



**BC Paint and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)
2010 Program Year Annual Report for:**

- PAINT CATEGORY
- SOLVENT AND FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS CATEGORY
- PESTICIDE CATEGORY
- GASOLINE CATEGORY

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010

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1. Program Outline

The BC Paint and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program is operated and managed by Product Care Association. Product Care is a federally incorporated, not for profit product stewardship association formed in response to stewardship regulations and is governed by a multi sector industry board of directors.

Product Care Association was formed in 2001 as the result of the merger of the BC Paint and Product Care Association and the Consumer Product Care Associations. Paint stewardship was mandated in British Columbia in 1994 followed by flammable liquids, pesticides and gasoline in 1997.

Product Care is involved in the following product stewardship programs in BC. It is noted where Product Care's role is as contracted program manager to another association.

- Paint (established 1994), flammable liquids, pesticide and gasoline (1997);
- LightRecycle program (2010) for residential-use fluorescent light bulbs and tubes;
- Small appliances stewardship program, as program manager contracted by the Canadian Electrical Stewardship Association (CESA) (2011). Program start date: August 1, 2011;
- Smoke and CO Alarms – plan submitted on behalf of the Canadian House and Hardwares Manufacturers Association (CHHMA) (2011), preparing for implementation;
- Lamps and Fixtures (Industrial and Commercial) –stewardship plan and program development in process. Program start date: July 1, 2012.

Product Care also operates or is developing paint stewardship programs in five other Canadian provinces: SK, MB, NS, NB, NL.

The members of the BC Paint and Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program are the “producers” (manufacturers, distributors and retailers) obligated by the Recycling Regulation (B.C. Reg. 449/2004) under the following categories:

- Paint product Category
- Pesticide product category
- Solvent and flammable liquids category
- Gasoline category

Schedule 2 of the Recycling Regulation defines products that are included under each of the product categories. There are no exclusions from the above product categories in the Product Care programs.

The BC Paint and HHW program enables consumers to drop off unwanted program products at depots and collection events across the province at no charge. Leftover paint is also made available to the public, free of charge, for reuse at a number of depots.

The program is funded by membership fees, known as “eco fees”, remitted to Product Care by its members based on the volume of sales of the designated products. In some case, retailers recover the fees as a separate visible eco-fee to consumers. The eco-fee rates are set by Product Care. Program revenues are applied to the operation of the program, including education, collection system, administration, transport, recycling and disposal of collected residual products as well as a reserve fund. Effective January 1, 2011, the members of the Tree Marking Paint Stewardship Association agreed to join Product Care as members, with the intention of winding down the Tree Marking Paint Stewardship Association (TMPSA).

See the Product Care website at www.productcare.org for more information.

2. Educational Materials and Strategies

Product Care uses a number of methods to raise consumer awareness of the program, including the location of collection facilities and information regarding product handling. In 2010, these methods included:

- **Program Website** – The BC Paint Plus website at www.productcare.org/BC-Paint-Program received over 60,000 hits in 2010. It provides information to BC residents on:
 - Depot locations with details on hours of operation and products accepted at each location
 - Description of products accepted by the program
 - Details on relevant eco-fees
 - Annual reports and other program information
 - Information for consumers on buying the right amount of paint as well as the safe storage and handling of program products
- **Website Linkages** – Product care coordinates with other parties, such as Regional Districts, to establish links to the program’s website.
- **Reuse Websites** – To promote its paint exchange program, Product Care is listed on relevant Reuse sites such as *Surry Reuses*, and others.
- **Point of Sale (PoS) Materials** – Program brochures and posters, as well as can-stickers, are regularly distributed to over 3,000 retailers. Orders were replenished upon request in 2010, free of charge, and materials are regularly updated. Over 10,000 brochures were distributed in 2010.
- **Yellow Pages** – Advertising was placed in the “recycling services” section of 32 Yellow Pages publications across BC.
- **Stewardship Materials** – Product Care collaborated with other stewardship agencies in BC to develop the BC Recycling Handbook and an interactive display at Science World in Vancouver.
- **RCBC Recycling Hotline** - Product Care contracts with the Recycling Council for the RCBC “recycling hotline” service. RCBC hotline operators provide consumers with a convenient “one stop” contact to obtain information about Product Care programs and any other recycling questions. Product Care promotes the RCBC hotline number through its web page, on its signs, brochures, as well as Yellow Pages listings. The RCBC Hotline is open Monday through Friday from 9 am to 4 pm, and is accessible to all BC residents by a toll free telephone number (1-800-667-4321).
- **RCBC Recyclepedia** - Product Care collection sites were also listed in the RCBC Recyclepedia search engine <http://rcbc.bc.ca/recyclepedia>.
- **Local Government Partnerships**- Product Care works with municipalities and regional districts (RD) to promote the Product Care program. Specific actions include:
 - Advertising in all municipal garbage collection/recycling calendars (15 in 2010).
 - Local government website linkages (see above).
 - Point of purchase consumer information material was also made available to all municipalities free of charge.
- **Dedicated Mailings**– Dedicated mailings to targeted groups such as trade painters were conducted to promote the program.
- **Bought Media** – Purchased advertising space in four regional newspapers in 2010.

3. Collection System

Product Care operated 114 permanent, year round collection depots in British Columbia to provide convenient locations for consumers to drop off unwanted program products in 2010. Of this total, 64 were Paint Depots that collected leftover paint products, including paint aerosols, and 50 were Paint Plus Depots that collected leftover paint products as well as flammable liquids, pesticides and gasoline. There is no charge to drop off program products. See Appendix A for a complete list of depots active by December 31, 2010.

Product Care does not directly own or manage any depots, but contracts with existing collection sites. Typically, depots are co-located at facilities such as local government recycling centres or transfer stations, bottle depots, non-profit societies and private businesses.

Product Care also supplements the depot collection system with a number of one day events, often in collaboration with a municipality or regional district. 16 of these events were held in 2010. A direct pick-up service is also provided for large volume users of paint.

Table 1 compares the number of collection sites and one day events for the past four years, to the targets set out in the 2006 Product Care stewardship plan. New depots continue to be extremely difficult to site, given the hazardous nature of paint, flammable liquids and pesticides.

Table 1 – Product Care Depots and Targets, 2007-2010

	2007 Target	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2008 Actual	2009 Target	2009 Actual	2010 Target	2010 Actual
Paint Depot	60	59	62	61	64	63	66	64
Paint Plus Depot	45	45	47	49	49	50	51	50
Total Depot	105	104	109	110	113	113	117	114
One Day Events	13	19	12	15	12	19	12	16

Table 2 - Depot Changes in 2010

Depot Name	Location	Change	Effective Date
South Van Bottle Depot	Vancouver	Opened as Paint Plus	Jan 2, 2010
North Shore Bottle Depot	North Vancouver	Opened as Paint only	Jan 2, 2010
Aldergrove Bottle Depot	Aldergrove	Opened as Paint only	July 15 th , 2010
District of Tofino	Tofino	Closed – Paint only	June 1, 2010
R&R Recycling	Hope	Closed Paint plus	Dec 13, 2010

Table 3 - Collection Events in 2010

Date	Name	Location
May 01, 2010	Golden Mobile - Spring	Golden
May 8, 2010	Sicamous Mobile - Spring	Sicamous
May 8, 2010	District of Mission	Mission

Jun 05, 2010	Kamloops Mobile	Kamloops
Jun 08, 2010	Mackenzie Mobile	Mackenzie
Jul 17, 2010	Pender Island (CRD)	Pender Island
Aug 29, 2010	Saltspring Island (CRD)	Saltspring Island
Sept 27, 2010	Metro Vancouver – Indian Arm	North Vancouver
Oct 02, 2010	Chilliwack Mobile	Chilliwack
Oct 2, 2010	City of Delta	Delta
Oct 02, 2010	Vernon Mobile	Vernon
Oct 02, 2010	Enderby Mobile (NORD)	Enderby
Oct 02, 2010	Lumby Mobile (NORD)	Lumby
Oct 16, 2010	Kelowna Mobile	Kelowna
Oct 23, 2010	Golden Mobile - Fall	Golden
Oct 24, 2010	Township of Langley	Langley

4. Management of Collected Materials

Product Care utilizes a number of performance measures to track changes in the program's performance year to year. Particularly with consumable, long life products, no single performance measure is considered an accurate indication of the program's performance.

4.1 Volume Collected

4.1.1 Residual Recovery Volume

Residual Recovery Volume represents the liquid volume, measured in litres, of program products recovered by the program. These numbers have, on average, increased steadily over the last eight years. Table 4 and Figures 1 and 2 show the volume of program products collected from 2003-2010.

In 2010, the quantity of non aerosol paint recovered decreased despite an increase in the number of containers collected, indicating a reduction in the average amount of residuals contained within containers returned through the program.

Table 4 – Residual Recovery Volume in Litres, 2003-2010

	Paint (non aerosol)	Paint Aerosol	Flammable Liquids	Pesticides	Total
2003	1,637,090	15,480	45,484	8,760	1,706,814
2004	1,854,960	18,860	49,224	8,880	1,931,924
2005	2,164,042	17,360	54,386	7,656	2,243,444
2006	2,164,437	15,426	58,516	10,716	2,249,095
2007	2,331,223	14,766	65,746	12,431	2,424,166
2008	2,700,416	17,226	92,872	16,076	2,826,590
2009	2,869,745	14,360	87,824	16,249	2,988,178
2010	2,777,390	48,816	86,792	17,158	2,933,758

Figure 1 - Paint (non-aerosol) Residual Recovery Volume in Litres, 2003-2010

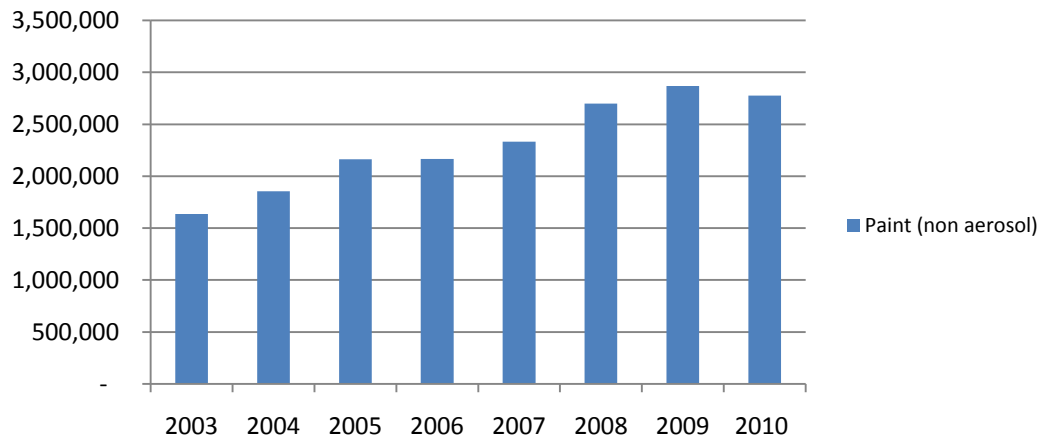
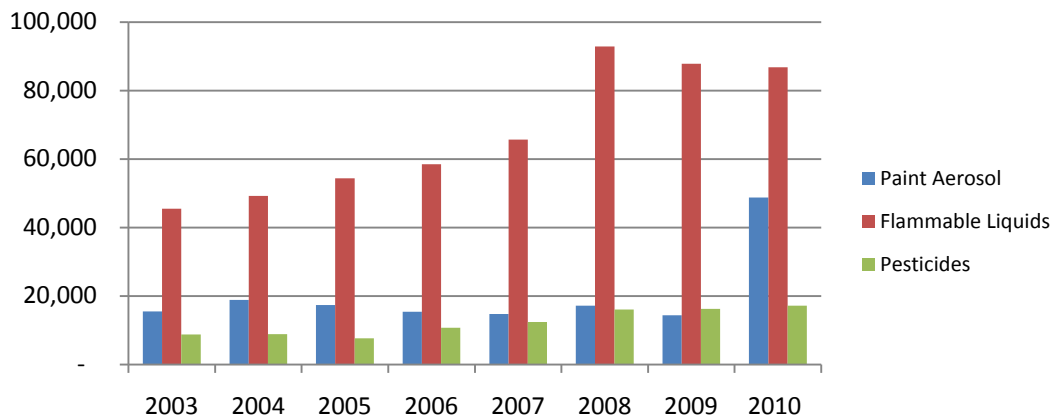


Figure 2 - Aerosol Paint, Flammable Liquids and Pesticides Residual Recovery Volumes in Litres, 2003-2010



4.1.2 Container Capacity Volume

Given the fluctuation in the quantity of liquid residuals contained within containers returned to the program, the aggregate nominal capacity of the program product containers collected is also a meaningful measure of program performance. Container capacity volume, also known as “equivalent litre container” (ELC), is a measure of the capacity of the original containers that are returned through the program. These figures are extrapolated from the number of “tubskids” of program products managed by the program. Tubskids are collection bins used to transport containers of program products from depots to processing facilities.

Table 5 below provides an overview of the container capacity volume, in litres, of program products collected by the program from 2006 to 2010.

Table 5 – Container Capacity Volume in Litres, 2006-2010

	Paint (non aerosol)	Paint Aerosol	Flammable Liquids	Pesticides
2006	6,727,968	134,978	159,840	38,578
2007	7,445,870	129,202	179,092	44,020
2008	8,637,266	150,728	213,408	54,259
2009	8,930,736	125,650	215,568	59,486
2010	9,407,232	158,200	258,345	66,182

The 2006 product stewardship plan committed to a minimum 4% annual increase in the total collected volumes for the paint product categories. This target represents an increase of 16% for 2010 compared to the 2006 baseline. Table 6 illustrates the percent change in container capacity volume collected between 2006 and 2010. As the last row of the table illustrates, the 16% aggregate increase target was exceeded for all Program Product categories.

Table 6 – Percent Change in Container Capacity Volume, 2006-2010 Comparisons

	Paint (non aerosol)	Paint Aerosol	Flammable Liquids	Pesticides
2006 vs. 2007	10.7%	-4.3%	12.0%	14.1%
2007 vs. 2008	16.0%	16.7%	19.2%	23.3%
2008 vs. 2009	3.4%	-16.6%	1.0%	9.6%
2009 vs. 2010	5.3%	25.9%	19.8%	11.3%
2010 Cumulative Target	16%	16%	-	-
2006 Baseline vs. 2010	39.8%	17.2%	61.6%	71.6%

4.1.3 Tubskids Collected

Table 7 - Tubskids Collected, 2003-2010

Product Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Paint	12,594	13,547	14,796	15,574	17,122	19,856	20,673	21,776
Aerosol Paint	773	943	842	771.3	738.3	861.3	718	904
Aerosol Others	19	21	22	39.8	48.3	53.5	63.7	66.7
Solvents	274	292	333	370	395	494	499	571
Pesticides	73	74	66	89.3	101.9	125.6	137.7	153.2

Table 8 illustrates the number of tubskids collected from each regional district in 2010. A tubskid is a standard size container utilized for the collection and transportation of collection materials. Totals exclude paint given away at depots for Paint Exchange, other than containers distributed out of Product Care's Surrey facility.

Table 8 - Summary of Collection for 2010 by Regional District in Tubskids

Regional District	Paint	Aerosols	Solvents	Pesticides	Other Aerosols
Alberni Clayoquot	104	8	0	0	0
Bulkley Nechako	124	15	0	0	0
Capital Regional District	2,512	76	88	32.3	11.6
Cariboo	130	16	0	0	0
Central Coast	6	0	0	0	0
Central Kootenay	221	7	3	2	1
Central Okanagan	811	30	12	4	6.9
Columbia Shuswap	158	8	2	1	0
Comox Strathcona	424	27	5	1	0
Cowichan Valley	666	36	29	7	3.5
East Kootenay	384	13	6	3	0.3
Fraser Fort George	194	11	7	2	0
Fraser Valley	1,243	46	35	14.3	4.3
GVRD	11,067	269	297	64	22.4
Kitimat Stikine	54	1	0	0	0

Kootenay Boundary	147	5	4	0	1
Mt. Waddington	39	1	0	0	0.3
Nanaimo Regional District	1,081	42	46	13	5.5
North Okanagan	380	21	3	2	0.3
Northern Rockies	12	0	0	0	0
Okanagan Similkameen	438	17	4	3	0
Peace River	208	16	1	0	0
Powell River Regional District	72	6	5	1	0
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	48	9	3	0	0
Squamish Lillooet	225	4	0	0	0
Sunshine Coast	300	35	15	2.3	0.6
Thompson Nicola	464	15	5	1.3	1
Y Large Volume Paint Users ¹	247	1	0	0	0
Z Large Volume Paint Aero Users ¹	17	169	1	0	8
TOTAL²	21,776	904.0	571	153.2	66.7

¹ Material collected directly from generator at various locations in BC

² Volumes shown do not include volume of paint given away through "Paint Exchange" program, except those from the centralized Surrey facility.

4.2 Product Sales

The quantity sold annually of program products varies with market conditions, but is an important reference for the quantity of products available for collection in the future. Table 9 and Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the quantity in litres sold of program products from 2003-2010.

Table 9 – Sales Volume in Litres, 2003-2010

	Paint (Non Aerosol)	Paint Aerosol	Flammable Liquids	Pesticides
2003	30,059,254	861,425	3,508,158	220,914
2004	33,132,411	950,091	3,505,961	154,056
2005	34,704,008	929,981	4,308,371	185,882
2006	37,007,180	944,963	4,576,310	181,732
2007	36,169,248	946,941	4,366,434	177,055
2008	35,564,330	975,329	3,940,716	189,178
2009	31,356,165	845,428	3,404,010	159,428
2010¹	33,003,735	892,913	3,310,459	188,649

¹ 2009 sales reported after the 2009 Annual Report was finalized are included in the 2010 figures (1,143,189 L of non-aerosol paint, 1,367 L of aerosol paint, 29,566 L of flammable liquids and 216 L of pesticides.

Figure 3 – Sales Volume of Non-Aerosol Paint in Litres, 2003-2010

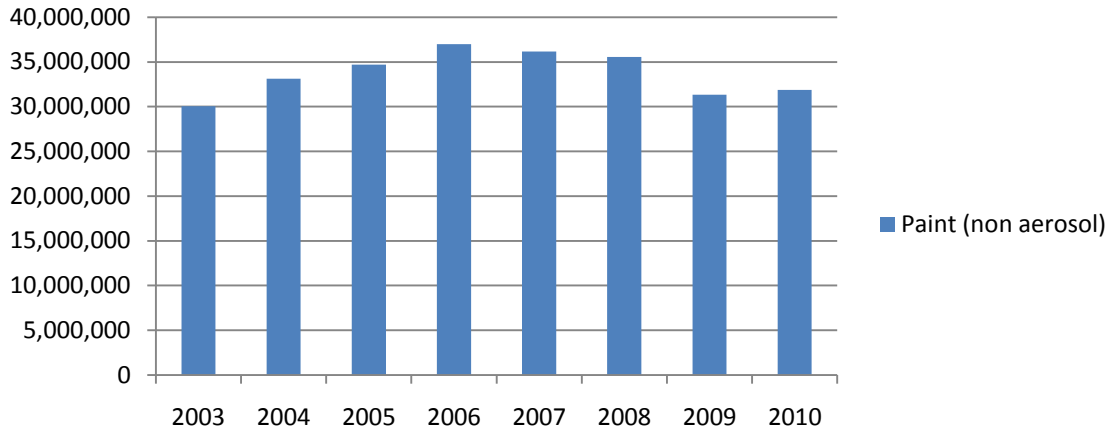
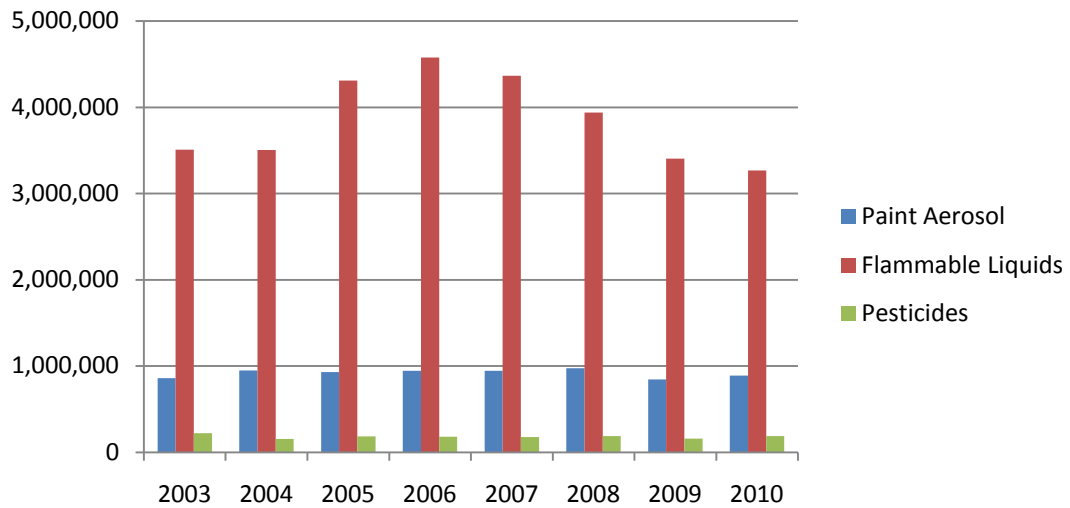


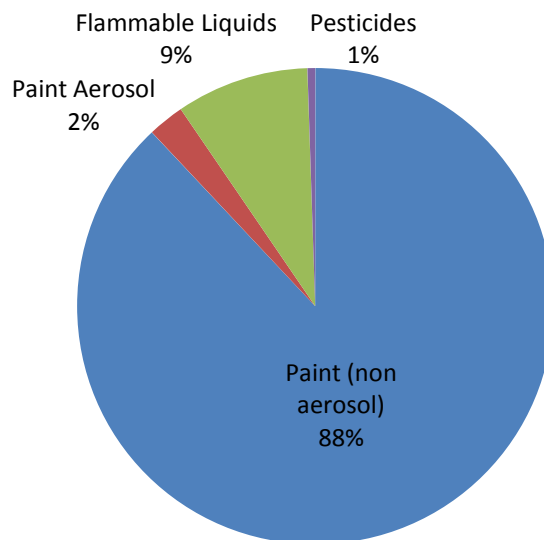
Figure 4 – Sales Volume of Aerosol Paint, Flammable Liquids and Pesticides in Litres, 2003-2010



Program Product Sales:

Figure 5 illustrates the relative quantity of sales in 2010 for each of the program product categories.

Figure 5 – Share of Program Product Sales - 2010



4.3 Recovery Rate

The products managed in the program can be stored for long periods and are designed to be consumed. While the amount recovered can be determined, it is difficult to determine the total amount of the product “available for collection.” In addition, the lag time between purchase of a product and the decision that the leftover program product is unwanted varies. A recovery rate compares the volume of products sold in a year to the quantity of products collected by the program in that same year. As such, fluctuations in the volume of products sold can cause changes in the recovery rate.

Subject to these limitations, the recovery rates for the program’s products are shown in Table 10 below. The recovery rate is calculated by dividing the volume of residuals collected (from Section 4.1.1 above) by the volume sold (from Section 4.2 above) for each year.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has estimated that between 6% and 16% of paint sold to consumers would eventually be “available for collection” by a paint collection program. Based on this range, the American Coatings Association (ACA) assumes that 10% of the paint sold is available for collection. Eco-Peinture, the paint stewardship program in Quebec, considers 7% to be the share of consumer paint sales that will eventually be available for collection. Product Care program’s recovery rates in recent years compare favourably.

Table 10 - Percentage Recovery Rate (Residual Recovery Volume/ Sales), 2003-2010

	Paint (non aerosol)	Paint Aerosol	Flammable Liquids	Pesticides
2003	5.4%	1.8%	1.3%	4.0%
2004	5.6%	2.0%	1.4%	5.8%
2005	6.2%	1.9%	1.3%	4.1%
2006	5.8%	1.6%	1.3%	5.9%
2007	6.4%	1.6%	1.5%	7.0%
2008	7.6%	1.8%	2.4%	8.5%
2009	9.2%	1.7%	2.6%	10.2%
2010	8.4%	5.5%	2.6%	9.1%

4.4 Product Life Cycle Management and Environmental Impacts

The ability of a stewardship program of this scope to influence product design is limited. The paint industry is a consolidating industry and most brand owners manufacture for a market area that includes more than one province or country. The overall program objective is to reduce the environmental impact of leftover paint through the application of the pollution prevention hierarchy of reduce/reuse/recycle.

Many of the paint products covered by the program have changed over time as a result of design for environment activity. In particular:

- There has been a steady shift in the marketplace from oil based (alkyd) paints to water based latex paints. This trend is expected to continue as the consumer preference for latex paint increases and technical specifications improve.
- Federal regulations relating to volatile organic compounds and the composition of surface coatings are hastening the process of reducing the environmental impact of paint products.

Tools used by Product Care Association that may have an impact on product life cycle and reduction of environmental impact include:

- Variable fees paid to the program by brand owners which increase with the size of the container
- Promotion to the consumer of the “B.U.D.” rule, i.e. **B**uy what you need, **U**se what you buy and **D**ispose of the remainder responsibly
- Educating the consumer on the proper storage of leftover paint
- Research development into alternative management options for collected materials

4.5 Management in Accordance with the Pollution Prevention Hierarchy

Product Care endeavors to manage collected products in accordance with the “pollution prevention hierarchy”.

4.5.1 Paint

Leftover paint is the largest volume of the residual products managed by the Product Care program and of the HHW category in general. Leftover paint is managed in a number of ways.

Reuse:

Reusable paint is given away at no charge through the Paint Exchange program to members of the public and to non-profit organizations to be used for its originally intended purpose. The Paint Exchange option is offered at most Product Care depots outside Metro Vancouver. Within Metro Vancouver, the paint exchange program is centralized at Product Care's facility in Surrey with three other paint exchange locations in Vancouver, North Vancouver and Maple Ridge.

In 2010 there were 86 paint exchange depots. Users of the program included individuals, community organizations, theatres and anti-graffiti programs. Many participants obtain information about the Paint Exchange program through the RCBC Materials Exchange program. During 2010, 2.1% of the volume of paint collected by Product Care was reused through the paint exchange.

Recycling:

Product Care utilizes a number of options for paint recycling including:

- Reprocessing leftover paint into paint and coatings products.
- Latex paint as raw material incorporated in the manufacture of recycled concrete, and in the manufacture of Portland cement.

During 2010, 100% of the latex paint collected by the program was recycled by one of these methods. The recycling option for oil based paint continues to be unavailable and cost-prohibitive as the demand for recycled oil based paint remains limited. Approximately 80% of the paint sold today is latex paint. Given that 67% of the paint collected by the program in 2010 was latex paint, this same share of collected paint was recycled by the program. The 2010 target for the combined reuse and recycling of paint was 81%, which was not met. This target was based on the projection that recycling options for oil based paint would be both available and feasible.

Energy Recovery:

Due to the high solvent content of alkyd (oil based) paints, alkyd paints are suitable for energy recovery. Through the process of fuel blending, 100% of the oil based paint and 100% of the flammables and gasoline collected by Product Care during 2010 were used as an alternative energy source in applications such as permitted incinerators. Product Care continues to search for recycling options for oil based paint. This is generally more difficult due to hazardous waste and transportation regulations which limit the movement of this kind of material, also the chemistry of alkyd paints makes it more difficult to recycle into paint and coating products, and the market for the recycled alkyd products is significantly smaller than that for the water based products.

4.5.2 Flammables

Because the nature of flammable products, and the fact that many flammable products are sold as fuels, leftover flammables are managed for energy recovery as alternative fuels in permitted facilities which comply with all air quality regulations.

4.5.3 Pesticides

Due to the nature of pesticides, there is no reuse or recycling option available, and all pesticides are incinerated at high temperature government regulated and permitted incinerators.

4.5.4 Gasoline

Due to the nature of gasoline, which is intended to be used as a fuel, waste gasoline is managed as an alternative fuel for energy recovery at permitted facilities.

4.5.5 Containers

Metal Container Recycling:

The market for metal containers is highly dependent on commodity prices. The economic crisis resulted in depressed prices and increased challenges in finding markets for metal paint and gasoline containers. Despite these challenges, all metal containers continue to be recycled as scrap metal.

Plastic Container Recycling:

All plastic paint pails (5 gal. size) and plastic gasoline containers continue to be recycled.

Plastic Containers Energy Recovery:

Plastic (polypropylene) one US gallon size paint cans and plastic solvent containers were utilized for energy value as solid fuel in permitted incinerators/cement kilns.

Plastic Containers Landfill:

Chlorinated plastics are disposed in landfill as they are not accepted for energy recovery, however the volume of containers is small. Pesticide containers are generally not accepted for recycling or for energy recovery. Other challenges are the variety of plastic composition and container sizes, as well as the relatively small volumes collected through the Product Care program. Attempts to incorporate the pesticide containers with the agricultural pesticide container program have failed due the varied consistency and quality of the plastics used for domestic pesticides containers. Product Care continues to search for alternatives. Identified challenges to improving the management plastic containers are:

- Unwashed plastic generate gases during processing which are unacceptable to recyclers for health and safety reasons.
- Technology is not available to clean the plastic prior to recycling without creating wash water waste that cannot be discharged.
- Generally, there has not been enough volume to stimulate technology development.

4.5.6 Summary and Targets

Table 11 provides a summary of the management options for residuals collected through the program in 2010.

Table 11 – Summary of Management Options for Residuals and Containers Collected, 2010

	Method	Example	Paint	Paint containers	Flammables	Pesticides	Gasoline
1	Reuse	Given to a consumer in original condition through “paint exchange”	2.1%	--	--	--	--
2	Recycling	Reprocessed as paint, used in concrete manufacture, cement manufacture	100% of latex paint	100% of metal containers	100% of metal containers	--	100% of metal containers
				100% of #2 plastic containers			
3	Energy recovery	Fuel blending	100% of oil based paint	100% of composite containers	>95% of plastic solvent containers	--	100%
4	Disposal	Incineration	--	--	--	100%	--
5	Landfill		--	--	#3 Solvent PVC containers (<5% of total)	Pesticide containers	--

4.6 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Reductions

Product Care has not yet obtained information regarding the GHGs associated with the reprocessing of post-consumer paint. Data related to the generation of CO2 gas from the manufacturing of paint has been obtained. Note that the data provided is only meant to provide an estimate and may vary from manufacture to manufacture, geographic location and may vary based on the type of paint manufactured. On average approximately 2.4 tonnes of CO2 gas equivalence is generated per 1000 litres of paint manufactured and produced with the following approximate breakdown:

Raw materials	76%
Packaging	10%
Manufacturing and transport	11%
Administrative operations	3%

5. Fee Information

Product Care pays all of the costs of collecting leftover products (including historic products i.e. products sold before the programs began for which no eco fee was collected) and of managing the products collected including all related program expenses. This cost is funded by eco fees paid to Product Care by its

members. For many, but not all, products the eco fee is recovered at the time of retail sale as a separate charge. This is at the option of the retailer. Eco fee rates are established by analyzing and allocating program costs among product types and container sizes. There is no charge to drop off program products at any Product Care collection site.

On February 1st, 2011, the paint eco-fees were increased in order to offset increasing collection volumes and declining revenue:

Paint Product Size	Eco Fees Effective February 1, 2011
100 ml to 250 ml	\$0.20
251 ml to 1 L	\$0.25
1.01 L to 5 L	\$0.60
5.01 L to 23 L	\$1.50
Aerosol paint (any size)	\$0.25

6. Performance Measures Summary

Table 12 - Performance Targets Summary

Planned Target Set in Approved Stewardship Plan	2010 Report on the Planned Target
Public Awareness Target from 2007 to 2011: 50% increase in public awareness of the program compared to 2007 awareness.	To be reported in 2011.
Distribute Point of Sale materials to applicable retailers.	Distributed over 10,000 brochures in 2010.
Contact a minimum 20 municipalities/brand owners to request website link.	Ongoing.
Advertise in 5 Yellow Pages publications.	Advertised in 32 Yellow Pages publications.
Continue to promote paint can stickers to retailers.	Ongoing.
Identify and participate in Reuse websites.	Ongoing.
Continue to partner with RCBC for 800-hotline service and other services.	Continued partnership.
Advertise in all available municipal waste calendars.	Advertised in all available (15) 2010 municipal calendars.
Continue to partner with all municipalities willing to distribute consumer program brochures to householders.	Ongoing.
Collection System Access	
2010 target of 66 Paint Only depots, 51 Paint Plus Depots and 12 one day events.	64 Paint Only depots, 50 Paint Plus depots and 16 one day events.
Management of Collected Materials	
Increase volume of paint managed by reuse or recycling by 4% per year to 85% in 2011 (2005= 65%). For 2010 the target was 81%.	Achieved 67% in 2010. See explanation in Section 4.5.1.

Maintain policy of no program products going to landfill.	Maintained throughout 2010.
Increase number of depots offering “paint exchange” by 4 per year.	86 depots offered paint exchange in 2010, down one from 2009.
Collection of Containers	
Maintain rate of 100% recycling of metal and #2 plastic paint containers.	Target maintained throughout 2010.
Maintain rate of 95% of #5 plastic paint containers and flammables plastics containers managed for energy recovery.	Target maintained throughout 2010.
Maintain rate of 100% of plastic and metal gasoline containers being recycled.	Target maintained throughout 2010.
Identify options/technology for recycling pesticide container.	Ongoing search for recycling alternatives.
Program Performance	
Maintain a minimum 4 % increase per year of total collected volumes for the paint product categories.	Achieved 5.3% increase in non-aerosol paint and 25.9% increase in aerosol paint from 2009 (container capacity volume).
Participate in available Product Stewardship Institute studies regarding life cycle management of paint and other HHW.	Ongoing.
Review allocation of eco fee rates based on life cycle and other factors every two years beginning in 2007.	Paint fee was adjusted February 1, 2010.
Recovery rate of products: litres recovered compared to litres sold in each calendar year.	Program achieved a recovery rate of 8.4% for non-aerosol paint in 2010.
Historical comparison: recovery rate data presented on a year to year comparative basis.	Continued comparison of historical recovery rate data. See Table 10.
Waste audit participation: participate in at least one municipal waste audit annually and report available data regarding program products.	Reported in 2009.
Continue efforts to identify local alternatives for container recycling.	Ongoing search for new alternatives.
Identify potential synergies with other programs for collection, transportation and consumer awareness.	Multi programs brochure completed in 2010.
Amendments to the plan’s performance target/goal:	None at this time.
Confirming next year’s strategies projects/research.	2011 strategies will concentrate on increasing program awareness, opening more depots and expanding services at existing ones, fostering relationships with regional districts and moving material up the pollution prevention hierarchy.

Appendix A – 2010 Collection Sites

Depot Name	City	Regional District	Paint Plus	Paint Exchange
Abbotsford Bottle Depot	Abbotsford	Fraser Valley	Y	
Abbotsford Community Services Recycling	Abbotsford	Fraser Valley	Y	Y
Aldergrove Return-It	Aldergrove	Fraser Valley		Y
Alpine Disposal & Recycling	Langford	Capital Regional District	Y	
Area 'D' Transfer Station	Fraser Lake	Bulkley Nechako		Y
Armstrong Collision	Armstrong	North Okanagan		Y
Augusta Recyclers Ltd.	Powell River	Powell River Regional District	Y	Y
B&D Bottlers Ltd dba Revelstoke Bottle Depot	Revelstoke	Columbia Shuswap		Y
Battery Doctors	Kelowna	Central Okanagan	Y	Y
Beaverdell Landfill	Beaverdell	Kootenay Boundary	Y	Y
Bella Coola Recycling Depot	Bella Coola	Central Coast		Y
Biggar Bottle Depot	Port Coquitlam	GVRD	Y	
Bill's Bottle Depot	Salmon Arm	Columbia Shuswap	Y	Y
Bings Creek Solid Waste Management Complex	North Cowichan	Cowichan Valley	Y	Y
Boucherie Self Storage & Bottle Depot	Kelowna	Central Okanagan		Y
Burnaby Recycling Depot	Burnaby	GVRD	Y	
Burns Lake Transfer Station	Burns Lake	Bulkley Nechako		Y
Campbell Mountain Landfill	Penticton	Okanagan Similkameen	Y	Y
Campbell River Bottle Depot	Campbell River	Comox Strathcona	Y	Y
Carney's Waste Systems - Pemberton Waste & Recycling Facility	Pemberton	Squamish Lillooet	Y	Y
Carney's Waste Systems - Squamish	Squamish	Squamish Lillooet	Y	Y
Carney's Waste Systems - Whistler	Whistler	Squamish Lillooet		Y
Central Cariboo Disposal Services	Williams Lake	Cariboo	Y	Y
Chasers Bottle Depot	Vernon	North Okanagan	Y	Y
Chetwynd Lions Recycling	Chetwynd	Peace River		Y
Chilliwack Bottle Depot	Chilliwack	Fraser Valley	Y	
Columbia Bottle Recycling	Creston	Central Kootenay		Y
Comox Return Centre	Comox	Comox Strathcona		Y
Cowichan Valley Bottle Depot	Duncan	Cowichan Valley	Y	Y
Cranbrook Bottle Depot	Cranbrook	East Kootenay	Y	Y
D.C. Recycling & Bottle Depot	Dawson Creek	Peace River		Y

East Van Bottle Depot	Vancouver	GVRD	Y	
Ellice Recycle Ltd.	Victoria	Capital Regional District	Y	
Fernie Bottle Depot	Fernie	East Kootenay		Y
Fleetwood Bottle Return Depot Ltd.	Surrey	GVRD		
Fort St. James Transfer Station	Fort St. James	Bulkley Nechako		Y
FSJ Bottle Drop	Fort St. John	Peace River	Y	Y
Gibsons Recycling Depot	Gibsons	Sunshine Coast		Y
Go Green Depot & Recycling	Vancouver	GVRD		
Gold Trail Recycling	100 Mile House	Cariboo		Y
Grand Forks Regional Landfill	Grand Forks	Kootenay Boundary	Y	Y
GRIPS Recycling	Madeira Park	Sunshine Coast		Y
Hartland Recycling Depot	Victoria	Capital Regional District	Y	Y
Interior Freight & Bottle Ltd.	Vernon	North Okanagan		Y
International Fibre Recycling	Agassiz	Fraser Valley		Y
Invermere Fire Department	Invermere	East Kootenay		Y
Islands Regional Landfill Depot	Port Clements	Skeena-Queen Charlotte		Y
J&C Bottle Depot (formerly Penticton Recycling & Bottle Depot)	Penticton	Okanagan Similkameen	Y	Y
Joe's Bottle Depot	Vancouver	GVRD		
Junction Bottle Depot Ltd.	Ladysmith	Cowichan Valley		Y
Kaslo Building Supplies	Kaslo	Central Kootenay		
KBM Autoworks	Lumby	North Okanagan		Y
Kitchener Bottle Depot Ltd.	Burnaby	GVRD		
Kitimat Recycling Depot	Kitimat	Kitimat Stikine		Y
Knockholt Sub-Regional Landfill	Houston	Bulkley Nechako		Y
Ladner Bottle Depot	Delta	GVRD		
Lakelse Holdings Ltd.	Terrace	Kitimat Stikine	Y	Y
Langley Bottle Depot	Langley	GVRD		
Lee's Bottle Depot	Burnaby	GVRD		
Lillooet Glass & Tire	Lillooet	Squamish Lillooet		Y
McKelvey Creek Landfill	Trail	Kootenay Boundary	Y	Y
Meade Creek Recycling Drop-Off Depot	Lake Cowichan	Cowichan Valley	Y	Y
Merritt Machine Works Ltd.	Merritt	Thompson Nicola		Y
Mission Flats Landfill	Kamloops	Thompson Nicola	Y	Y
Mission Recycling Depot	Mission	Fraser Valley	Y	Y
Nakusp Landfill Site	Nakusp	Central Kootenay		Y
Nanaimo Recycling Exchange Society	Nanaimo	Nanaimo Regional District	Y	Y
Nechako Bottle Depot	Prince George	Fraser Fort George	Y	
Nechako Valley School Bottle Depot	Vanderhoof	Bulkley Nechako		Y
Nelson Paint Depot	Nelson	Central Kootenay	Y	Y

New & Nearly New	Kimberley	East Kootenay		Y
New Hazelton Bottle Depot	New Hazelton	Kitimat Stikine		Y
New Westminster Recycling	New Westminster	GVRD		
Norbert Salvage	Bridesville	Kootenay Boundary		Y
North Shore Bottle Depot	North Vancouver	GVRD		Y
North Van. Transfer Station	North Vancouver	GVRD	Y	
Oak Bay Recycling Depot	Victoria	Capital Regional District		
Oliver Sanitary Landfill	Oliver	Okanagan Similkameen		Y
Ootischenia Landfill	Castlegar	Central Kootenay		Y
Osoyoos Bottle Depot	Osoyoos	Okanagan Similkameen		Y
Parksville Bottle & Recycling Depot	Parksville	Nanaimo Regional District	Y	Y
Peerless Road Recycling Drop-Off Depot	Ladysmith	Cowichan Valley	Y	Y
Pender Island Recycling Society	Pender Island	Capital Regional District		Y
Qualicum Bottle Depot	Qualicum	Nanaimo Regional District		Y
Quality Glass Ltd.	Ashcroft	Thompson Nicola		Y
Quesnel Landfill Site	Quesnel	Cariboo		
Regional Recycling - Prince Rupert	Prince Rupert	Skeena-Queen Charlotte	Y	Y
Rex's Recycling Centre	Valemount	Fraser Fort George		Y
Richmond Recycling Depot	Richmond	GVRD	Y	
Ridge Meadows Recycling Society	Maple Ridge	GVRD	Y	Y
Rosebery Transfer Station	New Denver	Central Kootenay	Y	Y
Saanich Recycling Depot	Saanich	Capital Regional District		
Saltspring Island Recycling	Saltspring Island	Capital Regional District	Y	
Sardis Bottle Depot	Chilliwack	Fraser Valley		Y
Scott Road Bottle Depot	Surrey	GVRD	Y	
Sechelt Landfill	Sechelt	Sunshine Coast	Y	Y
Semiahmoo Bottle Depot	Surrey	GVRD		
Seven Mile Recycling Centre	Port McNeil	Mt. Waddington	Y	Y
Sidney Bottle Depot	Sidney	Capital Regional District		Y
Smithers/Telkwa Transfer Station	Smithers	Bulkley Nechako	Y	Y
Sooke & District Garbage Depot	Sooke	Capital Regional District		
South Van Bottle Depot	Vancouver	GVRD	Y	Y
Starlite Auto Wrecking & Repair	Sorrento	Thompson Nicola		Y
Summerland Bottle Depot	Summerland	Okanagan Similkameen		Y
Super Save Bottle Depot	Clearwater	Thompson Nicola		Y
The Bottle Depot	Port Alberni	Alberni Clayoquot	Y	Y
Tidewater Equipment	Stewart	Kitimat Stikine		Y

Town of Princeton	Princeton	Okanagan Similkameen		Y
Trail Bottle Depot	Trail	Kootenay Boundary		Y
Village of Gold River	Gold River	Comox Strathcona		Y
Walnut Grove Bottle Depot	Langley	GVRD	Y	
West Boundary Regional Landfill (formerly Greenwood Regional Landfill)	Greenwood	Kootenay Boundary	Y	Y
Wide Sky Disposal	Fort Nelson	Northern Rockies	Y	Y
Willowbrook Recycling Depot	Langley	GVRD		

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2010

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members,
Product Care Association

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Product Care Association, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, and the statement of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT - Continued

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Product Care Association as at 31 December 2010, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Rolfe, Benson LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
10 June 2011

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2010

	2010	2009
Assets		
Current		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 2,036,120	\$ 2,050,531
Accounts receivable	1,591,524	893,443
Prepaid expenses and deposits	<u>66,737</u>	<u>64,113</u>
	3,694,381	3,008,087
Reserve - at market (Note 3)	8,439,952	7,618,264
Capital assets (Note 4)	<u>210,750</u>	<u>211,089</u>
	<u>\$ 12,345,083</u>	<u>\$ 10,837,440</u>

Liability

Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,724,030	\$ 1,590,852

Commitments (Note 5)

Members' Equity

Reserve - restricted (Note 3)	8,439,952	7,618,264
Invested in capital assets	210,750	211,089
Unrestricted	<u>1,970,351</u>	<u>1,417,235</u>
	<u>10,621,053</u>	<u>9,246,588</u>
	<u>\$ 12,345,083</u>	<u>\$ 10,837,440</u>

APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS:

"Dick Glassford" Director

"Dave Russell" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended 31 December 2010

	Unrestricted	Invested in Capital Assets	Internally Restricted Reserve	Total 2010	Total 2009
Net assets - beginning of year	\$ 1,417,235	\$ 211,089	\$ 7,618,264	\$ 9,246,588	\$ 8,799,618
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year	1,374,465	-	-	1,374,465	446,970
Transfer to reserve	(821,688)	-	821,688	-	-
Transfer to invested in capital assets, net	339	(339)	-	-	-
Net assets - end of year	\$ 1,970,351	\$ 210,750	\$ 8,439,952	\$ 10,621,053	\$ 9,246,588

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Statement of Operations
For the year ended 31 December 2010

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Revenues	\$ 7,875,857	\$ 6,580,038
Operating expenses		
Collection, disposal, transportation and event advertising	6,200,620	6,289,955
Gross margin	<u>1,675,237</u>	<u>290,083</u>
Administrative expenses		
Technical, professional, management and communication	669,505	617,735
Association and depot start up costs	247,535	120,229
Office, rent and travel	211,656	175,238
	<u>1,128,696</u>	<u>913,202</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses from operations	<u>546,541</u>	<u>(623,119)</u>
Other income		
Investment income	196,645	197,215
Interest income	6,236	8,020
Gain on sale of investments	873	738
Unrealized gain on investments	624,170	864,116
	<u>827,924</u>	<u>1,070,089</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year	<u>\$ 1,374,465</u>	<u>\$ 446,970</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010	2009
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year	\$ 1,374,465	\$ 446,970
Items not involving cash		
Market value adjustment to reserve	(624,170)	(864,116)
Amortization	105,979	48,911
	856,274	(368,235)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	(567,528)	429,630
	288,746	61,395
Investing activities		
Transfer to reserve	(197,517)	(197,954)
Purchase of capital assets	(105,640)	(238,942)
	(303,157)	(436,896)
Financing activity		
Receipt of deferred revenue	-	(208,890)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments	(14,411)	(584,391)
Cash - beginning of year	2,050,531	2,634,922
Cash - end of year	\$ 2,036,120	\$ 2,050,531
Cash consists of:		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,019,396	\$ 635,719
Money market fund	-	899,568
Term deposit	1,016,724	515,244
	\$ 2,036,120	\$ 2,050,531
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Interest received	\$ 6,236	\$ 9,786

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2010

1. Incorporation of Product Care Association

On 7 May 2001, Letters Patent were obtained for the creation of Product Care Association. The new entity is the result of the amalgamation of PPC Paint and Product Care Association with Product Care Association on 1 July 2001. The Association is a not-for-profit organization and as such, the Association is not subject to income taxes.

The Association was created to collect and dispose of paint, aerosols, solvents, pesticides, gas and other household waste in an environmentally safe manner as mandated by various provinces.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The significant policies are detailed as follows:

(a) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. The Association provides for amortization using the straight-line method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the capital assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Storage Depots	5 years
Office Equipment	2 years
Depot Equipment	3 and 5 years

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue from eco-fees is recognized at the time an eco-fee applicable product is sold by a member of the Association, and the eco-fee becomes due and payable.

Investment income includes interest income, and realized and unrealized investment gains and losses. Unrealized gains and losses on held-for-trading financial assets are included in investment income and recognized as revenue in the statement of operations. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

(c) Investments

The Association has elected to classify all of its investments as held-for-trading, and accordingly they are recorded at fair value. Changes in fair values during the year are included in revenue or expenditures on the statement of operations.

Quoted market prices were used to determine the fair value of the investments as at the year end date.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2010

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

(d) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(e) Future accounting changes

Changes in accounting framework

The Association is classified as a not-for-profit organization. The Association will be required to adopt a new accounting framework and the options are Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2012. The Association is in the process of reviewing the potential impact of these two accounting standards on its reporting framework and financial statements.

3. Reserve

The reserve fund was established to (1) respond to environmental impairment liability exposures and director and officers liability exposures up to predetermined levels in conjunction with the overall insurance program and (2) to fund the ongoing operations and various other projects of the Association from time to time. The amount is internally restricted and expenditures from the reserve are at the discretion of the board of directors. Transfers to the reserve fund are made upon resolutions passed by the Board of Directors. During the year there were no transfers to the reserve fund.

The assets in the reserve fund consist of cash and investments in fixed income and equity securities and are independently managed. All income earned on these investments are initially reported in the unrestricted fund and then transferred to the reserve fund. During the year \$821,688 (2009 - (\$1,062,070)) was transferred from the unrestricted fund to the reserve fund, which included an unrealized gain of \$624,170 at 31 December 2010 and realized investment income of \$197,518.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2010

4. Capital assets

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	2010 Net	2009 Net
Depot equipment	\$ 861,202	\$ 666,936	\$ 194,266	\$ 199,912
Office equipment	78,259	61,775	16,484	11,177
Leasehold improvements	483,749	483,749	-	-
Storage depots	576,096	576,096	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,999,306</u>	<u>\$ 1,788,556</u>	<u>\$ 210,750</u>	<u>\$ 211,089</u>

5. Commitments

During the year, the Association renewed its lease agreement for a further 60 month lease term on the Surrey office and building facility which expires on 31 January 2016. The lease includes a clause that the Association can terminate the lease with six months notice.

The annual lease payments are as follows:

2011	\$ 96,476
2012	128,571
2013	128,571
2014	128,571
2015	128,571
Thereafter	<u>10,714</u>
	<u>\$ 621,474</u>

Additionally, at year end the Association had unprocessed product on hand with an estimated cost to process, transport and recycle of \$58,323 which will be incurred during 2011.

6. Management of capital

The Association considers its capital to be its net assets invested in capital assets and its unrestricted and restricted net assets. The Association manages its capital primarily through its investments and adheres to the guidelines of the Association's investment policies. There have been no changes to these guidelines during the year. In addition, the Association's capital is restricted for the purposes as described in Note 3.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2010

7. Financial instruments

The Association has elected to use the exemption provided by the CICA permitting not-for-profit organizations not to apply the CICA Handbook Section 3862 "Financial Instruments - Disclosure" and Section 3863 "Financial Instruments – Presentation" which would otherwise have applied to the financial statements. The Association applies the requirements of Section 3861 of the CICA Handbook.

The Association's financial instruments consist of cash and short-term investments, accounts receivable, reserve and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(a) Fair value

Cash and short-term investments are classified as held for trading, accounts receivable as loans and receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other liabilities and are measured at their carrying amounts since it is comparable to their fair value due to the approaching maturity of these financial instruments.

The reserve is classified as held-for-trading financial assets. They are measured at fair value, determined on the basis of market value.

(b) Credit risk

The Association's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and accounts receivable. Cash is in place with major financial institutions. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are limited due to the large number of customers. The Association has evaluation and monitoring processes in place and writes off accounts when they are determined to be uncollectible.

8. New Brunswick Paint Recycling Program

The New Brunswick Paint Recycling Program was developed by Product Care Association on behalf of the paint industry in response to the New Brunswick "Designated Materials Regulation". The program has been approved by the government agency, Recycle New Brunswick, for a three year period commencing 1 April 2009. The Association operates the New Brunswick Paint Recycling Program on behalf of the paint industry "brand owners" who are the manufacturers and retailers of household paint in New Brunswick.

2010 Results:

The Association collects the eco fees from the NB members and subsequently pays the depots and processors for collection and disposal of paint. In 2010, eco fee revenue relating to the NB program was \$1,038,929 (2009 - \$808,732) and expenses relating to collection, processing, and administration for the NB program were \$743,231 (2009 - \$836,288).

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2010

9. Comparative amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified from those previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2010 financial statements.

PRODUCT CARE ASSOCIATION

NON-FINANCIAL AUDIT

31 DECEMBER 2010



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14 July 2011

To: British Columbia Ministry of Environment

As specifically agreed, we have performed test procedures at Product Care Association (“the Agency”) as described in this letter for the year ended 31 December 2010 over certain non-financial information related to:

1. BC Reg449/2004, Section 8 (2) (b) - the location of its collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report;
2. BC Reg449/2004, Section 8 (2) (d) - a description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy; and,
3. BC Reg449/2004, Section 8 (2) (e) - the total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate.

The results of applying the procedures are detailed in the attached Appendix. These procedures do not constitute an audit of the Agency’s non-financial information and therefore, we express no opinion on the overall accuracy or completeness of the non-financial information of the Agency for the year ended 31 December 2010.

This letter is for use solely by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment in connection with their consideration of the accuracy and completeness of certain non-financial information as reported by Product Care Association for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Rolfe, Benson LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC



For the following procedures, test samples were selected from the 31 December 2010, unless otherwise noted.

Non-Financial Information Requirement: BC Reg449/2004, Section 8 (2) (b) - the location of its collection facilities, and any changes in the number and location of collection facilities from the previous report;

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
1.1	To obtain comfort over the existence and accuracy of the collection facilities reported in the Agency's annual report.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the period under review, obtain a listing of all Collection Facilities from the Agency broken out by type (if applicable). 2. Compare total count of collection facilities from the listing with the annual report; investigate any discrepancies with the Agency as applicable. 3. Randomly select a sample of 23 Collection Facilities and obtain the business file for each. Review each file to determine that a registration form meets the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A registration form exists for the Collection Facility. b. The registration form lists contact information and location, which agrees with the detailed listing. c. The registration form is signed by the Collection Facility. d. Using contact information on the Facility listing provided in #1 above, phone each randomly selected Collection Facility to verify their existence and that they have an adequate understanding of the program. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Received a listing of collection facilities from Product Care Association's ("PCA") Service Coordinator. 2. The listing stated 114 Paint and Paint Plus facilities and 165 LightRecycle drop off locations, both matching the number in the 2010 annual report. 3. Selected a sample of 23 depots from the listing: <p>a-d: For all sites, procedure 3a) to 3d) were completed without exception.</p>

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
1.2	To obtain comfort over the completeness, consistency, and validity of the number of Collection Facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain the historical data for the total number of collection facilities for the past 3 years as reported by the Agency in their annual reports. 2. Investigate any fluctuations greater than 5% to understand the reason for the fluctuation in the number of collection facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rolfe, Benson LLP reviewed data from 2008 - 2010 for any fluctuations greater than 5%. 2. For 2007 to 2008 the number of Paint and Paint Plus collection facilities increased 6% from 104 to 110 as reported in that year. From 2008 to 2009 there were no changes in the Paint and Paint Plus collection facilities greater than 5%. From 2009 to 2010 there were no changes in the Paint and Paint Plus collection facilities greater than 5%. <p>As of 1 July 2010 the LightRecycle program commenced operations and at this time 165 drop off locations were opened.</p>

Non-Financial Information Requirement: BC Reg449/2004, Section 8 (2)(d) - A description of how the recovered product was managed in accordance with the pollution prevention hierarchy

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
<p><i>[Where Processors/Manufacturers etc. are subject to audit around their product management practices, only Step 2.1 as well as sub-steps 1 – 3 in test 2.2 should be completed. Where Processors/Manufacturers etc. are not subject to audit, Test 2.1 is not relevant, but Test 2.2 should be completed in its entirety.]</i></p>			
2.1	To obtain comfort over the effective weight ¹ of end-use product collected and the accuracy of the manufacturer’s receipt of weight of product.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where available, obtain the 3rd party auditors opinion over registered processors/manufacturers compliance with waste management or program specific guidelines for managing product appropriately. 2. Ensure the auditor’s opinion is unqualified. 	N/A - Product Care Association’s financial statement auditors do not perform testing over registered processors/manufacturers compliance with the program; therefore this test does not apply to this agency.
2.2	To obtain comfort over the accuracy, completeness and existence of end-use of the product collected and the accuracy of the manufacturer’s or processor’s receipt of weight of product, test on a sample basis the deliveries of product recovered to their end-use (or next along the custody chain).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain a schedule/listing of products shipped to processors/manufacturers for the period under review. The listing should provide: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The processor/manufacturer name/address. b. The total weight of the product weighed at the collection site or consolidation site (where applicable). c. The total weight of the product weighed at the processor/manufacturer. d. The date of delivery to the processor/manufacturer. 2. Obtain a listing of all registered processors/manufacturers. 	1-3. Obtained a listing of all product shipped to processors in 2010 and a listing of all processors used in 2010. There were 887 paint and household waste shipments and 244 LightRecycle shipments to processors in 2010. Confirmed with the CFO that PCA does not register its processors. Confirmed through inquiry with the CFO that all processors used in 2010 were at arm’s length. Reviewed PCA website and noted that none of the processors used in 2010 were listed as being associated with PCA. Additionally, a Google© search was performed on the listing of processors. No conflicts were detected.

¹ The term “weight” includes “volume” or “quantity,” respective to the type of product managed by the Agency.

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Scan listing to ensure that all receivers of product were approved processors/ manufacturers. If there is not a listing of approved manufacturers/processors, ensure that the manufacturer is not a related party to the processor by researching the related parties of each organization and ensuring that the transaction was made at arm's length. 4. Randomly select 28 shipments and obtain a copy of the invoice or other supporting documentation. 5. Verify that each Invoice or other supporting document has evidence of the weight of the product shipped by the Processor and received by the customer. 6. Compare the total weight listed on the Invoice or other supporting documentation with the weight listed on the detailed listing received in #1 and note any discrepancies. 	<p>4-6. Selected a sample of 28 shipments. Reviewed the documents for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of review performed over processors/manufacturers prior to product being shipped • Supporting documentation is present to support the total product being shipped • Product shipped as noted on the invoice/supporting documentation matches the product shipped as per the schedule/listing supplied by the agency in step 2.2 #1 <p>No discrepancies were noted.</p>

Non-Financial Information Requirement: BC Reg449/2004, Section 8 (2)(e) - The total amount of the producer's product sold and collected and, if applicable, the producer's recovery rate.

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
<p><i>[If a 3rd party audits the Agency's schedule of product collected (recovery rate), complete only step 3.1; If no audit is performed, complete steps 3.2 through 3.4]</i></p>			
<p>3.1</p>	<p>To ensure that there were no qualifications within the auditor's opinion over the schedule of product recovered.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain the Auditor's Opinion over the Schedule of Product Recovered for the most recent fiscal year. 2. Review the opinion to ensure that there are no qualifications. 3. Check the mathematical accuracy of the calculated recovery rate (where applicable), as reported in the audited financial statements. 4. Compare calculated recovery rate to the recovery rate reported by the agency in their annual audited report. Note any discrepancies. 	<p>N/A - Product Care Association's financial statement auditors do not perform testing over the Schedule of Product Recovered; therefore this test does not apply to this agency.</p>
<p>3.2</p>	<p>To ensure the accuracy and completeness of total product sold.</p>	<p>Note that the financial statements, in the case of most agencies, include revenues from eco-fees which are tied to the total product sales.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain the Financial Statement Auditor's Opinion for the most recent fiscal year. 2. Review the opinion to ensure that there are no qualifications. 3. Obtain a schedule of eco-fees by product type from the agency (in total and by unit). 4. Compare the total eco-fees collected from the above 	<p>1-2. Obtained the Financial Statement Auditor's Opinion for 2010 noting an unqualified opinion.</p> <p>3-4. Obtained from the Agency a schedule of total eco-fees collected in dollars and units. Rolfe, Benson LLP compared the total eco-fees listed on the</p>

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
		<p>schedule to the total reported in the Agency's financial statements (as opined by the financial statement auditor).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. For the paint and household waste program, obtain the listing of tubs collected and the schedule of average drums produced from processed tubs. For the LightRecycle program obtain the number of boxes collected and the listing of average units per box. 6. For the paint and household waste program recalculate the total product recovered by multiplying tubs collected, as per the listing obtained in #5, by the average drums produced per tub, as per the schedule obtained in #5. Multiply this result by 200L per drum to obtain total litres recovered. For the LightRecycle program recalculate total units collected by multiplying the number of boxes collected as per the listing in #5, by the average units per box. 7. For the paint and household waste program, obtain a listing of drums shipped to producers for the period under review. Multiply the total drums shipped by 200L per drum. Compare the results to the recovered litres determined in #6 above. For the LightRecycle program compare the results of #6 to the number of units shipped to the processor. 	<p>schedules to the amounts listed in the annual report. No discrepancies were noted.</p> <p>5-7. Rolfe, Benson LLP obtained the information as outlined in procedure 5-7 for both the paint and household waste and LightRecycle programs. For the paint and household waste program, management was able to provide reasonable explanation for any discrepancies noted.</p> <p>For the LightRecycle program some discrepancies were noted between the number of units collected and the number of units processed. Per discussion with management it was determined that these were caused by a time delay between the collection and processing of these units.</p>
3.3	To obtain comfort over the completeness, accuracy, cut-off and validity of the total product recovered, test	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain a listing of product shipments (for each product the Agency manages) from collection facilities for the period under review with the following details: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Collection Facility name/address. 	<p>1-2. Obtained a listing of product shipped from collection sites. Confirmed with the CFO that PCA monitors product shipped from Paint and Paint Plus depots in the number of tubs delivered and from LightRecycle</p>

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
	<p>on a sample basis, the collection of product recovered.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. The date of collection from the facility. c. The consolidation site or processor to which the product was delivered. d. The date of delivery to the consolidation site or processor. e. The amount of product collected (in units and in weight, where applicable). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Compare the total weight of product collected from the detailed listing to the report total of product recovered from the Agency's annual report. 3. Scan the detailed listing to ensure that there were no collections that were outside of the organization's fiscal year. 4. Randomly select shipments and obtain the supporting document (Bill of Lading or other support) to verify the amount of product shipped. 5. Verify that each of the supporting documents received has appropriate evidence of the total product shipped and weight of product received by the consolidation site supported by a scale ticket or like support, and signatures by the collection facility, consolidation site and hauler/transporter. 6. Confirm that the total product (in units/weight etc.) listed on the supporting document matches the total listed on the detailed listing. 	<p>drop off locations in the number of boxes shipped. For the paint and household waste program, there were 4,353 shipments from depots for 2010. For the LightRecycle program there were 244 shipments from depots for 2010.</p> <p>For the paint and household waste program, Rolfe, Benson LLP recalculated tubs shipped to litres and compared total litres shipped to total litres recovered per the annual report. No discrepancies were noted. For the LightRecycle program, Rolfe, Benson LLP recalculated the boxes ships to units and compared the total units shipped to the units recovered per the annual report. Minor discrepancies of less than 0.4% were noted. Per discussion with the CFO it was determined that these discrepancies were caused by rounding differences in the calculation of units shipped.</p> <p>3. Rolfe, Benson LLP confirmed through a scan of the listing that all shipments were completed in 2010.</p> <p>4-6. Selected a sample of 28 shipments and obtained the supporting documentation. Reviewed the support documentation for evidence of total product shipped and confirmed that the number of tubs/boxes listed on the supporting document matches the listing generated by PCA. No exceptions were noted.</p>

Testing Procedure #	Objective/Purpose	Testing Procedures	Results
3.4	To obtain comfort over the calculated recovery rate, by product type (where applicable).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the mathematical accuracy of the calculated recovery rate (where applicable) by dividing product recovered by product sold, as reported in the audited financial statements. 2. Compare calculated recovery rate to the recovery rate reported by the Agency in their annual report. Note any discrepancies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recalculated the recovery rates reported in paint and household waste program's annual report and the capture rate reported in the LightRecycle program's annual report for 2010. 2. No discrepancies were noted.