

Charting the Course - November 2004



Issue:

- Increased obsolescence of electronic products
- More than 140k tonnes of electronics and small appliances end up in Canadian landfills annually (Environment Canada)
- Potential for toxicity increases if products are not processed responsibly
- Lack of infrastructure to divert and recycle these products
- Increased focus on Extended Producer Responsibility



Industry takes action

- Founded the non-profit organization Electronics Product Stewardship Canada (EPSC)
- Mandate to design and develop a stewardship program for waste electronic products
- Working with government to promote a shared responsibility model involving industry, government, retailers, and consumers
- Industry-led, nationally harmonized program
 - CCME position supports this harmonized approach



Electronics Product Stewardship Canada

































Recycling: The Challenge

- One of the most critical elements of the EPSC program
- Electronic products consist of hundred of different materials, some of which are potentially toxic
- Difficult to recycle, requires manual disassembly or expensive shredding/sorting equipment
- High cost often results in materials being shipped offshore for low-cost recycling or disposal
- No clear operating 'standard' for Canadian electronics recycling industry
- Canadian electronics recycling industry at a nascent stage



Recycling: The Challenge

- EPSC created the Recycling Vendor Qualification Committee (RVQC)
- Mandate to develop a process to evaluate electronics recyclers used in the EPSC program
- Chaired by Sony and members include Brother, Canon, Epson, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Sharp, Electro-Federation and EPSC



What we are trying to prevent from happening



Photos from "Exporting Harm: The High-Tech Trashing of Asia". Prepared by Basel Action Network and Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, February 25, 2002.

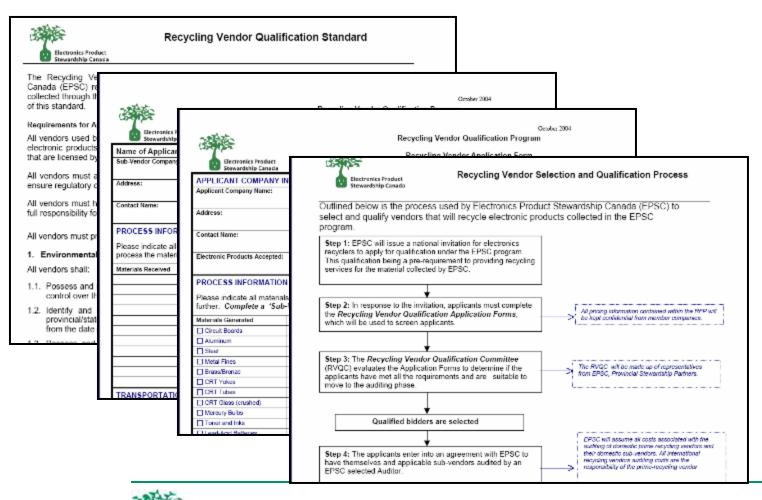


The RVQ Standard

- Establishes criteria for recyclers to meet
- Incorporates concerns from electronics manufacturers, environmental groups, and electronics recyclers
- Goes beyond provisions of ISO 14001 and addresses specific issues resulting from recycling electronics
 - Enhanced requirements for Environment, Health & safety
 - Prohibits use of prison labour
 - Prohibits shipping material to developing/non-OECD countries
 - Reinforces downstream accountability of waste



EPSC's Recycling Vendor Qualification Program



Evaluating recyclers: the two step process

- Application and screening process
 - Gather information about their process and all downstream subvendors used to process materials
 - Confirm permits and insurance are in place, material destination is as indicated
- Auditing phase
 - A Certified Environmental Auditor is used to evaluate the applicant and confirm compliance to the RVQ Standard
 - Once compliance is confirmed, the recycler is then able to accept material collected in the EPSC program



The program in action

- An original draft of the program was tested during a project between EPSC and Computers for Schools
 - The project resulted in some revisions to the program (increased focus on sub-vendors and transportation)
 - Revised version approved by EPSC board in Sep/04
- Version of the standard was adopted by Electronics Recycling Alberta (ERA)
 - The ERA version of the standard was included in a package sent out to recyclers.



To conclude...

- Industry recognized the importance of proper management of electronics at the recycling stage
- A common standard was required to ensure an equal level of service from all recyclers used
- A standard was developed that incorporated the concerns of industry, NGOs, and recyclers
- The program has been tested through a Computer for Schools and EPSC pilot project
- Version of the standard adopted by Alberta the only Canadian province with an e-waste program



