

This document provides compliance guidance to producers of hazardous and special products (HSP) about what is required to be reported to RPRA under the [Hazardous and Special Products Regulation - O. Reg 449/21](#) (“the regulation”).

The regulation designates the following 13 materials under Ontario’s individual producer responsibility regulatory framework:

- [Oil filters](#)
- [Oil containers](#)
- [Antifreeze](#)
- [Pesticides](#)
- [Solvents](#)
- [Paints and coatings](#)
- [Non-refillable pressurized containers](#)
- [Refillable pressurized containers](#)
- [Refillable propane containers](#)
- [Fertilizers](#)
- [Mercury-containing barometers, thermometers and thermostats](#)

Every year, producers of categories A and B report the HSP they supplied into Ontario in the previous calendar year. This data is used to calculate the producer’s requirements for the following year. For example, in 2025 producers are required to report 2024 supply data, which, along with previously reported supply for the years 2023 and 2022, will be used to calculate the producer’s requirements to manage that type of HSP in 2025.

Every year producers of categories C, D, and E must report if their gross annual revenue from all products and services in Ontario is above or below \$2 million for the previous calendar year.

Consumer Definition

The [Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016 \(RRCEA\)](#) defines “consumer” as a person who obtains a material for the person’s own use. “Person” is not defined in the RRCEA. However, s. 87 of the *Legislation Act, 2006* provides that in every Act and regulation, “person” includes a corporation. Therefore, the reference to “person” in the definition of “consumer” in the RRCEA is not limited to individuals, often called the residential sector, but includes corporations, often called the Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (IC&I) sector. A consumer therefore includes an individual or a corporation that obtains the material for personal, household, or business use.

Unless a regulation under the RRCEA defines “consumer”, the definition of consumer in the

RRCEA must be used. The regulation does not define “consumer” therefore the RRCEA definition of “consumer” must be used.

Note: For the purposes of this regulation, “primary packaging” does not include the following:

1. Corrugated and boxboard boxes.
2. Plastic film.
3. Shrink wrap.
4. Printed materials.

These examples of primary packaging are reported under the [Blue Box Regulation \(O.Reg 391/21\)](#).

Oil Filters

An oil filter is defined as a fluid filter, other than a gasoline filter.

A producer of oil filters is required to report:

- the weight of oil filters supplied separately or as part of a product to consumers
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with the oil filters.

A producer of oil filters is not required to report the weight of primary packaging.

Below are examples of oil filters included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolant filters • Diesel fuel filters • Diesel fuel filters used at retail/commercial pump islands • Household furnace fuel filters Plastic & paper element style filters • Spin-on style filter or element-style fluid filter that is sold separately or as part of a product, that is used in hydraulic, transmission or internal combustion engine applications • Oil filters • Storage tank fuel filters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air filter • Gasoline fuel filters • Household furnace air filters • Sock-type filters

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sump type automatic transmission filters | |
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Oil Containers

An oil container is defined as a container that is used for the supply of new lubricating oil and that has a capacity of 30 litres or less.

Lubricating oil means petroleum-derived or synthetic crankcase oil, engine oil, hydraulic fluid, transmission fluid, gear oil, heat transfer fluid or other oil or fluid used for lubricating machinery or equipment.

A producer of oil containers **is required to report:**

- the weight of empty oil containers that contained oil that was supplied to consumers
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with the oil containers.

A producer of oil containers **is not required to report:**

- the weight of oil supplied within the container, or
- the weight of oil containers with a capacity greater than 30 litres.

Below are examples of oil containers included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coolant filters • Aerosol propelled lubricant • Chain oil • Circulating oil or turbine oil • Compressor oil • Conveyor lube • Crankcase oil • Drawing, stamping and shaping oil • Dripless lube • Electrical insulating oil • Engine Oil • Engine oil/ 2-cycle engine oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-in-1 multi-purpose oil* • Base oil/ re-refined base oil • Brake fluid • Cleaning/flushing fluids for motors/equipment • Cooking oil • Dedusting oil • Diesel fuel treatment • Ethylene glycol heat transfer fluid • Glycol-based heat transfer fluid • Grease • Gun oil • Hydraulic jack oil

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food grade white mineral oil • Form release oil • Gasoline • Gear oil • Hydraulic fluid • Machine tool and slideway lubricant • Marine cylinder oil • Marine engine oil for vessels operating domestically • Metal working oil • Mineral heat transfer fluid • Natural gas compressor oil • Paper machine oil • Pneumatic system oil • Polyol ester fluids • Power steering fluid • Process oil • Quenching oil • Refrigeration system oil • Re-refined oil • Rock drill oil • Rustproof oil • Saw guide oil • Synthetic crankcase oil • Textile oil • Transmission fluid • Vegetable oil for lubrication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydraulic oil dye • Kerosene • Oil additive • Oil treatment • Penetrating oil* • Phosphate ester hydraulic fluid • Polyglycol synthetic compressor oil • Propylene glycol heat transfer fluid • Sewing machine oil • Silicone heat transfer fluid • Synthetic aromatic hydrocarbon heat transfer fluid • Undercoating • Urethane coating • Water glycol hydraulic fluid • Windshield washer fluid • Winter start fluid
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*Note: 3-in-1 multi-purpose oil and penetrating oil should be reported under solvents.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze is defined as a product containing ethylene or propylene glycol that is used or intended for use as a vehicle engine coolant.

A producer of antifreeze is required to report:

- the weight of antifreeze supplied to consumers
 - producers reporting factory-fill antifreeze can report actual weights OR use the weight conversion factors created by Used Oil Management Association of Canada (UOMA) in accordance with the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#).
- the weight of the primary packaging with a capacity of 30 litres or 30 kilograms, or less
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with the antifreeze and its container.

A producer of antifreeze is not required to report:

- primary packaging for antifreeze with a capacity greater than 30 litres or 30 kilograms, or
- any other primary packaging as outlined in the consumer definition in this document

Below are examples of antifreeze included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antifreeze supplied in bulk• Antifreeze supplied with a new vehicle (i.e., factory fill)• Concentrated antifreeze• Premixed antifreeze	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air brake antifreeze• Antifreeze not containing ethylene or propylene glycol• Fuel (gasoline & diesel) antifreeze• Lock de-icer• Plumbing antifreeze• Products marketed as industrial heat transfer fluid• Vehicle windshield antifreeze

Pesticides

Pesticides are defined as a pesticide, fungicide, herbicide or insecticide that is registered under the [Pest Control Products Act \(Canada\)](#), that is designated as “DOMESTIC” class under the [Pest Control Products Regulations \(SOR/2006-124\)](#), and is required to bear the signal word “DANGER” or “WARNING” and the signal word “POISON” together with the related precautionary symbols set out in Schedule 3 of that regulation.

A producer of pesticides is required to report:

- the weight of pesticides, including the primary packaging with a capacity of 30 litres or 30 kilograms or less, supplied to consumers
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with

the pesticides.

A producer of pesticides is not required to report:

- pesticides supplied in a container with a capacity greater than 30 litres or 30 kg, or any other primary packaging as outlined in the consumer definition in this document.

Below are examples of pesticides under the regulation:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerosol pesticides• Liquid pesticides• Solid pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ant traps• Antimicrobial products• Commercial, agricultural, and restricted classifications registered under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada)• Diatomaceous earth• Disinfectants• Insect repellents intended for personal use• Insecticidal soaps• Pet products• Pool chemicals• Products regulated under the Food and Drugs Act (Canada)• Sanitizers

Solvents

A solvent is defined as a product that is a liquid intended to be used to dissolve or thin a compatible substance (such as paints, grease, oil, etc) and that meets one or both of the following criteria:

1. It is comprised of 10 per cent or more of water-immiscible liquid hydrocarbons, including halogen-substituted liquid hydrocarbons.
 2. It is flammable, i.e., a material that will ignite and burn at a low temperature or that could cause spontaneous combustion when in contact with other materials in the regular domestic waste stream¹.
- **Flammability Criteria:** CSA Standard Z752-03 (referenced in the regulation) explains what flammable materials are. There are two categories, described below².
 - **Category 1:** Two types of flammable materials come under Category 1.
 - Liquids that:
 - have a flashpoint of less than 37.8°C;

- have a fire point (i.e., will support combustion); and
- contain water-immiscible liquids that have a flashpoint of less than 37.8°C.
- Materials that will promote spontaneous combustion when mixed with certain classes of organic matter (e.g., cotton rags).
- **Category 2:** Two types of flammable materials come under Category 2 as well, as listed below. Additionally, this category refers to flammable materials packaged in containers of 1 L or less.
 - Liquids that:
 - have a flash point of less than 37.8°C;
 - have a fire point; and
 - contain more than 50 per cent water-miscible liquids that have a flashpoint of less than 37.8°C.
 - Materials designed to go to a sewage treatment system during normal use as products.

A producer of solvents is required to report:

- the weight of solvents, including the container with a capacity of 30 litres or 30 kg or less, supplied to consumers
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with the solvent and its container.

A producer of solvents is not required to report:

solvents supplied in containers with a capacity greater than 30 litres or 30 kg, or any other primary packaging as outlined in the consumer definition in this document.

¹ Source: Clause 4.2, CSA Z752-03 (R2013), Definition of Household Hazardous Waste. ©2003 Canadian Standards Association

² Source: Clause 7.2, CSA Z752-03 (R2013), Definition of Household Hazardous Waste. ©2003 Canadian Standards Association

Below are examples of solvents included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-in-1 multi-purpose oil • Acetone • Aerosol solvents • Automotive body resin solvents • Contact cement thinners • Degreasers • Ethanol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuels • Windshield washer fluid

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isopropanol • Lacquer thinners • Linseed oil • Methanol • Methyl ethyl ketone • Methylene chloride • Mineral spirits • Naphtha • Paint strippers • Penetrating oil • Products marketed as paint thinners • Toluene • Turpentine • Xylene 	
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*Note: Household cleaning products may be obligated depending on the intended use and their ingredients. Please contact the Compliance Team at registry@rpra.ca for further guidance.

Paints and Coatings

Paints and coatings are defined as latex, oil, or solvent-based architectural coatings and include paints and stains, whether tinted or untinted, non-pesticide marine paints, and aerosol paints for automotive, craft, and industrial applications.

Architectural coating means paint or coating intended for interior or exterior surfaces of residential, commercial, institutional, or industrial structures, including any components of or attachments to those structures, such as driveways, indoor or outdoor furniture, appliances, floors, cabinets, and doors.

A producer of paints and coatings is required to report:

- the weight of paints and coatings, including the container with a capacity of 30 litres or 30 kilograms or less, supplied to consumers
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with the paints and coatings and its container.

A producer of paints and coatings is not required to report:

- paints and coatings supplied in containers with a capacity greater than 30 litres or 30 kg, or any other primary packaging as outlined in the consumer definition in this document

Below are examples of paints and coatings included and excluded:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetylene cylinders • Aerosol paint • Automotive paints in aerosol • Cabinet paint • Door paint • Floor paint • Furniture paint • Interior and exterior paints and stains (tinted and untinted) • Non-pesticide marine paint • Organic coatings • Primers • Sealers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caulking • Non-aerosol automotive paint • Non-aerosol craft paint • Non-aerosol paint for industrial applications • Paints or wood preservatives registered as a pesticide under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada) • Polishes and waxes • Sealant • Spackling compound • Stucco • Traffic or line marking paint

Non-Refillable Pressurized Containers

A non-refillable pressurized container is defined as a pressurized container that is used for the supply of a gas product, including propane, but cannot be refilled.

A producer of non-refillable pressurized containers is required to report:

- the weight of empty non-refillable pressurized containers supplied to consumers
 - producers can report actual weights OR rely on the conversion factors in the [HSP Verification and Audit Procedure](#) to calculate the weight associated with the non-refillable pressurized containers.

A producer of non-refillable pressurized containers is not required to report:

- the weight of the gas product supplied within the container, or any other primary packaging as outlined in the consumer definition in this document

Below are examples of non-refillable pressurized containers included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acetylene cylinders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol containers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂welding gas cylinders • Helium cylinders • Nitrogen cylinders • Paintball CO₂ cylinders • Propane cylinders • Refrigerant (e.g., Freon) cylinders • Cylinders may be seamless, welded or insulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butane lighters • Cylinders that must be punctured for use, such as a small CO₂ cylinder • Cylinders that use gas only as a propellant for another product • Pressurized containers with a water capacity greater than 109 litres • Fire extinguishers • Isocyanate resins • Refillable propane containers • Reservoir tanks intended for use with an air compressor
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Refillable Pressurized Containers

A refillable pressurized container is defined as a pressurized container that is used for the supply of a gas product and can be refilled.

A producer of refillable pressurized containers is required to indicate whether gross annual revenue generated from all products and services in Ontario in the previous calendar year is below or greater than 2 million dollars.

Below are examples of refillable pressurized containers included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beverage CO₂ cylinders • CO₂ welding gas cylinders • Helium cylinders • Medical gas cylinders • Nitrogen cylinders • Paintball CO₂ cylinders • Propane cylinders • Refrigerant (e.g., Freon) cylinders • Scuba diving oxygen tanks • Cylinders may be seamless, welded, or insulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol containers • Cylinders that must be punctured for use, such as a small CO₂ cylinder • Pressurized containers with a water capacity greater than 109 litres • Fire extinguishers • Refillable propane containers • Reservoir tanks intended for air compressors

*Note: refillable propane containers should be reported as 'Refillable Propane Containers' (Category E) – see next section.

Refillable Propane Containers

A refillable propane container is defined as a pressurized container that can be refilled, has a water capacity of 109 litres or less and is used only for propane.

A refillable propane container producer is required to indicate whether gross annual revenue generated from all products and services in Ontario in the previous calendar year is below or greater than 2 million dollars.

Below are examples of refillable propane containers included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBQ propane tanks • Cylinders for propane appliances • Refillable camping cylinders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cylinders used for other gases • Propane containers that cannot be refilled • Propane containers with a water capacity of greater than 109 litres

*Note: Propane containers that cannot be refilled should be reported as non-refillable pressurized container

Fertilizers

Fertilizers are defined as any substance or mixture of substances containing nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium or other plant food, manufactured, sold or represented for use as a plant nutrient and regulated under the [Fertilizers Act \(Canada\)](#).

A fertilizer producer is required to indicate whether gross annual revenue generated from all products and services in Ontario in the previous calendar year is below or greater than 2 million dollars.

Below are examples of fertilizers included and not included:

Included	Not included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N-P-K fertilizers • Micronutrient fertilizers • Plant growth regulators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer used for agricultural purposes • Fertilizer used for commercial purposes • Fertilizer containing inoculants, coated

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microbial supplements 	seeds or uncoated seeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer supplied in a container with a capacity greater than 30 litres or 30 kilograms
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The primary packaging for fertilizers is reported under the Blue Box Regulation ([O.Reg 391/21](#)).

Mercury-containing Barometers, Thermometers, and Thermostats

Under the regulation,

- **barometer** means a barometer, intended for residential use, that contains mercury and may contain electronic components.
- **thermometer** means a thermometer intended for residential use to measure body or air temperature and that contains mercury and may contain electronic components.
- **thermostat** means a thermostat that contains mercury and may contain electronic components.

A barometer, thermometer, or thermostat producer is required to indicate whether gross annual revenue generated from all products and services in Ontario in the previous calendar year is below or greater than 2 million dollars.

This list of examples under each material category is non-exhaustive. If you have a question about a specific product that you supply to Ontario consumers, contact registry@rpra.ca.

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Date	Revisions
Issued October 2022	N/A
Reviewed October 12, 2022	Removed dedusting oil and polyglycol synthetic compressor oil from the included column in the 'examples of oil containers' table
Reviewed July 4, 2024	Added traffic or line marking paint as not included under paints and coatings
Reviewed June 10, 2025	Updated information of refillable pressurized containers from the regulatory amendments, provided further clarity to the solvents definition, and added windshield washer fluid under products not included under solvents