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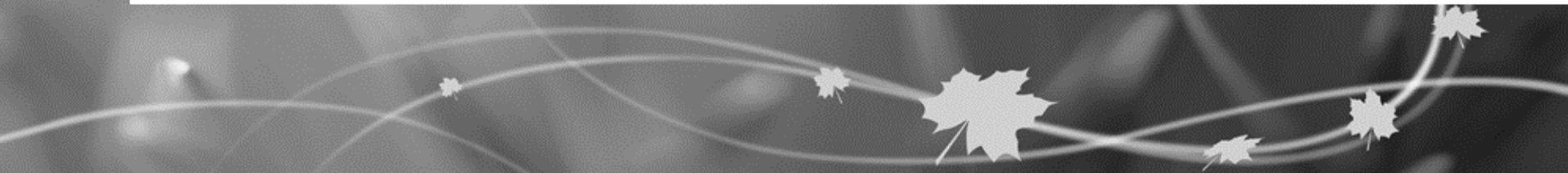
# **CANADA & PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF EEE WASTE**

**Workshop of The Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal  
Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes**

**January 28-30, 2008, in Tokyo, Japan**

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# CANADA'S JURISDICTION & TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT REGULATIONS

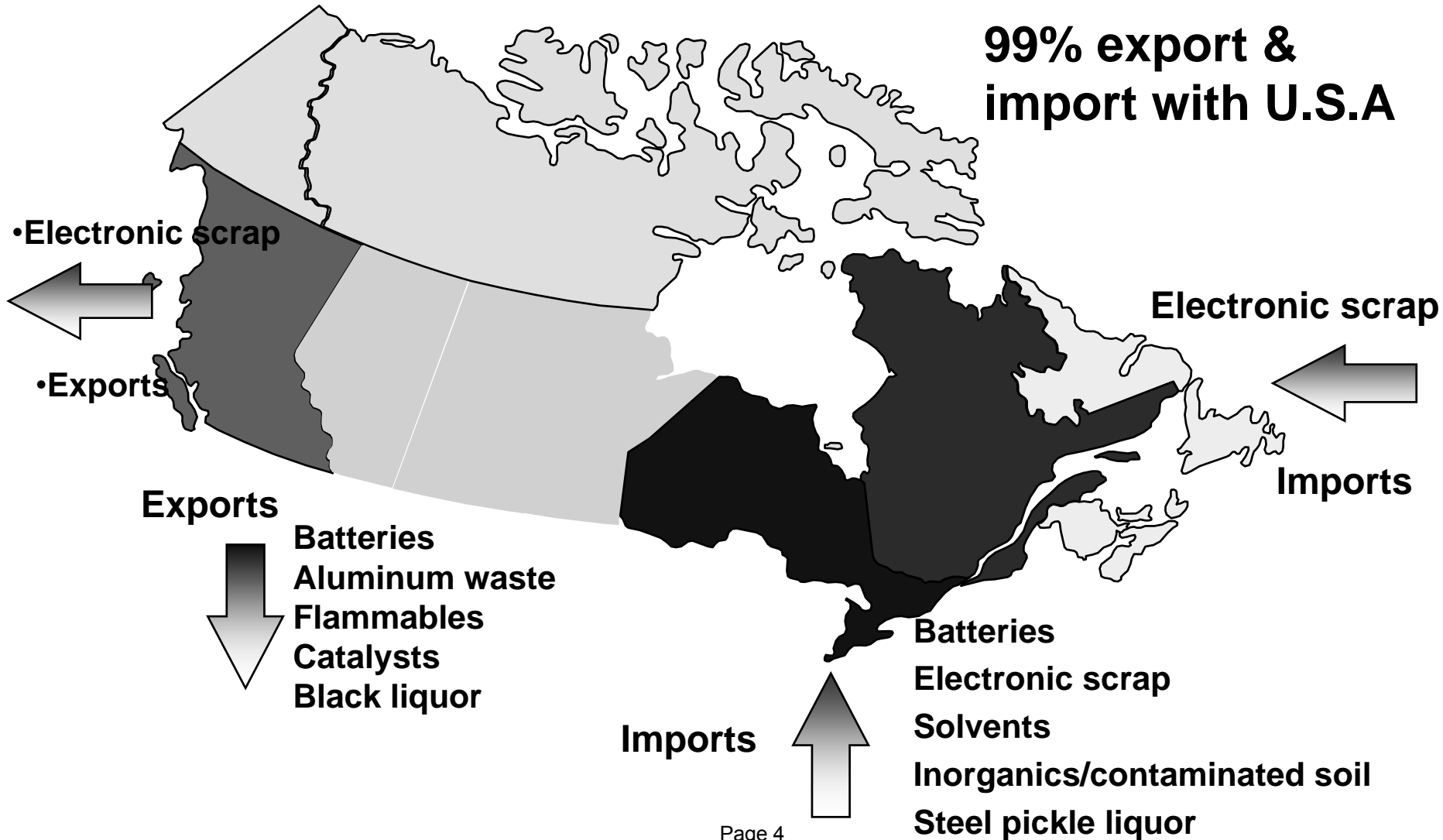
## Shared Responsibility for Waste Management in Canada

- Federal government
  - regulates international and interprovincial movements
- Provincial & territorial government:
  - regulate intraprovincial movements, license hazardous wastes generators, carriers and treatment facilities within their jurisdiction
- Municipal government
  - responsible for household waste and recycling programs
- Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (Export and Import Regulations), pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999
  - Implements Basel Convention obligations
  - Main elements include Prior Informed Consent and ESM
  - Onus on exporter

# Recent revisions to the Export and Import Regulations

- Revision in 2005 includes provision to:
  - Include specific ESM criteria
  - Add, as part of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material definitions, foreign hazardous waste definitions & prohibitions
  - Track movement, requirements include:
    - Movement document of actual individual shipments
    - Canadian exporter/importer: must submit copy of movement document within 3 days, also given at border crossing
    - Certificate of disposal or recycling: to be submitted within 30 days of completion

# Export and Import of Controlled Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material in Canada



# CANADA'S EXPORT AND IMPORT REGULATIONS & EEE WASTE

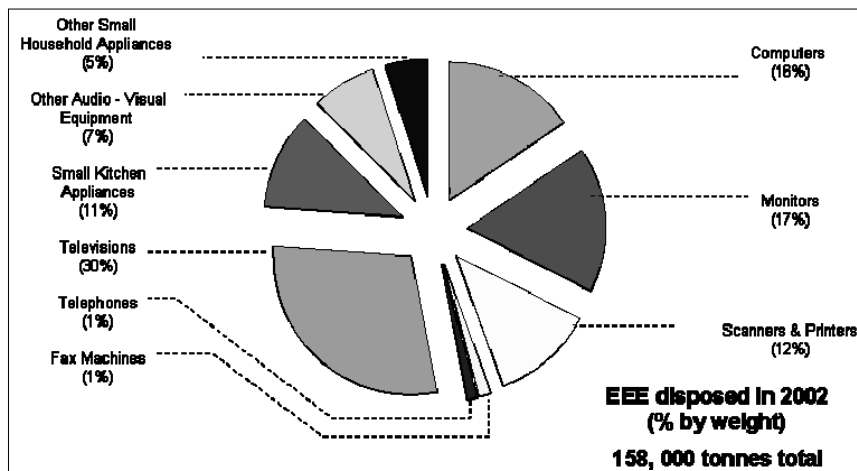
- Not all EEE waste considered hazardous under the Regulations
- EEE waste would be subject to the Regulations if it contains hazardous substances, such as mercury switches, batteries or PCBs, or if it is shredded and could leach hazardous constituents into the environment
- Intact or whole EEE waste is generally not a hazardous waste under regulations
- Regulations facilitate recycling of some EEE waste in OECD countries

# EEE Waste in Canada

- Canada is not a significant manufacturer of consumer electronics but does manufacture printed circuit boards & commercial telecommunications equipment
- Canada has the necessary technology and experience to recycle EEE waste; e.g. SIMS, Maser, GEEP, Xstrata, CVRD (Inco), Teck Cominco, Toxco
- Domestic capacity for collection & processing EEE waste is growing
- Provinces are regulating Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for EEE waste
- Collection of EEE waste also requires the management of batteries
- Major manufacturers in Canada have established their own de facto standard for ESM for EEE waste recycling

# Quantities of EEE Waste Generated in Canada are Significant

- EEE (excluding household batteries):
  - 158,000 tonnes disposed & 9,000 tonnes recycled (2002)
  - Disposed quantities contained 5,500 tonnes Pb, 6 tonnes Hg, 4.5 tonnes Cd
  - 206,000 tonnes of EEE waste will be disposed in 2010 (assuming status quo)
  - Less than 1% of solid waste generated in Canada is e-waste
- Household batteries
  - 11,300 tonnes disposed & 320 tonnes recycled (2004)
  - Disposed quantities contained 766 tonnes Pb, 0.4 tonne Hg, 235 Cd, 386 tonnes Ni
  - 16,000 tonnes of household batteries will be disposed in 2010 (assuming status quo)



## National Studies on EEE published by the Government of Canada

- Information Technology & Telecommunication Waste in Canada (2000)
- Baseline Study of End-of-Life Electrical & Electronic Equipment (2003)
- Information Technology & Telecommunication Waste - 2003 Update (2003)
- Canadian Consumer Battery Baseline Study (2006)
- Human Health & Ecological Risk Assessment for E-waste Processing (2004)
- Toxic & Hazardous Materials in Electronics (2001)
- Computer Recycling Infrastructure in Canada (2001)
- Electronic Waste Recovery Study (2006)
- Regulation of Computer Recycling in Canada & the United States (2002)
- Determination of the Impact of Waste Management Activities on Greenhouse Gases (2005)

# Some remaining challenges

- Internationally, under Basel Convention:
  - Questions around Basel's control of used EEE
  - Standardized reporting format for reporting changes of national definition (Art. 3) a useful tool but not always clear
- Lack of uniformity and unclear information = problems!
- Lack of ESM of EEE waste in many countries
- Compliance promotion difficult: several small Canadian exporters, at times using broker
- A handful of EEE waste exports has been intercepted/returned for not meeting importing country's regulations
- Canada's regulations: enforcing country of import prohibitions can be difficult
- Canada is concerned about sham EEE recycling in developing countries and is considering how to address the issue



# So, what is Canada doing?

- Several domestic actions, e.g. EPR
- Potential review of Export and Import Regulations; developing national strategy for ESM of EEE waste
- Continue domestic compliance strategy
- Strengthened Canadian “Fact Sheet”: as per Art. 3 Basel
  - Ensure wide distribution
  - Strengthened efforts to ensure information received clear - work more closely with you!
  - Ensure clarity to reader

# What are we doing? (Continued)

- Additional Enforcement Activities
  - A priority: increasing of the number of enforcement officers
- Involvement in international work
  - Basel partnerships related to e-waste
  - Review Chairman's Paper on MPPI

We believe that a life-cycle approach and building a sustainable domestic system which guarantees collection of EEE and ESM at end-of-life is:

- ✓ key to addressing our challenges; and
- ✓ should eventually significantly reduce EEE waste exports

# Useful Internet Sites

- Waste Reduction and Management
  - Users Guides, Newsletters, Regulations
  - <http://www.ec.gc.ca/wmd-dgd>
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999
  - Fact Sheets and other related materials
  - <http://www.ec.gc.ca>
- Enforcement Branch
  - <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ele-ale>
- Extended Producer Responsibility
  - [www.ec.gc.ca/epr](http://www.ec.gc.ca/epr)

# Annex –Provinces and Product Stewardship Laws in Place for Waste EEE...

- Provinces are responding to the EEE issue as a waste management & disposal issue
- Many provinces regulate extended producer responsibility for waste EEE
- Most provinces will have programs in place by the end of 2009
- To date provincial programs focus on computers, printers and TVs
- 95% of Canada's population are situated in these provinces

