

Squamish-Lillooet Regional District 2024 Waste Composition Study



PRESENTED TO
Squamish-Lillooet Regional District

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Load Identification and Sample Selection	2
2.2 Sample Sorting and Analysis	2
2.2.1 Hand Sorting	2
2.2.2 Data Analysis	3
2.3 Health and Safety	3
3.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION RESULTS	3
3.1 Britannia Beach	4
3.1.1 Waste Composition Results	4
3.1.2 Diversion Potential	5
3.2 Furry Creek	6
3.2.1 Waste Composition Results	6
3.2.2 Diversion Potential	7
3.3 Single-Use Items	8
4.0 COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS STUDIES	10
4.1 Britannia Beach	10
4.2 Furry Creek	11
5.0 INTERESTING FINDS	12
6.0 CLOSURE	13

LIST OF TABLES IN TEXT

Table 1-1: Number of Samples Collected in 2020, 2022, and 2024	1
Table 3-1: Average Number of Single-Use Items per 100 kg	8
Table 3-2: Average Percent Weight of Single-Use Items	9
Table 5-1: List of Uncommon Materials Found During this Study	12

LIST OF FIGURES IN TEXT

Figure 2-1: Tipped Truck Load from Britannia Beach and Furry Creek	2
Figure 2-2: Field Staff Hand Sorting a Sample	2
Figure 3-1: Waste Composition of Garbage from Britannia Beach.....	4
Figure 3-2: Diversion Potential of Material from Britannia Beach	5
Figure 3-3: Waste Composition of Garbage from Furry Creek	6
Figure 3-4: Diversion Potential for Material from Furry Creek	7
Figure 4-1: Waste Composition Comparison of Garbage from Britannia Beach	10
Figure 4-2: Waste Composition Comparison of Garbage from Furry Creek.....	11

APPENDIX SECTIONS

Appendix A	Tetra Tech’s Limitations on the Use of this Document
Appendix B	Material Categories
Appendix C	Waste Composition Results
Appendix D	Selected Photograph

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
NACTR	National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling
SLRD	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
SUI	Single-use Item
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech Canada Inc.

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NOTE TO THE READER

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District (SLRD) to conduct a waste composition study to characterize the garbage stream from the following locations:

- **Britannia Beach (Electoral Area D)** - curbside single family residential garbage collection.
- **Furry Creek (Electoral Area D)** - curbside single family residential garbage collection.

The purpose of this study was to:

1. Quantify and characterize the materials present in the garbage stream from Electoral Area D (Britannia Beach and Furry Creek); and
2. Collect data to evaluate the performance of the current programs and compare these results to the previous waste composition studies (2020 and 2022).

The SLRD consists of four member municipalities (District of Lillooet, Village of Pemberton, Resort Municipality of Whistler, and District of Squamish) and four unincorporated rural Electoral Areas (A, B, C, and D). This waste characterization study focuses on the garbage streams from the communities of Britannia Beach and Furry Creek, in Electoral Area D.

The communities of Britannia Beach and Furry Creek are located in Electoral Area D in the southern parts of the SLRD, south of the District of Squamish on the Sea-to-Sky Highway. Britannia Beach has a population of 384 and Furry Creek has a population of 270.¹ Waste from these two communities is currently landfilled at the Squamish Landfill. These two communities have been receiving curbside collection of garbage and recycling since 2012 and curbside organics collection since June 2019. Garbage and recycling are collected bi-weekly. Organics is collected weekly between May and October and bi-weekly the rest of the year.

Tetra Tech has been characterizing the garbage from Britannia Beach and Furry Creek since 2020. Table 1-1 summarizes the number of samples characterized in 2020, 2022, and 2024.

Table 1-1: Number of Samples Collected in 2020, 2022, and 2024

Community	Number of Samples (Garbage Only)		
	2020	2022	2024
Britannia Beach	2	3	5
Furry Creek	2	3	3
Total	2	6	8

¹ Data from 2021 Census of Population (Statistics Canada), <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section provides an overview of how waste was collected and sampled and outlines other key factors and considerations for the study. Tetra Tech's sampling methodology is based on the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment *Recommended Waste Characterization Methodology for Direct Waste Analysis Studies in Canada*.

The waste characterization study was performed by Tetra Tech's field supervisor and environmental technicians who were trained on safety and material sorting procedures prior to the fieldwork. Personal protective equipment was used by staff according to the specifications of Tetra Tech's Health and Safety Plan, which factored in special requirements for working at various waste disposal facilities and landfills. Safety meetings were conducted at the beginning of each day to emphasize key concerns including how to handle material hazards such as sharps or hazardous materials, safe lifting practices, waste handling, wildlife issues, working around large industrial vehicles, and weather conditions.

2.1 Load Identification and Sample Selection

Tetra Tech's field supervisor worked with the SLRD to coordinate delivery of the curbside residential waste from Britannia Beach and Furry Creek. The field supervisor communicated directly with the truck driver to determine which segments of the load originated from which community. After the load was tipped at the active face of the landfill as shown on Figure 2-1, a total of eight samples were collected. Five samples were collected from the back half of the load (determined to be from Britannia Beach) and three samples were collected from the front half of the load (determined to be from Furry Creek). For each sample, Tetra Tech staff obtained approximately 100 kg of waste.



Figure 2-1: Tipped Truck Load from Britannia Beach and Furry Creek

2.2 Sample Sorting and Analysis

2.2.1 Hand Sorting

A random sample of 100 kg was sorted by hand (Figure 2-2) into 12 primary categories, which were then further sorted into 54 secondary material subcategories. The 2024 categories were approved by the SLRD for optimal comparability with the 2020 and 2022 waste composition results. The 12 primary categories were: paper, plastic, metal, glass, organics, building materials, electronic waste, household hazardous waste, household hygiene, bulky objects, textiles, and fines.

In addition, 16 secondary categories of single-use items (SUIs) were sorted, counted, and weighed. A complete list of the material categories along with their descriptions is included in Appendix B. Once the samples were sorted, materials in each category were weighed and entered into Tetra Tech's waste composition spreadsheet tool.



Figure 2-2: Field Staff Hand Sorting a Sample

2.2.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using Tetra Tech's waste composition spreadsheet tool. Data was compiled into primary and secondary categories by weight. All results are presented on a weight basis. The weighted average composition for each community was calculated for each material category. Data from 2024 was also compared with results from 2020 and 2022. Waste composition results were compared at the primary material category level for each community. Data was then compiled and analyzed further to calculate the overall diversion potential of each community.

2.3 Health and Safety

A Health and Safety Plan was developed for this project to identify potential hazards in advance of the waste composition study. Tetra Tech staff conducting field work for this study were required to have up-to-date safety certifications and training for waste sorting activities. Upon arrival at the waste management facility, Tetra Tech staff conducted a site safety orientation with the operator to identify site-specific hazards and controls. A safe working location was selected and clearly demarcated. A safety meeting was conducted at the beginning of each day to remind staff of hazards from the previous day and identify new hazards and/or controls as applicable.

3.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION RESULTS

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

The proportion of materials that could be diverted from disposal was also estimated and presented in the subsections below (diversion potential). Classifications for the diversion potential of each secondary category can be found in Appendix B. The materials were categorized as follows:

- **Recyclable:** materials accepted in the curbside recycling stream by Recycle BC (e.g., paper, cardboard, plastic containers and packaging, metal containers);
- **Depot/Drop-off:** materials managed by the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs that can be dropped off at recycling depots (e.g., deposit beverage containers, styrofoam, glass jars and containers, plastic film packaging and flex packaging, household batteries, lightbulbs and light fixtures, paint, used oil, and antifreeze), designated drop-off locations (e.g., building materials, scrap metal), or donated (e.g., clothing);
- **Compostable:** materials typically accepted by a composting program; and
- **Residual:** materials that would not fall within the above diversion options that would be disposed/landfilled.

3.1 Britannia Beach

The following section summarizes the results from the five samples from the community of Britannia Beach.

3.1.1 Waste Composition Results

Figure 3-1 represents the weighted averages by primary categories for the five Britannia Beach samples collected in September 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

The largest components were organics (27%), paper (19%), plastic (18%), and household hygiene (16%). These four categories accounted for 80% of the overall weight of the samples.

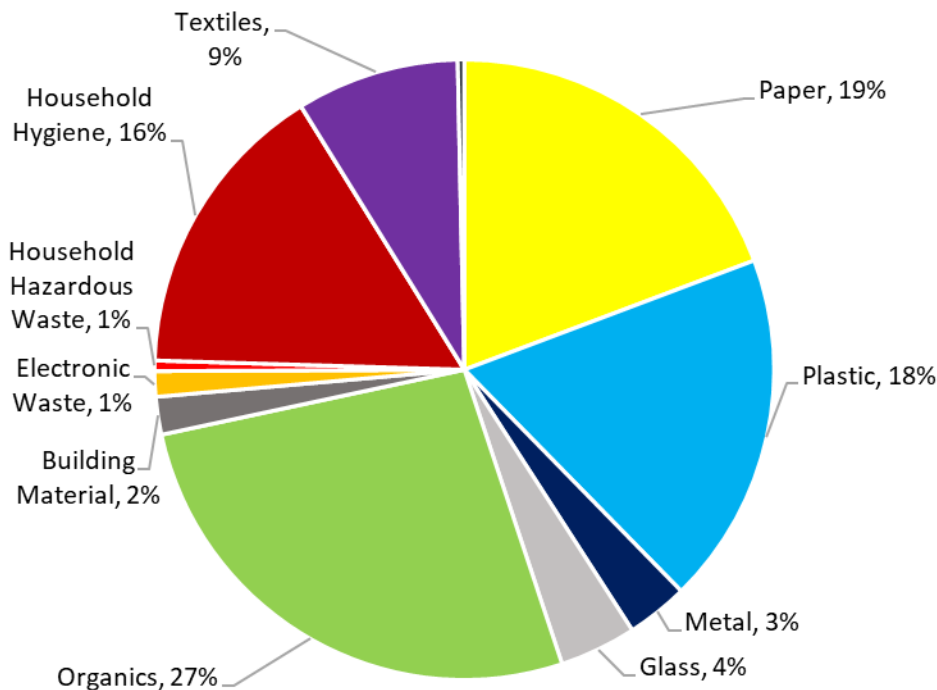


Figure 3-1: Waste Composition of Garbage from Britannia Beach

Organics primarily consisted of avoidable food waste (16.7%) and unavoidable food waste (7.1%).

Paper primarily consisted of compostable and food soiled paper (9.3%), recyclable paper (5.3%), and non-recyclable paper (3.1%). Examples of recyclable paper included office paper, corrugated cardboard, paper packaging, and newsprint. Examples of non-recyclable paper included paper that is lined or coated with plastic, foil, or wax (e.g., mailing envelopes lined with bubble wrap, paper chip bags with plastic lining).

Plastic primarily consisted of film packaging and flex packaging (5.3%), film product (4.8%), durable plastic products (3.9%), and rigid plastic packaging (2.9%).

Household hygiene included disposable diapers, disinfectant wipes, and personal hygiene products. Although the household hygiene category was composed of a single category with no sub-categories, field observations indicated that the category primarily consisted of disposable diapers by weight.

3.1.2 Diversion Potential

The diversion potential is calculated based on the characterized amounts of the secondary category which were further segregated into categories including compostable, recyclable, depot/drop-off, and residual materials. This information was used to calculate the percentage of materials that could theoretically be diverted from the landfill using existing programs that can be accessed by Britannia Beach residents.

Britannia Beach residents have curbside collection services for garbage, recyclables, and organics. Recyclable materials accepted in the curbside recycling stream (e.g., plastic containers, metal containers, paper, and cardboard). Compostable materials include those collected as part of the curbside organics program (food scraps and plant trimmings) and yard waste and wood waste accepted at Squamish Landfill.

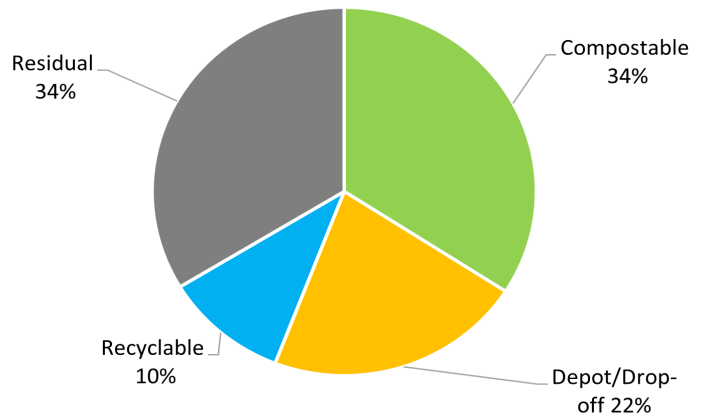


Figure 3-2: Diversion Potential of Material from Britannia Beach

Depot/drop-off materials can be dropped off at the Squamish Landfill or the unmanned glass depot at Britannia Beach and include:

- Recycle BC materials accepted at recycling depots, such as styrofoam, foam packaging, plastic bags and overwrap, other flexible plastic, and glass jars and bottles
- Other EPR materials such as electronics, light fixtures, small and large appliances, paint and paint cans, solvents, gasoline, pesticides, and flammable liquids.
- Other drop-off or donatable materials, such as building materials and clothing.

As shown on Figure 3-2, the total diversion potential is estimated to be 66% and consists of 34% compostable materials, 22% depot/drop-off materials, and 10% recyclable materials.

- Compostable materials mainly consisted of avoidable food waste (16.7%), compostable and food-soiled paper (9.3%), and unavoidable food waste (7.1%).
- Depot/drop-off materials that could be diverted at registered depot/drop-off locations mainly include film packaging and flex packaging (5.3%), household textiles (2.8%) and clothing (2.6%), building material (2.0%), non-recyclable metal (1.9%), recyclable glass (1.5%), and EPR electronic waste (1.3%).
- Recyclables are materials include recyclable paper (5.3%) and rigid plastic packaging (2.9%).

3.2 Furry Creek

The following section summarizes the results from the three samples from the community of Furry Creek.

3.2.1 Waste Composition Results

Figure 3-3 represents the weighted average of primary categories from the three Furry Creek samples collected in September 2024. This is a snapshot of the types and relative quantities of materials that were discarded by residents at this time of the year.

The largest components were plastic (22%), organics (21%), paper (16%), and textiles (14%). These four categories represent 73% of the overall weight of the samples.

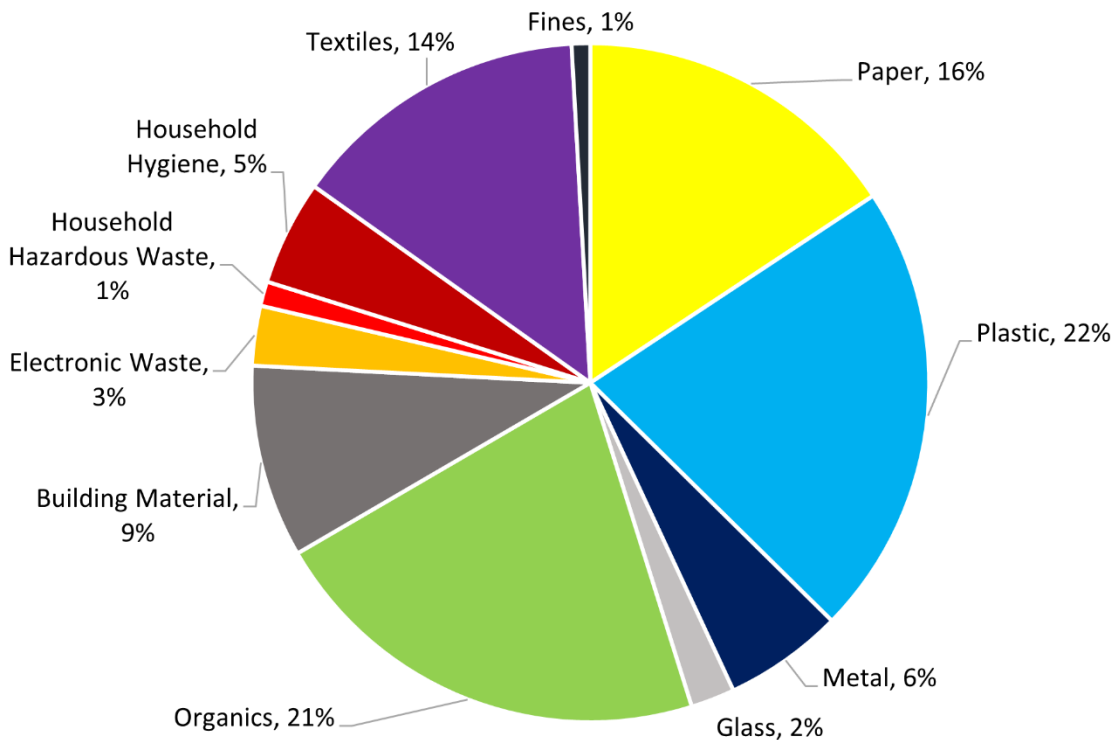


Figure 3-3: Waste Composition of Garbage from Furry Creek

Organics included avoidable food waste (13.1%) and unavoidable food waste (4.3%). Yard waste (2.2%), which included grass and branches, was also a common sub-category under organics.

For plastics, the largest component was film packaging and flex packaging (7.0%), followed by durable plastic (6.4%), rigid plastic packaging (4.5%), and film product (2.7%).

The paper category was mainly comprised of compostable and food-soiled paper (6.3%), recyclable paper (4.9%), and non-recyclable paper (3.4%).

Textiles, which included clothing, household textiles, footwear, accessories, soft toys, other textiles and non-accepted textiles by the National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling (NACTR), were found in the waste stream from Furry Creek. The category primarily consisted of clothing (5.5%) and household textiles (4.6%). Examples of household textiles include linens, towels, curtains, tablecloths, and pet clothes.

3.2.2 Diversion Potential

To calculate the diversion potential, each secondary category from the Furry Creek samples were further segregated into categories including compostable, recyclable, depot/drop-off, and residual categories. This information can be used to calculate the percentage of materials that could be diverted from the landfill using existing programs that can potentially be accessed by Furry Creek residents.

Furry Creek residents have curbside collection for garbage, recyclables, and organics. Recyclable materials accepted in the curbside recycling stream. Compostable materials include those collected as part of the curbside organics and yard waste and wood waste accepted at Squamish Landfill.

Depot/drop-off materials can be dropped off at the Squamish Landfill or the unmanned glass depot at Furry Creek.

As shown on Figure 3-4, the total diversion potential is 77% and consists of 39% depot/drop-off materials, 27% compostable materials, and 11% recyclable materials.

- Materials that could be diverted through registered depot/drop off locations include, building materials (9.2%), film packaging and flex packaging (7.0%), clothing (5.5%), household textiles (4.6%), non-recyclable metal (4.3%), and EPR electronic waste (2.8%).
- Materials that are considered compostable include avoidable food waste (13.1%), compostable and food-soiled paper (6.3%), and unavoidable food waste (4.3%).
- Recyclable materials include recyclable paper (4.9%) and rigid plastic packaging (4.5%).

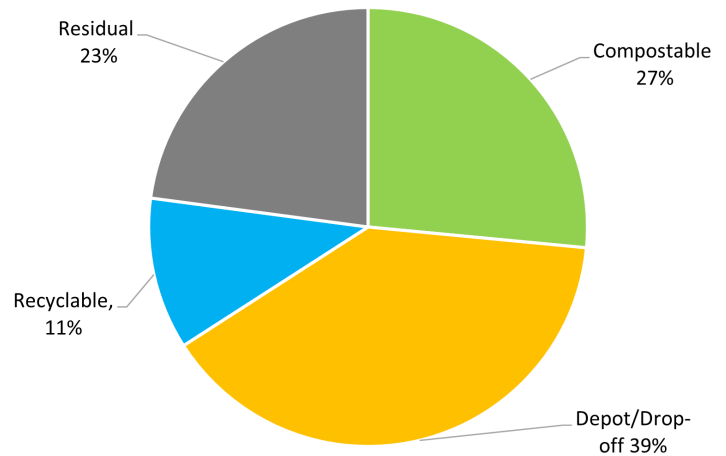


Figure 3-4: Diversion Potential for Material from Furry Creek

3.3 Single-Use Items

SUIs were also assessed as part of this waste composition study. For each sample, SUIs were weighed by SUI category and individually counted. The total weight of SUIs was 11.45 kg across five samples from Britannia Beach and 5.05 kg across three samples for Furry Creek. Although the weighted quantities are relatively low, when counted by piece, the numbers are more noticeable. Table 3-1 summarizes the number of SUIs found per category (normalized to 100 kg of the sample) found in the garbage stream. Generally, the SUI categories with higher numbers of SUIs included plastic takeout cups, lined/polycoat paper cups, plastic takeout containers, lined/polycoat takeout containers, and plastic utensils.

Table 3-1: Average Number of Single-Use Items per 100 kg

Category	SUI	Average Number of SUIs per 100 kg	
		Britannia Beach	Furry Creek
Retail Bags	Retail Paper Bags	1.4	2.9
	Reused Plastic Retail Bags	2.8	3.6
	Empty Plastic Retail Bags	3.4	1.6
	Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Bags	1.6	1.3
Cups	Plastic Takeout Cups	11.5	8.2
	Lined/Polycoat Paper Cups	16.1	7.5
	Foam Takeout Cups	-	-
	Compostable/Biodegradable Takeout Cups	0.0	0.3
	Unlined Paper Cups	0.8	-
Takeout Containers	Plastic Takeout Containers	9.7	4.3
	Lined/Polycoat Paper Takeout Containers	11.5	5.2
	Foam Takeout Containers	0.0	-
	Compostable/Biodegradable Takeout Containers	0.0	-
	Unlined Paper Takeout Containers	6.4	3.9
Straws	Plastic Straws	1.6	0.7
Utensils	Plastic Utensils	6.6	8.5
Total Count of SUIs per 100 kg		73.3	48.4

As shown in Table 3-2, SUIs represent approximately 1.7% to 2.3% of the waste stream by weight. The SUIs that generally made up the highest percentages by weight included retail paper bags, lined/polycoat paper cups, lined/polycoat paper takeout containers, plastic takeout containers, and unlined paper takeout containers.

Table 3-2: Average Percent Weight of Single-Use Items

Category	SUI	Average Percent Weight of SUIs	
		Britannia Beach	Furry Creek
Retail Bags	Retail Paper Bags	0.25%	0.26%
	Re-Used Plastic Retail Bags	0.11%	0.07%
	Empty Plastic Retail Bags	0.13%	0.13%
	Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Bags	0.05%	0.03%
Cups	Plastic Takeout Cups	0.13%	0.13%
	Lined/Polycoat Paper Cups	0.39%	0.21%
	Foam Takeout Cups	-	-
	Compostable/Biodegradable Takeout Cups	0.00%	0.02%
	Unlined Paper Cups	0.03%	-
Takeout Containers	Plastic Takeout Containers	0.46%	0.20%
	Lined/Polycoat Takeout Containers	0.36%	0.31%
	Foam Takeout Containers	0.00%	-
	Compostable/Biodegradable Takeout Containers	0.00%	-
	Unlined Paper Takeout Containers	0.29%	0.16%
Straws	Plastic Straws	0.03%	0.03%
Utensils	Plastic Utensils	0.06%	0.08%
Average Percent Weight of SUIs		2.28%	1.65%

4.0 COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS STUDIES

This section compares the results from the previous waste composition studies conducted for Britannia Beach and Furry Creek in 2020, 2022, and 2024.

4.1 Britannia Beach

Figure 4-1 illustrates how the composition of the garbage stream from Britannia Beach has changed from 2020 to 2024. Commentaries of the notable categories are discussed below:

- Organics gradually decreases from 33% in 2020, to 29% in 2022, and then to 27% in 2024.
- Paper remained relatively consistent ranging between 17% to 19% from 2020 to 2024.
- Plastics decreased from 21% in 2020, to 15% in 2022, then increased to 18% in 2024.
- Household hygiene increased from 7% in 2020, to 23% in 2022, then decreased to 16% in 2024.
- Textiles gradually increased from 5% in 2020, to 6% in 2022, and then to 9% in 2024.

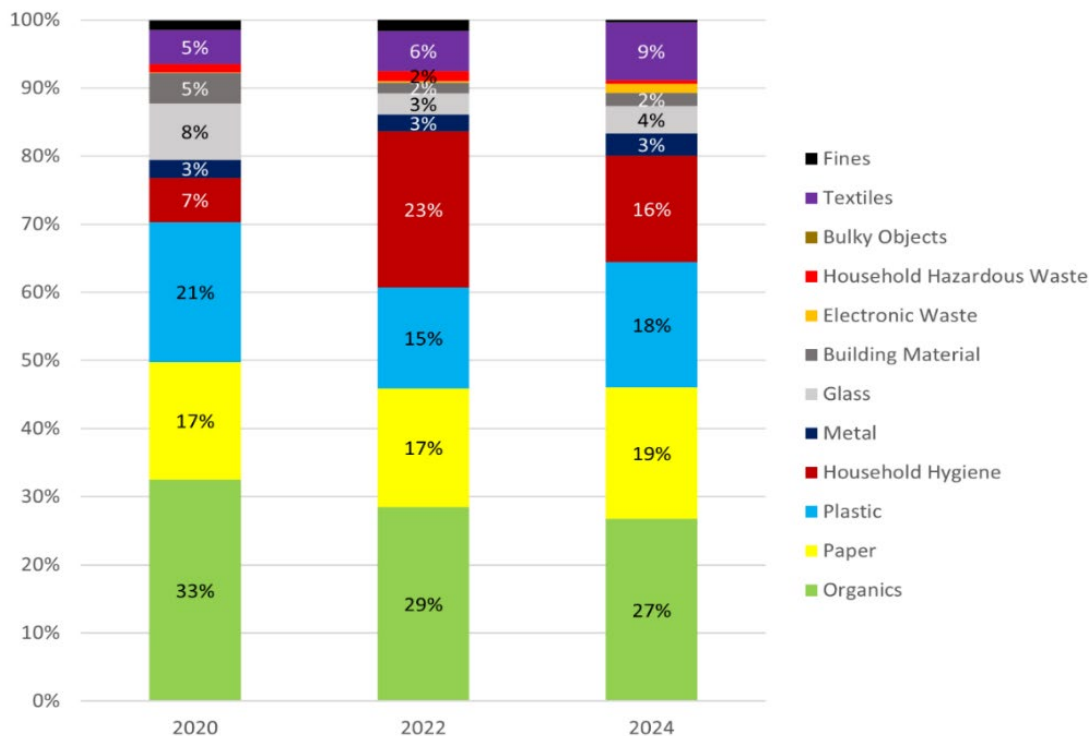


Figure 4-1: Waste Composition Comparison of Garbage from Britannia Beach

4.2 Furry Creek

Figure 4-2 illustrates how the composition of the garbage stream from Furry Creek has changed from 2020 to 2024. Commentaries of the notable categories are discussed below:

- Organics in the waste stream continues to decrease from 42% in 2020, to 30% in 2022, and then to 21% in 2024.
- Paper fluctuated between 16% to 19% from 2020 to 2024.
- Plastic was 16% in 2020 and 2022 and increased to 22% in 2024.
- Household hygiene increased from 5% in 2020, to 14% in 2022, then decreased to 5% in 2024.
- Textiles increased from 4% in 2020, to 5% in 2022, then to 14% in 2024.
- Building materials increased from 2% in 2020, to 5% in 2022, then to 9% in 2024.

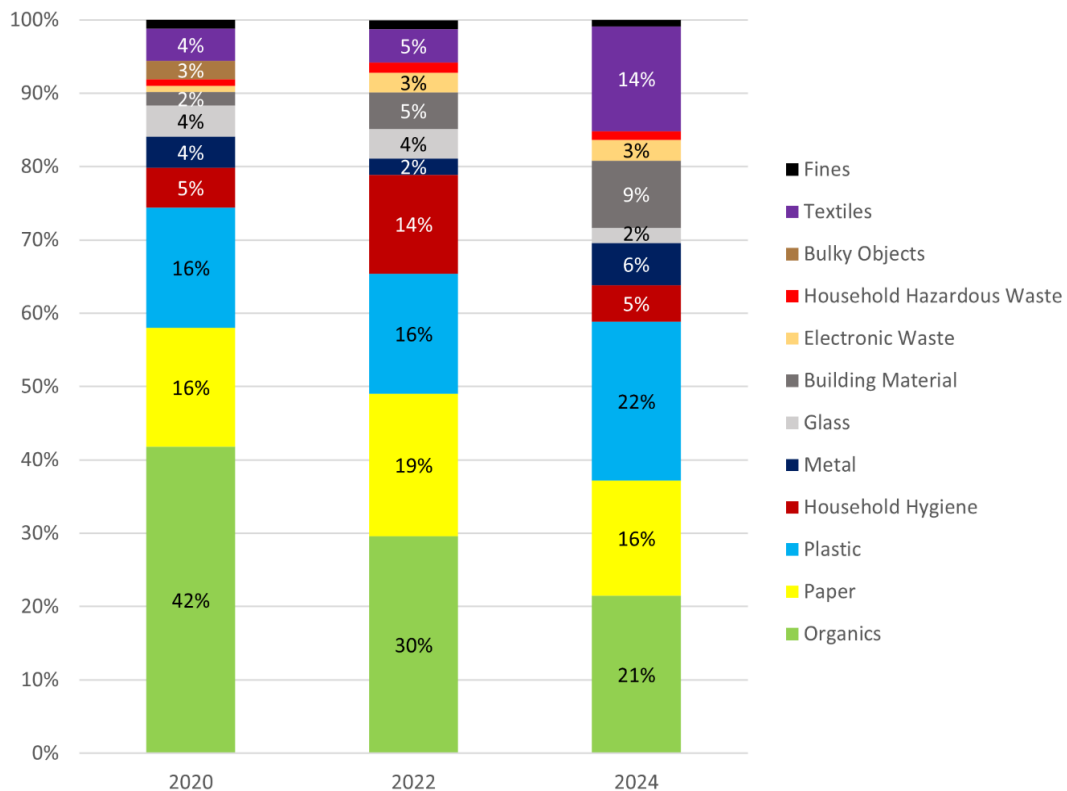


Figure 4-2: Waste Composition Comparison of Garbage from Furry Creek

5.0 INTERESTING FINDS

Table 5-1 lists some of the notable, unexpected, and unusual materials found during the waste composition study. These materials will not necessarily skew the results as it is not atypical to have these types of materials present in the waste stream.

Table 5-1: List of Uncommon Materials Found During this Study

Community	Sample ID	Description	Photo
Furry Creek	SU24-SLRD-G-02	Clothespins	
Britannia Beach	SU24-SLRD-G-04	Vacuum	
Britannia Beach	SU24-SLRD-G-08	Cutting board	
Britannia Beach	SU24-SLRD-G-05	Tarp	
Britannia Beach	SU24-SLRD-G-08	Kitchen knives	

6.0 CLOSURE

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

Respectfully submitted,
Tetra Tech Canada Inc.



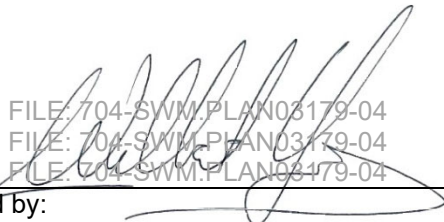
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APPENDIX A

TETRA TECH'S LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

LIMITATIONS ON USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

GEOENVIRONMENTAL

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1.7 NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES

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

APPENDIX B

MATERIAL CATEGORIES

Description of Material Categories for Hand Sorting

#	Secondary Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential Stream
Paper			
01	Paper Deposit Beverage Container	Paper refundable beverage container, paper milk container, milk alternative, milk container	Depot/Drop-off
02	Recyclable Paper	Cardboard boxes, boxboard, cartons, fine paper, newsprint, receipts, magazines, paper packaging, etc.	Recyclable
03	Compostable & Food-Soiled Paper	Paper towels, tissue, table napkins, food-soiled paper packaging (without wax or plastic lining), paper straws	Compostable
04	Non-Recyclable Paper	Paper lined or coated with other material including plastic, foil and wax, laminated paper, paper and tissue soiled with cleaning products (not appropriate for composting)	Residual
05 ¹	Retail Paper Bag	Single-use paper retail bags, paper takeout bags	Compostable
06	Lined/Polycoat Paper Cup	Single-use polycoat/plastic lined paper cups – hot and cold beverage	Recyclable
07	Lined/Polycoat Paper Takeout Container	Single-use plastic lined/polycoat paper takeout containers	Recyclable
08	Unlined Paper Cup	Unlined paper cups, clearly marked compostable	Compostable
09	Unlined Paper Takeout Container	Unlined paper takeout containers, clearly marked compostable	Compostable
Plastic			
10	Plastic Deposit Beverage Container	Plastic refundable beverage containers, plastic milk container, plastic milk alternative container	Depot/Drop-off
11	Rigid Plastic Packaging	Plastic packaging #1-7, clamshells, shampoo bottles, yogurt tubs, rigid flexible plastic packaging, rigid plastic packaging, plastic jars, etc.	Recyclable
12	Durable Plastic	Plastic products, toys, food storage containers, coat hangers, storage bins	Residual
13	Styrofoam	Meat trays, egg cartons, electronic packaging, peanuts	Depot/Drop-off
14	Film Packaging and Flex Packaging	Plastic bag and overwrap, dry cleaning bags, bread bags, diaper overwrap, toilet paper overwrap, water softener Other flexible plastic packaging, zipper lock pouches, stand-up pouches, chip bags, candy wrappers, net fruit bags, padded envelope, deli meat bags	Depot/Drop-off
15	Film Product	Purchased film product, black garbage bags, blue recycling bag, tarp, shrink wrap	Residual
16	Reused Plastic Retail Bag	Plastic retail bag reused as a garbage bag	Residual
17	Empty Plastic Retail Bag	Empty and not reused plastic retail bag	Depot/Drop-off
18	Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Bag	Plastic bag clearly marked/labelled as compostable or biodegradable	Residual
19	Plastic Takeout Cup	Single-use plastic cup – cold drink, bubble tea cup	Recyclable
20	Foam Takeout Cup	Single-use foam cup – cold or hot drinks	Depot/Drop-off

¹ Categories highlighted orange are considered single-use items.

#	Secondary Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential Stream
21	Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Takeout Cup	Single-use compostable or biodegradable cup – cold or hot drinks	Residual
22	Plastic Takeout Container	Single-use plastic takeout container	Recyclable
23	Foam Takeout Container	Single-use foam takeout container	Depot/Drop-off
24	Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Takeout Container	Single-use compostable takeout container	Residual
25	Plastic Straw	Single-use plastic straw Paper straws are not defined as a separate category and are included in the Paper – Compostable category	Recyclable
26	Plastic Utensil	Single-use plastic utensil	Recyclable
Metal			
27	Metal Deposit Beverage Container	Metal refundable beverage containers, ferrous and non-ferrous, non-alcoholic, alcoholic (beer)	Depot/Drop-off
28	Recyclable Metal	Ferrous and non-ferrous metal packaging, aluminum cans and lids, foil, pie trays, empty aerosol containers (food, personal hygiene)	Recyclable
29	Non-Recyclable Metal	Coat hangers, baking pans, scrap metal	Depot/Drop-off
Glass			
30	Glass Deposit Beverage Container	Glass refundable beverage containers, milk containers, alcohol containers	Depot/Drop-off
31	Recyclable Glass	Clear and coloured non-deposit glass bottles and jars	Depot/Drop-off
32	Non-Recyclable Glass	Drinking glasses or dishes, ceramics, mirrors, broken glass	Residual
Organics			
33	Yard Waste	Grass, leaves, branches, mulch	Compostable
34	Avoidable Food Waste	Full uneaten food waste, edible fruit peels (e.g., apple peels)	Compostable
35	Unavoidable Food Waste	Bones, shells, fat and grease, coffee grounds, tea leaves, inedible fruit peels (e.g. banana peels)	Compostable
36	Non-Compostable Organics	Rubber, wax	Residual
37	Compostable Wood	Clean with no paint, stain or glue, unpainted pallets or skids, chopsticks	Compostable
38	Cogen Wood	Plywood, glue-lam, flakeboard, lightly stained or painted wood	Residual
39	Landfill Wood	Treated, heavily painted or stained, composites or contains large amounts of other material	Residual
Building Material			
40	Building Material	Construction material, carpet, gypsum, asphalt, insulation, aggregate	Depot/Drop-off
Electronic Waste			
41	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Electronic Waste	Electronic waste accepted by EPR programs (e.g., computers, cell phones, small appliances, power tools, electronic toys, light fixtures, smoke/CO alarms)	Depot/Drop-off

#	Secondary Category	Description and/or Examples	Diversion Potential Stream
42	Non-EPR Electronic Waste	Electronic waste not accepted by EPR programs (e.g., vapes, ink cartridges)	Residual
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)			
43	EPR HHW	Batteries, lightbulbs, paints, pesticides, oil, antifreeze, medications	Depot/Drop-off
44	Non-EPR HHW	Sharps, glue, craft paint, cleaners	Residual
Household Hygiene			
45	Household Hygiene	Diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, dental floss, Q-tips, etc.	Residual
Bulky Objects			
46	Bulky objects	Furniture, appliances, mattress	Residual
Textiles			
47	Clothing	Includes all clothing, lingerie, socks, costumes, snowsuits, swimwear, etc.	Depot/Drop-off
48	Household Textiles	Includes all linens, towels, curtains, tablecloths, pet clothes, etc.	Depot/Drop-off
49	Footwear	Includes all footwear, sport shoes, insoles, etc.	Depot/Drop-off
50	Accessories	Includes all bags, purses, backpacks, gloves, mittens, hats, scarves, wallets, etc.	Depot/Drop-off
51	Soft Toys	Stuffed toys and animals	Depot/Drop-off
52	Other Textiles	Masks, pet collar and leashes	Depot/Drop-off
53	Non-Accepted Textiles by the National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling (NACTR)	Canvas tarps, car floor mats, ice cleats/crampons, clothing in bulk (retail dump), fabric bolts, hard luggage, hard toys, hospital bedding & linens, hotel bedding and linens, cut-offs, rice bags, ski and snowboard boots, sports protection, tents, umbrellas, wigs	Residual
Fines			
54	Fines	Fines and misc. garbage <1"	Residual

APPENDIX C

WASTE COMPOSITION RESULTS

Table C-1: 2024 Waste Composition Results – Garbage Stream

Material Category	Britannia Beach	Furry Creek
01.Paper Deposit Beverage Containers	0.3%	0.2%
02.Recyclable Paper	5.3%	4.9%
03.Compostable & Food-Soiled Paper	9.3%	6.3%
04.Non-Recyclable Paper	3.1%	3.4%
05.Retail Paper Bag	0.2%	0.3%
06.Lined/Polycoat Paper Cup	0.4%	0.2%
07.Lined/Polycoat Paper Takeout Container	0.4%	0.3%
08.Unlined Paper Cup	0.0%	0.0%
09.Unlined Paper Takeout Container	0.3%	0.2%
10.Plastic Deposit Beverage Container	0.2%	0.1%
11.Rigid Plastic Packaging	2.9%	4.5%
12.Durable Plastic	3.9%	6.4%
13.Styrofoam	0.3%	0.3%
14.Film Packaging and Flex Packaging	5.3%	7.0%
15.Film Product	4.8%	2.7%
16.Reused Plastic Retail Bag	0.1%	0.1%
17.Empty Plastic Retail Bag	0.1%	0.1%
18.Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Bag	0.1%	0.0%
19.Plastic Takeout Cup	0.1%	0.1%
20.Foam Takeout Cup	0.0%	0.0%
21.Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Takeout Cup	0.0%	0.0%
22.Plastic Takeout Container	0.5%	0.2%
23.Foam Takeout Container	0.0%	0.0%
24.Compostable/Biodegradable Plastic Takeout Container	0.0%	0.0%
25.Plastic Straw	0.0%	0.0%
26.Plastic Utensil	0.1%	0.1%
27.Metal Deposit Beverage Container	0.4%	0.6%
28.Recyclable Metal	0.9%	0.9%
29.Non-Recyclable Metal	1.9%	4.3%
30.Glass Deposit Beverage Container	0.5%	0.7%
31.Recyclable Glass	1.5%	0.7%
32.Non-Recyclable Glass	2.0%	0.7%
33.Yard Waste	0.2%	2.2%
34.Avoidable Food Waste	16.7%	13.1%
35.Unavoidable Food Waste	7.1%	4.3%
36.Non-Compostable Organics	0.6%	0.3%

Material Category	Britannia Beach	Furry Creek
37.Compostable Wood	0.2%	0.3%
38.Cogen Wood	0.3%	0.4%
39.Landfill Wood	1.5%	1.0%
40.Building Material	2.0%	9.2%
41.EPR Electronic Waste	1.3%	2.8%
42.Non-EPR Electronic Waste	0.1%	0.0%
43.EPR HHW	0.1%	0.3%
44.Non-EPR HHW	0.4%	0.9%
45.Household Hygiene	15.7%	5.0%
46.Bulky Objects	0.0%	0.0%
47.Clothing	2.6%	5.5%
48.Household Textiles	2.8%	4.6%
49.Footwear	1.1%	1.4%
50.Accessories	1.1%	1.0%
51.Soft Toys	0.1%	0.6%
52.Other Textiles	0.1%	0.0%
53.Non-Accepted Textiles by the National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling (NACTR)	0.7%	1.1%
54.Fines	0.3%	0.9%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

APPENDIX D

SELECTED PHOTOGRAPH



Photo D-1: Hauler Unloading Garbage Load from Furry Creek and Britannia Beach



Photo D-2: Load of Furry Creek and Britannia Beach Garbage to be Sampled



Photo D-3: Field Staff Collecting a Sample



Photo D-4: Example of a Typical 100 kg Garbage Sample



Photo D-5: Field Staff Hand Sorting a Sample



Photo D-6: Example of Lined/Polycoat Paper Cups



Photo D-7: Example of Recyclable Paper



Photo D-8: Example of Paper Deposit Beverage Containers



Photo D-9: Example of Rigid Plastic Packaging



Photo D-10: Example of Styrofoam



Photo D-11: Example of Film Product



Photo D-12: Example of Recyclable Metal



Photo D-13: Example of Non-Recyclable Metal



Photo D-14: Example of Recyclable Glass



Photo D-15: Example of Textiles – Clothing



Photo D-16: Example of Textiles – Soft Toys



Photo D-17: Example of Avoidable Food Waste