

HOW THE
West & East
WERE ONE



used**oil**recycling.com

This booklet, published in August 2015,
follows the path of the video,



contained on the USB flash drive
in your gift package.

This is the excellent story of Canada's
unique and successful industry-led
stewardship program that facilitates the
recovery, recycling and reuse of used oil
and antifreeze materials.

ONE LITRE
of used oil
CAN CONTAMINATE

one
MILLION

litres of
WATER

It was in 1858 that oil was first discovered in Canada. It was in the village of Black Springs, Ontario that James Williams set out to dig a water well, but struck oil instead. This discovery triggered North America's first oil rush. With the rapid growth of Industry and vehicle use, the nation's dependency on oil production has steadily escalated over the years.

By the late 1980's Canada was consuming one billion litres of lubricating oil a year. Today in North America, we consume over 21 million barrels of oil every day.



And with all this progress and consumption came
extreme levels of potentially hazardous waste.

**What to do with all the used oil
and antifreeze materials?**

Acronyms.

As with any organization, there are acronyms, buzz words that flow freely among those in the know.

But for first-time readers of this booklet and viewers of the video, **How the West & East were One!** the following guide will quickly bring you up to speed on terminology used in Canada's used oil and antifreeze materials recycling program:

CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CPPI	Canadian Petroleum Products Institute now the CFA
CFA	Canadian Fuels Association.
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ISO	Industry-led stewardship organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
EHC	Environmental Handling Charge
RI	Return Incentive
AUOMA	Alberta Used Oil Management Association
DAO	Designated Administrative Organization (in Alberta)
BCUOMA	British Columbia Used Oil Management Association
MARRC	Manitoba Association for Resource Recovery Corp.
SARRC	Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery Corp.
SOGHU	La Société de gestion des huiles usages
SOGHUOMA (NB)	Société de gestion des huiles usagées de l'Atlantique/Atlantic Used Oil Management Association
SOGHUOMA (PE)	Société de gestion des huiles usagées de l'Atlantique/Atlantic Used Oil Management Association
NUOMAC	National Used Oil Material Advisory Council, now NUOMAAC

NUOMAAC	National Used Oil Material and Antifreeze Advisory Council
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
Used oil	any petroleum or synthetic oil that is recoverable for other uses and that is used for the purposes of insulation, lubrication, hydraulics or heat transfer (a.k.a mysterious brown liquid)
Used filter	spin-on or element-style oil or diesel fuel filter used in hydraulic, transmission, or internal combustion engine applications
Used container	a container with a capacity of 50 litres or less that is manufactured for the purpose of holding oil, antifreeze or diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)
Mr. Oil Drop	a mascot and the friendly face of used oil recycling in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba
Mrs. Oil Drop	a companion to Mr. Oil Drop in Manitoba
Auntie Freeze	a companion to Mr. Oil Drop in Saskatchewan

If we missed an acronym or buzz word in the video, write it in the space below then go to www.usedoilrecycling.com. The answer should be somewhere on the site.

What is _____

And now for the serious stuff.

One litre of used oil can contaminate one million litres of water.

Used oil contains heavy metals and can cause damage to the environment if spread on roads and gets into the water table.

IN THE BEGINNING

1988 - Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment addresses the issue of waste oil management.

1990 - Canadian Petroleum Products Institute (CPPI) Used Oil Task Force publishes a Used Oil Action Plan to deal with the issue.

October 1991 - the Montreal Meeting sees the focus move away from government to retailers/first sellers of lubricating products

The pressure continues on industry primarily from governments to do something. Debate and controversy ensues about who and how to manage waste oil.

THE SASKATCHEWAN WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP AND WESTERN CANADA TASK FORCE

March 1993 – Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management establishes the joint stakeholder/government Waste Management Advisory Group. GOAL - develop a comprehensive management plan for used oil materials. Saskatchewan industry takes the lead on the Collection and Processing Committees.

At regular meetings throughout Saskatchewan and western Canada, many stakeholders are involved. Some do not consider waste oil management a big issue. Environmental groups see it differently. Urban and rural municipalities don't want waste oil in their landfills. The private sector recycling industry wishes to continue to service customers in the free market. And while provincial governments want a solution - with environmental jurisdiction largely provincial - different approaches begin to appear.

September 1993 - The oil and filter industry mobilizes and forms the Western Canada Used Oil/Container/Filter Task Force to develop a common used oil, filter and container management plan across western Canada. The next nine months prove critical to moving

Canada towards national harmonization.

By June 1994, joint program plans developed by the Saskatchewan Waste Management Advisory Group and the Western Canada Task Force mirror each other and implementation follows.

THE PLAN

The cornerstone for the waste oil materials stewardship program is based on the user pay concept.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta, implementation of the program requires the set-up of a provincial association in which major lubricating oil, filter and container manufacturers and marketers are involved.

Executive Directors are hired in 1996 and both Alberta and Saskatchewan launch their respective programs in September 1997.

Manitoba launches its program in 1998 followed by British Columbia in 2003.





GLOBAL RECOGNITION

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program model implemented in Western Canada receives global attention. Presentations about the planning and implementation of the program are made at workshops conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Washington (1998) and Tokyo (2002).

At the Tokyo presentation, an independent Environment Canada study for a paper on the Economics of EPR states that the prairie model works environmentally, economically and socio-economically.

Cooperatively, the four Western Canadian associations commission a major program review and analysis of stakeholder satisfaction of our industry-led stewardship program model. Under the direction of BearingPoint, the review is conducted in October and November 2004.

The study includes surveys and interviews with almost 400 program stakeholders, over 2000 members of the public and the benchmarking of our program against 14 leading European and North American programs.

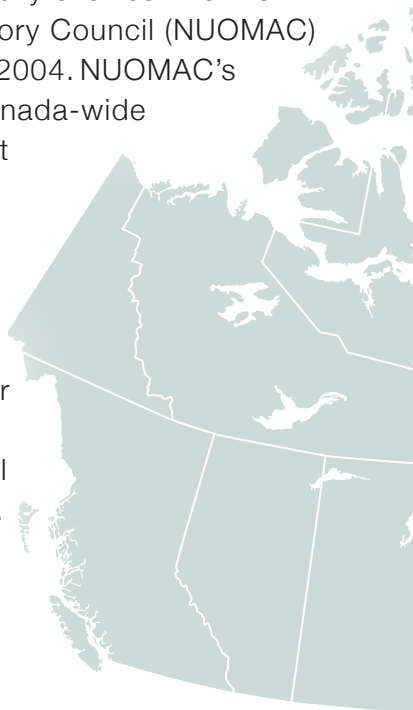
The Bearing Point study highlights that our made-in Canada solution is “a leader in program design, collection, and compensation scheme compared to other global used oil management programs.”

NATIONAL COOPERATION

The four Western Canadian Executive Directors and Chairs work together closely on daily operational matters and larger policy issues under the Western Canada Task Force.

This working relationship eventually evolves into the National Used Oil Material Advisory Council (NUOMAC) which is launched in December 2004. NUOMAC’s mandate is to coordinate the Canada-wide used oil materials recycling effort encouraging consistent national standards.

Under this national umbrella, when provinces are approached about developing a regulation for used oil materials management, NUOMAC speaks on behalf of all associations and their members.



Benefiting from the work of the Western Canadian associations, Quebec launches its program in 2005, and includes used glycol (antifreeze), used glycol containers and aerosol cans. And as a sign of the high level of cooperation, starting in 2014, provincial programs in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are managed by one Board of Directors.

Nova Scotia and Newfoundland/Labrador are expected to join the program in the near future.

In 2015, NUOMAC was expanded to include antifreeze. NUOMAC now represents a coast-to-coast system that makes doing business easy for our 275 member companies, many are national. The program model is similar, with some provincial variations, across Canada.



EHC DEPOT SYSTEM

The Environmental Handling Charge (EHC)/Depot System is very successful.

But back in 1993, people looked at various alternatives including a Deposit Refund System for used oil materials similar to that used by bottle depots.

However, pop cans and milk cartons are not connected with a potentially hazardous waste. It is safe for children and bottle pickers to collect discarded soft drink containers, milk cartons, etc. and take them to a nearby bottle depot for the refund.

But used oil is a potentially hazardous waste if not properly handled. Used antifreeze is toxic to humans and animals. A used oil filter may contain up to 8oz/250ml of used oil. And the used plastic oil/antifreeze/DEF containers cannot be collected and returned in the same way as in the bottle depot system.

RETURN INCENTIVE

It may seem simple now, but back in the early stages of planning, the question was “how to get all this material from the generators to the processors?”

The collectors, the trucking firms that travel to all corners of the provinces, say they would do it if it makes economic sense.

Each province is divided into Zones. The program’s RI provides Freight Equalization Zone Pricing compensating collectors for pick-ups of used oil and antifreeze materials anywhere in their respective provinces.

COLLECTION NETWORK

The recovery rate has been remarkable, reaching 90%+ annually for these materials.

Recovery is increased because the public and businesses are offered options. As of July 2015, for low volume generators, there are over 2,200 return collection facilities or purpose-built EcoCentres in the four Western Canadian provinces and Quebec. More are being added as the program develops in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland/Labrador.

Across Canada there are also about 100 registered collectors to serve large scale generators. These collectors pick-up on-site and deliver the waste materials to one of over 100 registered processors.

THE RESULTS

In Manitoba, for example, only seven million litres of used oil were recovered annually prior to the program's inception. Now, the annual collection rate is over 15 million litres. This result is reflective of the overall recovery rates across the country.

For an industry-led stewardship program, the member companies want the products it produces to be managed responsibly from “well to wheel” and be recycled.

The close working relationships of the provincial used oil management associations and results delivered shows how “green” the industry is.

CLOSING THE LOOP



100%. All materials recovered since the program inception in 1997 are recycled and reused. None goes to landfill. No used oil goes to keep down dust on roads.

The **used oil** is recycled as oil base stock and reprocessed petroleum products. It can also fuel large industrial plants.

All **filters collected** are crushed and processed at steel recycling mills, and turned into metal products.

Used **antifreeze** is returned to its original state for reuse.

Plastic containers are crushed, shredded, granulated, washed or pelletized and have various end uses - new plastic oil containers, plastic durable goods or landscaping ties, fencing and even guardrail posts.

BUILDING AWARENESS

From the beginning, explaining the concept of our extended producer responsibility program to our publics is important.

From direct mail to social media, television, radio, print and billboard advertising, and summer Recycling Ambassador community out-reach programs, each provincial program continues to build awareness and acceptance.

While we must continue to maximize returns, we don't work in an ivory tower. We strive to break new ground in program efficiencies and effective end uses of the materials collected. Stay tuned. There are some exciting ideas coming along the pipeline.





No Smoking



WE ONLY ACCEPT
Used oil, filter, antifreeze and
container ECOCENTRE and their parts
containing these substances.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT
containing acids, solvents, alcohols,
pesticides, herbicides, insecticides,
bleach, paint, varnish, etc.



Mother Nature
Thanks You

**USED
OIL
DEPOT**

**2015
Household
Hazardous
Waste
Collection
Dates**



**USED OIL, FILTER,
ANTIFREEZE & CONTAINER
ECOCENTRE**

Operated by: City of Saskatoon

Depot Management
Reserves The Right
To Limit Return
Quantities And To
Refuse Contaminated
Products.

PLACE CONTAINERS
INSIDE BIN
DO NOT OVERFILL
USED OIL BIN

**USED OIL
STORAGE**

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**USED
STORAGE**

SUCCESS IS KEEPING IT SIMPLE

The program model works. In building the program, members/registrants put their differences aside and worked towards the good of the provinces and country as a whole.

It is a simple and efficient recycling program meeting all the objectives laid out over 20 years ago.

In Canada, our industry-led
stewardship program

MAKES EVERY DROP COUNT!

There are many people to thank for the production of the video, **HOW THE West&East WERE ONE!**

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These documents are available at www.usedoilrecycling.com. Click on Archives.





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