

Waste Management Toolkit

for Saskatchewan
First Nations
Communities





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How the Toolkit Came About

Starting or enhancing a recycling program can feel like a difficult undertaking. Communities may feel overwhelmed by the number of organizations involved, the amount of information, and limited resource availability.

This toolkit has been created to help communities decide where and how to get started. It is intended to serve as a technical guide that answers questions a community may have about recycling and to help lead them to the sustainable management of divertible materials.

This toolkit has been adapted with permission from [*Starting a Recycling Program: A Toolkit for Manitoba First Nations and Northern Communities*](#) developed by the Green Action Centre and funded by Indigenous Services Canada in Manitoba. We are very grateful to the Green Action Centre and Indigenous Services Canada for the inspiration their toolkit provided, as well as for their leadership in developing recycling programs for First Nation communities in Manitoba.

The following partners led the adaptation of this toolkit for Saskatchewan: Indigenous Services Canada, Saskatchewan Aboriginal Land Technicians (SALT), and Recycle Saskatchewan's member organizations (Call2Recycle, Cleanfarms, Electronic Product Recycling Association (EPRA), Multi-Material Stewardship Western (MMSW), Product Care Recycling, SARCAN Recycling, Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery (SARRC), and Tire Stewardship of Saskatchewan (TSS)).

In addition, a special thank you is extended to the individuals and groups who provided support and guidance in developing content for the toolkit: Misty Clifton and the SALT Board of Directors; participants at SALT's Recycling and Waste Management in Saskatchewan First Nation Communities Workshops held on August 7, 2019 and March 29, 2022; and, the First Nation communities who shared their recycling stories.

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How to use the Toolkit

This toolkit will help build your understanding of solid waste management, including the diversion of recyclable materials, in your community. It has been developed primarily for elected Band Council officials and Band staff from First Nation communities in Saskatchewan.

It will guide you in determining:

- Where your community is currently with respect to waste diversion
- What your next steps can be
- What opportunities exist for recycling and waste diversion
- What resources may be available
- If any funding is available
- Who to contact for more information

>> **Take your time** and go at the pace that works for your community. If you're not ready to implement an all-encompassing diversion program, start with what makes sense for your community.

>> **By working through the toolkit**, you will become familiar with the different types of waste materials that can be diverted. You will find out what is involved with collecting, storing and transporting each type of material. You will learn about industry recycling organizations that can help your diversion and recycling journey. Also included are additional paths for other materials.

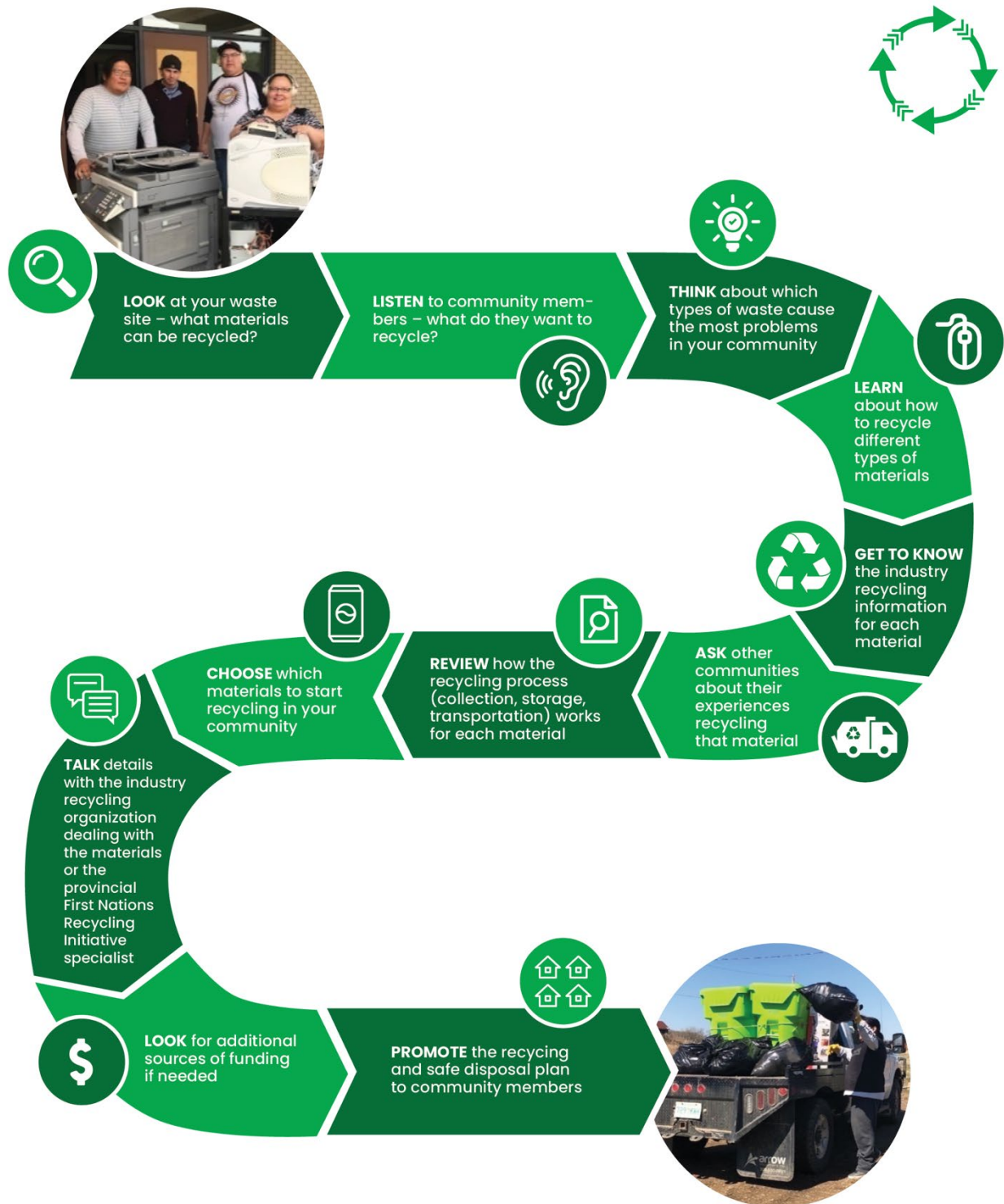
>> **When you are ready**, the “Tools” section provides guidance on determining the state of solid waste management in your community, creating an Action Plan to enhance waste management in your community, and detailing information on industry recycling programs in Saskatchewan that can partner with your community.

>> **In Appendix A**, you will find a catalogue of Recycle Saskatchewan partnering organizations.

>> **In Appendix B**, you will find examples of what other communities are doing. You are encouraged to connect with other communities. Ask them how they determined and achieved their goals.

The best piece of advice? Talk to people.

Path to Recycling



Seven Generations Stewardship

There was a time when almost everything we threw away was bio-degradable. Over time, it would break down and return to the Earth. We repaired items when they broke and used them for a long time. Food was whole and came from the land.

Now we throw away more and more every year. There are many reasons for this increase in wastefulness. Food is bagged in plastic and delivered from far away countries; products do not last as long and often cannot be repaired; or we want the latest in technology and fashion.

But a lot of what we throw away could be reused or recycled into something new. In fact, anywhere from 50 to 90% of the things that are thrown away have value and could be recycled, recovered, reused or reduced. From paper and pop bottles to used car tires and old cell phones.

The act of recycling can have cultural significance for First Nation communities¹. Embedded within traditional Indigenous worldviews is the concept of collective responsibility to respect and maintain the natural environment by only using what is needed for sustenance. Commitment to environmental sustainability will allow First Nation communities to reconnect with an integral part of their culture.

Seven generation stewardship and the view of looking to the future is shared amongst many Saskatchewan First Nations. Environmental stewardship and a spiritual connection to the environment permeates the culture and traditions. Many communities rely on the land for traditional food, medicines and ceremonial practices. These communities expect traditional practices to be sustained for future generations. In Saskatchewan, First Nations have expressed concerns over waste management, water quality, vegetation, wildlife and general environmental degradation².

First Nations have a unique perspective on the environment, climate change and stewardship. Many First Nations practice traditional ways of life and are deeply connected to the land. First Nations have constitutional rights to maintain their traditional ways of life and considerable authority as environmental guardians.

¹ Source: <http://www.motherearthrecycling.ca/about/>

² Source: Métis Nation of Saskatchewan (2019). Prairie Resilience: A Made-in-Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy.

First Nations in Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, there is a diversity of First Nation culture, traditions, worldviews, language, economies, needs and desires. There are 70 First Nation communities in the province – each with its own unique culture, traditions and history.

In 2021, the total registered Indian population of Saskatchewan First Nations was 166,681, 48% of whom lived on reserve³. The five linguistic groups of Saskatchewan First Nations are Cree, Dakota, Dene (Chipewyan), Nakota (Assiniboine) and Saulteaux. Treaties 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cover the Province of Saskatchewan⁴.

There is a [list](#) of Saskatchewan Tribal Councils and affiliated First Nations. There is also a [list](#) of Saskatchewan First Nations and an interactive [map](#) of all first nations in Canada.

The Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations ([FSIN](#)), formerly known as the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, is the representative body of Saskatchewan's First Nations, committed to honouring the spirit and intent of the provincial treaties made with the First Nations.

Governance

Governance structures vary among First Nation communities, as do relevant regulation, legislation, bylaws, and support, namely:

- The *Indian Act*
- Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) provides some oversight for solid waste management on reserve
- *Indian Reserve Waste Disposal Regulations* of the *Indian Act*
- *First Nations Land Management Act (FNLMA)*
- *Treaties and other agreements*
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*
- *Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* (Saskatchewan)
- First Nation community by-laws
- *Saskatchewan's Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2019*

Development of a recycling system may need to consider local, provincial or federal factors, as described, depending on the specific situation in the community.

³ Source: <http://skfn.ca/demographics/>; <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1601920834259/1601920861675>

⁴ Ibid.

Solid Waste Management

This section provides a general introduction to solid waste and the '5 Rs' of solid waste management – reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, and residuals.

What is Solid Waste?

Solid waste is discarded material and can include almost anything. Solid waste can be either in solid, semi-solid form or gases and liquids in containers. Some examples are:

Waste tires	Paper	Furniture
Scrap metal	Plastics	Toys
Paint	Glass	Appliances
Oil and antifreeze	Yard waste	Vehicles
Electronics	Food waste	Construction and demolition debris
Household hazardous waste	Agricultural waste	Sewage sludge

What is Solid Waste Management?

Solid waste management includes: garbage collection, transfer stations, transport to and disposal at landfill sites; collection, sorting and marketing of recyclables; composting of organic material; community education; and, waste reduction. If not properly dealt with, solid waste can pose a serious threat to public health and the environment. It is a growing issue linked directly to the way we produce, package and consume goods. Solid waste management encompasses how products are made, the individual choices a community member makes when purchasing a product, and what happens to the product when it is no longer needed. Everyone in the community has a role.

A good solid waste management system allows a community:

- To reduce the generation of waste, reducing waste management costs and the associated environmental burdens;
- To protect the public and the environment (air, water, land) from the potentially harmful health effects of waste;
- To use scarce resources wisely and minimize waste by composting, recycling, re-using and re-selling;
- To maximize the economic development aspects of solid waste management, including increasing jobs, producing energy, and returning valuable goods to the economy; and
- To educate and raise awareness about effective and efficient solid waste management.

Some types of solid waste are more challenging to manage. To protect the environment, solid waste that is hazardous, contains toxic material and dangerous to place in a conventional solid waste management system requires special handling. Many people do not realize that they may be generating hazardous waste in their homes from everyday household items including paint, batteries, motor oil, and old electronics. These materials are best handled separately from solid waste disposed of in a landfill to prevent impacts to the air, water and soil and for the well-being of people, animals and plants.



Legislation

The primary provincial legislation governing solid waste management in Saskatchewan is the *Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010*. Though Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Programs are governed by provincial regulations, existing agreements with First Nations must be upheld.

It can be challenging to find a balance among First Nation traditions, federal regulations, “on reserve” regulations, provincial and federal legislation, and funding arrangements. This toolkit can provide guidance regarding where to start and provide connections that may help on the journey to improve solid waste management practices.

In January 2020, the Government of Saskatchewan introduced its Solid Waste Management Strategy which outlines its vision of “working together to create a practical, sustainable, integrated solid waste management system that protects the environment and promotes economic development and innovation opportunities”⁵. This strategy outlines the current state of waste management and reduction, current challenges, and goals to meet waste reduction of 30% by 2030 and 50% by 2040.

The strategy identifies six goals “to move the province toward this future state”:

1. Enhance education, awareness and technical understanding of waste management best practices and the risks of improper practices across Saskatchewan.
2. Encourage regional collaboration to enhance the cost effectiveness of waste management infrastructure.
3. Provide a modern, efficient and effective regulatory system for waste disposal and management.
4. Enhance waste diversion across Saskatchewan.
5. Foster innovative and sustainable solutions to manage waste.
6. Demonstrate government leadership in waste management.

These goals fit well into any community’s own waste management strategy. There are also specific commitments to work with and engage First Nation communities.

Further information on legislation related to waste management for First Nation communities is available in ‘Information Resources’ on page 48 (under Appendix A).

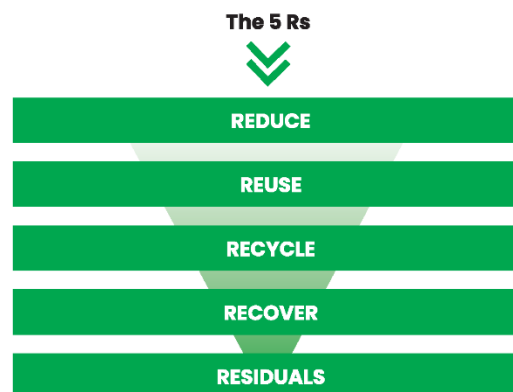
⁵ Saskatchewan’s Solid Waste Management Strategy <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/103931>

Benefits of Recycling



Many people think about solid waste management starting at the landfill, but it should actually begin long before that. By implementing efforts to reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover waste, communities can greatly reduce the amount of solid waste that eventually reaches the landfill site as waste residuals. This, in turn, reduces the chances of environmental contamination and threats to human health.

Figure 1: The 5 Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Residuals



Reduce

Reduce is about producing less waste. It is about considering the need for, and purpose of, an item as well as its potential for reuse and the waste it generates. Reduction should also be reflected in the production, packaging, and transportation of an item when it enters the consumer market.

Reuse

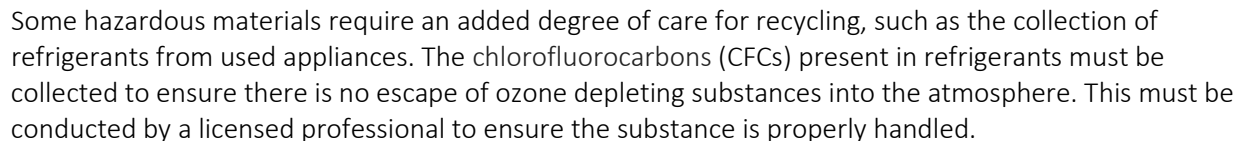
Communities can help to limit waste by looking at opportunities to reuse materials and encourage sharing of items with other community members. Old clothes can be sent to a thrift shop, plastic bags can be washed and used again or a chair with a broken leg can be mended.

Some communities include a “reuse centre” at their landfill or transfer station where people can leave something they no longer want or need in a convenient and sanitary location for others to take and use.

Recycle

Recycling means converting something that might be considered waste into something useful. For example, an aluminum pop container can be recycled into a new can or even car parts; cardboard can be recycled to create cereal boxes, paper towels, tissues, printing paper or even new cardboard. Each recyclable material requires a different strategy, yet glass, plastic, paper and metals can all be recycled.

At the 2019 SALT conference, communities identified various types of recycling they would be interested in pursuing.



The Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council, a non-profit organization working to reduce waste in Saskatchewan, has a searchable database on their website to find out where to recycle various items by community. The database is available at www.saskwastereduction.ca.

Recover

Recovery is when material from waste is used and processed rather than destroyed or placed in a landfill. Organic material such as kitchen scraps, grass, and leaves can be composted and used as a soil enricher. In electronics, for example, metals, plastics, and glass are broken down to be re-introduced into the manufacturing supply chain to make new products. Oil stuck inside plastic oil containers is recovered when the container is recycled.

Residuals

This is the last option when waste cannot be used in any other way. Waste residuals are what goes to the landfill.

Extended Producer Responsibility

Some recyclable materials are covered under provincial Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations – a model where producers are required to manage the lifecycle of materials they make, import, distribute, use or sell. EPR shifts the responsibility for proper management of products from taxpayers and governments onto the producers and consumers.

Saskatchewan has regulated EPR programs to recycle agricultural plastics, electronics, household packaging and printed paper, paint, oil and antifreeze materials, scrap tires and household hazardous wastes. This toolkit provides information on Saskatchewan's mandated EPR programs. These programs deal with the types of recyclable materials your community is most likely to start collecting.

Product	Industry Recycling Organization	Website
Agricultural Packaging	Cleanfarms	www.cleanfarms.ca
Electronics	Electronic Products Recycling Association (EPRA)	www.recyclemyelectronics.ca/sk/
Batteries	Call2Recycle	https://www.call2recycle.ca/saskatchewan/
Paint and Household Hazardous Waste	Product Care Recycling	https://www.productcare.org/province/saskatchewan/
Household Packaging and Paper	Multi-Material Stewardship Western (MMSW)	www.mmsk.ca
Scrap Tires	Tire Stewardship of Saskatchewan (TSS)	www.tssk.ca
Used Oil and Antifreeze Materials	Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery Corporation (SARRC)	www.usedoilrecyclingsk.com
Beverage Containers	SARCAN Recycling	www.sarcan.ca

Solid Waste Collection Methods

For general information on these organizations, see Appendix A for summary sheets or visit: www.recyclesaskatchewan.ca.

Saskatchewan's recycling organizations and SARCAN Recycling have joined together as members of Recycle Saskatchewan to work with government and other stakeholders to enhance EPR in Saskatchewan.

Most communities have access to regulated solid waste disposal facilities such as a landfill or transfer station. Solid waste could be collected in household or communal bins and transported to the facility. In areas where these transportation services do not exist or are too expensive, individuals may transport their solid waste themselves. Recycling and reuse storage space, including space for organic composting, may also be provided in communities to allow for more efficient transport.

Transfer Stations

Transfer stations are used by many communities where the landfill site is located too far away or does not otherwise allow for direct access by community members. The waste is brought to the transfer station either by individuals direct from their home or by trucks that have collected it throughout the community by door to door pick up or from designated sites (e.g., from the band office or school). The waste is then placed into large industrial sized bins until they are full, at which point they are loaded onto a truck to be shipped to a material recovery facility for recycling or a landfill site.

Transfer stations can reduce the number of trips to the landfill. The stations can also include recycling or reuse centres, and they enable multiple communities to use a single landfill and cooperate in waste hauling to lower costs. Transfer stations are less expensive to build and operate than landfills. Transfer station expenses include: land costs; purchase or rental of large industrial bins; hauling contracts, etc. By incorporating recycling and reuse options at a transfer station, less material is hauled to landfill and there may even be an opportunity for revenue generation.



Figure 3: Ochapowace Nation Transfer Station



Landfills

Landfills are designed to permanently dispose of residual solid waste and are considered the final step of the solid waste management hierarchy. A properly constructed, operated and maintained landfill can last a community or region many years. As described, the only material sent to a landfill should be the residual amount of waste generated, after exhausting the reduction, reuse, recycling, and recovery of materials.

Construction and operation of new modern landfill sites are subject to an environmental assessment process to confirm that the landfill will have minimal effects on the environment. These assessments consider the underlying soils and surface geology, groundwater, surface water, aquatic organisms, plants, animals, socio-economic and cultural factors to assess if the location is suitable for a new landfill. New landfills (and the expansion of existing landfills) require extensive leachate management, surface water management, and other environmental controls. For example, each cell or section of the landfill must be lined with an impermeable liner to prevent any water leaching through the solid waste from reaching ground or surface water. Any water from the landfill or runoff from the landfill (from snow melt or rain) is also managed to prevent off-site impacts. Runoff water can be channeled into holding ponds where it can be tested to determine if treatment is needed or if it can be discharged off-site.

Environmental assessment and design for landfills is expensive and the actual construction, operation and environmental monitoring of these sites cost much more. In addition, the owner of a landfill is responsible for proper closure and ongoing monitoring for a long period of time, even after the landfill stops accepting solid waste. The cost alone is often reason enough to encourage communities to invest in the first four Rs and to work together with neighbouring communities and pool their resources to construct and manage landfills for waste residuals. Regional landfills allow multiple communities to use a single solid waste site, thereby sharing the costs and responsibilities of operating a landfill while taking advantage of economies of scale (e.g. some systems such as industrial sized composters are only affordable if multiple communities participate).

Solid Waste Management Practices in First Nation Communities

The Challenge of Solid Waste Management in First Nation Communities

Solid waste management has evolved significantly over the past 150 years which has benefitted most Canadian communities and regions⁶. This is due to the development of several agencies and policies to protect people from environmental hazards. Additionally, recycling organizations and related regulations have been put into place to assist with diversion of some of these materials. Adoption of these opportunities is varied across First Nation communities.

Barriers and Challenges

Barriers toward environmentally sound solid waste management practices in First Nation communities include:

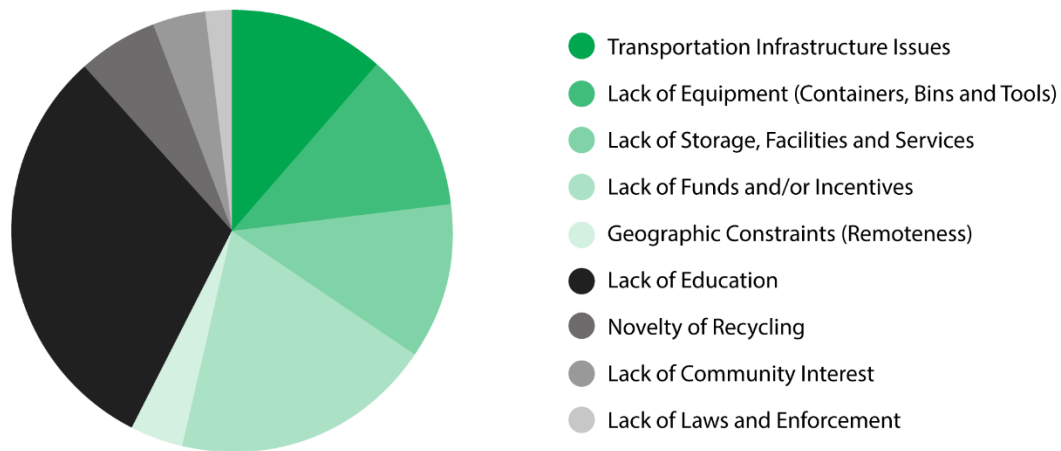
- Community remoteness
- Year-round inaccessibility due to un-reliable transportation infrastructure and poor road conditions
- Unclear jurisdictions
- Rudimentary agreements with third-parties to manage waste
- Hazardous nature of waste
- A lack of standards and regulatory gaps
- Unmanaged and unauthorized dumping
- Lack of diversion programs
- Historical lack of funding
- Socio-economic factors
- Limited scientific research, and
- Limited government policies

At the 2019 and 2022 SALT Conferences, discussion groups identified several issues. Primary issues include lack of education, funds, facilities and equipment.



⁶ Bharadwaj, L., Nilson, S., Judd-Henrey, I., Ouellette, G., Parenteau, L., 2006. Waste Disposal in First-Nations Communities: The Issues and Steps Toward the Future. *Journal of Environmental Health*. 68, 3539.

Figure 4: Barriers Identified at SALT Conferences



Enhanced collaboration between governments, tribal councils, band offices, recycling organizations, and other stakeholders can improve waste management practices in First Nation communities.

Tools

It is now time to kick-start a waste management program by using the following tools to assess your community's needs and determine next steps. Each community will use the tools in its own way and come up with a unique set of action items.

In addition to the action items, your community should develop a plan that defines future goals to achieve and barriers that need to be addressed. The plan should be optimistic in the long-term but reasonable and easy to start in the short-term!

This document, and tools within it, are living. In the years to come, this toolkit will be reviewed at SALT Conferences, Recycle Saskatchewan and First Nations. The tools will be scrutinized and improved as we learn from our inevitable successes and failures. Recycling strategies and technology will continue to evolve; likewise, this toolkit will be undergo changes as new best practices emerge. This document was developed in the spirit of collaboration and communities are encouraged to share their own success and failures along the way.

Tool: The State of Solid Waste Management in Your Community

The first tool aims to characterize the current state of solid waste management in your community. This tool is crucial for identifying the current issues your community may face. It is also an opportunity to identify the desired state. Once the desired state is identified the tool provides an opportunity to describe specific goals and challenges.

To use the tool, read each question, and write down the current situation in your community. Then write down what the desired situation would be for your community.

Review Date:	
Review Completed By:	
Next Review Date: (suggested that this be completed annually)	

	Questions	Current State (Where Your Community is Currently At)	Desired State (Where You Want Your Community to Be in the Future)
Waste Management in Your Community: The 5 Rs ● Reduce ● Reuse ● Recycle ● Recover ● Residuals	1. What waste <u>reduction</u> programs does your community have in place? (see page 10 for a description of waste <u>reduction</u>)		
	2. What <u>reuse</u> programs does your community have in place? (see page 10 for a description of <u>reuse</u>)		
	3. Do you have <u>recycling</u> programs in your community? (see page 10 for a description of <u>recycling</u>)		



	Questions	Current State (Where Your Community is Currently At)	Desired State (Where You Want Your Community to Be in the Future)
	4. Do you have any <u>recovery</u> programs in your community? (see page 12 for a description of <u>recovery</u>)		
	5. How is waste currently collected in your community? (see page 12 for a description of <u>residuals</u>) e.g., landfill, transfer station, 3 rd party		
<i>Community Readiness</i>	6. Are the Council and community members aware of the benefits of waste reduction?		
<i>Solid Waste Management Plan/Strategy</i>	7. Does your community have a documented Solid Waste Management Plan/Strategy in place?		
<i>Landfill / Dump Sites</i>	8. If your community operates a landfill, does it have environmental protection measures in place such as cover materials, engineered liners, or a leachate collection system?		



	Questions	Current State (Where Your Community is Currently At)	Desired State (Where You Want Your Community to Be in the Future)
	9. Is it a common practice for your community to burn any solid waste?		
	10. Does your community have any unregulated or unauthorized dump areas?		
<i>Policy/Bylaws</i>	11. Does your community have any policy or bylaws in place regarding waste management?		
<i>Enforcement</i>	12. Does your community have an enforcement strategy in place when policy/bylaws are not followed?		
<i>Waste Audit</i>	13. Has your community ever completed a waste audit (a physical analysis of waste composition)?		



14. What are your community's waste management goals? e.g., job creation, source water protection. Refer to the "Desired State" column in the above table to identify possible goals.

15. What challenges does your community face in reaching your waste management goals?



Tool: Community Waste Reduction Action Plan

The second tool aims to turn the goals and desired state identified above into an action plan. The plan includes specific deliverables required to prepare and get started with waste management.

To use this tool, you should first, complete the tool 'The State of Solid Waste Management in Your Community'. Based on the responses for your community's 'Desired State' and goals, you will be able to identify specific actions to move forward with your waste management journey.

Refer to the below table 'Possible Actions to Reduce Waste in Your Community' for ideas.

Date Action Plan Completed:	
Completed By:	
Next Review Date: (suggest that this be completed annually)	

Desired State	Actions	Resources Available	Resources Needed	Timeline	Responsibility

Possible Actions to Reduce Waste in Your Community

Stage	Action	Description
Prepare for Action	Review the state of waste management in your community (see tool on page 18)	Complete the tool <i>'The State of Solid Waste Management in Your Community'</i> to get a good understanding of waste management in your community and help identify goals for action.
	Identify community champions	Identify local champions who are passionate about the environment and your community to help start a waste reduction program. Consider youth, community members, school representatives and Band/Council members.
	Build a team	Starting a waste management program is easier to do with a team of people. It's also more likely to be successful and last over time. A program that relies on only 1 or 2 people can fall apart because they burn out or move away from the community. Determine: • What each person's role will be • Who will take the lead • How you will work together as a team
	Conduct a waste audit	A waste audit is a physical analysis of your community's waste composition. Look at household garbage bags, illegal dump sites or waste in yards. This resource provides information on how to conduct a waste audit. This report contains information on waste audits conducted in two First Nation communities in ON.
	Engage decision makers	Determine how you will get support from decision makers such as Chief and Council.

Possible Actions to Reduce Waste in Your Community

Stage	Action	Description
	Get community support	Getting community buy-in for improved solid waste management is critical to success. Changes to waste management systems rely on individuals doing their part at home. There may be changes to where waste is taken, when it is collected, how it is collected, etc. To fully participate, community members need to understand what the changes are and why the changes have occurred.
Getting Started	Organize a community swap, share or repair event	Promote reuse in your community by organizing a swap, share, or repair event. Resources are available here .
	Hold a community/regional collection event	Community/regional collection events are held on a designated day to help reduce the amount of reusable, recyclable or household hazardous waste going into landfill.
	Hold a community environmental day	Develop some creative ideas for engaging your community in the environment. An environmental day could include workshops, clean-up activities, and even tree planting events. Additional environmental day resources are available here .
	Provide training on waste management	The Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) provides training and certification in waste management. Other training resources are listed on page 49.
	Create partnerships	Partnerships can be created with schools, businesses, community organizations and even other

Possible Actions to Reduce Waste in Your Community

Stage	Action	Description
		communities to help promote waste management efforts.
Moving Forward	Set up a backhauling program	Waste backhauling is transporting wastes and used materials, often from remote locations to end recycling destinations. The materials are most commonly transported by the trucks, planes or boats that brought material into a community and will be returning empty. In Manitoba, Northern Community schools partnered with Artic Beverages to set up a backhauling program.
	"Green" the Band Office, school, etc.	Improving workplace sustainability requires engagement across the whole organization.
	Address illegal dumping	Illegal dumping is a serious and unnecessary problem that poses a threat to the environment and our communities. Dumping waste in unauthorized areas can pollute the land and water, negatively impact wildlife and result in significant clean-up costs.
	Start collecting a product for recycling (e.g., oil & antifreeze, electronics, paint, tires)	Recycle Saskatchewan member organizations can work with your community to start collecting various products for recycling. See the information sheets starting on page 26 (Appendix A) for more information.
	Create recycling collection points (e.g., door to door pick up, central depot)	A depot recycling program is where residents bring recyclables to a centralized collection point. A curbside or property line recycling program is where recyclables are collected in front of

Possible Actions to Reduce Waste in Your Community		
Stage	Action	Description
		a resident's property on a designated day.



Appendix A: Recycling Resources

Industry Recycling Organizations in Saskatchewan

The following pages provide detail for each Recycle Saskatchewan member organization including:

- What products are collected in the program
- How a community can participate in the program
- Information on any financial incentives (if available) and costs (if applicable) to participate in the program
- Collection, storage, safety and training requirements
- How materials are picked up



Contact: Kristen Romilly
Program Director
P: 1-888-224-9764
E: customerservice@call2recycle.ca
www.call2recycle.ca

Call2Recycle

Call2Recycle® is a national not-for-profit stewardship program that manages the safe collection and recycling of single use and rechargeable consumer batteries at end-of-life.

What products are collected in this program?

Call2Recycle accepts dry-cell consumer batteries weighing less than 5 kilograms each:

Rechargeable	Single Use
Lithium Ion	Alkaline
Nickel Cadmium	Lithium Primary
Nickel Metal Hydride	Silver Oxide
Nickel Zinc	Zinc Carbon
Portable Power	Zinc Chloride
	Zinc Air

Wet-cell batteries and lead acid batteries are excluded from the Call2Recycle program in Saskatchewan.

For more details on the Saskatchewan program visit:

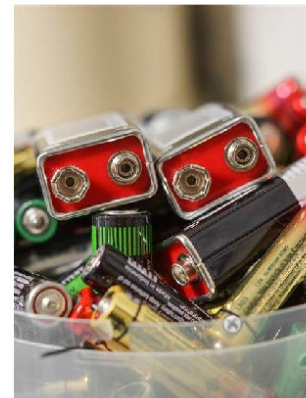
<https://www.call2recycle.ca/saskatchewan/>

Why is it important to recycle batteries?

- Battery recycling keeps harmful materials out of landfill. Used batteries that end up in your community's landfill can contain toxic materials that may harm wildlife and the environment.
- Battery recycling helps keep people and property safe. Responsible battery recycling practices ensure batteries are handled in a way that reduces potential fire hazards.
- Battery recycling supports sustainability. Materials reclaimed from recycled batteries can be used to make new products.



Call2Recycle is a member of Recycle Saskatchewan



June 2022

How can communities participate in the program?

Communities can participate by hosting a periodic collection event, by becoming a permanent collection location, or by dropping off batteries at an existing Call2Recycle battery collection location.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

To become a permanent collection location, communities must complete a qualification form. Should you wish to host a collection event, registration is also required.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

Compensation may be available to collection partners who collect batteries in bulk quantities directly from the public. Collection partners must meet the minimum volume requirement (over 250 kilograms per shipment) in addition to other requirement and must enter into an agreement with Call2Recycle.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

No, there is no cost associated with participating in the program. Call2Recycle provides registered collection locations with collection boxes. Each collection box comes with a flame retardant liner and bags for safe terminal protection of batteries.

Is there financial assistance available?

No.

What is the community responsible for?

If the community wants to be a central collection point, they can help educate residents to take their batteries to their community collection point.

If the community does not want to be a central collection point, they can help educate residents to take their batteries to a SARCAN Recycling depot or another participating Call2Recycle collection point.

What do we need to store the materials and how much does this cost?

Batteries must be stored in a dry location away from the elements.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Yes. Lithium Ion (Li-Ion) rechargeable batteries, lithium primary batteries, and alkaline batteries over 12 volts must be individually bagged or have their terminals covered with tape before they are placed in the Call2Recycle collection receptacle. Other battery types do not need to be individually bagged. If you are not sure what chemistry your battery is, then please bag it to be on the safe side.

Damaged and defective batteries require special handling and cannot be placed in a regular Call2Recycle receptacle. Damaged or defective batteries, typically lithium-ion, are batteries that are swollen, heavily corroded, leaking, or show burn marks. If the damaged battery is in a device that is covered by the electronics program, please contact EPRA for more information on how to manage the battery and the device.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

Battery safety training is available from Call2Recycle.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

Depending on your location and the volume collected, different shipping options are available. The cost of transportation is covered by Call2Recycle.

Once you are registered for the program, the appropriate shipping option will be provided to you. Please note that Transport Canada prohibits the transportation of used batteries by air.





Contact: Tammy Shields
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www.cleanfarms.ca

Cleanfarms

Cleanfarms is a not-for-profit stewardship organization that manages agricultural plastic and other wastes generated on farms across Canada.

What products are collected in this program?

Cleanfarms currently manages the following products that are used in agricultural production:

- Single-use pesticide containers and fertilizer containers (23L and under)
- Non-refillable, bulk (23L and over), single-use pesticide and select fertilizer drums/totes
- Unwanted pesticides and old/expired animal health medications
- Grain bags (regulation 2016)
- Seed & pesticide bags (in targeted areas)

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

These programs help keep these products out of the environment.

Cleanfarms ensures that the plastic collected is recycled into appropriate new products or sent for safe disposal.



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June 2022

How can our community participate in this program?

With the exception of the grain bag recycling program, these programs are largely delivered by ag-retailers, those who sell ag-inputs to farmers, and not by municipalities or regional waste management authorities.

Communities offer valuable assistance with promotion and education (P & E) and Cleanfarms welcomes this support. P & E materials are available at www.cleanfarms.ca. You can also help by putting us in touch with farmers in your area.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

Communities that think that there is a need for specialized, ag-focused programs in their area should contact Cleanfarms.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

A financial incentive is provided to grain bag recycling collection sites only.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

For all programs, farmers drop off their materials at a designated collection site at no charge.

Is there financial assistance available?

Contact Cleanfarms to discuss this.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

Cleanfarms covers the cost of picking up materials from collection sites.

What is the community responsible for?

Grain bag collection sites are usually required to provide:

- Accessibility for a 53-foot semi
- Grain bag roller (preferred)
- All-season suitability
- Loading capabilities (i.e., loading dock and forklift, grapple, etc.)
- Unloading capabilities (helping farmers during drop off)
- Fencing
- Vector control
- Insurance

What do we need to store the materials and how much does this cost?

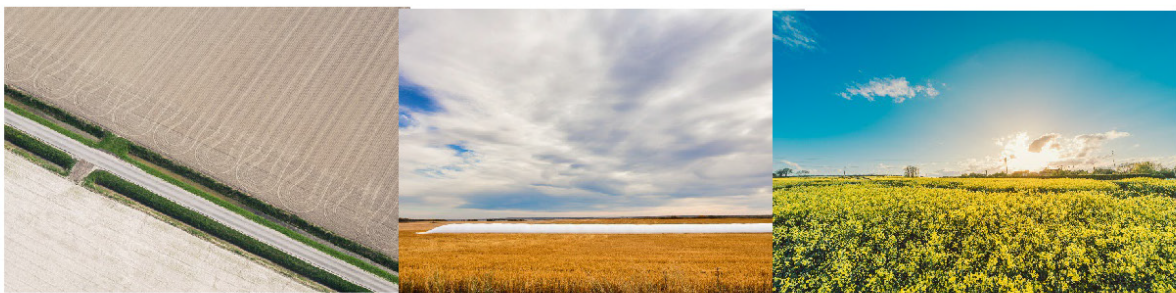
Materials need to be stored to minimize handling and contamination.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Specialized handling is required to ensure recyclability and safe storage.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

Training is required to ensure that only acceptable material is dropped off and stored appropriately. For example, grain bags must be accepted in a rolled format. Loose grain bags or other types of ag plastics (e.g., silage wrap) will not be accepted. Unsecured or contaminated material will not be removed from collection sites for recycling until baled and secured.





Contact: Gayleen Creelman
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www.RecycleMyElectronics.ca/sk

Electronic Products Recycling Association (EPRA)

EPRA is the approved program operator for end-of-life electronics (EOLE) recycling activities. It represents over 750 stewards (manufacturers, distributors & retailers) of electronic devices that fall under provincial regulation.

Management of EOLE has been regulated in Saskatchewan since February 2007. Saskatchewan had the first industry led EOLE program in North America. EPRA operates electronics recycling programs in nine provinces in Canada and provides back-office support for the Yukon Territory.

There are over 100 permanent Recycle My Electronics collection sites which consist of SARCAN Recycling Centres, return-to-retail locations, private businesses, municipalities, and landfills/transfer stations. EPRA also works with communities to hold collection days and with businesses wanting to recycle their unwanted electronics.

What products are collected in this program?

The main categories of electronic devices that are regulated for recycling are:

Display Devices	Floor-Standing Photocopiers/Multi-Function Devices
Telephones	Desktop Printers
Home Audio/Video Systems	Personal/Portable Audio/Video Systems
Desktop Computers	Home Theatre-In-a-Box Systems
Portable Computers	Vehicle Audio/Video Systems (aftermarket)
Countertop Microwave Ovens	Video Gaming Systems & Peripherals
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	External Storage Drives & Modems
E-Book Readers	Desktop & Portable Scanners
Computer Peripherals	

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

Electronic devices contain resources such as glass, plastics, and metals that can be refined and returned to the manufacturing supply chain to be used to make new products. Additionally, recycling the devices avoids product going to landfills, littering the environment, or being illegally exported overseas.



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How can our community participate in this program?

Communities can participate in a few different ways. 1) periodic collection events hosted by the community; 2) setting up a permanent collection location in the community or at a landfill / transfer station; or 3) dropping off un-wanted electronics at an existing collection location.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

For items 1 or 2 above, there are advantages by working with EPRA through advertising, provision of packaging materials & access to brochures.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

Financial incentives are provided to businesses or communities that have a permanent collection location under contract with EPRA. For all forms of collection, EPRA pays transportation from a central location and the costs related to the processing of the material.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

The main costs are related to providing a secure building for storage (sea container, small garage package, Quonset, etc.), pallets, and stretch-wrap. EPRA provides tote bags (that sit on the pallets) and pays for transportation and processing of the material collected.

Is there financial assistance available?

The financial incentives to permanent collection sites outlined above are all inclusive and no other financial assistance from EPRA is available.

What is the community responsible for?

Communities are responsible for collecting devices and storing them in a safe and secure area.

For a collection event the storage requirement is only for a few days between the start of the event and pickup.

For a permanent facility, a manned, gated, and fenced area is required. Products must be stored in a building, but it does not need to be heated.

Access to a forklift and / or pallet jack is required to

allow for movement of the pallets as they are filled and to load onto trailer for transport.

The area where the material is to be loaded on a truck requires the capacity to accommodate a 53' trailer and cab – proper ground preparation and a good road to allow for maneuverability for the truck and access to the trailer.

What do we need to store the materials and how much does this cost?

Pallets, stretch-wrap and a building (does not need to be heated). Pallets are generally acquired free of charge from deliveries of other materials to the community. Stretch-wrap cost is dependent upon where it is purchased and is only used for the large and awkward items that can't fit in a tote bag.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Broken items should be handled with care. There is risk of injury from broken glass, plastic or metal.

The glass in cathode-ray tube (CRT) style TV's / monitors contain lead and if broken, should be carefully and appropriately cleaned up immediately and bagged to prevent lead contamination. Some flat screen TV's / monitors and laptops may contain a mercury tube and should be packaged accordingly if screen is broken.

EPRA will provide guidance on the proper handling of broken items once an agreement is in place and can assist in developing a procedure manual.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

No special training is required. Product handlers will learn how to prepare pallets for shipment, use of materials handling equipment (pallet jack, forklift, etc.) and the proper identification and handling of devices covered under the program. EPRA can assist in some of this training.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

Once there is enough material to ship (between 3 to 26 pallets of material, depending on the community's storage capacity) contact EPRA to arrange for pickup. Transportation costs are covered by EPRA.





Contact: Richard Hodges
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www.productcare.org

Product Care Recycling

Product Care Recycling is a federally incorporated not-for-profit organization providing recycling services for a number of products across Canada.

In Saskatchewan, Product Care operates the household hazardous waste (HHW) stewardship program.

What products are collected in the HHW program?

Only select household pesticides, toxics, corrosives, flammable liquids, and physically hazardous products are accepted under the program.

- Pesticides include domestic insecticides and herbicides, with the poison symbol and PCP number
- Toxics include automotive additives, furniture stripper, and lubricants; corrosives include grout cleaner, masonry cleaner, and rust remover
- Flammable liquids include gasoline, BBQ lighter fluid, camping fluid, degreasers, adhesives, kerosene, and solvents
- Physically hazardous materials include non-refillable butane cylinders, non-refillable camping cylinders, non-refillable propane cylinders

For further details on the accepted products visit:

<https://www.productcare.org/products/hhw/saskatchewan/>

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

If not disposed properly, household hazardous waste can pose a number of potential risks to human health and the environment. Safe disposal of HHW ensures these products do not contribute to the contamination of soil, surface water and groundwater systems, and keeps it out of the landfills.



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Nov. 2023

How can our community participate in this program?

The community can hold an HHW collection event or host a permanent depot.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

There must be an agreement in place between Product Care and the community prior to proceeding with an event, in order for the event to be included as part of the program. There must also be an agreement in place to host a depot.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

Product Care takes care of the management (recycling/disposal) costs of the products covered under its Ministry approved program plan and pays for collection and storage of program products at depots.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

The community will incur some costs such as staffing the events or collecting products that are not included under this program.

Is there financial assistance available?

Depending on the specific circumstances, the program may provide some financial assistance with collection events and depots.

What is the community responsible for?

- Signing a partnership agreement with Product Care.
- Providing a site for the event or depot.
- Staffing assistance at the event or staffing for depot.
- Promoting the event and/or depot.

What do we need to store the materials and how much does this cost?

Material should not be centrally stored prior to an event. Collected material must be removed at the end of an event by a licensed transporter. Storage at a depot must be within a secure facility.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Trained staff and a licensed service provider are required to manage the events. As these are hazardous wastes, anyone handling the product should have appropriate personal protective equipment and be trained. Any contractors for transportation and material management should have the proper licensing to handle hazardous waste.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

Yes.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

This can only be done through an HHW event or depot with a properly licensed service provider.





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Multi-Material Stewardship Western (MMSW)

MMSW is a not-for-profit organization established to help businesses that supply packaging and paper to Saskatchewan residents meet their requirements under the provincial Recycling Regulation. MMSW provides funding to municipalities, regional waste authorities and First Nations to support recycling program costs.

The MMSW program is a province-wide program, financed by the producers of packaging and paper. These businesses include retailers, restaurants, importers, manufacturers, distributors, and wholesalers.

What products are obligated in this program?

The MMSW program includes packaging and paper from residential sources.

Packaging includes:

- Hard plastic packaging
- Metal packaging like cans for soup, beans, etc.
- Cartons and paper cups
- Soft plastic packaging like plastic bags and food wrap
- Foam packaging
- Service packaging and "disposable" items such as carry-out bags, disposable plates and cups, and food service packaging

Paper is defined as paper of any description and includes:

Flyers	Brochures
Booklets	Catalogues
Telephone directories	Newspapers
Magazines	Paper fibre
Envelopes	Paper used for copying, writing or any general use



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June 2022

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

The recycling of these materials represents significant environmental benefits when compared to producing the same materials from virgin (new) sources. It also allows communities to successfully divert materials from landfills.

How can our community participate in this program?

The MMSW program is open to municipalities, regional waste authorities and First Nations communities that provide residents access to residential packaging and paper recycling programming. If a community is providing this service to its residents, contact MMSW to begin the application process. Joining the MMSW program requires entering into a Services Agreement contract with MMSW.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

Yes, eligible communities will be required to sign a Services Agreement contract with MMSW which outlines the obligations of each party. As part of the program, collectors can receive payment from MMSW to offset a portion of the net program costs for the efficient and effective recycling of packaging and paper.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

Under the Services Agreement, municipalities, regional waste authorities or First Nations communities will receive payments on a per household basis toward the costs of managing waste paper and packaging in their program.

Is there financial assistance available?

No.

What is the community responsible for?

Under the terms of the Agreement, communities are responsible for running and managing their residential packaging and paper collection program. This includes collection, sorting of material, and sale to recycling markets. Additionally, communities must submit quarterly and annual reports to MMSW regarding the collection of recyclables in their program, regularly communicate with residents on how to use the program, minimize contamination, and ensure collected recyclables end up at recycling end markets for re-use.

What do we need to store the materials?

This will depend on the design of your residential recycling program. Typically, recycling is collected from residents' homes or at a site designated for collection on either a weekly or bi-weekly basis.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Standard safety procedures for handling residential garbage would apply.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

Standard safety procedures for handling residential garbage would apply.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

Communities wanting to join the MMSW program will need to contract with a recycling service provider or arrange to conduct this work directly. Costs vary and depend on the design of your packaging and paper recycling program and size of the community.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

No, there is no cost associated with joining the MMSW program.





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www.productcare.org

Product Care Recycling

Product Care Recycling is a federally incorporated not-for-profit organization providing recycling services for a number of products across Canada.

In Saskatchewan, Product Care operates the paint recycling program.

What products are collected in the paint program?

Household paints including but not limited to, primer, stain, wood finishing oil, urethane, varnish and empty paint cans. For further details on accepted products visit:

<https://www.productcare.org/products/paint/saskatchewan/>

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

When used properly, paint has a minimal adverse impact on the environment. However, not every can of paint gets used up, and if it's improperly disposed of, leftover paint can be harmful to the environment and take up unnecessary landfill space.

Leftover paint and paint cans should be managed responsibly. The safest option is to drop it off at a Product Care Recycling location.

Through the PaintShare program, operated at all SARCAN Recycling depots, quality leftover paint is available to the public at no charge.



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How can our community participate in this program?

The community can collect paint at a central, secure location if a trained person is available to oversee the collection site and transport it to a SARCAN Recycling depot or GFL.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

No

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

No

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

No

Is there financial assistance available?

No

What is the community responsible for?

If the community does not want a central collection point:

- They can help educate residents to take their leftover paint and empty paint cans to a SARCAN Recycling depot.

If the community wants a central collection point:

- They can help educate residents to take their leftover paint and empty paint cans to their collection point.
- They should have a secure building and a control system to make sure only those products that are part of the program are accepted. Ideally the building should be heated so paint can be used in the PaintShare program.

- The community must commit to transporting paint to a SARCAN Recycling depot.
- In order to comply with the federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation, no more than 400 kg of paint (about 200 four litre cans) should be transported at a time. More than 400 kg require special documentation, labelling, training and licensing.

What do we need to store the materials?

- Either a secure standalone building or an area within an existing building.
- Ideally the building should be heated so paint can be used in the PaintShare program.
- A leak-proof storage container for paint cans, such as a plastic lined, plastic, or metal box.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Paint must be stored away from open flames. We recommend staff handling paint wear gloves and safety glasses. The Saskatchewan Occupational Health & Safety Regulations may have additional requirements for your worksite.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

Yes

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

- Pickup by Product Care is not available.
- If transporting, keep under 400 kg to avoid federal transportation of dangerous good requirements for special documentation, labelling, training and licensing.





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SARCAN Recycling

SARCAN Recycling is the recycling division of SARC. SARC is a provincial association that provides services to nonprofit organizations to expand their potential and support the work they do in their communities.

SARCAN Recycling was created in 1988 when SARC was awarded the exclusive contract with the Government of Saskatchewan to recycle used beverage containers across the province. Our mandate is to provide a socially responsible and environmentally progressive recycling system which helps to foster the sustainable development of communities across Saskatchewan.

SARCAN Recycling has 73 depots throughout Saskatchewan, two processing plants and one administrative office in Saskatoon. SARCAN Recycling employs people of all abilities, and, with over 800 staff, is one of the largest affirmative employers in Canada. The SARCAN Recycling system for recycling is one of the most efficient and effective in North America, making the people of Saskatchewan champions of environmental protection and sustainability.

What products are collected by SARCAN Recycling?

SARCAN depots collect four material streams:

- Ready-to-serve beverage containers
- Household paint (on behalf of Product Care Recycling)
- End-of-life electronics (on behalf of Electronics Product Recycling Association)
- Household batteries (on behalf of Call2Recycle)

In certain municipalities, SARCAN Recycling depots also accept household glass and tin packaging.

How is SARCAN Recycling funded?

SARCAN is contracted by the Government of Saskatchewan to recycle beverage containers.

- When you buy beverage containers in Saskatchewan, there is a non-refundable environmental handling charge and a refundable deposit added to each container at the time of check-out.
 - When you bring your beverage containers back to SARCAN to get recycled, you receive the deposit refund cash back in your pocket.
 - The non-refundable environmental handling charge pays for a portion of SARCAN's operations, along with the proceeds from the sale of collected materials.

SARCAN is contracted by Product Care Recycling, Electronics Product Recycling Association and Call2Recycle to collect household paint, electronics and household batteries on behalf of their programs.



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Why is it important to recycle these products?

Recycling is a very important step towards preserving our environment for future generations of Saskatchewan residents.

- **Recycling conserves resources**, creating a valuable feedstock for the manufacturing industry and reducing the need to consume natural resources. This conserves important raw materials for the future.
- **Recycling saves energy** as using recycled materials in the manufacturing process uses considerably less energy compared to manufacturing from raw materials.
- **Recycling helps protect the environment** by avoiding the substantial amount of air, water, and land pollution created by sourcing raw materials for manufacturing.
- **Recycling curbs the growth of our landfills** by diverting useful materials away and into the manufacturing supply chain.

How can our community participate with SARCAN Recycling?

Your community can participate with SARCAN Recycling in a few ways:

- Collect and redeem containers as a **Discount Refund Centre**:
 - In many communities, local independent businesses operate their own collection or pick up services.
 - Many of these operators offer half-back refunds, where the collector pays half the deposit amount to the customer and returns all collected containers to a SARCAN depot. The operator keeps the other half of the deposit to cover the cost of collection and transport. This is called a Discount Refund Centre. Many communities have applied and have been awarded the right to operate a discount refund centre. SARCAN can help with this process.
- Donate containers:
 - Communities often encourage residents to donate their containers. Residents can support local service groups, teams, or charities by dropping their containers in designated donation bins provided by the group. Individuals can also visit a community that has a SARCAN depot and donate the proceeds using SARCAN's Drop & Go system. The most popular way for people to donate is through bottle drives.
- Collect and redeem containers with a bulk exemption at a SARCAN depot:
 - SARCAN's limit of \$75 of deposits paid per person/per week can be waived.
 - Teams, service groups, charities, etc. that are fundraising can apply for a bulk exemption to SARCAN's \$75 per person/per week limit. This allows these groups to collect large orders for the purpose of raising funds and skip the line. Groups are asked to make appointments to bring in large volumes of containers all at one time.
 - Large orders coming in from bars, restaurants and events qualify for a bulk exemption.
 - Discount refund operators and bulk collectors also qualify for a bulk exemption.
- Apply for SARCAN's Public Space Recycling Grant
 - The Public Space Recycling Grant program is a way for SARCAN Recycling to help Saskatchewan communities encourage and increase access to recycling receptacles outside of their homes.
 - The program is open to non-profit organizations including municipalities, First Nations and Metis Settlements, Parks and registered non-profit community groups and organizations.
- **Encourage individuals** in your community to visit their nearest SARCAN depot, where they will be paid the full deposit. They can also recycle paint, household batteries and electronics.

Does our community need to register or apply to recycle through SARCAN?

If your community will be operating as a Discount Refund Centre or will be bringing in more than \$75 per person/per week, then you will need to contact SARCAN. Otherwise, there is no need to register or apply.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

There is a financial incentive to divert beverage containers from your landfills and transfer stations. Deposit refunds provide a high financial incentive that, in most communities, more than covers the cost of collecting and transporting those containers to a SARCAN depot.

Is there a cost to recycle with SARCAN?

There is no cost to recycle with SARCAN. SARCAN Recycling is open to all residents of Saskatchewan and will accept all beverage containers purchased in Saskatchewan.

If our community is interested in establishing a Discount Refund Centre, is financial assistance available through SARCAN?

Financial assistance is not available through SARCAN. The deposit refund system is in place as the primary incentive for communities and individuals to recycle all beverage containers.

- SARCAN offers a catalogue of recycling equipment (such as flatteners and counting stations).
- Recycling supplies such as bags and personal protective equipment are available to Discount Refund Centre operators and bulk customers for purchase.

What is our community responsible for?

Whether your community has been approved as a Discount Refund Centre or it is periodically bringing bulk orders into SARCAN, the community is responsible for the collection, sorting and delivery of beverage containers to your most convenient SARCAN Recycling depot.

- Beverage containers must have their caps removed to be eligible for a deposit refund.
- Customers should be encouraged to wash out containers and refrain from flattening cans.
- Bulk orders must be sorted by material type, with no caps on, and free of garbage or other hazardous materials. Orders that do not meet these requirements will not be processed.

What do we need to store beverage containers and how much does this cost?

There are no special requirements for storing beverage containers, but we recommend they are stored indoors in a secure building free of mice and other pests.

Are there any safety requirements for handling beverage containers?

There are no safety requirements for handling beverage containers in your community, beyond those prescribed by all levels of government (including WCB coverage, WHMIS 2015, OHS, Safety & Supervision, etc.).

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

No special training is required to handle beverage containers, but SARCAN does offer Discount Refund Centres optional online training courses that outline safety and operational procedures for handling beverage containers.

The courses we have available to Discount Refund Centres include:

- Discount Refund Centre Safety
- Discount Refund Centre Customer Service
- Approved Beverage Container Identification
- WHMIS 2015

How do we arrange for beverage containers to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

SARCAN does not offer a pick-up service for any materials we collect. All materials must be delivered to a SARCAN depot by the customer.

Certain pick up and courier services will deliver beverage containers to SARCAN on behalf of customers, but these are not arranged by SARCAN.



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Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery Corp. (SARRC)

SARRC is a non-profit corporation formed by the oil, filter, antifreeze and diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) industries in Saskatchewan to develop, implement and maintain a single, cost-effective, province-wide Used Oil, Filter, Antifreeze and Container Recycling Program. SARRC was incorporated February 12, 1996.

SARRC funds 37 EcoCentres across Saskatchewan to provide free public drop-off of small quantities of program materials and provides payments to registered collectors to pick up larger quantities and deliver these materials to processors for recycling. In addition, about 100 independent locations voluntarily accept program material.

What products are collected in this program?

SARRC manages recycling of:

- Used lubricating oil
- Used oil filters
- Used antifreeze
- Used plastic containers for oil, antifreeze and diesel exhaust fluid (DEF) less than 50 liters of capacity

Oil drums and containers greater than 50 litres are currently not part of the program.

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

Used oil, and oil residue in filters and containers can contaminate surface water and groundwater causing potential environmental effects and can be difficult to manage in a landfill. Antifreeze is toxic in the environment, and plastic containers take up room in landfills and take a long time to break down. All of these used materials can be recycled and reprocessed, thus conserving non-renewable resources.

Used oil can be re-refined into new lubricating oil or fuel. The steel and aluminum in filters can be melted down for new metal products. Antifreeze can be cleaned and re-sold as new antifreeze, and program plastics, once washed and pelleted, can be re-sold into world markets as a feedstock for manufacturing. SARRC program plastics are almost entirely high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and therefore have a market value.



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June 2022

How can our community participate in this program?

A community can participate in this program by providing an oil tank for used oil collection, and covered storage for filter drums, antifreeze drums, and containers. Once a sufficient volume of material is collected, then a registered collector can be called to recycle this material.

Alternatively, based on community needs and the business case in the surrounding area, consideration could be given to registering a business as a collector.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

There is no need for a community to register. Businesses require registration with SARRC to receive payment for materials collected and transported.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

There are no financial incentives offered by SARRC to generators of program materials. SARRC provides financial incentives to registered collectors to gather materials and deliver them to approved processors. Based on commodity prices, volumes, and the specific business model, collectors may pay generators for material, provide the service for free, or in some cases may charge for pick-up.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

The return incentives paid to registered collectors are intended to cover all costs of recycling.

Is there financial assistance available?

No financial assistance is available to purchase tanks, etc.

What is the community responsible for?

Communities can provide public drop-off locations (for example install a used oil tank at a local transfer station) or hold collection events in their community. Communities can also encourage individuals to recycle used oil and antifreeze materials at the nearest drop-off location or EcoCentre rather than disposing them in the household garbage.

What do we need to store the materials and how much does this cost?

A double-walled oil tank would be needed to store large quantities of used oil. Filters, antifreeze and plastic should be collected in drums and stored indoors to keep rain and snow off.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Storage of used oil materials may require a permit. Please contact SARRC for further information.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

Operators should be familiar with the types of recyclable materials and follow best practices; however, unless required by a permit condition, no special training is needed.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

You will need to call a registered collector to pick up materials as needed. Some collectors will pay you for material, some will pick up for free, and others may charge for pick up. Many different collectors operate in Saskatchewan. We recommend that you call around to find the best option for you or contact SARRC for assistance. A full list of collectors can be found on SARRC's website.





Contact: Stevyn Arnt
CEO
P: 306-790-1894
E: contactus@tssk.ca
www.tssk.ca

Tire Stewardship of Saskatchewan Inc. (TSS)

TSS is a non-profit corporation established in June 2017 by the Retail Council of Canada and the Western Canadian Tire Dealers to serve as the scrap tire recycling program operator in Saskatchewan.

TSS works with communities to recycle tire piles at landfills, as well as landowners, who want to remove tire piles located on their property.

TSS also works with a select set of tire retailers through the “Return to Retailer” program which allows Saskatchewan residents to drop off, during business hours, a maximum of ten (10) rimless scrap tires free of charge, at these tire retailers during business hours, even if the tires were not originally purchased at that location.

For communities and individuals who have a large collection of tires that cannot be accommodated through the R2R program, TSS has a large scale cleanup application form on their website at www.tssk.ca ; however it is important to note that these large scale pickups are budget and processing capacity dependent and may take more than a year before being addressed.

What products are collected in this program?

There are five (5) eligible tire types: Passenger Car/Light Truck, Medium Truck, Agricultural, OTR I, OTR II

Wheelbarrow tires and wheelchair/electric mobility aid tires are not included under the program.

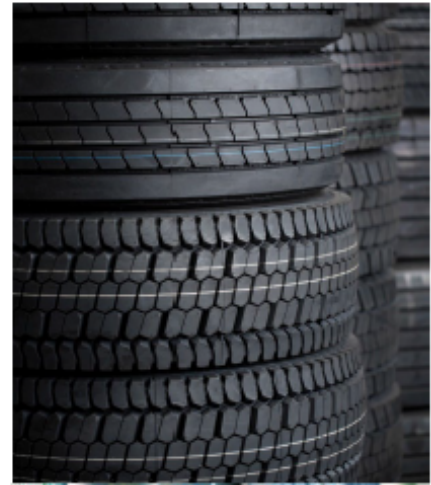
Bicycle tires are not part of the formal TSS recycling program, however there is voluntary bike tire recycling with bike retailers in Saskatchewan.

Why is it important to recycle/manage these products?

Tires pose problems at landfills and other locations because they take up a lot of space and do not break down. Whole tires tend to drift to the top of the landfill and break through liners or closure caps. Throwing away tires is also a wasted opportunity to re-use valuable resources.



TSS is a member of Recycle Saskatchewan



Dec 2023

How can our community participate in this program?

A community interested in recycling scrap tires that are located in their area should contact the TSS to discuss options for remediation of their tire pile. Communities can register a large-scale tire cleanup through the application form on the TSS website, www.tssk.ca.

Does our community need to register to participate in this program?

There are currently no community-based programs offered. Communities can contact the TSS to discuss options to cleanup legacy piles in their community.

Is there financial incentive to collect this product?

There are no financial incentives offered to any groups/individuals for collecting scrap tires.

Is there a cost to participate in the program?

TSS through the collection of the tire remittance fees is responsible for the cost of collection and the payment required to process the tires in Saskatchewan.

Is there financial assistance available?

There are no financial incentives offered to any groups/individuals for collecting scrap tires.

What is the community responsible for?

Communities are responsible for collecting and stockpiling scrap tires in an appropriate location. Tires need to be free of dirt, garbage, etc., neatly piled, and off rims. The TSS collectors will not collect tires on rims.

What do we need to store the materials and how much does this cost?

See previous.

Are there safety requirements for handling the materials for storage?

Contracted collectors require enough space for their equipment to access the stockpiled tires. Tires need to be free of dirt, garbage, etc., neatly piled in accordance with federal and provincial regulations, and off rims. The TSS collectors will not collect tires on rims.

Is any special training required to handle these materials?

No special training is required.

How do we arrange for the products to be picked up in our community? Is there a cost?

TSS through the collection of tire remittance fees is responsible for the cost of collection and processing of tires



Other Product Recycling Programs Beyond Recycle Saskatchewan Member Organizations

Recycling Program	Product	More Information
Pharmaceutical Waste Disposal Program Pharmacy Association of Saskatchewan	Unused prescription drugs can be returned to the majority of Saskatchewan pharmacies for safe disposal	Web: https://www.skpharmacists.ca/site/pharmacists Phone: (306) 359-7277 Email: info@skpharmacists.ca
Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers	Home appliances	Web: https://www.aham.org/AHAM/Environment/Appliance_Recycling/AHAM/Environment/Appliance_Recycling.aspx?hkey=54c0703a-4bde-4365-a624-b2be265b6e41 Phone: 1-800-YES-1-CAN
Refrigerant Management Canada Program Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada	Refrigerants	Web: https://www.hrai.ca/refrigerant-management-canada Phone: 1-800-267-2231
Saskatchewan Auto Recyclers Association	Automobiles	Web: www.saskautorecyclers.ca Phone: 306-751-1787 Email: mymorrison@sgi.sk.ca
Phones for a Fresh Start SaskTel	Wireless phones	Web: https://www.sasktel.com/about-us/Community/Phones+for+a+Fresh+Start Phone: 1-800-727-5835
Thermostat Recovery Program Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada	Thermostats	Web: https://www.hrai.ca/trp Phone: 1-800-267-2231
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), Large Item Collection, Recycling and Waste Management Green For Life (GFL)	ISC has partnered with File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council (FHQTC) and GFL to collect household hazardous waste within Indigenous communities. Contact them for a complete list.	Web: www.gflenv.com Phone: 1-877-244-9500

Funding Assistance

There are a number of possible sources to help fund recycling efforts and reduce waste in your community. See the table below for a brief description of each possible funding source and where to find more information.

Source	Description	More Information
Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and Saskatchewan Aboriginal Land Technicians (SALT)	ISC/SALT can support projects related to waste management and reduction. Contact the Saskatchewan Region for more information.	Contact: Gen Lindsay (Senior Environment Officer) Email: genevieve.lindsay@sac-isc.gc.ca Phone: 306-807-3317
First Nations Waste Management Initiative ISC	The initiative supports First Nations in developing sustainable waste management systems through modern infrastructure, operations, training and partnerships. It is a complementary source of funding to the First Nation Infrastructure Fund.	Contact: Gen Lindsay (Senior Environment Officer) Email: genevieve.lindsay@sac-isc.gc.ca Phone: 306-807-3317 Website: https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1491490781609/1533647730166
EcoAction Community Funding Program Environment and Climate Change Canada	The EcoAction program addresses environmental issues of importance in your community, including waste reduction. Your project must have measurable, positive environmental results and promote community participation.	Email: ecoaction.pnr@ec.gc.ca Phone: 1-800-567-1570 Website: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-funding/ecoaction-community-program.html
First Nations - Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Program (CIPP) Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)	Funding for plans and studies, to pilots, capital projects and more. Funding is available for Indigenous communities.	Phone: 1-877-417-0550 Website: https://greenmunicipalfund.ca/funding-opportunity-finder

Information Resources

These resources can help Band staff, Chief and Council, students, teachers, and community members learn how to reduce waste and recycle more.

	Resource	Link
Solid Waste Management – Resources for First Nation Communities	<i>Solid Waste Management for Northern and Remote Communities: Planning and Technical Guidance Document</i> Environment and Climate Change Canada	http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2017/eccc/En14-263-2016-eng.pdf
	<i>Solid Waste Disposal Practices in Remote First Nations Communities</i> (PowerPoint Presentation) University of Manitoba, Natural Resources Institute	https://swananorthernlights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Ahmed-Shirley-Solid-Waste-Disposal-Practices-in-Remote-first-Nations-Communities.pdf
	<i>Solid Waste Management Practices in Two Northern Manitoba First Nations Communities</i> (Master's Thesis) University of Manitoba, Natural Resources Institute	https://umanitoba.ca/institutes/natural_resources/pdf/theses/Oyegunle,%20Ahmed.MNRM%202016.pdf
	<i>Community Infrastructure Partnership Project (CIPP): Service Agreement Toolkit</i> Federation of Canadian Municipalities	https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/tool/service-agreement-toolkit-cipp.pdf
	<i>Solid Waste Management Toolkit: First Nation – Municipal Community Infrastructure Partnership Project</i> Federation of Canadian Municipalities	https://fcm.ca/sites/default/files/documents/resources/tool/solid-waste-management-toolkit-cipp.pdf
	<i>Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources</i> National First Nation non-profit that works in partnership with Indigenous nations to support sustainable Indigenous communities.	http://www.yourcier.org/
	<i>The A to Z Guide of Waste and Recycling</i> Zender Environmental Group – Alaska	http://www.zendergroup.org/viewdocs.htm

	Resource	Link
Solid Waste Management – General Resources	<i>Saskatchewan Solid Waste Management Strategy (2020)</i> Government of Saskatchewan	https://pubsaskdev.blob.core.windows.net/pubsask-prod/115530/Solid%252BWaste%252BManagement%252BStrategy%252B-%252B2020.pdf
	<i>Solid Waste as a Resource: A Guide for Sustainable Communities</i> Federation of Canadian Municipalities	https://data.fcm.ca/documents/tools/GMF/Solid_waste_as_a_resource_en.pdf
	<i>Participatory Solid Waste Management</i> University of Victoria and Universidade de São Paulo	https://www.cbri.uvic.ca/pswm
Recycling and Reuse – Resources for First Nation Communities	<i>Recycling Toolkit for Manitoba First Nations</i> Indigenous Services Canada and Green Action Centre	https://greenactioncentre.ca/recycling-toolkit/
	<i>Starting a Recycling Program Resource Guide</i> BC First Nations Recycling Initiative	http://recyclebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Recycling-Guide_An-Introduction-for-BC-First-Nations_v9.pdf
	<i>Sudbury Area First Nation Recycling Program Implementation Evaluation</i> First Nations Technical Services Corporation and Robins Environmental	https://www.thecif.ca/projects/documents/331-OFNTS_WRS.pdf
	<i>Mother Earth Recycling</i> An Indigenous Social Enterprise in Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is an Aboriginal owned and operated recycling and reuse facility for electronics and electrical waste. It also serves as a training ground for sustainable employment in the Aboriginal community in the recycling industry.	www.motherearthrecycling.ca
Recycling and Reuse – General Resources	<i>Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council</i> SWRC is an advocate for community and environment and works to address the underlying causes of waste by identifying opportunities, creating connections and promoting solutions.	http://www.saskwastereduction.ca/



	Resource	Link
Training	<i>Solid Waste Management Association of North America (SWANA) – Northern Lights Chapter</i> Provides training and certification in the waste management industry.	https://swananorthernlights.org/
	Canada's Ozone Layer Protection Awareness Training – Saskatchewan Polytechnic Servicing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in the province require halocarbon certification.	https://saskpolytech.ca/programs-and-courses/part-time-studies/course/canadas-ozone-layer-protection-awareness-training-formerly-cfc-training/AIR-1601/
	BEAHR Indigenous Training Programs Environmental Career Building & Workforce Training Programs	https://www.eco.ca/beahr/course-information/
Resources for Schools & Teachers	SARCAN Recycling School Program Schools register to collect beverage containers. Includes free collection bins, prizes, resources to help with recycling programs and information about Drop & Go fundraising.	https://www.sarcanschool.ca/
	Recycle My Electronics Learning Hub Information, games, videos, etc. for all ages from deconstructing a device to determining your tech age.	https://www.recyclemyelectronics.ca/learning/
	Eco Kids	https://earthday.ca/ecokids/
	Green Teacher Magazine	https://greenteacher.com/
	Learning for a Sustainable Future	http://www.lsf-lst.ca/
	Resources4Rethinking	http://resources4rethinking.ca/en/climate-change/resources-programs

Appendix B: First Nations Recycling Success Stories



Nekaneet First Nation

Nekaneet First Nation (Nekaneet) offers waste management and recycling services. The following is based on a waste management conversation with Nekaneet Band Manager, Selena Taypotat.

What kind of recycling and Waste Management is offered?

Garbage collection is provided weekly and basic household recycling is provided biweekly. Recycling includes cardboard products, tins cans and plastics. Also, we offer annual hazardous waste and appliance round ups. Waste management services are provided for 60 homes on the main reserves.

Our services depend on one part time employee, one part time helper and a contract coordinator. The coordinator is a liaison between pickup services, landfill arrangements and pay disbursements.

Essentially, all our services are offered by only three part time individuals.

How are the services offered – collection, transfer station etc.?

Nekaneet is not large enough for major infrastructure like a landfill or transfer station. Instead, weekly garbage and recycling runs accumulate and then deposit waste at centralized recycling and garbage bins. These large bins are picked up biweekly by waste management pickup services – Triways Disposal Services Ltd.



Why is Waste Management and Recycling important to Nekaneet?

It is important because Nekaneet is a small Nation known for our strong cultural identity and major belief in taking care of mother nature. Maintaining our cultural practices is closely linked with the wellness of our environment.

In years past, there were two open dumps running and our community wanted to improve waste management. Now, we have a clean reserve, widespread stewardship and strong community buy-in. After our ceremonies there are community cleanups.

Is community youth involved in the program?

Nekaneet believes in involving our young people. During summer camps, councilors head up community clean up with youth. When our community undertakes annual recycling roundups we often have many young volunteers.

What were some of the barriers in developing the program?

Remoteness has been the major barrier to offering and growing our programs. Distance has created major trucking issues.

Do you foresee developing more recycling program in your community?

For Nekaneet, the programs we can offer depend on the size of our community. If we build new units and expand, perhaps we could develop a transfer station and improve our services.

Fishing Lake First Nation

Fishing Lake First Nation (FLFN) offers waste management and recycling services. The following is based on a waste management conversation with Lands Manager, Rob Bear.

What kind of recycling and Waste Management is offered?

FLFN provides solid waste management through our waste diversion program. Trucks come into our community for a regional haul. We offer less programming for hazardous waste management.

How are the services offered – collection, transfer station etc.?

We currently have a temporary transfer station equipped with bins for recycling. Essentially FLFN members are responsible to take recyclables to bins. Our community is planning on building a full transfer station. Our community navigator Brent Sunshine works with FLFN departments to determine community needs, organize funding and undertake research initiatives.

Why is Waste Management and Recycling important to FLFN?

Fundamentally, waste management and recycling is about keeping our environment healthy, clean and safe. Ensuring environmental safety depends on utilizing established practices and procedures to address issues. FLFN holds environmental protection paramount given our proximity to the Lake. Solid waste management at landfills and lagoons is crucial for maintaining the health and well-being of Lakes.

Is community youth involved in the program?

FLFN acknowledges the importance of young people for waste management and aims to involve the school in our projects. We developed a waste management training brochure which was distributed by our school to youth and parents. The brochure included details regarding the benefits of recycling and waste management. FLFN has found that education and environmental awareness is key to the success of our programs and overall reduction of our waste residuals.

What were some of the barriers in developing the program?

The COVID-19 pandemic has slowed our programming progress.

For our temporary transfer station, education on appropriate usage has been required. The bins can get disorderly quickly if not used correctly. This can create significant maintenance requirements and costs. For the development of a full transfer station, determining an adequate – and available – location which doesn't conflict with nearby surface or groundwater has been difficult.

The FLFN tribal council is involved in addressing issues and barriers.

Do you foresee developing more recycling program in your community?

FLFN undertakes feasibility studies to evaluate the reasonableness of new waste management programs. We are considering the possibility of upgrading our lagoon to a mechanical plant with a more active treatment and reduced environmental impact.



Lac La Ronge Indian Band

Lac La Ronge Indian Band (LLRIB) offers waste management and recycling programs. The following is based on a waste management conversation with Lands Manager, Ty Roberts.

What kind of recycling and Waste Management is offered?

The LLRIB provides household waste and recycling pickup. Outlying communities do not receive the same level of services, however, our public works and lands departments are eager to provide assistance for any waste management efforts.

All collected materials are transported to appropriate waste management facilities in La Ronge. Waste residuals go to the regional landfill, recyclables go to SARCAN Recycling and hazardous wastes go to recycling depots.

How are the services offered – collection, transfer station etc.?

LLRIB is part of a tri-community waste management initiative amongst the Town of La Ronge, Village of Air Ronge and the LLRIB. The initiative infrastructure is primarily managed by the Town of La Ronge but the LLRIB is responsible for on-reserve waste management.

LLRIB is also decommissioning existing landfills and putting in waste transfer stations to facilitate waste management and utilization of the regional landfill.

Why is Waste Management and Recycling important to LLRIB?

Protecting our land and preserving the environment for future generations is very important to LLRIB. Particularly because our culture is tied to the health of our environment. We have been able to protect our land, streams and lakes by utilizing our waste management techniques and technology. The LLRIB strives to take care of our land and our neighbors; so that there are fish to catch, moose to eat and water to drink for our kids and kids to come.

Is community youth involved in the program?

LLRIB believes that waste management and recycling should start at the schools. Possible future implementation of environmental monitoring will depend on youth volunteers.

What were some of the barriers in developing the program?

There is always minor pushback from past attitudes, however, the LLRIB community is buying into waste management and recycling. A past barrier for our waste management was Illegal dumping. Our recent education campaigns have been successful in reducing illegal dumping.

Do you foresee developing more recycling program in your community?

The LLRIB is actively improving Waste Management. Our current priority is to try and get everyone on the same page through education, especially for waste segregation. We are developing an educational resource brochure for recycling and waste management.

We are also trying to eliminate illegal dumping and are working on environmental legislation to penalize illegal dumping.





Mistawasis Nêhiyawak

Mistawasis Nêhiyawak (Mistawasis) offers waste management and recycling services. The following is based on a waste management conversation with Lawrence Johnston.

What kind of recycling and Waste Management is offered?

Our community offers various types of recycling and waste management. Annually, we offer recycling for white metals, tires, paint and oil. Weekly, we offer household waste pickup, each home has a garbage bin which is picked up Thursday.

How are the services offered – collection, transfer station etc.?

We have a modern garbage truck that picks up bins from houses weekly. The collected waste is transported to Canwood landfill.

Our community also has a transfer station to collect recyclables, including white metals, electronics, tires, batteries and bikes, among other items. We built our transfer station in stages and recyclables are collected annually. An external company comes out in June to collect our accumulated and stored recyclables.

Why is Waste Management and Recycling important to Mistawasis?

We have a Land Code and we must protect the welfare of our land which must be kept clean and environmentally sustained.

Is community youth involved in the program?

Yes, young people are involved. Schools have a spring cleanup, which runs for an entire week. During the week, young people are instructed on environmental sustainability. Also, examples of dump sites that need to be cleaned are presented.

What were some of the barriers in developing the program?

Securing funding has been an issue, however our transfer station and garbage truck services are now up and running. The community has been very supportive in our waste management pursuits our land is very clean now.

Do you foresee developing more recycling program in your community?

Home recycling for paper, bottles and cans is a possible next step. SARCAN will come out in the summertime to make a presentation regarding household recycling.

Onion Lake Recycling Initiatives

In 2019, Onion Lake Cree Nation presented their recycling successes at the SALT recycling workshop. In April of 2019, Tire Stewardship of Saskatchewan and ISC collaborated on a one-time cleanup of legacy tires in Onion Lake. In addition, Onion Lake has successfully implemented many waste management and diversion programs. The Nation has set up non-hazardous household recycling in partnership with a third-

party hauling contractor; undertaken hazardous waste roundup events; provides oil recycling; tire removal and metal removal. Over the years, diverted waste quantities are countless tonnes (see image of the tire removal project below).

Onion Lake waste management started small and has progressed by using their own people. The community has embraced recycling and sees the potential for further programming expansion.



Appendix C – Transfer Station

Please reference the “Transfer Station” drawing on page 61, which depicts various areas for waste materials that can be diverted rather than landfilled. By diverting waste materials for recycling, the environment is protected, and overall disposal costs are reduced.

Transfer stations and material separation create efficiency and reduces the costs of our waste management systems. The stations can also provide a means for a community to generate revenues through certain incentivized recycling programs. These revenues can create employment opportunities for communities where material handling may be required. By employing locally, third party expenses can be reduced. The success of local employment depends on providing the required education.

Diversion areas are for various waste materials that can be incorporated into any waste management system (Transfer Station, Landfill, Direct Haul). If considering adding diversion to your waste management system, please click on the appropriate link below.

Diversion Area	Category	Recycling Organization	Waste Material	General Comments
A	Paint	Product Care Recycling Contact: Richard Hodges (Program Manager) Phone: (877) 592-2972 ext. 226 Email: saskatchewan@productcare.org	Household Paint, Aerosol Paint, Empty Containers, Primer, Stain, Wood Finishing Oil, Urethane	Drop off at designated collection site is free (certain SARCAN depots are collection sites)
B	Electronics	Electronic Products Recycling Association (EPRA) Saskatchewan Contact: Gayleen Creelman (Program Director) Phone: 306-242-6006 Email: Gayleen.creelman@epra.ca Website: www.recyclemyelectronics.ca/sk	Display Devices, Telephones, Home & Personal Audio/Video Systems, Desktop & Portable Computers, Computer Peripherals, Countertop Microwaves, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), E-Book Readers, Floor Standing Photocopiers, Multi-Function Devices, Desktop Printers, Home Theatre in-a-box Systems, Vehicle Audio/Video Systems,	All electronics need to be safely secured and stored. Separation and transportation are required. Electronics cannot be simply dumped into a steel bin. A sea-can can be used by material needs to be palletized for transport. For the collection of electronics, a conversation with EPRA is recommended and a contract is required to receive any incentives. Incentives exist for both storage and transportation.

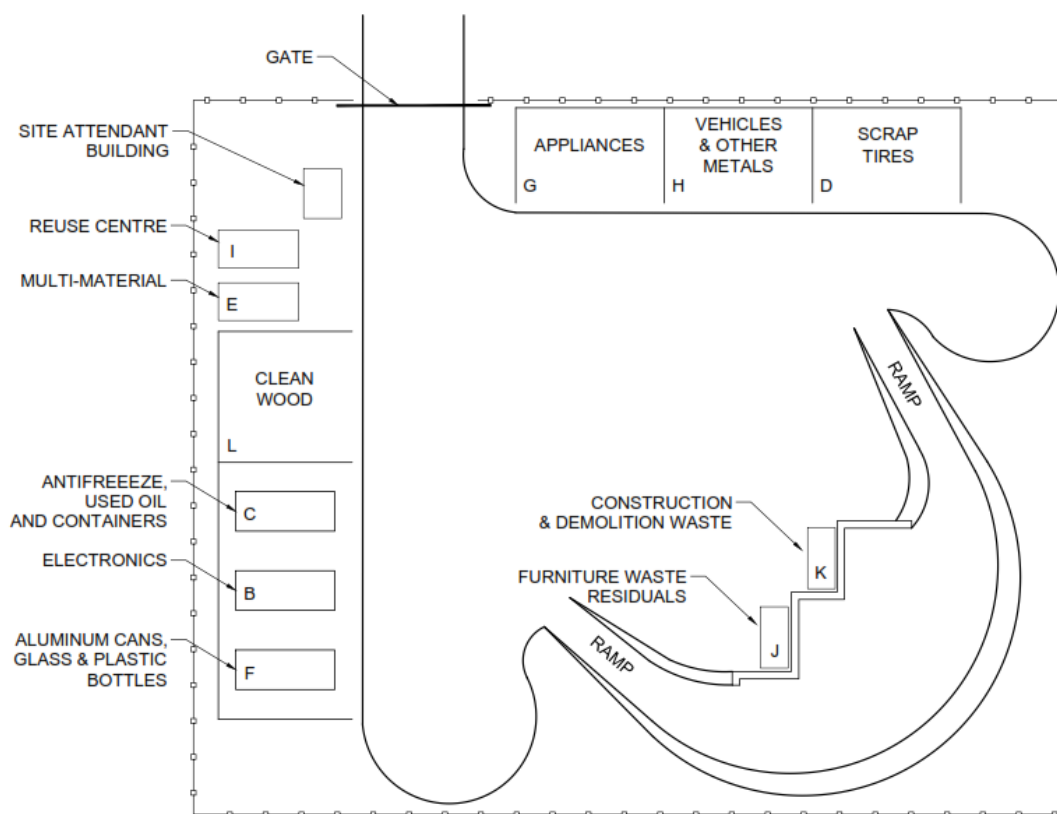
Diversion Area	Category	Recycling Organization	Waste Material	General Comments
			Video Gaming Systems & Peripherals, External Storage Drives & Modems Desktop and Portable Scanners	SARCAN also provides recycling for electronics and certain batteries.
C	Antifreeze, Used Oil and Containers	Saskatchewan Association for Resource Recovery Corp. (SARRC) Contact: Ethan Richardson (Executive Director) Phone: 1-877-OIL-SASK (Toll Free) Email: sarrc@usedoilrecyclingsk.com Website: www.usedoilrecyclingsk.com	Used Lubricating Oil, Oil Filters, Antifreeze, and their Plastic Containers (less than 50 Litres)	Fee, or possible incentive, depending on quantity and collector. Certain SARRC products have containment and transportation criteria, SARRC should be contacted.
D	Scrap Tires	Tire Stewardship of Saskatchewan Inc. (TSS) Contact: Stevyn Arnt (Executive Director) Phone: 1-306-790-1894 Email: contactus@tssk.ca Website: www.tssk.ca	Rimless Tires (light passenger cars/trucks, medium trucks, agricultural, OTR I, OTR II)	Free to drop off small quantities of tires (less than 10) at participating Return to Retailer. If you have a large quantity which cannot be easily recycled through the retailer network, please contact Tire Stewardship of Saskatchewan directly for other options for a large-scale cleanup effort. Large quantities should not be stored at Transfer Stations and there are many hazards associated with tire piles.
E	Multi-Material	Multi-Material Stewardship Western (MMSW) Contact: Kelly Goyer (Program Director) Phone: 306-500-6170	PET Plastic Bottles, Glass Bottles and Jars, Rigid Plastics, Corrugated Cardboard and Boxboard, Polycoat Containers, Steel	Incentive if community has Service Agreement with MMSW. It may be worthwhile to separate printed paper and



Diversion Area	Category	Recycling Organization	Waste Material	General Comments
		Email: info@multimaterialsw.ca Website: www.mmsk.ca	Containers (cookie tins and cans), Mixed Paper (envelopes, flyers and newspaper)	packaging for ease of transportation and subsequent sorting. There are safety concerns with glass recycling and breakage. Glass should be collected separately and stored safely.
F	Beverage Containers	SARCAN Recycling (SARCAN) Website: https://www.sarc.ca/	Aluminum and Tin Cans, Plastic Bottles and Jugs, Clear and Coloured Glass, Cartons and Juice Boxes, Refillable Beer Bottles	Incentive for Aluminum, Glass and Plastic Bottles. Community can collect and drop off at a SARCAN for revenue generation. There are safety concerns with glass recycling and breakage. Glass should be collected separately and stored safely.
G	Appliances	Metal Salvager	Refrigerator, Deep Freezer, Stove, Wash Machine, Dryer	Any coolant bearing appliances will have to be removed by a certified technician in advance of storage and subsequent disposal. Incentive or Fee, depending on transfer station location and market
H	Vehicles & Other Metals	Metal Salvager	Vehicles, Steel Bar or Piping, Rebar, Framing, Engines, Farm Equipment	Incentive or Fee, depending on transfer station location and market
I	Reuse Centre	On-site Facility	Toys, Clothing, Sporting Equipment, Paint.	Reuse Centre should be heated to maintain item quality.
J	Furniture Waste Residuals	Community furniture waste that cannot be recycled, or re-used and must go to the Regional Landfill	Mattress, Box Spring, Couch, Table, Dresser, Nightstand	Fee
K	Construction &	Regional Landfill	Construction Waste Material, Demolition	Fee

Diversion Area	Category	Recycling Organization	Waste Material	General Comments
	Demolition (C&D) Waste		Waste Material, Broken Windows, Broken Doors, Wood Fencing	
L	Clean Wood	On-site Facility	Natural wood (trees, branches, brush, limbs), Dimensional Lumber (untreated, painted, stained, preserved)	The clean wood facility will require authorization and appropriate permitting to operate.

Note: Though many items are recyclable through Recycle Saskatchewan's member organizations, some materials may require private hazardous disposal waste programs. These programs may be required for the materials not covered by the recycling organizations, including: oily rags, unknown liquids, acid, transformer oil, lead painted surfaces, asbestos, certain refrigerants, certain batteries, light tubes, certain chemicals and chemical products, fuel, drums, tar and containers, cement products, agricultural herbicide and pesticides, school lab chemicals, preserved specimens, mercury thermometers among others.



IDEAL TRANSFER STATION
SCALE 1:500



Record of Revision		
Date	Location	Revision
November 3, 2023	Regina	Added a special thanks to Misty Clifton for completing the Toolkit. Mistawasis Nehiyawak was selected by ISC to initiate the toolkit process and the project was then assigned to Mistry Clifton by ISC
November 8, 2023	Regina	Removed a program from the table on Page 48– RecycleMyCell: Program has been discontinued effective Dec 31, 2022
November 16, 2023	Regina	Updated Product Care HHW and Product Care Paint Pages in Toolkit Page 2 and 12 edited “Product Care Association of Canada” to reflect the name “Product Care Recycling.” Page 60 Table A for Product Care updated the contact information
May 1, 2024	Regina	Updated Tire Stewardship Pages in Toolkit Page 46 and 47. Update ISC Contacts for Program Funding help Page 49



Additional Information:
SALT
Recycle Saskatchewan