3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE AUDIT

Results shown in this section are summarized into primary and secondary categories. Detailed tables by material sub-category are available in Appendix A1. Please note that for the purposes of this study, materials have been classified as 'recyclable', 'organic' or 'non-divertible' based on their acceptance into the curbside diversion programs (Blue Box, Leaf/Yard or Garbage). The two material streams involved in this study are the mixed recycling (Blue Box) stream and the garbage stream.

For illustrative purposes, some of the results have been extrapolated to estimated generation rates of kilograms per household per week (kg/hh/wk) and kilograms per household per year (kg/hh/yr).

3.1 Single Family Residential Curbside Collection Results

No households opted out of the audit during the study period however; one sample area had an issue with a hauler. Thistle Court had 2 setouts collected by haulers prior to auditor's arrival in week 1 and consequently, analysis was re-adjusted accordingly. Auditors had completed one pass and returned for a second pass to find evidence that the hauler had gone through the study area between visits.

As mentioned in the assumptions section of this report, some rural/farmland areas had little to no setouts, resulting in lower overall average participation and set-out results. To better understand the trends seen during collection, sample areas have been classified as either "urban/village" or "rural". Data collected has been analysed accordingly and this will be further addressed in the results and discussion portion of the report.

Summary of Curbside Collection Results

The average number of recycling and garbage items set out per single-family household per week in Oxford County is 1.02 and 0.31, respectively. An item is defined as a bag, blue box or garbage can (a garbage can which contained multiple bags would only count a 1 item). The average full container equivalents per setout per week for recycling and garbage are 1.94 and 1.46, respectively. Finally, participation rates for recycling and garbage are 57.18% and 40.79%, respectively. For the purposes of this study, the participation rate is the proportion of households that have an item set out in a particular stream on any given week (e.g. if a household had garbage set out in week 1, but not week 2, the participation rate is calculated as ½ or 50%).

Urban/village sample areas had higher recycling participation rates vs. rural areas (60.40% vs. 49.17%) and higher garbage participation rates vs. rural areas (42.74% vs. 35.00%). It should

also be noted that although rural households had a lower overall recycling participation rate, when they did participate, they set out more full container equivalents per set out than urban/village areas (2.09 full container equivalents/set out vs. 1.88 full container equivalents/set out).

The curbside collection surveying results can be found in Table 3.1. The results show averages for recycling and garbage for all households sampled, urban/village areas only, and rural areas only. It should be noted that Woodstock's recycling collection schedule only allows for residents to set out recycling once every two weeks. The calculations in the table below account for the 60 households in Woodstock on this schedule.

Table 3.1 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Collection Survey Results

Oxford County Single Family Waste Curbside Collection Survey Results						
Week #1	**Recycling (Combined)**	**Garbage (Combined)**	**Recycling (Urban/Village)**	**Garbage (Urban/Village)**	**Recycling (Rural)**	**Garbage (Rural)**
Number of households sampled[1]	208	238	148	178	60	60
Number of households with set outs	121	102	98	85	23	17
Number of items	253	149	201	124	52	25
Number of full container equivalents	228	145	183	120	45	25
Participation Rate	58.17%	42.86%	66.22%	47.75%	38.33%	28.33%
Week #2	**Recycling (Combined)**	**Garbage (Combined)**	**Recycling (Urban/Village)**	**Garbage (Urban/Village)**	**Recycling (Rural)**	**Garbage (Rural)**
Number of households sampled[1]	210	240	150	180	60	60
Number of households with set-outs	118	93	82	68	36	25
Number of items	233	144	161	106	72	38
Number of full container equivalents	235	139	157	102	78	37
Participation Rate	56.19%	38.75%	54.67%	37.78%	60.00%	41.67%
Total (Two Week Period)	**Recycling (Combined)**	**Garbage (Combined)**	**Recycling (Urban/Village)**	**Garbage (Urban/Village)**	**Recycling (Rural)**	**Garbage (Rural)**
Total number of households sampled[1]	418	478	298	358	120	120
Total number of household set-outs	239	195	180	153	59	42
Total number of items	486	293	362	230	124	63
Total number of full container equivalents	462.75	283.75	339.25	221.75	123.50	62.00
Average number of items/hh/wk[2]	1.02	0.31	1.01	0.32	1.04	0.26
Average number of full container equivalents/hh/wk[2]	0.97	0.30	0.95	0.31	1.03	0.26
Average number of full container equivalents/set out[3]	1.94	1.46	1.88	1.45	2.09	1.48
Participation Rate	57.18%	40.79%	60.40%	42.74%	49.17%	35.00%

[1] Number of households sampled is adjusted to omit those households that were picked up by hauler prior to the audit team's arrival.

[2] Averaged across all sampled households (including those with no setouts, but not those collected by hauler). This does not represent the average per household with a setout.

[3] Averaged total number of full container equivalents per household setouts with consideration of heavier set-outs from 3 streets with bi-weekly setout schedules

3.2 Overall Single Family Residential Curbside Waste Setout Profile

Table 3.2 illustrates the average weight of material set out by stream and by sample area classification (urban/village, rural, combined). It should be noted that the combined results are a weighted average of urban/village & rural results (i.e. average takes into account higher number of urban/village households in the County vs. rural households).

Table 3.2 Single Family Residential Curbside Waste Setout Rates

Curbside Setout Generation Rates			
Average	**Material Stream**	**Per Household Per Week kg/hh/wk**	**Percent of Curbside Setout**
Combined	Garbage	5.54	64.81%
	Recycling	3.01	35.19%
	Total	**8.55**	**100.00%**
Urban/Village	Garbage	6.29	66.20%
	Recycling	3.21	33.80%
	Total	**9.50**	**100.00%**
Rural	Garbage	3.07	56.73%
	Recycling	2.34	43.27%
	Total	**5.41**	**100.00%**

3.3 Overall Single Family Residential Curbside Waste Composition Profile

The annual waste composition profiles for the sampled Oxford County single family households are shown in Table 3.3 and Table 3.4. The calculated total overall weekly waste generated is 8.55 kg per household per week (kg/hh/wk) and the annual waste generated is 445.75 kg per household per year (kg/hh/yr). These overall waste generation profiles include the sampled garbage and recycling combined. Displayed in each table is the overall amount of recycled materials (diverted from landfill), disposed recyclable materials, disposed leaf/yard materials, and disposed non-recyclable materials generated.

Table 3.3 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Overall Waste Generation Profile (kg/hh/wk)

Generation Rates (Weekly)					
Material Category	Recycled kg/hh/wk	Disposed Recyclable kg/hh/wk	Disposed Leaf and Yard kg/hh/wk	Disposed Non-Divertible* kg/hh/wk	Total kg/hh/wk
Paper	1.89	0.42		0.06	**2.37**
Plastic	0.43	0.24		0.41	**1.08**
Metals	0.20	0.06		0.05	**0.30**
Glass	0.27	0.03		0.04	**0.34**
Organics			0.02	2.63	**2.65**
Other				1.80	**1.80**
Total	**2.80**	**0.75**	**0.02**	**4.98**	**8.55**

*Non-divertible material is refering to material that is not currently accepted in Oxford County's curbside residential programs.

As seen in Table 3.3, Oxford County single family households are generating an overall average of 8.55 kg/hh/wk of curbside waste. Of this, 2.80 kg/hh/wk is diverted through the curbside recycling program. However, 0.75 kg/hh/wk of recyclable material and 0.02 kg/hh/wk of leaf and yard material are still being disposed of in the garbage stream. The remaining 4.98 kg/hh/wk of generated waste material is non-divertible material (i.e. material for which is not accepted in Oxford's current curbside recycling program). Significant components of the non-divertible materials are organics (food waste & pet waste) and other miscellaneous materials such as paper tissue/towelling, meat pads, and cigarette butts. The overall curbside recycling diversion rate is calculated to be 32.70%. This diversion rate does not include leaf and yard waste diversion, nor does it include those special materials that may have been diverted through special drop off locations (HSW, Electronics, Donations, etc.).

Table 3.4 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Overall Waste Generation Profile (kg/hh/yr)

Generation Rates (Annual)					
Material Category	Recycled kg/hh/yr	Disposed Recyclable kg/hh/yr	Disposed Leaf and Yard Kg/hh/yr	Disposed Non-Divertible kg/hh/yr	Total kg/hh/yr
Paper	98.54	22.02		3.09	**123.65**
Plastic	22.64	12.54		21.15	**56.33**
Metals	10.28	2.95		2.50	**15.73**
Glass	14.31	1.72		1.94	**17.97**
Organics			1.27	137.11	**138.38**
Other				93.69	**93.69**
Total	**145.76**	**39.23**	**1.27**	**259.49**	**445.75**

Table 3.4 takes the weekly generation rates from table 3.3 and extrapolates them out to the estimated annual equivalents her household.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the overall waste generation per household per year. This figure shows the amount of recyclable material diverted through the recycling program and the amount disposed of in the garbage stream.

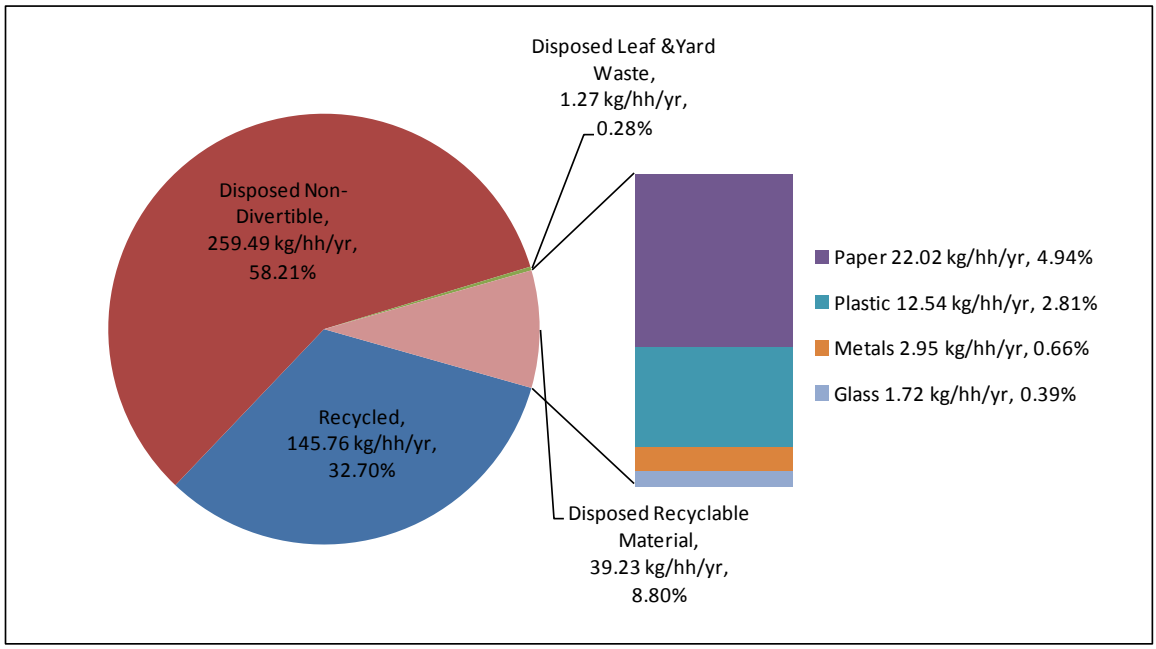

Figure 3.1 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Overall Waste Composition

3.4 Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Contamination

Recycling

The recycling stream in Oxford County has an overall contamination rate of 7.08%, which is approximately 11.11 kg/hh/yr (0.21 kg/hh/wk). The overall contamination rates can be found in Table 3.5. In addition, the top ten contaminating materials found in the recycling stream are listed in Table 3.6. Urban/village and rural areas have contamination rates of 5.69% and 9.10%, respectively. A list of all contaminating materials in the recycling stream can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.5 Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Contamination Rates

Recycling Contamination			
Average	Percent of Recycling Stream	Contamination (kg/hh/wk)	Total recycling stream (kg/hh/wk)
Combined	7.08%	0.21	3.01
Urban/Village	6.63%	0.21	3.21
Rural	9.10%	0.21	2.34

The most common contaminating material found in the recycling stream, by weight, is non-recyclable plastic packaging, at 2.65 kg/hh/yr. Materials that fall into this category include items such as plastic packaging with no number but not materials such as plastic films and stand-up pouches. Other contaminating materials include miscellaneous plastic and other waste, at 1.82 kg/hh/yr and 1.77 kg/hh/yr, respectively. As illustrated in the table above, both Urban/Village and Rural households have approximately the same amount of contamination in the recycling stream (0.21 kg/hh/wk), however, Rural households generate less recycling stream material overall, so their contamination as a percentage is higher.

Table 3.6 Top 10 Contaminating Materials in the Single family residential Curbside Recycling Stream

Recycling Contamination by Individual Material Category			
Material Category	Stream	Per Household Per Year kg/hh/yr	Percent of Recycling Stream
Non-Recyclable Plastic Packaging	W	2.65	1.69%
Miscellaneous plastic (rigid plastics, pipes, vinyl siding)	W	1.82	1.16%
Other Waste	W	1.77	1.13%
Non-Backyard Compostable Food Waste	W	0.92	0.59%
Non-Recyclable Paper	W	0.78	0.50%
Other Non-Recyclable Glass	W	0.77	0.49%
Backyard Compostable Food Waste	W	0.72	0.46%
Non-Recyclable (non-packaging) plastic films	W	0.31	0.20%
Ferrous Metal	W	0.30	0.19%
Clean Wood	W	0.26	0.17%

Examples of contaminating materials within the recycling stream can be viewed in Figures 3.2 through 3.4.

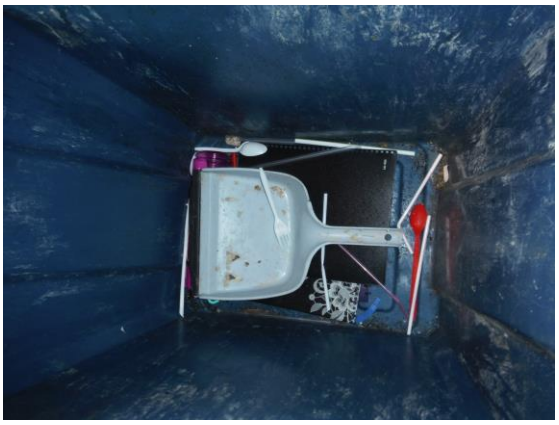

Figure 3.2 Durable Plastic Products in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream

Figure 3.3 Other Non-Recyclable Glass in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream

Figure 3.4 Other waste (e.g. paper towel) in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream

3.5 Single Family Residential Curbside Garbage Stream Results

Using the extrapolated total of 288.89 kg/hh/yr of material placed in the garbage stream, approximately 39.10% or 112.95 kg/hh/yr is material not currently accepted in the curbside recycling program(s). The next highest contributor to the garbage stream is backyard compostable food waste at 23.99% or 69.31 kg/hh/yr. However, 13.58% of Oxford County's single-family household garbage stream consists of divertible material (39.23 kg/hh/yr). See Figure 3.5 for a more detailed breakdown.

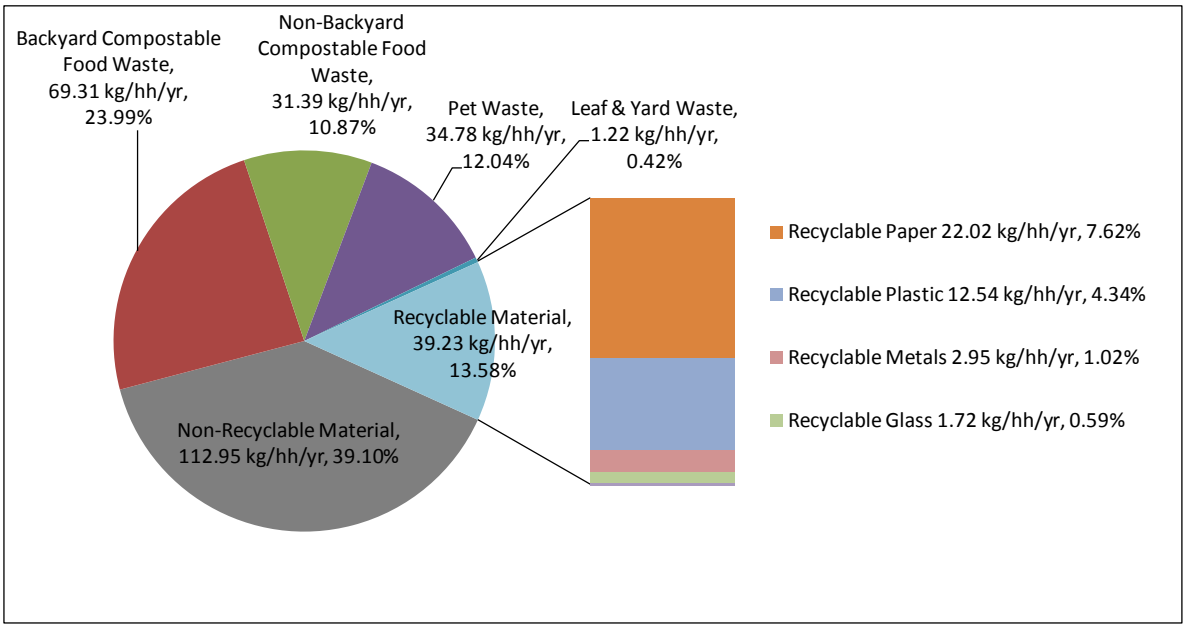

Figure 3.5 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Garbage Composition

3.6 Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream Results

The recycling stream material generated by the sampled households equates to 156.87 kg/hh/yr. Of this, accepted recyclable materials represents 145.76 kg/hh/yr (92.92%). Contamination accounts for 11.11 kg/hh/yr (7.08%).

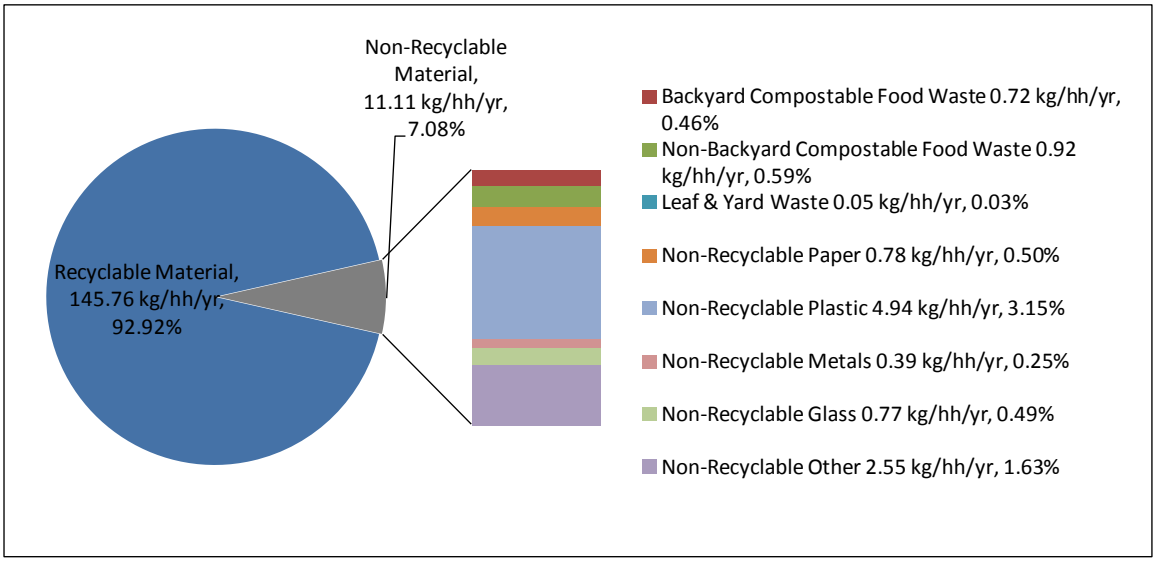

Figure 3.6 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Composition

3.7 Capture Rates for Single Family Residential Curbside Mixed Recycling Stream

The capture rates for recyclable materials within Oxford County are discussed within this section. This information has been calculated and displayed in terms of kilograms per household per year. The capture rates have been determined by calculating the amount of each divertible material captured within the mixed recycling stream compared to the overall amount of that specific material generated (disposed within the garbage and placed within the recycling together).

Table 3.7 outlines the capture rates for the curbside recycling material. This data is based on information gathered from the garbage and mixed recycling streams during the audit period. The calculated overall capture rate for recyclables is 78.79%, which includes all materials accepted in the curbside recycling stream in Oxford County.

Among the highest capture rates were newsprint (97.62%), corrugated cardboard (96.26%), recyclable glass containers (89.28%), and #1 PET bottles and jars (84.14%).

Materials with the lowest capture rates include plastic film or sheet film (26.97%), paper cups (38.96%), and polycoat/composite containers (47.26%).

Polycoat cups such as coffee cups are accepted in the recycling stream in all municipalities except for Woodstock. However, for the purposes of this study, we considered paper/coffee cups to be recyclable in all of Oxford County.

Table 3.7 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Capture Rates

Material Category	Diverted kg/hh/yr	Disposed kg/hh/yr	Capture Rate (%)
Newsprint	31.51	0.77	**97.62%**
Corrugated Cardboard	24.92	0.97	**96.26%**
Recyclable Glass Containers	14.31	1.72	**89.28%**
#1 PET Bottles & Jars	9.43	1.78	**84.14%**
Recyclable Metal Containers	10.28	2.95	**77.70%**
Mixed Recyclable Paper	37.04	14.02	**72.55%**
Other Recyclable Plastics	11.14	5.17	**68.32%**
Polycoat/Composite Containers	3.73	4.17	**47.26%**
Paper Cups	1.34	2.11	**38.96%**
Plastic Film or Sheet Film	2.07	5.60	**26.97%**
Total	**145.76**	**39.23**	**78.79%**

Examples of recyclable materials with high and low capture rates have been provided in Figures 3.7 to 3.10. Examples of a high capture material and a low capture material has been provided with the corresponding capture percentage.

Recycling Stream Materials

Figure 3.7 Newsprint in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream (97.62%)

Figure 3.8 Corrugated Cardboard in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream (96.26%)

Figure 3.9 Paper Cups in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream (38.96%)

Figure 3.10 Plastic Film or Sheet Film in the Single Family Residential Curbside Recycling Stream (26.97%)

3.8 Single Family Residential Curbside Potential Waste Diversion Improvements

Based on the results gathered, there are potential waste diversion opportunities that should be considered. The following summarizes the materials that are currently found in garbage and recycling streams, which are either divertible or are causing contamination.

Top 5 divertible materials in garbage stream by weight (kilograms/household/year):

1. Mixed Recyclable Paper, 14.02 kg/hh/yr (4.85%)
2. Plastic Film or Sheet Film, 5.60 kg/hh/yr (1.94%)
3. Other Recyclable Plastics, 5.17 kg/hh/yr (1.79%)
4. Polycoat/Composite Containers, 4.17 kg/hh/yr (1.44%)
5. Recyclable Metal Containers, 2.95 kg/hh/yr (1.02%)

The top divertible material found in the garbage stream is mixed recyclable paper. Mixed recyclable paper includes items such as: mixed find paper, Kraft paper, boxboard, moulded pulp, magazines and catalogues, telephone books, non-foil gift wrap, and clean unsoiled paper plates. Some more specific examples of these items include: paper towel/toilet paper cores, cereal boxes, flyers received in the mail, and other office and school paperwork. The listed items are all recyclable and contribute 14.02 kg/hh/yr or 4.85% of the total weight of material found in the garbage stream.

The next four divertible materials found in the garbage stream contribute 17.88 kg/hh/yr or 6.19% of the total garbage stream weight, cumulatively. These materials include plastic film or sheet film, other recyclable plastics, polycoat/composite containers, and recyclable metal containers.

Plastic films or sheets are commonly labelled with the universal recycling symbol with a number such as 2 or 4 inside. Common films include shopping bags, milk bags, and bread bags. Other recyclable plastics include #1 PET thermoform, #2 HDPE bottles, jars, and jugs, wide mouth containers, #5 polypropylene tubs and lids, rigid plastics (#3, #4, #6, #7) yogurt tubs, sour cream containers, clamshell containers, foam trays, #6 polystyrene fruit and meat trays and egg cartons, and takeout containers from restaurants. Although these items are relatively light in weight, they do take up physical space in the garbage stream. These items are fully recyclable with a quick rinse under water and after emptying of any remaining foods.

Polycoat and composite containers account for 4.17 kg/hh/yr or 1.44% of the garbage stream. Examples of polycoat containers include gable top containers, aseptic containers, and spiral wound containers. These types of containers are usually used to contain milk, juice, soups, and chips.

Metal containers account for 2.95 kg/hh/yr or 1.02% of the total weight of material found in the garbage stream. Recyclable metal containers commonly found include: steel and aluminum food and beverage cans, aluminum foil, empty steel paint cans, and empty aerosol containers. These are all fully recyclable and similar to other recyclable plastics; they require a quick rinse to remove any food residue.

Top 5 non-divertible contaminating materials found in the recycling stream (kilograms/household/year):

1. Non-recyclable plastic packaging, 2.65 kg/hh/yr (1.69%)
2. Miscellaneous plastic, 1.82 kg/hh/yr (1.16%)
3. Other Waste, 1.77 kg/hh/yr (1.13%)
4. Non-Backyard Compostable Food Waste, 0.92 kg/hh/yr (0.59%)
5. Non-Recyclable Paper, 0.78 kg/hh/yr (0.50%)

The overall contamination found in the recycling is 7.08%, which according to this study, equates to 0.21 kg/hh/wk or 11.11kg/hh/yr. The cumulative contamination rate of the top five materials is 5.06%.

The top contaminating material found in the recycling stream, by weight, is non-recyclable plastic packaging. Non-recyclable plastic packaging includes items such as bulky styrofoam, mesh bags, toothpaste tubes, and laminated films. Although plastic, these items are not recyclable and contaminate the stream. These items do not have the universal recycling triangle with a designated number in the middle and are considered non-divertible.

Miscellaneous plastic contaminates 1.82 kg/hh/yr or 1.16% of the recycling stream and includes durable plastic products such as large rigid plastics, piping, vinyl siding, VHS tapes, DVD's, and CD's. Commonly seen products include plastic cutlery, writing pens, and drinking straws. The plastic from these items are not recoverable and not accepted in the County's current curbside recycling program.

The next highest contaminating category found in the recycling stream is other waste, which is any material that has not been classified. This category includes small appliances such as coffee makers, irons, kettles, blenders, as well as meat pads, wax, furnace filters, fines/dirt, and multi-material items. In this audit, 1.77 kg/hh/yr or 1.13% of the recycling stream was contaminated by other waste.

Non-backyard compostable food waste and non-recyclable paper accounted for 0.92 kg/hh/yr or 0.59% and 0.78 kg/hh/yr or 0.50% of the recycling stream, respectively. Oxford County currently does not have a green bin program and does not collect compostable waste. Non-recyclable paper includes laminated paper packaging, composite paper/plastic materials, foil wrapping paper, and wax lined paper cups.

Source Separated Organics Program to Divert Organic Material

Oxford County currently does not have a source separated organics program to divert organic material from the waste stream. If this is not something Oxford County plans on implementing in the near future, it is recommended that residents are to be encouraged to compost in their own backyards. Since backyard compostable food waste accounts for 69.31kg/hh/yr or 23.99%

of potentially divertible contamination in the garbage stream, there is potential for significant reduction here.

Alternative Disposal Methods

Sampling areas noted as rural areas appeared to be houses attached/adjacent to farmland/agricultural property. In particular, 60 households were classified to be rural sampling areas. As noted earlier, curbside participation rates for rural household are considerably lower than for urban/village. Many rural households (farms) are known to have private collection service providers collect waste from their properties. Although the audit results have been weighted proportionally between urban/village and rural households, the fact that many rural farm properties do not use the curbside program(s) reduces the county's overall curbside generation rates.

3.9 Single Family Residential Curbside Results by Municipality

Table 3.8 shows a general summary of the curbside audit results by municipality. It should be noted that the audit sampling methodology was designed to provide a picture of Oxford county as a whole (i.e. 240 households from 24 sampling areas representing overall mix of housing types and demographics across County). Although samples were collected from each municipality within the County, caution should be exercises when looking at any municipality's results on their own, as the number of households sampled in any given municipality are not necessarily representative of that whole municipality.

Table 3.8 Oxford County Single Family Residential Curbside Results by Municipality

	Woodstock		Zorra		South-West Oxford		Ingersoll		Tilsonburg		Norwich		East Zorra-Tavistock		Blandford-Blenheim	
	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage	Recycling	Garbage
Participation Rate	73.33%	45.83%	50.00%	30.00%	45.00%	27.50%	67.50%	47.50%	61.54%	50.00%	20.00%	10.00%	42.50%	27.50%	75.00%	62.50%
Generation (kg/HH/wk)	3.58	7.87	3.65	3.50	2.74	3.81	3.10	4.92	2.91	4.87	0.82	1.72	1.90	1.41	3.35	7.92
Leaf & Yard Waste (%)	0.04%	0.67%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.01%	0.87%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.13%	0.06%	0.02%
Leaf & Yard Waste (kg/HH/wk)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Backyard Compostable Food Waste (%)	0.65%	24.78%	0.20%	20.40%	0.06%	21.50%	0.12%	25.94%	0.58%	22.06%	0.89%	16.17%	0.00%	27.54%	0.65%	28.53%
Backyard Compostable Food Waste (kg/HH/wk)	0.02	1.95	0.01	0.71	0.00	0.82	0.00	1.28	0.02	1.07	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.39	0.02	2.26
Non-Backyard Compostable Food Waste (%)	0.32%	10.80%	1.09%	12.91%	0.61%	12.86%	0.69%	7.67%	0.19%	9.63%	0.00%	9.56%	1.92%	12.73%	0.54%	8.82%
Non-Backyard Compostable Food Waste (kg/HH/wk)	0.01	0.85	0.04	0.45	0.02	0.49	0.02	0.38	0.01	0.47	0.00	0.16	0.04	0.18	0.02	0.70
Pet Waste (%)	0.00%	9.43%	0.00%	5.78%	0.00%	22.20%	0.00%	11.83%	0.00%	16.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.00%	3.56%
Pet Waste (kg/HH/wk)	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.28
Recyclables (%)	94.68%	16.19%	89.79%	9.23%	90.94%	8.92%	90.13%	10.72%	93.54%	14.09%	92.01%	29.91%	95.21%	11.21%	93.10%	13.06%
Recyclables (kg/HH/wk)	3.39	1.28	3.28	0.32	2.49	0.34	2.80	0.53	2.72	0.69	0.75	0.51	1.81	0.16	3.12	1.03
Other Materials (%)	4.31%	38.12%	8.92%	51.51%	8.40%	34.53%	9.07%	43.71%	5.67%	36.75%	7.10%	44.33%	2.88%	47.01%	5.65%	46.01%
Other Materials (kg/HH/wk)	0.15	3.00	0.33	1.80	0.23	1.31	0.28	2.15	0.17	1.79	0.06	0.76	0.05	0.66	0.19	3.64

*It should be noted that within Norwich, for two consecutive weeks, no garbage or recycling was set out by the 10 households within the rural area sampled.