

Submitted on 3 June 2026

CANADA

Decision XXXVII/3: Study on quantities of and options for used and unwanted controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including those at their end of life

Canada submits the following information in response to paragraph 3 of [Decision XXXVII/3: Study on quantities and options for used and unwanted controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including those at their end of life](#), which invites parties to submit information on existing reclamation and destruction facilities in their respective countries and, where available, the respective capacity of those facilities, including identification of existing destruction and reclamation facilities that can accept used refrigerants from other countries and the conditions associated with exporting used refrigerants for disposal at such facilities, taking into account any legislative barriers to transboundary movements.

Reclamation

There are two private companies that operate facilities in Canada with the capacity to reclaim certain ozone depleting substance (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants:

GFL Environmental Services Inc.

3575 Mavis Road,
Mississauga, Ontario L5C 1T7
Phone: (905) 281-4643

Refrigerant Services Inc.

15 Williams Ave.
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B3B 1X3
Phone: (902) 468-4997

Destruction

At this time there are no operational destruction facilities in Canada that accept unwanted ODS or HFC refrigerants for destruction. At present, all waste ODS and HFC refrigerants are exported from Canada to destruction facilities in the United States at end of life.

Additional Information

Controls on Transboundary Movements of Recovered Refrigerants:

The [Ozone Depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations](#) (ODSHAR) implement Canada's obligations under the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* by controlling the import and export of ODS and HFCs.

A country can export recovered CFCs, HCFC-123 (until January 1, 2030) and HFC refrigerants to Canada for the purpose of reclamation, with an authorization (import permit) issued under the ODSHAR.

Likewise, reclaimed CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs can all be exported from Canada with an authorization (i.e. export permit) issued under the ODSHAR. For an export permit to be issued under the ODSHAR, the export must comply with the laws of the importing Party.

The ODSHAR does not control the use or sale of reclaimed HFCs and reclaimed HCFC-123 can only be sold or used as a refrigerant or fire extinguishing agent. While the use or sale of reclaimed CFCs is not prohibited under the ODSHAR, the use or charging of refrigeration and air conditioning systems with CFCs, including reclaimed CFCs, is generally prohibited under provincial and other federal legislation.

Extended Producer Responsibility Refrigerant Management Programs:

As described in detail in [Canada's submission](#) in response to *Decision XXXVI/2: Life-cycle refrigerant management*, industry-led, extended producer responsibility refrigerant management programs have been established in Canada, including Refrigerant Management Canada (RMC). RMC supports the collection and disposal (i.e. export for destruction) of surplus halocarbon refrigerants from Canada's commercial stationary refrigeration and air conditioning industry (levy-based system) and the consumer appliance and automotive industry (user-fee basis). Any collected surplus refrigerants that can be reclaimed and recycled are diverted from the RMC program and enter into the reclamation process.

While the RMC program will only accept waste CFC, HCFC and HFC refrigerants that originate in Canada, RMC has indicated a willingness to share information and its experience with countries interested in establishing a similar program.

New Destruction Technology

As noted in the most recent Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (May 2026), Canada submitted information to the Ozone Secretariat regarding a patented steam plasma arc refrigerant destruction technology, which the TEAP has recommended be approved for destruction of concentrated sources of Annex A Group 1, Annex C Group 1 and Annex G Group 1 substances.

The destruction technology is owned by the Canadian company [Pyrogenisis](#). The technology has been used on some ships operated by the United States Navy. One particular benefit of this technology is its small physical footprint relative to other approved

destruction technologies (e.g. cement and rotary kilns etc.), which can be as small as 15 square meters and has the potential to be containerized for mobile applications.