

BREWERS DISTRIBUTOR LTD.

# Annual Report to the Director 2013 Calendar Year 

## Submitted to: David Ranson

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## 1. Executive Summary

| Products within plan: | Refillable Glass Beer, Cider \& Cooler Containers and Aluminum Beverage Alcohol Cans |
| :--- | :--- |
| Program website: | $\underline{\text { http://www.EnviroBeerBC.com }}$ |


| Recycling Regulation Reference | Topic | Summary (5 Bullet Maximum) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(a) | Public Education Materials \& Strategies | - December 2013 consumer survey shows that $96 \%$ of consumers know about the deposit on been containers and satisfaction with return options is over $91 \%$ <br> - Continued online and social media strategy on Twitter (@EnviroBeerGuy), increased following by 170 users ( 545 total) <br> - New branding and posters distributed for display at all authorized locations |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(b) | Collection Systems \& Facilities | - BDL delivers beer to all retail locations and licensed establishments and collects containers at retail locations, licensed establishments and container depots. <br> - BDL operates 5 warehouses/cross-dock facilities and 44 delivery vehicles. <br> - There are 1,130 container redemption facilities for BDL program containers in the province |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(c) | Product Environmental Impact Reduction, Reusability \& Recyclability | - $17 \%$ of containers are refillable glass containers: these have a $90 \%$ reduction in energy use; <br> - $83 \%$ of containers are recyclable aluminum containers: these have a 95\% reduction in energy use; <br> - All associated secondary packaging is returnable; <br> - Waste diversion of 32,286 tonnes; <br> - Avoided energy $=750,222$ gigajoules |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(d) | Pollution Prevention Hierarchy \& Product Component Management | Avoided Pollutants: <br> 1. GHG Emissions $=73,398$ MTCO2E; <br> 2. Nitrogen Oxide Emissions $=251$ tonnes <br> 3. Sulphur Oxide Emissions $=758$ tonnes <br> 4. Particulate Matter Emissions $=305$ tonnes <br> 5. Solid Waste Production $=30,019$ tonnes |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(e) | Product Sold and Collected \& Recovery Rate | 1. 606 million containers sold <br> 2. $92.6 \%$ recovery rate |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(e.1) |  | See Section 7 for breakdown per regional district. |
| Part 2, Section 8(2)(f) | Summary of Deposits, Refunds, Revenues \& Expenses | Deposits Received: \$ 60,614,118 <br> Deposits Refunded: \$ 56,105,320 <br> Audit of B.C. Brewers' Recycled Container Collection Council Financial Statements and Third Party Test procedures in accordance with Sections 8(2)(b), and (e) of the Recycling Regulation conducted by KPMG LLP. |

Comparison of Key Performance Targets
Part 2 - Section 8(2)(g); See full list of targets in Plan Performance

| Priority Stewardship Target (as agreed with Ministry File Lead) | Performance | Strategies for Improvement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Container Return Rates 85\% return rate in all container categories and overall return rate | Targets Achieved: <br> - $95.9 \%$ return rate for refillable industry standard bottles (ISB) <br> - $87.6 \%$ return rate for refillable proprietary glass bottles <br> - $92.3 \%$ return rate for aluminum cans <br> - $92.5 \%$ overall return rate for BDL containers | N/A |
| 2. Consumer Accessibility: <br> Improve consumer access to BDL authorized locations from 181 to 347 by 2014 ( 42 bottle depots, 305 licensee retail stores) | Targets Partially Achieved: <br> - Surpassed 2014 depot target by $+50 \%$ (65); <br> - Added 12 LRS locations since 2008 (163) <br> - 228 total locations | - Increased focus on LRS locations; <br> - Revise handling requirements to accommodate limited space locations |
| 3. Consumer Awareness <br> Improve consumer awareness. Maintain 85\% awareness levels, expansion of BDL branded informational materials | Targets Achieved: <br> - $96 \%$ aware of beer container deposits; <br> - $91 \%$ satisfied with container return options <br> - BDL branded posters distributed for display at all authorized return locations | N/A |
| 4. Benchmark secondary packaging | Targets Partially Achieved: <br> - Tracking of keg containers in place; Secondary packaging plan including detailed tracking methodology submitted to BC MOE via Schedule 5 plan | - Implement methodology pending government approval |

## 2. Program Outline

Brewers Distributor Limited (BDL) is a joint venture company owned by Molson Coors Canada and Labatt Breweries of Canada tasked with distribution of beer throughout Western Canada. BDL operates warehouses and distribution facilities throughout British Columbia and distributes beer to all types of provincial liquor stores including government-run LDB outlets, private licensee retail stores (LRS) and LDB rural agency stores (private businesses authorized by the LDB to sell liquor with other goods in small or remote communities) as well as bars, restaurants, and other licensed establishments.

In addition to the distribution of full goods, Brewers Distributor Limited (BDL) collects refillable domestic beer, cider, and cooler glass bottles and imported \& domestic alcohol cans sold in British Columbia on behalf of beer stewards. Much of this container recovery occurs as a closed loop with container returns piggy-backing on in-bound movements of trucks that have finished delivering full goods. Beer stewards are comprised of breweries and other beverage manufacturers operating in the province as well as import brewers who designate BDL as their product steward when they obtain a Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB) approval to sell their products into British Columbia.

The stewards use glass containers that include the industry standard brown refillable glass beer bottle as well as non-standard proprietary refillable beer, cider and cooler bottles. BDL also distributes and collects beer kegs. Brewers that subscribe to BDL fund its product stewardship functions through a cost recovery mechanism established by the British Columbia Brewers' Recycled Container Collection Council (the Council). The Council is a not-for-profit society comprised of domestic and import beer industry representatives. Costs incurred by brewers in funding the container recovery system are internalized in brewers' cost-of-doingbusiness and are not levied to consumers as an additional visible eco-fee separate from the shelf price.

Customers can return beer containers to retail locations where beer is purchased or to container return depots. BDL collects its containers from licensees, retail locations and selected container return depots. Refillable bottles collected by BDL are returned to manufacturers for reuse. Aluminum cans are compressed and sent to ALCOA in the United States to be recycled into new cans and other products.

Information on BDL's product stewardship system can be found at http://www.EnviroBeerBC.com

## 3. Public Education Materials \& Strategies

BDL continues to enjoy strong consumer awareness and satisfaction with our stewardship program. Recent survey results indicate that nearly all (96\%) British Columbians are aware that consumers pay a refundable deposit for their beer containers ${ }^{1}$. In addition to high consumer awareness, program participation rates are also very high. Among respondents from households that consumed beer within the past year, $86 \%$ indicated that they collected and returned beer containers for the refund. ${ }^{2}$ Importantly, consumer satisfaction with the current range of locations available to return beer containers for deposit is also high. More than $90 \%$ of respondents indicated that they were either 'very satisfied' ( $42 \%$ ) or 'satisfied' ( $49 \%$ ) with BDL's current stewardship network. These results remain consistent with those of previous surveys undertaken in 2011, 2006, 2000 and 1997.

[^0]In 2013, BDL's public education strategy has continued to focus on a) educating stakeholders, including the public, about how BDL's stewardship system operates and the environmental benefits it delivery to BC's environment; and b) promoting the authorized return locations in our stewardship plan (more on this below). BDL recognizes the importance of these efforts, as public opinion research has demonstrated that once stakeholders have an understanding of BDL's stewardship performance, they become ambassadors of our program; thus driving greater awareness and participation.

The Unlimited Return Program continues to be promoted to private licensee liquor retail stores through their industry association, ABLE BC. Additionally, ABLE BC regularly informs their members of the program through newsletters, publications and surveys. BDL also continues to provide its collection partners with point-of-sale signage to let consumers know that they are patronizing a BDL authorized return depot (see Figure 1).

Throughout the operation of its system and as part of its advocacy of British Columbia's


Figure 1 - BDL Authorized Recycling Depot Poster most effective EPR program, BDL cultivates relationships with commercial partners, municipal governments, environmental groups and other stakeholders. Efforts are taken to both educate and engage these groups at every possible occasion. BDL's public education strategies included stakeholder engagement through public speeches at sustainability conferences and meetings and online advocacy via the Twitter account @EnviroBeerGuy. The account, managed by the Director of Sustainability for Canada's National Brewers, currently has 545 followers. This represents an increase of 170 followers since last year. In addition to promoting the benefits of recycling beer containers generally, tweets also specifically highlight BDL's BC program.

BDL is a member of the Stewardship Agencies of British Columbia (SABC) and part of its Executive Committee. As a member of SABC, BDL funds the Recycling Council of British Columbia's (RCBC) various consumer information vehicles, such as the Recycling Hotline, the RCBC website and the Recyclepedia. BDL updates the authorized return locations listed on these on a regular basis. In addition to its revamped website (launched in the 2014 calendar year), BDL directs consumers to the "BC Recycles" portal as a onestop location for information on recycling in BC.

## 4. Collection System and Facilities

Consumers can take back BDL containers for redemption to LDB stores, LRS stores, rural agency stores and authorized bottle depots. BDL also collects containers from several thousand licensed establishments (i.e. bars and restaurants). In 2013, BDL utilized 2 warehouses and 3 cross-docking facilities for the collection, storage and sorting of containers. BDL also operated a fleet of 44 vehicles for the distribution of product and collection of containers. All secondary packaging associated with BDL's containers is also accepted for return and recycling.

Table 1 - BC Container Redemption Locations for Beer Containers

| Return Location Type | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| BDL Authorized Depots $^{3}$ | 35 | 65 |
| Licensee Retail Stores $^{4}$ | 659 | 646 |
| Government Liquor Stores | 210 | 197 |
| Rural Agency Locations | 231 | 222 |
| Total Locations | 1,135 | 1,130 |

British Columbians have wide access to container returns with 1,130 authorized retail and depot redemption locations across the province.

BDL updated its GIS data in late 2013. Approximately $46 \%$ of $B C$ residents are within a 5 minute drive of an authorized BDL return location, with $75 \%$ of the population within a 10 minute drive and $92 \%$ of the population within a 15 minute drive of an authorized return location.

## 5. Product Environmental Impact Reduction, Reusability and Recyclability

BC brewers have taken back containers and packaging ever since they started brewing in the province well over 130 years ago. Getting back containers efficiently and maximizing return rates is as important a business strategy for BDL shareholders today as it was before the introduction of government product stewardship regulations and requirements. To that end, BDL's efficient closed loop distribution system, with product delivery and container pickup at licensed establishments and retail locations, continues to generate high packaging return rates in a cost effective manner. Coordinating delivery and container pickups also minimizes distribution fuel costs and related environmental impacts. The system has enabled the brewing sector to maintain a significant amount of production in refillable containers and maintain its exceptional return rates as the B.C. liquor retailing system has evolved. New entrants into the BC beer market have a ready-made platform available to market and recover product in refillable containers.

Consider that to get 15 reuses of a refillable bottle requires that $94 \%$ of all refillable bottles sold to be returned and reused. As return rates drop to $75 \%$, refillable bottle "trippage" drops to just 4 reuses effectively wiping out the cost savings associated with using refillable bottles. The use of refillable beer containers recovered at high return rates avoids the production of over 90 million one-way glass or other containers annually. Of course, reuse through refilling supports environmental outcomes by dramatically reducing the overall amount of packaging necessary to sell a given amount of product. The use of refillable glass containers in comparison to production of one-way glass from virgin materials reduces energy and pollution associated with manufacturing by approximately $90 \%$. In Canada, the beer industry has further enhanced the efficiencies of refillable containers by developing an industry standard bottle (ISB) which is open to any brewer operating in the country. The ISB is leading example of design for the environment. The ISB reduces the cost of sorting empty containers, minimizes inventory storage requirements and improves production efficiencies by eliminating the need for brewers to perform costly packaging line changeovers. In 2013, twelve British

[^1]Columbia breweries were signatories to the Industry Standard Bottle Agreement and used the ISB bottle as their principal glass container. Driven by cost internalization, the economic efficiency of the British Columbia brewing industry reuse and recycling system accrues as savings to consumers and to the environment.

Similarly, recovering aluminum cans at high rates and recycling them efficiently and effectively offsets the production costs of buying aluminum cans for the packaging of beer. BDL's container redemption system generates one of North America's highest return rates for aluminum can containers. Recycling aluminum generates enormous energy and pollution savings in comparison to manufacturing aluminum from virgin materials. Approximately $95 \%$ less energy is utilized when making aluminum from recycled material in comparison to virgin aluminum manufacturing.

## 6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management

BDL brand owners utilize two types of containers under the Schedule 1 product stewardship plan: refillable glass bottles and recyclable aluminum cans. All BDL containers are $100 \%$ recyclable, non-toxic, and have established secondary markets. The refillable glass bottle has a long history of use and its track record as an environmentally preferable container is well established; especially when compared to the use of one-way glass containers. Reusing glass bottles, in comparison to making new ones, saves considerable energy and reduces CO2 emissions associated with container requirements. Energy requirements associated with washing and cleaning refillable bottles remain lower than those associated with producing new glass stock. For every ton of aluminum recycled, more than 200 GJ of energy are saved from avoided production processes including: bauxite mining, alumina refining, and electrolysis ${ }^{6}$. The energy required to make aluminum cans from recycled aluminum is $95 \%$ less than energy utilized in creating virgin aluminum.

BDL records the number of refillable glass bottles shipped to brewers for re-use as well as the weight of broken or culled glass shipped directly by BDL to glass recyclers. Aluminum cans are crushed into "biscuits" which are weighed prior to shipment to an aluminum recycler. Third party test procedures related to BDL obligations under sections 8(2)(b), and (e) of the Recycling Regulation were conducted by KPMG LLP. Table 2 shows the percentage of BDL's container mix by both container type sold and collected and the weight of packaging diverted by the BDL product stewardship system.

Table 2 - Percentage: Containers Managed: Weight of Materials Diverted

| Container Type | Percent of <br>  <br> Collected | Percent of Packaging <br> Weight Diverted |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Aluminum Cans | $83 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Refillable Glass Bottles | $17 \%$ | $80 \%$ |

As Table 3 below shows, the energy savings and reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with BDL's product stewardship system are significant. GHG reductions are equivalent to pulling close to 15,500 cars off of provincial roads.

[^2]Table 3 - Energy, Greenhouse Gas, and Avoided Pollutants Associated with BDL Container Recovery $2013^{78}$

| Pollution Prevention Metric | Glass Reuse | Aluminum Recycling | Total Diversion |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight of Materials Diverted (tonnes) | $25,898^{9}$ | 6,587 | 32,486 |
| Avoided GHG Emissions (MT-CO2-eq) | 9,765 | 63,634 | 73,398 |
| Avoided Energy Consumption (GJ) | 174,748 | 575,475 | 750,222 |
| Avoided Pollution - Nitrogen Oxides (tonnes) | 44 | 207 | 251 |
| Avoided Pollution - Sulphur Oxides (tonnes) | 157 | 601 | 758 |
| Avoided Pollution - Particulate Matter (tonnes) | 96 | 209 | 305 |
| Avoided Pollution - Solid Waste (tonnes) | 1,713 | 28,306 | 30,019 |

In addition to energy savings, recycling aluminum also results in significant reductions in atmospheric emissions. Nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxides, and particulate matter emissions are reduced by over $60 \%, 90 \%$ and $95 \%$ respectively when aluminum is made from recycled materials. For 2013, total reductions in emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and particulate matter from aluminum recycling and the use of refillable bottles in $B C$ are estimated at 251,758 , and 305 metric tonnes respectively. Although not reported in Table 3, recycling aluminum also generates significant reductions in waterborne waste. Production of heavy metals such as cadmium and mercury are reduced by more than $99 \%$ when aluminum is manufactured from recycled materials.

BDL container management also generates significant solid waste reductions associated with material production. Aluminum cans are light, but making aluminum from virgin materials creates solid waste that weighs four and a half times more than the finished aluminum product. There were 30,019 less metric tonnes of solid waste generated in 2013 as a result of aluminum recycling and the use of refillable glass bottles. This reduced tonnage is in addition to the 32,286 tonnes of packaging materials diverted from provincial landfills in 2013 as a result of BDL's container recovery system. When these totals are combined, BDL's product stewardship program reduces solid waste production by approximately 62,305 tonnes annually - equivalent to $\$ 6.7$ million in Vancouver tipping fees ${ }^{10}$. In summary, BDL's product stewardship program continues to delivery outstanding results to British Columbia's environment.

## 7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate

BDL return rates in all product categories exceeded the 85\% performance target established under its 2009-2014 stewardship plan and are well in excess of the $75 \%$ target mandated under the Environmental Management Act regulations. In 2013, BDL collected close to 570 million containers under its product stewardship plan and its overall container return rate was $92.6 \%$. This is the sixth consecutive year that the overall return rate has exceeded $92 \%$.

[^3]Table 4 - BDL Container Recovery Rates $20133^{11}$

| Container Type | Sales Dozens | Returns Dozens | Recovery Rate (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cans | $41,898,983$ | $38,661,121$ | $92.3 \%$ |
| Refillable Glass Containers | $6,584,375$ | $6,316,144$ | $95.9 \%$ |
| Industry Standard Bottles | $2,028,407$ | $1,777,168$ | $87.6 \%$ |
| Non-Standard Bottles | $8,612,782$ | $8,093,312$ | $94.0 \%$ |
| Total Refillables | $50,511,765$ | $46,754,433$ | $92.6 \%$ |
| Total All Containers |  |  |  |

## a. Secondary Packaging and Other Containers

In addition to managing the containers designated under its stewardship plan, BDL also sells and collects beer kegs and collects and facilitates recycling with respect to a number of secondary packaging materials including cardboard cases, can flats, and plastic shrink wrap. In fact, BDL collects and recycles all of the packaging that it uses and sells. As stated in previous annual reports, BDL is proud to have been meeting its obligations under Schedule 5 of the Act (Packaging and Printed Paper) for decades prior to its enactment. In 2013 BDL sold approximately 310,000 kegs primarily to licensed establishments. Given the efficiencies of the closed loop system related to keg sales, returns are extremely high for these containers with a return rate of over $97.8 \%$ in 2013. This volume is equivalent to over 4.5 million cases of package beer. The volume of beer sold in kegs is equivalent to diversion of approximately 797 tonnes of aluminum or 15,016 tonnes of glass bottles.

Estimates for 2013 indicate that BDL collected and diverted approximately 1,785 tonnes of cardboard ${ }^{12}$. BDL recently submitted its Schedule 5 plan for the management of packaging and printed paper. It contains detailed monitoring and reporting procedures that will effectively enable the estimation of return rates related to these packaging streams. Table 5 provides an estimate of program diversion (for stewardship containers only) by regional district. As BDL does not compile sales or collection data by Regional District, diversion estimates were assumed to be the same on a per capita basis in each district. Regional District population estimated for 2013 were obtained from the BC Stats website ${ }^{13}$.

[^4]Table 5 - Program Diversion Estimates by Regional District

| Regional District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aluminum Units } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | Aluminum Weight <br> (Tonnes) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Glass Units } \\ (000) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Glass Weight (Tonnes) | Total Units $(000)$ | Total Weight (Tonnes) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alberni-Clayoquot | 3,164 | 44 | 656 | 174 | 3,820 | 218 |
| Bulkley-Nechako | 4,079 | 57 | 846 | 224 | 4,925 | 281 |
| Capital | 38,208 | 533 | 7,923 | 2,096 | 46,131 | 2,630 |
| Cariboo | 6,458 | 90 | 1,339 | 354 | 7,797 | 444 |
| Central Coast | 331 | 5 | 69 | 18 | 400 | 23 |
| Central Kootenay | 6,030 | 84 | 1,251 | 331 | 7,281 | 415 |
| Central Okanagan | 19,012 | 265 | 3,943 | 1,043 | 22,954 | 1,309 |
| Columbia-Shuswap | 5,216 | 73 | 1,082 | 286 | 6,298 | 359 |
| Comox Valley | 6,582 | 92 | 1,365 | 361 | 7,947 | 453 |
| Cowichan Valley | 8,416 | 117 | 1,745 | 462 | 10,162 | 579 |
| East Kootenay | 5,854 | 82 | 1,214 | 321 | 7,069 | 403 |
| Fraser Valley | 29,635 | 414 | 6,146 | 1,626 | 35,781 | 2,040 |
| Fraser-Fort George | 9,720 | 136 | 2,016 | 533 | 11,735 | 669 |
| Greater Vancouver | 252,557 | 3,525 | 52,374 | 13,858 | 304,931 | 17,383 |
| Kitimat-Stikine | 3,887 | 54 | 806 | 213 | 4,693 | 268 |
| Kootenay-Boundary | 3,144 | 44 | 652 | 173 | 3,796 | 216 |
| Mount Waddington | 1,189 | 17 | 246 | 65 | 1,435 | 82 |
| Nanaimo | 15,375 | 215 | 3,189 | 844 | 18,564 | 1,058 |
| North Okanagan | 8,389 | 117 | 1,740 | 460 | 10,128 | 577 |
| Northern Rockies | 625 | 9 | 130 | 34 | 755 | 43 |
| Okanagan-Similkameen | 8,325 | 116 | 1,726 | 457 | 10,051 | 573 |
| Peace River | 6,546 | 91 | 1,357 | 359 | 7,903 | 451 |
| Powell River | 2,109 | 29 | 437 | 116 | 2,546 | 145 |
| Skeena-Queen Charlotte | 1,912 | 27 | 396 | 105 | 2,308 | 132 |
| Squamish-Lillooet | 4,156 | 58 | 862 | 228 | 5,018 | 286 |
| Stikine | 65 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 79 | 4 |
| Strathcona | 4,501 | 63 | 933 | 247 | 5,434 | 310 |
| Sunshine Coast | 2,989 | 42 | 620 | 164 | 3,609 | 206 |
| Thompson-Nicola | 13,515 | 189 | 2,803 | 742 | 16,318 | 930 |
| British Columbia | 471,988 | 6,587 | 97,879 | 25,898 | 569,867 | 32,486 |

## 8. Summary of Deposits, Refunds, Revenues and Expenditures

Costs related to BDL's container collection system are managed by the British Columbia Brewers' Recycled Container Collection Council which operates the program on a cost recovery basis.

## a. Refillable Bottles

In the case of refillable bottles, manufacturers are assessed a per dozen fee for the collection, sorting and return of containers based on projected and audited costs. Costs associated with cleaning and reusing refillable bottles are borne by the manufacturer. In the case of refillable bottles, manufacturers retain unredeemed deposits and use these funds to offset container management costs.

## b. Recycled Cans

The Council retains unredeemed deposits with respect to can sales and retains revenues from aluminum material sales to offset costs related to: administration, transportation, collection and sorting fees and infrastructure. In 2013, there was no container cost recovery charged to brewers for cans under the program. BDL revenues collected from both cans and bottles pay return location partners for the collection, sorting and return of BDL containers.

In the case of the Liquor Distribution Branch, BDL continues to operate under an agreement with the agency to pay it fees for each container collected from its stores. Licensee retail stores that sign up as collection partners are also paid a fee for each container collected. BDL has also entered into service agreements with several container return depots for collection and sorting services.

Table 6 - BDL Deposit Summary

|  | Cans | Industry Standard Bottles <br> (ISB) | Non-ISB Refillable <br> Bottles ${ }^{14}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deposits Received (\$) | $\$ 50,278,780$ | $\$ 7,901,250$ | $\$ 2,434,089$ | $\$ 60,614,118$ |
| Refunds Paid (\$) | $\$ 46,393,345$ | $\$ 7,579,373$ | $\$ 2,132,602$ | $\$ 56,105,320$ |

Note: As deposit are received and paid based on the quantity of bottles sold and collected, the dollar amount provided is based on \$1.20 per dozen sold/collected

[^5]9. Plan Performance

| Plan Target | 2013 Result | Strategies for Improvement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. $85 \%$ Return Rate in each container category | Target Achieved: <br> - $95.9 \%$ return rate for refillable industry standard bottles (ISB) <br> - $87.6 \%$ return rate for refillable proprietary glass bottles <br> - $92.3 \%$ return rate for aluminum cans | N/A |
| 2. Improve consumer awareness. Maintain 85\% awareness levels | Targets Achieved: <br> - $96 \%$ aware of beer container deposits; <br> - $91 \%$ satisfied with container return options | N/A |
| 3. Increase number of contracted collection partners. 2014 targets: <br> - 42 bottle depots <br> - 305 licensee retail stores <br> - 347 total locations | Targets Partially Achieved: <br> - Surpassed 2014 depot target by $+50 \%$ (65) <br> - Added 12 LRS locations since 2008 (163) <br> - 228 total locations | - Increased focus on LRS locations; <br> - Revise handling requirements to accommodate limited space locations |
| 4. Benchmark secondary packaging | Targets Partially Achieved: <br> - Tracking of keg containers in place; <br> - Secondary packaging plan including detailed tracking methodology submitted to BC MOE via Schedule 5 plan | - Implement methodology pending government approval |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ipsos Reid survey conducted on behalf of Canada's National Brewers between December 23, 2013 and January 2, 2014. 1,251 adult respondents (aged 19+ years) participated - generating an estimated margin of error of $\pm 2.8$ percentage points.
    ${ }^{2} 15 \%$ of respondents indicated that their household doesn't buy beer. Results listed above are extrapolated after removing these respondents from the results. $76 \%$ of total respondents in indicated that they collected and returned beer containers for the refund.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ The number of depots for 2012 is being re-stated, as BDL's 2012 annual report incorrectly included non-authorized BDL depots locations.
    ${ }^{4}$ The 2013 number of LRS only includes those that are active, not all available licenses (of which there are 653). The 2012 number stated includes all available licenses.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ PE Americas. Life Cycle Impact Assessment of Aluminum Beverage Cans. 2010 Report.

[^3]:    ${ }^{7}$ Source for avoided energy and emissions multipliers: Determination of the Impact of Waste Management activities on Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2005 Update Final Report, ICF Consulting for Environment Canada \& Natural Resources Canada, October 2005 and GHG Calculator for Waste Management, Update Oct 2009, ICF Consulting for Environment Canada. Multipliers for avoided GHG Emissions (eCO2/tonne) used were 0.38 for glass reuse and 9.66 for aluminum recycling. Avoided GHGs from glass bottle reuse ( 0.38 ) is not presented in the Determination of the Impact of Waste Management activities on Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2005 Update Final Report. This multiplier was provided in the previous version of the report from 2004.
    ${ }^{8}$ Pollutant reductions associated with recycled versus virgin aluminum production and glass production from Weitz, Keith A. et al. 2003. Life-Cycle Inventory Data Sets for Materials Production of Aluminum, Glass, Paper, Plastic and Steel in North America. Report prepared by RTI International for the U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development. EPA-600/Q-03-001. Research Triangle Park, NC.
    ${ }^{9}$ Includes 200 tonnes sent directly by BDL for recycling.
    ${ }^{10}$ Based on Vancouver 2013 tipping fee of $\$ 107$ per tonne for waste disposal.
    http://www.metrovancouver.org/programsandbudget/BudgetDocs/2013BudgetinBrief.pdf

[^4]:    ${ }^{11}$ Container data reviewed by KPMG LLP. Sales for non-industry standard refillable bottles were provided by the BC Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB)
    ${ }^{12}$ It should be noted this tonnage is associated with stray beer secondary packaging recycled through BDL's BC facilities. This tonnage does not include beer cases returned to brewers with empty refillable bottles, which constitutes the majority, by weight, of beer secondary packaging.
    ${ }^{13}$ Source: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/StatisticsBySubject/Demography/PopulationEstimates.aspx

[^5]:    ${ }^{14}$ Sales for non-industry standard bottles were provided by the BC Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB).

