

Electronic Products Recycling Association

Annual Report to the Director

[2015 Calendar Year]

Submitted to: Director, Extended Producer Responsibility Programs
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1. Executive Summary

The table below should concisely summarize program performance for the section 8 annual reporting requirements such that ministry staff and the public can easily understand whether reporting requirements and stewardship plan targets have been met.

Products within plan	As outlined in Appendix B of our stewardship plan, EPRA BC covers a broad range of regulated electronic product categories, including IT, Audio/Video, Communication equipment, Medical and Control devices as well as the more common displays, computers and printers.
Program website	www.recycleMYelectronics.ca/bc

Recycling Regulation Reference	Topic	Summary (5-bullet maximum)
Part 2, section 8(2)(a)	<u>Public Education Materials and Strategies</u>	<p>EPRA has undertaken significant marketing initiatives focused on 3 key messages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness of Collection location and desired e-recycling behaviour 2. Knowledge of acceptable products 3. The responsible way to recycle end-of-life electronics in BC <p>EPRA uses several types of media to communicate the message including: television, radio, newspapers, online and promotional materials.</p> <p>EPRA sponsored and participated in a Voices of Nature "Rock the Salish Sea" tour in several BC communities. The program incorporated the importance of e-recycling messaging through music to young people in those communities.</p> <p>EPRA participates in and co-sponsors the RCBC Recyclepedia, hotline and depot locator app.</p> <p>In 2015, EPRA BC continued its collaboration with other stewardship agencies in promoting BC Recycles to help consumers identify a single source for recycling information</p> <p>A public opinion survey conducted in September of 2015 showed that 76% of BC residents were aware of how to recycle electronics in an environmentally friendly manner.</p>

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Recycling Regulation Reference	Topic	Summary (5-bullet maximum)
Part 2, section 8(2)(b)	<u>Collection System and Facilities</u>	<p>EPRA BC has a robust collection system designed to provide easy access not only to consumers but also the ICI sector particularly for Phase V products.</p> <p>Consumer return of end-of-life electronics is facilitated through our extensive depot network which consisted of 177 permanent collection depots at the end of 2015 (see: http://www.return-it.ca/electronics/locations/). This depot network in conjunction with 67 return-to-retail facilities provided excellent service coverage. A study done in 2014 showed that 98.1% of the population was covered to the standards outlined in our stewardship plan.</p> <p>As a supplement to our permanent depots, we held 9 collections events within the province throughout the year.</p> <p>For the Business-to-Business (B2B) sector (primarily related to Phase V material), we have implemented several programs to facilitate easy access to recycling of obligated material:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large volume generator program – Free pick up of material for generators meeting minimum volume requirements 2. Processor incentive program – Generators can contract for the pickup and processing of material directly with recyclers approved to the ERS standard. The recyclers are compensated by the program and there is no cost to the generator for the basic pick up and recycling of obligated material. <p>Information on B2B options are available here:</p> <p>https://www.return-it.ca/electronics/industry/b2b-options/</p>
Part 2, section 8(2)(c)	<u>Product Environmental Impact Reduction, Reusability and Recyclability</u>	<p>Electronics Product Stewardship Canada (EPSC) represents major electronics and IT equipment brand owners in Canada on sustainability issues. EPSC issues its <i>Design for Environment (DfE) Report</i>, which highlights the industry’s progress related to design for the environment, along with the many technological advances that are creating change in electronics design. Developments in cloud computing, for example, are opening the door for smaller and lighter products. Manufacturers are continuing to develop products that have a lower energy or materials footprint. This year’s report builds on previous reports, with a focus on a reduction in weight of new products and the corresponding smaller environmental footprint. EPRA will report annually on DfE issues as provided through this research. The report for 2015 is available at the link below:</p> <p>http://epsc.ca/design-for-the-environment-report/</p> <p>Reuse and Recycling are covered in detail in Section 5 below.</p>

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Recycling Regulation Reference	Topic	Summary (5-bullet maximum)
Part 2, section 8(2)(d)	<u>Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management</u>	Recycling end-of-life electronics diverts materials from landfills and ensures the management of the deposition of these materials in an environmentally and socially responsible way. Recycling also saves energy, as materials recovered can be used to create new useful products, ultimately reducing the energy demands associated with the extraction and processing of new raw material. See Section 6 below for details.
Part 2, section 8(2)(e)	<u>Product Sold and Collected</u>	In 2015, our stewards reported the supply of 9,970,373 regulated electronic products into the province. During 2015, we collected a total of 21,675 metric tonnes of end-of-life electronics.
Part 2, section 8(2)(e.1)	<u>and Recovery Rate</u>	See Section 7 for breakdown per regional district
Part 2, section 8(2)(f)	<u>Summary of Deposits, Refunds, Revenues and Expenses</u>	Audited financial information is available in the 2015 EPRA Annual Report at http://epra.ca/wp-content/uploads/ar/english/2015/

Comparison of Key Performance Targets		
Part 2 section 8(2)(g); See full list of targets in Plan Performance		
Priority Stewardship Plan Targets (as agreed with ministry file lead)	Performance	Strategies for Improvement
1. Total WEEE collected	21,675 Metric tonnes	[N/A]
2. Total WEEE collected per capita	4.6 kilos per capita	[N/A]
3. Per capita collected by RD	See chart in Section 7	[N/A]
4. Total Collection Sites	177 depots	[N/A]
5. Total Collection Events	9 Collection Events	[N/A]
6. % of the population covered by collection sites	98.1% (2014 Study)	[N/A]
7. % of the population aware of the program	76%	[N/A]
8. Total program costs per tonne	\$1031/tonne	[N/A]
9. Operational costs per tonne	\$914/tonne	[N/A]
10. Administrative costs per tonne	\$117/tonne	[N/A]

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2. Program Outline

Provide a brief (1 page) overview of the stewardship agency/company and their members [website link], program inclusions, collection approach and any other high level information relative to the annual report e.g. studies completed, new targets set, consultations or surveys conducted.

In the last decade, product stewardship programs have grown in popularity across Canada and around the world. A true partnership between industry, government and consumers, stewardship programs provide a sustainable model to divert and recover materials from the waste stream. They also improve recycling efforts within our communities as increasingly, consumers expect convenient, accessible and responsible recycling for their end-of-life products, including electronics.

The Electronic Products Recycling Association (EPRA) is the national organization tasked with promoting and managing end-of-life electronics recycling in Canada. EPRA is an industry-led, voluntary, not-for-profit environmental compliance program dedicated to responsible recycling of end-of-life electronics and providing secure, convenient recycling options in the provinces in which it operates.

Being a part of the national EPRA organization has benefitted industry, consumers and other stakeholders in British Columbia by enabling our ability to further deliver best practices in industry-led electronics recycling.

The Phase V program expansion in July 2012 included a very broad range of electronic devices supplied into the province. EPRA BC has successfully integrated these new products into our existing collection network as well as providing new and innovative ways for businesses and institutions to recycle their end-of-life electronics.

2015 saw a continuation of our Return-to-Retail program with two major national retailers collecting end-of-life electronics as part of our program. This provides consumers with yet another convenient option for recycling in BC.

EPRA is committed to ensuring responsible recycling of end-of-life electronics collected by EPRA programs through adherence to the Electronics Recycling Standard (ERS). The ERS is a comprehensive process that ensures products and resulting materials are handled in an environmentally sound and socially acceptable manner that protects the environment and safeguards worker health and safety.

EPRA BC enables businesses and consumers to responsibly manage their end-of-life electronics, and assists obligated stewards in achieving regulatory compliance. Currently there are over 1,600 stewards* registered with EPRA in British Columbia, 177 permanent collection sites and 4 verified processors. In 2015, EPRA BC safely collected and responsibly recycled 21,675 tonnes of end-of-life electronics.

*A list of stewards currently in the Program can be found at:

<http://www.recyclemyelectronics.ca/bc/registered-stewards-remitters-pops/>

3. Public Education Materials and Strategies

Provide a brief overview of the key materials and strategies used to promote awareness of the program. Identify the various types of outreach (i.e. face to face, social media, traditional media, etc.) utilized.

EPRA BC continues to reach consumers and raise awareness of the program through many types of media including television, radio, newspapers (ads and articles) online, etc. Different types of media are used strategically to target specific audiences with a tailored message and the publishing and placement of each advertisement is carefully planned to ensure that the target audience is reading, listening or watching.

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To maintain high levels of awareness, consumers need consistent messaging on a regular basis. As EPRA BC has matured, our consumer awareness message has become more strategic and targeted to reach the right people at the right time with a meaningful and motivating message.

In 2015, EPRA actively promoted the program in BC through earned media (PR). EPRA received coverage in in key recycling periods with circulation and viewership of over 5,775,689 impressions (232,684 of those impressions were supplied OpEd content).

City/Province	Date	Media	Circulation/ Viewership (approximate)	Content
BC wide	March 2015	CBC TV News BC	335,500	On-air mention of EPRA BC
Victoria	April 22, 2015	Victoria CBC Radio On The Island	15,900	Cliff Hacking Interviewed on Earth Day in response to UNU reports
Vancouver	April 22, 2015	CBC Radio The Early Edition	103,000	Cliff Hacking Interviewed on Earth Day in response to UNU reports
Vancouver	April 27, 2015	CKNW Recycling Series	394,200	Encorp Recycling Series – Craig Wisehart’s interview on EOLE and EPRA BC
Victoria	May 15, 2015	Victoria Times Colonist	61,564	OpEd Placement – article by Craig Wisehart on e-recycling through EPRA BC
BC wide	June 23, 2015	TechVibes	5,200	OpEd Placement – article by Craig Wisehart on e-recycling through EPRA BC
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	Vancouver Sun.com	1,516,740	EPRA BC Collection Event
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	Vancouver Sun print	314,076	EPRA BC Collection Event
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	Van City Buzz.com	2,230,349	Recycling Pop-up event for EOLE – EPRA BC
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	Metro Vancouver	44,520	Recycling Pop-up event for EOLE – EPRA BC
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	Westender	13,530	Recycling Pop-up event for EOLE – EPRA BC
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	The Georgia Straight	270,660	Recycling Pop-up event for EOLE – EPRA BC
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	The Van Courier	44,460	Recycling Pop-up event for EOLE – EPRA BC
Vancouver	July 10, 2015	Vancouver.ca	260,070	Recycling Pop-up event for EOLE – EPRA BC
Langley	Sept. 24, 2015	Langley Advance	160,720	EOLE Recycling Made Easy – Craig Wisehart and EPRA BC
Vancouver	October, 14, 2015	Tech Vibes online	5,200	OpEd Placement – article by Craig Wisehart on e-recycling through EPRA BC
Total			5,775,689	

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In 2015, we continued to target some ICI (Institutional, Commercial and Industrial) organizations to raise awareness of Phase V and the associated products. In addition, EPRA BC began work in conjunction with other BC stewards to better understand how to insure consumers knew where and how to recycle the wide range of obligated products in the province. We have introduced messaging to help British Columbians understand what happens to the products after they are dropped off for recycling. An example of that messaging is this video produced to help consumers understand our process.

<http://www.recyclemyelectronics.ca/bc/what-can-i-do/where-does-it-go/>

We have also produced a video to assist retailer with training of their staff to better communicate the Environmental Handling Fee (EHF) to consumers.

<http://recyclemyelectronics.ca/bc/stewards/what-is-the-ehf-a-training-video/>

Moving forward, we plan to continue with our existing efforts to inform consumers of depot location, products accepted, fee structure, etc. We will continue to work to reinforce consumer awareness, heighten the credibility of our brand and promote the BC product stewardship model as the best way to operate Extended Producer Responsibility programs.

Please refer to Section 1 above for key statistics related to Public Education and Awareness.

4. Collection System and Facilities

Provide a brief overview of the way in which the stewardship agency collects the products from the consumer (i.e. depots, return to retailer, collection events, etc.). If available, list the number of collection facilities in each regional district and identify changes in the number, location, and method of collection from the previous year to the present year. If the list is extensive, consider including a summary and attaching a separate document or URL.

Collection sites consist of a group of Encorp Return-It depots, regional government locations and non-profit organizations throughout the province. Since the launch of the program in August of 2007 through to the end of 2015, we have increased the number of depots more than 2 ½ times from 70 to 177. This was a net increase of 3 depots over prior year.

The current EPRA collection network provides comprehensive coverage of both rural and urban locations throughout the province. EPRA BC has committed to continue to review opportunities that would enhance the collection system. We are also working with community partners to conduct Drop-Off Events in various regions of the province. In 2015, EPRA BC conducted 9 such drop off events (see attached list for locations.)

In addition to our regular collection depot network, at the end of 2015 our Return-to-Retail program included 67 locations of 2 major national electronics retailer across BC to further enhance consumer convenience.

The combination of permanent collection depots and Return-to-Retail locations provided coverage to 98.1% of the Province as outlined in our 2014 study.

The inclusion of Phase V material introduced in 2012 increased the need for a more robust Business-to-Business (B2B) collection system and we have implemented several programs for businesses and other institutions to facilitate easy access to recycling of obligated material:

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1. Large volume generator program – Free pick up of material for generators meeting minimum volume requirements
2. Processor incentive program – Generators can contract directly with approved recyclers for the pickup and processing of material. The recyclers are compensated by the program and there is no cost to the generator for the basic pick up and recycling of obligated material.

Information on B2B options is available here: <https://www.return-it.ca/electronics/industry/b2b-options/>

5. Product Environmental Impact Reduction, Reusability and Recyclability

Identify ways in which producers or the agency contributes to the reduction of environmental impact. For example, utilization of certified processors, R&D performed to improve recyclability / reuse of the product or components, examples of design for environment mechanisms used by producer members of the agency, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The producer may also wish to report on the status of any studies being undertaken to assist with the measurement of environmental impacts. Identifying successes is encouraged.

EPRA supports the concept of the “3 Rs” of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Reduce: The reduce component was addressed above in the executive summary.

Reuse: Reusing unwanted electronic products is promoted through the communications and public awareness program as the first option where markets and opportunities for reuse in-province exist. EPRA BC in cooperation with RCBC sponsored the BC Material Exchange website where the public could list usable electronics for exchange or sale free of charge. We also work with local charitable entities to explain the Electronics Reuse & Refurbishing Program (ERRP) and assist with their qualification. In 2015 Computers for Schools was certified to the ERRP standard for their facility in British Columbia. Obligated products that are used or refurbished will not attract an EHF. EPRA’s approach to reuse and refurbishment is consistent with the industry’s position that it be in compliance with Canada’s Basel Convention commitments and not allow end-of-life electronics management challenges to be passed on to less developed countries.

Reuse is promoted on our EPRA BC website under the “What can I do?/ Reuse or Recycle” tab at:

<http://recyclemyelectronics.ca/bc/what-can-i-do/reuse/>

And under the Service Providers tab at:

<http://recyclemyelectronics.ca/bc/service-providers/info-for-reuse-organizations/>

Recycle: Recycling or processing of unwanted and end-of-life electronics is promoted as the final option. Recycling, which diverts electronics waste from landfill and illegal export, will be a major focus of the EPRA program. Typically, recycling involves some form of “primary” or initial processing, which may include dismantling and sorting of material by hand or by more elaborate mechanical means. Further manual or mechanical separation of materials by another vendor or vendors is considered “downstream” processing. Material flows will be tracked to their “point of final processing” (i.e. where they are altered into a new product or state) or, for unrecyclable hazardous materials, to their point of disposal (i.e., where they are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner).

All recycling will be completed by contractors who meet the Electronics Recycling Standard (ERS) which may be updated from time to time in order to ensure they meet the ongoing needs of the programs which have adopted them.

To ensure that all materials collected under an EPRA program will be responsibly recycled, EPRA has established the following criteria for service:

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Service providers must be ERS certified prior to receiving any collected EPRA program materials for processing; and

Service providers will be responsible for ensuring that any and all (downstream) processors needed for further/additional processing of program materials (after primary processing) have also successfully completed the ERS process prior to receiving any collected EPRA program materials for processing.

The Recycle component including product management and outcomes is covered in detail in Section 6.

6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management

Provide a brief overview of the way in which the collected product is managed and how those outcomes relate to the pollution prevention hierarchy. Provide breakdowns by weight or percentage of product managed at each level. Please also refer to third party assurance FAQs (original version dated November 22, 2012), distributed to stewardship programs by the Ministry.

Recycling

Recycling end-of-life electronics diverts materials and substances of concern from landfills and prevents the shipment of these materials to locations where disposal will not be managed responsibly. Recycling also saves energy, as materials recovered can be used to create new useful products, ultimately reducing the energy demands associated with the extraction and processing of new raw material.

Recycling of electronics involves processing to recover raw materials such as metals, glass and plastics. The EPRA recycling program was developed to make sure the responsible recycling of end-of life electronics is conducted according to high, internationally recognized standards, regardless of commodity revenues.

EPRA environmental governance includes assurance that recycled materials are handled in a safe, secure and approved fashion and can be tracked accordingly. This is accomplished through a two-step approach. The Recycler Qualification office is employed upfront to only certify processors who meet the Electronic Recycling Standard 2010 (ERS). Secondly, the provincial programs, using only ERS certified processors, follow through with quarterly Mass Balancing procedures that capture actual volumes collected and processed by primary processors and the resulting volumes and destinations of output materials.

Recycler Qualification Office

The Recycler Qualification Office (RQO) was established by the industry-led end-of-life electronics stewardship programs to ensure that environmentally sound electronics reuse and recycling standards are established, met, maintained and continually improved upon.

The RQO manages all recycler assessments and approvals on behalf of the provincial stewardship programs, to ensure assessments are undertaken in a timely manner, and results are objective, thorough, and sufficiently detailed to provide confidence in the results of the assessment.

Electronic Recycling Standard (ERS)

This is the publication that defines the Stewardship Programs' minimum requirements and approach to auditing and approving end-of-life electronics (EOLE) Recyclers to ensure that EOLE are handled in an environmentally sound and socially acceptable manner that protects the environment and safeguards worker health and safety by all processors within the material processing pathway.

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Specifically, the RQO assesses processors for

- Legal and regulatory compliance
- Worker safety
- Material handling and destination safety and compliance

Within material handling, audit review procedures include identifying use of ERS certified downstream parties and destination of product.

Mass Balancing

Once a provincial program has contracted with recyclers, the mass balance quarterly reporting process undertakes validation of actual volume handled by primary processors.

Mass balancing reporting has the following objectives:

- Ensuring input volumes match output volumes within 3%
- Ensure output materials are sent to ERS certified downstream processors or sold as commodity grade materials
- Ensuring primary processor compliance with provincial inventory limits

The mass balancing reports require input volume, processed volume and output to be identified by each primary processor each quarter. The reporting also requires percentage of product by material type to be reported. While the information is self-reported, spot audits of a minimum of 1 primary processor per year, review backup documentation to validate the accuracy of the mass balance quarterly report data.

Proactive validation by the RQO of all processors who manage and distribute materials to ERS compliant destinations, combined with mass balance reporting by primary processors to validate that what was committed is in fact in place, serve to ensure a reliable, safe destination for recycled electronic materials.

2015 EPRA BC Mass Balance Results

The following table reports the processing category for material received and processed by Primary Processors on a weighted-average basis. The information is based on Primary Processor quarterly mass balance reporting which includes the destination of material shipped from their facilities.

Categorical Outputs

Categorical output of material end fate	Average
Materials Requiring Further Processing*	95.85%
Energy from Waste	0.61%
Landfilled Materials	3.10%
Materials of Unknown Fate	0.43%
Total	100.00%

* This category includes all materials shipped to approved downstream processors for further refinement prior to arriving at a point of final disposition or being sold as a commodity-grade material

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The following table is based on mass balance reporting which includes the volume of specific materials / components shipped to approved destinations by Primary Processors and the qualitative information on processing methods and end fate of these materials / components obtained during the RQP approval and monitoring processes of all downstream processors.

Material / Component	% of Material Stream	Process
Leaded Glass	26.04%	Tubes are manually and mechanically separated and either cleaned and processed into cullet for use in glass production, or smelted for reclaim of lead from the glass.
Plastic	24.36%	Plastics are manually and/or mechanically separated. Identifiable plastics are cleaned, sorted and pelletized for reuse; and unidentifiable plastics are landfilled, used as a fuel substitute in the process of metal smelting, or managed through an energy-from-waste recovery process.
Ferrous Metals	19.20%	Metals are manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim.
Mixed Metals	10.26%	Metals are manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim.
Wood	1.58%	Materials are manually separated and managed through an energy-from-waste recovery process or landfilled.
Circuit Boards	9.59%	Boards are manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim of precious metals, while the plastics are used as a fuel substitute in the smelting process.
Wires/Cables	1.34%	Manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for metal recovery, while the plastics are either used as a fuel substitute in the smelting process, or mechanically separated and landfilled.
Copper	2.34%	Metals are manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim.
Aluminum	1.24%	Metals are manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim.
Copper Yokes	0.76%	Metals are manually and/or mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim.
Glass	0.07%	Non-leaded glass is manually separated for recovery and further use, or introduced into the smelting process as a silica flux substitute.
Batteries	0.19%	Mechanically separated for recovery of metals.
Ink/Toner Cartridges	0.61%	Cartridges are cleaned and reconditioned for reuse or processed through an energy-from-waste recovery process.
Dust	0.40%	Mechanically separated and smelted for reclaim.
Mercury Lamps	0.05%	Lamps are mechanically processed and separated into glass, metal and phosphor powder material streams. Phosphor powder is further distilled for mercury recovery. Metal and glass are also reclaimed for further use.
Ethylene Glycol	0.01%	The glycol is manually drained from the light tubes and refined for further use.
Landfill	1.52%	Materials sent to landfill
Unknown Fate	0.43%	Materials delivered to the processors lost in the process of recovery

Primary Processors

As of December 31, 2015 the following were approved as EPRA BC primary processors:

eCycle Solutions
Chilliwack, BC
www.ecyclesolutions.com

Global Electric Electronic Processing (GEEP)
Edmonton, AB
www.geepglobal.com

Global Electric Electronic Processing (GEEP)
Calgary, AB
www.geepglobal.com

FCM Recycling
Delta, BC
www.fcmrecycling.com

KC Recycling
Trail, BC

7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate

Provide a summary of the total amount of product sold, collection volumes and, if applicable, recovery rates achieved by the program based on the approach included in the approved program plan. Also provide a summary of total product recovered by regional district.

In 2015, our stewards reported the supply of 9,970,373 regulated electronic products into the province. During 2015, we collected a total of 21,675 metric tonnes of end-of-life electronics. The breakdown of the product recovered by regional district is summarized in the chart below.

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Due to the nature of our products as durable goods, and their associated long life cycle, a recovery rate calculation is not practical. Instead our Stewardship Plan was approved based on reporting on a suite of measures as outlined in sections 1 and 9.

Stewardship Agency Name		Electronics Products Recycling Association		
Program Name		Electronics		
Product Category		EOLE		
Report Period (Calendar or Fiscal)		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015		
Count	Name	Population	Recovery Rate or Capture Rate	Per Capita Recovery or Capture Rate
		Per 2015 Municipal and Regional District Population estimates	(numerical value, indicate unit of measure)	
1	Alberni-Clayoquot	30,106	108,950	3.6
2	Bulkley-Nechako	39,997	135,749	3.4
3	Capital	377,809	2,014,701	5.3
4	Cariboo	62,263	236,747	3.8
5	Central Coast	3,197	13,148	4.1
6	Central Kootenay	60,100	259,338	4.3
7	Central Okanagan	195,523	1,490,364	7.6
8	Columbia-Shuswap	51,451	281,071	5.5
9	Comox Valley	64,634	384,849	6.0
10	Cowichan Valley	82,787	385,889	4.7
11	East Kootenay	57,642	216,709	3.8
12	Fraser Valley	296,414	1,458,504	4.9
13	Fraser-Fort George	91,277	454,510	5.0
14	Greater/Metro Vancouver	2,513,869	10,661,378	4.2
15	Kitimat-Stikine	39,276	138,071	3.5
16	Kootenay Boundary	29,349	186,893	6.4
17	Mount Waddington	11,387	58,806	5.2
18	Nanaimo	154,572	778,161	5.0
19	North Okanagan	84,587	499,121	5.9
20	Northern Rockies	5,957	9,511	1.6
21	Okanagan-Similkameen	81,841	425,155	5.2
22	Peace River	63,918	235,983	3.7
23	Powell River	19,456	102,836	5.3
24	Skeena-Queen Charlotte	17,533	83,642	4.8
25	Squamish-Lillooet	40,378	233,593	5.8
26	Stikine Region	681		
27	Strathcona	45,448	159,603	3.9
28	Sunshine Coast	29,177	167,017	6.3
29	Thompson-Nicola	133,191	433,064	4.0
30	Provincial Total	4,683,820	21,613,363	4.6

* There is a small discrepancy between this tonnage and that reported in other areas due to the measurements being taken at points in the transportation chain. The weight in the chart above was taken at the time of shipping from the depot and the other weight was taken upon arrival at the processor. The difference represents material in transit between the 2 points at the time

8. Summary of Deposits, Refunds, Revenues and Expenditures

For those programs that charge deposits only:

Include a summary of deposits received and refunds paid in British Columbia by the producers (by plan if agency manages more than one plan). Attach a copy of the current year's independently audited financial statements as an appendix.

N/A

For those programs that charge a visible ecofee only:

Include a summary of fees / rates charged by the agency and provide a summary of total revenues and expenses in British Columbia (by plan if agency manages more than one plan). Attach a copy of the current year's independently audited financial statements as an appendix.

The Program is funded by a visible Environmental Handling Fee (EHF) paid by the consumer at the time of purchase of obligated electronic items. The EHF is used to fund the collection, transportation and recycling of the material as well as administrative costs and consumer awareness efforts.

A listing of obligated products and the associated fees is available at the link below:

<https://www.return-it.ca/electronics/products/>

The information on revenues and expenses is in the attached financial statement as well as in the EPRA 2015 Annual Report at the link below:

<http://epra.ca/wp-content/uploads/ar/english/2015/> (Begins on page 18)

9. Plan Performance

Using the table below, provide a brief overview of the performance of the plan for the current year compared to the stated performance requirements and targets specified in the approved plan. If no specific targets have been set (e.g. new plans in first year of operation), specify baseline results, significant achievements and identify when targets will be set.

Plan Target	2015 Results	Strategies for Improvement
1. Total WEEE collected 18,000 metric tonnes	22,523 Metric tonnes 2013 – 2015 average	<i>Exceeded the 3 year average of 18,000 mt outline in our plan</i>
2. Total WEEE per capita 4.0 kgs/capita	4.6 kilos per capita	Exceeded the 4.0 kg/capita outlined in our plan
3. 90 % of the population covered by collection sites	98.1% coverage (From 2014 study)	Exceeded the 90% coverage outlined in our plan
4. 65 % of the population aware of the program	76% awareness	Exceeded the 65% awareness outlined in our plan
5. See chart in section 1 for additional performance factors		

EPRA [2015] Report to Executive Director, Waste Prevention Branch

Attachments

- 2015 EPRA Financial Statements (beginning on page 18 of EPRA Annual report which is attached)
- Third Party Assurance Statement for Non-Financial Information
- Excel file of Collections Depots as of Dec 31, 2015
- Excel file containing a list of Collection Events in 2015



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2015 INDEPENDENT REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT FOR SELECTED NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the Directors of Electronic Products Recycling Association:

ASSURANCE LEVEL AND SUBJECT MATTER

We have been engaged by the management of Electronic Products Recycling Association ('EPRA') to undertake a reasonable assurance engagement in respect of the following disclosures within EPRA's Annual Report the Director (the 'Report') and in Appendix 1, for the year ended December 31, 2015 (together the 'Subject Matter'):

- The location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of BC Regulation 449/2004 (the Recycling Regulation);
- The description of how the product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section 8(2)(d) of the Recycling Regulation;
- The total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate in accordance with Section 8(2)(e) of the Recycling Regulation; and,
- The performance for the year in relation to approved targets under Sections 8(2)(b), (d) and (e) in accordance with Section 8(2)(g) of the Recycling Regulation.

The objective of this report is to express an opinion on how EPRA's management has discharged its responsibility to report on the Subject Matter in accordance with Section 8(2)(b), (d), (e) and (g) of the Recycling Regulation.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Subject Matter in accordance with the evaluation criteria which are integral to the Subject Matter and are presented in Appendix 1, current as at the date of our report. Management is also responsible for establishing and



maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported Subject Matter is derived.

Our responsibility in relation to the Subject Matter is to perform a reasonable assurance engagement and to express a conclusion based on the work performed. Our opinion does not constitute a legal determination on EPRA's compliance with the Recycling Regulation.

ASSURANCE STANDARD AND PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. ISAE 3000 requires that we comply with applicable professional standards, including International Standard on Quality Control 1.

APPLICABLE CRITERIA

The suitability of the evaluation criteria is the responsibility of management. The evaluation criteria presented in Appendix 1 are an integral part of the Subject Matter and address the relevance, completeness, reliability, neutrality and understandability of the Subject Matter.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

We planned and performed our work to obtain all of the evidence, information and explanations we considered necessary in order to form our conclusion as set out below. A reasonable assurance engagement includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures within the Subject Matter. A reasonable assurance engagement also includes assessing the evaluation criteria used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Subject Matter. The main elements of our work were:

- Inquiries of relevant management of EPRA's processes and related controls, to gain an understanding of EPRA's data collection, monitoring and reporting processes in relation to the Subject Matter included in the Report;
- Performing walkthroughs to test the design, and where relevant the operating effectiveness, of internal controls relating to data collection and reporting of the Subject Matter;



- Comparison of the number of collection facilities disclosed to supporting collection contracts and collection records evidencing the existence of collection facilities;
- Comparison of collection data included in the Report to internal records and recalculation of data, where appropriate;
- Gaining an understanding of the due diligence and mass balancing process applied to processors and their data conducted as part of EPRA's process for estimating how product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy;
- Confirmation through review of mass balance reporting and the use of Recycle Qualification Office (RQO) approved downstream pathways that Primary Processors reported volume shipped quarterly and that materials were shipped to approved downstream processors;
- Comparing the disclosed product management data and process description to the underlying reported data and sample source data;
- Reviewing the Report to determine whether it is consistent with our overall knowledge of, and experience with, the non-financial performance of EPRA; and,
- Comparison of reported performance against targets to internal records and calculations of performance.

OPINION

In our opinion, the Subject Matter within Electronic Products Recycling Association's *Annual Report the Director* for the year ended December 31, 2015 presents fairly in accordance with the evaluation criteria, in all material respects:

- Location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of the Recycling Regulation;
- The description of how the product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section 8(2)(d) of the Recycling Regulation;



- The total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate in accordance with Section 8(2)(e) of the Recycling Regulation; and,
- The performance for the year in relation to approved targets under Sections 8(2)(b), (d) and (e) in accordance with Section 8(2)(g) of the Recycling Regulation.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

Without qualifying our opinion above, we draw attention to the following:

As described under *Product Sold and Collected* in Appendix 1, the Ministry of Environment ***Guide to Third Party Assurance for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports – 2015 Reporting Year*** indicates that assurance is not required for product sold data if the stewardship program does not have a recovery rate target in its approved stewardship plan against which it is required to report. As EPRA's approved stewardship plan does not have recovery rate target, our audit report does not include any opinion on the reported amounts of Product Sold in EPRA's Annual Report the Director for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Our report has been prepared solely for the purposes of management's stewardship under the Recycling Regulation and is not intended to be and should not be used for any other purpose. Our duties in relation to this report are owed solely to EPRA, and accordingly, we do not accept any responsibility for loss occasioned to any other party acting or refraining from acting based on this report.

Vancouver, Canada

June 30, 2016



Appendix 1 to the Independent Reasonable Assurance Report
Subject Matter, Applicable Definitions and Evaluation Criteria

COLLECTION FACILITIES

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
Number of collection facilities	Total Collection Sites – 177 depots	<i>1. Executive Summary Comparison of Key Performance Targets</i> on Page 5 <i>4. Collection System and Facilities</i> on Page 8
Changes in number of collection facilities	This was a net increase of 3 depots over prior year.	<i>4. Collection System and Facilities</i> on Page 8

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

The following definitions were applied to the assessment of the location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of the Recycling Regulation:

- i. Collection Facility: any facility that has a signed End-Of-Life Electronics Agreement for the collection of returned EOLE. A collection facility does not include collection events or return-to-retail facilities.
- ii. Collection Event: any collection of EOLE that does not require signing of an End-Of-Life Electronics Agreement to become a permanent collection facility.
- iii. Return-to-Retail Facility: a retail facility that collects and ships EOLE directly to Primary Processors. These facilities do not require signed EOLE agreements.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the assessment of the location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of the Recycling Regulation:



1. The number of collection facilities is determined based on the number of facilities with signed End-Of-Life Electronics agreements in place with Encorp for collection of EOLE.
2. The number of collection facilities reported in the annual report is reconciled to the total number of collection facilities accepting EOLE (End-of-life electronics) on Encorp's list of Authorized Depots as of December 31.
3. All collection facilities in Encorp's listing have signed End-Of-Life Electronics agreements in place with Encorp for collection of EOLE.
4. Changes in the number of collection facilities are determined based on notification of changes by individual facilities which are required to be made prior to the effective date of the change. These are recorded in new supplier/change forms which are reflected in updated collection facility listings each month.
5. One-off or intermittent collection events and return-to-retail facilities are excluded from the number of collection facilities.



PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
A description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy (S.8(2)(d))	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description of the Recycler Qualification Office and Recycler Qualification Program• Description of Mass Balancing• 2015 EPRA BC Mass Balance Results	6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management on pages 10 – 14

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

The following definitions were applied to the assessment of the description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section S.8(2)(d):

- i. Total weight of material processed, by category, is determined based on scaled deliveries from consolidation sites which are reconciled to invoiced material receipts from primary processors
- ii. Processors are defined as operations or facilities that manually or mechanically sort or process recovered material prior to (combined or segregated) transfer to a facility where the materials are recovered to the point where the material can enter back into the supply chain as a commodity, is used for energy generation or is treated as waste.
- iii. Primary processors are defined as operations or facilities that receive program product and initiate the recycling process by dismantling the product and sorting the materials through manual and/or mechanical means into various streams for the purpose of reclaiming recyclable materials and other approved management of residuals by downstream processors. This does not include consolidation, cross-docking, or brokering of received material without processing.

- iv. Downstream processors: are defined as operations or facilities that receive material from a primary processor or other downstream processors for the purpose of additional processing, refining and/or approved disposition of the material.
- v. Sites of final recovery are sites that accept unprocessed or processed material and treat the material to the point where it can enter back into the supply chain as a commodity, is used for energy generation or is treated as waste.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the assessment of the description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section S.8(2)(d):

1. Acceptable end fates are determined in accordance with EPRA's approved stewardship plan, applicable regulation, and qualitative information on processing methods and end fate of materials/components obtained through Recycler Qualification Office (RQO) Recycler Qualification Program audits and due diligence processes.
2. EPRA maintains quantitative monitoring of deliveries to primary processors and from primary processors to the next point in the recycling process (mass balancing). To the extent that there are further steps in the recycling process prior to a point of final disposition, qualitative data is collected and the processing pathways are subject to a periodic audit process.
3. Prior to approval, all processors are subject to an initial due diligence review that establishes the downstream processing pathways for each category which are in line with the acceptable end fates identified.
4. Primary processors report the weights shipped and the next destination of material components (e.g. wires & cables, copper bearing material, copper yokes, circuit boards, etc.) on a quarterly basis.
5. EPRA reviews the primary processor reporting on a quarterly basis to ensure material components are processed in line with the processing pathways as determined by the approved RQO Downstream Flow documentation.

6. On an annual basis, EPRA reviews primary processor reporting to ensure input volumes match the culmination of output and inventory change volumes within a 3% margin of error.
7. Nationally, EPRA performs an annual verification of one primary processor's quarterly mass balance report to ensure reported data is accurate.
8. Based on primary processor reporting and the qualitative information on processing pathways of material components obtained through the RQO program, on an annual basis EPRA consolidates primary processor data and reports on a weighted average basis estimated conformance with acceptable end fates achieved with respect to the processing of components / materials.
9. In order to maintain RQO approval, primary processors require on-site re-audit within two years of approval and all other organizations (downstream processors and sites of final disposition) require re-audit within three years of last approval. The ongoing surveillance in the form of re-audits at a minimum:
 - Identifies whether the processor has maintained documentation identifying any changes in downstream processing pathways
 - Assesses whether any new facilities in the processing pathway are approved processors
 - Assesses whether procedures for approval of new processors have been implemented
 - Assesses shipping records supporting downstream processing pathways by material component.

In addition to the standard re-audit frequency, a re-audit may be initiated prior to a scheduled review as a result of:

- a request for a change to an approved process, such as the materials processed, processing methods undertaken, or any downstream recyclers used; or
- as a result of any significant issues identified outside of the audit process, such as through media reports, regulatory notices or other incident reports.

Organizations may also be subject to periodic interim surveillance reviews to monitor status or performance against the identified requirements.

10. Prior to approval, all points of final recovery are subject to an initial due diligence review by the RQO that establishes that the nature of the activities occurring at the site are in accordance with the identified acceptable end fates, confirms that there are no further processing steps involved in material recovery and that the sites have regulatory approval to undertake the declared types of recovery.



PRODUCT SOLD AND COLLECTED

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
Product collected	Total WEEE Collected – 21,675 Metric Tonnes	<i>1. Executive Summary Comparison of Key Performance Targets</i> on Page 5 <i>7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</i> on Page 14
Product sold	“In 2015, our stewards reported the supply of 9,970,373 regulated electronic products into the province”	<i>7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</i> on Page 14
Recovery rate	See the evaluation criterion for performance for the year in relation to targets in the approved stewardship plan below	

In accordance with the Ministry of Environment *Guide to Third Party Assurance for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports – 2015 Reporting Year*, assurance is not required for product sold data if the stewardship program does not report a recovery rate, as defined in the Regulation, in accordance with the approved stewardship plan. Consistent with EPRA’s approved stewardship plan, there are no targets associated with recovery rate. Therefore, no evaluation criteria are required over Product Sold and an assurance opinion is not required over the reported amount of product sold.

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

There are no applicable definitions.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the assessment of total amounts of the producer’s product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer’s recovery rate has been calculated in accordance with Section 8(2)(e);

1. Product Collected: The weight of product collected is based on the weight of material shipped to processors by consolidation facilities as reported to Encorp on the documents accompanying the load (Movement Authorization forms (MAs))



2. Product Collected: Product weights identified on processors' invoices are reconciled against shipping weight from consolidation sites for the specific pallets shipped.
3. Product Collected: The number of pallets collected is reconciled against the number of pallets shipped to processors from consolidation sites.
4. Product Collected: Adjustments for in-transit material and inventory at consolidation sites that are not yet invoiced by processors are made for annual reporting purposes.

TARGETS

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(b) per Approved Stewardship Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain 90% accessibility (percentage of the population with access to a collection site) 	% of the population covered by collection sites – 98.1% (From 2014 study)	<i>1. Executive Summary Comparison of Key Performance Targets</i> on page 5 <i>4. Collection System and Facilities</i> on page 8
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on mass balancing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of Mass Balancing 2015 EPRA BC Mass Balance Results 	<i>6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management</i> on pages 10 – 14
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total weight of material recycled as a percentage of material collected. 	See criteria below	
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(e): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a three year rolling average of a minimum of 18,000 metric tonnes of program material collected per annum commencing with the year 2011 Maintain WEEE per capita 4.0kgs/capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “22,523 metric tonne 2013-2015 average” 4.6 kilos per capita 	<i>9. Plan Performance</i> on page 16
Target associated with Section 8(2)(e): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery rate 	“Due to the nature of our products as durable goods, and their associated long life cycle, a recovery rate calculation is not practical. Instead our Stewardship Plan was approved based on reporting on a suite of measures as outlined in Section 1 and 9.”	<i>7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</i> on page 15

In accordance with the Ministry of Environment *Guide to Third Party Assurance for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports – 2015 Reporting Year*, assurance in relation to the accessibility performance target is not required annually. As the percentage of the population covered by collection sites was assured in the 2014 reporting year, no evaluation criteria are required and an assurance opinion is not required in 2015.



In accordance with EPRA's approved stewardship plan, there are no targets associated with recovery rate. No evaluation criteria are required and an assurance opinion is not required.

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

There are no applicable definitions.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the description of performance for the year in relation to the specific targets associated with Section 8(2)(b), (d) and (e) of the Recycling Regulation in the approved stewardship plan:

1. Targets in the stewardship plan have been identified and reported on by management in the annual report; and
2. The description of progress against targets to date is supported by records of progress maintained by the Company.
3. Mass balancing data is compiled from self-reported data from sites of final recovery. The compilation is subject to audit but the base data remain unaudited and may include estimates where sites of final recovery are unable to, or choose not to, report data.

The types of recovery in self-reported data are compared to the results from the due diligence review process for each site to determine whether the site is capable of, and approved for, the types of recovery identified.

4. Total weight of material recycled as a percentage of material collected was intended to demonstrate that the material collected is passed into the recycling chain rather than sent to waste. As such this is fully covered by the product management evaluation criteria above and no further evaluation criteria are necessary.
5. A three-year rolling average of program material is calculating using a simple average of total WEEE collected in 2013, 2014 and 2015.
6. WEEE per capita is calculated as total WEEE collected in 2015 divided by the 2015 population estimates for British Columbia.



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2015 INDEPENDENT REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT FOR SELECTED NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the Directors of Electronic Products Recycling Association:

ASSURANCE LEVEL AND SUBJECT MATTER

We have been engaged by the management of Electronic Products Recycling Association ('EPRA') to undertake a reasonable assurance engagement in respect of the following disclosures within EPRA's Annual Report the Director (the 'Report') and in Appendix 1, for the year ended December 31, 2015 (together the 'Subject Matter'):

- The location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of BC Regulation 449/2004 (the Recycling Regulation);
- The description of how the product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section 8(2)(d) of the Recycling Regulation;
- The total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate in accordance with Section 8(2)(e) of the Recycling Regulation; and,
- The performance for the year in relation to approved targets under Sections 8(2)(b), (d) and (e) in accordance with Section 8(2)(g) of the Recycling Regulation.

The objective of this report is to express an opinion on how EPRA's management has discharged its responsibility to report on the Subject Matter in accordance with Section 8(2)(b), (d), (e) and (g) of the Recycling Regulation.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Subject Matter in accordance with the evaluation criteria which are integral to the Subject Matter and are presented in Appendix 1, current as at the date of our report. Management is also responsible for establishing and



maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported Subject Matter is derived.

Our responsibility in relation to the Subject Matter is to perform a reasonable assurance engagement and to express a conclusion based on the work performed. Our opinion does not constitute a legal determination on EPRA's compliance with the Recycling Regulation.

ASSURANCE STANDARD AND PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. ISAE 3000 requires that we comply with applicable professional standards, including International Standard on Quality Control 1.

APPLICABLE CRITERIA

The suitability of the evaluation criteria is the responsibility of management. The evaluation criteria presented in Appendix 1 are an integral part of the Subject Matter and address the relevance, completeness, reliability, neutrality and understandability of the Subject Matter.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

We planned and performed our work to obtain all of the evidence, information and explanations we considered necessary in order to form our conclusion as set out below. A reasonable assurance engagement includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures within the Subject Matter. A reasonable assurance engagement also includes assessing the evaluation criteria used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Subject Matter. The main elements of our work were:

- Inquiries of relevant management of EPRA's processes and related controls, to gain an understanding of EPRA's data collection, monitoring and reporting processes in relation to the Subject Matter included in the Report;
- Performing walkthroughs to test the design, and where relevant the operating effectiveness, of internal controls relating to data collection and reporting of the Subject Matter;



- Comparison of the number of collection facilities disclosed to supporting collection contracts and collection records evidencing the existence of collection facilities;
- Comparison of collection data included in the Report to internal records and recalculation of data, where appropriate;
- Gaining an understanding of the due diligence and mass balancing process applied to processors and their data conducted as part of EPRA's process for estimating how product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy;
- Confirmation through review of mass balance reporting and the use of Recycle Qualification Office (RQO) approved downstream pathways that Primary Processors reported volume shipped quarterly and that materials were shipped to approved downstream processors;
- Comparing the disclosed product management data and process description to the underlying reported data and sample source data;
- Reviewing the Report to determine whether it is consistent with our overall knowledge of, and experience with, the non-financial performance of EPRA; and,
- Comparison of reported performance against targets to internal records and calculations of performance.

OPINION

In our opinion, the Subject Matter within Electronic Products Recycling Association's *Annual Report the Director* for the year ended December 31, 2015 presents fairly in accordance with the evaluation criteria, in all material respects:

- Location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of the Recycling Regulation;
- The description of how the product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section 8(2)(d) of the Recycling Regulation;



- The total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate in accordance with Section 8(2)(e) of the Recycling Regulation; and,
- The performance for the year in relation to approved targets under Sections 8(2)(b), (d) and (e) in accordance with Section 8(2)(g) of the Recycling Regulation.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

Without qualifying our opinion above, we draw attention to the following:

As described under *Product Sold and Collected* in Appendix 1, the Ministry of Environment ***Guide to Third Party Assurance for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports – 2015 Reporting Year*** indicates that assurance is not required for product sold data if the stewardship program does not have a recovery rate target in its approved stewardship plan against which it is required to report. As EPRA's approved stewardship plan does not have recovery rate target, our audit report does not include any opinion on the reported amounts of Product Sold in EPRA's Annual Report the Director for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Our report has been prepared solely for the purposes of management's stewardship under the Recycling Regulation and is not intended to be and should not be used for any other purpose. Our duties in relation to this report are owed solely to EPRA, and accordingly, we do not accept any responsibility for loss occasioned to any other party acting or refraining from acting based on this report.

Vancouver, Canada

June 30, 2016



Appendix 1 to the Independent Reasonable Assurance Report
Subject Matter, Applicable Definitions and Evaluation Criteria

COLLECTION FACILITIES

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
Number of collection facilities	Total Collection Sites – 177 depots	<i>1. Executive Summary Comparison of Key Performance Targets</i> on Page 5 <i>4. Collection System and Facilities</i> on Page 8
Changes in number of collection facilities	This was a net increase of 3 depots over prior year.	<i>4. Collection System and Facilities</i> on Page 8

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

The following definitions were applied to the assessment of the location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of the Recycling Regulation:

- i. Collection Facility: any facility that has a signed End-Of-Life Electronics Agreement for the collection of returned EOLE. A collection facility does not include collection events or return-to-retail facilities.
- ii. Collection Event: any collection of EOLE that does not require signing of an End-Of-Life Electronics Agreement to become a permanent collection facility.
- iii. Return-to-Retail Facility: a retail facility that collects and ships EOLE directly to Primary Processors. These facilities do not require signed EOLE agreements.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the assessment of the location of collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report in accordance with Section 8(2)(b) of the Recycling Regulation:



1. The number of collection facilities is determined based on the number of facilities with signed End-Of-Life Electronics agreements in place with Encorp for collection of EOLE.
2. The number of collection facilities reported in the annual report is reconciled to the total number of collection facilities accepting EOLE (End-of-life electronics) on Encorp's list of Authorized Depots as of December 31.
3. All collection facilities in Encorp's listing have signed End-Of-Life Electronics agreements in place with Encorp for collection of EOLE.
4. Changes in the number of collection facilities are determined based on notification of changes by individual facilities which are required to be made prior to the effective date of the change. These are recorded in new supplier/change forms which are reflected in updated collection facility listings each month.
5. One-off or intermittent collection events and return-to-retail facilities are excluded from the number of collection facilities.



PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
A description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy (S.8(2)(d))	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description of the Recycler Qualification Office and Recycler Qualification Program• Description of Mass Balancing• 2015 EPRA BC Mass Balance Results	6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management on pages 10 – 14

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

The following definitions were applied to the assessment of the description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section S.8(2)(d):

- i. Total weight of material processed, by category, is determined based on scaled deliveries from consolidation sites which are reconciled to invoiced material receipts from primary processors
- ii. Processors are defined as operations or facilities that manually or mechanically sort or process recovered material prior to (combined or segregated) transfer to a facility where the materials are recovered to the point where the material can enter back into the supply chain as a commodity, is used for energy generation or is treated as waste.
- iii. Primary processors are defined as operations or facilities that receive program product and initiate the recycling process by dismantling the product and sorting the materials through manual and/or mechanical means into various streams for the purpose of reclaiming recyclable materials and other approved management of residuals by downstream processors. This does not include consolidation, cross-docking, or brokering of received material without processing.

- iv. Downstream processors: are defined as operations or facilities that receive material from a primary processor or other downstream processors for the purpose of additional processing, refining and/or approved disposition of the material.
- v. Sites of final recovery are sites that accept unprocessed or processed material and treat the material to the point where it can enter back into the supply chain as a commodity, is used for energy generation or is treated as waste.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the assessment of the description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy in accordance with Section S.8(2)(d):

1. Acceptable end fates are determined in accordance with EPRA's approved stewardship plan, applicable regulation, and qualitative information on processing methods and end fate of materials/components obtained through Recycler Qualification Office (RQO) Recycler Qualification Program audits and due diligence processes.
2. EPRA maintains quantitative monitoring of deliveries to primary processors and from primary processors to the next point in the recycling process (mass balancing). To the extent that there are further steps in the recycling process prior to a point of final disposition, qualitative data is collected and the processing pathways are subject to a periodic audit process.
3. Prior to approval, all processors are subject to an initial due diligence review that establishes the downstream processing pathways for each category which are in line with the acceptable end fates identified.
4. Primary processors report the weights shipped and the next destination of material components (e.g. wires & cables, copper bearing material, copper yokes, circuit boards, etc.) on a quarterly basis.
5. EPRA reviews the primary processor reporting on a quarterly basis to ensure material components are processed in line with the processing pathways as determined by the approved RQO Downstream Flow documentation.

6. On an annual basis, EPRA reviews primary processor reporting to ensure input volumes match the culmination of output and inventory change volumes within a 3% margin of error.
7. Nationally, EPRA performs an annual verification of one primary processor's quarterly mass balance report to ensure reported data is accurate.
8. Based on primary processor reporting and the qualitative information on processing pathways of material components obtained through the RQO program, on an annual basis EPRA consolidates primary processor data and reports on a weighted average basis estimated conformance with acceptable end fates achieved with respect to the processing of components / materials.
9. In order to maintain RQO approval, primary processors require on-site re-audit within two years of approval and all other organizations (downstream processors and sites of final disposition) require re-audit within three years of last approval. The ongoing surveillance in the form of re-audits at a minimum:
 - Identifies whether the processor has maintained documentation identifying any changes in downstream processing pathways
 - Assesses whether any new facilities in the processing pathway are approved processors
 - Assesses whether procedures for approval of new processors have been implemented
 - Assesses shipping records supporting downstream processing pathways by material component.

In addition to the standard re-audit frequency, a re-audit may be initiated prior to a scheduled review as a result of:

- a request for a change to an approved process, such as the materials processed, processing methods undertaken, or any downstream recyclers used; or
- as a result of any significant issues identified outside of the audit process, such as through media reports, regulatory notices or other incident reports.

Organizations may also be subject to periodic interim surveillance reviews to monitor status or performance against the identified requirements.

10. Prior to approval, all points of final recovery are subject to an initial due diligence review by the RQO that establishes that the nature of the activities occurring at the site are in accordance with the identified acceptable end fates, confirms that there are no further processing steps involved in material recovery and that the sites have regulatory approval to undertake the declared types of recovery.



PRODUCT SOLD AND COLLECTED

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
Product collected	Total WEEE Collected – 21,675 Metric Tonnes	<i>1. Executive Summary Comparison of Key Performance Targets</i> on Page 5 <i>7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</i> on Page 14
Product sold	“In 2015, our stewards reported the supply of 9,970,373 regulated electronic products into the province”	<i>7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</i> on Page 14
Recovery rate	See the evaluation criterion for performance for the year in relation to targets in the approved stewardship plan below	

In accordance with the Ministry of Environment *Guide to Third Party Assurance for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports – 2015 Reporting Year*, assurance is not required for product sold data if the stewardship program does not report a recovery rate, as defined in the Regulation, in accordance with the approved stewardship plan. Consistent with EPRA’s approved stewardship plan, there are no targets associated with recovery rate. Therefore, no evaluation criteria are required over Product Sold and an assurance opinion is not required over the reported amount of product sold.

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

There are no applicable definitions.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the assessment of total amounts of the producer’s product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer’s recovery rate has been calculated in accordance with Section 8(2)(e);

1. Product Collected: The weight of product collected is based on the weight of material shipped to processors by consolidation facilities as reported to Encorp on the documents accompanying the load (Movement Authorization forms (MAs))



2. Product Collected: Product weights identified on processors' invoices are reconciled against shipping weight from consolidation sites for the specific pallets shipped.
3. Product Collected: The number of pallets collected is reconciled against the number of pallets shipped to processors from consolidation sites.
4. Product Collected: Adjustments for in-transit material and inventory at consolidation sites that are not yet invoiced by processors are made for annual reporting purposes.

TARGETS

SUBJECT MATTER

Specific Disclosures in the annual stewardship report for which evaluation criteria were developed		
Disclosed information	Claim in the Report	Reference
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(b) per Approved Stewardship Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain 90% accessibility (percentage of the population with access to a collection site) 	% of the population covered by collection sites – 98.1% (From 2014 study)	<i>1. Executive Summary Comparison of Key Performance Targets</i> on page 5 <i>4. Collection System and Facilities</i> on page 8
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on mass balancing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of Mass Balancing 2015 EPRA BC Mass Balance Results 	<i>6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy and Product / Component Management</i> on pages 10 – 14
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total weight of material recycled as a percentage of material collected. 	See criteria below	
Targets associated with Section 8(2)(e): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a three year rolling average of a minimum of 18,000 metric tonnes of program material collected per annum commencing with the year 2011 Maintain WEEE per capita 4.0kgs/capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “22,523 metric tonne 2013-2015 average” 4.6 kilos per capita 	<i>9. Plan Performance</i> on page 16
Target associated with Section 8(2)(e): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery rate 	“Due to the nature of our products as durable goods, and their associated long life cycle, a recovery rate calculation is not practical. Instead our Stewardship Plan was approved based on reporting on a suite of measures as outlined in Section 1 and 9.”	<i>7. Product Sold and Collected and Recovery Rate</i> on page 15

In accordance with the Ministry of Environment *Guide to Third Party Assurance for Non-Financial Information in Annual Reports – 2015 Reporting Year*, assurance in relation to the accessibility performance target is not required annually. As the percentage of the population covered by collection sites was assured in the 2014 reporting year, no evaluation criteria are required and an assurance opinion is not required in 2015.



In accordance with EPRA's approved stewardship plan, there are no targets associated with recovery rate. No evaluation criteria are required and an assurance opinion is not required.

APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

There are no applicable definitions.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following evaluation criteria were applied to the description of performance for the year in relation to the specific targets associated with Section 8(2)(b), (d) and (e) of the Recycling Regulation in the approved stewardship plan:

1. Targets in the stewardship plan have been identified and reported on by management in the annual report; and
2. The description of progress against targets to date is supported by records of progress maintained by the Company.
3. Mass balancing data is compiled from self-reported data from sites of final recovery. The compilation is subject to audit but the base data remain unaudited and may include estimates where sites of final recovery are unable to, or choose not to, report data.

The types of recovery in self-reported data are compared to the results from the due diligence review process for each site to determine whether the site is capable of, and approved for, the types of recovery identified.

4. Total weight of material recycled as a percentage of material collected was intended to demonstrate that the material collected is passed into the recycling chain rather than sent to waste. As such this is fully covered by the product management evaluation criteria above and no further evaluation criteria are necessary.
5. A three-year rolling average of program material is calculating using a simple average of total WEEE collected in 2013, 2014 and 2015.
6. WEEE per capita is calculated as total WEEE collected in 2015 divided by the 2015 population estimates for British Columbia.