2015 Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste Annual Report

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1. Program Outline

The Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste program ("Program") is operated and managed by Product Care Association of Canada ("PCA"). PCA is a federally incorporated, not-for-profit product stewardship association formed in response to stewardship regulations and is governed by a multi sector industry board of directors.

This annual report is prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined in the *Manitoba Household Hazardous Material and Prescribed Material Stewardship Regulation (16/2010R)*("Regulation") enacted pursuant to the *Waste Reduction and Prevention (Wrap) Act*, and the commitments set out in the Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste Stewardship Program Plan approved by the Manitoba Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship on October 6, 2011.

The members of the Program are the obligated "stewards" (manufacturers, distributors and retailers) pursuant to Regulation with regard to the following product categories:

- Paint
- Flammable liquid/Gasoline
- Corrosive
- Toxic
- Physically hazardous materials
- Pesticides
- Fluorescent lights

The Program's first phase launched on May 1, 2012 and included paint and fluorescent lights. The second phase launched on October 1, 2012 and included pesticides, flammable liquids/gasoline, corrosives, toxics and physically hazardous materials, collectively referred to as "Program Products". The Program enables consumers to drop off unwanted Program Products at collection sites and collection events across the province at no charge.

The Program is funded by membership fees, known as Environmental Handling Fees (EHFs), remitted to PCA by its members based on the volume of sales of designated Program Products in or into the province. In some cases, retailers recover this expense as a separate visible EHF to consumers. The EHF rates are set by PCA. Program revenues are applied to the operation of the program, including administration, communication and outreach, collection, transport and processing of collected residual products, as well as a reserve fund.

PCA also operates product stewardship programs in eight other Canadian provinces: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland Prince Edward Island and Ontario. See the PCA website at www.regeneration.ca for more information.

2. Educational Materials and Strategies

PCA used a number of methods to raise consumer awareness of the program in 2015.

Advertising (see Appendix A)

- A Central Canada targeted digital campaign was launched via YP Group, which included syndicated Facebook posts, targeted digital display ads, and smart digital display (re-serving impressions to pre-qualified audiences).
- A six week radio awareness campaign launched on March 30, 2015. A general message was broadcasted on CJOB AM 680 (talk radio) and BIG 97.5 FM (Big Hits and Classic Rock) reminding residents to get rid of the waste cluttering up their garage and to dispose of it responsibly at the nearest collection site.
- Province-wide awareness campaign with Global TV began to air June 29, 2015.
- Community PSAs: local talent to voice 15 second "info-mercial" style spots educated viewers on paint recycling. Additionally, heavy rotation of 30 second, traditional commercial spots aired on prime time during high viewership programming.
- Winnipeg Leisure Guide was distributed to 135,000 homes via the Saturday Winnipeg Free Press and was also made available to the public at community centres, libraries and over 220 retail locations. PCA ran a full page advertisement in the Leisure Guide reminding residents to recycle leftover paint, broken light bulbs and unwanted hazardous waste.
- Digital campaign ran on the Roger's Media network (pre-roll on YouTube, Vimeo, etc.) and received over 500,000 impressions between August 17-October 4th, 2015.
- Multiview targeted digital campaign (i.e., targeted display ads and re-targeting campaign to pre-qualified audience) ran for the LightRecycle program throughout 2015.

Point of Sale (PoS) and Point of Return (PoR) Materials (see Appendix B)

In 2015, Product Care redesigned and distributed both PoS and PoR materials as requested by retailers and collection sites. The following materials were available at no charge for reorder through our online order form:

- Rack cards
- Posters
- Depot signage

Program Website (see Appendix C)

ReGeneration.ca includes the following content for the Manitoba HHW program:

- Depot finder
- Depot hours and operations
- Program product lists
- Other information (e.g., a description of the Paint Exchange program).

An estimated 109, 859 unique visitors utilized the website during the 2015 calendar year. The program pages specific to Manitoba received 5,328 visitors, while the collection site finder page received 3,730 visitors. Additionally, regeneration.ca is linked to Green Manitoba Eco Solutions' website http://greenmanitoba.ca/pros/ and to Recycle Manitoba's website www.recyclemanitoba.ca.

Government Partnerships

- PCA worked with Green Manitoba to promote the program. Specific actions included participating in the joint Green Manitoba product stewardship waste calendar.

Toll-free Number

- PCA operated a toll-free number (1-888-772-9772) to answer consumer inquiries.

Partnerships

- Take Pride Winnipeg's Team Up to Clean Up initiative (May 2015) brought together thousands of elementary school students to learn about composting, recycling, reusing, reducing, water issues and conservation efforts. To make the most of these events, PCA created a recycling game that engaged the young audience.
- Sustainability Day, Assiniboine Park Zoo, Winnipeg, May 26, 2015 - PCA and a number of other stewardship programs, along with environmental groups, set up display areas and provided information to zoo visitors and school groups at the event.
- The Red River Exhibition takes place every year in Manitoba and features a midway, concerts, stage show and agricultural exhibits, with an attendance of over 233,000 people. PCA set up a branded booth with giveaways and educational materials.
- The Manitoba Field Coordinator attended the annual Manitoba Association of Regional Recyclers on October 21/22. A joint presentation with EPRA and MARRC was delivered on establishing "one stop shops" at municipal facilities to increase participation rates across all stewardship programs. PCA sponsored a bus tour to a model location at Rockwood Winfield Road site where PCA, MARRC and EPRA are co-located. Seventy municipal officials attended the tour and over 200 attended the overall event. Multiple contacts were made that presented opportunities for establishing new depots in 2016.

Other Stakeholders

- PCA worked continually to keep Manitoba's Program members up-to-date with relevant program information through email and website notifications, such as product clarifications.
- PCA was also involved in several initiatives in 2015 to ensure that other stakeholders were aware of the status of the Program, including:
    - In person or teleconference meetings were held with 24 municipal representatives to promote the Program and encourage the establishment of full service depots across the province.
    - PCA participated in a multi-party committee chaired by the federal Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada working with remote First Nations communities to facilitate management of stewardship materials.

3. Collection System

PCA does not directly own or manage any collection sites, but rather contracts with existing collection sites. Due to the hazardous nature of some program products and limited existing infrastructure, establishing permanent collection sites presents a significant challenge relative to other stewarded products. Typically, collection sites are co-located with collections for other stewardship programs at facilities, such as local government recycling centres or waste disposal ground or waste transfer stations, non-profit societies and private businesses.

As of December 31, 2015, the Program had contracted with 27 permanent, year round municipal and private collection sites and 52 return to retail collection sites. Not all collection sites accept the same products. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the different types of collection sites and the number of each in operation. See Appendix D for a detailed list of all collection sites as of December 31, 2015.

Table 1: List of Participating Retail and Non-retail Collection Sites in Manitoba

Type of Collection Site	Retail	Private/ Municipal	Total
Paint only	11	3	**14**
Lights only	13	0	**13**
Both Paint and Lights	28	14	**42**
Full HHW (paint, lights, HHW)	0	10	**10**
Total Permanent Collection Sites			**79**

Collection sites were typically open during regular business hours. In addition, the collection site at Miller Environmental's Winnipeg facility offered evening collection hours on Thursdays and weekend collection hours on select Saturdays each month.

PCA also contracted with Miller Environmental to operate a number of one day household hazardous waste collection events to supplement the collection network. Table 2 provides a list of the 18 collection events held in 2015.

PCA continues to work on expanding the overall collection system.

Table 2: Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events in Manitoba, 2015

Date	Location
May 1	Winnipeg
May 23	East St. Paul
June 10	Virden
June 13	Beausejour
June 20	Killarney
July 18	Russel
August 15	Bifrost
September 12	Springfield
September 14	Dauphin
September 15	Swan River
September 16	The Pas

Date	Location
September 16	Portage la Prairie
September 17	Flin Flon
Sep 18	Snow Lake
September 19	Thompson
October 3	Fisher
October 10	Morden
Oct 17	Altona

PCA also participated in a multi-party committee chaired by the Federal Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (DAAND). The committee continues to work with remote First Nations communities to facilitate waste management.

4. Management of Collected Materials

The objective of the program is to minimize the improper disposal of hazardous materials, including paint and fluorescent lights, by providing an effective HHW collection program and ensuring that the collected materials and containers are either recycled or disposed of in an environmentally responsible manner. PCA strives to manage collected products in accordance with the "pollution prevention hierarchy" as described in detail below. The application of the pollution prevention hierarchy and the management of each product varies by Program Product.

4.1. Management in Accordance with the Pollution Prevention Hierarchy

The Program encourages consumers to buy the right amount of a consumable product for their needs resulting in less waste and a reduction in the volume of product needlessly purchased. This is achieved through the "BUD" Rule, promoted through the Program website and promotional material, which tells consumers to:

- Buy no more than you need.
- Use all that you buy.
- Dispose of leftovers safely.

Processing and recycling options in Manitoba varied by Program Product as outlined below. Where possible and economically feasible, PCA managed products according to the pollution prevention hierarchy. In certain instances, products may have been "downcycled" (i.e., managed through an available process that was lower on the pollution prevention hierarchy) at PCA's discretion.

The following section outlines the product management processes employed by the Program by Program Product category. With the exception of paint, reuse was not appropriate for any other Program Products.

4.1.1. Paint

Leftover paint represented the largest volume of residual products managed by the Program. Leftover paint was managed in a number of ways.

Paint

Latex paint was sent to a recycling facility to be reprocessed into paint and coating products. Unrecyclable latex paint was solidified and sent to landfill. Regulatory limits on VOC and limited demand for oil based paints did not make recycling a viable option for this product category. Oil based paint was consolidated and blended with other flammable liquids and sent for energy recovery at licensed facilities.

PCA continues to pursue the Paint Exchange program (i.e., where better quality paints are given away to consumers at no charge) with suitable collection sites in Manitoba. This is an efficient way to manage leftover paint as the product is used for its original purpose and does not require transportation and reprocessing. This option is limited to non-retail collection sites.

Aerosol Paints
The residual volumes recovered from paint aerosols were very small and represented a variety of product formulations that limited the options for recycling. Paint aerosol cans were punctured and the contents drained. The propellant was absorbed by activated carbon, the residual paint blended with other flammable liquids destined for energy recovery and the steel containers recycled as scrap metal.

Paint Containers
All metal and plastic paint containers were sent to recyclers for shredding, blending and recycling as scrap metal or plastic commodity.

4.1.2. Flammable Liquids/Gasoline

Given the varied nature of flammable products, material mix/composition and limited volumes, it was not economically viable or feasible to recycle flammable liquids. Since many flammable products are sold as fuels, leftover flammable liquids and gasoline were blended and sent for energy recovery. Flammable aerosols were evacuated and the flammable liquid treated in the same manner as paint aerosols.

4.1.3. Corrosives

Reuse is not currently an option for corrosive material. Corrosives were neutralized, treated and stabilized with concrete for landfill. Corrosive aerosols were evacuated, the propellant absorbed by activated carbon, the metal cans recycled as scrap metal and the corrosive liquids neutralized.

4.1.4. Toxics

Due to the nature of toxic materials, there is no reuse or recycling option available. Toxic liquids were fuel blended and sent for energy recovery. Toxic solids were incinerated at high temperature in a government regulated and permitted incinerator. Metal containers were recycled and plastic containers were either recycled or landfilled depending on the type and condition of the container.

4.1.5. Physically Hazardous Material (fuel cylinders)

Fuel from fuel cylinders was either sent for energy recovery or was recovered and used as fuel in cylinders. The metal was sent for scrap metal recycling.

4.1.6. Pesticides

Due to the nature of pesticides and aerosol pesticides, there was no reuse or recycling option available. All pesticides were incinerated at high temperature in a government regulated and permitted incinerator. Pesticide aerosols were evacuated, propellants absorbed by carbon, metal cans recycled as scrap metal and residual pesticides sent for incineration.

4.1.7 Fluorescent Lights

Spent fluorescent lights were collected and shipped to a processor where they were broken down into their component parts (i.e., mercury/phosphor powder, glass, ceramics, electronic circuits and metals) under a controlled environment. The metal end caps were sent to a scrap metal recycling facility. The glass, ceramics and electronic circuits were further processed and utilized as raw materials in various

manufacturing processes. The mercury phosphor powder underwent further processing to remove the mercury from the phosphor powder. The mercury was then distilled and sold as commodity for use in various manufacturing processes. The remaining treated phosphor powder was sent to landfill.

4.1.8 Non Program Material

Non-program material that entered the collection system was segregated at the processing stage. Depending on the material type, processing methods for non-program material included landfilling, physical/chemical treatment, energy recovery and incineration.

4.2. Volume Collected

Residual recovery volume represents the liquid volume, measured in litres, of Program Products recovered by the Program.[1] Table 3 shows the residual recovery volume of HHW products collected in 2015. Table 4 shows the residual recovery volume of pressurized HHW products collected in units. Table 5 shows the units of fluorescent lights collected in the same year.

Table 3: Residual Recovery Volume of HHW Products Collected in 2015 (Litres)

HHW Category	Total (litres)
Paint (non-aerosol)	320,669
Flammable Liquids (incl. Gasoline)[1]	13,911
Toxics (incl. Pesticides)[1]	5,947
Corrosives[1]	3,726
Total	**344,253**

[1] Aerosol portions of flammable liquids, toxic and corrosive products are comingled during processing and therefore those products have been subsumed under the "other aerosol" category in Table 4.

Table 4: Residual Recovery Volume of Pressurized HHW Collected in 2015 (Units)

HHW Category	Total (units)
Paint Aerosol[1]	35,543
Other Aerosol[1,2]	7,000
Physically Hazardous[1]	6,738
Total	**49,281**

[1] Paint aerosol, other aerosols and physically hazardous material categories are based on average units per drum.
[2] Other aerosols include flammable, corrosive and toxic aerosols.

Table 5: Fluorescent Lights Collected in 2015 (Units)

Fluorescent Light Type	Total
Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)	28,815
Tubes	67,746
Total	**96,561**

[1] The residual recovery volume is calculated by taking the weight of materials provided by the processor and removing container weights (based on standard container weights determined by PCA). The weight of the material is multiplied by the average estimated density of the specific materials obtained from MSDS specifications. For example, 100kg of flammable material is collected in 1 drum. 21 kg (tare weight) is removed netting 79 kg of flammable material. The 79kg is multiplied by the material density (1kg = 1 litre), which is estimated given the variability of the composition of the waste flammable liquids, yielding 79 litres collected.

4.3. Product Sales

The quantity of program products sold annually varies according to market conditions, but is an important reference for the quantity of products available for collection in the future. Table 7 shows the litres of paint and HHW sold in 2015. Volumes were calculated using typical container size volumes (paint aerosols and physically hazardous sales are reported in units). Table 8 shows the units of fluorescent lights sold in the same year.

Table 6: Sales Volume of Paint and HHW in 2015 (Litres)

	Paint	Paint Aerosol[1]	Flammable Liquids[1,2]	Toxics	Corrosives	Physically Hazardous[1]	Pesticides
Litres Sold	6,708,057	950,725	1,025,608	189,447	232,247	123,375	82,162

[1] Paint aerosol and physically hazardous sales are reported in units.
[2] Excludes gasoline sales.

Table 7: Sales of Residential Fluorescent Lights in 2015 (Units)

	Compact Fluorescent Lamps(CFLs)	Tubes	Total Fluorescent Lights
Units Sold	711,554	296,183	1,007,737

4.4. Recovery Rate and Capture Rate

The Program Plan specifies the use of recovery rate as a performance measure for HHW products, excluding lights, and capture rate for fluorescent lights. Recovery rate represents the volume collected as a function of the volume sold in that year. In contrast, capture rate is the amount of product collected as a function of the amount of product available to collect in that year.

At the time of program plan development, minimal data was available for certain product categories, such as toxics, corrosives, physically hazardous materials and fluorescent lights, to assist with setting recovery rate or capture rate targets. It is also important to keep in mind that the recovery rate is affected by factors outside of the Program's control. Since the recovery rate uses the volume of products sold in a year as the denominator, fluctuations in the volume of products sold affect the recovery rate – and this can easily change depending on economic conditions. In addition, products managed in the program can be stored for long periods of time and most are designed to be fully consumed.

Table 9 shows the volume collected, volume sold and recovery rate of HHW products, excluding lights. Table 10 shows the units of fluorescent lights collected and units available to be collected.

Table 9: Volumes Collected, Volumes Sold & Recovery Rates - HHW Products (2015)

2015	Paint	Paint Aerosol[2]	Flammable Liquids (incl. Gasoline)[1]	Toxics (incl. Pesticides)[1]	Corrosives[1]	Physically Hazardous[2]
Litres Collected	320,669	35,543	13,911	5,947	3,726	6,738
Litres Sold	6,708,057	950,725	1,025,608	271,609	232,247	123,375
Recovery Rate	4.78%	3.74%	1.36%	2.19%	1.60%	5.46%

[1] Flammable liquids, toxic, and corrosive aerosols were not included in recovery rate calculations because these products were comingled during processing.
[2] Recovery rates for paint aerosols and physically hazardous materials were calculated as units recovered/units sold.

Table 10: Units Collected, Units Available to be Collected and Capture Rates for Fluorescent Lights (2015)

2014	Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFLs)	Tubes	Total Lights
Units Collected	28,815	67,746	96,561
Units Available to be Collected	81,850	37,550	119,400

In 2015, the Program had a capture rate of 81% for CFL and fluorescent lamps.

5. Environmental Impacts

The overall program objective is to reduce the environmental impact of obligated products through the application of the pollution prevention hierarchy. Stewardship programs have limited ability to influence product design. That said, industry is continuously seeking opportunities to improve on the quality and environmental performance of products. The following section provides a summary of the associated environmental impacts of program products.

Paint and HHW

The paint and coating industry is continuously pursuing innovations in product formulations that strike a balance between sustainability, health & safety and performance. This is done working in concert with key agencies such as Health Canada, Environment Canada and numerous standard-setting organizations. An example of industry's sustainability initiatives is the industry's involvement with the federal Chemicals Management Plan, assessing chemicals in commerce for all industry sectors, including paint and coatings, to assess risks associated with product use. This is done with a view to banning highly toxic substances or managing them in some way, when they are considered harmful for the environment, either from a human health or ecological perspective.

Where chemical toxicity is considered potentially harmful to human health, a risk management approach is required to permit continued use of the substances contained in products like paint and coatings. This may result in the enactment of regulations, pollution prevention plans, codes of practice or compliance agreements and ultimately reformulation or re-design of products for the marketplace, which reduces or eliminates negative impacts to human health and the environment.

The manufacturing of paint continues to shift from oil-based paints to water-based paints due to a number of factors, including:

- Consumer preference for more environmentally friendly products;
- Advanced water based coating technology providing similar product performance as oil based technology; and
- Regulatory influences such as Environment Canada's *Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Architectural Coatings Regulations (P.C. 2009-1535),* which sets limits on VOC levels for a number of coatings, including architectural coatings. These new regulations require coatings manufacturers to switch to low-VOC formulations.

Waterborne paints now make up more than 90 per cent of paint products on the market. PCA employs a number of tools that may have an impact on product life cycle and reduce the environmental impacts associated with paint and other liquid HHW products:

- Variable fees paid to the Program by brand owners, which increase with the size of the container or product;
- Operation of a paint exchange program whereby leftover paint is made available to the public free of charge;
- Promotion to the consumer of the "B.U.D." rule, i.e. **B**uy what you need, **U**se what you buy and **D**ispose of the remainder responsibly;
- Educating the consumer on the proper storage of leftover paint; and
- Research and development into alternative management options for collected materials.

Fluorescent Lights

Fluorescent lighting technology has been very stable over the last few years. As previously reported, the lifespan of fluorescent lights has increased substantially in the last decade, reducing the environmental impact associated with these products. Energy Star™ rated lights can now last up to 12 years, an increase from an average of 3 years in 2003.[2] Smaller diameter fluorescent tubes are now available in the marketplace, which provide the same or more light while using 50% less material resources by weight.[3] The amount of mercury contained within fluorescent lights has also been decreasing. Manufacturers who are members of Electro-Federation reported a decrease in the amount of mercury in fluorescent lights by 81.6% in 2006, as measured against a 1990 baseline[4].

More recently, there has been a market shift towards Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology, which has contributed to the environmental impact of the lighting market as a whole. Acceptance of LED technologies is increasing as prices decrease, and consumers are consequently making the switch from traditional CFL and fluorescent tubes to LEDs. As a result of this shift in purchasing behaviour and the significantly longer lifespan of LEDs, sales of fluorescent lights have been decreasing since the start of the program and are expected to continue to decrease in the future. This change will result in a positive environmental impact as fewer lights containing mercury will require disposal. These trends will only become visible as the market adapts to the new technology and will be monitored by the Program over time.

[2] Stewardship Ontario (2009). *Draft Consolidated Preliminary Municipal Hazardous and Special Waste Program Plan Volumes I and* II.
[3] European Lamp Companies Federation. *Climate, Environment and Health.* Please refer to http://www.elcfed.org
[4] Personal Communication with Wayne Edwards, Electrical Equipment Manufacturers Association of Canada.

Appendix A – Advertising

Example of Print Advertising published in the Leisure Guide.

Appendix B – Point of Sale and Point of Return Materials

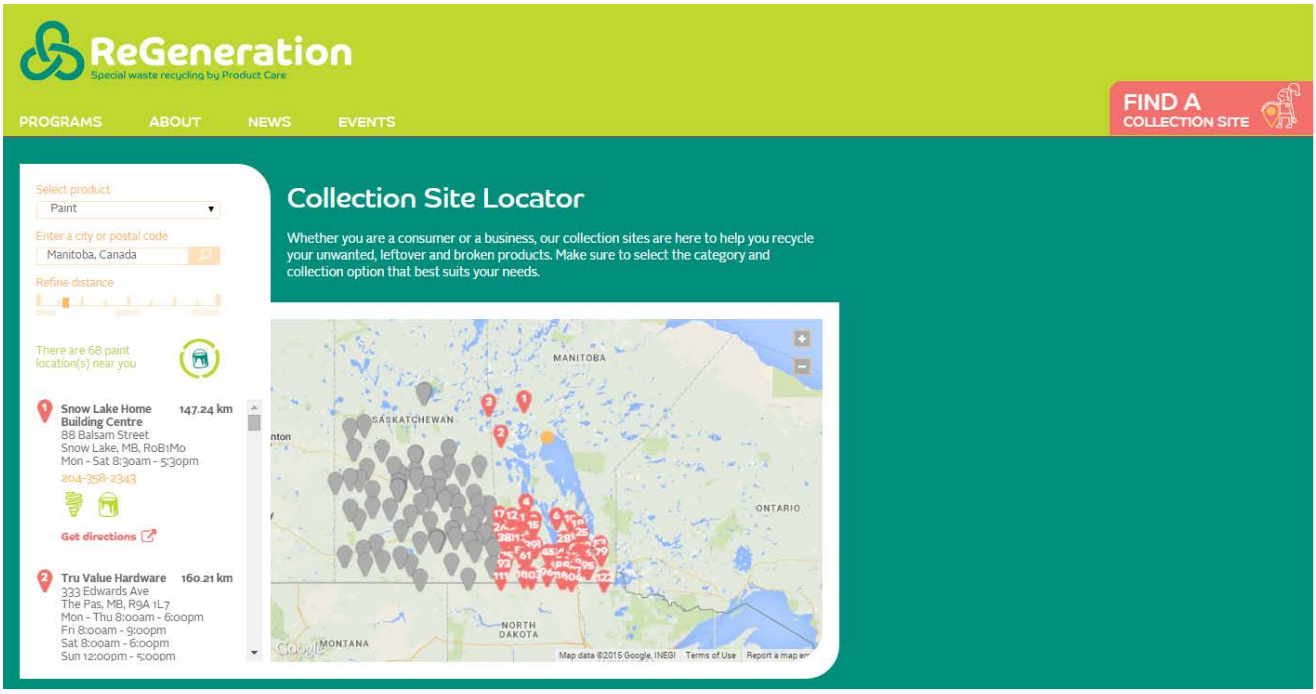
5 x 8 Rack Card

4 x 3 HHW Depot Sign

11 x 17 Lights Awareness Poster

Appendix C – Product Care Manitoba Website

Map of the Manitoba collection sites, identifying locations to drop-off paint, fluorescent lights, and HHW.



Appendix D – 2015 Collection Sites

Retail Collection Sites

Paint	Fluorescent Lights	Full HHW	Retailer Collection Sites	City
Y	Y		Ashern Home Hardware	Ashern
	Y		Border View Lumber Inc.	Cartwright
Y	Y		Boundary Co-op Ltd	Boissevain
Y	Y		Brandon Home Hardware Building Centre	Brandon
	Y		Canadian Tire	Steinbach
Y	Y		Carman Co-op	Carman
Y			Cloverdale Paint (Winnipeg)	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Countryside Home Building Center	Fisher Branch
Y	Y		Dauphin Home Hardware	Dauphin
Y			E.G. Penner Building Centres Inc.	Steinbach
Y	Y		Elm Creek Co-op Ltd	Elm Creek
Y			Flin Flon Home Hardware Building Centre	Flin Flon
Y	Y		Heritage Co-op Home Centre	Minnedosa
	Y		Home Hardware - Selkirk	Selkirk
	Y		Janzen's Paint & Decorating (Steinbach)	Steinbach
	Y		Janzen's Paint & Decorating Ltd (Brandon)	Brandon
Y			Janzen's Paint and Decorating Ltd (Winkler)	Winkler
	Y		Killarney Home Hardware	Killarney
	Y		London Drugs #66	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Minnedosa Home Hardware	Minnedosa
Y	Y		Molgat Shopping Centre	Laurier
Y	Y		Moore Building Centre	Killarney
Y	Y		Morris Home Hardware	Morris
	Y		MR Lampshops	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Neepawa-Gladstone Co-op	Neepawa
Y	Y		Pembina Consumers Co-op	Oakbank
	Y		Princess Auto - Panet Road	Winnipeg
	Y		Princess Auto - Portage Ave	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Rivers Home Hardware	Rivers
	Y		Robinson Lighting	Winnipeg
	Y		RONA Bldg Centre Portage la Prairie #1375	Portage La Prairie
Y			RONA Building Centre (Brandon) #2235	Brandon
Y	Y		RONA Building Centre (Gimli) #620	Gimli
Y	Y		RONA Revy Winkler #64670	Winkler

Paint	Fluorescent Lights	Full HHW	Retailer Collection Sites	City
Y	Y		RONA REVY Winnipeg #64870	Winnipeg
Y	Y		RONA REVY Winnipeg #64880	Winnipeg
Y	Y		RONA REVY Winnipeg #64890	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Rossburn Home Hardware	Rossburn
	Y		Russell Home Hardware	Russell
Y	Y		Snow Lake Home Building Centre	Snow Lake
Y	Y		St. Laurent Home Hardware Building Centre	St. Laurent
Y	Y		Ste Anne Builders Supply	Ste. Anne
Y	Y		Sun Valley Co-op Ltd.	Altona
	Y		Super-lite Lighting Ltd.	Winnipeg
	Y		Total Lighting Sales	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Tru Hardware (Tru Valley)	The Pas
Y	Y		Twin Valley Co-op	Russell
Y			Windsor Plywood - North	West St. Paul
Y			Windsor Plywood (Brandon)	Brandon
Y			Windsor Plywood (Winnipeg)	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Winnipegosis Hardware	Winnipegosis
Y			Wm Dyck & Sons (1993)	Niverville

Private and Municipal Collection Sites

Paint	Fluorescent Lights	Full HHW	Private / Municipal Collection Sites	City
Y	Y		B.A.R. Waste Authority Co-op Inc	Arborg
Y	Y		Birtle Waste Disposal Grounds (Town of Birtle)	Birtle
Y	Y	Y	Brandon Eastview Landfill	Brandon
Y	Y		Carman Transfer Station	Carman
Y	Y	Y	City of Steinbach Landfill	Steinbach
Y	Y	Y	Evergreen Environmental Tech	Minnedosa
Y	Y		Lac du Bonnet Transfer station	Lac Du Bonnet
Y	Y	Y	Louise Integrated Waste Management	Pilot Mound
Y			Mid Canada Environmental Services Ltd.	Ile des Chenes
Y	Y	Y	Miller Environmental	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Normac Landfill	MacGregor
Y	Y		Parkland and District Recycling	Dauphin
Y	Y		Pembina Valley containers	Morden
Y	Y		Pierson Edward Landfill	Pierson
Y	Y		Portage & District Recycling Inc (PDRI)	Portage la Prairie
Y			R.M. of Piney (Public Works Yard)	Vassar

Paint	Fluorescent Lights	Full HHW	Private / Municipal Collection Sites	City
Y	Y	Y	Responsible Electronics Recycling Ltd	Selkirk
Y	Y	Y	RM Gimli (Gimli Industrial Park)	Gimli
Y	Y		RM of Miniota Waste Disposal Grounds	Miniota
Y	Y		RM of Pipestone	Reston
Y	Y	Y	Winfield Road Transfer Station	Stonewall
Y	Y		Roblin/Shell River Waste Disposal	Roblin
Y	Y		Shoal Lake Recycling Center	Shoal Lake
Y	Y		Strathclair Landfill	Strathclair
Y			Town of Grandview, Waste Disposal Ground	Grandview
Y	Y	Y	Whitemouth-Reynolds Waste Management Facility	Whitemouth
Y	Y	Y	Winkler Public Works Yard	Winkler

Total Collection Sites

Paint only	Lights only	Full HHW	Paint & Lights	Total # of sites
14	13	10	42	79

Appendix E – Audited Financial Statement