



Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU)
350 Victoria St.
Toronto, Ontario,
M5B 2K3

2025 Waste Audit

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Executive Summary

Waste Reduction Group (WRG) was contracted by Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) to conduct a solid non-hazardous waste audit at 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, in line with the Environmental Protection Act, O.Reg. 102/94, and O.Reg. 103/94. The site includes classrooms, hallways, offices, kitchenettes, libraries, and washrooms. The audit aimed to analyze waste composition by origin, estimate annual waste generation, assess diversion rates, identify additional waste-reduction opportunities, and address specific concerns.

The scope of the waste audit included collecting 27 representative garbage samples and 11 organics (paper towels) stream samples from various waste-generation areas across 11 buildings.

Findings and Conclusions

Sample Composition

- The Garbage stream sample had the highest sample mass (89.76%), followed by Organics (10.24%).

Composition By Waste Stream

- Garbage Stream - the garbage stream consisted primarily of LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics (14.87%), organics (14.61%), paper towels/compostable fibres (9.77%) and kraft paper/other fibres (9.69%).
- Organics (washrooms) – Paper towels/compostable fibres had the greatest overall sample mass (81.49%), followed by coffee cups (5.13%).

Composition by Functional Area

- The Sheldon & Tracy Levy Student Learning Centre (SLC) generated the highest overall sample mass (27.97%) among all buildings, with the majority of the sample originating from corridors/hallways/stairwells. The Daphne Cockwell Health Sciences Complex (DCC) generated the second-highest sample mass (13.19% of the total), with corridors/hallways/stairwells representing the largest portion.
- Overall, corridors/hallways/stairwells generated the highest proportion of garbage (66.59% of the total sample mass) among all generation areas, followed by classrooms/labs areas (19.27%).

Contamination

- The contamination rates for the sampled streams were as follows: Garbage stream – 97.10%, and organics (washrooms) – 16.22%.
- The **garbage** sample contained contamination consisting of 71.46% recyclable materials, 24.82% organics and 0.81% special program waste (scrap wood, scrap metal, electronic waste and batteries).
- The **organics (paper towels)** sample consisted of contamination of 16.02% recycling, 0.12% garbage and 0.08% special program waste (scrap metal).

Recyclables in Waste Streams

- The garbage sample consisted of 13.48% Mandatory Recyclables, 83.62% Other Recyclables, and 2.90% Other (Non-Recyclable) material.
- The **Mandatory Recyclables** in the garbage stream consisted of (in % of total sample mass):
 - Fine paper – 6.28%
 - Aluminum – 3.07%
- The **Other Recyclables** in the garbage stream consisted primarily of:
 - LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics – 14.87%
 - Organics – 14.61%
- The 2025 **waste diversion rate was calculated to be 35.64%** (below the provincial objective of 60%) based on 497.90 MT of diverted waste and 1,397.18 MT of total waste generated. The waste diversion rate decreased by 1.47%, from 37.10% in 2024 to 35.64% in 2025.
- The overall **capture rate was calculated at 36.16%**, based on a diverted quantity of 497.90 MT and a total potential divertible quantity of 1,376.92 MT. Capture rate decreased from 78.48% in 2024 to 36.16% in 2025, representing a 42.3% reduction.

Recommendations

Waste diversion and capture rates could be further improved by improving the following existing diversion programs:

- **Mandatory recyclable materials** - A total of approximately 121.21 MT of mandatory recyclables—including fine paper, aluminum, cardboard, glass and steel cans—are currently disposed of in the garbage stream annually. Diverting these materials through the existing mixed recycling program **could improve the overall waste diversion rate by up to 5.1% and recycling capture rate by up to 13.3%**, based on current waste generation quantities at the Site.
waste diversion and capture rates.
- *LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films* generated in the garbage stream accounted for approximately 133.77 MT of material annually. Diverting this material through the proper recycling diversion program **could increase waste diversion by up to 5.6% and the recycling capture rate by 14.5%**.
- *Organics* generated in the garbage stream account for approximately 131.34 MT of material annually. Diverting this material through the proper organics diversion program **could increase waste diversion by up to 5.5% and the organics capture rate by 26.6%**.
- *Paper towels/compostable fibres* generated in the garbage stream account for approximately 87.89 MT of material annually. Diverting this material through the proper diversion program **could increase waste diversion by up to 3.8% and the paper towels capture rate by 39.45%**.

Clear signage featuring graphics and colour-coded bins at each disposal area can enhance waste collection efficiency. Form a committee to manage waste-reduction initiatives and to educate staff and visitors on their significance and the company's objectives. Monitor yearly progress and regularly share updates to increase staff involvement.

1. Introduction

Waste Reduction Group (“WRG”) was retained by Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) to conduct a solid, non-hazardous waste audit of the TMU campus located at 350 Victoria St., Toronto, Ontario (the Site). The waste audit was conducted in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act, O.Reg. 102/94: Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans and O.Reg. 103/94: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Source Separation Program.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the waste audit was to comply with Ontario Regulation 102/94 – Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans Part XI, which requires educational institutions to conduct a waste audit covering the waste generated by the establishment operating at the site and prepare and implement a waste reduction work plan on an annual basis to confirm compliance with Ontario Regulation 103/94 – IC&I Source Separation Programs.

The objectives are as follows:

- Determine the composition of the Garbage and Organics streams by point of origin,
- Quantify the estimated 2025 annual waste generation for all waste streams using the annual data provided by Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) and audit data.
- Determine the waste diversion and capture rates,
- Identify additional opportunities for waste reduction and diversion; and
- Address any specific concerns identified during the study.

The Site is considered to be applicable to O.Reg. 103/94 – Educational Institutions.

1.2 Site Description

Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) is a public university located at 350 Victoria St., Toronto, ON M5B 2K3. The institution offers a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs across disciplines such as engineering and architectural science, business and management, natural and applied sciences, health sciences, education, media and creative industries, and social sciences. The campus comprises multiple buildings with functional areas including classrooms, offices, hallways and public areas, student residences, food services, library, and washrooms. Waste collection across the facility is organized by waste stream and aligned with specific areas of waste generation. The site is subject to Ontario Regulation 103/94 (Educational Institutions).

During the tour of the Site, the following observations were made by WRG representatives:

- Four-stream containers (landfill, mixed paper, bottles and cans, and organics) were observed to be placed frequently throughout the Site, equipped with appropriate and clear signage to encourage proper disposal at the source.
- Battery, wood, e-waste, and cardboard disposal receptacles were observed in various locations.

- Friendlier Bins (recycling) were observed in high-traffic student areas in a few buildings, such as the library.
- Garbage and single recycling bins were observed in various locations, including outside buildings
- Paper towel bins were observed within varying washroom locations.
- Adequate and clear signage was observed throughout the Site to encourage proper disposal at the source.

2. Scope of Work

To meet the objectives outlined above, the following activities were undertaken by WRG:

- A total of 38 samples were collected from the following waste streams and functional areas:
 - 27 samples of the Garbage stream.
 - 11 samples of the Organics stream (paper towels) coming only from washrooms.
- Samples were collected from the site on November 12, 13 and 14, 2025.
- Sorted samples into predetermined categories as set out by WRG (detailed in Appendix A: List of Categories)
- Determined the total quantity of waste diverted from landfill through current reduction, reuse, and recycling programs implemented at the facility (provided by Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU), Appendix B: Annual Data Request Form);
- Completed a waste audit report summarizing the findings of the audit and provided recommendations for increased waste diversion efficiency.
- Conducted a tour of the Site, accompanied by Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) personnel and interviewed staff to obtain information on existing waste diversion practices.

3. Sampling Methodology

From November 12 to 14, 2025, WRG collected twenty-seven (27) garbage samples and eleven (11) organics (paper towels) samples from various waste generation areas across 11 buildings—including corridors, hallways and stairwells, classrooms and labs, kitchenettes, changing rooms and washrooms—over a 24-hour period (Table 1). Each sample comprised source-separated waste materials generated by staff, students, and visitors within the identified areas.

The materials were sorted by qualified WRG staff using containers to keep materials separate. Waste was sorted into individual material categories and weighed using a calibrated scale (Appendix C: Scale Calibration Certificate). The waste was then re-bagged and disposed of in an appropriate waste container.

The total amount of materials sourced and separated by the facility for recycling was not collected and categorized in the audit. However, annual quantities of all reused and recycled materials were reviewed and included in the audit results.

Table 1: Sample Collection by Date, Building and Generation Area

Sample Date	Building	Generation Area
November 12, 2025	Architecture Building - ARC	Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	Daphne Cockwell Health Sciences Complex - DCC	Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
November 13, 2025	Kerr Hall	Kitchenette
		Changing Rooms
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	School of Graphic Communications Management - GCM	Kitchenette
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	School of Image Arts - IMA	Kitchenette
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	Eric Palin Hall - EPH / Sally Horsfall Eaton Centre for Studies in Community Health - SHE	Kitchenette
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	Student Campus Centre - SCC / Oakham House - OAK	Kitchenette
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
November 14, 2025	Jorgenson Hall - JOR	Kitchenette
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	Podium - POD	Kitchenette
		Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Classrooms, Labs
		Washrooms
	Library - LIB	Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Washrooms
	Sheldon & Tracy Levy Student Learning Centre - SLC	Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells
		Washrooms

4. Waste Audit Findings

The overall results observed for Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) are presented in Tables 2 and 3. The sample comprised 1,494.48 kg of waste materials collected and sorted during the waste audit. Approximately 89.76% of the sample originated from the garbage stream, and 10.24% from the organics (paper towels) stream. The following sections provide an analysis of each waste stream sample.

4.1 Overall Sample Composition and Contamination

The following samples from the waste streams were collected and sorted. Table 2 below illustrates the sample summary: total waste collected per stream, building and generation area.

Table 2: Sample Summary

Waste Stream	Garbage		Organics		Total	
Building / Generation Area	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%
Sheldon & Tracy Levy Student Learning Centre	380.12	25.43%	37.86	2.53%	417.98	27.97%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	380.12	25.43%	0.00	0.00%	380.12	25.43%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	37.86	2.53%	37.86	2.53%
Daphne Cockwell Health Sciences Complex	177.65	11.89%	19.54	1.31%	197.19	13.19%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	133.66	8.94%	0.00	0.00%	133.66	8.94%
Classrooms, Labs	43.99	2.94%	0.00	0.00%	43.99	2.94%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	19.54	1.31%	19.54	1.31%
Podium	155.25	10.39%	21.24	1.42%	176.49	11.81%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	104.64	7.00%	0.00	0.00%	104.64	7.00%
Classrooms, Labs	42.76	2.86%	0.00	0.00%	42.76	2.86%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	21.24	1.42%	21.24	1.42%
Kitchenette	7.85	0.53%	0.00	0.00%	7.85	0.53%
Library	132.25	8.85%	15.72	1.05%	147.97	9.90%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	132.25	8.85%	0.00	0.00%	132.25	8.85%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	15.72	1.05%	15.72	1.05%
Kerr Hall	106.71	7.14%	20.00	1.34%	126.71	8.48%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	52.67	3.52%	0.00	0.00%	52.67	3.52%
Classrooms, Labs	48.77	3.26%	0.00	0.00%	48.77	3.26%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	20.00	1.34%	20.00	1.34%
Kitchenette	4.05	0.27%	0.00	0.00%	4.05	0.27%
Changing Rooms	1.22	0.08%	0.00	0.00%	1.22	0.08%
Architecture Building	105.83	7.08%	6.34	0.42%	112.17	7.51%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	62.13	4.16%	0.00	0.00%	62.13	4.16%
Classrooms, Labs	43.70	2.92%	0.00	0.00%	43.70	2.92%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	6.34	0.42%	6.34	0.42%
Jorgenson Hall	75.17	5.03%	8.51	0.57%	83.68	5.60%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	44.46	2.97%	0.00	0.00%	44.46	2.97%
Classrooms, Labs	26.01	1.74%	0.00	0.00%	26.01	1.74%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	8.51	0.57%	8.51	0.57%
Kitchenette	4.70	0.31%	0.00	0.00%	4.70	0.31%

SCC/OAK	66.94	4.48%	5.40	0.36%	72.34	4.84%
Classrooms, Labs	25.90	1.73%	0.00	0.00%	25.90	1.73%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	24.38	1.63%	0.00	0.00%	24.38	1.63%
Kitchenette	16.66	1.11%	0.00	0.00%	16.66	1.11%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	5.40	0.36%	5.40	0.36%
School of Graphic Communications Management	48.96	3.28%	6.29	0.42%	55.25	3.70%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	30.72	2.06%	0.00	0.00%	30.72	2.06%
Classrooms, Labs	13.56	0.91%	0.00	0.00%	13.56	0.91%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	6.29	0.42%	6.29	0.42%
Kitchenette	4.68	0.31%	0.00	0.00%	4.68	0.31%
School of Image Arts	48.32	3.23%	6.69	0.45%	55.01	3.68%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	22.43	1.50%	0.00	0.00%	22.43	1.50%
Classrooms, Labs	15.79	1.06%	0.00	0.00%	15.79	1.06%
Kitchenette	10.10	0.68%	0.00	0.00%	10.10	0.68%
Washrooms	0.00	0.00%	6.69	0.45%	6.69	0.45%
EPH/SHE	44.18	2.96%	5.51	0.37%	49.69	3.32%
Classrooms, Labs	27.45	1.84%	0.00	0.00%	27.45	1.84%
Kitchenette	9.02	0.60%	0.00	0.00%	9.02	0.60%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	7.71	0.52%	0.00	0.00%	7.71	0.52%
Total	1341.38	0.90	153.10	0.10	1494.48	100.00%

Notable observations are described below:

- Among all buildings, the Sheldon & Tracy Levy Student Learning Centre – SLC accounted for the highest portion of waste at 27.97% of the total sample mass, followed by the Daphne Cockwell Health Sciences Complex – DCC at 13.19% and the Podium – POD at 11.81%.
 - SLC Building - generated the highest sample mass and consisted primarily of organics, paper towels/compostable fibres and LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics.
 - DCC Building - generated the second-highest mass and consisted primarily of paper towels/compostable fibres, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films and organics.
 - POD Building - generated 11.81% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of organics, LDPE #4, stretchy plastics, and kraft paper.
 - The library building - generated 9.90% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of fine paper, LDPE #4, stretchy plastics, and paper towels/compostable fibres.
 - The Kerr Hall - generated 8.48% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of paper towels/compostable fibres, organics, and LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics.
 - The Architecture building - generated 7.51% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics, organics and paper towels/compostable fibres.
 - JOR Building - generated 5.60% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of organics, paper towels/compostable fibres, and LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics.
 - SCC/OAK building - generated 4.84% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of organics, paper towels/compostable fibres and boxboard.
 - GCM building - generated 3.70% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of paper towels/compostable fibres, boxboard and PET #1.

- IMA building - generated 3.68% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of paper towels/compostable fibres, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics, and boxboard.
- EPH/SHE building - generated 3.32% of the total sample mass and consisted primarily of paper towels/compostable fibres, organics, and LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics.
- Among all generation areas, corridors/hallways/stairwells represented the highest portion of waste at 66.59%, followed by classrooms and labs (19.27%).
- Overall, the EPH/SHE buildings generated the lowest proportion of waste (3.32%). The changing rooms at Kerr Hall generated the lowest waste contribution at just 0.08% of the total sample mass.

Table 3: Waste Sample Composition by Material and Waste Stream
(in kg and % of total sample by mass)

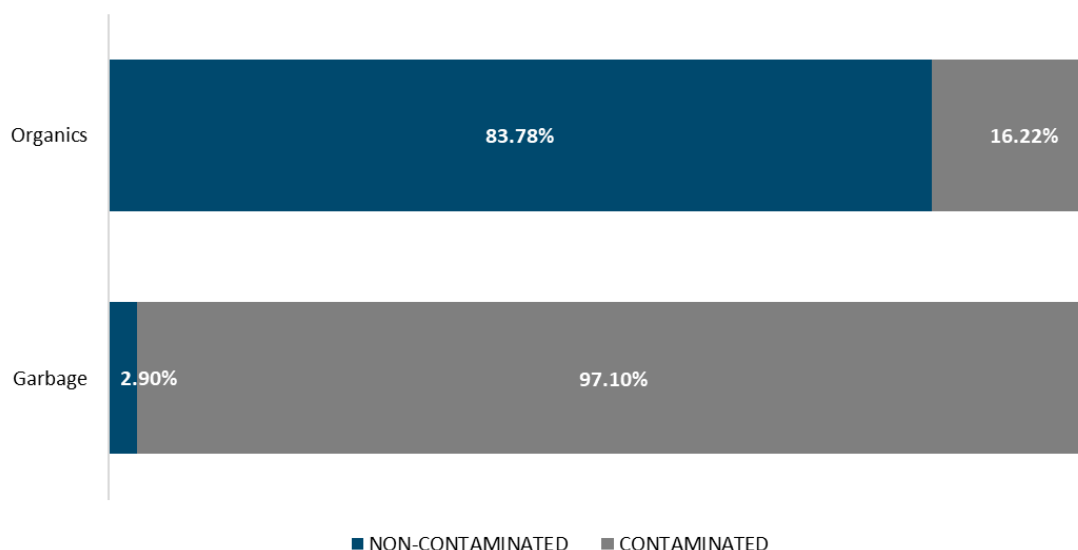
Waste Stream	Garbage		Organics		Total	
Material	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%
Paper Towels/Compostable Fibres	131.10	8.77%	124.76	8.35%	255.86	17.12%
LDPE (#4) and Stretchy Plastic Films	199.53	13.35%	4.49	0.30%	204.02	13.65%
Organics	195.91	13.11%	3.43	0.23%	199.34	13.34%
Kraft Paper/Other Fibres	130.01	8.70%	0.39	0.03%	130.40	8.73%
Boxboard	113.64	7.60%	0.46	0.03%	114.10	7.63%
PET #1	105.60	7.07%	5.80	0.39%	111.40	7.45%
PP #5	108.64	7.27%	1.14	0.08%	109.78	7.35%
Fine Paper	84.18	5.63%	0.28	0.02%	84.46	5.65%
Coffee Cups	49.97	3.34%	7.85	0.53%	57.82	3.87%
Aluminum	41.24	2.76%	3.68	0.25%	44.92	3.01%
Cold Beverage Wax-Lined Paper Cups	31.66	2.12%	0.28	0.02%	31.94	2.14%
Cardboard	28.26	1.89%	0.00	0.00%	28.26	1.89%
Non-Recyclable	20.63	1.38%	0.03	0.00%	20.66	1.38%
Glass	16.28	1.09%	0.00	0.00%	16.28	1.09%
Polystyrene #6	15.08	1.01%	0.00	0.00%	15.08	1.01%
Steel Cans	10.84	0.73%	0.00	0.00%	10.84	0.73%
Aseptic Containers	10.19	0.68%	0.01	0.00%	10.20	0.68%
PPE	9.48	0.63%	0.16	0.01%	9.64	0.65%
Other Wood	8.75	0.59%	0.00	0.00%	8.75	0.59%
Textiles	8.73	0.58%	0.00	0.00%	8.73	0.58%
Other Organics	5.95	0.40%	0.07	0.00%	6.02	0.40%
HDPE Plastic Containers #2	3.04	0.20%	0.00	0.00%	3.04	0.20%
Gable Top Containers	3.01	0.20%	0.00	0.00%	3.01	0.20%
Moulded Pulp	2.85	0.19%	0.02	0.00%	2.87	0.19%
Other Plastics #3, #4, #7	2.54	0.17%	0.13	0.01%	2.67	0.18%
Other Metal	2.12	0.14%	0.12	0.01%	2.24	0.15%
Styrofoam	1.75	0.12%	0.00	0.00%	1.75	0.12%
Composite Cans	0.23	0.02%	0.00	0.00%	0.23	0.02%
Bubble Wrap/Shrink Wrap	0.08	0.01%	0.00	0.00%	0.08	0.01%
Electronic Waste	0.04	0.003%	0.00	0.00%	0.04	0.003%
Plastic Strapping	0.03	0.002%	0.00	0.00%	0.03	0.002%
Batteries	0.02	0.001%	0.00	0.00%	0.02	0.001%
Total	1341.38	89.76%	153.10	10.24%	1494.48	100.00%

Notable observations are described below:

- Overall, paper towels/compostable fibres accounted for the largest proportion of material generated across the two waste streams (17.12%), followed by LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films (13.65%), and organics (food waste) (13.34%).
- Within the garbage stream, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films represented the highest proportion of the sample, followed by organics, paper towels/compostable fibres and kraft paper.
- In the organics stream, paper towels/compostable fibres were the most prevalent material, followed by coffee cups and PET #1.
- Overall, paper towels/compostable fibres, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films, organics, kraft paper and boxboard were the most highly generated materials across all areas and waste streams, collectively accounting for roughly 60% of the total sample mass.

The contamination rates for the sampled waste streams are presented in Figure 1. The garbage stream had a contamination rate of 97.10%, while the recycling stream had a lower rate of 16.22%.

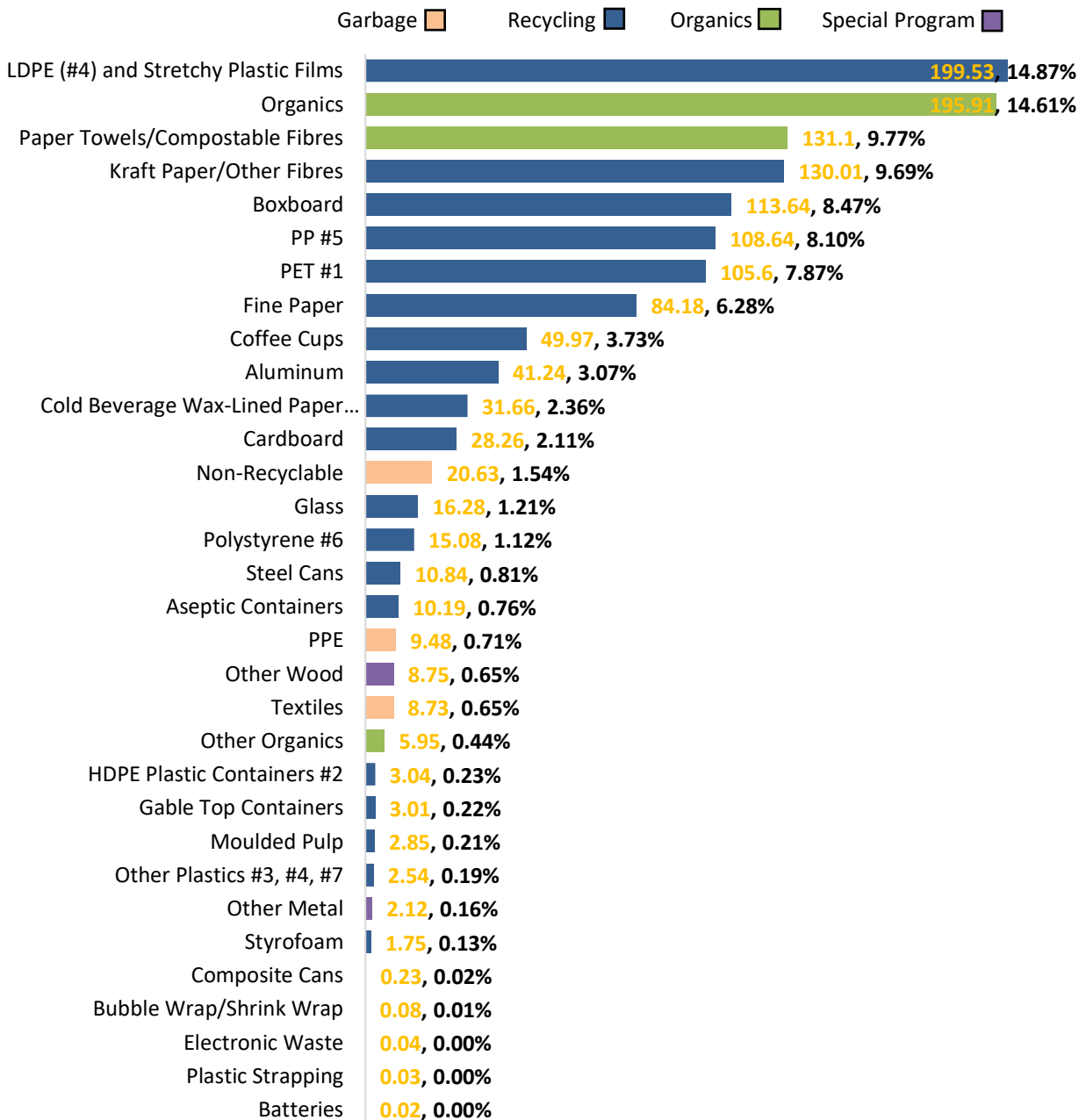
Figure 1: Contamination Rate by Sampled Stream



4.2 Garbage Sample Composition and Contamination

A total of 1,341.38 kg of garbage was collected and sorted during the audit, representing 89.76% of the overall sample mass. The largest portion originated from the SLC building, accounting for 380.12 kg (25.43%) of the total sample mass. This was followed by the DCC building with 177.55 kg (11.89%) and the Podium with 155.25 kg (10.39%) (Table 2). A detailed breakdown of the sample by material category is presented in Figure 2, and the corresponding contamination by building and generation area is illustrated in Figures 3 and 4.

Figure 2: Garbage Sample Composition by Material (in kg and % of sample by mass)



Notable Observations

- The garbage sample was primarily composed of LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films, which accounted for 14.87% (199.53 kg) of the total sample weight, followed by organics (14.61%), paper towels/compostable fibres (9.77%) and kraft paper (9.69%).
- The remaining 51.05% consisted mainly of mixed recycling (boxboard, PP #5, PET #1, fine paper, coffee cups, aluminum, cardboard), non-recyclables (single-use cutlery, stationery items, hard plastics), among other materials.

- The garbage sample consisted of 2.90% garbage, 71.46% recycling, 24.82% organics and 0.81% of special programs material, such as electronic waste, scrap wood, scrap metal and batteries.

Figure 3: Contamination by Garbage Sample and Building

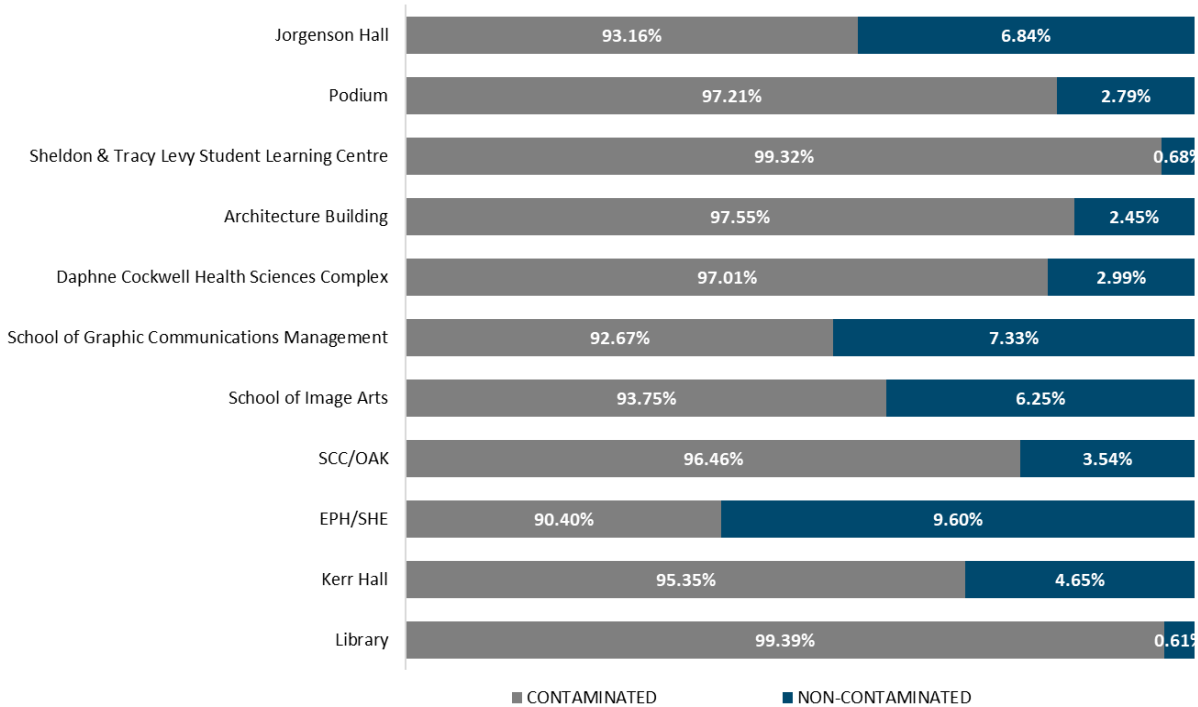
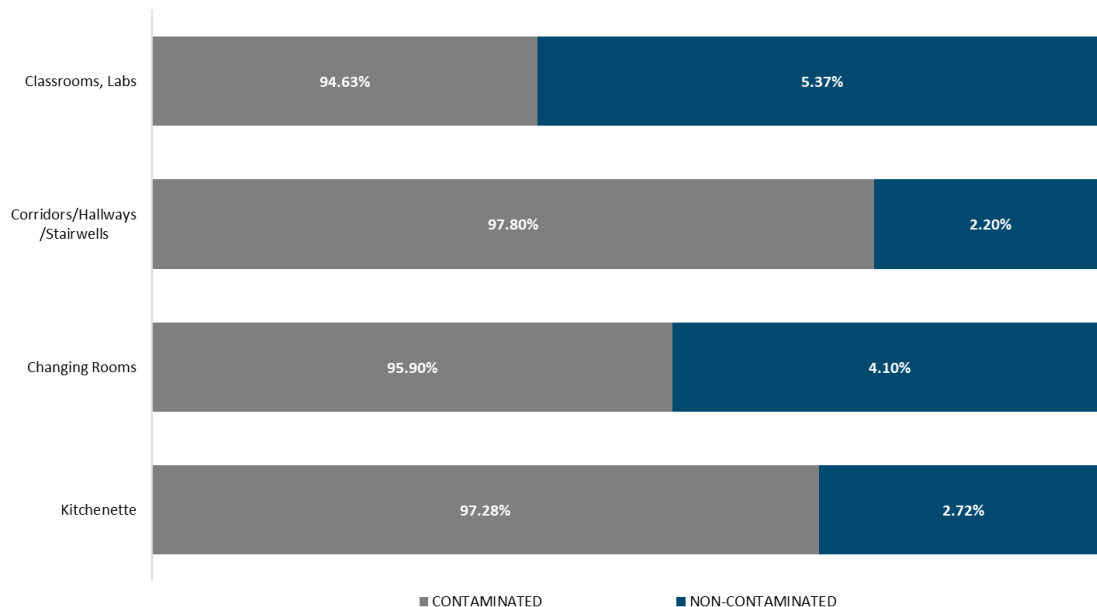


Figure 4: Contamination by Garbage Sample and Generation Area



Notable Observations

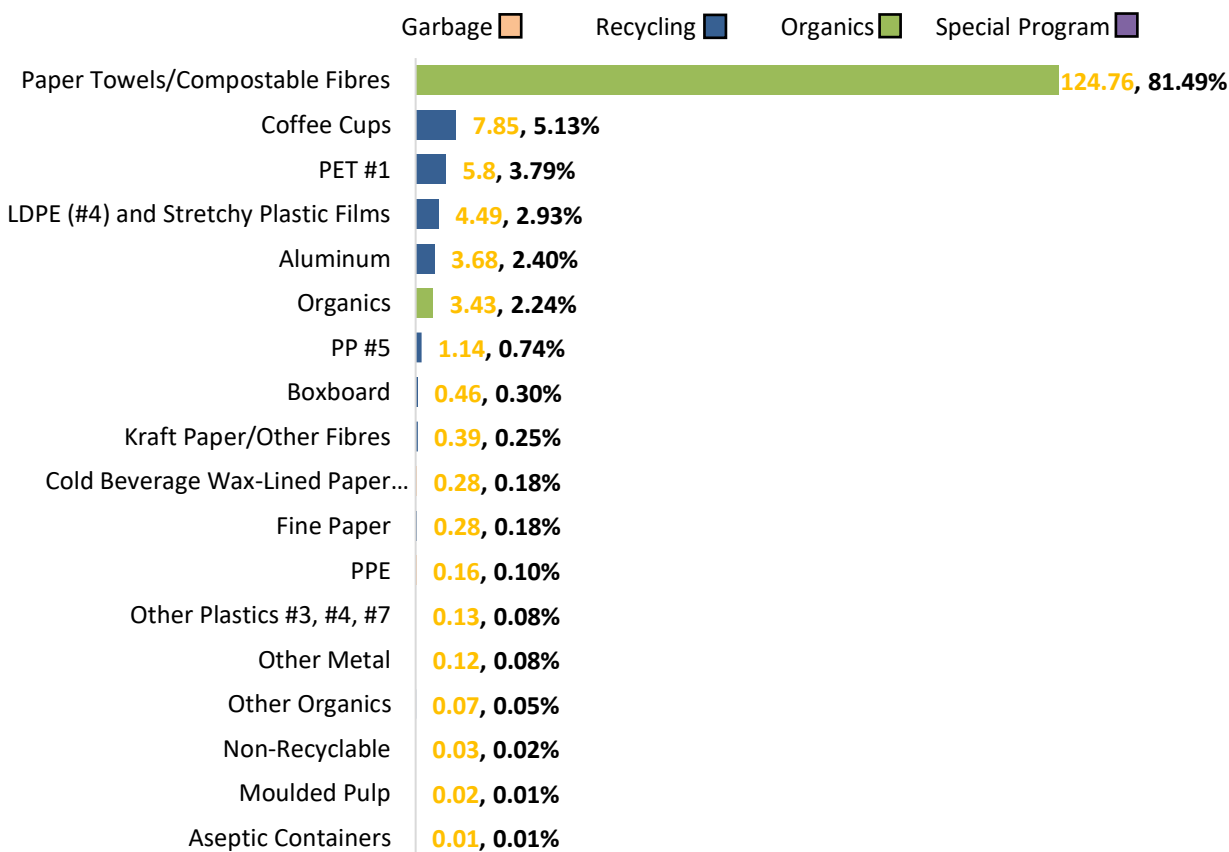
- The contamination rate for the overall garbage stream was 97.10%.

- The sample consisted of contamination of recycling (71.46%), organics (24.82%) and special programs (0.81%); the contamination was high in organics, paper towels/compostable fibres, mixed recycling (kraft paper, boxboard, PP #5, PET #1, fine paper, coffee cups, aluminum, cold cups, cardboard, glass, polystyrene #6, steel cans and aseptic containers).
- The library building exhibited the highest level of contamination (99.39%) among all buildings, followed by the SLC Building (99.32%). The EPH/SHE Building exhibited the lowest contamination level at 90.40% (Figure 3).
- Across all generation areas, corridors/hallways/stairwells showed the highest contamination in the garbage stream (97.80%), followed by the kitchenette areas (97.28%). Classrooms and labs exhibited the lowest contamination rate at 94.63% (Figure 4).

4.3 Organics (paper towels) Sample Composition and Contamination

A total of 153.1 kg of organics (paper towels) was collected and sorted during the audit, representing 10.24% of the overall sample mass. All samples were generated from the washrooms. The largest portion originated from the Student Learning Centre (SLC), accounting for 37.86 kg (2.53%) of the total sample, followed by the Podium at 21.24 kg (1.42%) and Kerr Hall at 20.0 kg (1.24%). A detailed breakdown of the overall sample by material category is presented in Figure 5. The corresponding contamination by building is illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 5: Organics Composition by Material (in kg and % of sample by mass)

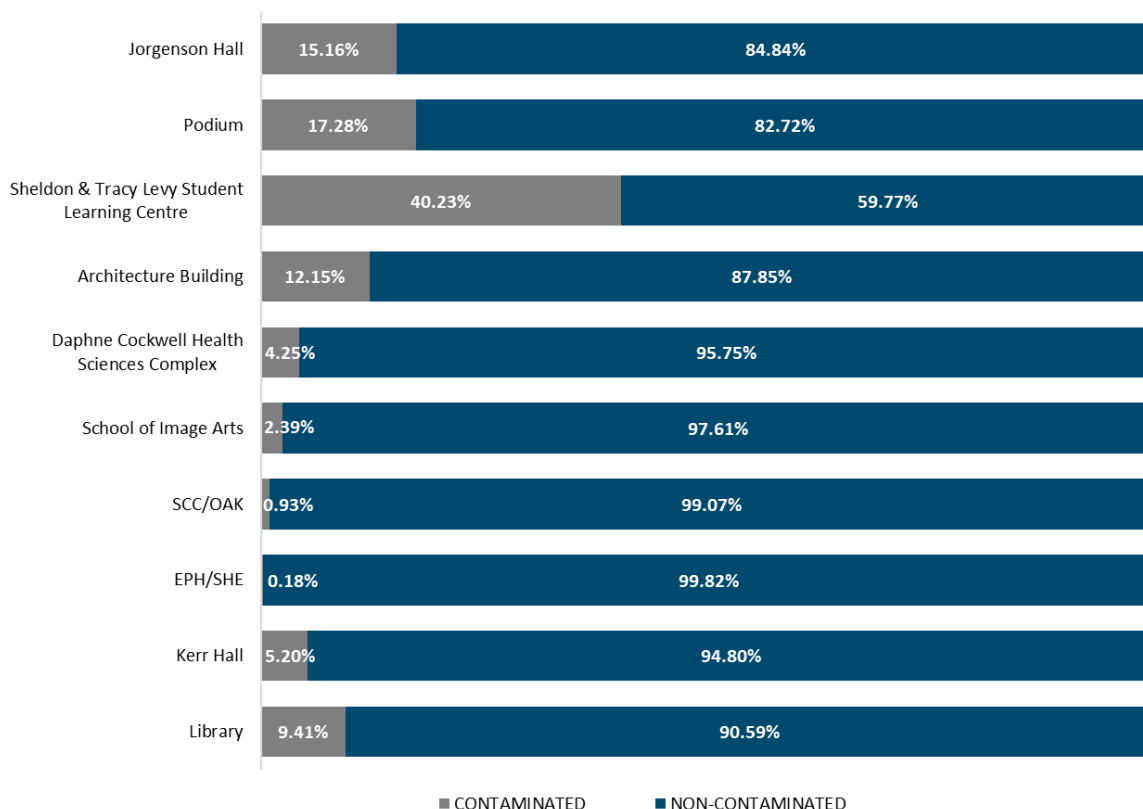


Notable Observations

- Within the organics (paper towels) stream, paper towels/compostable fibres were the highest material category generated, accounting for approximately 81.49% of the total sample, followed by coffee cups (5.13%) (Figure 5).
- The remaining 13.38% was attributed to other material categories, including PET #1, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films, aluminum, organics (food waste), and PP #5, among other materials (Figure 5).
- The organics (paper towels) stream consisted of 15.94% recyclable materials, 0.12% garbage, and 0.08% special programs materials (scrap metal) (Figure 5).

Contamination rates by building are presented in the figure below.

Figure 6: Organics (Paper Towels) Contamination by Building



Notable Observations

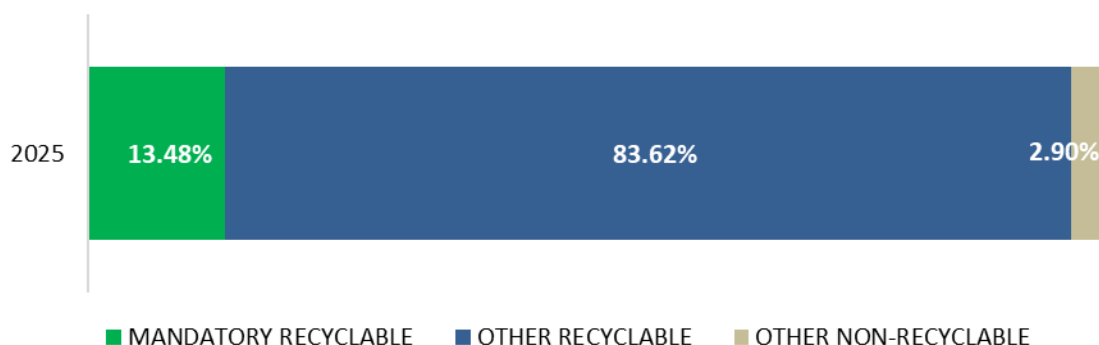
- The contamination rate for the overall sampled recycling stream was 16.22%. The sample originated only from the washrooms.
- The sample consisted of contamination of recycling (15.94%), garbage (0.12%), and scrap metal (0.08%); the contamination was high in coffee cups, PET #1, LDPE #4, stretchy plastic films, aluminum, and PP #5.

- The SLC Building exhibited the highest contamination rate (40.23%) among all buildings, while the EPH/SHE building exhibited the lowest contamination rate (0.18%) (Figure 6).

4.4 Types of Recycling Material in the Garbage

Based on the waste sample composition analysis, Mandatory Recyclables and Other Recyclables were identified in the garbage stream. The sample consisted of 13.48% Mandatory Recyclables, 83.62% Other Recyclables, and 2.90% Other (Non-Recyclable) material.

Figure 7: Mandatory Recyclables and Other Recyclables in Garbage



A description of the recyclable materials subject to O.Reg.103/94 is provided below.

Mandatory Recyclables

O. Reg. 103/94 mandates that Educational Institutions with more than 350 students enrolled during the calendar year must implement a source separation program for waste generated by their operations. As part of this compliance, the establishment is required to implement a source separation program for the following materials, at a minimum:

- Aluminum food or beverage cans (including cans made primarily of aluminum);
- Cardboard (corrugated);
- Fine paper;
- Glass bottles and jars for food or beverages;
- Newsprint;
- Steel food or beverage cans (including cans made primarily of steel).

Other Recyclables

This includes any material eligible for recycling or that can be diverted from landfills. Other Recyclables include the following materials:

- Aseptic containers
- Batteries
- Kraft paper/other fibres
- Lightbulbs

- Boxboard
- Composite Cans
- Coffee cups
- Cold beverage wax-lined paper cups
- Electronic Waste
- Gable top containers
- HDPE #2 plastic containers
- LDPE #4 plastic films
- Moulded pulp
- Organics
- Other plastics #7
- Paper towels/compostable fibres
- PET #1
- PP #5
- Printer toner/cartridges

Other (Non-Recyclables)

Includes all other non-recyclable materials.

Below is an analysis of the garbage sample composition by material and material type (Mandatory Recyclables, Other Recyclables, and Non-Recyclables).

Figure 8: Ratio of Recyclables in the Garbage Stream by Building

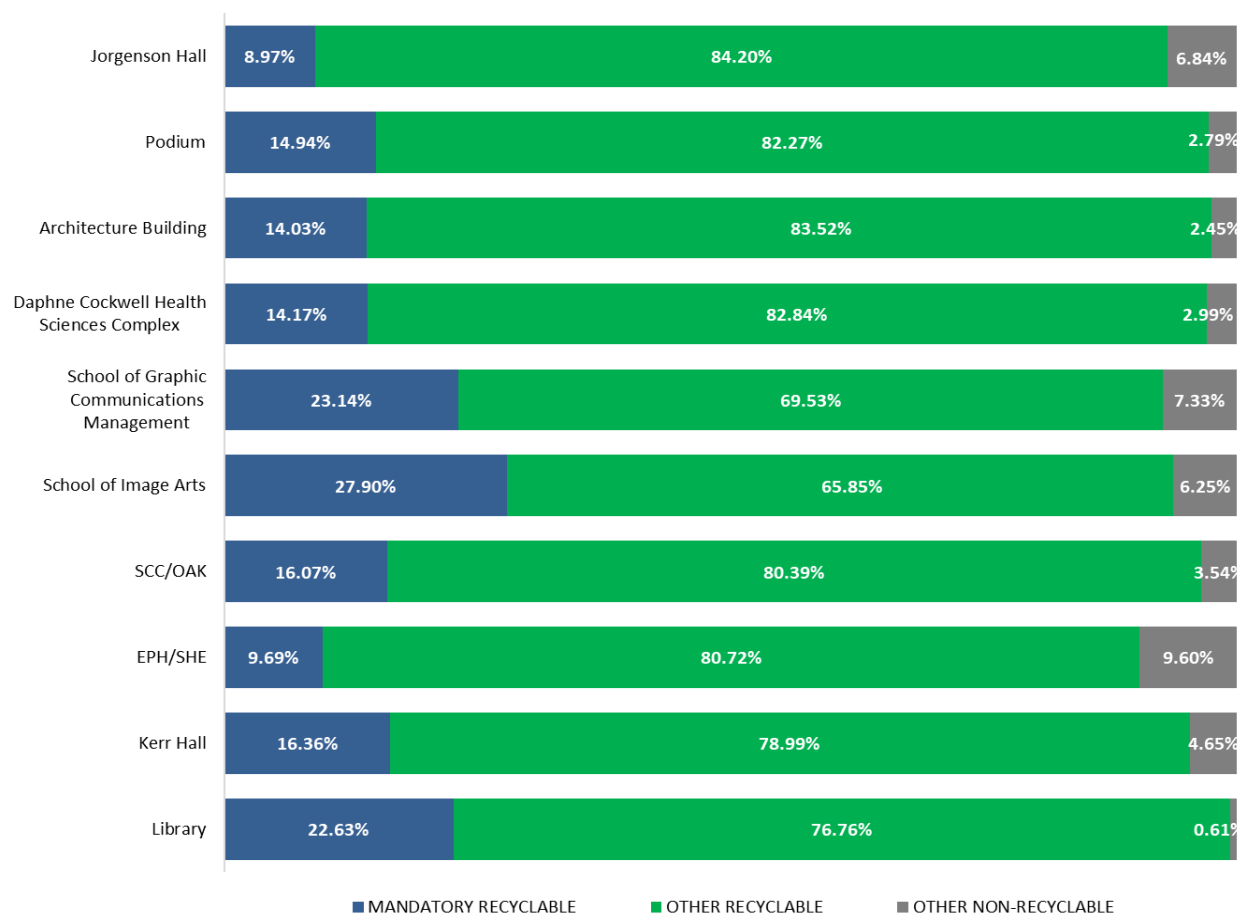
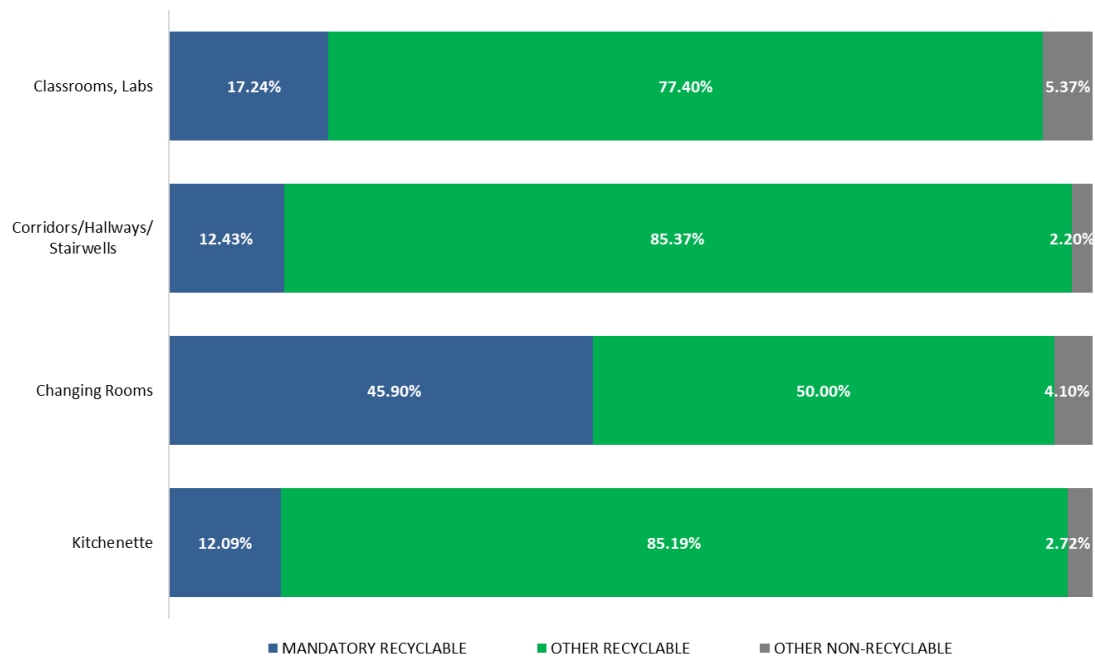


Figure 9: Ratio of Recyclables in the Garbage Stream by Generation Area



The breakdown of recyclables in the garbage stream by material is shown in the figures below.

**Table 4: Breakdown of Mandatory Recyclables in Garbage Sample by Material
(in kg and % of garbage sample mass)**

O. Reg 103/04 Material	Estimated Annual Quantity Generated Through Garbage Stream (MT)	%
Fine Paper	56.44	6.28%
Aluminum	27.65	3.07%
Cardboard	18.95	2.11%
Glass	10.91	1.21%
Steel Cans	7.27	0.81%
Total	121.21	13.48%

Table 5: Breakdown of Other Recyclables in Garbage Sample by Material
(in kg and % of garbage sample mass)

Other Recyclable Material	Estimated Annual Quantity Generated Through Garbage Stream (MT)	%
LDPE (#4) and Stretchy Plastic Films	133.77	14.87%
Organics	131.34	14.61%
Paper Towels/Compostable Fibres	87.89	9.77%
Kraft Paper/Other Fibres	87.16	9.69%
Boxboard	76.19	8.47%
PP #5	72.83	8.10%
PET #1	70.80	7.87%
Coffee Cups	33.50	3.73%
Cold Beverage Wax-Lined Paper Cups	21.23	2.36%
Polystyrene #6	10.11	1.12%
Aseptic Containers	6.83	0.76%
Other Wood	5.87	0.65%
Other Organics	3.99	0.44%
HDPE Plastic Containers #2	2.04	0.23%
Gable Top Containers	2.02	0.22%
Moulded Pulp	1.91	0.21%
Other Plastics #3, #4, #7	1.70	0.19%
Other Metal	1.42	0.16%
Styrofoam	1.17	0.13%
Composite Cans	0.15	0.02%
Electronic Waste	0.03	0.00%
Batteries	0.01	0.00%
Total	751.96	83.62%

Notable observations are discussed below:

- The garbage sample consisted of 13.48% Mandatory Recyclables, 83.62% Other Recyclables, and 2.90% Other (Non-Recyclable) material.
- The School of Image Arts exhibited the highest proportion of mandatory recyclables (27.90%) within the garbage stream, followed by the School of Graphic Communication Management (23.14%) (Figure 8).
- The Jorgenson Hall exhibited the highest proportion of other recyclables (84.20%), followed by the Architecture Building (83.52%). Jorgenson Hall exhibited the lowest proportion of mandatory recyclables (8.97%) (Figure 8).
- Across all generation areas, the changing rooms exhibited the highest proportion of mandatory recyclables (45.90%), while corridors/hallways/stairwells exhibited the highest proportion of other recyclables (85.37%). Kitchenettes showed the lowest proportion of mandatory recyclables

(12.09%) (Figure 9).

- The total annual quantity of mandatory recyclables disposed of in the garbage stream was estimated at 121.21 MT, with an additional 751.96 MT classified as other recyclables.
- The Mandatory Recyclables in the garbage stream consisted of (in % of total sample mass):
 - Fine paper – 6.28%
 - Aluminum – 3.07%
 - Cardboard – 2.11%
 - Glass – 1.21%
 - Steel cans – 0.81%
- The Other Recyclables in the garbage stream consisted primarily of:
 - LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films – 14.87%
 - Organics – 14.61%
 - Paper towels/compostable fibres – 9.77%
 - Kraft paper/other fibres – 9.69%
 - Boxboard – 8.47%

5. Waste Diversion Programs and Disposal Systems

As part of the waste audit, WRG staff conducted a tour of the Site (accompanied by Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) personnel) to document existing waste disposal systems. Interviews with Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) personnel were also conducted to gain an understanding of the existing waste diversion programs and practices.

The following diversion programs exist at the Site:

- **Garbage (Landfill):** Non-recyclable waste disposed of in the waste stream is collected by WRG in compactors or front-end bins once or twice a week (depending on the collection schedule of each building).
- **Mixed Recycling:** Mixed recycling includes mixed containers (i.e., assorted plastic food and beverage containers – PET, HDPE, PP and PS, aluminum and metal cans, glass food and beverage containers, and aseptic and gable top containers) and mixed papers (i.e., newspapers, fine papers, envelopes, magazines, brochures, boxboard, packing paper, shipping/receiving supplies, paper bags, and clean food paper products). These materials are collected throughout the campus once or twice a week by WRG (depending on the collection schedule of each building).
- **Cardboard:** Cardboard boxes are flattened and collected in dedicated receptacles and are then consolidated by staff into cardboard totes for recycling.
- **Paper Towels:** Paper towels from areas such as washrooms, cafeterias, and kitchenettes are collected in dedicated receptacles and then consolidated by staff into paper towel totes for diversion from landfill.
- **Organics:** Organics (food waste) are collected in 32-gallon totes for diversion from landfill.

- **Food /Food Services:** Food Donation Program, Discounts on Reusable Mugs, Student "Leftover Food" Program, and Food and Nutrition Program are consolidated by staff into dedicated areas or donation bins.
- **Scrap Wood:** consolidated to be picked up for diversion from landfill.
- **Scrap Metal:** Scrap metal, which includes steel or copper, is collected as per request. Including the scrap metal from Construction and Demolition PMO, Filing Cabinet Diversion, Scrap Metal Recycling Program, and Waste Nook Scrap Metal.
- **Confidential Paper/Shredding:** is collected in dedicated receptacles for diversion from landfill
- **Used Furniture/Donations:** are collected in a dedicated area or donation bins. Including the furniture rehome program, free store (TMU Free Store, Student Group Events / Swaps, TRSM Free Store Program, Furniture Rehome Program and Event Borrowing Program), textiles (sustainable fashion initiative, Creative School Textiles, Branded Materials Transition Project, Waste Nook Fabrics, Urban Farm, Moslin Reuse Program, Repair workshop, etc.).
- **Office Supplies Reuse Program:** Hanging folders, binders, ink and toner, pen recycling, campus book program, textbooks for change program, etc., are consolidated by staff into dedicated areas or donation bins and/or collected in dedicated areas for pick up by a contractor.
- **Electronic Waste, Batteries, Lightbulbs, Fluorescent Tubing:** is consolidated to be picked up for diversion from landfill
- **Paper Archive/Digitization:** paper documents are converted to a digital format.
- **Yard Waste:** Yard waste is collected separately and diverted from the landfill.
- **Acrylic, Styrene and ABS:** are collected separately by contractors and diverted from landfill.
- **Friendlier Food Program:** Food packaging from within the campus is a part of the 'Friendlier Container Programs,' and varying bins are placed throughout the campus to re-capture the packaged material to be consolidated and sent back to the supplier.
- **Lab Glass:** is consolidated to be picked up for diversion from landfill
- **Construction and Demolition:** is consolidated to be picked up for diversion from landfill.

The waste diversion programs and associated annual generated quantities (in metric tonnes) are provided below.

Table 6: Waste Diversion Programs and Annual Waste Quantities (MT)

Waste Program	Annual Weight (MT)	Percentage (%)
Garbage	899.28	64.36%
Cardboard	101.12	7.24%
Scrap metal	72.66	5.20%
Confidential - Paper Shredding	72.00	5.15%
Mixed Recycling	70.28	5.03%
Organics	65.70	4.70%
Construction and Demolition - PMO	20.75	1.49%
E-Waste	19.01	1.36%
Yard waste	18.56	1.33%
Paper towels	14.83	1.06%
Library - Double-Sided Print Program	11.25	0.81%
Furniture Rehome Program	9.53	0.68%
Wood	5.58	0.40%
Free Food Locator and Donation Progr	3.11	0.22%
Lightbulbs	2.70	0.19%
GovDeals	2.50	0.18%
Batteries	2.45	0.18%
Discounts on Reusable Mugs	1.12	0.08%
Storage Diversion	0.91	0.06%
TMU Free Store	0.84	0.06%
Filing Cabinet Diversion	0.66	0.05%
Binder Recycling Program	0.50	0.04%
Waste Nook - Fabrics and Acrylic	0.42	0.03%
Textiles	0.42	0.03%
Ink and Toner	0.36	0.03%
Campus Book Store Box Reuse Program	0.30	0.02%
Friendlier Container Program	0.22	0.02%
Branded Materials Transition Project	0.10	0.01%
Urban Farm Moslin Reuse Program	0.02	0.00%
Repair Workshop Program	0.01	0.00%
Total	1397.18	100.00%

A total of 1,397.18 MT of waste material was estimated to be generated in 2025. Photos of the receptacles and bins are provided in Appendix E.

5.1 Current Environmental/Sustainability Initiatives and Programs

TMU has implemented a range of environmental and sustainability initiatives to reduce waste generation, improve resource efficiency, and minimize environmental impacts across campus operations. These initiatives support institutional sustainability objectives and contribute to compliance with provincial waste reduction and diversion requirements. The facility has implemented multiple zero-waste campaigns and initiatives to promote proper waste sorting and waste reduction across campus:

- Installation of over 250 Waste Wizard signs at waste disposal locations to support correct waste sorting by students, staff, and faculty as part of a recent campus-wide waste sorting campaign.
- Engagement through Waste Wizard Wednesdays on social media to reinforce waste reduction behaviours and improve recycling awareness.
- Increase of the reusable cup discount from \$0.10 to \$0.25 by TMU Eats, to encourage the use of reusable beverage containers.
- Friendlier Container Program, which promotes the use of reusable takeout containers and the transition from pre-packaged foods to reusable container systems.
- Annual sustainability campaigns, including:
 - Earth Day
 - Circular Economy Month
 - Plastic Free July
- Partnership with the Digital Media Experience Lab to implement a Repair Workshop, promoting repair and reuse of electronics and other materials to reduce waste generation.
- To reduce paper waste, all printers are set by default to print double-sided, and the digitization of meeting materials, exam packages, and other documents has been promoted.
- Sustainable Purchasing Guideline encouraging staff and faculty to prioritize reduction and reuse before purchasing new items.
- Furniture Rehome Program that allows staff and faculty to redistribute surplus furniture and materials at no cost, contributing to landfill diversion and material reuse. It involves over 300 community members (representing all departments at TMU), facilitating the sharing and reuse of furniture and office supplies, thus extending the life of these resources.
- TMU operates a Free Store, which allows students to access a variety of items free of charge, promoting reuse and waste reduction across campus. A key component of this initiative is the Eco-Move Out program, developed through cross-departmental collaboration as part of the university's sustainable move-out strategy. The program enables students to donate items they no longer need during the move-out period, diverting reusable materials from disposal. This initiative has contributed to fostering a campus culture of reuse and sharing, reducing waste generation, and supporting students in need.

Creation of Specialty Committees at TMU:

- Climate Change and Sustainability Advisory Group composed of 21 stakeholders, including senior

leadership, faculty members, student representatives and staff members. The advisory group supports sustainability planning and institutional decision-making.

- Zero Waste and Circularity Subcommittee focused on achieving the university's zero waste goal by 2035. The subcommittee includes representatives from across the university, integrates waste reduction goals into institutional decision-making and operational processes, and drives on-the-ground waste reduction and circular economy initiatives across campus.

Sustainability Goals and Targets:

- TMU monitors its progress through annual campus-wide waste audits and site-specific audits conducted by student interns, which measure waste diversion and contamination rates. The university is committed to achieving Zero Waste by 2035 and Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2045, with interim targets outlined in its sustainability action plan.
- An interim target has been established to achieve a 60% waste diversion rate by 2028 and a 15% overall reduction in waste generation compared to the 2019 baseline. Progress is tracked annually to ensure continuous improvement and alignment with institutional sustainability objectives.

6. Performance Metrics

6.1 Waste Diversion Rate

Waste diversion is the percentage of waste materials that a facility diverts from landfills due to reducing, reuse and recycling (3Rs) programs versus the total amount of waste generated (3Rs plus landfill waste). The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks defines the Waste Diversion rate calculation as follows:

$$\text{Waste Diversion Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Waste Diverted (3Rs)}}{\text{Total Waste Generated}} \times 100$$

Where,

Total Waste Diverted (3Rs) = 497.90 MT

Total Waste Generated = 1,397.18 MT

$$\text{Waste Diversion Rate} = \frac{497.90 \text{ MT}}{1,397.18 \text{ MT}} \times 100$$

Waste Diversion Rate = 35.64%

Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU)'s waste diversion rate was calculated at 35.64% (below the provincial target of 60%), based on 497.90 MT of potentially diverted waste out of a total of 1,397.18 MT generated.

6.2 Capture Rate

Capture rate is the proportion of divertible waste materials which are successfully diverted from disposal compared to the total amount of divertible waste materials generated. The capture rate is a measure of

the effectiveness of existing recycling programs.

The Recycling Council of Ontario defines the Capture Rate calculation as follows:

$$\text{Capture Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Divertible Material Captured (3Rs)}}{\text{Total Divertible Material Generated}} \times 100$$

The Capture Rates for all divertible materials that are included in existing waste diversion programs at the Site are provided below.

Table 7: Capture Rates for Divertible Materials

Divertible Material	Diverted (MT)	Disposed to Landfill through Garbage (MT)	Total Generated (MT)	Capture Rate (%)
Cardboard	101.12	18.95	120.07	84.22%
Scrap metal	72.66	1.42	74.08	98.08%
Confidential - Paper Shredding	72.00	0.00	72.00	100.00%
Mixed Recycling	70.28	623.67	693.95	10.13%
Organics	65.70	135.33	201.03	32.68%
Construction and Demolition - PMO	20.75	0.00	20.75	100.00%
E-Waste	19.01	0.03	19.04	99.86%
Yard waste	18.56	0.00	18.56	100.00%
Paper towels	14.83	87.89	102.72	14.44%
Library - Double-Sided Print Program	11.25	0.00	11.25	100.00%
Furniture Rehome Program	9.53	0.00	9.53	100.00%
Wood	5.58	5.87	11.44	48.74%
Free Food Locator and Donation Programs	3.11	0.00	3.11	100.00%
Lightbulbs	2.70	0.00	2.70	100.00%
GovDeals	2.50	0.00	2.50	100.00%
Batteries	2.45	0.01	2.46	99.46%
Discounts on Reusable Mugs	1.12	0.00	1.12	100.00%
Storage Diversion	0.91	0.00	0.91	100.00%
TMU Free Store	0.84	0.00	0.84	100.00%
Filing Cabinet Diversion	0.66	0.00	0.66	100.00%
Binder Recycling Program	0.50	0.00	0.50	100.00%
Waste Nook - Fabrics and Acrylic	0.42	0.00	0.42	100.00%
Textiles	0.42	5.85	6.27	6.62%
Ink and Toner	0.36	0.00	0.36	100.00%
Campus Book Store Box Reuse Program	0.30	0.00	0.30	100.00%
Friendlier Container Program	0.22	0.00	0.22	100.00%
Branded Materials Transition Project	0.10	0.00	0.10	100.00%
Urban Farm Moslin Reuse Program	0.02	0.00	0.02	100.00%
Repair Workshop Program	0.01	0.00	0.01	100.00%
Total	497.90	879.02	1376.92	36.16%

The overall capture rate was determined to be 36.16%, based on a total diverted quantity of 497.90 MT and a total potential divertible quantity of 1,376.92 MT. Among the diversion programs, confidential paper, construction and demolition waste, yard waste, the double-sided print program, furniture rehome program, free food locator, lightbulb recycling, GovDeals, reusable mug discount program, store

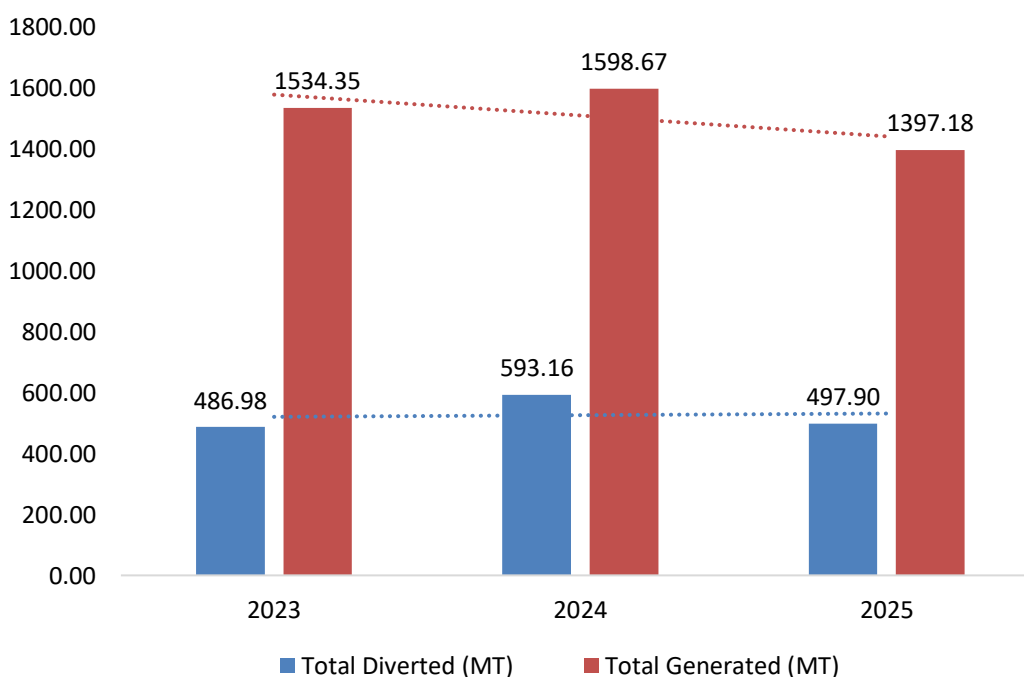
diversion, TMU Free Store, filing cabinet diversion, binder recycling program, Waste Nook fabrics and acrylics, ink and toner recycling, campus bookstore box reuse program, Friendlier container program, branded materials transition, urban farm muslin reuse, and repair workshops achieved the highest capture rate of 100%. This was followed by E-waste (99.86%), batteries (99.46%), scrap metal (98.08%), and cardboard (84.22%), all of which demonstrated strong performance in material capture and diversion. Wood exhibited a moderate capture rate of 48.74%, indicating opportunities for improved source separation and diversion practices. In contrast, organics (32.68%), paper towels (14.44%), mixed recycling (10.13%), and textiles (6.62%) showed the lowest capture rates, largely due to the presence of these materials in the garbage stream, suggesting improper source separation and highlighting the need for enhanced education, signage, and operational improvements.

7. Year-Over-Year Analysis

Waste diversion rates do not consistently demonstrate how effectively a site's 3R programs operate. This is due to the continual change of many factors in waste and recyclable material generation. Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) is recommended to track 'Year-over-Year' changes in the amount of waste disposed of and/or recycled materials. This allows direct comparison of data from year to year, thus assisting the facility in gaining a better understanding of the effectiveness of its waste diversion programs. Please refer to Appendix F for further information.

Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU) has conducted annual waste audits since 2023. The 2025 waste audit results are compared with the 2023 and 2024 results to assess year-over-year changes in waste generation, diversion rates, and capture rates, as presented in Figures 10 and 11.

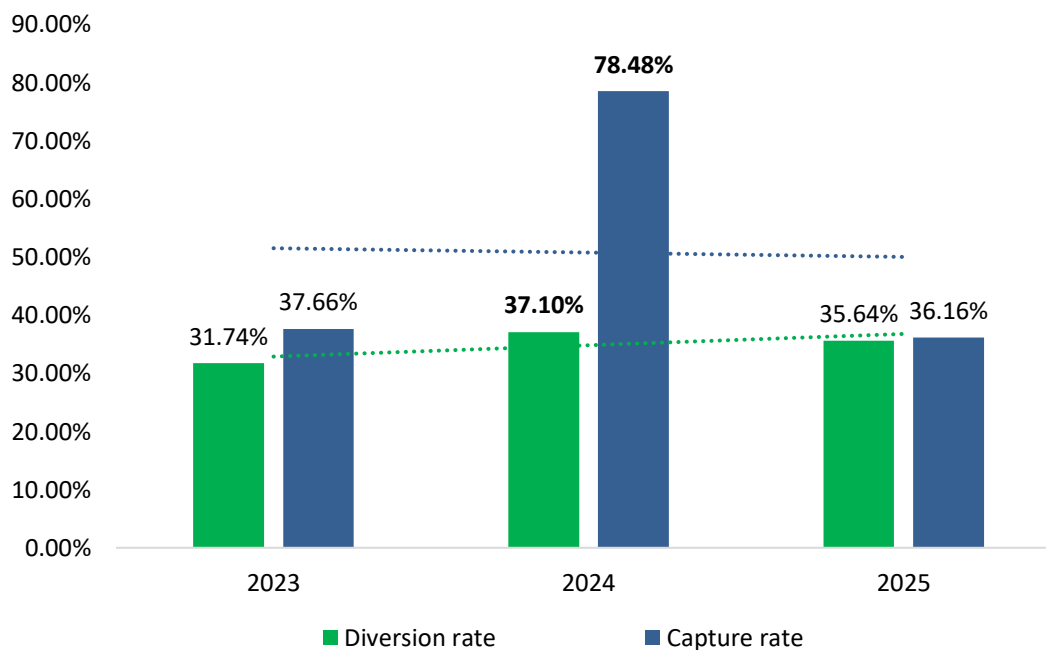
Figure 10. Year-Over-Year Waste Generation



As shown in the graph, total waste generation remained relatively constant between 2023 and 2024; however, it decreased by approximately 12.60%, from 1,598.67 metric tonnes (MT) in 2024 to 1,397.18 MT in 2025. This notable reduction may reflect changes in operational activity levels, waste-generation patterns, or material use across the facility.

Similarly, total waste diverted decreased by approximately 16.06% compared to 2024, declining from 593.16 MT in 2024 to 497.90 MT in 2025. Despite this reduction, the diverted quantity in 2025 remains comparable to the 2023 value of 486.98 MT, indicating relatively stable diversion performance over the three-year period. While the decrease in diverted waste was slightly greater than the reduction in total waste generation, diversion efforts remained consistent, maintaining performance levels close to those of previous years. Figure 11 below illustrates the performance of diversion and capture rates from 2023 to 2025.

Figure 11. Year-Over-Year Waste Diversion Rate



Based on the annual data, the diversion rate declined by approximately 1.47%, decreasing from 37.10% in 2024 to 35.64% in 2025. However, when compared with the 2023 diversion rate of 31.74%, the 2025 value represents an increase of approximately 3.90%, indicating that the diversion rate has remained relatively stable over the three-year period with an overall upward trend. The slight decrease observed in 2025 may be attributed to the reduction in total waste diverted during the reporting period.

Similarly, the capture rate decreased significantly from 78.48% in 2024 to 36.16% in 2025, representing a 42.3% reduction, and also decreased slightly by approximately 1.50% compared to the 2023 capture rate of 37.66%. This decline is likely associated with the high presence of organics, mixed recycling, paper towels, and textiles in the garbage stream, indicating improper source separation and reduced effectiveness in diverting recoverable materials into the appropriate waste streams.

8. Waste Audit Summary and Waste Reduction Work Plan

Refer to Appendix F for the Waste Audit Summary and the Waste Reduction Work Plan.

According to O.Reg.102/94, the Waste Reduction Work Plan or a summary of the plan must be posted at the facility in a place where employees can review it. If a summary is posted, the entire Work Plan should also be made available for review by any employee upon request.

9. Findings and Conclusions

Based on the findings of the waste audit, the following conclusions can be made:

Overall Composition

- Garbage represented the largest sample at 89.76%, followed by organics (paper towels) (10.24%).
- Among all buildings, the Sheldon & Tracy Levy Student Learning Centre – SLC accounted for the highest portion of waste at 27.97% of the total sample mass, followed by the Daphne Cockwell Health Sciences Complex – DCC at 13.19% and the Podium – POD at 11.81%.
- Among all generation areas, corridors/hallways/stairwells represented the highest portion of waste at 66.59%, followed by classrooms and labs (19.27%).
- Overall, paper towels/compostable fibres, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films, organics, kraft paper and boxboard were the most highly generated materials across all areas and waste streams, collectively accounting for roughly 60% of the total sample mass.

Composition by waste stream

- The garbage stream was mainly composed of LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films, which accounted for 14.87% of the total sample. This was followed by organics (14.61%), paper towels/compostable fibres (9.77%) and kraft paper/other fibres (9.69%).
 - The garbage sample consisted of 2.90% garbage, 71.46% recycling, 24.82% organics and 0.81% of special programs material.
 - The largest portion originated from the SLC building (25.43% of the total sample mass). This was followed by the DCC building (11.89%) and the Podium (10.39%).
- The organics (paper towels) stream was composed of paper towels/compostable fibres, which represented the largest material category (81.49% of the total sample), followed by coffee cups (5.13%).
 - The organics (paper towels) stream consisted of 15.94% recyclable materials, 0.12% garbage, and 0.08% special programs materials.
 - The largest portion originated from the Student Learning Centre (SLC) at 2.53% of the total sample, followed by the Podium (1.42%) and Kerr Hall (1.24%).

Contamination

- The garbage stream exhibited a contamination rate of 97.10%, while the organics (paper towels) stream showed a lower contamination rate at 16.22%.
- Contamination within the garbage stream consisted primarily of 71.46% recycling, 24.82% organics, and 0.81% of special programs material. The contamination was high in organics, paper towels/compostable fibres, mixed recycling (kraft paper, boxboard, PP #5, PET #1, fine paper, coffee cups, aluminum, cold cups, cardboard, glass, polystyrene #6, steel cans and aseptic containers).
 - The library building exhibited the highest level of contamination (99.39%) among all buildings, followed by the SLC Building (99.32%). The EPH/SHE Building exhibited the lowest contamination level at 90.40%.
 - Across all generation areas, corridors/hallways/stairwells showed the highest contamination in the garbage stream (97.80%), followed by the kitchenette areas (97.28%). Classrooms and labs exhibited the lowest contamination rate at 94.63%.
- Contamination within the organics (paper towels) stream consisted of 0.12% garbage, and 0.08% special programs materials; with high contamination of coffee cups, PET #1, LDPE #4 and stretchy plastic films, aluminum, and PP #5.
 - The SLC Building exhibited the highest contamination rate (40.23%) among all buildings, while the EPH/SHE building exhibited the lowest contamination rate (0.18%).

Mandatory Recyclables

- The garbage was composed of 13.48% Mandatory Recyclables, 83.62% Other Recyclables, and 2.90% Other (Non-Recyclable) material.
- The School of Image Arts exhibited the highest proportion of mandatory recyclables (27.90%) within the garbage stream, followed by the School of Graphic Communication Management (23.14%).
- The Jorgenson Hall exhibited the highest proportion of other recyclables (84.20%), followed by the Architecture Building (83.52%). Jorgenson Hall exhibited the lowest proportion of mandatory recyclables (8.97%).
- Across all generation areas, the changing rooms exhibited the highest proportion of mandatory recyclables (45.90%), while corridors/hallways/stairwells exhibited the highest proportion of other recyclables (85.37%). Kitchenettes showed the lowest proportion of mandatory recyclables (12.09%).
- The total annual quantity of mandatory recyclables disposed of in the garbage stream was estimated at 121.21 MT, with an additional 751.96 MT classified as other recyclables.
- Mandatory Recyclables in the garbage were fine paper (6.28%), aluminum (3.07%), cardboard (2.11%), glass (1.21%), and steel cans (0.81%).

- Other Recyclables within the garbage were primarily LDPE (#4) and Stretchy Plastic Films (14.87%), organics (14.61%), paper towels/compostable fibres (9.77%), Kraft paper/other fibres (9.69%), and boxboard (8.47%).
- **Waste Diversion Rate** – Was calculated at **35.64%** (below the provincial target of 60%), based on 497.90 MT of waste diverted and a total of 1,397.18 MT of waste generated. Waste diversion rate decreased 1.47%, from 37.10% in 2024 to 35.64% in 2025. However, when compared with the 2023 diversion rate of 31.74%, the 2025 value represents an increase of approximately 3.90%
- **Capture Rate** - the overall capture rate was **36.16%** based on 497.90 MT of diverted waste and a total potential divertible quantity of 1,376.92 MT. Capture rate decreased from 78.48% in 2024 to 36.16% in 2025, representing a 42.3% reduction.

10 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions, the following recommendations are tied to the conclusions discussed in the previous section.

10.1 Improve Existing Waste Diversion Programs

Waste diversion and capture rates could be further improved by improving the following existing diversion programs.

Mandatory Recyclables

- **Fine Paper** - roughly 56.44 MT of material is estimated to be generated annually through the garbage stream. Diverting this material through the existing mixed recycling diversion program could **increase the waste diversion rate up to 2.5%** and the **recycling capture rate up to 6.8%** based on current waste quantities at the Site.
- **Aluminum** - roughly 27.65 MT of material is estimated to be generated annually through the waste stream. Diverting this quantity through the existing mixed recycling diversion program could **increase the waste diversion rate up to 1.25%** and the **recycling capture rate up to 3.4%**, based on current waste quantities at the Site.
- **Cardboard** - roughly 18.95 MT of material is estimated to be generated annually through the waste stream. Diverting this quantity through the existing mixed recycling diversion program could **increase the waste diversion rate up to 0.9%** and the **recycling capture rate up to 2.4%** based on current waste quantities at the Site.
- **Glass** - roughly 10.91 MT of material is estimated to be generated annually through the waste stream. Diverting this quantity through the existing mixed recycling diversion program could **increase the waste diversion rate up to 0.5%** and the **recycling capture rate up to 1.4%** based on current waste quantities at the Site.
- **Steel Cans** - roughly 7.27 MT of material is estimated to be generated annually through the waste

stream. Diverting this quantity through the existing mixed recycling diversion program could **increase the waste diversion rate up to 0.33%** and the **recycling capture rate up to 0.93%** based on current waste quantities at the Site.

Other Recyclables

- *LDPE #4 plastic films* generated in the garbage stream accounted for approximately 133.77 MT of material annually. Diverting this material through the proper recycling diversion program **could increase waste diversion by up to 5.6% and the recycling capture rate by 14.5%**.
- *Organics* generated in the garbage stream account for approximately 131.34 MT of material annually. Diverting this material through the proper diversion program **could increase waste diversion by up to 5.5%, and the organics capture rate by up to 26.6%**. Improve the diversion of organic waste by strategically placing organics collection bins (for food waste) in key areas beyond the kitchen, including the cafeteria, staff rooms, hallways, and other locations where organic waste is generated.
- *Paper Towels/Compostable Fibres* generated in the garbage stream account for approximately 87.89 MT of material annually. Diverting this material through the proper diversion program **could increase waste diversion by up to 3.8% and the paper towels capture rate by up to 39.45%**. Implement dedicated collection bins for Paper Towels and Compostable Fibres in key areas such as washrooms, cafeterias, staff rooms, hallways, and other locations where this type of waste is commonly generated.

10.2 Dedicated Receptacles and Update Signage

Waste diversion rates could be improved by providing dedicated receptacles with clear signage to encourage proper source separation of waste. While several bins are standardized and include signage to guide staff and students, several bins observed throughout the university lacked both signage and consistent size or colour (Images 1 & 2). Ensuring uniformity and clear labelling across all bins would support more effective source separation and improve diversion outcomes.

- Dedicated receptacles for waste, including landfills, organics/compost, and mixed recyclables, should be implemented as part of collection programs. Receptacles should be sized appropriately for their use and colour-coded to identify the type of waste (i.e., green for organics/compost, blue for recycling, black for garbage).
- Remove every "solitary" garbage container from the building. The implementation of multi-compartment recycling bins is advised. This will increase source separation and overall diversion rates, especially in common areas, and will also allow staff to specifically seek out multi-streamed bins.

Image 1&2: Current Rogue Bins



- Clear plastic garbage bags rather than black plastic bags should be used to gather all waste products. This enables the maintenance team to monitor garbage collection and ensure that different waste streams are disposed of in the appropriate containers.
- Implement clear signage for each bin explaining the type of waste to be disposed of, which will guide the viewer's gaze, and promote coherence in the waste disposal throughout the facility while presenting the information in a quick, digestible manner.

10.3 Promoting Culture

- Continue with the implementation of committees to oversee waste reduction and sustainability and promote a culture of waste diversion. Educate staff and students on the importance of waste diversion and communicate the corporate goals for waste diversion and sustainability. Create a positive message around the benefits of waste diversion and the individual's role.
- Strengthen sustainable procurement practices by prioritizing environmentally friendly, reusable, and recyclable materials and packaging, building on existing initiatives such as the Friendlier program and reusable mug discount programs. For instance, coffee pods should be sourced from suppliers that offer take-back or recycling programs to ensure proper disposal and support circular economy principles.
- Ensure an Environmental Policy is visible in common areas throughout the campus and continue to emphasize the university's commitment to environmental stewardship through its training program and green or environmental initiatives.
- Promote and highlight current environmental programs and efforts through newsletters, posters, and/or bulletin boards for waste management.

10.4 Continuous Monitoring and Process Improvement

Continue to track year-over-year changes in waste diversion and capture rates and communicate progress to staff to encourage further participation/engagement from staff.

Continuous monitoring and reporting for this site annually and comparison with year-over-year changes would provide insight into trends, which can then be used as a basis for policy decisions regarding solid waste management for future projects. Further refinements to programs/processes can be made, and adherence to provincial requirements can be achieved.

Appendices

Appendix A: List of Categories

Material Category	Description
1. Paper and Paper Products	
Fine Paper	Includes mixed fine papers, writing paper, office paper, copy paper, bills and statements, ad mail, lottery tickets, receipts, envelopes, promotional cards, promotional calendars, printed information found within packaged products, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also includes softcover books, booklets, magazines, catalogues, calendars, flyers, and inserts.
Newsprint	Major daily and weekly newspapers and community newspapers. Does not include flyers and inserts.
Shredded Confidential Papers	Any paper that has been shredded.
Boxboard	Single-layered paperboard and fibre board with no corrugation. This includes cereal boxes, shoe boxes, cores from toilet paper, paper towels, gift wrap, etc.
Kraft Paper	Kraft paper bags and wrap, grocery or retail bags, potato bags, pet food bags, etc. Includes brown, white, and coloured kraft paper and bags. No bags with bonded plastic or foil lining.
Corrugated Cardboard	Waxed or unwaxed corrugated cardboard containers. Includes moulded pulp materials such as egg cartons, drink trays, other trays, etc.
Gable Top Containers	Polycoat containers with a gable-shaped top are used for milk, juice, some foods, etc.
Aseptic Containers	Tetra-pak-type polycoat packaging containers are used for juice, milk, soups and broths, alternative milk beverages, and alcoholic beverages.
Composite Cans	Spiral-wound cans with paper walls and plastic or metal tops or bottoms. They contain frozen juice, Pringles chips, dough, some raisins, etc.

Coffee Cups	All cups and containers used for hot/cold beverages and food with a plastic or wax lining. Multiple layered, primarily fibre, hot/cold food and beverage containers are common in the fast food industry. Includes paper-based cups with a plastic lining, water cooler cups, freezer boxes, etc.
2. Plastic	
#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)	All PET #1 plastics. This includes clear or coloured thermoform packaging, beverage bottles, and non-beverage bottles used for food and non-food items such as dish soap, shampoo, mouthwash, window cleaner, and floor cleaner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include Black Plastics.
#2 High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	All HDPE #2 plastics. Includes natural and coloured bottles, jugs, and containers for beverages, food items, and non-food items such as laundry soap, shampoo, bleach, vinegar, pill bottles, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include Black Plastics.
#4 Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Films	All #4 LDPE plastic films. This includes soft, "stretchy" PE plastic used for items such as produce bags, water bottle overwraps, garbage bags, kitchen liners, blue or clear recycling bags, sandwich and freezer bags, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include Black Plastics.
#5 Polypropylene (PP)	All #5 PP plastics. Includes clear and coloured food containers, jugs, jars, take-out beverage cups, bottles, and jars for food items. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include Black Plastics.
#6 Non-Expanded Polystyrene (PS)	All Non-Expanded (rigid) #6 PS plastics. Includes clear or coloured rigid food trays, clamshells, cup lids, yogurt cups, CD and DVD cases only (no disk), etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include Black Plastics.
Other Recyclable Plastics (#3, 4, 7)	All other recyclable plastics (#3, 4, 7). Includes clear and coloured bottles, jugs, jars, and containers.
3. Glass/Metal	

Glass:	<p>All clear and coloured glass. Includes bottles and containers for food, beverages, cosmetics, toiletries, household pharmaceutical products, candle jars, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include non-recyclable glass such as windowpane glass, plates, drinking glasses, figures, or incandescent light bulbs.
Aluminum	<p>All aluminum containers and foils. Includes food and beverage containers, rigid aluminum trays (pie plates, baking trays, etc.), empty aerosol containers, and containers for hair products, tubes, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include full or partially full pressurized cans.
Steel	<p>All steel containers. Includes food and beverage containers, empty spray cans (for cooking oil, whipped cream, etc.), and empty paint cans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include full or partially full pressurized cans.
4. Organics	
Organic Food Waste	<p>All edible and non-edible organic waste from food items. Includes untouched and leftover bakery, meat & fish, dried food, fruits & vegetables, dairy, and other foods.</p>
Other Organics	<p>All other organic materials that are not derived from food items. Includes yard waste, grass clippings, small wood waste, pet waste, diapers and sanitary products, certified compostable plastic bin liners, and other compostable papers.</p>
Compostable fibres	<p>Include paper towels, paper napkins, toilet papers, facial tissues, etc.</p>
5. Operational waste	
Other metals,	<p>Scrap metals, copper pipes, hardware, etc. Includes multi-material items that are mainly metal.</p>
Non-Treated Wood	<p>Non-treated wood materials. Includes skids/pallets, wooden furniture, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include branches, brush, or wood chips.

Batteries	All single-use and rechargeable batteries. Includes Alkaline-Manganese, Lithium, Silver Oxide, Zinc Air, Zinc-Carbon, etc.
Printer Toners	All ink cartridges and printer toners.
E-Waste	All waste is from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Anything that is battery-operated and/or can be plugged into an electrical outlet. Includes computer/IT equipment, telecom equipment, TV & audio equipment, small kitchen appliances, wires/chargers /adapters, cocks, gadgets, etc.
Plastic Strapping	All Plastic Strapping material. This material is used to bundle products for retail sales and can come in various colours and plastic materials.
Expanded Polystyrene	Includes white, coloured, and black polystyrene foam packaging. Includes food trays, clamshells, etc. Also includes foam packaging "peanuts" and foam blocks used to protect boxed products.
6. Non-Recyclable Waste	
Non-Recyclable/Garbage	<p>All other non-recyclable waste materials not classified elsewhere. Includes hazardous waste, coffee cups, black plastics, and expanded polystyrene, all described below.</p> <p>Includes chip bags, furnace filters, laminated papers, rigid or durable plastics, non-recyclable glass, dust, single-use cleaning wipes, single-use coffee pods, plastic straws and cutlery, materials too small to process, etc.</p>
Hazardous Wastes	<p>All hazardous wastes are not classified elsewhere. Includes full or partially full pressurized cans, paints, and oil containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also includes fluorescent light bulbs and tubes, medical sharps and syringes, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, antifreeze, fertilizers, solvents, pesticides, etc. Also includes all other liquid or non-liquid items with signal words such as "Poison," "Danger," "Warning," "Caution," and "Precautionary Statements."
Black Plastics	<p>Includes all Black Plastics #1-7 and unmarked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also includes rigid, durable, and expanded Black Plastics and black plastic bags.

Appendix B: Annual Request Form

Recovered Stream	Responsible Department	Primary Contact	Quantity Diverted (metric tons)
Furniture Rehome Program	Sustainability Office	Erica W	9.53
GovDeals	Financial Services	Amanda Wood	2.5
TMU Free Store	Sustainability Office	Erica W	0.663
Repair Workshop Program	Digital Media Lab	James / Erica W	0.012
ISS Winter Clothing Drive	Int'l Student Services	Fotini Vlahos	0.038
Student Group Events / Swaps	Various Groups	Erica W	0.01
TRSM Free Store Program	TRSM	Rita L	0.18
Scrap Metal	Custodial	Garth P	39.22
Scrap Metal	Project Management Office	Deo	32
Construction and Demolition - PMO	Project Management Office	Jule M	20.75
VIC-08 Storage Diversion	PMO	Susan Q	0.91
Filing Cabinet Diversion	Sustainability Office	Erica/ Garth	0.66
Scrap Metal Construction	PMO	Faisal Bangash	0.20
Scrap Metal Construction	PMO	Faisal Bangash	0.79
Waste Nook- Wood	Design Fabrication Zone	Meghan Schoeppich	0.37
Waste Nook - Scrap Metal	Design Fabrication Zone	Meghan Schoeppich	0.44
Waste Nook - Fabrics	Design Fabrication Zone	Meghan Schoeppich	0.14
Waste Nook - Acrylic	Design Fabrication Zone	Meghan Schoeppich	0.28
Architecture ? / Various schools	Architecture	Jordan So	1.23
Confidential - Paper Shredding	FMD	Garth P - Ryess Report	72.0
Library - Double-Sided Print Program	Library	Shar	11.25
ERA	Sustainability / Custodial	Erica / Garth	7.01
E-Waste Certificates	CCS	Casey	12
Battery Recycling Program	Custodial & Groundskeeping	Garth P	2.45

Light Bulb Recycling	Custodial & Groundskeeping	Phillip Cox	2.70
Project # ENG Building	PMO	Susan	0.99
Friender Container Program	TMU Eats	Marwan	0.22
Food Donation Program	TMU Eats	Marwan	1.54
Discounts on Reusable Mugs	TMU Eats	Marwan	1.12
Free Food Locator Program	SLLS	Erica	1.56
Campus Yard Waste	Custodial & Groundskeeping	Garth	13.8
Branded Materials Transition Project	Sustainability Office	Sharmilla	0.1
Sustainable Fashion Initiative	SFI	Erica	0.38
Urban Farm Moslin Reuse Program	Urban Farm	Arlene	0.02
Binder Recycling Program	Sustainability Office	Sharmilla	0.5
Pen Recycling Program	Financial Services	Vince (Executive Director, Finance)	0
Ink and Toner	Financial Services	Vince (Executive Director, Finance)	0.36
Campus Book Store Box Reuse Program	Campus Book Store	Kelly - Director of Campus Books	0.30

Month	Organics	Mixed Recycling	Paper Towels	Cardboard	Wood	Scrap metal	Used Furniture / Donations	Yard Waste (Dirt)	Landfill	Total	Recycled
Jan-25	5.76	5.76	0.30	10.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.14	90.68	22.54
Feb-25	5.52	4.96	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.27	80.05	10.78
Mar-25	5.52	5.40	0.38	9.72	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.63	104.67	22.04
Apr-25	5.64	5.96	0.30	10.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.90	114.08	22.18
May-25	2.76	5.36	0.25	10.04	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.42	91.70	19.28
Jun-24	2.52	5.12	0.30	9.60	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.85	85.71	18.86
Jul-25	5.46	4.20	2.00	8.88	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.24	103.28	21.04
Aug-25	4.80	3.84	2.00	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.08	65.76	18.68
Sep-25	6.00	7.04	2.50	8.52	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.23	110.79	24.56
Oct-25	7.62	8.24	2.00	8.76	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.03	120.15	27.12
Nov-25	6.48	6.72	2.00	7.68	0.50	0.00	0.00	4.76	67.98	96.12	28.14
Dec-25	7.62	7.68	2.50	8.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.51	98.19	26.68
Total	65.70	70.28	14.83	101.12	5.21	0.00	0.00	4.76	899.28	1161.18	261.90
Average	5.48	5.86	1.24	8.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.40	74.94	96.76	21.82

Appendix C: Scale Calibration Certificate



CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

DATE: March 27, 2025

SR # 25C035

CUSTOMER:

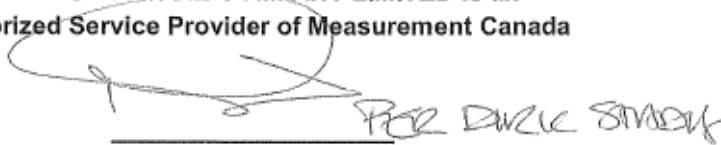
Waste Reduction Group
214 Merton St. #101
Toronto, ON M4S 1A6
admin@wastereductiongroup.ca

REMARKS

This is to certify that the following weights have been tested and verified in relation to the Standards maintained by **CANADIAN SCALE COMPANY LIMITED**, with test weights traceable to the Legal Metrology Laboratories of, Industry Canada and National Research Council, Canada.

EWH-150
Capacity - 150 kg
S/N - 202304095

**CANADIAN SCALE COMPANY LIMITED is an
Authorized Service Provider of Measurement Canada**



Technician's signature



CANADIAN SCALE COMPANY LIMITED
305 Horner Avenue, Toronto, ON M8W 1Z4
1-800-461-0634 www.canscale.com

Detailed Waste Sample Composition by General Waste Category and Material (Note: higher intensity of blue highlighting indicates higher sample weight/percent)

Material	Aluminum	Aseptic Containers	Batteries	Boxboard	Bubble Wrap/Shrink	Cardboard	Coffee Cups	Cold Beverage Wax-Lined Paper	Composite Cans	Electronic Waste	Fine Paper	Gable Top Containers	Glass	HDPE Plastic Containers #2	Kraft Paper/Other Fibres	Lightbulbs	Moulded Pulp	Newspaper	Organics	Other Metal	Other Organics	Other Plastics #3, #4, #7	Other Wood	Paper Towels/Compostable Fibres	PET #1	Plastic Strapping	Polystyrene #6	PP #5	Printer Toner	Shredded Paper	Steel Cans	Styrofoam	Textiles	Non-Recyclable	PPE	LDPE (#4) and Stretchy Plastic Films	Total	
Building / Generation Area / Stream	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	%
GCM	1.61	0.14	0.00	6.14	0.00	5.39	3.45	0.05	0.00	0.00	3.18	0.00	1.15	0.05	3.80	0.00	0.02	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.04	10.50	5.58	0.00	0.18	4.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	3.50	0.09	3.58	55.25	3.70%
Kitchenette	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.14	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.52	4.68	0.31%	
Garbage	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.14	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.52	4.68	0.31%	
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	1.43	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00	4.45	3.13	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	1.05	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.05	3.35	0.00	0.09	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	30.72	2.06%		
Garbage	1.43	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00	4.45	3.13	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	1.05	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.05	3.35	0.00	0.09	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	30.72	2.06%		
Classrooms, Labs	0.10	0.08	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.80	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.65	2.08	0.00	0.03	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.05	0.23	13.56	0.91%
Garbage	0.10	0.08	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.80	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.65	2.08	0.00	0.03	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.05	0.23	13.56	0.91%	
Washrooms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	6.29	0.42%	
Organics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	6.29	0.42%	
DCC	2.43	3.67	0.00	7.94	0.00	2.10	8.42	5.26	0.00	0.00	15.85	2.80	4.79	0.25	9.79	0.00	0.81	0.00	27.91	0.00	0.04	1.04	0.04	43.44	10.59	0.00	1.97	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.99	2.89	1.47	35.07	197.19	13.19%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	1.36	3.25	0.00	7.41	0.00	0.00	7.05	5.15	0.00	0.00	12.83	2.80	4.79	0.05	5.60	0.00	0.81	0.00	18.44	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.04	18.17	6.96	0.00	1.45	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.99	2.53	0.36	25.94	133.66	8.94%
Garbage	1.36	3.25	0.00	7.41	0.00	0.00	7.05	5.15	0.00	0.00	12.83	2.80	4.79	0.05	5.60	0.00	0.81	0.00	18.44	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.04	18.17	6.96	0.00	1.45	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.99	2.53	0.36	25.94	133.66	8.94%
Classrooms, Labs	1.07	0.42	0.00	0.51	0.00	2.10	1.37	0.11	0.00	0.00	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	6.56	3.27	0.00	0.52	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.07	8.77	43.99	2.94%	
Garbage	1.07	0.42	0.00	0.51	0.00	2.10	1.37	0.11	0.00	0.00	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	6.56	3.27	0.00	0.52	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.07	8.77	43.99	2.94%	
Washrooms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	18.71	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.36	19.54	1.31%		
Organics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	18.71	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.36	19.54	1.31%		
Architecture Building	2.32	0.43	0.02	4.38	0.00	2.89	3.37	1.55	0.00	0.00	5.82	0.00	0.00	0.56	9.11	0.00	0.02	0.00	18.03	0.00	0.04	1.26	1.44	14.51	12.90	0.00	1.06	6.50	0.00	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.08	19.49	112.17	7.51%
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	1.26	0.02	0.02	3.86	0.00	0.81	1.98	1.44	0.00	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.36	4.94	0.00	0.02	0.00	7.63	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.44	3.41	9.61	0.00	0.54	5.57	0.00	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	10.15	62.13	4.16%
Garbage	1.26	0.02	0.02	3.86	0.00	0.81	1.98	1.44	0.00	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.36	4.94	0.00	0.02	0.00	7.63	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.44	3.41	9.61	0.00	0.54	5.57	0.00	0.00	3.86	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	10.15	62.13	4.16%
Classrooms, Labs	1.06	0.41	0.00	0.50	0.00	2.08	1.37	0.11	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.41	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	6.52	3.25	0.00	0.52	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.06	8.71	43.70	2.92%		
Garbage	1.06	0.41	0.00	0.50	0.00	2.08	1.37	0.11	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.41	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	6.52	3.25	0.00	0.52	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	1.06	8.71	43.70	2.92%		
Washrooms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.58	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.63	6.34	0.42%		
Organics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.58	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.63	6.34	0.42%		
SLC	19.59	0.65	0.00	36.04	0.00	0.06	20.09	15.13	0.06	0.00	2.33	0.16	4.87	0.13	44.16	0.00	1.30	0.00	57.11	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.38	56.92	39.85	0.00	7.31	48.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	1.62	56.46	417.98	27.97%	
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	16.40	0.65	0.00	36.04	0.00	0.06	13.08	14.94	0.06	0.00	2.27	0.16	4.87	0.13	44.16	0.00	1.30	0.00	55.52	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.38	35.88	35.39	0.00	7.31	48.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	1.62	56.33	380.12	25.43%	
Garbage	16.4	0.65	0.00	36.04	0.00	0.06	13.08	14.94	0.06	0.00	2.27	0.16	4.87	0.13	44.16	0.00	1.30	0.00	55.52	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.38	35.88	35.39	0.00	7.31	48.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	1.62	56.33	380.12	25.43%	
Washrooms	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.01	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.04	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	37.86	2.53%		
Organics	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.01	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.04	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	37.86	2.53%		
Podium	5.65	1.33	0.00	10.50	0.08	2.53	5.69	2.72	0.05	0.00	12.97	0.00	2.35	0.65	15.51	0.00	0.13	0.00	26.93	2.12	0.05	0.01	0.94	34.70	11.53	0.00	1.28	12.17	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.27	1.47	0.83	1.97	21.92	176.49	11.81%
Kitchenette	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.31	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.26	7.85	0.53%	
Garbage	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.31	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.26	7.85	0.53%	
Corridors/Hallways/Stairwells	4.01	0.85	0.00	5.57	0.00	0.24	2.95	2.22	0.05	0.00	9.15	0.00	2.26	0.19	9.58	0.00	0.11	0.00	19.62	2.12	0.00	0.01	0.94	13.73	6.51	0.00	0.71	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.00	0.57	0.80	13.44	104.64	7.00%
Garbage	4.01	0.85	0.00	5.57	0.00	0.24	2.95	2.22	0.05	0.00	9.15	0.00	2.26	0.19	9.58	0.00	0.11	0.00	19.62	2.12	0.00	0.01	0.94	13.73	6.51	0.00	0.71	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.00	0.57	0.80	13.44	104.64	7.00%

Appendix E: Site Photographs



Site Tour – Recycling and garbage solitary bins



Site Tour – Multi-Stream receptacles



Site Tour – Solitary recycling bin



Site Tour – Organics collection bins



Site Tour – Solitary Garbage bin



Site Tour – Paper towels bin



Site Tour – Friendlier Program bin



Site Tour – Shredded paper bin



Waste Audit – Organics in Garbage (Kerr Hall –
Kitchenette, lunchrooms)



Waste Audit – Paper towels/compostable fibres
in Garbage (Kerr Hall –
Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit – PET #1 in Garbage (DCC –
Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit–PP #5 in Garbage (SLC –
Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit – Fine paper in Garbage (POD –
Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit – LDPE #4 and stretchy plastics (Kerr
Hall – Classrooms/labs)



Waste audit – Coffee cups in Garbage (GCM –
Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit – Aluminum in Garbage (SLC –
Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit – Boxboard in Garbage (Library)



Waste audit – Kraft paper in Garbage (IMA –
Hallways/Corridors/Stairwells)



Waste audit – Steel cans in Garbage (SCC/OAK - Kitchenette)



Waste audit – Textiles in Garbage (Kerr Hall – Classrooms/Labs)



Waste audit – Cardboard in Garbage (JOR – Hallways/corridors/stairwells)



Waste audit – Wood in Garbage (Architecture building – Classrooms/Labs)



Waste audit – Paper towels in organics (Kerr Hall – Washrooms)



Waste audit – PP #5 in organics (Kerr Hall – Washrooms)

Appendix F: Waste Reduction Work Plan