RPRA
Resource Productivity & Recovery Authority

Tire Collection System and Management Target Guideline
Issued November 2026

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1.0 Purpose

This guideline explains how RPRA assesses compliance with the collection, management and reporting requirements of the Tires Regulation - O. Reg. 225/18 (the "regulation"), as amended in 2026 (the "2026 amendments"), under the *Resource Recovery and Circular Economy Act, 2016* (RRCEA).

It is written for tire:

- Producers;
- Producer responsibility organizations (PROs);
- Collectors and municipalities that operate collection sites; and
- Registered haulers, processors and retreaders that support them.

It may also be used to inform third-party verifiers that producers and/or PROs retain for purposes of verifying compliance with the regulation.

This guideline replaces the Collection System and Minimum Management Requirements Guideline issued November 19, 2025, for tires; however, the November 2025 guideline continues to apply to batteries, electrical and electronic equipment and hazardous and special products.

This guideline is organized as follows:

- Section 1 describes the purpose of the guideline and the terms RPRA uses in assessing compliance.
- Section 2 provides guidance on collection system requirements.
- Section 3 provides guidance on management targets.

This guideline does not cover who is a producer, how average weight of supply is calculated, registration or how to use RPRA's Registry. More information on these topics can be found on RPRA's website.

This guideline does not address competition-related issues that are the subject of regulation under the Competition Act (Canada).

How to use this guideline with the Tire Collection Systems Compliance Bulletin

This guideline and the Tire Collection Systems Compliance Bulletin (the "bulletin") are issued together and should be read together. Where the bulletin covers a topic, this guideline refers to it rather than repeating it.

The **guideline** explains how RPRA will assess whether collection system and management targets have been met:

- What it means to establish and operate a site.
- The arrangements and evidence RPRA may require to determine compliance.

- What RPRA expects when a reported site can no longer be relied on.
- What a shared-site agreement should contain.
- How collected tires can be used to meet management targets.

The **bulletin** explains what the regulation requires for collection systems:

- Who must do what.
- How many sites and where.
- What needs to be reported.

This guideline should not be considered legal advice. It does not have the force of law, nor is it binding on RPRA. In the case of a conflict or ambiguity between this guideline and the RRCEA and its regulations, the legislation prevails.

The Government of Ontario filed amendments to the regulation on September 21, 2026. With the amendments, several matters addressed in this guideline became enforceable requirements rather than expectations, including:

- The shared site agreement between PROs (subsection 5(3));
- The annual tire collection report (section 18.2);
- Limits on substituting reported sites (section 10.2); and
- The content of agreements to acquire managed tires (subsection 12(9)).

Summary of key changes to the regulation included in this guideline

Regulatory change	Detail
Annual tire collection report	From 2027, section 18.2 requires producers or PROs to submit a report by January 1 of each year that identifies every collection site and event it will rely on for that year, including the name of each PRO sharing a site or event, and to update the report within 15 days of a change.
Evidence that one or more PROs are operating a collection site	At the time a producer or PRO reports a site under 18.2(1), it must retain records supporting its plan to establish and operate that site. From the date the producer relies on the site to satisfy a collection requirement, the producer or PRO should be able to demonstrate that the site was established and operated by or on behalf of the producer. Evidence may include records of direct operation or an identifiable arrangement with the site operator, a service provider or another PRO.
Where more than one PRO operates a collection site	From 2027, section 5(3) and (4) require all PROs operating the same collection site to enter into an agreement setting out how they will operate it, including each PRO's collection responsibilities and how the tires collected will be managed throughout the year. The agreement must be in place by January 1 of each year

Substitution of reported sites	Section 10.2 allows a reported site to be replaced only if it closes or its operator no longer wants it used to meet the producer's obligations; adding sites is not restricted.
80% management target	New section 12(1) and (3) set the target at 80% of average weight of supply and apply it on a calendar-year basis. Section 12(17) expressly preserves the prior rules for 2025. The first year subject to the 80% target is therefore 2026. Tires collected at any point during 2026 are eligible, including before September 21, 2026, and may be counted toward the 2026 target if they are managed in accordance with section 12 of the regulation.
Additional collection sites	2,200 additional Ontario sites are required, including at least 220 in Northern Ontario for producers to whom Section 6 applies and for producers under Section 8 that choose the population-based collection system.
Managed-tire acquisitions	Sections 12(9) and (10) govern a PRO's acquisition of managed tires from another PRO or from a registered hauler, processor or retreader. Acquisition agreements must be in place before the end of the year the target applies to. For an acquisition made on or after September 21, 2026, for the 2026 target, the required written agreement must be in place before the end of 2026.

1.1 Key terms

Terms in this guideline have the same meaning as in the RRCEA and the regulation. In the event of any inconsistency between this guideline and the RRCEA or the regulation, the legislation prevails.

The following terms are used throughout this guideline:

Accessibility requirements: The required number of collection sites, and other collection activities that a producer must establish and operate under the regulation.

Additional sites: The additional tire collection sites required under section 9.1 of the regulation.

Managed tires: Tires that were managed in accordance with subsections 12(5) and (6) of the regulation.

Other collection activities: Collection events, call-in collection, pickup and mail-back programs, and other ways of collecting tires other than at a collection site.

Private collection site: A collection site that a producer its PRO does not include in its public collection system and that need not be open to the public (e.g., a fleet yard or a site that takes tires only from its own customers).

Public collection site: A collection site that a producer or its PRO includes in its public collection system and that must meet the site requirements in subsection 10(1) of the regulation.
Public collection system: The collection sites, and other collection activities that a producer establishes and operates to meet its accessibility requirements under sections 6 to 10.2 of the regulation.

Service provider: A tire hauler, tire processor, or tire retreader registered with RPRA as required under the regulation.

Shared site: A public collection site that more than one PRO relies on to meet accessibility requirements, whether the PROs report the site in separate tire collection reports or in a single report submitted on behalf of more than one PRO.

Site requirements: The tire collection site requirements established in subsection 10(1) of the regulation.

2.0 Accessibility requirements

2.1 Composition of a tire collection system

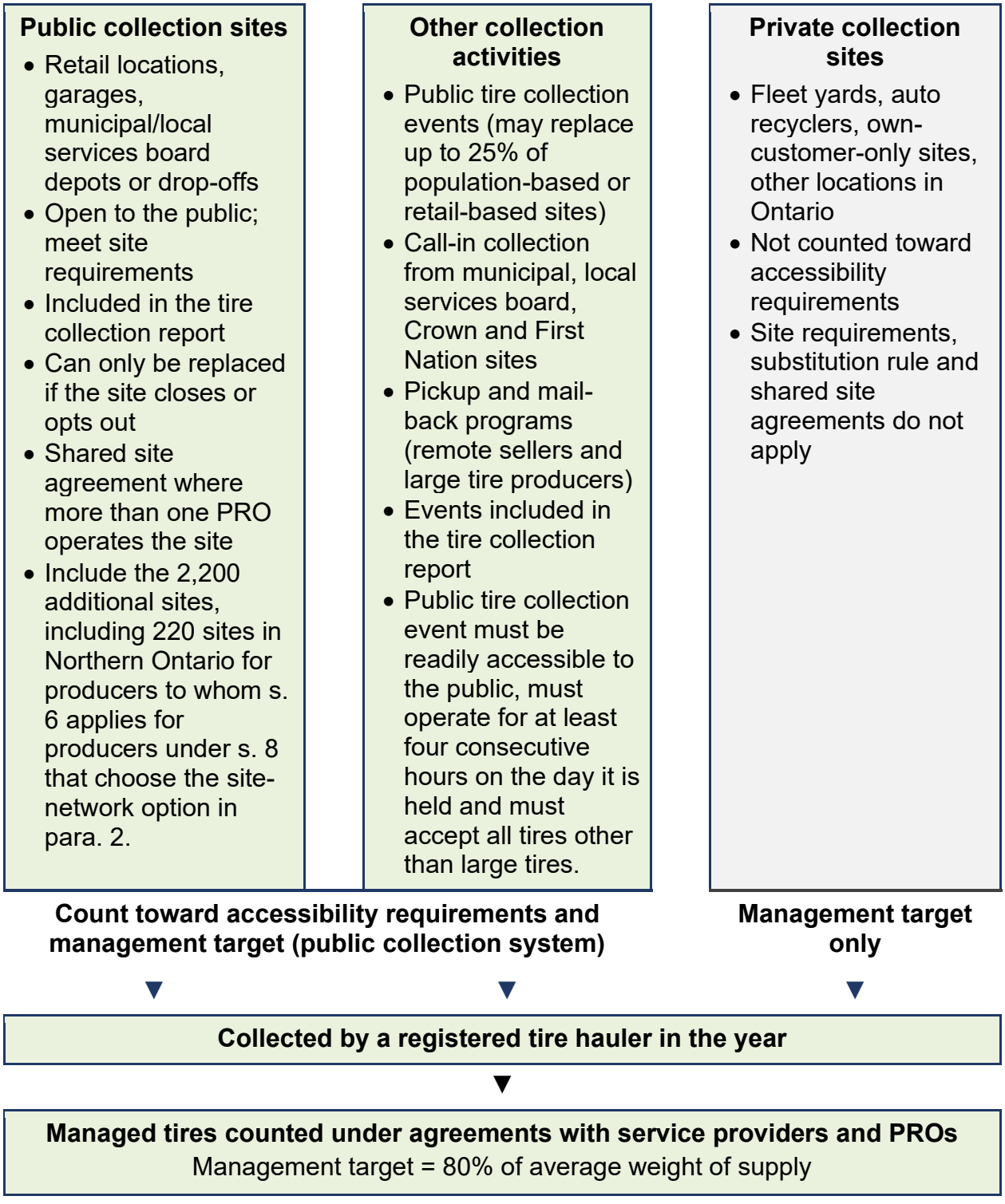
Every producer that is not exempt must establish and operate a public collection system every year. The collection system options by producer category, including the number of sites required, and the requirements every site must meet, are set out in the bulletin. A site may be operated by more than one producer or a PRO on their behalf, and it may count toward more than one producer's accessibility requirements. From 2027, where more than one PRO operates a site, the site counts only if the shared site agreement described in section 2.5 of this guideline is in place by January 1 of that year. Every public collection site used to meet accessibility requirements, including the additional sites, must meet the site requirements. Private sites are not required to meet these same requirements. See section 2.2 of this guideline for further details.

Accessibility requirements are separate from management targets. A producer must operate its public collection system all year, the sites included in its collection system must meet all requirements in subsection 10(1), and the producer must ensure the tires collected through the system are managed in accordance with subsections 12(5) to (8) of the regulation, regardless of whether those tires will be counted toward its management target under the regulation. See section 3.0 of this guideline for further details.

A producer's overall collection system can include both public collection sites and private collection sites. Figure 1 shows how public collection sites, other collection

activities, and private collection sites together make up that system, and how each contributes to accessibility requirements and to the management target.

Figure 1: Composition of a producer's (or PRO's) collection system



Tires must be reused, retreaded or processed by March 31 to be used toward a producer's management target

2.2 Public and private collection sites

The regulation uses one term, "tire collection site," for any place where tires are collected. For compliance purposes, RPRA distinguishes between:

- **Public** collection sites, which a producer counts toward its accessibility requirements and management target.
- **Private** collection sites, which serve a particular business, fleet or organization and where the tires collected count toward a producer's management target.

Table 1 summarizes the differences between the two.

Table 1: Public versus private collection sites

	Public collection site	Private collection site
Purpose	Counted toward the producer's accessibility requirements and management target	Collected tires count toward management targets; sites are not counted toward accessibility requirements
Who may drop off tires	Any member of the public may drop off tires, including tires on rims, within the daily limits and tire type set out in the site requirements	No public access required
Site requirements	Apply in full, including public access and, for non-municipal sites, accepting tires during normal business hours all year	Do not apply
Tire collection report	Sites must be identified in the producer's or their PRO's tire collection report citing the collection requirement that the site satisfies, whether the site is shared with other PROs, whether it is in an adjacent municipality, and whether it is an additional site in Northern Ontario	Not included, but RPRA may ask a producer or their PRO to identify the private sites from which its managed tires were collected
Posting by RPRA	The name and address of public collection sites and	Not posted

	Public collection site	Private collection site
	events appear on the Where to Recycle map available on Ontario Recycles, RPRA's website to keep the public informed about the circular economy and recycling in Ontario.	
Substitution rule	Applies once the site is included in the tire collection report	Does not apply
Shared site agreement	Required, starting for 2027, where more than one PRO operates the site	Not required, but PROs sharing private sites should consider how to allocate tires to avoid double counting
Public collection events	May replace up to 25% of the sites required in a community (under either the population-based or the retail-based option); does not apply to additional sites	Not applicable
Sites in adjacent municipalities	Up to 10% of the total number of required sites required of a producer can be established and operated in an adjacent municipality; does not apply to additional sites	Not applicable
Tires collected count as managed tires	Yes, if collected by a registered hauler in the year and managed in accordance with subsections 12(5)-(8) of the regulation by March 31 of the following year	Yes, on the same conditions
Records to keep (five years)	Agreements or arrangements under which tires are collected; evidence of pickups; shared site agreements	Agreements or arrangements under which tires are collected; evidence of pickups

2.3 Establishing and operating a public collection site

RPRA will treat a public collection site as part of a producer's collection system if it meets the site requirements, is operating throughout the entire year, is in the tire collection report, and there is a documented arrangement under which the producer or its PRO has established and operates it. See sections 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7 of this

guideline for more information.

Where more than one PRO operates a site, two things must be shown:

- An arrangement establishing that the site is part of the PRO's collection system, which shows the site belongs in the PRO's system (section 2.4 of this guideline); and
- The shared site agreement required by subsection 5(3) of the regulation, which sets out how the PROs share responsibility for it (section 2.5 of this guideline).

Where a PRO operates a tire collection site, **the PRO and producer remain responsible for compliance.** A PRO is separately responsible for the obligations applicable to PROs under the regulation, including the shared site agreement requirement (section 2.5 of this guideline) and the tire collection report requirement (section 2.6 of this guideline).

Operating a public collection site means ensuring, directly or through a service provider or another PRO under an arrangement (see section 2.4 of this guideline), that the site continues to meet the site requirements, including public access, hours, acceptance of tires at no charge to the public, and that a registered hauler picks up tires often enough to keep the site accessible and prevent tires from accumulating to the point that there is a safety risk or an operational challenge to the site operator or the public. The regulation does not set a pickup frequency for public collection sites, other than for call-in collection requests in accordance with section 6.1 of the regulation. RPRA will consider a site that regularly turns tires away because it is full, or from which pickups are deferred for an extended period, as a site that is not being operated. A producer must continue to operate its public collection system for the whole calendar year, even after its management target has been met.

2.4 Arrangements and evidence for operating a public collection site

RPRA may request evidence to verify that a public collection site is part of a producer's public collection system. Such evidence must show:

- Who arranged for the operation of the site;
- Who was responsible for keeping it available; and
- Whether collections and pick-ups of tires occurred at the collection site.

Evidence that a producer or PRO is operating a collection site may include a documented arrangement with the collection site operator, with a service provider servicing the site, or with another producer or PRO that has a documented arrangement with the site.

Where more than one PRO operates the site, each with its own arrangement under this section, the PROs must also have the shared site agreement described in section 2.5 of this guideline; an arrangement with a service provider alone is not sufficient evidence for a shared site. If a PRO cannot show that it operates a site in accordance

with this section, including through one of the arrangements described below, the site may not be counted toward the accessibility requirements of the producers that PRO represents (see section 2.4.1 of this guideline).

Arrangements may be legally binding contracts or informal written records that confirm the site is established and operated on behalf of the producer or their PRO.

An arrangement may be:

- An agreement between the producer or their PRO and the collection site operator detailing the responsibilities for establishing and operating the public collection site on behalf of the producer or their PRO;
- An agreement between the producer or their PRO and a service provider that has an arrangement with the collection site operator, detailing the responsibilities for operating one or more public collection sites on behalf of the producer or their PRO;
- An agreement between the producer or their PRO and another producer or PRO detailing the responsibilities for operating one or more public collection sites on behalf of the producer or their PRO; or
- Written correspondence with the collection site operator's authorized representative, or with a service provider or another producer or PRO, confirming arrangements for the establishment and operation of the public collection site on behalf of the producer or their PRO.

The most common arrangement is with one or more registered haulers that have a direct relationship with the collection sites. Where a producer or its PRO relies on haulers, that producer or PRO is responsible for ensuring that every public collection site in its tire collection report is serviced by a hauler under an arrangement with the producer or PRO. A single arrangement with a hauler may cover all of the public collection sites the hauler services for the producer or PRO within a geographic area. The hauler must, however, have arrangements with those sites. A separate written agreement directly between the PRO and each site is not required. The hauler's ability to service an area is not, on its own, evidence that the site is established and operated. Pickup records or correspondence with the site operator should show that the site is being serviced. This example is not exhaustive, and documentation should reflect the specific nature of the relationship and servicing activity.

Producers and their PROs may also be asked to substantiate that a public collection site reported to RPRA was actively serviced throughout the year. This could be done through, for example:

- Bills of lading showing a registered hauler transported tires from the site.
- Billing records and proof of payment for site operation or hauling services.
- Correspondence with the collection site operator.

Collection system records must be kept for five years.

2.4.1 Insufficient documentation and risk-based remediation

If a producer or their PRO is unable to provide sufficient documentation for confirming operation of a public collection site upon request by RPRA, the site may not be counted toward the producer's accessibility requirements and the collection system may be considered non-compliant. RPRA's response will be guided by its risk-based compliance framework and tailored to the circumstances. To address documentation gaps, the producer or their PRO may obtain and submit missing or corrected documents in a timely manner, and RPRA may monitor remediation efforts to determine whether compliance has been achieved.

2.5 Shared sites and agreements between PROs

Where two or more PROs operate the same public collection site, section 5(3) of the regulation requires them to enter into a written agreement with respect to that site by January 1 of each year in which they will count the site. The agreement must set out each PRO's obligations to arrange collection from the site and how the tires collected from the site will be managed throughout the calendar year. This requirement is separate from, and in addition to, the arrangements and evidence described in section 2.4 of this guideline.

Where no agreement exists between the PROs operating a collection site, the site may not be counted toward the accessibility requirements of any producer those PROs represent. Until such an agreement is in place, each of those PROs is in contravention of subsection 5(3) of the regulation and may be subject to enforcement action.

Agreements among PROs may cover one shared site, multiple shared sites, or a completely shared collection system. Submitting a single tire collection report on behalf of more than one PRO does not replace the requirement for a shared site agreement.

RPRA recommends that shared site agreements contain provisions addressing:

- How the tires collected at any site covered by the agreement are allocated between PROs and how double counting is avoided;
- How collection costs, including hauling, are shared;
- How often the site is serviced and who is responsible for ensuring the site continues to meet the site requirements;
- What happens if one PRO stops using the site during the year;
- How additional shared sites or substitutions could be accommodated;
- How new PROs could be accommodated in the year when the agreement is in force; and
- How a party's non-performance will be addressed and dispute resolution.

Producers and their PROs are encouraged to seek competition law advice in establishing agreements with other producers and their PROs, particularly around discussions involving pricing. PROs should also seek advice from counsel to ensure compliance with various provisions of the *Competition Act* (Canada) that proscribe anti-competitive trade practices and market arrangements that unduly lessen competition.

Shared site agreements must be kept for five years and provided to RPRA upon request.

2.6 Annual tire collection report

The bulletin sets out what a tire collection report must contain, when it is due, and when it must be updated. RPRA uses information in the report to:

- Assess whether the producer is meeting its accessibility requirements for the year, based on the sites and events listed in the report;
- Update the Where to Recycle map, which lists the name, address, and contact details of public sites and events; and
- Identify sites that are operated by more than one PRO, in which case RPRA will require the PROs concerned to confirm a shared site agreement is in place.

Producers and PROs must keep the report accurate and up to date, including removing a site when it closes and removing an event that is cancelled (section 2.7 of this guideline).

2.7 Substitution of reported sites and events

The substitution rule is described in the bulletin. A site reported in a producer's tire collection report can only be replaced if it has closed or its operator no longer agrees to be a collection site. RPRA expects producers and PROs to keep records that substantiate the substitution or closure (e.g., a letter or email, a business closure notice). A substitution or closure without explanation or evidence of the closure or withdrawal may be treated as non-compliance.

Where a collection site at a specific location has changed ownership, the PRO must update the tire collection report and arrangement documentation.

If a site no longer complies with the site requirements (e.g., it stops accepting tires, starts charging the public for tire collection), the producer or PRO must take steps to have the deficiency corrected, assess whether the producer still meets its accessibility requirements without the site, and confirm that a regulatory ground (under section 10.2) exists before treating another site as a substitute. Where the operator will not correct the deficiency, the producer or PRO should obtain the operator's written confirmation that it no longer wants the site used to satisfy the producer's obligations,

which is a ground for substitution under section 10.2 of the regulation, and may contact RPRA where a resolution is not possible.

For clarity, under section 10.2 of the regulation, a site established under section 6, 7, 8 or 9.1 and reported under subsection 18.2(1) can be substituted with a new site if the existing site is closing or its owner or operator decides it no longer wants the site used to satisfy the producer's obligation.

A reporting update does not authorize a substitution.

The substitution limits in section 10.2 of the regulation apply to tire collection sites only. A public tire collection event listed in the tire collection report may be cancelled or replaced with another event or with a tire collection site, provided the report is updated within 15 days. See the bulletin for more information.

3.0 Management target

PROs may acquire managed tires directly from registered tire haulers, processors, or retreaders, and may arrange for the transfer of managed tires from other PROs for the purpose of meeting producer management targets. Under subsections 12(9) and (10) of the regulation, any such acquisition or transfer must be the subject of a written agreement and the written agreement must be made before the end of the management target year. For example, for the 2026 management target, the agreement must be in place by December 31, 2026, even if the tires, which must be collected in 2026, are not reused, retreaded or processed until 2027 (the deadline for doing so is March 31, 2027).

3.1 Agreements to acquire managed tires

Under subsection 12(9) of the regulation, a PRO may acquire managed tires from another PRO only under a written agreement that:

- Is made before the end of the management target year in which the tires will be counted;
- Sets out how the cost of the managed tires will be calculated;
- Identifies the registered service providers that will reuse, retread or process the tires; and
- Describes how the tires meet the three conditions in subsection 12(5) of the regulation.

A PRO may acquire managed tires directly from a registered hauler, processor, or retreader only under a written agreement (subsection 12(10) of the regulation) that:

- Is made before the end of the management target year in which the tires will be counted;
- Sets out how the cost of the managed tires will be calculated; and

- Describes how the tires meet the three conditions in subsection 12(5) of the regulation.

A producer that contracts directly with a service provider must meet the same agreement requirements.

For both types of agreement, the parties may use whatever cost methodology they agree on, provided it is set out in the written agreement. Cost drivers the parties might consider include the tire types subject to the agreement, where and how the tires were collected, transport distance to the processor or retreader, the cost of processing or retreading, and any revenue from the resulting products. Whatever methodology is used should be consistent with the method used to report under section 19 of the regulation.

These agreements must be kept for five years and provided to RPRA upon request.

3.1.1 Acquiring managed tires from another PRO

When managed tires are acquired from another PRO to meet management targets, the written agreement must also:

- Include information provided by the seller to the purchaser of the managed tires, related to the registered tire haulers, tire processors and tire retreaders involved in managing the tires; and
- Include information provided by the seller to the purchaser of the managed tires describing how tires subject to the agreement satisfy the conditions set out in subsection 12(5) of the regulation.

The requirement to identify service providers does not require the selling PRO to predict which service provider will generate the specific tires that are transferred. The agreement may identify registered service providers that the selling PRO uses or expects to use, for example in a schedule to the agreement.

RPRA does not set or regulate pricing. The parties may use a broker or other intermediary, but the written agreement must be between the PROs themselves.

RPRA recommends that the PRO selling managed tires provides a letter from an independent auditor confirming to the buyer that the tires have been collected and managed in accordance with the regulation. Producers and PROs are encouraged to seek competition law advice when negotiating these agreements.

3.2 Single counting and reconciliation

A managed tire may be counted toward only one producer's management target. A PRO that transfers the weight of managed tires to another PRO must not also count the weight of those tires towards its own clients' management target.

A service provider supplying managed tires to multiple PROs must attribute the weight of a managed tire to only one PRO.

To allow RPRA to compare managed tire weight reported by producers with that reported by service providers, RPRA recommends that:

- PROs keep a record showing, for each producer client, the weight of managed tires, in kilograms attributed to that client and the agreement under which each quantity was obtained; and
- Producers that contract directly with a service provider keep the agreement and the service provider's statement of the kilograms attributed to them.

3.3 Actions before, during and after the management target year

3.3.1 Before the year

Prior to the start of the management target year, producers or their PROs are encouraged to establish agreements with service providers to obtain managed tires, conclude any shared site agreements and submit the tire collection report. Where public collection sites are relied on by producers contracted with different PROs, the PROs should agree how tires collected from those sites will be allocated among producers (section 2.5 of this guideline). Producers or their PROs that anticipate a shortfall or a surplus of managed tires are also encouraged to establish agreements with other PROs for the transfer of managed tires early in the target management year (section 3.1 of this guideline).

3.3.2 During the year (January 1 to December 31)

During the target management year, producers and their PROs should actively monitor progress towards their management targets and work proactively to achieve them before the end of the year. PROs should communicate regularly with their producer clients about progress and consider actions to address anticipated shortfalls.

Where RPRA has reason to believe that a producer represented by a PRO is likely to fall short of its management target, RPRA may ask the PRO to set out the actions it intends to take to remediate the shortfall and the timeline to do so. RPRA may follow up on progress during the year.

Actions include establishing more collection sites (public or private) or other collection activities, establishing additional service provider agreements, increasing promotion and education, and obtaining managed tires from other PROs or service providers under agreements made before the end of the target management year. If a producer or its PRO anticipates exceeding its management target, it may transfer managed tires to

other PROs under an agreement made before the end of the target management year or reduce the establishment or operation of private collection sites; public collection sites and other collection activities relied on to meet accessibility requirements must continue to be operated. Surplus managed tires cannot be carried forward to another management target year.

As managed tires counted towards a year's target must be collected within that year, pickups from sites should continue at a normal frequency through to the end of the year. RPRA will treat a pattern of deferring pickups into the following year as evidence that sites are not being operated.

3.3.3 After the year, before the reporting deadline

After the management target year ends, a producer or its PRO has until March 31 of the following year to complete the reuse, retreading or processing of tires collected in that management target year.

Before the May 31 annual reporting deadline, it may settle the weight of managed tires obtained under agreements made before the end of the management target year and finalize the attribution of managed tire weight among producer clients. RPRA will only recognize managed tire weight obtained from another PRO or a service provider where the agreement was in place before the end of the management target year; an agreement entered after that date cannot be relied on for the previous management target year. Transfers should be completed before the annual reporting deadline so that producers, PROs and service providers submit their performance reports to RPRA on time.

3.4 Management audit

The management audit requirements that apply to tire producers are unchanged by the 2026 amendments. They are described in the Tires Registry Procedure – Audit (the "Audit Procedure"), which should be read with this guideline.

3.4.1 Management audit every three years

Every producer must have an independent licensed auditor audit the practices and procedures it used to meet its management target and must submit the audit report through the registry by October 31, 2027, and every third year after that. Each report covers the three previous calendar years, so the report due October 31, 2027, covers 2024, 2025 and 2026. The report must state the following for each tire type:

- The tires reused, retreaded and processed;
- The products made from the processed material;
- Any tires or material that were landfilled, burned or stockpiled; and
- Whether the producer met its management target in each year.

For 2026 and later years, RPRA expects the audit to examine:

- The agreements under which the producer counted managed tires, including that any agreement to obtain managed tires from another PRO or a service provider was made before the end of the year and contains the terms described in section 3.1 of this guideline;
- That the tires counted meet the three conditions in subsection 12(5) of the regulation, including the hauler's records of the location and date of pickup and the processor's or retreader's records of the date of processing or retreading;
- That no tire was counted twice or by more than one producer;
- That mulch, landscaping material and aggregate did not exceed 20% of the managed tires counted; and
- For a producer of large tires, that the large tire share of their management target was met with large tires.

Most producers meet their management target through a PRO, and the auditor will need the PRO's records to complete the audit. The regulation does not require PROs to be audited, but RPRA expects a PRO to give each producer client, by the May 31 performance reporting deadline, a statement of the managed tires attributed to the producer for the year and the agreements under which they were obtained, and to make the underlying records available to the producer's auditor on request. A PRO that has sold managed tires to another PRO should expect the buyer's auditor to ask for the same records.

RPRA may inspect any producer, PRO or service provider at any time and may ask for the records described in this section. Records related to collection and management systems must be kept for five years.

4.0 Additional resources

- Tire Collection System Requirements Compliance Bulletin
- FAQs about tire collection systems
- Registry Procedure - Weight Conversion Factors (Tires)
- Tires Registry Procedure - Audit
- Questions may be directed to RPRA's Compliance and Registry Team at registry@rpra.ca or 1-833-600-0530.

Revision history

Date	Revisions
Issued November 2026	N/A