AMO and AMRC Proposal for a Provincial Household Hazardous Waste and Special Waste Strategy

May 2006

This proposed strategy paper has been prepared by members of the Waste Management Task Force of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and the Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators (AMRC).

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Executive Summary

The intent to designate Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Household Special Waste (HSW) was announced by the Minister of the Environment, the Honourable Laurel Broten, on April 20, 2006. AMO believes that in order to establish a province-wide program that meets our citizens' needs and that can be rolled out quickly, the Minister of the Environment must utilize the existing HHW municipal infrastructure.

This strategy paper is an integral component and continuation of the AMO Proposal for a Provincial Integrated Waste Strategy developed in December 2005. Given the impending designation of HHW, it is even more important to inform all stakeholders that Ontario citizens need new solutions for waste disposal, specifically Household Hazardous and Special Wastes, since these waste streams are very different than any other designated waste. By their very nature, the characteristics of hazardous and special waste require a higher level of environmental regulation, specialized infrastructure, staff training, and overall management controls. These critical components must be present as they currently are in the existing HHW municipal infrastructure.

To address this issue, the HHW/HSW solution will demand that both the Province and municipalities act decisively and intelligently. AMO believes that adopting and implementing the HHW/HSW strategy and integrating it into the December 2005 Waste Strategy is an important and necessary step. It will lead to a future Ontario that is recognized as a leader in waste management, resource use, and energy creation – all of which will ensure the Province maintains a strong economy and a healthy environment.

AMO believes that in order for the Province to meet its goals of designating HHW/HSW that it must provide clear direction in respect to the following:

- Recognition that HHW/HSW is a public health and safety issue and that municipalities have a vested interest in an effective HHW/HSW management system as it transcends all environmental boundaries due to its potential impacts on air, soil, municipal landfills, water, storm drains, sanitary sewers and waste water treatment facilities;
- Recognition that the principles of *Extended Producer Responsibility* (EPR) and *Design for the Environment* (DfE) place the responsibility for product residuals and packaging on industry;
- Industry funding to operate, maintain and expand, as needed, HHW/HSW collection infrastructure and public education programs;
- Utilize the CSA HHW standard and specify a short list of HSW that includes latex paints and coatings, oil containers, oil filters, propylene glycol, alkaline batteries and

pharmaceuticals, and to further stage in residentially generated used motor oil as part of the overall program;

- ❖ Recognize that the current municipal level of service offered across Ontario is varied and that it cannot be reduced but must be improved to an acceptable standardized provincial level of service to be determined in association with municipalities and industry;
- ❖ Require industry to fund and establish HHW/HSW related research that provides scientific and verifiable data that can be used to further enhance the system for uniform program delivery for all residents across Ontario;
- ❖ Support industry in its efforts for reduction, reuse and reformulation initiatives via eco-labelling, procurement, outreach and education programs;
- ❖ Empower Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO) by ensuring that it has sustainable funding, full authority to develop an HHW/HSW program and the necessary policy and approval support from the Minister of the Environment.

With the above critical program elements identified, AMO is committed to providing the needed municipal resources to assist in an advanced HHW/HSW Stewardship program that will be seen as an example for other provinces and countries to follow.

Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation 1:
It is recommended that the following definitions be used in the course of establishing an HHW/HSW province wide program:

- Collection: all HHW handling activities leading up to the point of loading material onto a vehicle for transport to a disposal, recycling or transfer facility. These include all aspects of permanent or mobile site operations (approvals, compliance), site maintenance, program promotion and education (P&E), receiving material from the public, assessing, sorting, testing, (as required), packing, bulking and setting appropriate materials aside for reuse.

- Disposal: All activities from the point that the vehicle is loaded and leaves the HHW site, including manifesting, transport to facility, repacking (as required), and shipment for disposal or recycling.

- Fully Funded HHW/HSW Stewardship Program: an industry funded program that covers HHW/HSW collection, disposal and P&E costs with provisions for new infrastructure where it currently does not exist (e.g. in various parts of Ontario) or where infrastructure expansion and improvements are needed for HHW/HSW programs that recover these wastes for proper disposal.

Recommendation 2:
The Province should use the CSA HHW Standard Z752 to designate materials for HHW stewardship, which must include used motor oil and lubricants.

Recommendation 3:
Establish clear criteria and a list of products that designate HSW into an overall Stewardship program that identifies and captures at minimum latex paint, water based coatings, alkaline household batteries, propeylen glycol and pharmaceuticals within six months of establishing a Province-wide program.

Recommendation 4:
Require industry to fund waste audits and/or studies once HHW/HSW is designated to assess and identify under-serviced areas of the province. Further, establish the current municipal program service levels as the minimum standard and that industry be responsible in association with municipalities to ensure that a provincial standard is established to which all Ontario residents will have access.

Recommendation 5:
Set recyclilng targets for used motor oil and lubricants, paint, glycol and any other HHW/HSW for which this option is feasible.

Recommendation 6:
Establish a regulation to ensure all HHW/HSW stewards are required to fund a program that is available to all residents of Ontario in a fair and equitable manner.

Recommendation 7:
Establish the responsibilities for municipalities and industry within a defined program and if needed, implement transfer of responsibilities within a specified time frame.

Recommendation 8:
Establish a Fully Funded HHW/HSW Stewardship Model that provides clear incentives for sustainable industry practices which promote EPR and DfE programs in the production and disposal of products and packaging and provides long term financial support in the management of HHW/HSW.

Introduction

The intended designation of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Household Special Waste (HSW) was announced by the Minister of the Environment, the Honourable Laurel Broten on April 20, 2006. The designation of HHW/HSW has been anticipated for some time and a great deal of work has been accomplished since the mid 1990s on the issue.

Background information ranges from cost studies, composition analysis, generation rates to many other detailed reviews. All of this work is still ongoing and has origins back into the 1980's. However, while research and information has been available it is not until 2006 that it will be of real use due to the impending designation of HHW/HSW.

The purpose of this position paper is to build on the efforts of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) Waste Management Task Force and Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators (AMRC) HHW Committee work in order to establish a province-wide program. This paper includes background information from the Interim WDO submission to the Minister of the Environment in September 2000. It focuses on more recent developments from 2003 to the present and uses key studies conducted by the AMRC in association with industry organizations such as Corporations Supporting Recycling and Product Care Association.

The paper has been reviewed and supported by the AMRC HHW Committee, the AMRC Board, the AMO Waste Management Task Force and the AMO Board. This paper is designed to dovetail with AMO's Proposal for a Provincial Integrated Waste Strategy (December 2005).

Waste Diversion Objectives

There are several identified objectives stated in dealing with HHW/HSW:

HHW Criteria Defined: The CSA HHW Standard Objective

The objective of the CSA HHW standard is evident in the statement for an accurate definition, which is seen as being critical to:
(a) the effectiveness and efficiency of diversion programs;
(b) preventing truly deleterious materials from entering the environment; and
(c) ensuring that the limited resources available for waste reduction, diversion, and recycling are directed to managing as HHW only those wastes that present significant risks to human health or the environment, upon disposal.

It is important to note that this standard is subject to revision through the CSA process with advances in science and knowledge, and with changes in waste categories and public behaviour.

Waste Diversion Objective

In the Minister's Report of September 2000, HHW has a stated objective of contributing to the overall 50% reduction in the waste disposed per capita relative to 1987. While this statement is dated, since the Province has established a new goal of 60% diversion, the intent is clear and that is to work with the HHW/HSW waste stream to reduce the

amounts going to inappropriate disposal that impacts air, soil, municipal landfills, water, storm drains, sanitary sewers and waste water treatment facilities.

Further, to clarify the objective, while it references 1987, it is clear that the bench mark for achieving diversion must be evaluated on an annual basis as the types and quantities of waste vary based on industry production, formulations, effective advertising and consumer habits. Given the ability to monitor approximate quantities of HHW/HSW being diverted through municipal programs, tracking waste management programs has provided insight for stewards, municipalities and the Ministry of Environment in Ontario.

HHW/HSW Program Objective

The AMRC's HHW Committee has identified a number of HHW/HSW Program Objectives:

1) Provide the public with accessible collection options that divert this material from landfills and drains, and ensure the greatest possible capture of hazardous product residuals;
2) Ensure that the 3Rs hierarchy directs appropriate measures. This includes source reduction through the BUDD (Buy, Use, Distribute and Dispose) approach and appropriate packaging that doesn't force consumers to buy more than is needed, support for HHW reuse/use-it-up programs, and requirements for the recycling of appropriate waste classes – e.g., paint, oil, batteries and glycol;
3) Simplify and standardize any reporting scenarios that may be required from the designation of HHW;
4) Maintain (where negotiated and appropriate) municipal control over the operation and disposal/recycling of HHW; and
5) Transfer (where negotiated and appropriate) the operation and disposal/recycling of HHW to industry.

Municipal HHW/HSW Programs

In order to develop the AMRC HHW Committee's paper, previous Ontario efforts have been considered, attached as Appendix 1, as well as several working HHW Program Models in Canada. Included in this process is the Ministry of Environment report in 2000 and just as importantly, the programs that have been established in other provinces such as British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Information on provincial programs has been excerpted from the AMRC's 2004 Discussion Paper and is attached as Appendix 2.

Current HHW/HSW Collection Scenario:

The development of an HHW stewardship model for municipalities will have to take account what is in place and what is not in place:

What Current Municipal Programs Have:

- A large but not inclusive HHW collection infrastructure worth in excess of 40 million dollars, with 74 depots, dozens of mobile events, specialized equipment and vehicles;
- Large geographic portions of the province that are not serviced by HHW programs, notably in sections of the North and in East Central areas;
- Municipal investment in trained staff;
- Municipal investment in HHW public awareness campaigns;
- Responsibility for landfills, water supplies and sewage treatment facilities from which HHW should be diverted; and
- MOE requirements (in some cases) to provide HHW programs as part of landfill certificates of approval.

What Municipal Programs Don't Have:

- Any over-arching provincial regulation (like the 3Rs Regulations) that requires diversion or collection of HHW;
- Sufficient funds to offer the HHW programs that some consumers/taxpayers would like such as permanent depots or door to door collection systems accepting a wide variety of waste classes;
- Acceptable and standardized province-wide HHW program practices;
- Standard operating parameters imposed by the MOE, Ministry of Labour, Fire Marshals and other authorities.

AMO AMRC Recommended: Fully Funded Stewardship Program

Given the current state of HHW programs this strategy paper emphasizes the municipal support for a fully funded HHW/HSW Stewardship Program for Ontario. The model is an attempt to marry simplicity to equity. Costs are borne by an Industry Funding Organization (IFO) via the producers or first importers of the product. It recognizes the need for proper management of any residual waste or packaging and does not require the taxpayer to pay for the system. It also provides the opportunity for industry to take advantage of the already well-established municipal infrastructure that is in place. The flexibility of this fully funded stewardship program also allows for industry to establish its own collection and management infrastructure.

In order to provide assurance to the IFO that the current municipal system is "efficient", a discussion on roles and responsibilities should be undertaken. There may be opportunities to have industry and municipalities both run specific portions of the

HHW/HSW program. While the logical split would be one in which municipalities receive and consolidate HHW at depots or events, and industry manages transport and disposal, other options may exist that can be explored.

It is very important to note that this split is not based on equal sharing of costs. It is known there is a concern on both the municipal and industry sides on how each other's actions may affect one another's costs in any implemented model. This is the primary reason why the costs must be brought back to the IFO via the producers and first importers of the product. The funding mechanism must promote a Design for Environment system that will benefit all stakeholders.

Program reporting and studies show that municipalities operate programs differently due to geographic service area, financial resources, quantities generated and consumer/taxpayer demands. As well, it has been experienced that that industry changes products, packaging and other disposable consumer goods at an ever increasing and rapid pace. It is within these parameters that municipalities are challenged and yet have come to successfully deliver HHW programs, but at costs that cannot be sustained.

Recommendation 1:
It is recommended that the following definitions be used in the course of establishing an HHW/HSW province-wide program:

- Collection: all HHW handling activities leading up to the point of loading material onto a vehicle for transport to a disposal, recycling or transfer facility. These include all aspects of permanent or mobile site operations (approvals, compliance), site maintenance, program promotion and education (P&E), receiving material from the public, assessing, sorting, testing, (as required), packing, bulking and setting appropriate materials aside for reuse.

- Disposal: All activities from the point that the vehicle is loaded and leaves the HHW site, including manifesting, transport to facility, repacking (as required), and shipment for disposal or recycling.

- Fully Funded HHW/HSW Stewardship Program: an industry funded program that covers HHW/HSW collection, disposal and P&E costs with provisions for new infrastructure where it currently does not exist (e.g. in various parts of Ontario) or where infrastructure expansion and improvements are needed for HHW/HSW programs that recover these wastes for proper disposal.

This Fully Funded Stewardship Program model addresses two important points:

1) It shifts all portions of program costs from the tax base to industry, and

2) It provides the opportunity (where negotiated and appropriate) for industry to take advantage of an existing taxpayer funded infrastructure that includes well trained staff, capital and operation infrastructure all of which will allow for immediate implementation and rapid expansion to all Ontario residents for a province-wide program.

In discussing this fully funded model, AMRC/AMO weighed the desire of some municipalities to retain involvement in HHW/HSW programs in Ontario with the goals of an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program and Design for Environment (DfE) practices. It is recognized that in a true EPR program all responsibility and costs for the end of life management of products is borne by the producers and/or first importers of that product. By the same token, DfE practices will result in the production of less harmful products to both natural and human environments. The committee felt that the municipal role in Ontario is key, given the need and responsibilities that municipalities have in keeping household hazardous wastes out of landfills, water supply systems and sewers.

Components of a Fully Funded Program

CSA HHW Standard for HHW Products

A stewardship program for HHW/HSW must cover the full range of HHW and HSW. It must also be recognized that municipalities divert a far greater range of waste classes than appear on any list. These include used motor oil and lubricants, flammables, corrosives, poisons and toxic materials.

The CSA HHW Standard and its interpretation have been field-tested and shown to capture the majority of household hazardous wastes. One of the largest of these is used motor oil. By following the CSA HHW definition in combination with MOE definitions and criteria, the list of products for inclusion will be automatically set. As the Standard is regularly reviewed, the inclusion and exclusion of waste types will be regularly updated. This is not to say that a definitive list will be maintained but there will be a reference point for discussion and decisions. As well, the small amounts of materials that are not identified as HHW/HSW can still be brought into programs and managed according to an agreed-to system.

Recommendation 2: The Province should use the CSA HHW Standard Z752 to designate materials for HHW stewardship, which must include used motor oil and lubricants.

HSW Products Defined

At this time, HSW has no formal definition, however this is not seen as a barrier to inclusion into an overall program. A list-based approach (e.g., latex based paints, water

based coatings, alkaline household batteries and pharmaceuticals) may be applicable for HSW. As well, using a list approach and addressing the characteristics of wastes i.e. liquid nature, potential for environmental impacts or elements in a product, when dealing special wastes can also be used. With these two components a comprehensive list can be developed and refined as the program matures. Appendix 3 provides a list of materials that should be included in an HHW/HSW program.

Recommendation 3: Establish clear criteria and a list of products that designate HSW into an overall Stewardship program that identifies and captures at minimum latex paint, water based coatings, alkaline household batteries, propeylen glycol and pharmaceuticals within six months of establishing a province-wide program.

Service Levels

Minimum service levels must be defined, acknowledging regional and geographic issues and limitations in the different regions of the province. The responsibility for provision of service should be placed on industry rather than on municipalities. Such an approach would allow industry the flexibility to run its own HHW collection and disposal system that complies with municipal requirements i.e. diversion from landfill, water supplies and waste treatment facilities. Alternatively it also allows for partnering with local municipalities to deliver this service. Given the significant municipal HHW collection infrastructure already in place in Ontario, there is an opportunity to build on to further expand an efficient and existing infrastructure.

The minimum level of service must address both frequency and population density. It is known that the more frequent the program service, combined with convenient locations, increases the recovery of HHW/HSW. It is recommended that the current municipal infrastructure, while not fully adequate in all parts of the Province, be established as the minimum level of service with a requirement to assess its effectiveness through fully funded waste audits and/or studies over the next 18 months. From this work, areas of low recovery can be assessed in order to establish a higher level of service that will meet a provincially set standard.

Recommendation 4: Require industry to fund waste audits and/or studies once HHW/HSW is designated to assess and identify under-serviced areas of the province. Further, establish the current municipal program service levels as the minimum standard and that industry be responsible in association with municipalities to ensure that a provincial standard is established to which all Ontario residents will have access.

Diversion Targets

The Province should ensure that disposal options for HHW/HSW mandate recycling options where feasible – i.e., for such materials as used motor oil and lubricants, paint and glycol. Current disposal practices include solidification of some HHW for disposal in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills. This activity must be reduced and if possible eliminated. In particular, latex paint is a targeted waste for solidification as this process is a cheaper disposal costs. However; alternative successful methods are available for recycling of this waste class.

Recommendation 5: Set recycling targets for used motor oil and lubricants, paint, glycol and any other HHW/HSW for which this option is feasible.

HHW/HSW Regulation

HHW/HSW regulation would be necessary to ensure that all industries whose product residuals are managed through HHW/HSW programs contribute their appropriate share to funding the program. There is also a need for a regulation defining program service levels to ensure that residents in all parts of the province have access to HHW/HSW diversion programs. Such a service level regulation should place the responsibility on industry to ensure that service levels that currently exist are met. It should not be directed at municipalities (as are the 3Rs Regulations for blue box materials).

Recommendation 6: Establish a regulation to ensure all HHW/HSW stewards are required to fund a program that is available to all residents of Ontario in a fair and equitable manner.

Proposed Transition Phase

Subject to the final program design where industry has a requirement to provide funding and/or service, there may be a need to have a transition period to accommodate changes in collection systems and disposal contractors. The existing system and contracts will have to be mapped out and an implementation program set out in a clear and effective manner.

Recommendation 7: Establish the responsibilities for municipalities and industry within a defined program and if needed, implement transfer of responsibilities within a specified time frame.

Fully Funded HHW/HSW Stewardship Model Approval

The Province has mandated that waste management programs and disposal are the responsibility of local municipalities. It must be recognized that while this allows local

taxpayers to receive messages and services by the local government, it is only an end of pipe solution.

In designating HHW/HSW the opportunity exists to establish a precedent that links consumer and industry decisions on “how and what” is used and produced into a province-wide program. This will encourage a real shift towards implementing sustainable practices in the life cycle of HHW/HSW products and packaging by establishing EPR and DfE programs.

Recommendation 8: Establish a Fully Funded HHW/HSW Stewardship Model that provides clear incentives for sustainable industry practices which promote EPR and DfE programs in the production and disposal of products and packaging and provides long term financial support in the management of HHW/HSW.

Appendix 1: Historical Background

Ontario municipalities and representatives from industries, whose product residuals are managed by municipal Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) programs, have been working together for over a decade. In particular, the Industry Municipal Partnership for Product Stewardship (IMPPS) was formed in 1997 and laid much of the groundwork for the ongoing relationship between industry and municipalities.

IMPPS initiated the development of a standard that defines the specific criteria, which identify household hazardous wastes for the purpose of special collection. This extensive work resulted in the CSA Standard Z752 being developed. Industries involved in IMPPS included paint and coatings, chemical specialties, batteries, pharmaceuticals, oil and the retail sector.

The standard provides the foundation for identifying and managing both HHW and Household Special Waste (HSW). A criteria-based definition firstly describes to manufacturers what is and is not included in HHW/HSW. By defining HHW, other wastes with special but not hazardous characteristics are understood to fall into HSW. It is expected that the standard will assist in the development of a communications system that identifies HHW and HSW products that require appropriate disposal. The development of a communications system in turn is expected to provide motivation to consumers to reduce the generation of these wastes. Further, manufacturers may decide to change formulating and packaging decisions as well in order to reduce HHW and HSW. The desired end result would be positive behavioural changes on the part of manufacturers and consumers that reduce risk and result in improved human and environmental health.

In a report to the Minister of the Environment, Achieving Sustainable Municipal Waste Diversion Programs in Ontario, September 2000, extensive work and accomplishment is identified in the area of establishing a province-wide program. Notwithstanding this, many parameters have changed. The amount of completed research, municipal and industry perceptions and other Provincial HHW/Paint programs have been dramatically altered or have been created. As such, while this work, knowledge and understanding can be drawn upon, it is recognized that this discussion is an iterative process. AMRC has been taking a lead role in anticipating the imminent HHW/HSW designation and tracking the recent Canada wide activities and Ontario based conditions by opening discussing with municipalities and industry on how to best achieve an effective and efficient program.

At that time, both municipalities and industry expected to see a designation; however, this obviously did not occur. While both “sides” were close to an understanding and agreement in principle on how a program could be established, this work has not been

jointly reviewed or updated. However, municipal interest has remained high and efforts continued to understand and further identify issues of concern.

AMRC hosted a forum in September 2003 to discuss issues specific to the collection, management and funding of household hazardous waste programs, and to begin the process of formulating a municipal position on HHW stewardship. This was initiated to ensure that municipalities would be ready with a unified position on HHW stewardship, upon designation by the Minister of the Environment. The outcome of this forum showed a wide variety of opinions as expected:

- *Some*: the ability to turn over all responsibility and cost for all HHW collection and management to a non-municipal, completely industry funded and operated program;
- *Majority*: the ability to continue to operate HHW collection programs with the majority of funding for these programs removed from the municipal tax base;
- *Others*: the ability to finally have some kind of funded HHW collection program that is easily accessible to residents in their area.

Since then, AMRC's HHW Committee has been evaluating potential HHW stewardship models and funding levels. The Committee has recognized the need to seek the highest level of funding for municipally-run HHW programs so that the cost for end of life management of HHW is borne by the producers and users of these products, rather than the taxpayer. This can be accomplished by an extended producer responsibility program.

Appendix 2: Excerpt AMRC HHW Discussion Paper

February 19, 2004: Examples of HHW Stewardship in Canada (in progress) – Note that no single stewardship program covers ALL HHW items. Note also that unless otherwise indicated, all programs are mandated by provincial regulation.

Province	Materials	Program	Funding	Municipal Involvement
British Columbia	Oil	- Originally any retailer that sold oil was required to take used oil back, or contract with facility within 4 km, impl. 1992. - As of 2003, retail-based regulation was rescinded and program is now run by British Columbia Used Oil Materials Ass'n (BCUOMA) based on "prairie model". Registered collectors are mainly retailers with some municipally-run depots.	First sellers of used oil materials remit Environmental Handling Charge (EHC) to BCUOMA, which disburses Return Incentives (RI) to collectors/transporters of used oil materials. RI vary depending on location. $$ also disbursed per kg of HDPE (containers) and kg of filters.	(#) municipal collection depots
	Paint (architectural paints & coatings, aerosols and containers)	- 104 collection depots, of which 40% are municipal. Program is run by Product Care Ass'n whose members include paint manufacturers. Impl. 1994; 1997 for aerosol paints	Eco fees vary by container size and are visible and taxable at retail. Eco fees paid by brand owner (usually manufacturer or major retailer) to Product Care and disbursed to cover collection, transport and disposal costs.	Approx. 40 municipal collection depots
	Solvents Flammables some pesticides	- 35+ collection depots, some are municipal. Program is run by Product Care Ass'n. Impl. 1997.	Eco fees paid by consumer at purchase, collected by Product Care and disbursed to cover collection, transport and disposal costs.	Municipalities run approx. 1/3 of collection depots; Municipal depots are paid a range from $0.00 to system of monthly fee plus fees per filled bin.
	Pharma-ceuticals	- 550+ retail pharmacies take back waste pharmaceuticals from consumers. *Residuals Management Group* manages pgm. on behalf of four pharmaceutical brandowner ass'ns. Impl. 1996 (vol.); regulated in 1997	Funded by pharmaceutical companies, costs are internalized	None
Alberta	- Oil	- Recycling centres, service stations, other commercial outlets and 52 municipal eco-centres collect used oil, filters and containers. Program is managed by Alberta Used Oil Materials Ass'n. (AUOMA) Impl. (reg.) 1997	First sellers of used oil materials remit Environmental Handling Charge (EHC) to AUOMA, which disburses Return Incentives (RI) to collectors/transporters of used oil materials. RI vary depending on location, range from $0.08 to $0.17. $$ also disbursed per kg of HDPE ($1.09 - $1.50/kg of containers) and kg of filters ($0.68-$1.19).	52 municipal eco-centres collect used oil materials (as well as other items) and are paid variable RI. They tender for collection, going with company that offers highest portion of RI.

Province	Materials	Program	Funding	Municipal Involvement
	- Pharmaceuticals	- ENVIRx is voluntary program with 800+ retail pharmacies that take back waste pharms. from consumers, pgm. is managed by the Pharmacists Assn. of Alberta.	Pharmaceutical companies voluntarily contribute to cost of program.	None
Sask.	Oil	355 collection centres collect used oil, filters and containers. Of these, 35 are "purpose built" – i.e. for the collection of used oil materials, the remainder are retail and other collection points. Program is managed by the Sask. Ass'n for Resource Recovery Corp. (SARRC) Impl. 1997	First sellers remit EHC to SARRC, which disburses RI to collectors/transporters. Retailers can choose to charge consumers EHC. RI range from $0.08 to $0.14 per litre. The "purpose built" eco centers also receive some additional funding for labour and equipment.	There are 19 municipally-run "purpose built" eco centers, and a number of other municipal collection points (e.g., municipal works sites).
Manitoba	Oil	- Various licensed collection sites, including 50 municipally-run eco-centres. Program is managed by Manitoba Association of Resource Recovery Ass'n (MARRC). Impl. 1998.	First sellers remit EHC to MARRC. Which disburses RI to collectors/transporters; coverage is assured in all markets through freight differentials for RI. RI range from $0.08 to $0.17/litre. Eco-centres also received 50% capital support at start-up, and an operating budget of $4,500-$5,000/year	50 municipally-run eco-centres, which receive some operating support and portion of RI.
	Other HHW materials	Program under dev'mt.		
Quebec	Paint (architectural, excluding aerosols or empty containers)	Eco Peinture program, see http://www.peinture.qc.ca/index_en.aspx Eco peinture is the paint industry stewardship association managing the program. Collected at municipal depots (168 participating municipalities) and certain retailers, over 600 collection points in total.	Eco fee per container, not visible at retail, paid by brand owner (usually manufacturer or major retailer) to Eco Peinture. Fees used to supply collection containers, transportation and disposal. Municipalities/retailers cover own depot/collection costs.	168 municipalities participate in program
Nova Scotia	Oil (used crankcase oil only)	- Any retailer that sells oil must ensure that collection is provided by a facility within 5 km	Program is funded by revenue from used oil (if any); retailers may also charge consumers a fee for collection services.	n/a
	Paint (architectural, including aerosols, excludes empty containers)	Product Care Association operates paint stewardship program utilizing provincial RRFB system of 98 depots of which 13 are municipal.	Eco fee (usually visible) remitted paid by brand owner (usually manufacturer or major retailer) to Product Care and disbursed to cover collection, transport and disposal costs.	13 municipal depots which are funded like other depots (payment per month and per bin). Some municipalities handle paint through HHW days, but get some funding from RRFB to offset paint swap costs.
	Safe Sharps Bring-back Program	NS Pharmacy Ass'n		

Appendix 3: Household Special Waste List

1) Latex paint and coatings (or water based coatings)
2) Alkaline household batteries
3) Propylene glycol
4) Pharmaceuticals