

# The Yukon Territory Stewardship Program for Lead Batteries $\leq 5\text{kg}$

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# **CBA**

**Canadian Battery Association**  
Representing the Industry Since 1970

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## **Glossary of Terms**

Aftermarket battery means a replacement or spare battery for a product.

Brand holder means a distributor of aftermarket lead batteries subject to the Yukon Territory's Extended Producer Responsibility Regulation.

Collector means a facility that collects and stores lead batteries that have been generated offsite and includes a community collection system operated by First Nations and municipal governments.

Generator means an industrial, commercial, or institutional facility that generates or stores more than 5kg of lead batteries in a 30-day period.

Lead battery means aftermarket rechargeable lead batteries  $\leq 5\text{kg}$  and does not apply to a lead battery that is contained in a device or product that is a designated material under the 5kg as defined by the Solid Waste-Resource Management Regulations.

Powersport battery means a lead battery that is a UN2794 Dangerous Good and is used primarily to start a small internal combustion engine (e.g., motorcycle, ski-do, lawn mower).

Small Sealed Lead-Acid battery (SSLA) means a lead battery that is a UN2800 Dangerous Good that will not spill or leak sulphuric acid electrolyte and is used primarily as emergency backup power in fire and safety applications.

Special waste management facility means an operation which handles lead batteries generated by other persons or operations and includes a community collection system which is intended to collect or transport lead batteries for recycling.

Transporters means a business that transports waste lead batteries to a collector or processor, but does not include generators that are transporting lead batteries to a special waste management facility.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Regulatory Requirements

All aspects of the collection, transportation, storage, and recycling of lead batteries sold in the Yukon are governed by a variety of Federal, Territorial, and Provincial regulations.

The Federal Acts and Regulations focus primarily on the movement of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Wastes. The primary Federal Acts are:

- *The Canadian Environmental Protection Act and its regulations including the Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (XBR)*
- *The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and its regulations (TDG)*

In addition, the Yukon's Extended Producer Responsibility Regulation designates single use and rechargeable batteries that weigh  $\leq 5\text{kg}$  (Section 13), and because waste lead batteries are considered hazardous waste the stewardship of waste lead batteries must conform to the hazardous waste provisions in the Yukon's Special Waste Regulation (SWR).

The SWR requires the generators, collectors, and transporters of waste lead batteries in the Yukon to meet a variety of regulatory requirements. Specifically:

Generators that generate or store more than 5kg of lead batteries in a 30-day period must follow the Act & regulations and obtain a special waste permit (Section 8(1)).

Collectors that generate waste lead batteries from offsite as well as community collection systems must have a Special Waste Management Facility permit (Section 16)

Transporters that move waste lead batteries to a collector or processor must follow the TDG requirements and have a certificate for the transport of special waste issued under the Motor Transport Act (Section 11(1)). Note that generators do not need a transport certificate if they are transporting their waste lead batteries to a Special Waste Management Facility (Section 11(2)).

In addition, all spills of battery acid  $>5\text{L}$  that are released to the environment must be reported to the Yukon Spill Report Centre at 877-667-7244 (Section 3.1(ii)(A)).

## 1.2 Yukon Brand Holders

Yukon's Extended Producer Responsibility Regulation will affect three brand holders located in Edmonton that distribute wholesale lead batteries  $\leq 5\text{kg}$  to retailers and commercial customers in the Yukon.

The three affected Brand holders are:

Canadian Energy  
107 – 10550 42 Street SE  
Calgary, Alberta, T2C 5C7

Power Battery Ltd dba East Penn Canada  
1840 Energy Drive  
Courtice, Ontario, L1 2R3

Magnacharge Battery Corp.  
1279 Derwent Way  
Delta, British Columbia, V3M 5V9

Customers of the three brand holders are not required to register with the CBA's Stewardship Program because the three brand holders own or license the brand or who otherwise have rights to market batteries  $< 5\text{kg}$  the designated batteries.

## 1.3 Regulated Batteries in the Yukon Territory

The Yukon brand holders wholesale aftermarket small-sealed lead batteries and wet-cell lead powersport batteries  $\leq 5\text{kg}$  to retailers for resale as well as the IC&I sector.

Preliminary aftermarket sales data for the brand holders in Yukon are:

- Small-sealed lead batteries (SSLAs)  $\leq 5\text{kg}$ :
  - TDG designation: UN2800
  - 525kg SSLA sales every year.
  - an average weight of 1.5kg per SSLA.
  
- Powersport lead batteries  $\leq 5\text{kg}$ :
  - TDG designation: UN2794
  - 1,050kg powersport sales every year.
  - average weight of 3.0kg per powersport battery.

The sale of lead batteries  $\leq 5\text{kg}$  in the Yukon represent approximately 1% of all lead batteries sold on an annual basis. Historical data shows that there are approximately 200,000kg of lead batteries of all shapes and sizes sold annually in the Yukon.

## 2 Management and Stakeholder Engagement

### 2.1 The Canadian Battery Association

The brand holders in the Yukon will be represented by the Canadian Battery Association (CBA).

The CBA is a Federally registered Not-for-Profit Industry Association and the CBA's Registration number with Industry Canada is 759912-9.

The administrative function of the CBA includes:

- development and updating of the CBA's battery stewardship plan
- preparing reports for regulatory agencies, Board of Directors, and stakeholders
- preparing the communication materials for distribution
- overseeing budgets and developing strategies and actions designed to meet regulatory requirements.
- updating and maintaining the collection network for consumers.
- assisting CBA members to meet all Federal and Provincial regulatory requirements for the safe collection, storage and transportation of lead batteries.
- resolving disputes and investigating complaints.

### 2.2 Governance & Dispute Resolution

The CBA has a direct governance model. The Executive Director provides all the management of the battery stewardship program and the CBA's Board of Directors oversees the Executive Director and is comprised of the brand holders as well as representatives from manufacturers, distributors, and processors in Canada.

For a list of the current Board of Directors go to <https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/about/> and the current membership of the CBA, go to <https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/members/>.

There are three dispute resolution stages utilized by the CBA to resolve differences between two parties.

First Stage:

The first stage is to encourage the two parties to come to a fair resolution of the issue. Should any one of the parties be unsatisfied with the outcome of this stage, they must provide in writing to the CBA that the first stage of the dispute resolution procedure has not been successful.

Second Stage:

The CBA will take an active role in the mediation between the two parties. During this stage, the two parties will have an opportunity to describe the problem to the CBA and the CBA will generate options and a recommendation for consideration by the two parties. Should any one of the parties be unsatisfied with the outcome of this stage, they must provide in writing to the CBA that the second stage of the dispute resolution procedure has not been successful.

Third Stage:

If no resolution has been reached, the CBA will appoint a qualified mediator or an arbitrator under the Arbitration Act. The cost of the mediator and the remaining costs will be borne equally by the two parties.

If the CBA is a party in the dispute, then Stage 2 would be by-passed because the CBA is a party in the dispute.

### **2.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Ongoing Liaison**

The CBA participated in a variety of stakeholder engagements including:

- online stakeholder webinar in February 2022
- in person meetings with local businesses, local governments and waste service providers in March 2024
- participated in the Government sponsored consultation on March 8, 2024 in Whitehorse with the following stakeholder groups:
  - Local businesses impacted by the EPR regulations.
  - Local governments that collect lead batteries.
  - Federal and Territorial officials.

Consultations on the Draft CBA Stewardship Plan are planned for the period June 17 to August 23, 2024, and a copy of the draft Stewardship Plan will be emailed and on the website <https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/regulatory-requirements>. In addition, the following stakeholder opportunities for input:

- YK Public Consultation Webinars: July 11, 2024 and August 15, 2024 at 1pm YK Time Zone. Public Webinar Info: <https://meet.goto.com/623659637>
- Individual Stakeholder presentations: email [executivedirector@canadianbatteryassociation.ca](mailto:executivedirector@canadianbatteryassociation.ca) to make arrangements
- Comments and more YK Program information: email: [executivedirector@canadianbatteryassociation.ca](mailto:executivedirector@canadianbatteryassociation.ca)

A summary of the stakeholder responses will be included as an Appendix to the final stewardship plan to the Minister for approval.

With respect to gathering input as part of its ongoing operations, the CBA will engage with stakeholders and government officials in a variety of ways.

- Provide the opportunity for Yukon’s stewards, consumers, and other stakeholders to bring forward questions or concerns to the CBA at any time by direct telephone (250-216-3664) or email to [admin@canadianbatteryassociation.ca](mailto:admin@canadianbatteryassociation.ca).
- In partnership with other stewardship programs that manage special waste, the CBA will establish an Advisory Committee made up of the broad spectrum of sectors expected to participate in the Yukon program. The primary objective of the committee will be to provide input on the implementation of the stewardship plan, needed program policy adjustments and feedback on consumer accessibility and awareness.

The committee will meet at least annually, with interim meetings called as deemed necessary. With 5 to 7 members, the majority of the Advisory Committee will be Yukon-based, with membership drawn from:

- Local Government
  - First Nations
  - Non-government organizations (NGO)
  - Stewards
  - Waste service providers
  - Local businesses (e.g., Chamber of Commerce, automotive service stations, auto retailers)
- Identify remote communities in YK that have accessibility challenges and will require a community transportation plan that will remove lead batteries from the communities.

### **3 Product Life Cycle Management**

This section summarizes how lead batteries will be reused, recycled, processed, recovered for energy, or otherwise managed as per Yukon’s waste management hierarchy.

#### **3.1 Reuse, Repair and Refinishing**

Typically, the lead batteries have a three-to-four-year life span and customers have the option to re-use lead batteries but maybe reluctant to re-use a lead battery that will be used in safety systems designed to protect human safety (e.g., back-up power for fire alarm systems).

With respect to repair and refurbishing, the SSLA and Powersport lead batteries cannot be repaired or refurbished because they are sealed and cannot be opened for the repair or replacement of a damaged cell.



## 3.2 Recycling

Lead batteries are the most recycled product in Canada because the brand holders have established a reverse distribution and public collection network, and the lead battery components are recycled and made into new lead batteries. The recycled content of an average lead battery is >80%.

In 2023, the Yukon government published the lead battery recycling volumes and between 2020 and 2022 and on average there were about 175,000kg/kg of lead batteries collected and set for recycling indicating an effective and high recycling rate already exists in the Yukon Territory.

The lead battery is simple with three basic components that are all recyclable. The following sections outline the fate of the lead batteries, and the numbers are taken from studies conducted by Battery Council International [https://batteryCouncil.org/page/Battery\\_Recycling](https://batteryCouncil.org/page/Battery_Recycling)

### 3.1.1 Lead

The primary component is lead and the recycling of lead batteries is essential for the battery industry as there is not sufficient virgin lead to supply the lead battery market.

Each cell of a lead battery contains electrodes of elemental lead (Pb) and (PbO<sub>2</sub>). Small amounts of antimony, tin, calcium, or selenium are usually alloyed in the electrode to add strength and simplify manufacture.

The recovered lead in Canada is separated from the other battery constituents and put through one of the four permitted smelters in Canada. The smelter recovers >99% of the lead that is then sent to the manufacturer to be made into new lead batteries.

### 3.1.2 Electrolyte

Sulphuric acid is the electrolyte within the battery. The dilute sulphuric acid recovered from lead batteries is reused and recycled in a variety of processes:

1. Filtered and used on site: Acid is drained from the used batteries and filtered to remove any particles. This filtered acid is then used in the Waste-Water Treatment Facility at the smelter.
2. Crystallized: Acid is put through a Crystallizer and in the process turned into Sodium Sulphate. The sodium sulphate is sold to manufacturers of glass, detergents etc.

3. Sold to Third Parties: The drained Acid is sold without any recycling or refining, to third parties. For example, to Tanneries.
4. Neutralized: The Acid is neutralized using Caustic Soda into a Non-hazardous waste that can be disposed of safely.
5. New Filter Process – (Experimental): The drained Acid can be filtered using a new process whereby the Acid can be re-used in the manufacture of new batteries.

### **3.1.3 Casings**

Most lead batteries have a plastic polypropylene outer casing while some commercial UPS batteries have a clear acrylic casing.

The casings are recovered by the battery breaker and recycled into new cases for lead batteries.

## **4 Accessibility, Collection & Transportation**

At the centre of the Stewardship Plan for waste lead batteries is accessibility, collection, and transportation.

In the case of products that are special waste, all activities related to accessibility, collection, and transportation will be governed by a variety of Federal, Territorial, and Provincial regulations outlined in Section 1.3.

### **4.1 Accessibility**

The CBA stewardship plan must provide reasonable and free access to collection facilities for waste lead batteries that were used for personal, residential, or business purposes (see Section 12 of the EPR regulation).

Currently, there are 25 special waste management facilities that provide reasonable and free access to waste lead batteries from consumers. In addition, three of those facilities can accept the larger lead batteries from forklifts and solar systems used by businesses.

For communities that are remote and do not have accessibility, special collection and transportation arrangements must be made to ensure that the lead batteries are safely removed from the community and in compliance with special waste and dangerous goods regulations. For more information on how the CBA will manage the Yukon's remote communities, go to <https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/download/cba-policy-managing-lead-batteries-in-rural-and-remote-communities/>.

#### 4.1.1 Generators of Special Waste

There are three generators of special waste in the Yukon that can accept lead batteries from consumers during normal business hours. Normally, the customer will exchange an old lead battery at the time of purchase of a new lead battery to avoid the manufacturers core charge.

The three generators that will need a Special Waste permit are:

- NAPA – Dawson City
- NAPA – Whitehorse
- Canadian Tire Corporation - Whitehorse

#### 4.1.2 Consumer Special Waste Management Facilities

In addition to the 3 retail generators, there are 3 private and 19 local government special waste management facilities that will collect lead batteries from consumers.

Because the local government special waste management facilities only accept waste lead batteries from consumers, the private sector facilities will accept all waste lead batteries from consumers and businesses.

Private sector Special Waste Management Facilities:

- KBL – Dawson City
- KBL - Whitehorse
- Raven Recycling - Whitehorse

Local Government Special Waste Management Facilities:

| <b>Community</b> | <b>Lead Batteries</b> |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Whitehorse       | HHW Days              |
| Beaver Creek     | Y                     |
| Carcross         | Y                     |
| Carmacks         | HHW Day               |
| Champagne        | Y                     |
| Deep Creek       | Y                     |
| Dawson           | HHW Day               |
| Destruction Bay  | Y                     |
| Faro             | HHW Day               |
| Haines Junction  | HHW Day               |
| Marsh Lake       | Y                     |
| Mayo             | HHW Day               |
| Mount Lorne      | Y                     |
| Old Crow         | Y                     |
| Pelly Crossing   | Y                     |
| Ross River       | Y                     |

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Tagish                  | Y       |
| Teslin (Municipal Yard) | Y       |
| Watson Lake             | HHW Day |

#### 4.1.3 IC&I Special Waste Management Facilities

There are three Special Waste Management Facilities that will collect lead batteries from the Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (IC&I) sector.

The IC&I Special Waste Management Facilities are:

- KBL – Dawson City
- KBL - Whitehorse
- Raven Recycling – Whitehorse

Typically, commercial lead batteries that are not accepted at a local government collection facility are large format forklift and solar system batteries.

#### 4.2 Collection and Storage

Once the lead batteries have been generated or dropped off at a special waste management facility, they will need to be stored and prepared for transport in accordance with the following regulations: Transportation of Dangerous Goods, the Cross-border shipment of Hazardous Recyclables, and the Special Waste regulations.

To facilitate compliance with both Federal, Provincial and Territorial regulations, the CBA has prepared the Eco-Depot Reference Manual for Hazardous Wastes. The reference manual will have:

- Contacts and Contingency Plan templates
- Collection and Storage Information for lead batteries
- Transportation Plan with blank TDG/HW Movement Documents
- TDG Authorizations and Safety Marks
- Emergency Response Procedures

Each facility that participates in the CBA collection system will get:

- an electronic copy of the Eco-Depot Reference Manual.
- basic TDG, special waste and emergency response training to ensure the safe and compliant collection, storage and transportation of waste lead batteries.
- Ongoing regulatory and technical support provided by the CBA.

### 4.3 Transportation

Generators transporting their waste lead batteries to a special waste management facility will be subject to TDG regulations but are not required to have a certificate for the transport of special waste issued under the Yukon's *Motor Transport Act*.

All other transporters of waste lead batteries will need a certificate to transport special waste as well as follow TDG regulations and each collection facility will have a waste battery transportation plan to ensure the safe and compliant transportation of waste lead batteries.

The CBA stewardship program will cover the cost for the backhaul transportation from:

- Generators and special waste management facilities to a consolidation site in Whitehorse.
- Backhaul from the consolidation site in Whitehorse to a consolidation site in Edmonton in partnership with the other Stewardship Programs managing special waste.
- the transportation costs from Edmonton to the processor in Trail, British Columbia.

Because lead batteries have a positive value in Whitehorse, the stewardship program will not interfere in the market prices for consumer lead batteries, nor will the Stewardship Program subsidize the transportation costs of waste lead batteries from the IC&I sector to a Special Waste Management Facility.

In addition, the CBA stewardship plan has provisions to help recover lead batteries from remote communities to ensure the lead batteries are collected and recycled. For more information about the management of lead batteries from remote communities, go to <https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/download/cba-policy-managing-lead-batteries-in-rural-and-remote-communities/>.

Finally, the backhaul of waste lead batteries from Whitehorse will need to comply with the hazardous waste requirements of Environment Canada's XBR and the Provinces of BC and Alberta to reach their destination in Trail, British Columbia.

## 5 Tracking and Auditing Mechanisms

The Yukon's Extended Producer Responsibility Regulation requires the waste battery stewardship programs to outline quality control and assurance aspects of the program, including tracking and auditing mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of the stewardship program.

Even though the brand holders listed in Section 1.2 are not brand holders of single use batteries, they will collect both single use and rechargeable batteries from their customers and both battery types will be reported in the CBA's Annual Report.

### **5.1: Tracking Sales and Recovery**

All sales and recovery of batteries are tracked using sales and Transportation of Dangerous Goods records generated by the brand holders.

With respect to sales, the brand holders will provide the CBA with an annual summary in Excel format of all sales of new lead batteries in the Yukon. While the list of sales is proprietary information, the data is available for review to Ministry officials upon request.

The weight of each lead battery SKU is known and because there is a financial transaction associated with every lead battery, the sales and collection can be accurately calculated – see Section 6.1 for more detail on calculating collection rates.

### **5.2: Environmental Handling Fees**

To ensure there are no financial barriers for consumers to manage and recycle a waste lead battery, an EHF of \$3.00/unit will be levied at the wholesale level by distributors on all lead batteries regardless of size.

Every effort will be made to reduce the EHF including:

- Using the existing recycling network where possible
- Collaborating with the other stewardship programs that manage special waste to deliver training, regulatory compliance, consumer awareness etc.
- Sharing backhaul transportation costs to staging facilities in Edmonton, Alberta.

In addition, the EHF will be set to ensure:

- Remote communities have access to transportation and recycling networks.
- Along with the inherent value of waste lead batteries, collectors, transporters and special waste management facilities are adequately compensated by following the CBA policy on compensation <https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/download/cba-policy-producer-pays-the-cost/>
- Administrative costs associated with the stewardship plan are covered.

### 5.3: Auditing

The CBA undertakes a Financial and Non-Financial audit of our Canadian operations, and those audits can be applied to the Yukon's battery stewardship program (see Section 7.3 Annual Reporting)

The Financial Audit is:

- completed by Scott Kelday of Kelday and Company Professional Corporation to ensure that funds are collected and expensed in accordance with the CBA's bylaws.
- ensure any Environmental Handling Fees collected in the Yukon are expensed on the Yukon's stewardship program to ensure that there is no cost to consumers to collect, transport, and process lead batteries – even in remote communities.

The Non-Financial Audit is:

- completed by MNP LLP to ensure that the recovery rates reported in the Annual Report are accurate and verifiable.
- With respect to sales, the financial reports and EHF remitted by the brand holders will be used to verify sales.
- With respect to collection, the shipments of batteries to processors by the brand holders will serve for the Non-Financial audit – see Section 6.1 for more detail on calculating recovery rates.

## 6 Recovery Targets and Methodology

For the first 5 years of the Stewardship Plan in the Yukon Territory, the target Recovery Rate is 50% of the annual sales data for all lead batteries and because lead batteries are bulk shipped, no differentiation between recovery of lead batteries <5kg and lead batteries >5kg.

The Recovery Rate is calculated based on the kilograms of lead batteries sold vs. the kilograms of lead batteries collected for recycling in the same calendar year.

$$\text{Recovery Rate} = \frac{\text{Weight Transported for Recycling}}{\text{Weight Sold}}$$

No adjustments are made to reflect sales growth during the lifetime of the average rechargeable battery. As such, the following sections outline how sales and recovery are measured to calculate the target.

### 6.1 Measuring Sales

Historical sales data used to prepare the battery stewardship plan indicate that there are an estimated 200,000kg of lead batteries are sold annually in the Yukon of which about 1,500kg are SSLA and powersport batteries <5kg.

Brand holders will report their sales of lead batteries in an Excel format so that the sales in kg can be accurately measured in the Yukon.

## **6.2 Measuring Recovery**

Based on the 2022 Yukon Recycling Report, approximately more than 50% of lead batteries of all shapes and sizes are currently collected in the existing collection network because the manufacturers need the lead and plastic from recycled lead batteries to make new lead batteries.

The “core charge” by manufacturers is sufficient to create a market for waste lead batteries in urban and rural communities and the CBA provides support to recover lead batteries in remote locations. For more information on the manufacturer’s core charge, go to

<https://canadianbatteryassociation.ca/download/cba-policy-producer-pays-the-cost/>.

Lead batteries collected in the Yukon will be shipped in bulk to a staging location in Edmonton and then shipped to the lead smelter in Trail, British Columbia.

## **6.3 Landfill Diversion Studies**

The CBA participates in landfill studies to validate the high collection rates. Currently the CBA has collected over 800 samples from a variety of landfills in British Columbia with the following results:

- Landfill diversion rate for lead batteries is >98%
- Lead batteries found in the landfill studies have ranged from 0.57kg to 5.74kg
- All four batteries were recovered in the landfill studies were in the IC&I waste stream.

Previous Yukon landfill studies in 2009/20010 and 2017/2018 were reviewed and compared to other Provinces. While the rechargeable batteries recovered in the YK studies did not identify the chemistry of the battery (Lead, Li-ion or NiCd), the rechargeable batteries that were identified in the YK landfill studies came from the IC&I waste stream and not from residential sources.

The Yukon findings are consistent with the landfill studies in other Provinces and the targeting the IC&I sector is an important consideration when developing consumer awareness materials (Section 7.2)



## 7 Awareness & Reporting

### 7.1 Lead Battery Consumer Awareness Studies

The Canadian Battery Association has completed five comprehensive consumer awareness studies of residents in BC since 2013, and those results forms that starting point for an awareness program for lead batteries in the Yukon. Note that the awareness of lead battery recycling with IC&I customers were not included in the BC studies.

The key findings of the consumer awareness studies are:

- Between 5 to 8% of residential consumers had unwanted lead batteries of various shapes and sizes in their home
- More than 80% of residential consumers had lead batteries changed by a technician and less than 20% are “Do-It-Yourself” (DIY)
- Of the DIY residential consumers, over 80% had knowledge of recyclability and where to take the unwanted lead batteries.

There is an intuitive correlation between landfill diversion rates and consumer awareness, and the high lead battery landfill diversion rates (Section 6.3) implies that there is a strong recycling awareness and commitment amongst the consumer and commercial users of lead batteries.

Further, because the waste lead batteries that were recovered in the landfill studies were traced to the IC&I sector (not from residential sources), indicating that awareness should be a priority for batteries in the IC&I sector.

### 7.3 Awareness Materials

To be effective, awareness materials need to be targeted at the IC&I sector in a digital format that is phone friendly and complemented with printed recycling information.

To meet the current digital requirements, the CBA has upgraded its website [www.recyclemybattery.ca](http://www.recyclemybattery.ca) that is specifically designed to work on a smart phone.

The upgraded website not only communicates the closest recycling location in the Yukon, but details how the waste lead batteries are recycled.

To support the digital platform, the CBA will prepare printed recycling information for use by the brand holders listed in this stewardship plan for both their commercial and retail customers (Appendix 1).

For commercial customers, the brand holders will use direct marketing and the brand holders will likely re-brand the commercial facing awareness materials prepared by the CBA. The awareness materials will emphasize the environmental benefits and that commercial customers will continue to receive approximately \$0.20/kg when they return the lead batteries directly to the special waste management facility in Whitehorse.

For retail customers, the brand holders will forward the information to their retailers and commercial customers.

The consumer information prepared by the Canadian Battery Association will include a summary of the:

- batteries accepted by the battery stewardship program in the Yukon
- a list of RCFs and their hours using the website [www.recyclemybattery.ca](http://www.recyclemybattery.ca)
- the environmental benefits of participating in the CBA's battery stewardship program and the benefits of recycling lead batteries.

See Appendix 1 of an example of a draft consumer awareness rack card that is being completed to target both commercial and consumer users of lead batteries in the Yukon.

### **7.3 Annual Reporting**

The Yukon's Extended Producer Responsibility Regulation requires brand holders on or before June 30 of each year to submit to the Minister an annual report detailing the effectiveness of the battery stewardship program during the previous calendar year.

The Canadian Battery Association will prepare and publish on its website by July 1 of every year, the following information:

- (a) Programs collection facilities, collection services and the level of access
- (b) the total weight (kg) of lead batteries sold in the Yukon
- (c) the total weight (kg) of batteries collected in the recycling system
- (d) a description of how the collected lead batteries were managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy
- (e) the collection rate for lead batteries
- (f) efforts made to raise public awareness about the program.

- (g) efforts made to reduce environmental impacts throughout the life cycle of lead batteries.

In addition, every three years, beginning with the second annual report, the CBA will include:

- 1) independently audited financial statements by July 1 of that year the following information:
  - deposits and refunds made by the CBA.
  - revenues and expenditures that are charged at the point of sale by stewards.
  - costs incurred to administer the program.
- 2) Audit report verifying the information in the annual report by the deadline of September 1 of that year.

# Appendix 1: Draft of Commercial and Consumer Awareness Material being Adapted to The Yukon Territory



## STEWARDSHIP OF LEAD BATTERIES

East Penn Canada is an important contributor to the Canadian Battery Association's Stewardship Program for the collection and recycling of consumer and industrial lead-acid batteries in PROVINCE CANADA. In 2012, over 80 million kg of lead-acid batteries were recovered in Canada by members of the Canadian Battery Association.

All Consumer and Industrial Lead-Acid Batteries are included in the Canadian Battery Association's Stewardship Program.

### CONSUMER LEAD BATTERIES

Are typically found in vehicles, boats and other gas-powered products that have an electric starting motor. Currently there are over 730 depots in urban and rural locations throughout Canada that are available to consumers. Go to [www.recyclmybattery.ca](http://www.recyclmybattery.ca) to find the closest depot to your home or work.

### INDUSTRIAL LEAD BATTERIES

Are used for Motive Power (e.g., forklift batteries) or Stationary Power (e.g., solar, computer UPS and telecommunications systems). Note that industrial lead-acid batteries cannot be taken to a depot designated for consumer batteries. Industrial batteries are very large and heavy and must be taken to a designated warehouse for recycling - [www.recyclmybattery.ca/industrial-batteries](http://www.recyclmybattery.ca/industrial-batteries).

Other types of consumer batteries weighing less than 5kg as well as cell phone batteries are accepted by a similar stewardship program operated by Call2Recycle [www.call2recycle.ca](http://www.call2recycle.ca).

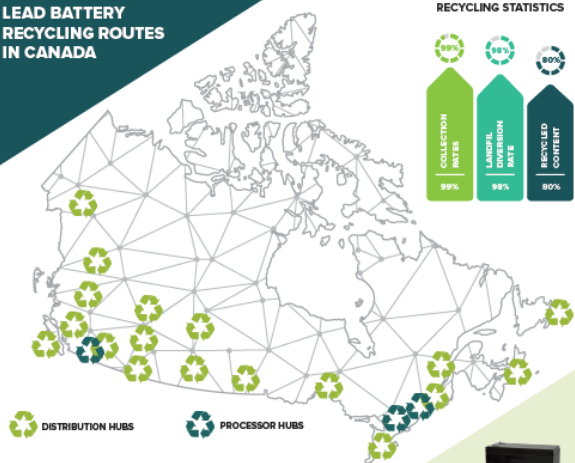
The used lead-acid batteries collected by EAST PENN CANADA were shipped to smelters in Canada or the USA where the plastic, electrolyte and lead are separated and recycled.

### RECYCLING

Lead-acid batteries are the most recycled product in Canada with virtually 100% recovery rate. The high recovery rate is due to the fact that batteries have a positive value at the end-of-life and there is a comprehensive private-sector recycling network for lead-acid batteries in Canada. There are no eco-fees for lead-acid batteries at the point of sale.

For more information about the Canadian Battery Association's Stewardship Program go to [www.recyclmybattery.ca](http://www.recyclmybattery.ca) or contact us at [info@canadianbatteryassociation.ca](mailto:info@canadianbatteryassociation.ca).

## LEAD BATTERY RECYCLING ROUTES IN CANADA



WE SUPPORT, INFORM AND ADVOCATE THE RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF LEAD BATTERIES FROM COAST TO COAST TO COAST

ST. JOHN'S, MONCTON, HALIFAX, QUEBEC CITY, LAVAL, MONTREAL, MISSISSAUGA, ST. CATHERINES, THUNDER BAY, LONDON, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, PRINCE GEORGE, KAMLOOPS, KELOWNA, METRO VAN, VICTORIA, WHITEHORSE, YELLOWKNIFE



**CANADA'S MOST RECYCLED PRODUCTS**

We recycle all shapes and sizes including c/kg

For larger batteries over 40kg contact a distributor at [www.recyclmybattery.ca/industrial-batteries](http://www.recyclmybattery.ca/industrial-batteries)

### FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT CANADA'S MOST RECYCLED PRODUCT?  
WHERE CAN I RECYCLE MY LEAD BATTERIES?  
WHAT LEAD BATTERIES DO WE ACCEPT?



250-216-3664  
[admin@canadianbatteryassociation.ca](mailto:admin@canadianbatteryassociation.ca)  
[www.recyclmybattery.ca](http://www.recyclmybattery.ca)

