



BCUOMA

British Columbia Used Oil
Management Association

ANNUAL REPORT

2009 CALENDAR YEAR

Submitted to:

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1. Executive Summary

The Table below is taken from the BCUOMA three year Business Plan and summarizes the sales and recovery numbers for 2009 for oil, filters and oil containers, as well as estimates for 2010 to 2012.

Product	Year	Sales	Recoverable Portion – Millions	Percentage Recovered	Quantity Recovered – Millions
Oil:	2009	83.55 Million L	58.40 L	76.9%	44.91 L
	2010 projected	85.22 Million L	59.57 L	74.0%	44.08 L
	2011 projected	87.78 Million L	6.36 L	74.0%	45.41 L
	2012 projected	89.54 Million L	62.59 L	74.0%	46.32 L
Oil filters:	2009	5.658 Million (4.268 million kg)	5.658	90.7%	5.129
	2010 projected	5.914 Million (4.462 million kg)	5.914	92.0%	5.441
	2011 projected	6.032 Million (4.551 million kg)	6.032	92.0%	5.549
	2012 projected	6.153 Million (4.639 million kg)	6.153	92.0%	5.661
Oil containers:	2009	31.42 Million L (1.773 million kg)	1.773 kg	80.9%	1.434 kg
	2010 projected	31.1 Million L (1.755 million kg)	1.755kg	83.0%	1.457 kg
	2011 projected	31.1 Million L (1.755 million kg)	1.755kg	83.0%	1.457 kg
	2012 projected	31.1 Million L (1.755 million kg)	1.755kg	83.0%	1.457 kg

2. Program Outline

The British Columbia Used Oil Management Association (BCUOMA) is a not-for-profit Society formed under the British Columbia *Society Act* in 2003. BCUOMA's role is to perform on behalf of each producer (brand-owner) member of BCUOMA certain duties required under the *Recycling Regulation*. Effective June 7, 2010, there were 194 producer members of BCUOMA. The producer members are listed in alphabetical order on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/members.

A nine member Board of Directors manages BCUOMA, with representatives from manufacturing, retailing, local government and public-at-large. On June 7, 2010, the Board was expanded from eight to nine members with the election of an antifreeze producer. An Executive Director reports to the Board and is responsible for operations management, financial management, communications, staff management and general administrative oversight. In order to streamline operations and minimize costs, BCUOMA shares an office in Edmonton with the Alberta Used Oil Management Association (AUOMA). Contact information for BCUOMA's offices is listed on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/contactus.

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Producers, through networks of both company-owned and independently-owned retail and wholesale facilities, bring lubricating oil and filters into the province for sale or distribution. Retail facilities range from self-serve gas bars to mass merchandise marketers, quick lubes and automotive, farm, marine and commercial equipment dealers. Wholesale lubricating oil facilities comprise both branded bulk plants and independently owned and producer warehouses. Oil is sold in containers as small as less than 500 ml bottles, to as large as 50,000 litre rail cars, with the Regulation applying to the containers 30 litres or less in size.

As required by Regulation, BCUOMA has operated a province-wide collection and recycling program for used oil, used oil filters and used oil containers since August 2003 for both the do-it-yourselfer market, as well as the commercial and industrial markets. This is similar to the tire stewardship program but different from some of the other stewardship programs such as Product Care and the Medications Programs, which do not serve the commercial and industrial markets.

The used oil materials; used oil, used oil filters and used oil containers, are regularly picked up from over 4,000 generators across British Columbia by BCUOMA Registered Collectors (Collectors). BCUOMA pays the collectors Return Incentives (RIs) twice a month, as long as the collector has provided BCUOMA with the required supporting information, and has shipped the collected materials to a BCUOMA Registered Processor (Processor) for an approved end use. For an approved end use to be eligible, the end use must be environmentally sound and be substantially in compliance with environmental requirements.

In the case of used oil filters, BCUOMA also requires the sign-off by a steel mill or metal broker before BCUOMA will pay the RI to the Collector. This is done to ensure that the filters are actually crushed and delivered to a destination where there is assurance that they are no longer a hazardous waste, and that they will be beneficially recycled into new steel materials.

The amount of the RI varies depending upon which zone of the province the used oil materials are generated. The more remote the area of the province, the higher the RI rate which is paid to the Collector. Since all members pay the same Environmental Handling Charge (EHC) for the sale of oil, oil filters and oil containers; the intent of the program is that people living in the populated south-west area of the province help support the collection and recycling in the rest of the province. Under most market conditions, the RIs are set high enough for a payment from the collectors to the generators. However, volume, quality, amount of competition and location are all determining factors as to how much, if any of the RI, is passed on to the generator from the collector. The RI zone map and the rates paid per zone for each of the three used oil materials can be found on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/collectors.

BCUOMA registers the collectors and processors before they are eligible to receive RIs. Under the *Hazardous Waste Regulation*, used oil and used oil filters are considered a

hazardous waste; as well, the oil containers often contain a certain amount of new oil. In addition, measures are required to ensure the proper equipment and vehicles are used to pick them up. As a result, it is important that any collectors and processors handling used oil materials are doing so in compliance with the required environmental standards.

BCUOMA requires as a condition of registration, and every two years thereafter, that each collector must engage an independent third party qualified professional to conduct an environmental audit of their operations and state in a Letter of Regulatory Compliance that the operation is in substantial compliance with all applicable provincial and federal environmental Legislation and Regulations. Also, the collector and processor must submit a current Business Licence. If either of these two conditions is not met, BCUOMA will not register the collector or processor.

The Report to the Director will be posted on the BCUOMA website in early July 2010 at www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/aboutus.

3. Educational Materials and Strategies

In the development of a communication and education program there are a number of different key groups that BCUOMA is trying to reach. They include the over 4,000 commercial generators of used oil materials, local governments, and the British Columbians that top-up or change their own oil.

The key elements of the consumer awareness and education program for 2009 included the following:

- a.** A partnership with the Recycling Council of BC for the Recycling Hotline and a website to inform the do-it-yourselfers of the nearest location to take back their used oil materials.
- b.** A Summer Ambassador Program where a team of young people in a hybrid vehicle toured the province to meet with return collection facility operators, local governments and the general public at special events. The purpose of their visits is to ensure that the return collection facilities are up-to-date with information, brochures and signs, and that local governments and the general public are informed about the program. In 2009, BCUOMA partnered with the Medications Group to hand out their brochures and information when meeting with local governments and the general public.

A total of 75 municipalities throughout BC were visited between June 1 and August 31, 2009. During that time the team:

- i. visited 433 return collection facilities;

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- ii. met with officials from 11 regional districts and 6 municipalities and provided them with brochures and other information about the program;
- iii. secured 43 media hits across the province yielding more than 2 million media impressions;
- iv. attended 5 community events, reaching approximately 5,400 people; and
- v. approached 35 facilities to request that they become part a return collection facility for the do-it-yourselfer.

A detailed report on the 2009 program can be accessed at www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/communicationspublicity.

- c. BCUOMA will continue to use the website, brochures, table top displays, other visual displays, and relevant public hand-outs as a means of spreading the message to the public on used oil material recycling. In this messaging, BCUOMA emphasizes that the EHC is not a government tax.

In communication with generators of used oil who charge oil change service fees that are incorrectly termed “environmental handling charges”, BCUOMA will continue to emphasize that if they do show these charges they should fairly represent the EHC that BCUOMA requires the producers to remit. This message is prominently shown on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/aboutus.

4. Collection System Information

As of December 31, 2009, there were about 516 of the over 4,000 generators that were return collection facilities for the do-it-yourselfer to take back small quantities of used oil materials at no cost. The return collection facilities list can be accessed on www.usedoilrecycling.com or by calling the Recycling Council of BC toll free hotline number.

Most of the province is well served with return collection facilities, with approximately 40 sites that are either run by local government or not-for-profit groups at their landfill sites, transfer stations or recycling centers. All of the Canadian Tire stores, Mr. Lube stores, most Great Canadian Oil Change stores, and many other commercial automotive service centers are included in the locations available to the do-it-yourselfer.

In the amended 2009 approved stewardship plan, BCUOMA has indicated that it would like to insure that a target of at least 500 return collection facilities be maintained.

However, there are a few remote areas of the province where coverage could be improved. In most of these remote areas, there are few automotive service centers that sell oil or service vehicles. In these instances, BCUOMA will consider providing financial assistance to local governments for the purchase of an oil tank or other relevant infrastructure for the collection of the used oil materials.

BCUOMA is seldom notified by the operator when a Return Collection facility shuts down, relocates, changes ownership or decides they will no longer accept used oil materials from the do-it-yourselfers. As a result, BCUOMA has the Ambassador Team visit or contact most of the operators each year to ensure that they are still with the program and have the necessary signage, brochures and other information about the program. The list of Return Collection Facilities is regularly updated based on this information, as well as other information from the Recycling Hotline, local governments and members of the public.

5. Life Cycle Management

a. Oil

With the dramatic downturn in the British Columbia economy in 2009, the number of litres of oil sold dropped from 96.59 million litres in 2008 to 83.55 million litres in 2009. The main reason for this significant drop in oil sales was a reduction in industrial sales, including the transport trucks on the highways. As well, the newer vehicles and industrial engines have a longer driving distance and/or time period between oil changes and they have been designed to consume much less oil.

For motor vehicles that were made since 2000, it is estimated that only 5.3% of the oil is consumed in use. For older vehicles it is almost double that amount at 9.7%. The three main areas where consumed-in-use is high are in the railroad, natural gas and marine industries. These three industries alone consume almost one-half of the total consumed-in-use.

b. Oil Containers

For oil containers, the number sold decreased from 2.006 million kg in 2008 to 1.773 million kg in 2009. Since the program began in 2003 there has been a trend for oil companies to ship more of their oil in lube cubes, drums and by truck and rail, to the point where only about 38% of the oil is shipped in containers of 30 litres or less in size. Given that there are no EHCs on containers larger than 30 litres, this may be a factor in encouraging oil companies to ship more of their oil in bulk. In addition, there is a cost saving in not having to pay for the cost of manufacturing, supplying and handling the bulky, messy oil containers.

In October 2009, BCUOMA doubled the EHC on oil containers to reflect the true cost of collecting and recycling them. However, BCUOMA did not increase the EHC on oil. This may further encourage producers to ship their oil in bulk.

c. Oil Filters

For oil filters, the number sold slightly decreased from 5.767 million kg in 2008 to 5.658 million kg in 2009.

6. Pollution Prevention Hierarchy

a. Used Oil

One of the conditions of payment of RIs to collectors is that they only deliver the used oil, used oil filters and oil containers to BCUOMA registered processors that sell them for approved end uses. For used oil, approved end uses include re-refining and using it as a fuel for pulp mills, cement kilns, asphalt plants and other uses that meet the intent of the *Hazardous Waste Regulation* or applicable government standards in other states or provinces.

In all cases, the oil must be analyzed in accordance with government-approved methods and shown to meet the required industry and/or government specifications. Application of used oil to any land for the purpose of road construction, repair or dust suppression is prohibited by the *Hazardous Waste Regulation* and is not considered a BCUOMA approved end use. In addition, there are no emission controls on used oil furnaces (space heaters), and the operators in almost all cases do not analyze the used oil to ensure it meets Ministry standards. As a result, the use of used oil in oil-fired furnaces is not considered a BCUOMA approved end use.

Based on most life-cycle analysis studies around the world, re-refining and using the used oil as a fuel for industrial operations like cement kilns and pulp mills, is considered to be very similar. It was also found that in a few European countries that favored re-refining over fuel use, they had lower overall collection rates.

Below is a table that summarizes the end uses for the used oil for 2009.

END USES OF PROCESSED USED OIL

END USES	AMOUNT IN MILLIONS OF LITRES
Re-refined Into New Oil	21.53
Pulp Mills	8.66
Cement Plants	0
Asphalt Plants	10.74
Other Approved End Uses	3.98
TOTAL	44.91

b. Used Oil Containers

The plastic oil containers are processed at approved facilities in both British Columbia and Alberta. The main challenge in processing oil containers is separating the oil from the plastic. This is achieved by first shredding the containers, followed by centrifuging and washing the shredded plastic. Once a sufficient amount of oil has been removed from the shred, it can be pelletized to make new oil containers, drainage tile, parking curbs and other plastic products. The other option is to use unwashed plastic shred to make items such as plastic lumber where some of the oil is still encased in the finished product and can't be leached out.

As mentioned in the previous Report to the Director, a 2008 study determined that about 1 per cent of the oil bottles are made of a PET plastic resin marketed by one company. Since the rest of the oil bottles are made from HDPE plastic resin, the PET bottles have to be hand sorted and separately recycled at an extra cost of about \$0.07/litre of container.

The company selling oil in these PET containers has been notified in writing of these extra costs and has been asked if they are considering phasing out these containers in consideration of the extra costs involved in recycling them. If the answer is that they wish to continue to use these containers, they were asked if they are okay with a proposal to the membership to increase the EHC on these containers by \$0.07 per litre of container to reflect these higher costs.

The 2008 study also determined that about 19% of all containers collected are composed of other automotive fluid containers, such as antifreeze, windshield washer and oil/fuel additive containers, plus a small amount of other plastics and garbage. These "ineligible" plastic containers are naturally used in conjunction with the eligible containers, and are found at the same generators' sites. Rather than force the generators to sort these plastic containers out of the clear plastic bags, the preferred option is to continue collecting these containers.

With the December 2009 amendment to the *Recycling Regulation* to include automotive antifreeze containers in a stewardship program effective July 1, 2011, this will reduce the number of ineligible containers. The Ministry of Environment is being encouraged to bring in a further amendment to the *Recycling Regulation* to include all automotive fluid containers.

c. Used Oil Filters

Since used oil filters are considered a hazardous waste and are quite costly to crush for use in a steel mill, BCUOMA does not pay the collector the RI until either a steel mill or a metal broker has signed off that they have received the crushed oil filters. BCUOMA wants to avoid the situation where a processor will simply sign-off the

shipment as received, have the collector receive the RI and then simply store the un-crushed filters.

If the processor sufficiently crushes the filters to the point where there is less than 3% oil by weight, and the Ministry of Environment no longer considers them a hazardous waste, BCUOMA considers sign-off by the metal broker as sufficient to warrant payment of the RI to the collector. However, if the Ministry hasn't granted the exemption under the *Hazardous Waste Regulation*, and the crushed filters are still considered a hazardous waste, BCUOMA does not pay the RI to the collector until the steel mill has signed off as having received the crushed filters.

Most of the filters are mainly constructed of steel, and are highly recyclable by the steel mills for recycling into reinforcing steel, nails and other steel products. However, a filter study undertaken in 2007 has shown that about 8% of the filters recovered are made of paper. For nearly all of the filter processors, they are still able to mix most of the paper filters in with the crushed steel filters. However, a major Lower Mainland filter processor has too many paper filters so that they have to be hand-sorted, crushed separately to less than 3% oil by weight, and shipped to a waste to energy facility as a fuel source.

7. Recovery Rate

a. Oil

For used oil in 2009, it is estimated that 30.1% of the oil sold is consumed-in-use and not available for collection. This number was determined by a Consumed-In-Use Study that was undertaken on behalf of BCUOMA by a consultant in 2005, and the report is available on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/aboutus. In 2009, 83.55 million litres of oil was sold and based on the above report, 58.40 million litres was considered available for collection. Of the 58.40 million litres, 44.9 million litres was collected and recycled through the BCUOMA system for a recovery rate of 76.9%. This rate is considered higher than normal since much of the oil collected in 2009 was from the much higher sales in 2008.

In the revised Stewardship Plan, BCUOMA has committed to undertaking another Consumed-In-Use Study within the next several years. In addition, BCUOMA has agreed to undertake another Unaccounted For Used Oil Study to determine the uses for the oil that is not going through the BCUOMA program. While this amount of oil has dropped significantly since program inception, there is still about 13.5 million litres that is used for such things as space heaters, making explosives at coal mines, chain oil and other on-site industrial uses. Also, some portion of this 13.5 million litres is oil being soaked up by oily rags, floor dry material and oil that remains with the discarded oil containers and filters.

b. Oil Containers

Of the 1.773 million kg of oil containers sold in 2009, all of them are potentially recoverable. There has been a steady increase in the recovery rate since the program began in August 2003, from 12% to 80.9% in 2009.

There may be a small percentage of the 20 litre pails that are re-used by some of the farmers, fishers and loggers, although the percentage of use is unknown at this time.

c. Oil Filters

Of the 5.658 million oil filters (4.268 million kgs) sold in 2009, all of them are potentially recoverable. The recovery rate for 2009 was 90.7%. As mentioned in last year's report to the Director, the 2008 recovery rate for filters of 98.1% was skewed on the high side due to sharply falling filter sales in 2008 compared to 2007, when many of the filters collected in 2008 were from the higher sales in 2007. The average expected recovery rate for filters is approximately 92%.

d. Population by Zone and Regional District

In the Table below, the 2009 British Columbia population has been broken down by eleven zones. The Regional Districts, or portions of Regional Districts within each zone, including their populations, are also shown on the table. The zone map can be accessed by going to www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/collectors.

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POPULATION BY ZONE

Zone	Regional Districts	Population 2009	Population By Zone	% of Total Population			
1	Metro Vancouver	2,318,526	2,598,736	58.33%			
	Fraser Valley	280,210					
2	Fraser Fort-George	95,652	133,652	3.00%			
	Part of Bulkley-Nechako	7,000					
	Part of Cariboo	31,000					
3	Peace River	62,244	62,244	1.40%			
4	Thompson Nicola	131,675	617,409	13.86%			
	North Okanagan	83,179					
	Central Okanagan	184,411					
	Okanagan-Similkameen	83,337					
	Sunshine Coast	29,551					
	Part of Columbia Shuswap	32,000					
	Squamish-Lillooet	39,209					
	Part of Cariboo	34,047					
	5	Northern Rockies			6,003	7,845	0.18%
		Stikine			642		
Part of Kitimat Stikine		1,200					
6	East Kootenay	59,954	173,534	3.90%			
	Central Kootenay	59,756					
	Kootenay Boundary	32,111					
	Part of Columbia Shuswap	21,713					
7	Capital	367,572	552,127	12.39%			
	Cowichan Valley	81,689					
	Part of Nanaimo	102,866					
8	Comox Valley	64,084	196,857	4.42%			
	Strathcona	44,189					
	Mount Waddington	12,042					
	Part of Nanaimo	45,000					
	Alberni-Clayquot	31,542					
9	Part of Kitimat-Stikine	37,680	84,978	1.91%			
	Part of Bulkley-Nechako	31,860					
	Part of Skeena Queen Charlotte	15,438					
10	Powell River	20,207	23,825	0.53%			
	Central Coast	3,118					
	Part of Kitimat-Stikine	500					
11	Part of Skeena Queen Charlotte	4,000	4,000	0.09%			
TOTALS		4,455,207	4,455,207	100.00%			

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1. Per Capita Collections by Zone

Since sales numbers for oil, filters and containers, are only known on a provincial basis, it is only possible to determine a province-wide recovery rate. However, in the table below the 2009 per capita collections are shown by zone for used oil, filters and containers.

2009 PER CAPITA COLLECTIONS BY ZONE FOR OIL, FILTERS & OIL CONTAINERS

Zone	Oil		Per Capita	Filters		Per Capita	Containers		Per Capita
	<i>in litres</i>	%	<i>in litres</i>	<i>in kg</i>	%	<i>in kg</i>	<i>in kg</i>	%	<i>in kg</i>
1	21,033,225	47.21	8.09	1,980,597	50.93	0.76	716,843	50.00	0.28
2	2,244,182	5.04	16.79	198,817	5.11	1.49	92,243	6.44	0.69
3	2,880,386	6.47	46.28	125,307	3.22	2.01	60,663	4.23	0.97
4	7,031,434	15.78	11.39	662,582	17.03	1.07	252,372	17.61	0.41
5	1,220,699	2.74	155.60	46,697	1.20	5.95	10,771	0.75	1.37
6	2,195,175	4.93	12.65	222,772	5.73	1.28	71,702	5.00	0.41
7	4,356,375	9.78	7.89	352,488	9.06	0.64	118,977	8.30	0.22
8	2,211,954	4.97	11.24	186,803	4.80	0.95	71,526	4.99	0.36
9	1,002,184	2.25	11.79	87,460	2.25	1.03	28,179	1.97	0.33
10	369,796	0.83	15.52	23,275	0.60	0.98	6,727	0.47	0.28
11	590	0.00	0.15	2830	0.07	0.71	3,410	0.24	0.85
Total	44,546,000	100.00		3,889,628	100.00		1,433,413	100.00	

8. Fee Information

The BCUOMA program is funded by an Environmental Handling Charge (EHC). It is a condition of membership in BCUOMA that producer members remit quarterly to BCUOMA an EHC to cover the costs of the collection and recycling program. Effective October 1, 2009, the first EHC increase went into effect since the program commenced in July 2003. Due to significant increases in recovery rates for containers and filters, the container EHC was increased from \$0.05/litre to \$0.10/litre. The small filters went from \$0.50/filter to \$0.55/filter, and the large filters went from \$1.00/filter to \$1.25/filter. The EHC for oil remained at \$0.05/litre. Whether or not the producer passes on the EHC down the

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distribution chain to the wholesaler, retailer and consumer is up to the producer member. An explanation about the EHC is found on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/aboutus.

The 2009 Annual Report, including the independently audited financial statements, has been posted on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/aboutus.

9. Performance Targets

Each June, BCUOMA finalizes a new three-year Business Plan that summarizes the performance for the previous year, and projects the recovery rates, financial performance, and other targets for the current year and following two years. The 2010 to 2012 Annual Business Plan will be posted shortly on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/members.

The key BCUOMA performance measures are recovery rates, number of Return Collection Facilities for the do-it-yourselfer, an adequate number of collectors & processors, amount of EHCs collected, and the ratio of the flow-through of EHC to the payment of RIs to collectors. Each of these performance measures will continue to be tracked and reported in the Annual Business Plan.

2009 Target Set in Business Plan	2009 Target Achieved
Projected EHC revenue = \$9.824 million	Actual EHC revenue = \$9.519 million
Projected Administration costs as a % of EHC revenue = 6.03%	Actual Administration costs as a % of EHC revenue = 5.59%
Projected Oil Sales = 91.76 million litres	Actual Oil Sales = 83.55 million litres
Projected Oil Recovery Rate = 73.0%	Actual Oil Recovery Rate = 76.9%
Projected Filter Sales = 5.421 million	Actual Filter Sales = 5.658 million
Projected Filter Recovery Rate = 96.2%	Actual Filter Recovery Rate = 90.7%
Projected Oil Container Sales = 1.886 million kg	Actual Oil Container Sales = 1.773 million kg
Projected Oil Container Recovery Rate = 75.0%	Actual Oil Container Recovery Rate = 80.9%
Projected Number of Return Collection Facilities = 500	Actual Number of Return Collection Facilities = 516
Projected Number of Registered Collectors & Processors = 37	Actual Number of Registered Collectors & Processors = 39
Projected Excess Revenue Over Expenditures = (\$126,000)	Actual Excess Revenue Over Expenditures = \$204,000

The targets relating to recovery rates for oil and oil containers were all exceeded in 2009, while the recovery rate for filters was slightly less but still quite high at 90.7%. Sales of oil, filters and oil containers were all less than expected. Actual administration costs, as a percentage of EHC revenue, was less than projected. There was an increase of Return Collection Facilities from 500 in 2008 to 516 in 2009. The Ambassador Team regularly visits most of the sites each year to confirm whether or not they are still accepting used oil materials from the do-it-yourselfer to insure that the list is as current as possible. In 2009, the Ambassador Team was able to source a number of new Return Collection Facilities.

The number of collectors and processors slightly increased from 37 to 39. Almost all areas of the province are adequately covered with registered collectors who regularly pick up used oil, filters and oil containers.

The difference in excess revenue over expenditures was mainly due to a reduction in both the Administration and Program expenditures, due to the uncertain revenue projection for 2009. In 2009, the average program cost to collect and recycle a litre of oil was \$0.0758, for a filter it was \$0.5650 and for a kg of oil containers it was \$1.6165. The program is structured in such a way that all British Columbians pay the same EHC when they buy the oil, filters and containers, but the costs for collection are much higher in the remote locations of the province.

10. Green House Gas Savings

In the revised BCUOMA Stewardship Plan, approved in November 2009, BCUOMA committed to undertaking a study in 2010 to determine the Greenhouse Gas savings realized by the collection and recycling of used oil, filters and oil containers. A Request For Proposal was sent to six consultants on April 26, 2010. Conestoga Rovers and Associates was selected on May 20, 2010 to undertake this study. Once received, the results will be posted on www.usedoilrecycling.com/en/bc/aboutus.