Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division

Waste Management Industry **Survey: Business Sector, 2014**

Confidential when completed.

Si vous préférez ce questionnaire en français, veuillez nous appeler au numéro sans frais suivant: 1-866-445-4323.

	Plea	se provide a company e-mail address.						
	0009	Email address						
		se verify the business name, address and contact e, and correct where needed.						
	0001	Legal name						
	0002	Operating name						
	0021	C/O						
	0004	Address						
	0005	City						
1								
1	0006	Province/Territory 0007 Postal code						
d								

Introduction

This information is collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S-19. COMPLETION OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT UNDER THIS ACT.

Purpose of the survey

This survey collects information that will help Canadians understand the contributions made by the waste management industry to Canada's economy and environment. The results will assist businesses in the industry as well as public policy makers to make sound decisions based on data that apply specifically to the waste management industry. Statistics Canada is also conducting a survey of waste management (Government sector) for 2014 Together these surveys will provide a comprehensive picture of waste management in Canada. Your information may also be used by Statistics Canada for other statistical and research purposes, in conformity with its mandate.

Confidentiality

The Statistics Act protects the confidentiality of information collected by Statistics Canada.

Data-sharing agreements

To reduce respondent burden, Statistics Canada has entered into data-sharing agreements with provincial and territorial statistical agencies and other government organizations, which have agreed to keep the data confidential and use them only for statistical purposes.

Information on confidentiality, data-sharing agreements and record linkages can be found on the last page of this questionnaire.

Fax or e-mail transmission disclosure

Statistics Canada advises you that there could be a risk of disclosure during the transmission of information by facsimile or e-mail. However, upon receipt, Statistics Canada will provide the guaranteed level of protection afforded all information collected under the authority of the Statistics Act.

Inquiries

If you require assistance in completing this questionnaire or if you have any questions or comments regarding this survey, please refer to the Guide found at the end of this questionnaire, or contact:

Statistics Canada

Telephone (toll-free): 1-866-445-4323 E-mail: enviro-waste-bus@statcan.gc.ca

In all correspondence concerning this questionnaire, please quote the identification number that appears on the address label.

Coverage

Please include in this questionnaire the data for the establishment identified above.

IMPORTANT:

Please read the Guide at the end of the questionnaire before answering. If your response for an item is zero, please write "0" in the corresponding box rather than leaving the cell blank. Where a response in dollars is requested, please answer in Canadian Dollars.

Please return the completed questionnaire to Statistics Canada in the enclosed envelope within 30 days of receipt. If you are unable to do so, kindly inform our office of the expected completion date.



Sec	tion 1 - Business Information							
Bus	iness type							
1.1	This questionnaire should be completed for this company's operation in one province/territory only. If this company provides waste management services in more than one province/territory, a separate report for the other provinces/territories in which this company operates should be filled out. You may wish to photocopy this questionnaire or you may call us toll-free at 1-866-445-4323 to request additional questionnaires.							
	Province/territory for which this report applies:							
	101							
1.2	Did this company provide waste management services in more than one province/territory in 2014?							
	102 Yes ► Go to question 1.3 No ► Go to question 1.4							
1.3	Please indicate the other provinces/territories in which this company provides waste management services and for which you will be returning reports. Mark all that apply.							
	121 N. L. 123 N. S. 125 Que. 127 Man. 129 Alta. 131 Y.T. 133 Nvt.							
	122 P. E. I. 124 N. B. 126 Ont. 128 Sask. 130 B. C. 132 N. W. T.							
1.4	Please indicate which of the following waste management activities and/or services this company provides in the province/territory indicated in question 1.1. See definitions at the back of this questionnaire. Mark all that apply.							
	Non-hazardous waste (garbage), recyclables and organics							
	Waste collection, residential							
	Waste collection, non-residential (IC&I and CR&D)							
	Waste hauling or transportation							
	108 Recyclable material collection/organic material collection, residential							
	109 Recyclable material collection/organic material collection, non-residential							
	112 Recycling/organic processing services (e.g., material recycling facility, composting facility)							
	Waste transfer station							
•	Waste disposal/processing facility							
	Other non-hazardous waste services (please specify)							
	Hazardous waste							
	107 Waste collection							
	111 Waste transfer facility							
	113 Waste treatment							
	137 Waste recycling							
	Waste disposal facility							
	Other hazardous waste services (please specify)							
	Other waste management activities or services							
	Sewage treatment and containment							
	Other (please specify)							

Page 02 4230004021

Reporting period
1.5 Financial information should be reported for this company's most recent fiscal year that ended at any time between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015. Year Month Day Year Month Day
Specify company's fiscal year Start: 119 End: 120 End: 120
Section 2 - Collection/transportation of non-hazardous waste (garbage), recyclables, and organic material
For businesses engaged in only <u>hazardous</u> waste management activities/services, please proceed to Section 6: Financial and employment information.
Collection/transportation of non-hazardous waste (garbage)
2.1 In 2014, did this company provide or sub-contract services for the collection and/or transportation of non-hazardous waste to a landfill, incinerator/energy from waste facility, residual waste processor or a transfer station?
201 Yes ► Go to question 2.2 No ► Go to question 2.3
2.2 Please specify the name(s) of the facility(ies) where waste was taken. Include only final destinations such as landfills, incinerators/energy from waste facilities, residual waste processors, etc. Do not specify transfer stations unless it is the final destination for waste collected/transported by this company. 255 256 257 258 Collection/transportation of non-hazardous recyclable materials 2.3 In 2014, did this company collect/transport non-hazardous recyclable materials? No ▶ Go to question 2.5
Please specify the name(s) of the facility(ies) where the recyclable materials were taken. Please specify the name(s) of the facility(ies) where the recyclable materials were taken.

Page 03 4230004031

Coll	Collection/transportation of organic materials									
2.5	2.5 In 2014, did this company collect/transport organic materials for processing (e.g., composting, anaerobic digestion)?									
	246 Yes ► Go to question 2.6		○ No ► G	o to section 3						
2.6	2.6 Please specify the name(s) of the facility(ies) where the organic materials were processed.									
	263									
	264									
	265									
	266				•					
	tion 3 - Waste diversion: Or									
3.1	Organic material processing (composting, anaerobic digestion) 3.1 In 2014, did this company own and/or operate a facility where organic materials were processed? Please include landfills or sites where organic materials were composted. 327 Yes Please complete the following. No Go to question 3.3 If you are not reporting quantities in metric tonnes, please specify the unit of measure used. Please include all quantities of food waste, materials from source separated organics programs (SSO), leaf and yard waste as well as Christmas trees and pumpkins.									
					of materials (per		Material disposed as			
Nam	e and owner of facility Year opened		Quantity of materials entering the facility	Residential	Non-residential (IC&I and CR&D)		processing residue (e.g., contaminated			
			(metric tonnes)	(%)	(%)		materials) (%)			
329	331	332		368	369		371			
						100%				
336	338	339)	372	373		375			
						100%				
343	345	346	6	376	377		379			
						100%				
	*	364	4		ı		L			
	Total e list additional facilities Comments Section (Section 7).									

Page 04 4230004041

3.2 Please indicate the quantity of each type of organic material processed at the facility(ies) listed in question 3.1.							
Type of material	Type of material Quantity of organic materials (metric tonnes) Type of material				ganic materials tonnes)		
Leaf & yard waste	183	Biosolids		>	185		
Food waste / SSO materials	184	Other (please sp	pecify) 186	1	189		
Forestry waste / Wood waste	187	Other (please sp	pecify) 190	>	191		
Agricultural waste	188	Other (please sp	pecify) 194	>	192		
Recycling							
yuy							
3.3 In 2014, did this com depot (municipally or 385 Yes ► Go to question of the first of the second of the secon	pany own and/or operate a privately owned) where musting 3.4	aterials were pre	ng facility (Mi epared/collect Go to section 4	RF), recycling ted for recycli	centre or dro	p-off	
O 100 / 00 10 4							
3.4 Please complete the	following.						
				rials (percentage ne back of this que		Material disposed as processing	
Name and ow	ner of facility	Residential	Industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I)	Construction, renovation and demolition (CR&D)	Totals should equal 100%	residue (e.g., contaminated materials)	
		(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	
225		228	229	230		386	
					100%		
232		235	236	237		387	
					100%		
239		242	243	244		388	
					100%		
Please list additional facilities in the Comments Section (Section 7).							

Page 05 4230004051

3.5 Please indicate the quantities of materials marketed from the facilities indicated in 3.4. Only count quantities once. Exclude organic materials reported in question 3.1.							
If you are not reporting please specify the unit	g quantities in metric tonnes, t of measure used.	389					
Type of material	Quantity of materials marketed (metric tonnes)	Type of material	Quantity of materials marketed (metric tonnes)				
Newsprint, phone books, magazines	314	Plastic – PET (1)	391				
Corrugated cardboard	315	Plastic – HDPE (2)	392				
Mixed paper fibre and boxboard	316	All other plastic (3-7) All other plastic (3-7) PVC LDPE PP PS Other	393				
Glass	317	Mixed plastics	323				
Ferrous metals (including ferrous scrap metal)	318	Aseptic containers / tetra packs	398				
White goods	395	Gable top containers (e.g., milk cartons)	399				
Aluminum	394	Electronics	396				
Copper	390	Tires	397				
Mixed metals	322	CR&D materials (Please exclude asphalt, concrete, rubble and land clearing debris)	324				
Other (Please specify)		>	325				
		Total materials marketed >	326				

Page 06 4230004061

	Section 4 - Management of non-hazardous waste (garbage) Transfer Stations									
	4.1 In 2014 did this company own and/or operate a transfer station for non-hazardous waste?									
	501 Yes ► <i>Go to G</i>			▶ Go to qu						
4.2		ation operated in this province timate of the sources of wast								
	If you are not reporting please specify the unit	g quantities in metric tonnes, it of measure used.	> 502		1					
			Approximate managed thr	percentage o	f total waste ity, by source	Weigh scale	Quantity of waste managed through			
	lame and location of transfer station	Owner of this facility if not self	Residential	Industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I)	Construction, renovation and demolition (CR&D)	present? If yes, fill in circle	the transfer station (metric tonnes)			
503		504	505	506	507	508	509			
						0				
510		511	512	513	514	515	516			
517		518	519	520	521	522	523			
						0				
524		-525	526	527	528	529	530			
						0				
531		532	533	534	535	536	537			
						0				
538		539	540	541	542	543	544			
	D					\circ				
							545			
		То	tal waste mana	aged through	transfer statio	ons 🕨				

Page 07 4230004071

Waste (garba	ige) disposal or pro	cessing							
of landfills (e and residua	of landfills (e.g., sanitary, stabilized, bioreactor), incineration/thermal treatment (e.g., energy from waste, gasification) and residual waste processing (e.g., conversion of non-recyclable waste to an alternative fuel source).								
Yes	401 Yes ► Go to question 4.4								
and the so providing y	and the sources and amount of waste disposed/processed in the facility as measured by weigh scales or by providing your best estimate. Please see definitions at the back of this questionnaire.								
	ot reporting quantities in me cify the unit of measure used		▶ 477						
		type of fill (LF), (P), r (IN),	Approxin waste	nate percenta disposed/pro by source	cessed,	Weigh scale	Quantity of waste		
Name of facility	Owner of this facili	Please indicate type of facility as Landfill (LF), Processor (P) or Incinerator (IN), (fill in one only)	Residential	Industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I)	Construction, renovation and demolition (CR&D)	present? If yes, fill in circle	disposed/processed in the facility in 2014 (metric tonnes)		
403	404	405	407	408	409	410	A 11		
						O			
412	413	414	416	417	418	419	420		
						0			
421	422	423	425	426	427	428	429		
430	431	432	434	435	436	437	438		
						0			
439	440	441	443	444	445	446	447		
191						0			
448	449	450	452	453	454	455	456		
457	458	459	461	462	463	464	465		
						0			
466	467	468	470	471	472	473	474		
	Total waste disposed/processed in facilities ▶ 475								

Page 08 4230004081

Landfills									
The following question pertains to landfills. If no landfills were reported in question 4.4, please go to section 5.									
4.5 Please fill in the table below specifying if the landfill(s) reported in question 4.4 received any of the following materials, the quantity received, unit of measure and whether it was included in your response to 4.4 (quantity of waste disposed in landfill).									
Type of material	Received at your landfill?	Quantity	Unit of measure (e.g., metric tonnes, kilograms)	Included in 4.4?					
Bottom ash from sewage sludge or solid waste incineration	Yes No	575	584	Yes No					
Contaminated soil	Yes No	578	585	Yes No					
Clean fill	Yes No	583	586	Yes No					
	s		ance fund for the landfill(s)?						

Page 09

4230004091

Sec	Section 5 - Exports and imports of non-hazardous materials								
Exports and imports of waste (garbage) for disposal/processing									
5.1	1 Did this company transport/export non-hazardous waste for disposal/processing to another province/territory or to the U.S.A. in 2014? Include direct shipments and shipments from transfer stations.								
	601 Yes ► Please complete the following.								
	If you are not reporting quantities in metric tonnes, please specify the unit of measure used.								
	Name and owner of facility	Location/Address	Quantity of waste sent to another province/territory	Quantity of waste sent to the U.S.A.					
			(metric tonnes)	(metric tonnes)					
615		616	617	618					
619		620	621	622					
623		624	625	626					
			607	610					
	Total v	waste exported for disposal/processing							
5.2		rom outside this province/territory d tor/energy from waste, or residual v							
	646 Yes ► Please complete	te the following. No No Go	to section 5.3						
	If you are not reporting quanti								
			Quantity of waste from other provinces/territories	Quantity of waste from the U.S.A.					
·			(metric tonnes)	(metric tonnes)					
			651	653					
	Total v	waste imported for disposal/processing							

Page 10 4230004101

Exp	Exports and imports of recyclable materials and organic materials									
5.3	5.3 Did this company transport/export recyclable materials to a material recycling facility (MRF) outside of this province/territory in 2014? Do not include exports of recyclable materials to end markets in other provinces or the U.S.A. Report organic material exports in question 5.4.									
	656 Yes ► Please complete	e the following. ○ No ► Go to o	question 5.4							
	If you are not reporting quantities in metric tonnes, please specify the unit of measure used.									
	Name and owner of facility	Location/Address	Quantity of recyclables exported to another province/territory (metric tonnes)	Quantity of recyclables exported to the U.S.A. (metric tonnes)						
658		659	660	661						
662		663	664	665						
		Total recyclable materials exported	666	667						
5.4	facility outside of this province See See See See See See See See See S	e the following.		robic digestion) to a						
	Name and owner of facility	Location/Address	Quantity of organics processed in another province/territory	Quantity of organics processed in the U.S.A.						
			(metric tonnes)	(metric tonnes)						
670		671	672	673						
674		675	676	677						
			680	681						
		Total organic materials exported								

Page 11 4230004111

	erials and/or organic ma omposting/anaerobic di		province/territory proces	ssed at th	is				
683 Yes ► <i>Please</i>	683								
	If you are not reporting quantities in metric tonnes, please specify the unit of measure used.								
	Quantity of recyclables from other provinces/territories	Quantity of recyclables from the U.S.A.	Quantity of organic materials from other provinces/territories		ity of organic s from the U.S.A.				
	(metric tonnes)	(metric tonnes)	(metric tonnes)	(met	tric tonnes)				
Total materials imported	685	686	687	688					
Section 6									
Financial and emplo	yment informatio	n							
	venues. Indicate this comte management services		nues (to the nearest dolla ures.	r) from					
6.2 Please indicate the peach of the following		revenues (reported in q	uestion 6.1) received from	n the prov	rision of Percentage				
Collection of waste, recyclat	oles, organics			801					
Operation of a non-hazardou	is waste transfer facility, la	undfill, incinerator, process	sing facility	805					
Operation of a MRF or organ	nic processing facility/site			804					
Operation of hazardous was or disposal facility)	te facilities (treatment, tran	nsfer, containment, recycli	ing, incineration	806					
Sewage treatment/containm	ent			> 807					
Other waste management re (e.g., consulting, brokerage	venues jees) <i>Please specify:</i>			808					
Sale of recovered materials				809					
Other non-waste management Please specify:	ent revenues 835			810					
			Total should equa	ı ▶	100%				

Page 12 4230004121

6.3	Gross Operating Expenditures. Please report this company's 2014 gross operating expenses (to the nearest dollar). Include expenses reported in question 4.6 if applicable (post closure and maintenance fund).		
	Total operating expenditures **S23**		
6.4	Capital Expenditures. Report this company's total capital expenditures for 2014. Include any new (non-amortized) capital expenditures, new assets purchased in Canada and all imported assets (new and used).		
	Total capital expenditures **S30 *		
6.5	(less than 30 hours per week) employees whose primary t	or more hours per week) and average number of part-time function is working on the waste management activities is for part-time employees. Do not include contract employees Average number of employees in 2014	
		Full-time Part-time	
	Total emp	ployees 832 833 833	
Sect	tion 7		
Certification			
7.1	I certify that the information contained in this report is co	rrect and complete to the best of my knowledge.	
	Signature	Date	
	Cignitatio	0015 Year Month Day	
	Name of person completing this report	Telephone Extension	
	0013	0017 0027 0027	
	Title of person completing this report	Fax	
	0014	0016	
	E-mail address	Website address	
	0018	0020	
7.2	Approximately how much time was spent filling out this s	survey and calculating the figures required?	
	901 Hours	arto, and calculating the figures required.	
1			

Page 13 4230004131

Comments Please provide any comments you may have about this survey (e.g., length, ease of completion, suggestions for future questions, suggestions about the format). Also, please use this space or attach additional documentation if you wish to provide additional information about your waste management activities.

If you have any questions, please contact:
Operations and Integration Division, JT-2-C4,
Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6
Telephone (toll free) 1-866-445-4323

Fax: 1-888-883-7999

Email: enviro-waste-bus@statcan.gc.ca

Please return this questionnaire in the envelope provided

Thank-you for your participation!

Page 14 4230004141

Survey Guide and definitions for the Waste Management Industry Survey, 2014

Introduction, explanations and definitions

Introduction

Waste statistics are important sets of information used to determine public policy and environmental practices. The Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division of Statistics Canada plays a significant role in developing environmental statistics for Canada. One of the Division's objectives is to develop a complete set of statistics on the physical and financial dimensions of the management of waste.

What is waste?

There have been several definitions of waste proposed in recent years. One common thread among these definitions is the concept that waste is a material that is unwanted by its producer. The unwanted materials may be by-products of a production process – fly ash from a furnace, for example. Alternatively they might be products, the inherent value of which has been consumed from the perspective of the current holder – for example, a newspaper that has been read, a package that has been opened and emptied of its contents or an apple eaten to the core are all similar insofar as they have lost their original inherent value from the consumer's perspective.

If these materials lose this inherent value to such a degree that permanent disposal is the most viable option or perhaps the only available option, then a waste services provider acts as an agent that relieves the generator of the waste of the burden of disposal.

However, the material may have value from the perspective of someone else – the newspaper can be used as an input at a pulp and paper plant or the apple can be used by a composting facility – thus a waste services provider may divert such a material from the waste stream. Value is reintroduced to the material through a process that treats the material in such a way as to enable it to be reintroduced back into the market-place as a valuable good. For example, the newspaper may be collected and taken to a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) where it is sorted from other items, bundled and compacted – thus preparing it in such a fashion that it is marketable (valuable) to a buyer such as a pulp and paper mill.

What is the waste management industry?

The Canadian waste management industry embodies two inter-related elements – governments and other public organisations that provide or make provision for waste management services and private firms that supply these services. To supply the information needed to depict these two elements, two survey vehicles are utilised. One is the

Waste Management Industry: Business Sector Survey and the other is the Waste Management Industry: Government Sector Survey. Both of these surveys gather financial and human resource (e.g., revenues, expenditures, employment) and physical information (e.g., quantities of different types of waste disposed of or recycled) about the waste management industry.

For the purposes of these surveys, the waste management industry broadly includes all firms and public bodies operating in Canada that provide the services of collection, transportation, diversion, treatment or disposal of waste or recyclable materials. The majority of the establishment's revenue will come from provision of these services. To further define these broad activities:

- Waste, recyclable and organic materials collection methods include curbside collection, back door pickups, and automated collection. The waste, recyclable or organic materials may be taken to an intermediate site or to a final disposal site.
- » Waste diversion includes any physical transformation of materials in preparation for recycling or reuse. Such activities include sorting, cleaning, and volume reduction as well as composting and anaerobic digestion.
- » Waste disposal facilities include landfills and incinerators/energy from waste facilities.

Please exclude:

- Wastes that are associated with primary resource extraction or harvesting (e.g., farm manure, fish waste from fish processing, market garden waste, orchard and urban forest tree prunings, mine or mill tailings)
- » Conventional air pollutants
- » Liquid effluents from processing or manufacturing sites
- » Any materials used as landfill cover
- » Clean or contaminated soil including soil used as landfill cover
- » Industrial sludge
- » Gravel and rocks
- » By-products generically referred to as nuclear wastes
- » Oil field waste
- » Waste from portable toilets

This is consistent with the definition of waste used by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

Page 15 4230004151

Estimating sources of waste (garbage), recyclables and organic materials

It is acknowledged that it is often very difficult to track the quantities of waste and recyclable materials by source unless the business or local government collects or prepares materials from only one source (e.g., a firm that collects waste only from IC&I sources).

In this survey, you are being asked to estimate the proportion of materials by source of material at three points (if applicable and known): at the facility where organic material is processed, at the facility where recyclables are prepared and at disposal. If you engage in one or more of these activities, you will be asked to estimate the proportion of waste, recyclable or organic materials from residential, non-residential and construction and demolition sources. While it is recognized that such estimates may be difficult to make, you are asked to be as accurate as possible.

Definitions

Agricultural waste

All waste materials produced as a result of agricultural activities, including, for example, residues from the application of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and other chemicals, wastewater, bedding material, etc.

Anaerobic digestion

A series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen.

Bioreactor landfill

A landfill where water and air are circulated into a specifically designed landfill in order to cause accelerated biological decomposition of waste material.

Biosolids

Includes solid or semisolid material obtained from treated wastewater.

Bottom ash

The residue ash that remains after the incineration of a waste material.

Clean fill

Uncontaminated inert solid material including soil, rock, stone, dredged material, used asphalt, and brick, block or concrete. The soil is considered 'clean' because it has not been contaminated or affected, for example by a spill or release of toxic materials.

Composting

Composting is an aerobic biological treatment process used most frequently in Canada at this time for management of biodegradable waste such as leaf and yard waste or food wastes. See also anaerobic digestion.

Construction, renovation and demolition waste (CR&D)

CR&D waste, also referred to as DLC (demolition, landclearing and construction waste), refers to waste generated by construction, renovation and demolition activities. It generally includes materials such as brick, painted wood, drywall, metal, cardboard, doors, windows, wiring, etc. It excludes materials from land clearing on areas not previously developed. CR&D waste can come from residential sources such as house renovations or from non-residential sources for example the construction or demolition of office buildings.

Contaminated soil

Soils containing materials that, by their nature, require controlled disposal.

Electronics

Electronics are items that function through the use of electricity and/or batteries. Also included are items that have a circuit board but do not necessarily require electricity from an outlet (such as telecommunication equipment). Examples are personal computers, laptops, monitors, peripheral devices (e.g. printers, scanners, etc.), telephones, cell phones, facsimile machines, stereos, portable music players and children's toys containing electronic components.

Energy from waste (EFW)

EFW refers to any waste treatment that creates energy in the form of electricity or heat from a waste source. Most EFW processes produce electricity directly through combustion, or produce a combustible fuel commodity, such as methane, methanol, ethanol or synthetic fuels.

Ferrous metals

These are metals which contain iron. They may have small amounts of other metals or other elements added, to yield specific properties. All ferrous metals are magnetic and give little resistance to corrosion. Steel is an example of a ferrous metal. The recycling of ferrous metals include but is not limited to the processing of tin/steel cans, strapping, as well as the extraction of metals from appliances.

Food waste

Includes food wastes and food scraps from households and non-residential sources such as grocery stores, restaurants, etc., destined for composting or anaerobic digestion.

Forestry waste

The debris or leftover waste from the management of forests. This would include trees, stumps, branches, etc., that were discarded.

Gasification

A process, in the context of waste, that uses heat, pressure and steam to convert materials directly into a combustible gas.

Hazardous waste

Includes materials or substances that given their corrosive, inflammable, infectious, reactive and toxic characteristics, may present a real or potential harm to human health or the environment. Due to their hazardous nature they require special handling, storing, transportation, treatment and disposal as specified by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (1985), The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1988), The Basel Convention (1989), or the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste Regulations (1992).

Household hazardous/special waste (HHW)

Materials generated by residential households that can not be collected in standard residential recycling programs and present a risk to municipal waste management systems because of their hazardous and/or toxic nature. This includes solid or liquid materials, or containers holding gases which have outlived their usefulness. This waste may be flammable, corrosive, explosive or toxic and therefore should not be disposed in landfills or sewage systems.

Incineration/thermal treatment

Incineration, in the context of waste, refers to the burning of waste. Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into incinerator bottom ash, flue gases, particulates, and heat, which can in turn be used to generate electric power. Most jurisdictions in Canada consider incineration to be disposal.

Industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I) waste, non-residential

IC&I Waste (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional) is the waste generated by all non-residential sources in a municipality, and is excluded from the residential waste stream. This includes:

» Industrial waste, which is generated by manufacturing, and primary and secondary industries, and is managed off-site from the manufacturing operation. It is generally picked up under contract by the private sector;

- » Commercial waste is generated by commercial operations such as shopping centres, offices, etc. Some commercial waste (from small street-front stores, etc.) may be picked up by the municipal collection system along with the residential waste;
- » Institutional waste is generated by institutional facilities such as schools, hospitals, government facilities, senior homes, universities, etc. This waste is generally picked up under contract with the private sector.

Landfill

A site, on land, that is used primarily for the disposal of waste materials. The contents of landfills can include garbage which is not processed, and also residual material from processing operations (e.g., MRF residues, incinerator ash, organic processing residues).

Leaf and yard waste

Includes any waste collected from a yard or garden such as leaves, grass clippings, plants, tree trimmings and branches.

Material Recycling Facility (MRF)

A facility where materials that are collected for recycling are prepared or processed. The preparation or processing can include sorting, baling, cleaning, crushing, volume reduction and storing until shipment.

Metric tonne

A measure of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms or 2,204 pounds.

Non-hazardous waste (garbage)

Included in this category are materials, products or byproducts for which the waste generator has no further use and which are received for disposal at waste disposal facilities or for processing at a waste processing facility.

Organic materials

Materials that are or were once living, such as leaves, grass, yard trimmings, agricultural crop residues, wood waste, and paper and paperboard products or food scraps.

Organic processing services

The breakdown of organic materials through either composting or anaerobic digestion processes.

Organic material collection, non-residential

Collection of organic material (e.g., food scraps, leaves, grass, wood waste and paper products) from sources such as heavy and light industry, manufacturing, agriculture, warehousing, transportation, retail and wholesale commercial activities, restaurants, offices, educational or recreational facilities, health and other service facilities.

Page 17 4230004171

Organic material collection, residential

Collection of organic material (e.g., food scraps, leaves, grass, yard trimmings) from dwellings, including apartment buildings and condominiums. Examples of collection methods are curbside collection, back door pick-up, and automated collection.

Plastic - PET (1)

Polyethylene Terephthalate, commonly abbreviated as PET or PETE, is a polymer resin of the polyester family. PET is identified by the number 1 recycling symbol. Commonly recyclable PET materials include 2 litre soda bottles, water bottles, cooking oil bottles, peanut butter jars.

Plastic - HDPE (2)

High Density Polyethylene is a polyethylene thermoplastic made from petroleum. HDPE is identified by the number 2 recycling symbol. Some commonly recycled HDPE materials include detergent bottles, milk jugs, and grocery bags.

Plastic - All others (3-7)

Polyvinyl Chloride – PVC (3), Low Density Polyethylene – LDPE (4), Polypropylene – PP (5), Polystyrene – PS (6), Other (7).

Common uses: (3) plastic pipes, outdoor furniture, shrink wrap, water bottles, (4) dry cleaning bags, produce bags, trash can liners, (5) aerosol caps, drinking straws, (6) packaging pellets, Styrofoam cups (7) food containers.

Post closure and maintenance fund (landfills)

This includes money set aside for the eventual costs associated with the maintenance and rehabilitation of a landfill after it closes. Such a fund is often called a landfill reserve fund.

Processing residue

Material that was originally diverted from disposal either to be recycled or composted, but was disposed due to the unsuitability of the material for recycling/composting (i.e., the type of material could not be processed or it was contaminated).

Quantity of materials entering the facility

The quantity, by weight, of unprocessed materials (e.g., organics) entering a processing facility (e.g., a central composting facility).

Recyclable material

Any material that has reached the end of its useful life in the form or purpose for which it was initially made and that can be reprocessed into a material that has value as a feedstock in another production process.

Recyclable material collection services, non-residential (non-hazardous)

Collection of non-hazardous recyclable material, (e.g., cardboard, paper, plastics, metals, glass), from sources such as heavy and light industry, manufacturing, warehousing, transportation, retail and wholesale commercial activities, restaurants, offices, educational or recreational facilities, health and other service facilities. Recyclable material may be taken to an intermediate site such as a material recycling facility or transfer facility.

Recyclable material collection, residential (non-hazardous)

Collection of non-hazardous recyclable material (e.g., cardboard, paper, plastics, metals, glass) from dwellings, including apartment buildings and condominiums. Examples of collection methods are curbside collection, back door pick-up, and automated collection. Recyclable material may be taken to an intermediate site such as a material recovery facility or transfer facility. Recyclable material may be collected on a regular or flexible schedule.

Recycling

Recycling is defined as the process whereby a recyclable material (e.g., glass, metal, plastic, paper) is diverted from the waste stream in order to be remanufactured into a new product, or is used as a raw material substitute.

Recycling centre/drop off depot

A facility or site where the public can bring materials for recycling or re-use. In some cases, household hazardous waste or special waste is accepted at these sites.

Recycling services (non-hazardous waste)

Recovery and reprocessing of recyclable material (e.g., cardboard, paper, plastics, metals, glass) from the non-hazardous waste stream by baling, cleaning, sorting, reducing volume and preparing for shipment. Generally these activities take place in a material recycling facility (MRF).

Page 18 4230004181

Residential waste

Residential waste refers to waste from primary and seasonal dwellings, which includes all single family, multi-family, highrise and low-rise residences.

It includes:

- » The waste picked up by the municipality, (either using its own staff, or through contracted companies), and
- » The waste from residential sources which is selfhauled to depots, transfer stations and landfills.

Residual waste processing

An operation in which the physical or chemical properties of non-recyclable or compostable wastes are changed to reduce size and/or volume. Examples of waste processing are shredding, compaction & transformation.

Scrap metal

Any metal cutting or reject of a manufacturing operation, which may be suitable for recycling.

Sources of materials

Refers to the sources of generation of the waste or recyclable material. These sources are classified as residential, industrial, commercial and institutional (IC&I) and construction, renovation and demolition (CR&D). It is sometimes difficult to ascertain the source of a given material because of lack of tracking or complex collection arrangements (e.g., when collection is contracted out or when collection vehicles pick up materials from a mix of sources on their routes).

Source separated organic materials (SSO)

Source separation of organics is the setting aside of organic waste materials at their point of generation (the home, office, or other place of business) by the generator. Examples of SSO materials are food scraps, soiled paper packaging such as ice cream boxes, muffin paper, flour and sugar bags, paper coffee cups and paper plates.

Stabilized landfill

A stabilized landfill is similar to a conventional landfill except waste is screened and then mechanically and biologically treated prior to being landfilled. Screening of waste (usually from source separated collection programs) removes recyclable materials as well as other materials that should not be landfilled. The remainder is composted and then landfilled. This kind of waste treatment prior to landfilling reduces the production of landfill gas and leachate.

Tipping fees (disposal fees)

Also known as disposal fees, these are fees that are paid to the owner, lessor or operator of a landfill for the right to dispose of waste within that landfill. These fees can be assessed on a weight-based (e.g., per tonne), volume-based (per cubic metre) or per item basis (fees that differ according to the type of material being disposed, such as white goods or tires). Tipping fees may also be paid to the owner or operator of recycling facilities, organic material processing facilities, or waste processing facilities.

Transfer station (non-hazardous)

A facility at which wastes transported by vehicles involved in collection are transferred to other vehicles that will transport the wastes to a disposal (landfill or incinerator) or recycling facility.

Waste collection services, non-residential (non-hazardous)

Collection of non-hazardous waste, garbage, rubbish, refuse, trash and commingled material from sources such as heavy and light industry, manufacturing, agriculture, warehousing, transportation, retail and wholesale commercial activities, restaurants, offices, educational or recreational facilities, health and other service facilities. Waste may be taken to an intermediate site or to a final disposal site.

Waste collection services, residential (non-hazardous)

Collection of non-hazardous waste, garbage, rubbish, refuse, trash and commingled material from dwellings, including apartment buildings and condominiums. Examples of collection methods are curbside collection, back door pick-up, and automated collection. Waste may be taken to an intermediate site or to a final disposal site.

Waste hauling or transportation

The transportation of waste from one site or geographic area to another. This excludes the collection of waste and is limited to activities such as waste exporting or the shipping of wastes from transfer station to disposal or processing facility.

White goods

Includes metal items such as: stoves, fridges, freezers, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, washers, dryers, hot water tanks, metal sinks, microwaves, and various other metal items.

Wood waste

The primary constituents of wood waste are used lumber, trim, trees, branches, and other wood debris from construction and demolition clearing and grubbing activities. It includes: dimensional lumber, plywood, particle board and fibre board, crating, wood fencing, pressure treated lumber, wood shingles, wooden doors, creosoted wood products, demolition wood waste, painted wood.

Conversions

One cubic yard = 0.764 cubic metres

1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

1 metric tonne = 1000kg = 2,204 pounds

General information

Confidentiality

Your answers are confidential.

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any information it collects which could identify any person, business, or organization, unless consent has been given by the respondent or as permitted by the *Statistics Act*. Statistics Canada will use the information from this survey for statistical purposes.

Data-sharing agreements

To reduce respondent burden, Statistics Canada has entered into data-sharing agreements with provincial and territorial statistical agencies and other government organizations, which have agreed to keep the data confidential and use them only for statistical purposes. Statistics Canada will only share data from this survey with those organizations that have demonstrated a requirement to use the data.

Section 11 of the *Statistics Act* provides for the sharing of information with provincial and territorial statistical agencies that meet certain conditions. These agencies must have the legislative authority to collect the same information, on a mandatory basis, and the legislation must provide substantially the same provisions for confidentiality and penalties for disclosure of confidential information as the *Statistics Act*. Because these agencies have the legal authority to compel businesses to provide the same information, consent is not requested and businesses may not object to the sharing of the data.

For this survey, there are **Section 11** agreements with the provincial and territorial statistical agencies of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon.

The shared data will be limited to information pertaining to business establishments located within the jurisdiction of the respective province or territory.

Section 12 of the *Statistics Act* provides for the sharing of information with federal, provincial or territorial government organizations. Under Section 12, you may refuse to share your information with any of these organizations by writing a letter of objection to the Chief Statistician, specifying the organizations with which you do not want to share your data.

Chief Statistician of Canada Statistics Canada

Care of Director, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division

170 Tunney's Pasture Driveway Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

You may also contact us by email at: enviro-waste-bus@statcan.gc.ca

For this survey, there are **Section 12** agreements with the statistical agencies of Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

For agreements with provincial and territorial government organizations, the shared data will be limited to information pertaining to business establishments located within the jurisdiction of the respective province or territory.

Record linkages

To enhance the data from this survey, Statistics Canada may combine it with information from other surveys or from administrative sources.

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.

Please retain a copy for your records.

Visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca

Page 20 4230004201