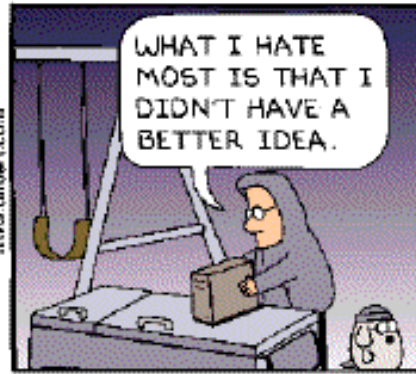
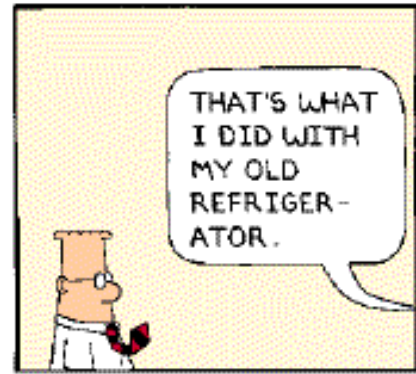
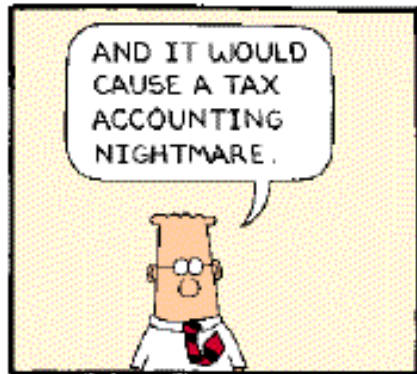
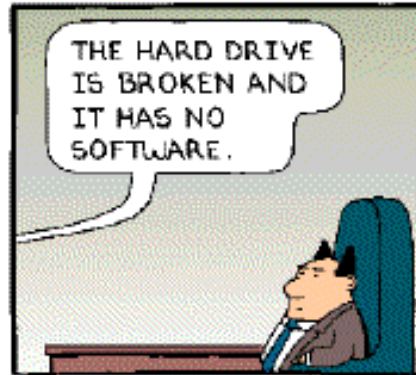
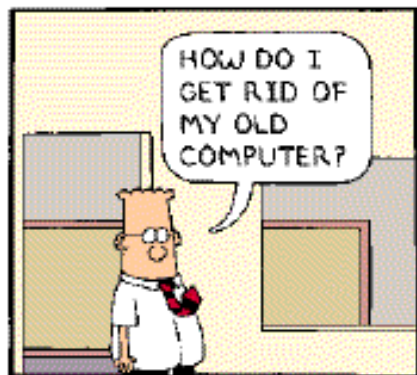




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BY  
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# Household Hazardous Waste Management in Manitoba

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# Waste Reduction and Prevention Act

- Proclaimed in 1989
  - Tire Stewardship Regulation
    - Tire Recycling System
  - Multi Material Stewardship Regulation
    - Curbside or Depot Recycling
  - Used Oil, Oil Filters and Containers Regulation
    - Lubricant Products Recycling
  - Proposed Hazardous or Prescribed Household Waste Stewardship Regulation
    - Currently before Cabinet

# Household Hazardous Waste

- Waste material that poses an elevated risk to health, safety or the environment when managed in the municipal waste management system.
- Manitoba intends to regulate the sale of products that become household hazardous waste. Companies will not be allowed to sell these products without an approved plan for managing the disposal of them.

# Favoured Approach

- Clean up your own mess
  - “Everything I Needed to know I learned in kindergarten.... “
    - Author Robert Fulgham
- Provincial government will be able to impose a solution if “stewards” can’t.

# Hazardous or Prescribed Household Waste Stewardship Reg.

- Developed with stakeholders
- Released for public consultation in August, 2001
- Range of comments received
- Currently before Cabinet
- Sets definitions, process and accountability
  - Programs result from Business Plans

# HOPHWS Reg.

- Phase 1
  - Batteries, paint, corrosives, liquid fuels, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, “propane” cylinders, solvents and swimming pool chemicals
- Phase 2
  - consumer electrical and electronic equipment and products containing mercury
- [www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/hhw/](http://www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/hhw/)

# HOPHWS Reg.

- Main Components
  - New Regulation under the WRAP Act
    - Lays out definitions, process and accountability
  - Draft Stewardship Criteria
    - Clarifies expectations
  - Business Plan Outline
    - Requires detailed explanation

# Proposed Recovery System

- Based on “steward” business plan
  - Return to Retail
  - New One-Stop Depot network
- Used Oil network as model
  - Municipal investment in local infrastructure
  - Investment recovered based on volume collected
  - Voluntary participation

# Why Electronics?

- E-waste disposal has elevated risk to health, safety and the environment
  - CRT's contain lead, banned from land disposal in U.S.
  - Circuit boards (and switches) may contain lead, mercury, cadmium etc.
  - Other concerns with plastics and components
- Responsibility “dumped” onto municipal government

# Why Electronics?

- Rapidly increasing part of the waste stream
  - Estimated to increase from 1% to 5% of waste stream
  - Changing technologies
  - Large amount in “storage”
- Increasing toxicity levels
  - only 1% of waste but 70% of heavy metal in the waste stream
  - New technologies more toxic
    - Flat screens use mercury instead of lead

# What Electronics?

- Televisions, video display equipment, personal computers, laptop and other portable computers, personal computer monitors, computer peripherals.
  - Computer peripherals such as printers, scanners and data storage devices
- Some national groups looking at other definitions
  - cell phones and faxes
  - all electronic waste

# How can industry respond?

- Goal is an effective and efficient system for diverting products from the waste stream
- Some hard and fast expectations in certain areas (i.e. third party collection support, accountability, transparency)
- Flexible response(s) are possible
- Level playing field is an issue in other sectors

## Process from here on

- Cabinet Approves Regulation
- Initiate Phase 1 Steward Registration
- 3 month Multi-stakeholder process leading to Business Plans
- 1 month Public Consultation
- 2 month Government Response
- Initiate Phase 2 Steward Resignation