PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA

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productcare

MANITOBA HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Reporting Period: January 1, 2016
to December 31, 2016

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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 (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 program products, as well as the maintenance of a reserve fund.

PCA operates product stewardship programs for paint in eight other Canadian provinces: British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland & Labrador. PCA also operates programs for household hazardous wastes in British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario; lamps in British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and PEI; and alarms in British Columbia. 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 2016.

Advertising (see Appendix A for examples)

- **Digital Campaign:** Launched via YP Group targeting Central Canada, which included syndicated Facebook posts, targeted digital display ads, and smart digital display (re-serving impressions to pre-qualified audiences).
- **Digital Campaign:** Ran throughout 2016 promoting the LightRecycle Program via targeted display ads and re-targeting campaign to pre-qualified audiences.
- **Radio:** Winnipeg's top hit music station Energy 106 FM began nine weeks of advertising with 30-second brand sells and an online presence in February 2016, culminating on Earth Day 2016.
- **Radio:** Additional radio advertising to support program plan renewal consultation mandate was pursued in quarter 1. Corus radio campaign inviting participation in program plan renewal consultations began running in April 2016.
- **Global TV:** A province-wide campaign with Global TV started in January, 2016 and ran for the entire calendar year. Spots are in the style of community Public Service Announcements. Local talent voiced 15-second spots educating viewers on Paint and HHW recycling. Heavy rotation during prime time, high viewership programming.
- **Winnipeg Leisure Guide:** Manitoba Program secured the inside front cover of this Recreation Services Publication with a print run of more than 100,000 guides (in addition to a downloadable PDF) made available through all of the city's recreation centres.
- **Print Advertising:** Full page advertisements highlighting HHW collection sites over four weeks in newspapers: 'Interlake Spectator', 'Lac du bonnet Clipper', 'Stonewall Argus & Teulon Times', 'Neepawa Banner', all of which referenced depots in their respective readership area.
- **Manitoba Association of Regional Recyclers (MARR) Newsletter:** PCA promoted HHW collection events in Manitoba and the opening of four new full service depots in the spring 2016 edition.

Point of Sale (PoS) and Point of Return (PoR) Materials (see Appendix B)
PCA redesigned its PoS and PoR materials in 2015. The Program distributed both materials free of charge to retailers and collection sites on request. 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 for a visual of the depot finder)
PCA promoted the Program online through ReGeneration.ca, including the following information:

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

An estimated 90,074 unique visitors utilized the website during the 2016 calendar year. The Program pages specific to Manitoba received 6,170 visitors, while the collection site finder page received 1,003 visitors. Additionally, ReGeneration.ca is linked to Green Manitoba Eco Solutions' website www.greenmanitoba.ca/pros/ and to Recycle Manitoba's website www.recyclemanitoba.ca.

Information and documentation for program members and program service providers was migrated over to PCA's corporate site (www.productcare.org).

Government Partnerships
PCA continued to work with Green Manitoba to promote the Program. Specific actions included participating in the joint Green Manitoba product stewardship waste calendar.

Toll-free Number
PCA continued to operate a toll-free number (1-888-772-9772) to answer consumer inquiries.

Partnerships

- **Take Pride Winnipeg's Team Up to Clean Up initiative, April 12:** Brought together thousands of elementary school students to learn about composting, recycling, reusing, reducing, water issues and conservation efforts. PCA set up a display and provided information to the students at the event.
- **Sustainability Day, Assiniboine Park Zoo, Winnipeg, June 7:** 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.
- **Association of Manitoba Municipalities (AMM) Annual Trade Show, Brandon, April 13:** PCA set up a booth and provided information to Trade Show attendees. The target audience at this event included Municipal officials, Public Works and Administrative staff who are PCA's primary municipal partners. The event offered an opportunity to make new contacts and network with existing ones.
- **AMM Annual Meeting, Winnipeg, November 21/22:** PCA set up a booth strategically located next to MARRC. The target audience at the Annual Meeting is elected officials and administrative officers. The event offered an opportunity to make new contacts and network with existing ones.
- **Annual General Meeting of MARR, June 10:** PCA representative attended the meeting with a short presentation on the topic of "What is HHW?" given to approximately 60 attendees.
- **MARR Annual Trade Show, November 12/13:** PCA representative attended the show presenting with the EPRA and MARRC programs providing an update on progress on their respective programs. PCA sponsored a bus tour to the City of Winnipeg Brady Road 4R facility where a number of stewardship organizations including PCA, MARRC and EPRA are co-located. Two busloads of municipal officials attended the tour and over 200 attended the overall event. Multiple contacts were made that presented opportunities for establishing new depots in 2017.

Other Stakeholders

- PCA worked continually to keep Manitoba's Program members up-to-date with relevant program information, such as product clarifications through email and website notifications.
- PCA was also involved in several initiatives in 2016 to ensure that other stakeholders were aware of the status of the Program, including:
    - In person or teleconference meetings with 30 municipal representatives to discuss the Program.
    - Participation in a multi-party committee chaired by the federal Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (DAAND) working with remote First Nations communities to facilitate management of stewardship materials.
- PCA works closely with other stewardship agencies on a number of initiatives.

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 at facilities with collections for other stewardship programs, such as local government recycling centres (waste disposal ground or waste transfer stations), non-profit societies and private businesses.

As of December 31, 2016, the Program had contracted with 32 permanent, year round municipal and private collection sites and 51 return to retail collection sites. As 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, 2016.

Table 1: List of Participating Retail and Private/Municipal 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	27	14	**41**
Full HHW (All Program Products)	0	15	**15**
Total	**51**	**32**	**83**

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

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 14 collection events held in 2016.

PCA continues to work on expanding the overall collection system.

Table 2: Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events in Manitoba, 2016

Date	Event Location
April 30	Killarney
May 14	East St. Paul
June 11	Virden
June 18	Beausejour
July 9	Russell
July 16	Carberry
August 13	Woodlands
September 12	Dauphin
September 14	The Pas
September 16	Snow Lake
September 17	Thompson
October 1	Portage la Prairie
October 8	Altona

Date	Event Location
October 15	Springfield

In addition, PCA worked with a number of municipalities to provide direct pickup and product management services to waste disposal grounds/landfills and parks to remove stockpiles of Program Product. Table 3 provides a list of locations.

Table 3: Direct Pickup Service Locations 2016

Date	Direct Pickup Locations
June 17	RM of Alexander – Traverse Bay
June 17	RM of Alexander – St. Georges
August 12	Pinawa LGD
October 7	Whiteshell Provincial Park – Jessica Lake
October 7	Whiteshell Provincial Park - Nutimik Lake
October 7	RM of Woodlands
October 7	RM of St Laurent

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 for each Product category as employed by the Program.

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.

Liquid 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 Volatile Organic Compounds (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 PaintReuse program (formerly Paint Exchange) with suitable collection sites in Manitoba. The PaintReuse program offers consumers the ability to pick up better quality, reusable paint from collection sites at no charge. 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 nominal compared to recovered liquid paint 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.

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, 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.

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.

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, and residual pesticides sent for incineration.

4.1.7. Paint & HHW Containers

All metal and plastic paint containers were recycled as scrap metal or plastic commodity. All metal aerosol containers are recycled as metal. All plastic HHW containers were sent to landfill.

4.1.8. 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 where it is chemically treated, stabilized, and sent to secure landfill.

4.1.9. 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 4 shows the residual recovery volume of HHW products collected in 2016. Table 5 shows the residual recovery volume of pressurized HHW products collected in units. Table 6 shows the units of fluorescent lights collected in the same year.

Table 4: Residual Recovery Volume of HHW Products Collected in 2016 (Litres)

HHW Category	Total (litres)
Paint (non-aerosol)	390,813
Flammable Liquids (incl. Gasoline)[2]	23,801
Toxics (incl. Pesticides)[2]	12,057
Corrosives[2]	6,699
Total	**433,370**

Table 5: Residual Recovery Volume of Pressurized HHW Collected in 2016 (Units)

HHW Category[3]	Total (units)
Paint Aerosol	63,175
Other Aerosol[4]	3,500
Physically Hazardous	10,830
Total	**77,505**

Table 6: Fluorescent Lights Collected in 2016 (Units)

Fluorescent Light Category	Total (units)
Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)	34,430
Tubes	76,353
Total	**110,783**

[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, 100 kg of flammable material is collected in 1 drum. 21 kg (tare weight) is removed netting 79 kg of flammable material. The 79 kg is multiplied by the material density (1 kg = 1 litre), which is estimated given the variability of the composition of the waste flammable liquids, yielding 79 litres collected.

[2] 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 5.

[3] Paint aerosol, other aerosols and physically hazardous material categories are based on average units per drum.

[4] "Other aerosol" includes flammable, corrosive and toxic aerosols.

4.3. Product Sales

The quantity of Program Products sold annually varies according to market conditions. Table 7 shows the litres of paint and HHW sold in 2016. Volumes were calculated using typical container size volumes. Table 8 provides the units of paint aerosols and physically hazardous sold. Table 9 shows the units of fluorescent lights sold in the same year.

Table 7: Sales Volume of Paint and HHW in 2016 (Litres)

HHW Category	Litres Sold
Paint (non-aerosol)	6,431,223
Flammable Liquids[5,6]	946,198
Toxics[6]	139,104
Corrosives[6]	243,641
Pesticides	68,056
Total	**7,828,222**

Table 8: Sales Volume of Paint and HHW in 2016 (Units)

HHW Category	Units Sold
Paint Aerosol	901,795
Physically Hazardous	167,353
Total	**1,069,148**

Table 9: Sales of Residential Fluorescent Lights in 2016 (Units)

Fluorescent Light Type	Units Sold
Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)	473,498
Fluorescent Tubes	402,361
Total	**875,859**

[5] Excludes gasoline sales.
[6] Includes Aerosols.

4.4. Recovery Rate and Capture Rate

The Program Plan specifies the use of recovery rate as a performance measure for HHW products, 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 10 shows the volume collected, volume sold and recovery rate of HHW products, excluding lights. Table 11 shows the units of fluorescent lights collected, units available to be collected as outlined in the Program Plan, and capture rates.

Table 10: Volumes Collected, Volumes Sold and Recovery Rates - HHW Products (2016)

2016	Paint	Paint Aerosol[7]	Flammable Liquids (incl. Gasoline)[8]	Toxics (incl. Pesticides)[8]	Corrosives[8]	Physically Hazardous[7]
Litres Collected	390,813	63,175	23,801	12,057	6,699	10,830
Litres Sold	6,431,223	901,795	946,198	139,104	243,641	167,353
Recovery Rate	7.1%	7.0%	2.5%	8.6%	2.7%	6.4%

Table 11: Units Collected, Units Available to be Collected and Capture Rates - Fluorescent Lights (2016)

2016	CFLs	Fluorescent Tubes	Total Lights
Units Collected	34,430	76,353	**110,783**
Units Available to be Collected	110,350	50,850	**161,200**
Capture Rate	31%	150%	**69%**

In 2016, the Program had an overall capture rate of 69% for lights.

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

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 coatings industry is continually pursuing innovations in product formulations that strike a balance between sustainability, health and safety and product 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 includes involvement with the federal government's Chemicals Management Plan, assessing chemicals in commerce for all industry sectors including paint and coatings. This comprehensive federal government initiative evaluates risks associated with substances contained in products and intended uses or applications of the product. These risk assessments are done with a view to banning the highly toxic substances that are considered dangerous to human health and the environment or managing the risks in the ones that are deemed to be less harmful.

Where toxicity in chemicals is considered potentially harmful to human health or the environment, a risk management approach is required to permit continued use of the substances contained in products like paint and coatings. This may result in 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. In some cases this has led less toxic and more environmentally friendly alternatives or substitutes for product formulations that still ensure product performance demands of the customer. We have seen these measures lead to important benefits such as the reduction of low-level emissions from VOC in paints with most paints now containing low or no VOC content.

VOC Emissions Reductions in the Paint and Coatings Industry

Almost all ground-level ozone and about two-thirds of particulate matter are formed in the atmosphere through the reactions of precursor substances, with VOCs being one of the most significant. Consequently, Canada's approach to reduce atmospheric levels of particulate matter and ozone is to reduce the precursor emissions, including VOCs. In 2009 the federal government implemented VOC Concentration Limits for Architectural Coatings Regulations for all architectural and automotive paint and coatings in 54 product categories. Since that time there has been tremendous success in the emissions reduced in all paint and coatings used in Canada as follows:

- 93% of the sales volume of all architectural coatings in Canada is now water-based, up from less than 50% ten years ago.
- In 2015, based on comprehensive and random testing conducted by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), over 99% of the sales volume for architectural waterborne coatings in Canada, traditionally associated with high VOC content, are now fully compliant with the lower VOC limits required by the VOC Concentration Limits for Architectural Coatings Regulations.
- Compared with 2002 levels, the architectural paint and coatings sector has achieved 74% reduction in overall VOC emissions due to lowering of the VOC content in waterborne products by eliminating most of the solvent borne product lines completely. These industry efforts greatly exceeded the government's own expectations, which was projected to be a 28% reduction.

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:

- Setting variable fees paid to the Program by brand owners, which increase with the size of the container or product;
- Operating a paint reuse program whereby leftover paint is made available to the public free of charge;
- Promoting the "B.U.D." rule, i.e. Buy what you need, Use what you buy and Dispose of the remainder responsibly;
- Educating the consumer on the proper storage of leftover paint; and
- Researching and developing 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™ qualified CFLs last between 6,000 and 15,000 hours, or 5 to 13 years, based on an average of use of three hours a day.[9] The amount of mercury contained within fluorescent lights has also been decreasing e.g. the average four-foot lamp contains approximately 85% less mercury than the same lamp produced in 1985.[10]

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.

[9] U.S. Department of energy (2009). Energy Start® Qualified Light Bulbs 2009. http://www.energystar.gov/ia/products/downloads/CFL_PRG.pdf
[10] Fluorescent and other Mercury-Containing Lamps and the Environment, NEMA, 2005. https://www.nema.org/Policy/Environmental-Stewardship/Lamps/Documents/Lamp%20Brochure.pdf

6. Financial Information

PCA's independently audited financial statements for the Program's revenues and expenses can be found in Appendix E.

Appendix A – Advertising Materials

Print Advertising

Leisure Guide Fall Edition

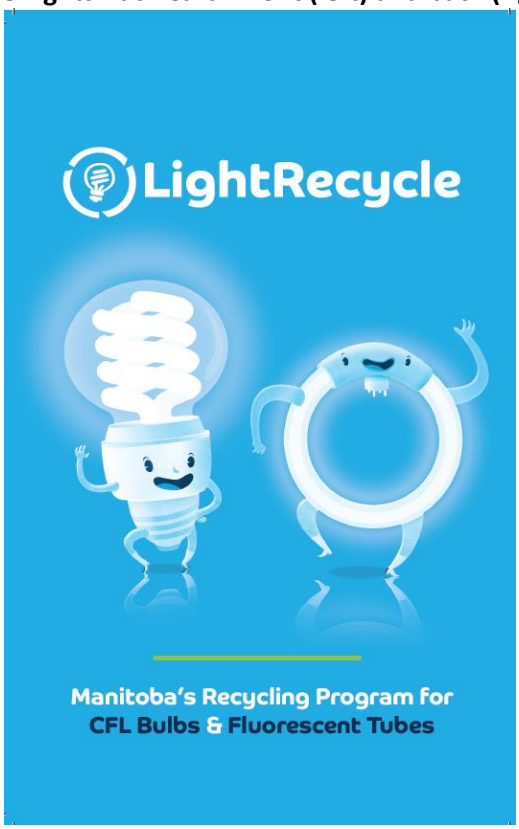
Interlake Spectator Full Page Print Advertising

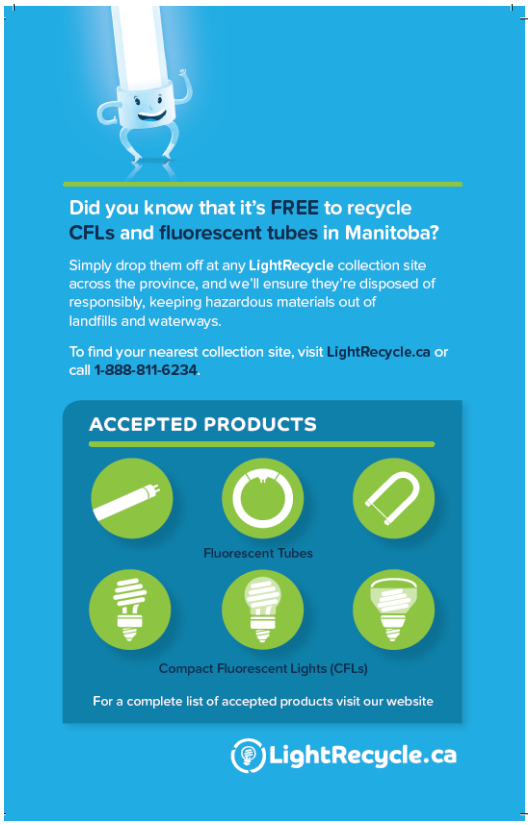
Neepawa Banner Full Page Print Advertising

Appendix B – Point of Sale and Point of Return Materials

5 x 8 Paint Rack Card: Front (left) and back (right)

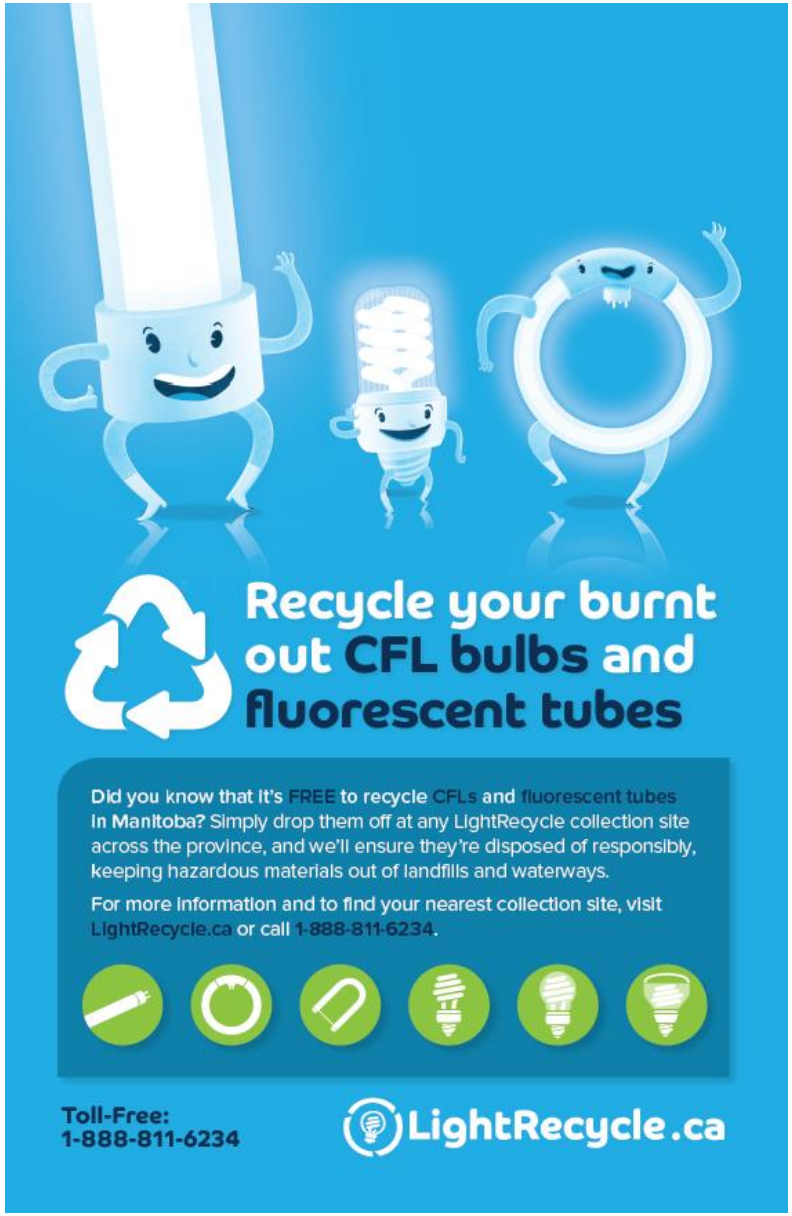
5 x 8 Lights Rack Card: Front (left) and back (right)





2 x 2 Lights Depot Sign

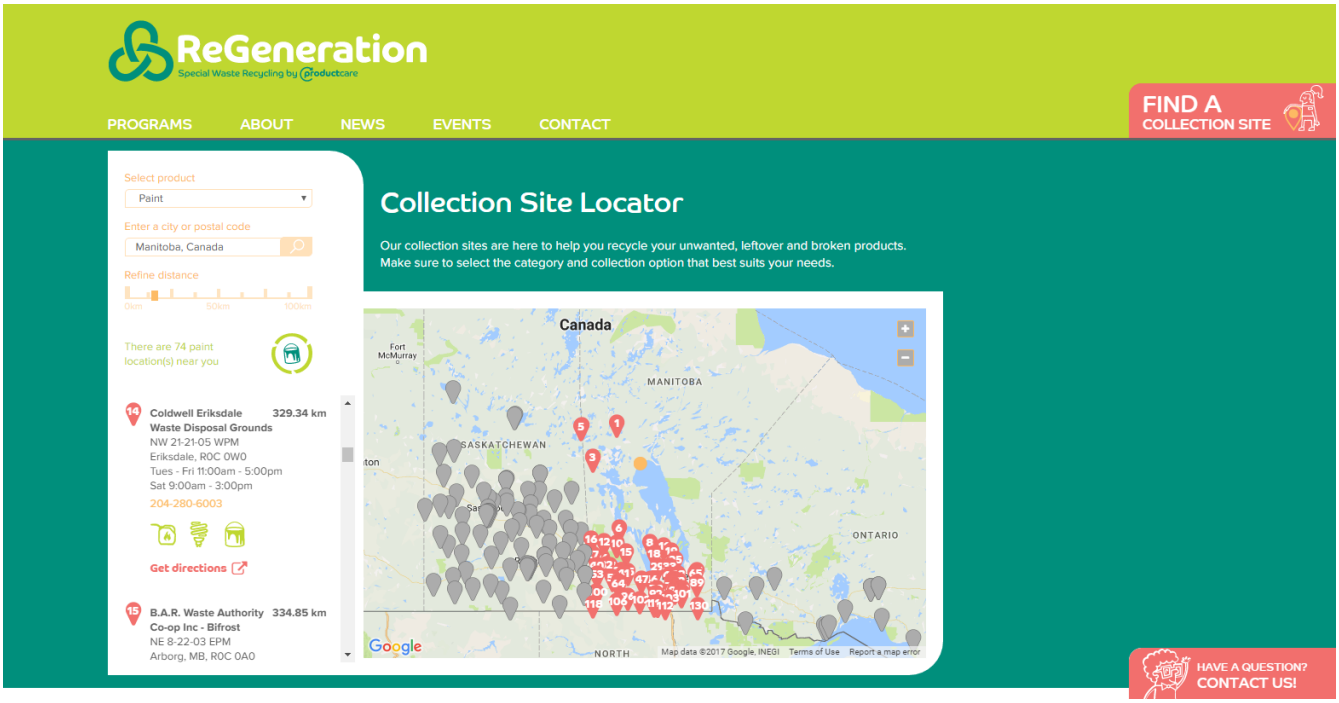
11 x 17 Lights Awareness Poster



11 x 17 Paint Awareness Poster

Appendix C – ReGeneration Manitoba Website

Map of the Manitoba collection sites, identifying locations to drop off Program Products.



Appendix D – 2016 Collection Sites

Paint	Lights	Full HHW	Collection Sites	City
Y	Y		Ashern Home Hardware	Ashern
Y	Y	Y	B.A.R. Waste Authority Co-op Inc	Arborg
Y	Y		Birtle Waste Disposal Grounds (RM of Prairie View)	Birtle
	Y		Border View Lumber Inc.	Cartwright
Y	Y		Boundary Co-op Ltd	Boissevain
Y	Y	Y	Brady 4R Depot	Winnipeg
Y	Y	Y	Brandon Eastview Landfill	Brandon
Y	Y		Brandon Home Hardware Building Centre	Brandon
Y	Y		Carman Co-op	Carman
Y	Y		Carman Transfer Station	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		Edward Landfill	Pierson
Y	Y		Elm Creek Co-op Ltd	Elm Creek
Y	Y	Y	Evergreen Environmental Tech	Minnedosa
Y			Flin Flon Home Hardware Building Centre	Flin Flon
Y	Y		Flin Flon Recycling Centre	Flin Flon
Y	Y	Y	Gimli (RM) (Gimli Industrial Park)	Gimli
Y			Grandview Waste Disposal Ground	Grandview
Y	Y		Heritage Co-op Home Centre	Minnedosa
Y			Janzen's Paint & Decorating Ltd	Steinbach
Y			Janzen's Paint & Decorating Ltd	Brandon
Y			Janzen's Paint & Decorating Ltd	Winkler
	Y		Killarney Home Hardware	Killarney
Y	Y	Y	Lac du Bonnet Transfer Station	Lac Du Bonnet
	Y		London Drugs #66	Winnipeg
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		Miniota Waste Disposal Grounds (RM of Prairie View)	Miniota
Y	Y		Minnedosa Home Hardware	Minnedosa
Y	Y		Molgat Shopping Centre	Laurier
Y	Y		Morris Home Hardware	Morris
	Y		MR Lampshops	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Neepawa-Gladstone Co-op	Neepawa
Y	Y	Y	North Norfolk - Normac Landfill	MacGregor
Y	Y		OSS Parkland Waste	Dauphin
Y	Y		Pembina Consumers Co-op	Oakbank

Paint	Lights	Full HHW	Collection Sites	City
Y	Y		Pembina Valley Containers	Morden
	Y		Pine Falls Home Hardware	Pine Falls
Y			Piney (RM) (Public Works Yard)	Vassar
Y	Y		Portage & District Recycling Inc (PDRI)	Portage la Prairie
Y	Y		Prairie Lakes (RM)	Belmont
	Y		Princess Auto – Panet Road	Winnipeg
	Y		Princess Auto – Portage Ave	Winnipeg
Y	Y	Y	Responsible Electronics Recycling (RER) Ltd	Selkirk
Y	Y		Reston Landfill & Recycling (RM of Pipestone)	Reston
Y	Y		Rivers Home Hardware	Rivers
	Y		Robinson Lighting	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Roblin/Shell River Waste Disposal	Roblin
Y	Y	Y	Rockwood RM (Teulon Waste Disposal Site)	Teulon
Y	Y	Y	Rockwood RM (Winfield Road Transfer Station)	Stonewall
	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
Y	Y		RONA REVY – Kenaston Boulevard #64870	Winnipeg
Y	Y		RONA REVY – Panet Street #64880	Winnipeg
Y	Y		RONA REVY – Sargent Avenue #64890	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Rossburn Home Hardware	Rossburn
	Y		Russell Home Hardware	Russell
	Y		Selkirk Home Hardware	Selkirk
Y	Y		Shoal Lake Recycling Center	Shoal Lake
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	Y	Steinbach Landfill (City Of)	Steinbach
Y	Y		Strathclair Landfill	Strathclair
Y	Y		Sun Valley Co-op Ltd.	Altona
	Y		Super-lite Lighting Ltd.	Winnipeg
Y	Y		The Pas & Area Recycling Centre	The Pas
	Y		Total Lighting Sales	Winnipeg
Y	Y		Tru Hardware (Tru Valley)	The Pas
Y	Y		Twin Valley Co-op	Russell
Y	Y	Y	Whitemouth-Reynolds Waste Management Facility	Whitemouth
Y			Windsor Plywood – Main Street	West St. Paul
Y			Windsor Plywood – Brandon	Brandon
Y			Windsor Plywood – Century Street)	Winnipeg
Y	Y	Y	Winkler Public Works Yard	Winkler
Y	Y		Winnipegosis Hardware	Winnipegosis
Y			Wm Dyck & Sons (1993)	Niverville

Total Collection Sites

Paint Only	Lights Only	Paint & Lights	Full HHW	Total # of sites
14	13	41	15	83

Appendix E – Audited Financial Statement

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
MANITOBA HOUSEHOLD
HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

31 DECEMBER 2016

ROLFE, BENSON LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
MANITOBA HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM
Statement of Revenues and Expenses
For the year ended 31 December 2016

Contents

ROLFE, BENSON LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship

As required by the Manitoba Waste Reduction and Prevention Act (C.C.S.M.c W40 (16(1))) we have audited the Statement of Revenues and Expenses of the Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste Program (the "Statement") as reported by Product Care Association for the year ended 31 December 2016 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Statement in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the Statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT - Continued

Opinion

In our opinion, the Statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues and expenses of the Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste Program as reported by Product Care Association for the year ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Restriction on Distribution

This report is prepared on the direction of Product Care Association's management and The Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship. As a result, the report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for Product Care Association's management and The Minister of Conservation and Water Stewardship, and should not be distributed to other parties.

Rolfe, Benson LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
23 March 2017

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
MANITOBA HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM
Statement of Revenues and Expenses
For the year ended 31 December 2016

		2016
Revenues	$	1,655,973
Program expenses		
Processing		657,375
Transportation		281,428
Collection		251,751
Administration (Note 2(b) & (d))		195,418
Communications		94,023
Regulatory		15,591
		1,495,586
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year	$	160,387

Prior period adjustment (Note 3)

Commitments (Note 4)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement of revenues and expenses.

1. Basis of Presentation

The Statement of Revenues and Expenses (the "Statement") only includes the revenues and expenses related to the Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste Program (the "Program"), a segment of the operations of Product Care Association (the "Association").

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Statement is prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The significant policies are detailed as follows:

(a) Revenue Recognition

Environmental handling fees ("EHF") are received from members of the Association who operate within the province of Manitoba. The Association recognizes these fees as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. EHF revenues are recognized as individual members report and remit them as required by applicable provincial environmental legislation.

(b) Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. The Association provides for amortization using the straight-line method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the capital assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates is as follows:

Depot equipment	3 years

Included in administration expense is $33,210 of amortization expense.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingencies included in the Statement. Accounts subject to significant estimates include revenue accruals, expense accruals, amortization, overhead allocation and processing commitments. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(d) General and Administrative Expenses - Overhead Allocation

A portion of the total general and administrative expenses of the Association, net of expense recoveries, has been allocated to the Program. The allocation of general and administrative expenses to the Program is determined using the percentage of program specific operating expenses as compared to total operating expenses for all the Association's programs. Included in administration expense is $94,582 of overhead expense which has been allocated to the Program.

3. Prior period adjustment

During the year, the Association determined that a member of the Program had not remitted the required EHF for the Program since the 2013 fiscal year. The Association has accounted for this error in member reporting retroactively and has recorded the following increases to revenue for unreported EHF and related interest charges in each of the 2013, 2014 and 2015 fiscal years:

	EHF	Interest	Total
2013	$ 53,977	$ 14,844	$ 68,821
2014	90,661	16,772	107,433
2015	73,820	4,798	78,618
	$ 218,458	$ 36,414	$ 254,872

As the Program's Statement does not present comparative figures, these adjustments are not reflected in the revenues and expenses included in the Statement.

4. Commitments

During the 2013 fiscal year, the Association committed funds of up to $800,000 to be used for the development of collection facilities for the Manitoba Household Hazardous Waste Program. These funds are to be disbursed at the discretion of the Association based on an application process from qualifying organizations. The funds have been disbursed in the form of loans which may be forgiven providing certain performance conditions are met by the borrower.

Balance of funds disbursed as of 31 December 2015	$230,468
New disbursements to qualified organizations during the year	166,259
Loans forgiven during the year	(16,459)
Balance of funds disbursed as of 31 December 2016	$380,268