

2024 CONTAINER RECYCLING FEE (CRF) UPDATE

What is CBCRA?

Founded in 2010, the Canadian Beverage Container Recycling Association (CBCRA) is a not-for-profit, industry-funded organization whose membership includes beverage brand owners and distributors.

CBCRA implemented and operates the Recycle Everywhere program. Recycle Everywhere strives to educate Manitobans on beverage container recycling and ensures it is convenient to recycle empty beverage containers no matter where you live, work or play.

CBCRA is committed to recovering 75 per cent of beverage containers sold in Manitoba.

What is the CRF?

The Container Recycling Fee is the amount beverage producers are charged to cover the cost of recycling the beverage containers they produce.

The CRF ensures the cost to recycle these beverage containers is properly accounted for. It also provides CBCRA with long-term sustainability in order to improve recovery rates and recycling efforts.

In order to fairly support the cost of recycling each material, effective February 1, 2024, CRF rates will be adjusted. Rates vary according to container size and type.

Material Type	Feb 1, 2024 CRF (\$/unit)
Aluminum	\$0.02
Plastic (PET, HDPE, other)	\$0.03
Bi-Metal	\$0.03
Glass	\$0.03
Polycoat (gable tops, drink boxes)	\$0.03
Bag-in-a-Box	\$0.03
Drink Pouch	\$0.03

OVERVIEW OF RATE CHARGES

Effective February 1, 2024, the CRF charged to beverage producers will be adjusted to fairly support the cost of recovering and processing empty beverage containers.



Aluminum

How it's Recycled

The aluminum is shredded, melted down and cast into ingots. The ingots are then pressed into sheets and rolled into coils.

These rolls are sent to manufacturers where they are turned into new aluminum cans, used for bicycle parts, car parts and more.

Size	\$/Unit
0 - 1 L	\$0.02



Bi-Metal Cans

How it's Recycled

Non-aluminum cans, usually made from steel, are baled and melted down into scrap metal.

The scrap metal can be made into products such as car parts, wire fencing, or construction rebar.

Size	\$/Unit
0 - 1 L	\$ 0.03
Over 1 L	\$ 0.03



Plastic

How it's Recycled

Plastic bottles are washed and chopped into flakes. The pieces are then sorted again using a floatation process. They are then melted down into pellets or squeezed into strands which are spun into fibre.

The pellets, or fibre, is turned into new plastic bottles, clothing, sleeping bags and more.

Size	\$/Unit
PET 0 - 1 L	\$0.03
PET over 1 L	\$0.03
HDPE 0 - 1 L	\$0.03
HDPE over 1 L	\$0.03
PVC/other plastics 0 - 1 L	\$0.03
PVC/other plastics over 1 L	\$0.03
Polystyrene Cup 0 - 500 ml	\$0.03



Other

How it's Recycled

The boxes are recycled with other fibre-based materials and the plastic bag liners are recycled with the plastic stream.

Size	\$/Unit
Drink Pouches 0 - 1 L	\$ 0.03
Bag-in-a-Box over 1 L	\$ 0.03



Polycoats

How it's Recycled

Gabletop cartons and juice boxes can contain up to three different materials. These containers are put into large blenders filled with water so the paper can be separated from the plastic and aluminum.

The plastic and aluminum mixture is turned into lumber-like or construction materials. The paper pulp can then be sold to paper or tissue mills, or is pressed on to a wire screen and heated so it can be dried and be turned into rolls. The paper is turned into things like cardboard boxes, tissues and more.

Size	\$/Unit
Drink Box 0 - 1 L	\$ 0.03
Drink Box over 1 L	\$ 0.03
Gable Top 0 - 1 L	\$ 0.03
Gable Top over 1 L	\$ 0.03



Glass

How it's Recycled

Glass is broken down and crushed into tiny pieces called cullets. Construction workers use these cullets for road bases, drainage backfill for sewer pipes and more.

Size	\$/Unit
0 - 1 L	\$ 0.03
Over 1 L	\$ 0.03