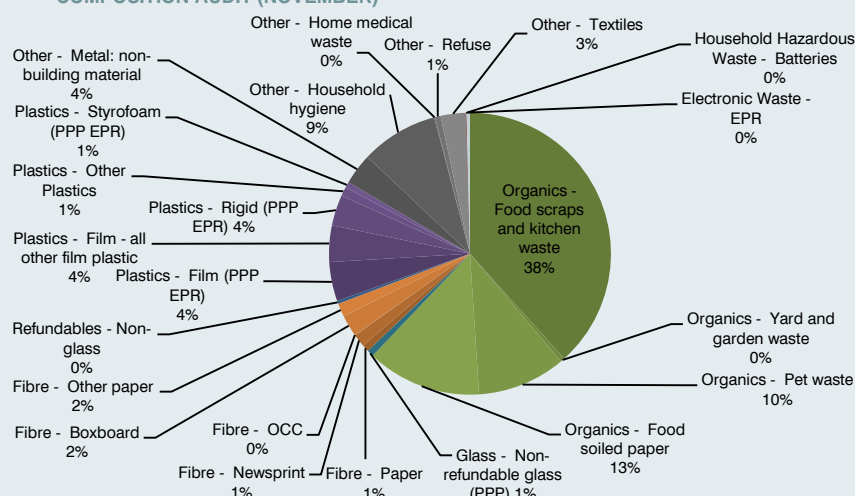
Film – all other film plastic



Film plastics (PPP EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 20: ELECTORAL AREA D & E – LOWER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	44.1	38%
		Yard and garden waste	0.6	0%
		Pet waste	11.7	10%
		Food soiled paper	15.1	13%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.9	1%
	Fibre	Paper	0.9	1%
		Newsprint	1.7	1%
		OCC	0.1	0%
		Boxboard	2.9	2%
		Other paper	1.8	2%
	Refundables	Glass	0	0%
		Non-glass	0.4	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.2	4%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.1	4%
Styrofoam (PPP EPR)		0.8	1%	
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.5	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	4.1	4%
		Household hygiene	10.2	9%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%
		Refuse	0.8	1%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	3.3	3%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	4.8	4%
		Other Plastics	1.2	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			114.9	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Plastic (PPP EPR)



Pet waste

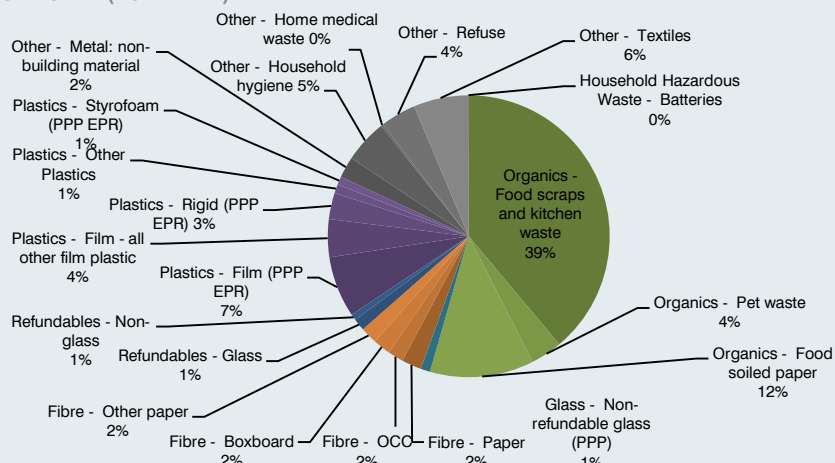


Household hygiene products



Metal- non building

TABLE A- 21: ELECTORAL AREA D & E – LOWER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDITT (NOVEMBER)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Lower Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Pet waste



Other paper



Textiles

Electoral Area D, E & F

Langdale, Upper Roberts Creek, and Elphinstone are the neighbourhoods that were sampled in Electoral Area D, E & F. Four samples were collected from these neighbourhoods.

Electoral Area D, E & F – Langdale (August)

The majority (41%) of the sample from Langdale consisted of food scraps and kitchen waste. The remaining waste stream consisted of refuse (13%), food soiled paper (10%), and film (PPP EPR) (8%). All other sub-categories totalled less than 5% each of the remaining sample. **Table A-22** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone (August)

The waste from Upper Roberts Creek was mainly comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (35%), building materials (10%), food soiled paper (9%), household hygiene products (6%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), and film – all other film plastic (6%). **Table A-23** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 of 2 (November)

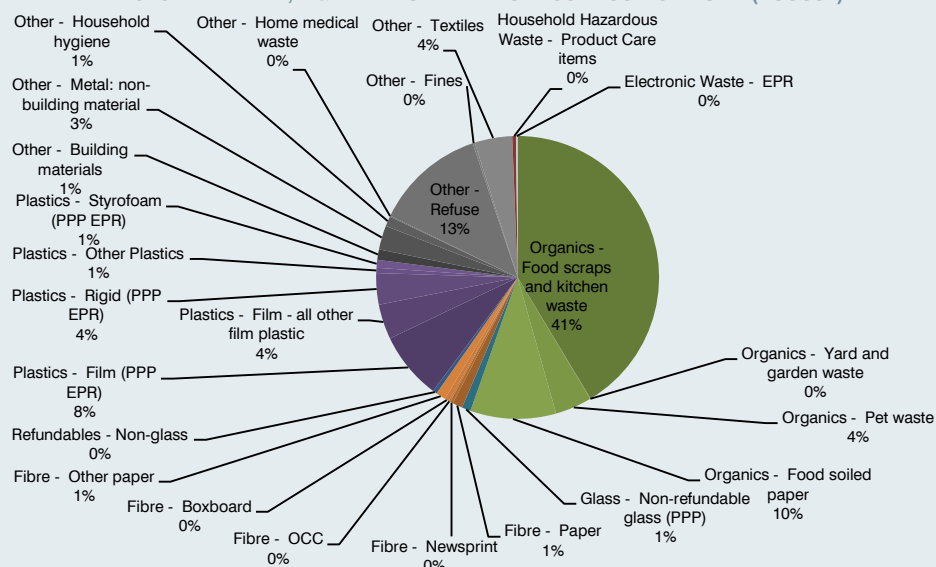
The waste stream was composed mainly of the following sub-categories: food scraps and kitchen waste (37%), household hygiene products (10%), food soiled paper (8%), and film (PPP EPR) (8%). The remaining amount of waste each totalled less than 5% of the waste stream. **Table A-24** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 of 2 (November)

Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for the largest composition of waste within this sample (31%). Food soiled paper (11%), film (PPP EPR) (9%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), film – all other film plastic (6%), and textiles (5%) comprised the majority of the remaining waste stream. **Table A-25** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 22: ELECTORAL AREA D, E & F – LANGDALE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Langdale (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Pet waste



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)

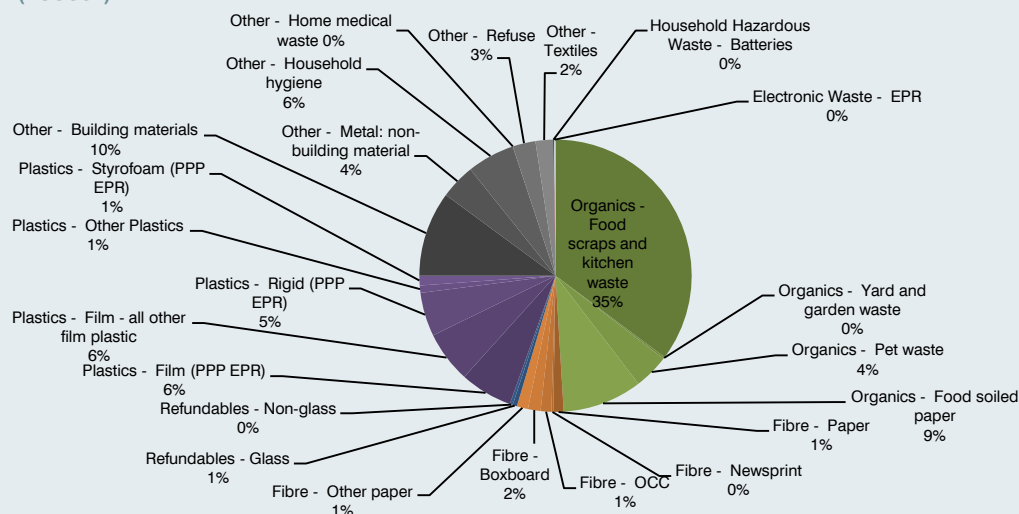


Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Textiles

TABLE A- 23: ELECTORAL AREA D, E & F – UPPER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Photographs highlighting key observations from the Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Film – all other film plastic



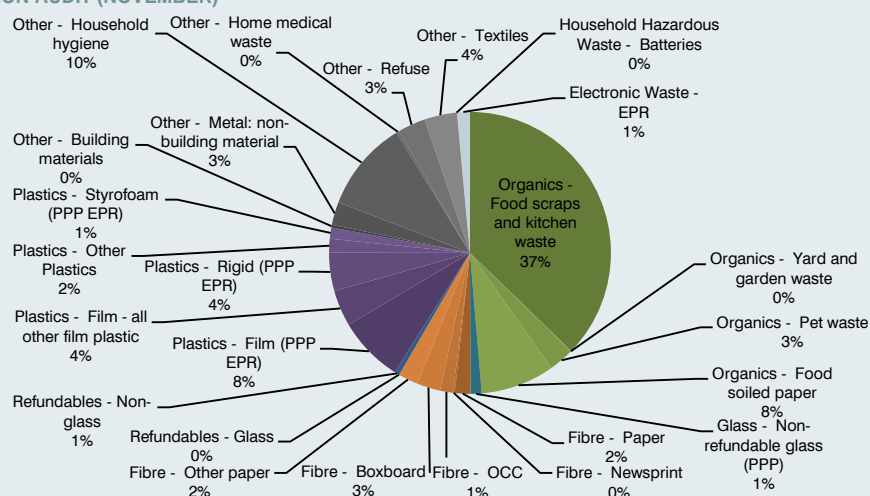
Household hygiene products



Building materials

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 24: ELECTORAL AREA D, E & F – UPPER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE SAMPLE 1 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	36.5	37%
		Yard and garden waste	0.1	0%
		Pet waste	2.8	3%
		Food soiled paper	8.3	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	1.3	1%
	Fibre	Paper	1.8	2%
		Newsprint	0.2	0%
		OCC	1.5	1%
		Boxboard	2.7	3%
	Other paper	2.2	2%	
		Refundables	Glass	0
	Non-glass		0.6	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	7.4	8%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.3	4%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.3	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	1.5	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0.3	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	2.6	3%
		Household hygiene	10.2	10%
		Home medical waste	0.3	0%
		Refuse	3.2	3%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	3.6	4%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	4.1	4%
		Other Plastics	1.6	2%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			97.9	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 1 of 2 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Film – all other plastic



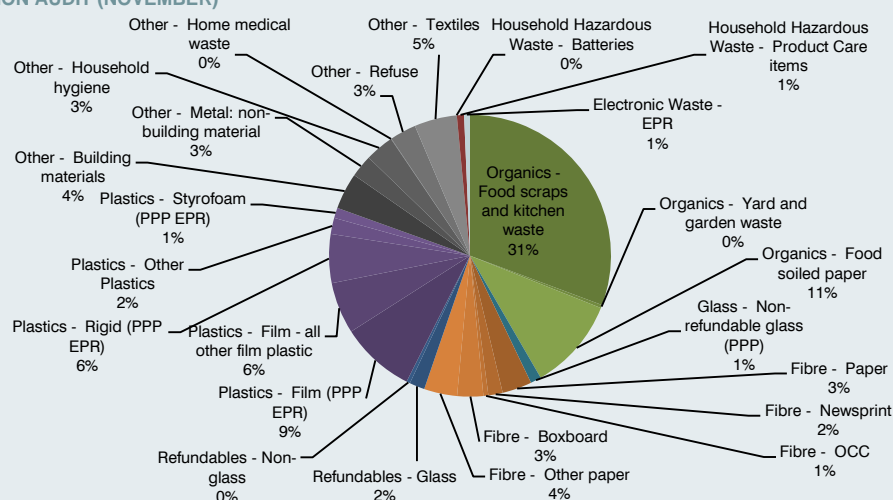
Household hygiene products



Rigid Plastics (PPP EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 25: ELECTORAL AREA D, E & F – UPPER ROBERTS CREEK AND ELPHINSTONE SAMPLE 2 OF 2 WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	29.9	31%
		Yard and garden waste	0.4	0%
		Pet waste	0	0%
		Food soiled paper	10.3	11%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	1.2	1%
	Fibre	Paper	3.3	3%
		Newsprint	1.6	2%
		OCC	0.6	1%
		Boxboard	2.9	3%
		Other paper	3.7	4%
	Refundables	Glass	1.7	2%
		Non-glass	0.4	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	8.3	9%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	5.5	6%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.2	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0.8	1%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.7	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	4.1	4%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	2.5	3%
		Household hygiene	3.2	3%
		Home medical waste	0.1	0%
		Refuse	3.0	3%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	4.8	5%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	5.8	6%
		Other Plastics	1.8	2%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			97.3	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Upper Roberts Creek and Elphinstone Sample 2 of 2 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Other paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Textiles

Town of Gibsons

A total of six samples were collected from the Town of Gibsons. The communities from which samples were collected within the Town of Gibsons included Gower Point, Lower Gibsons, North Road & Reed Road, and Bonniebrook.

Town of Gibsons – Gower Point (August)

Food scraps and kitchen waste accounted for 33% of the Gower Point sample. Food soiled paper (14%), film – all other plastic film (9%), film (PPP EPR) (8%), household hygiene products (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%) accounted for a large percentage of the remaining sample.

Table A-26 provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Lower Gibsons (August)

The composition of food scraps and kitchen waste for Lower Gibsons was similar to that of Gower Point (35%). Household hygiene products (15%), food soiled paper (8%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), film (PPP EPR) (6%), and film – all other film plastic (5%) made up the majority of the remaining materials. **Table A-27** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Lower Gibsons (November)

Similar to the Lower Gibsons August sample, the largest component of the waste stream was food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). The remaining majority of waste consisted of the following sub-categories: textiles (13%), pet waste (8%), food soiled paper (8%), film (PPP EPR) (7%), and household hygiene products (7%). **Table A-28** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

North Road and Reed Road (August)

Consistent with the findings from the other areas in the Town of Gibsons, food scraps and kitchen waste were the largest component of the North Road and Reed Road sample (41%). The majority of the remaining waste consisted of the following sub-categories: food soiled paper (8%), household hygiene (8%), textiles (7%), and film (PPP EPR) (6%). **Table A-29** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Bonniebrook Sample 1 of 2 (November)

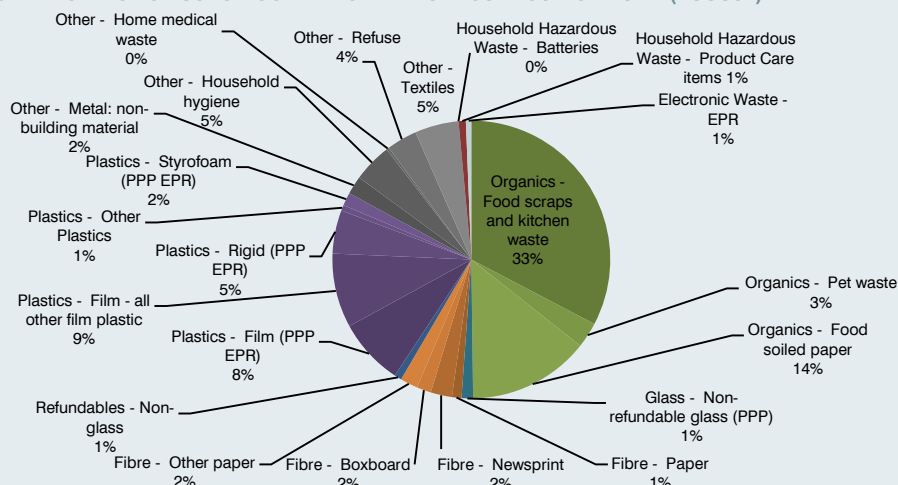
The waste stream from the first sample from Bonniebrook was comprised of food scraps and kitchen waste (29%), household hygiene products (15%), textiles (8%), food soiled paper (8%), pet waste (5%), film (PPP EPR) (5%), and rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (5%). **Table A-30** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Bonniebrook Sample 2 of 2 (November)

The largest component of the waste stream was food scraps and kitchen waste (31%). Other categories that comprised the remaining waste stream include household hygiene products (11%), food soiled paper (8%), plastic film (PPP EPR) (6%), rigid plastics (PPP EPR) (6%), pet waste (5%), non-refundable glass (PPP) (5%), metal non-building material (5%), and film – all other film plastic (5%). **Table A-31** provides a breakdown of all waste categories and sub-categories.

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 26: TOWN OF GIBSONS – GOWER POINT WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	36.9	33%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%
		Pet waste	3.4	3%
		Food soiled paper	16.0	14%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	1.5	1%
	Fibre	Paper	1.3	1%
		Newsprint	2.8	2%
		OCC	0	0%
		Boxboard	1.9	2%
		Other paper	2.3	2%
	Refundables	Glass	0	0%
		Non-glass	1.0	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	8.8	8%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	5.7	5%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	1.7	2%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	1.0	1%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.7	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	2.4	2%
		Household hygiene	5.1	5%
		Home medical waste	0.4	0%
		Refuse	4.0	4%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	5.8	5%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	9.8	9%
		Other Plastics	0.8	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			112.8	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Gower Point (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastics (PPP EPR)



Textiles

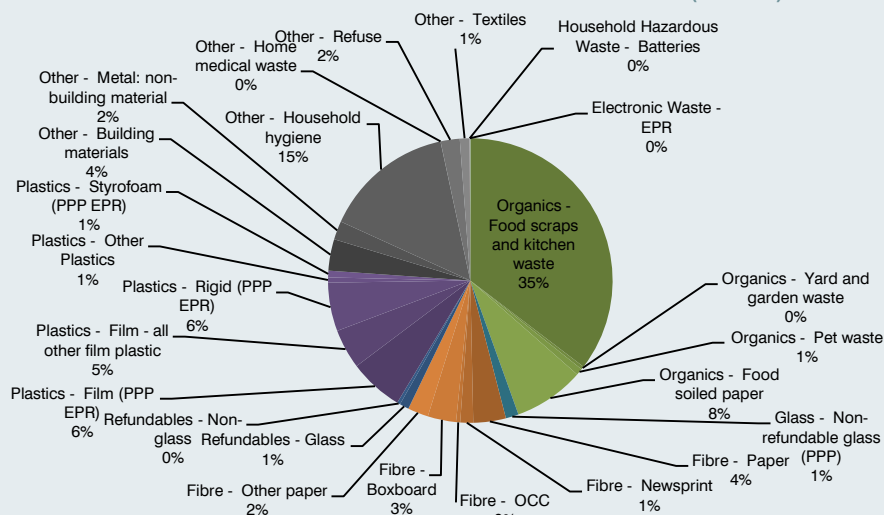


Household hygiene products



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)

TABLE A- 27: TOWN OF GIBSONS – LOWER GIBSONS WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (AUGUST)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	30.2	35%
		Yard and garden waste	0.3	0%
		Pet waste	0.7	1%
		Food soiled paper	6.9	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	1.3	1%
	Fibre	Paper	3.2	4%
		Newsprint	1.3	1%
		OCC	0.4	0%
		Boxboard	2.8	3%
		Other paper	2.0	2%
	Refundables	Glass	0.9	1%
		Non-glass	0.3	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.3	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	4.7	6%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	0.7	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.1	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	3.1	4%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	1.8	2%
		Household hygiene	12.7	15%
		Home medical waste	0	0%
		Refuse	1.9	2%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	1.0	1%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	3.9	5%
		Other Plastics	0.5	1%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			85.3	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Lower Gibsons (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Household hygiene products



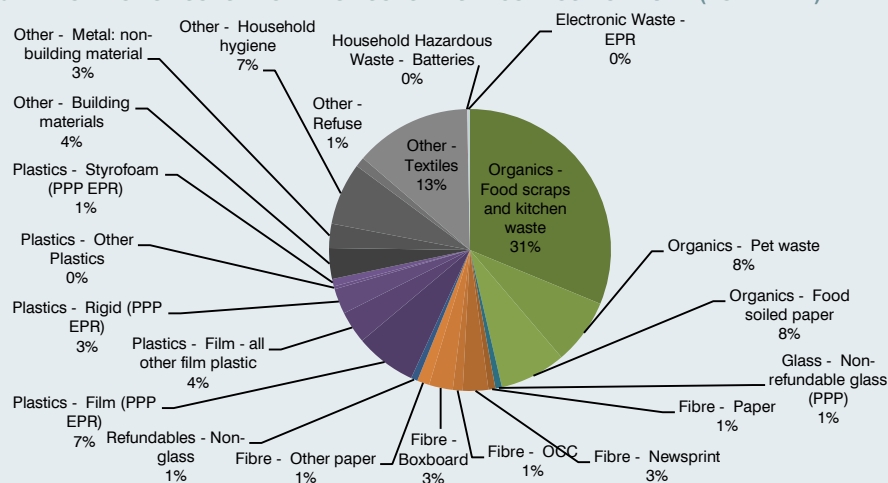
Film – all other film plastic



Film plastics (PPP EPR)

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 28: TOWN OF GIBSONS – LOWER GIBSONS WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	33.2	31%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%
		Pet waste	8.0	8%
		Food soiled paper	8.1	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	0.8	1%
	Fibre	Paper	0.9	1%
		Newsprint	3.1	3%
		OCC	1.2	1%
		Boxboard	2.9	3%
		Other paper	1.5	1%
	Refundables	Glass	0	0%
		Non-glass	0.8	1%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	7.5	7%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	3.1	3%
		Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	0.9	1%
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0.1	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.4	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	3.8	4%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	3.0	3%
		Household hygiene	7.6	7%
		Home medical waste	0	0%
		Refuse	1.2	1%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	14.2	13%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	4.0	4%
		Other Plastics	0.4	0%
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%
Total			106.2	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Lower Gibsons (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)

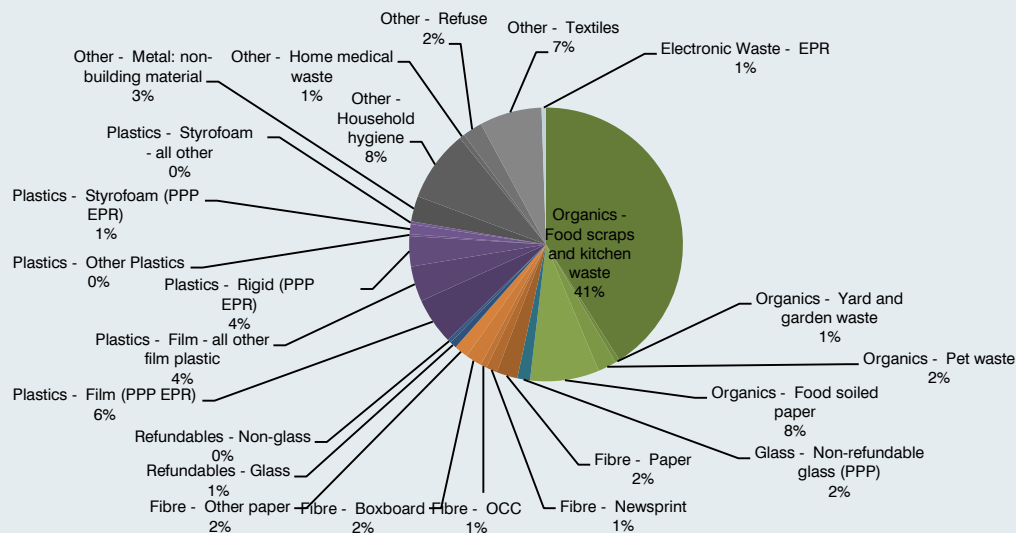


Boxboard



Metal – non-building material

TABLE A- 29: TOWN OF GIBSONS – NORTH ROAD AND REED ROAD WASTE COMPOSITION AUDIT



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	43.7	41%
		Yard and garden waste	0.6	1%
		Pet waste	2.4	2%
		Food soiled paper	8.7	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	1.6	2%
	Fibre	Paper	2.7	2%
		Newsprint	1.4	1%
		OCC	0.8	1%
		Boxboard	2.1	2%
		Other paper	1.8	2%
	Refundables	Glass	0.9	1%
		Non-glass	0.5	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.9	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	3.8	4%
Styrofoam (PPP EPR)		1.3	1%	
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.6	1%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	3.2	3%
		Household hygiene	9.0	8%
		Home medical waste	0.7	1%
		Refuse	2.5	2%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	7.9	7%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
		HHW - other	0	0%
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	4.5	4%
		Other Plastics	0.3	0%
		Styrofoam - all other	0.4	0%
		Total		106.6

Photographs highlighting key observations from the North Road and Reed Road (August) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film – all other film plastic



Film plastics (PPP EPR)



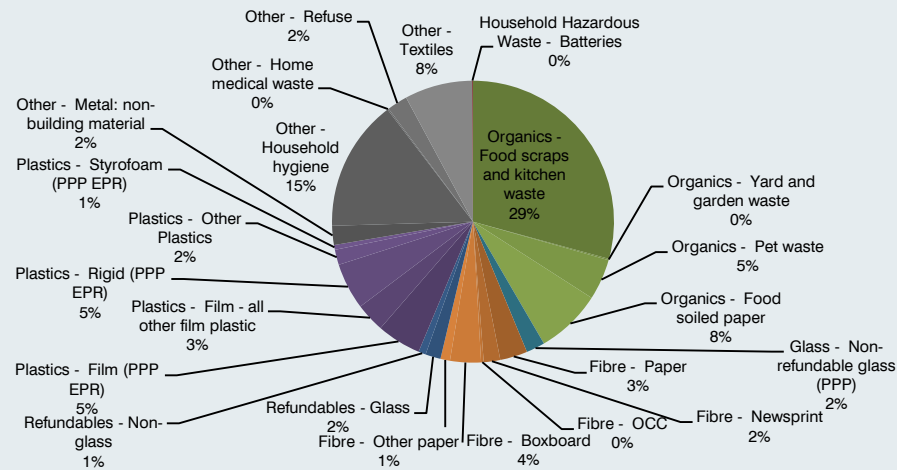
Styrofoam (PPP EPR)



Household hygiene products

Detailed Analysis

TABLE A- 30: TOWN OF GIBSONS – BONNIEBROOK SAMPLE 1 OF 2 (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%	
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	29.4	29%	
		Yard and garden waste	0.2	0%	
		Pet waste	4.7	5%	
		Food soiled paper	7.6	8%	
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	2.2	2%	
	Fibre	Paper	3.2	3%	
		Newsprint	1.9	2%	
		OCC	0.3	0%	
		Boxboard	3.6	4%	
	Refundables	Other paper	1.1	1%	
		Glass	1.8	2%	
	Plastic	Non-glass	0.9	1%	
		Film (PPP EPR)	5.1	5%	
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	5.4	5%	
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Styrofoam (PPP EPR)	0.6	1%	
		Batteries	0.1	0%	
Residuals	Electronic Waste	Product Care items	0	0%	
		EPR	0	0%	
	Other	Building materials	0	0%	
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%	
		Metal: non-building material	2.2	2%	
		Household hygiene	15.2	15%	
		Home medical waste	0.2	0%	
		Refuse	2.4	2%	
		Fines	0	0%	
		Textiles	7.8	8%	
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%	
		HHW - other	0	0%	
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	3.4	3%	
		Other Plastics	1.8	2%	
		Styrofoam - all other	0	0%	
	Total			100.4	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Bonniebrook Sample 1 of 2 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Rigid plastics (PPP EPR)



Boxboard

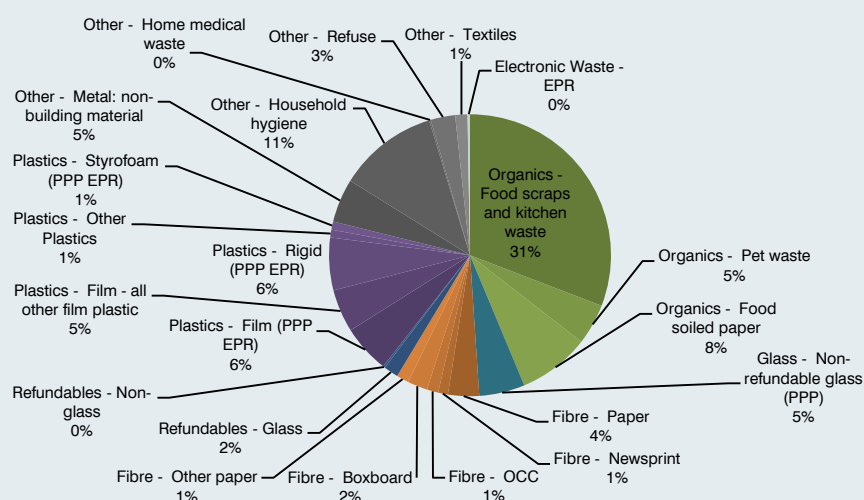


Film – all other plastic



Textiles

TABLE A-31: TOWN OF GIBSONS – BONNIEBROOK SAMPLE 2 OF 2 (NOVEMBER)



Category		Sub-Category	Weight (kg)	%
Organics	Organics	Food scraps and kitchen waste	33.0	31%
		Yard and garden waste	0	0%
		Pet waste	5.0	5%
		Food soiled paper	8.8	8%
Curbside and Depot Printed Packaging (PPP) Recyclables	Glass	Non-refundable glass (PPP)	5.6	5%
	Fibre	Paper	3.8	4%
		Newsprint	1.2	1%
		OCC	1.4	1%
		Boxboard	2.5	2%
		Other paper	1.5	1%
	Refundables	Glass	1.8	2%
		Non-glass	0.3	0%
	Plastic	Film (PPP EPR)	5.9	6%
		Rigid (PPP EPR)	6.5	6%
Styrofoam (PPP EPR)		1.0	1%	
Other Stewardship Materials	HHW	Batteries	0	0%
		Product Care items	0	0%
	Electronic Waste	EPR	0.3	0%
Residuals	Other	Building materials	0	0%
		Wood: non-building material	0	0%
		Metal: non-building material	5.4	5%
		Household hygiene	12.3	11%
		Home medical waste	0.2	0%
		Refuse	3.0	3%
		Fines	0	0%
		Textiles	1.5	1%
		Electronic Waste - other	0	0%
	HHW - other	0	0%	
	Plastic	Film - all other film plastic	5.3	5%
		Other Plastics	1.0	1%
Styrofoam - all other		0	0%	
Total			106.9	100%

Photographs highlighting key observations from the Bonniebrook Sample 2 of 2 (November) sample are provided below:



Food scraps and kitchen waste



Food soiled paper



Film plastic (PPP EPR)



Boxboard



Household hygiene products



Non-refundable glass (PPP)

Sechelt Indian Government District

It should be noted that one sample each was collected from the August and November audits from this area; therefore, both samples were included in the main body of the report.

