



Municipality of Dysart et al Inbound Construction and Demolition Waste Composition Audit Study

August 2025

Prepared for

Municipality of Dysart et al

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AET Group Inc. (AET) conducted an inbound construction and demolition (CND) waste composition audit study in the Municipality of Dysart et al, from August 12th – 15th, 2025. The samples included a pile of CND material dropped off at the Haliburton landfill located at 222 Industrial Park Road from August 5th – August 8th, 2025 and 68 separate inbound loads dropped off from August 13th – 15th, 2025. The key findings of the study are as follows:

Waste Composition Breakdown:

- Approximately 124,852.71 kg of material was sampled from CND waste loads dropped off to the Haliburton landfill.
- This included approximately 21,070.07 kg of CND waste from inbound loads dropped off from August 5th – August 8th, 2025 and approximately 103,782.64 kg of CND waste from 68 inbound loads sampled during August 13th – August 15th.
- Approximately 81,995.83 kg (65.67%) of the total CND waste was non-divertible, 42,772.55 kg (34.26%) was divertible, and 84.34 kg (0.07%) was Household Hazard Hazardous Waste (HHW) (0.07%).

Most Observed Materials:

- Treated Lumber was the most observed material in the CND waste, accounting for approximately 72,946.81 kg, or 58.43% of the total waste sampled. Shingles was the second most observed material, accounting for approximately 16,905.08 kg of material, or 13.54%, followed by Solid Wood (Untreated) with 14,225.28 kg, or 11.39%.
- Non-Ferrous Metals were the least observed material in the CND waste, accounting for approximately 44.53 kg, or 0.04% of the total waste sampled.
- There was a minimal amount of HHW which was Polystyrene Foam (Styrofoam) Insulation, accounting for approximately 84.34 kg, or 0.07% of the total waste sampled.

Potential Diversion Rate:

- Approximately 42,772.55 kg of the material observed in the CND loads sampled could have been diverted away from the landfill through recycling or re-use.
- The potential diversion rate for the August 2025 study was 34.26%.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definitions

Capture Rate:	The capture rate is the percentage of a divertible material collected and diverted of the total amount of that material generated.
Construction and Demolition Waste:	Construction and demolition (CND) waste material dropped off to the landfill by residents and commercial companies, generated from construction, renovation, or demolition projects.
Diversion Rate:	The diversion rate is the percentage of the total waste generated that could be diverted from the landfill through specialized diversion programs.
Divertible Material:	Materials that are accepted in a reduction, recycling or organics program which can be discarded in a non-garbage collection stream. Material that does not require disposal through landfill. This material is often referred to as divertible material or compostable material. In the context of this report, divertible material refers only to materials currently accepted in the waste diversion program.
Garbage Stream:	Material that is collected for disposal rather than diversion. It will include divertible material where the diversion programs are not operating at 100% efficiency. This material is sometimes referred to as residual waste.

1.2 Background

Municipality of Dysart et al (Dysart) contracted AET Group Inc. (AET) to conduct an inbound waste composition audit study (also referred to as a waste audit) of the construction and demolition (CND) waste in the Municipality of Dysart et al being dropped off at their municipal drop off depot at the Haliburton Landfill, located at 222 Industrial Park Road. Material collected from August 5th to August 8th, 2025 was kept at the landfill to be sampled by AET staff on August 12th, 2025. 68 additional CND loads were sampled from August 13th – August 15th, 2025.

This was primarily a visual audit, which consisted of measuring the vehicles and/or trailers that the loads were brought in (See Figure 1.1), to determine the volume of material in cubic meters. The length, height, and width of each vehicle and/or trailer was taken to determine the volume of materials. Weights were taken of select material to determine the kilogram per cubic meter, which was later converted into total kilograms for each of the material categories.



Figure 1.1 Measuring the length, width, and height of the trailer to determine the volume of CND material being disposed of.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the waste composition study were to:

- Determine the volume of each type of CND waste material being disposed of at the Haliburton Landfill;
- Determine what amount of the CND waste material could be diverted through recycling or re-use programs; and,
- Identify opportunities to implement diversion programs for CND waste.

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Waste Sampling Process

AET's waste audit team sampled approximately 89.68% from the pile of CND waste material that was stored at the Haliburton Landfill from residential and commercial drop-offs from August 5th – August 8th, 2025. A loader worked to separate approximately 89% of the pile into Wood, Metal, Asphalt, Other Recyclables, and Non-Recyclables. (Refer to Figures 2.1 and 2.2). A volume was taken of each of these piles, and a select amount of material was weighed to determine the kilogram per cubic meter. The calculations were then extrapolated to calculate the total approximate weight of the materials.

Samples were taken from 68 CND loads during August 13th – August 15th, 2025. Photos were taken of each sample and measurements were taken of each vehicle to determine the volume. A sample weight was taken for each material observed to determine the density of the material in kilograms per cubic meter. Refer to Figures 2.3 and 2.4 illustrating samples received.



Figure 2.1 Pile of CND Material Collected from August 5th - August 8th, 2025



Figure 2.2 The CND Material Separated into Different Categories



Figure 2.3 A CND Sample of Painted Wood Dropped off on August 13th, 2025



Figure 2.4 A CND Sample of Asphalt Shingles Dropped off on August 15th, 2025.

2.2 CND Drop-off Log

A log was taken for each material on August 12th for the pile of CND waste material which included the volume of each separate material and select weights. A separate collection log was made for each of the 68 loads that were sampled during the waste audit period. The logs included the length, height, and width of the vehicle and/or trailer containing the CND waste material and the type of material dropped off.

2.3 Material Sampling Process

All material sampled during the three and a half-day sampling period was sorted by AET staff at the Haliburton Landfill located at 222 Industrial Park Road, Haliburton, Ontario.

Samples were sorted into 26 major waste groups. The full list of sort material categories can be found in Appendix B.

2.4 Assumptions & Calculations

This audit assumes that the selected samples are representative of the composition of CND waste generated by residential and commercial sources in the Municipality of Dysart et al.

The following calculations were used to calculate the overall generation of waste.

Calculations:

Volume of Rectangular Vehicles:

Length (m) x Height (m) x Width (m)

Volume of Prism Piles of Material:

$$\pi r^2 \times \left(\frac{\text{Height (m)}}{3} \right)$$

Volume of a Half Sphere of Material:

$$\left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \times (\pi r^3) \times \left(\frac{\text{Height (m)}}{3} \right)$$

Density to Determine Kilogram per Cubic Meter:

$$\left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{volume (m}^3\text{)}} \right)$$

Conversion of Overall Volume to Kilograms:

$$\text{volume (m}^3\text{)} \times \text{density}$$

Diversion Rate:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Weight of Accepted Material in Diversion Stream(s)}}{\text{Weight of all Material Generated}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Capture Rate:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Weight of Divertible Material Diverted}}{\text{Weight of Divertible Material Generated}} \right) \times 100\%$$

2.5 Observations and Notes from the CND Audit

The following notes summarize some observations made during the August CND waste audit:

- Approximately 21,070.07 kg was sampled on August 12th, 2025 of CND waste material dropped off at the Haliburton Landfill from August 5th – 8th, 2025.
- An additional 68 CND loads were sampled from August 13th – 15th, 2025, totaling approximately 103,782.64 kg.
- Treated Lumber was the most observed material, comprising approximately 72,946.81 kg or 58.43%.
- 65.67% of the material was non-divertible, 34.26% was divertible, and 0.07% was Household Hazardous Waste (Styrofoam Insulation).
- Of the divertible materials, Shingles were the most observed material with approximately 16,905 kg, or 13.54% of the total waste, followed by Solid Wood (Untreated) with approximately 14,225.28 kg, or 11.39%.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results shown in this section are displayed in the 26 material categories provided. Please note that for the purposes of this study, materials have been classified as 'divertible' or 'non-divertible' based on diversion programs available in other communities throughout Ontario.

The weight of each material (kg) was estimated using the volumes taken during the audit. The calculations used are in Section 2.4.

3.1 Depot Collection Results

92.22 cubic meters, approximately 21,070.07 kg, of material was audited from the CND waste pile on August 12th and 373.20 cubic meters, approximately 103,782.64 kg of material was audited from 68 sampled loads over the three-day audit from August 13th – August 15th.

For each inbound sample received, the measurements of the vehicles were taken to determine the volume and select materials were weighed, which allowed for the volume to be calculated in kilograms per cubic meter. AET staff asked residents that were dumping CND materials for permission to take measurements and photos, and if their material came from a construction project. All residents that came to the landfill to dump CND materials agreed to have their waste materials sampled and photos taken of their vehicles, with no residents objecting to participating in the study. No inbound CND waste samples were omitted from this audit.

3.2 Overall Waste Composition

Table 3.1 illustrates the overall waste composition of both the CND waste pile and the 68 loads sampled. In total, there was approximately 42,772.55 kg (34.26%) of divertible material, 84.34 kg (0.07%) of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), and 81,995.83 (65.67%) of non-divertible material.

Table 3.1 Overall Waste Composition

Material	Total Weight (kg)	Total Weight (%)
Total DivertibleMaterial	42,772.55	34.26%
Total HHW Material	84.34	0.07%
Total Non-Divertible Material	81,995.83	65.67%
Total	124,852.71	100.00%

3.3 Overall Waste Generation Profile

The overall waste generation profile for the sampled Municipality of Dysart et al CND waste is shown in Figure 3.1. This overall waste generation profile includes the combined results from the CND waste pile and the 68 loads sampled.

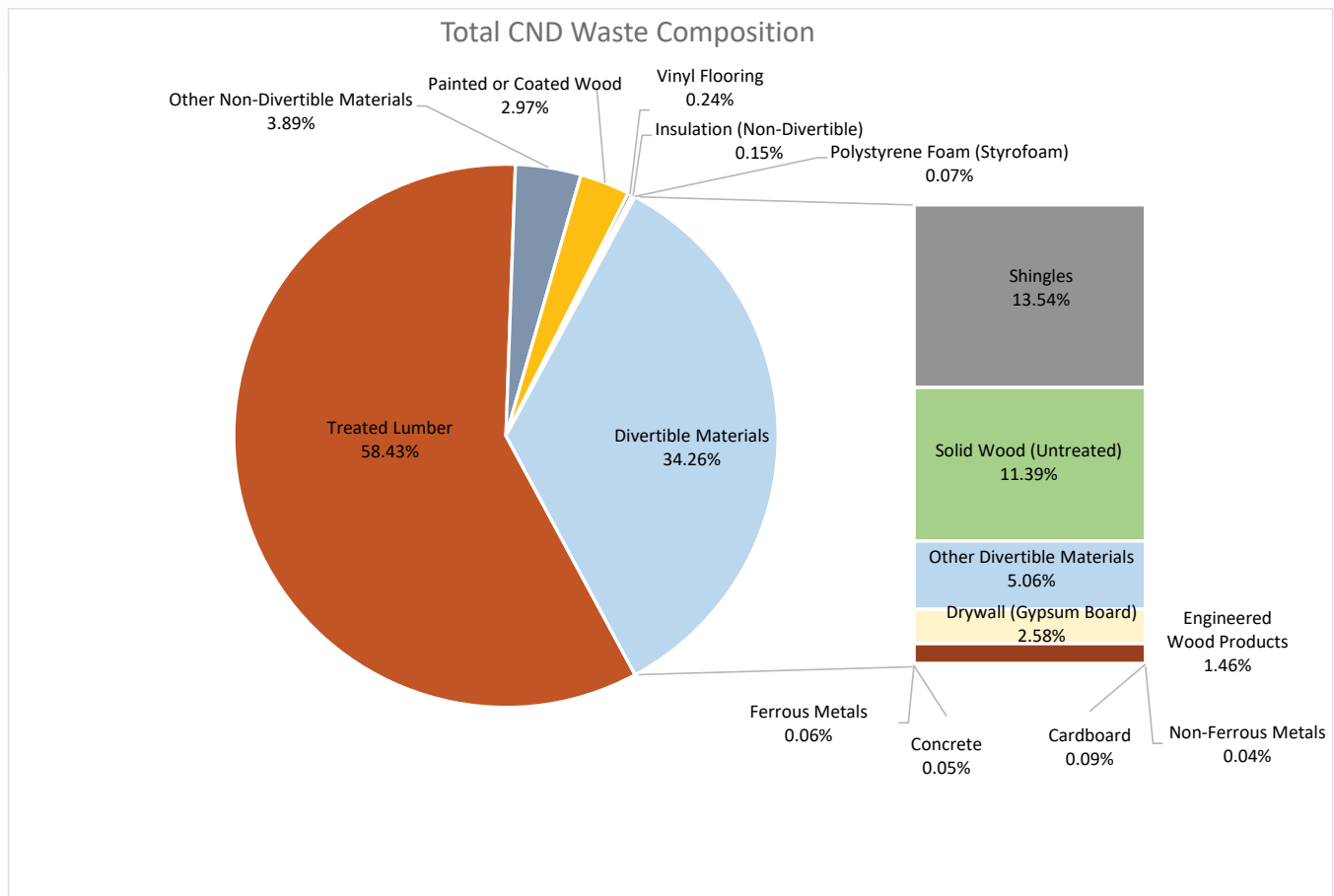


Figure 3.1 Overall Waste Generation Profile (%)

As shown in Figure 3.1, Treated Lumber was the most observed material, comprising 58.43% (approximately 72,946.81 kg). Divertible Materials composed 34.26% of the total CND waste (approximately 42,772.55 kg), with the largest observed divertible material being Shingles at 13.54% (approximately 16,905.08 kg), followed by Solid Wood (Untreated) at 11.39% (approximately 14,225.28 kg). Additionally, Other Divertible Material, primarily woodchips and yard waste, composed 5.06% (approximately 6,315.44 kg) of the total CND waste.

There was a small amount of HHW consisting of Polystyrene Foam Insulation that composed 0.07% (approximately 84.34 kg) of the total CND waste material.

3.4 Divertible Materials

Figure 3.2 illustrates the divertible materials observed in both the CND waste pile and the inbound loads sampled.

Divertible Materials in CND Waste Materials

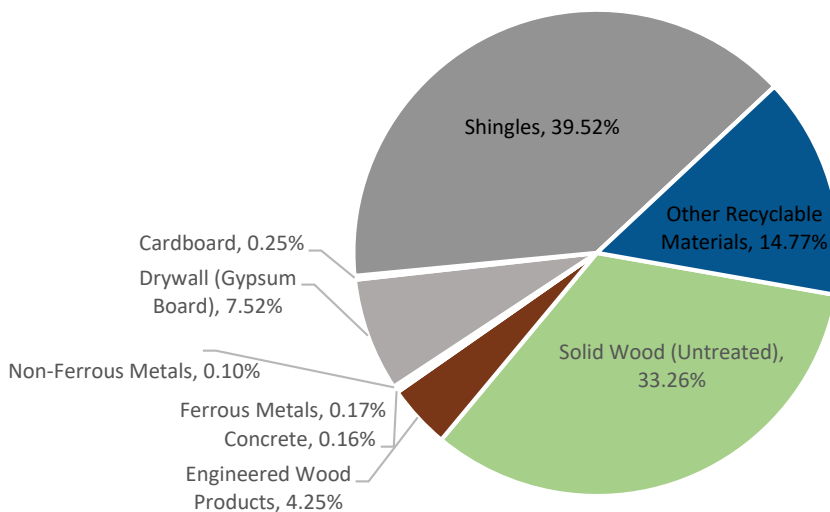


Figure 3.2 Divertible Materials in the CND Waste

Of the total divertible materials observed, Shingles was the largest category at 39.52%, followed by Solid Wood (Untreated) at 33.26%, and Other Recyclable Materials (wood chips and yard waste) at 14.77%. Drywall and Engineered Wood Products composed 7.52% and 4.25% of the total divertible materials, respectively. There were small amounts of Cardboard (0.25%), Ferrous Metals (0.17%), Concrete (0.16%), and Non-Ferrous Metals (0.10%).

Figures 3.3 to 3.6 demonstrate examples of divertible items in the CND waste materials.



Figure 3.3 Drywall from the August 12th CND Pile



Figure 3.4 A Sample from August 14th with Shingles



Figure 3.5 A Sample from August 15th with Solid Wood (Untreated) and Engineered Wood



Figure 3.6 A Sample from August 14th with Other Recyclable Materials (Woodchips)

3.5 Observed Materials

Tables 3.2 to 3.4 outline the Top 5 Materials observed in the CND pile and inbound samples received.

Table 3.2 Top 5 Materials Observed in CND Loads

Top 5	Total Weight (kg)	Total Weight (%)
Treated Lumber	72,946.81	58.43%
Shingles	16,905.08	13.54%
Solid Wood (Untreated)	14,225.28	11.39%
Other Divertible Materials	6,315.44	5.06%
Other Non-Divertible Materials	4,857.09	3.89%
Total	124,852.71	92.31%

Treated Lumber was the top observed material in the CND pile and samples, composing approximately 72,946.81 kg or 58.43% of the total weight, followed by Shingles which composed approximately 16,905.08 kg, or 13.54% of the total weight. Solid Wood (Untreated) also composed a significant amount, with approximately 14,225.28 kg, or 11.39% of the total weight.

Table 3.3 Top 5 Divertible Materials

Top 5 Divertible Materials	Total Weight (kg)	Total Weight (%)
Shingles	16,905.08	13.54%
Solid Wood (Untreated)	14,225.28	11.39%
Other Divertible Materials	6,315.44	5.06%
Drywall (Gypsum Board)	3,215.72	2.58%
Engineered Wood Products	1,817.79	1.46%
Total	124,852.71	34.02%

Table 3.4 Top 5 Non-Divertible Materials

Top 5 Non-Divertible Materials	Total Weight (kg)	Total Weight (%)
Treated Lumber	72,946.81	58.43%
Other Non-Divertible Materials	4,857.09	3.89%
Painted or Coated Wood	3,709.16	2.97%
Vinyl Flooring	301.00	0.24%
Insulation (Non-Divertible)	181.76	0.15%
Total	124,852.71	65.67%

Figures 3.7 to 3.9 demonstrate examples of divertible CND waste materials and Figures 3.10 to 3.13 demonstrate examples of non-divertible items in CND waste materials.



Figure 3.7 A Sample from August 13th with Solid Wood (Untreated)



Figure 3.8 A Sample from August 14th with Shingles



Figure 3.9 A Sample from August 15th with Treated Lumber



Figure 3.10 Other Non-Divertible Materials from the August 12th CND Pile



Figure 3.11 A Sample from August 14th with Treated Lumber and Painted Wood



Figure 3.12 A Sample from August 14th with Insulation (Non-Recyclable)



Figure 3.13 A Sample from August 14th with Styrofoam Insulation (HHW)

3.6 Potential Diversion Rates

Of all the waste materials in the CND pile and samples, approximately 42,772.55 kg are divertible materials. This gives a potential diversion rate of 34.26% for all CND waste materials brought to the Haliburton Landfill in the Municipality of Dysart et al.

Table 3.5 Potential Diversion Rate for CND Materials

Potential Diversion Rate	Total Weight (kg)	Potential Diversion Rate (%)
Total Divertible Material	42,772.55	34.26%
Total HHW Material	84.34	
Total Non-Divertible Material	81,995.83	
Total	124,852.71	

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Dysart et al has an opportunity to divert 34.26% of CND waste materials that are disposed of at the Haliburton landfill. The largest opportunities for diversion are Shingles (13.54%) and Solid Wood (Untreated) (11.39%). The municipality could consider adding two additional roll-off bins for residents to dump clean (uncontaminated) shingles and clean untreated wood into from CND waste loads, which could then be diverted away from the landfill. Below are some opportunities for diversion of Shingles and Solid Wood (Untreated).

Shingles

Considering 13.54% of the total CND waste material is Shingles, an opportunity exists for diversion. Clean loads of asphalt shingles can be repurposed for paving in roads, parking lots, and more. An organization named [Try Recycling](https://tryrecycling.com/) offers hauling and diversion services, including bin rentals, to municipalities across Ontario.

Diverting asphalt shingles can help reduce landfill space and improve the diversion rate of the Haliburton Landfill. Additionally, *Try Recycling* accepts a variety of recyclable CND waste materials which can further diversion opportunities. More information can be found on their website: <https://tryrecycling.com/>.

Solid Wood (Untreated)

There is an opportunity to divert 11.39% of clean Solid Wood (Untreated) from the Haliburton Landfill. Untreated wood can be reused for landscaping and furniture or repurposed for compost or energy. *Try Recycling* also accepts untreated wood.

Another organization, [Biomass Recycle](https://biomassrecycle.ca/en/), focuses on reusing and repurposing untreated wood from CND waste. They repurpose wood waste into products for agriculture, such as compost materials, and into products for construction, such as particle board. They service a variety of municipalities across Ontario. More information can be found on their website: <https://biomassrecycle.ca/en/>.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were made from the August 2025 CND inbound waste composition audit completed in the Municipality of Dysart et al:

Waste Composition Breakdown:

- Approximately 21,070.07 kg of CND waste material was sampled on August 12th from loads dropped off from August 5th – August 8th, 2025 and approximately 103,782.64 kg of CND waste materials was sampled from 68 loads dropped off during August 13th – August 15th, 2025.
- Of the total 21,070.07 kg of CND waste sampled, 65.67% was non-divertible materials, 34.26% was divertible materials, and 0.07% was Household Hazardous Waste.

Most Observed Materials:

- Treated Lumber was the most observed material in the CND waste, accounting for 58.43% of the total waste samples, followed by Shingles and Solid Wood (Untreated) with 13.54% and 11.39% respectively.
- Non-Ferrous Metals were the least observed material in the CND waste, accounting for 0.04% of the total waste sampled, followed by a minimal amount of household hazardous waste (HHW) which was Polystyrene Foam (Styrofoam) Insulation, accounting for 0.07% of the total waste sampled.

Potential Diversion Rate:

- The potential diversion rate for August 2025 was 34.26%.
- Approximately 42,772.55 kg of the material observed in the CND loads sampled could be diverted away from the landfill through recycling or re-use.
- The largest opportunities for diversion exist with Shingles and Solid Wood (Untreated).

Opportunities exist for diversion at the Haliburton Landfill, most notably for Shingles and Solid Wood (Untreated). The municipality could consider incorporating roll-off bins to collect these materials for diversion or partnering with organizations such as *Try Recycling* and *Biomass Recycle* to divert these materials. By diverting CND waste, this can aid in decreasing the landfill material and increase the diversion rate for the municipality, which can decrease costs.

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Disclaimer

AET Group Inc. makes no warranty and assumes no liability for the information contained in this report outlining the waste audit study results. These results reflect measurements made over 3.5 days in August 2025 as described in the waste audit methodology. As such, waste generation measurements should be considered snapshots and may not reflect accurately conditions across the Municipality of Dysart et al over time. These reported composition, divertible, and non-divertible rates more accurately reflect the quantity of each material generated over the study period and have been extrapolated as outlined in the calculations.

APPENDIX A

WASTE AUDIT SORT RESULTS



Material Category		CND Pile		Samples		Total		%
		Total Volume (m^3)	Total Weight (kg)	Total Volume (m^3)	Total Weight (kg)	Total Volume (m^3)	Total Weight (kg)	
Solid Wood (Untreated)	R	8.95	2572.69	40.56	11652.58	49.51	14225.28	11.39%
Engineered Wood Products	R	1.20	717.15	1.84	1100.64	3.04	1817.79	1.46%
Masonry	R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Concrete	R	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.60	0.00	66.60	0.05%
Ferrous Metals	R	0.27	22.98	0.60	50.12	0.87	73.11	0.06%
Non-Ferrous Metals	R	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.53	0.00	44.53	0.04%
Drywall (Gypsum Board)	R	6.97	1488.99	8.09	1726.73	15.06	3215.72	2.58%
Cardboard	R	N/A	7.86	2.21	101.14	2.21	109.00	0.09%
Shingles	R	33.10	11355.46	16.18	5549.62	49.27	16905.08	13.54%
Plumbing Fixtures (Non-Hazardous)	R	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Other Recyclable Materials	R	0.00	0.00	15.60	6315.44	15.60	6315.44	5.06%
Treated Lumber	W	0.00	0.00	253.91	72946.81	253.91	72946.81	58.43%
Insulation (Non-Recyclable)	W	0.00	0.00	8.04	181.76	8.04	181.76	0.15%
Painted or Coated Wood	W	4.12	1182.83	8.79	2526.33	12.91	3709.16	2.97%
Vinyl Flooring	W	0.00	0.00	2.81	301.00	2.81	301.00	0.24%
Plastic Laminates	W	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Recyclable Glass	W	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE	W	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Porcelain Fixtures	W	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Other Non-Recyclable Materials	W	37.61	3722.10	12.34	1134.99	49.94	4857.09	3.89%
Paint	HHW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Fluorescent Lights	HHW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Solvents & Chemicals	HHW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Batteries	HHW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Polystyrene Foam (Styrofoam)	HHW	0.00	0.00	2.25	84.34	2.25	84.34	0.07%
Other Hazardous Materials	HHW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Recyclable Material	R	50.50	16165.14	69.46	26607.41	119.96	42772.55	34.26%
Total HHW Material	HHW	37.61	0.00	12.34	84.34	49.94	84.34	0.07%
Total Non-Divertible Material	W	4.12	4904.93	289.15	77090.90	293.27	81995.83	65.67%
Total		92.22	21070.07	370.95	103782.64	463.17	124852.71	100.00%

APPENDIX B
WASTE AUDIT CATEGORIES GUIDE



Material Category	Accepted Stream:	Description	Examples
Recyclable Materials			
Solid Wood (Untreated)	R	Wood products that are free from chemicals and adhesives and can be reused or recycled into new products.	Lumber, beams, planks.
Engineered Wood Products	R	Wood-based materials made from composite materials (e.g., plywood, oriented strand board) that can be recycled if not chemically treated.	Plywood, OSB (oriented strand board), laminated veneer lumber (LVL).
Masonry	R	Materials such as brick, stone, and concrete blocks that can be crushed and reused in new construction.	Cinder blocks, brick, stone, or paving stones.
Concrete	R	Waste generated from poured concrete, which can be crushed and recycled into aggregate.	Concrete slabs, foundations, paving.
Ferrous Metals	R	Metals containing iron that can be recycled, which are often melted down and repurposed in construction.	Steel beams, rebar, scrap metal.
Non-Ferrous Metals	R	Metals that do not contain iron and are recyclable into new products.	Aluminum, copper, brass piping, electrical wires.
Drywall (Gypsum Board)	R	Construction material used for walls and ceilings, can be recycled into new drywall or gypsum products.	Gypsum board, plasterboard.
Cardboard	R	Packaging material used in construction, can be recycled into new paper products.	Cardboard boxes, packaging material.
Shingles	R	Roofing materials that can be recycled into new products or used in asphalt production.	Asphalt shingles, wood shingles.
Plumbing Fixtures (Non-Hazardous)	R	Metal from plumbing that can be recycled.	Faucets, showerheads, pipes etc.
Other Recyclable Materials	R	All other recyclable construction material.	Recyclable Composite C&D waste
Non-Recyclable Materials			
Treated Lumber	W	Wood that has been chemically treated with preservatives or other chemicals, making it non-recyclable.	Pressure-treated wood, treated lumber, wood with adhesives or stains.
Insulation (Non-Recyclable)	W	Materials used for insulation that cannot be recycled, often due to chemical contamination.	Fiberglass insulation, foam board insulation.
Painted or Coated Wood	W	Wood that has been painted, stained, or coated with substances that prevent recycling.	Wood painted with oil-based paints, stained wood, or wood coated with chemical treatments.
Vinyl Flooring	W	Non-recyclable flooring materials, often made from PVC, which are difficult to process in recycling facilities.	PVC flooring, vinyl tiles.
Plastic Laminates	W	Composite materials made from layers of plastic that are difficult to recycle.	Laminated wood, countertops made of plastic composites.
Non-Recyclable Glass	W	Glass that cannot be recycled due to contamination with other materials.	Glassware, mirrors
Flexible Film Plastic – LDPE & HDPE	W	Films used for wrapping, vapor barriers, or packaging.	Tyvek house wrap, other flexible plastic films used in construction or packaging.
Porcelain Fixtures	W		Toilets, sinks, faucets, bathtubs, ceramic tiles.
Other Non-Recyclable Materials	W	All other non-recyclable construction material.	Non-Recyclable Bulk C&D
Hazardous Materials			
Paint	HHW	Leftover paints and coatings that contain toxic chemicals and are not recyclable.	Oil-based paints, spray paints.
Fluorescent Lights	HHW	Light bulbs and fixtures that contain mercury and need to be disposed of through regulated methods.	Fluorescent tubes, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs).
Solvents & Chemicals	HHW	Construction chemicals, such as adhesives or paint thinners, which are harmful to the environment and cannot be recycled.	Paint thinners, adhesives, cleaning agents.
Batteries	HHW	Various types of batteries that contain harmful chemicals and require special recycling processes.	
Polystyrene Foam (Styrofoam)	HHW	Non-recyclable foam used in insulation or packaging that is difficult to process in recycling systems.	Packaging peanuts, foam insulation, Styrofoam cups.
Other Hazardous Materials	HHW	All other hazardous construction material.	