

**APPENDIX D -- LEVEL OF DIVERSION CREDITS ON SOME COMMON
MATERIALS**

LEVEL OF DIVERSION CREDITS ON SOME COMMON MATERIALS

Type of Material	Average Density in Landfill (m ³ per tonne) ⁽¹⁾	Space Cost Savings \$ per tonne ⁽²⁾	Adjustment ⁽³⁾		Diversion Credit \$ per tonne
			Premium \$ per tonne	Discount \$ per tonne	
newsprint	1.57	\$ 47.95	To Be Determined		T O B E D E T E R M I N E D
			+	-	
office paper	1.49	45.46	+	-	
mixed paper-house (inc. box board)	2.21	77.75	+	-	
old magazines	1.49	45.46	+	-	
cardboard	4.59	140.52	+	-	
glass	1.11	33.94	+	-	
metal cans	3.00	91.80	+	-	
plastic containers	6.29	192.51	+	-	
food waste	1.06	32.31	+	-	
lawn and garden	2.49	76.13	+	-	
textiles	1.65	50.51	+	-	
metal scrap - heavy	0.43	13.14	+	-	
metal scrap - light	1.15	35.29	+	-	
metal scrap - tin	3.52	107.79	+	-	
brick	0.73	22.44	+	-	
concrete	0.90	27.49	+	-	
wood	2.83	86.73	+	-	
other					

- (1) Density ranges represent the average density of landfilled material.
- (2) Space savings are based on the net present value (NPV) of the long term costs to landfill a tonne of garbage of \$30.60/tonne (\$30 in 1993). This calculation assumes a 50% diversion rate is achieved by 1998 and the compaction ratio remains at 900 kgs. per cubic metre or higher.
- (3) A premium or discount may be applied in consideration of the following variables:
 - a) expected impact on the local business environment from implementation of the diversion credit;
 - b) environmental and social impact of landfilling or diverting material;
 - c) ease of diversion of material to an alternative use; and
 - d) impact on existing recycling infrastructure.
 - e) these values will be determined in 1996/1997.