

2026 Garbage Report: Quarter 1



Report Summary



Total 2,230 metric tonnes of residential garbage landfilled in Q1



34 kilograms per capita of residential garbage landfilled in Q1



Total 72 metric tonnes of organics diverted reducing Q1 waste emissions by 4%

Year to Date (YTD) Quarterly Garbage Tonnes (metric) by Township, 2026

Township	Waste (kg per Capita)	Trend (yr/yr)	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)**	Q1 Jan–Mar	Q2 Apr–Jun	Q3 Jul–Sep	Q4 Oct–Dec
AN	29	↑ 8%	39	144			
CM	43	↑ 4%	108	395			
DD	29	↑ 7%	58	214			
HBM	39	↑ 3%	66	244			
NK	30	↑ 13%	34	125			
OSM	36	↑ 3%	72	266			
SEL*	34	↓ -1%	173	636			
TL	25	↑ 1%	56	205			
County	34	↑ 3%	607	2230			

* Selwyn (SEL) excludes material sent to Smith Landfill.

**Emissions estimate calculated as methane generation potential according to GHG Protocol (Ranganathan et al. 2004).

By the end of the first quarter (Q1) 2026, residential garbage collection in Peterborough County totalled 2,230 metric tonnes with landfill emissions of 607 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). Across the County, residential waste sent to landfill has increased (↑ 3%) over this time in 2025. Between Townships, disposal increased to 34 kg per capita (↑ 3%) compared with Q1 in 2025. The

2026 Garbage Report: Quarter 1

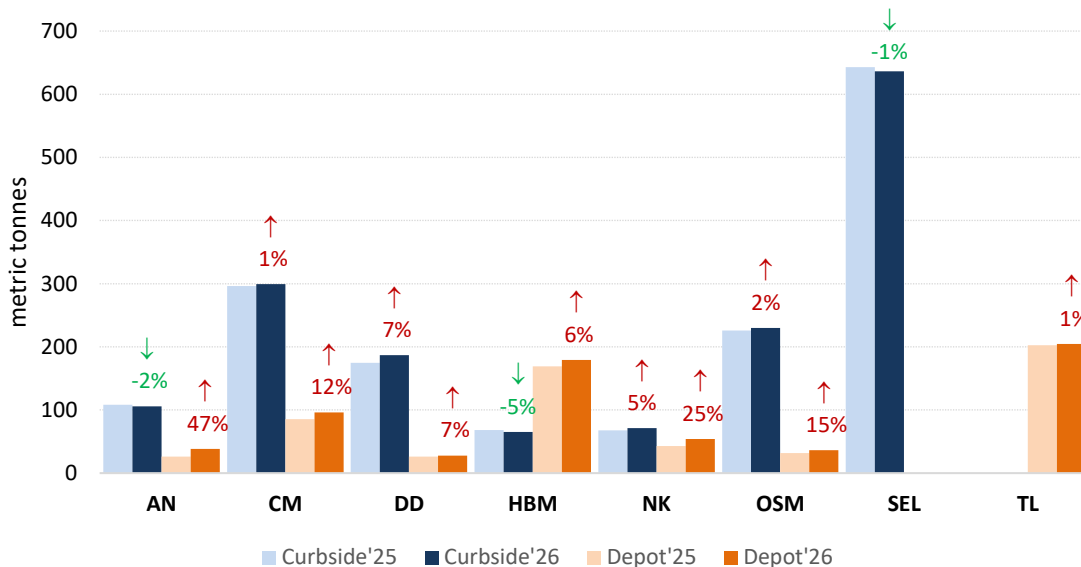
increase in garbage year over year is driven by steady increases in depot garbage, with increases ranging from 6% to 47% among Townships. Existing organics collection programs (curbside and depot) resulted in the diversion of 72 metric tonnes of organics, preventing 27 tCO_{2e}, reducing waste emissions by 4%. Organics diversion has increased overall (↑ 14%) over this time in 2025, due to additional depot collection by the Municipality of Trent Lakes. This report includes solely material sent to the Peterborough County City Waste Management Facility (PCCWMF) and the Peterborough Compost Facility.

Beyond changes in waste collection and diversion program delivery, annual fluctuations in waste composition are expected, due to evolving resident disposal behaviours, household circumstances, and broader economic trends.

Peterborough County Garbage, 2026

Residential garbage within Peterborough County is managed by Townships and collected at residential and commercial curbside locations in a combination of urban and rural areas. Additionally, residential drop-off garbage collection occurs at transfer stations (depots).

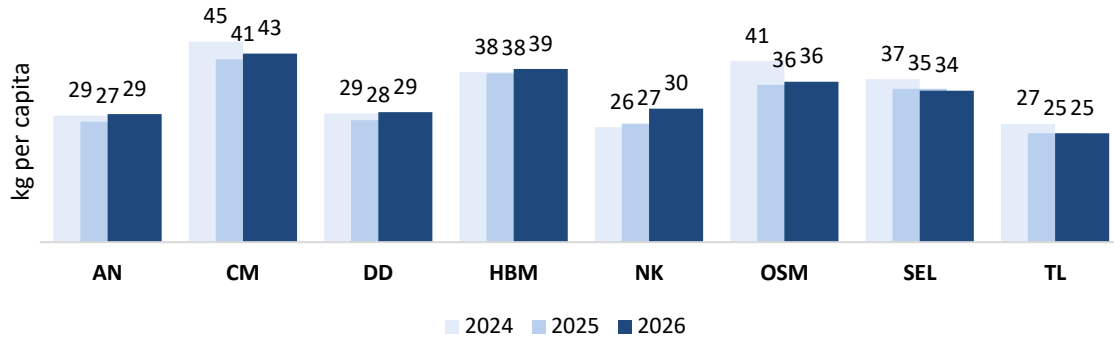
Year to Date Garbage Curbside & Depot by Township, 2025 to 2026



2026 Garbage Report: Quarter 1

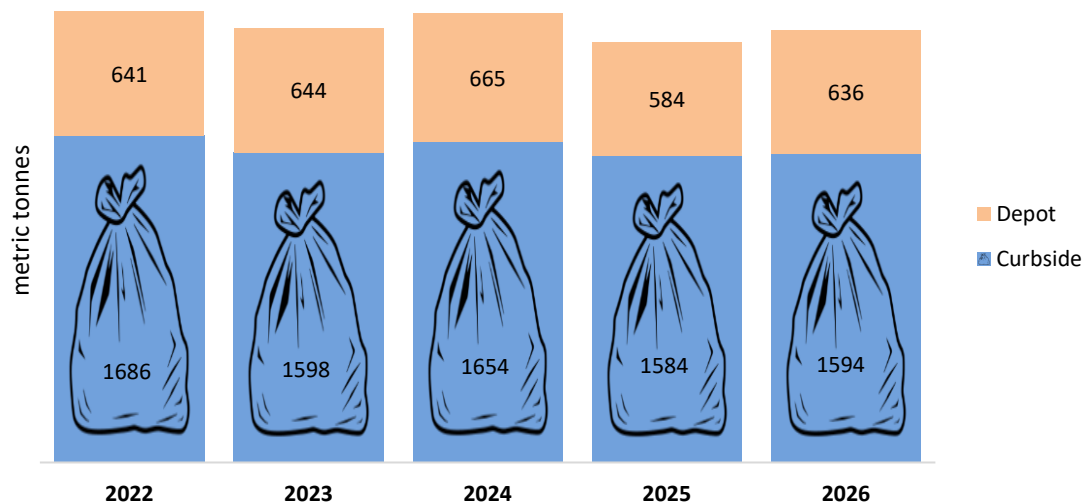
There are 25,450 Permanent, and 12,346 seasonal households in the County (MPAC, 2025). In the first quarter of 2026, a total of 2230 metric tonnes of garbage were disposed of at the PCCWMF, translating to 34 kg per person, and an overall increase of 3% year over year.

Three-year Q1 Waste per Capita, 2024 to 2026 (January to March)



In 2026, County curbside and depot garbage disposal at the PCCWMF increased by 62 metric tonnes (\uparrow 3%) compared to 2025, slightly above the 5-year average for Q1 (average 2239 ± 62 metric tonnes). The increase in garbage sent to landfill was driven by increases at depots (\uparrow 9%), with this trend seen to varied degrees between townships (range \uparrow 6% to \uparrow 47%). Curbside garbage increased only slightly year over year (11 metric tonnes, \uparrow 1%).

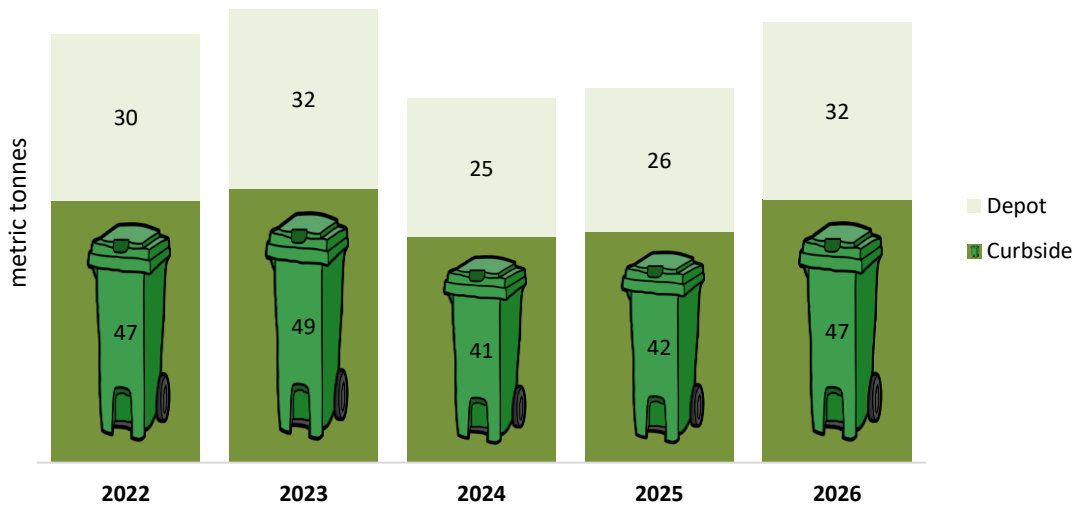
Five-year Q1 County residential garbage, metric tonnes, 2022 to 2026



Peterborough County Organics, 2026

In the first quarter of 2026, 72 metric tonnes of organics were diverted from the Landfill, avoiding the emission of 27 tCO_{2e}. Organic collections have increased by 14% (9 tonnes) overall, driven by Township programs. The Millbrook curbside organic collection in Cavan Monaghan saw an increase of 18% (6 tonnes), in contrast to the slight decrease (-6%, -0.4 tonnes) from the County green bin pilot program in Bridgenorth. Similarly, depot organics collections increased by 14% (3 tonnes), with the decrease in material collected at County Moloks (-13%, -3 tonnes) in Q1 mediated by the addition of depot organics collection at Bobcaygeon transfer station, contributing 24% of all depot collection (6 tonnes).

Five-year Q1 Organic Collection in Peterborough County, 2022 to 2026.*



*Totals include: Bobcaygeon depot collection, Trent Lakes; and Curbside Collection, Cavan Monaghan.

2026 Garbage Report: Quarter 1

Depot organic collection includes material collected through Molok units installed at select transfer stations located in HBM, AN, TL, CM, and DD Townships. Additional collection at the Bobcaygeon Transfer Station, began in October, 2025. The new depot collection at Bobcaygeon TS is managed by the Municipality of Trent Lakes. Overall Molok usage tends to vary month to month, with peak usage seen in the third quarter with increased seasonal residence occupancy.

Unlocking Organics for Diversion and Landfill Capacity Gains.



Waste audit results show that up to 51% of residential garbage is composed of compostable organic material. An estimated 5,846 metric tonnes of organic waste are landfilled each year through County residential garbage, representing 13% of all material received at the PCCWMF.

Key Metrics

Waste per Capita: Average amount of waste (kilograms) disposed per Resident.

$$\text{Waste per Capita} = \text{Total solid waste landfilled} / \text{Population}$$

Per capita disposal calculated as total garbage by total household count, with an assumption of 2.4 people per household (2021 Census). For reporting purposes, a 17% occupancy rate was applied to seasonal households, in line with Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) for Calculating Municipal Solid Waste (2003).

References

CSR. 2003. Residential GAP – Manual on Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) for Calculating Municipal Solid Waste System Flow: Development of a Methodology for Measurement of Residential Waste Diversion in Canada. <https://rpra.ca/wp-content/uploads/Complete-GAP-Manual.pdf>

Cambium. 2025. Waste Management Master Plan Update, County of Peterborough. May 12, 2025.

IPCC. 2019. “2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories — IPCC.” <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2019-refinement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories/>.

Ranganathan, Janet, Laurent Corbier, Simon Schmitz, Kjell Oren, Brian Dawson, Matt Spannagle, Mike McMahon Bp, Pierre Boileau, Environment Canada, Rob Frederick, Bruno Vanderborght, Holcim Fraser Thomson, Kitamura Koichi, Kansai, Chi Mun Woo, Naseem, Pankhida Kpmg, Reid Miner, Laurent Segalen Pricewaterhousecoopers, Jasper Koch, Somnath Bhattacharjee, Cynthia Cummis, Clare Breidenich, Rebecca Eaton, Michael Gillenwater, Marie Marache Pricewaterhousecoopers, Roberto Acosta, Vincent Camobreco, and Elizabeth Cook. 2004. “WBCSD/WRI, 2004. Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.” (REVISED EDITION). doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.34895.33443.

Statistics Canada. 2023. (table). *Census Profile*. 2021 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa. Released November 15, 2023. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 30, 2025)