

(4) in Clause 3.1 :

(a) by substituting the following for the first sentence:

“The editions and documents incorporated by reference into this Standard are those indicated below except in the cases provided for in section 2.03 of Chapter II of the Construction Code approved by Order in Council (*indicate here the number and date of the Order in Council approving this Chapter*).”;

(b) by substituting “C22.1-1998” for “C22.1-1994”;

(c) by substituting “CSA Z662-99, Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems” for “CAN/CSA-Z184-M92, Gas Pipeline Systems”;

(d) by substituting “CSA B149.2-00, Propane Storage and Handling Code” for “CAN/CGA-B149.2-M91, Propane Installation Code”;

(e) by substituting “National Building Code of Canada 1995” for “National Building Code of Canada 1990; Supplement to the National Building Code of Canada 1990”;

(f) by adding, at the end, the following paragraphs:

“A reference in the Standard to the standard “CAN/CSA-Z184” is a reference to the standard “CSA Z662”.

A reference in the Standard to the standard “CAN/CGA-B149.2” is a reference to the standard “CSA B149.2”.”.

## **DIVISION VIII**

### **PENAL**

**2.16** Any violation of one of the provisions of this Chapter, except for the provisions of Division VI, is an offence.”.

**2.** This Regulation comes into force on (*indicate here the date corresponding to the ninetieth day following the date of its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec*).

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## **Draft Regulation**

Environment Quality Act  
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2)

### **Halocarbons**

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1) and with section 124 of the Environment Quality Act, that the Regulation respecting halocarbons, the text of which appears below, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 60 days following this publication.

The purpose of the draft Regulation is to harmonize the applicable standards in matters of halocarbons with the latest amendments made to the Montréal Protocol by the signatory countries, including Canada, and follow on the commitments in that respect that were made public in the Québec Action Plan on Climate Change 2000-2002.

The purpose of those standards is to protect the stratospheric ozone layer against depletion caused by emissions into the atmosphere of halocarbons such as CFCs and HCFCs used in particular in refrigeration or air conditioning systems. The purpose of those standards is also to minimize the increase in the greenhouse effect related to emissions of certain halocarbon replacements such as PFCs and HFCs and that is the source of man-induced climate change.

To that end, the draft Regulation prohibits the emission of halocarbons into the atmosphere, governs their use and provides for the progressive prohibition of certain of them. It prescribes the use of rechargeable containers to hold those substances and the recovery and recycling of those substances and the elimination of CFCs and halons. It makes the environmental training offered to manpower that will use halocarbons compulsory and limits the purchase of those substances to qualified persons or enterprises that employ qualified persons only.

The impact of the draft Regulation on enterprises working in the fields of air conditioning and refrigeration, as well as fire protection will mainly be, in addition to the requirement to ensure that their manpower is qualified as regards environmental impacts, to require them to be appropriately equipped for the recovery of halocarbons and require them to return the recovered substances to their supplier. Halocarbon suppliers will have to return the substances thus returned for reclamation or elimination. They will also be required to use rechargeable pressurized containers for the marketing of halocarbons. The higher costs of those containers will

be compensated for by their longer operational life since they will be reusable. Owners of chiller type refrigeration or air conditioning equipment will be prohibited from recharging their units with CFCs according to a phase-out schedule spread over 2005 to 2015. Owners of fire protection systems using halons will not be allowed to recharge their apparatus with a halon according to a phase-out schedule spread over 2003 to 2010 depending on the type of apparatus.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Daniel Champagne, Direction des politiques du secteur industriel, ministère de l'Environnement, édifice Marie-Guyart, 9<sup>e</sup> étage, boîte 71, 675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7, by telephone at (418) 521-3950, extension 4977, by fax at (418) 646-0001 or by electronic mail at daniel.champagne@menv.gouv.qc.ca

Any person having comments to make on the draft Regulation is asked to send them in writing, before the expiry of the 60-day period, to the Direction des politiques du secteur industriel of the Ministère de l'Environnement, at the aforementioned address.

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*Minister of State for  
Municipal Affairs and  
Greater Montréal,  
the Environment and  
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*Minister for the  
Environment and Water*

## Regulation respecting halocarbons

Environment Quality Act  
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2, s. 31, pars. *a* to *d*, *e*, *i*, *j* and *l*, s. 53.28,  
pars. 3 and 4, s. 53.30, 1st par., subpars. 1 to 3 and 6,  
clause *c*, s. 70.19, 1st par., subpars. 2, 3 and 14 to 19  
and 2nd par., ss. 109.1 and 124.1)

### CHAPTER I GENERAL

#### DIVISION I SCOPE, PURPOSE AND INTERPRETATION

**1.** The provisions of this Regulation apply to any halocarbon, whether used alone or in a mixture, and to its isomers.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this Regulation do not apply to halocarbons used to spray a medication within the meaning of paragraph *h* of section 1 of the Pharmacy Act (R.S.Q., c. P-10) or a medication for which an identification number was assigned under the Food and Drugs Act (R.S.C. (1985), c. F-27).

Only the provisions of sections 6 to 9, the first and second paragraphs of section 10, sections 14, 15, 54 and 55, as well as those of Chapters III and IV apply to halocarbons that are used, were used or are intended to be used for the operation of a household refrigeration or air conditioning unit.

The provisions of this Regulation apply in particular to a reserved area or to an agricultural zone established in accordance with the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (R.S.Q., c. P-41.1).

**2.** The purpose of this Regulation is to ensure the protection of the stratospheric ozone layer against depletion caused by emissions into the atmosphere of halocarbons used in particular in refrigeration or air conditioning systems. Its purpose is also to minimize the increase in the greenhouse effect related to emissions of certain halocarbon replacements and that is the source of man-induced climate change.

To that end, this Regulation prohibits the emission of halocarbons into the atmosphere, governs their use and provides for the progressive prohibition of certain of them. It prescribes standards respecting the containers used to hold those substances and their recovery. It also prescribes environmental qualification requirements of manpower using those substances.

**3.** In this Regulation,

“CFC” means a fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbon each molecule of which contains one, two or three carbon atoms and at least one atom each of chlorine and fluorine; (*CFC*)

“halocarbon” means a carbon chemical compound, the structure of which may include hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine that is stable enough to reach the stratosphere, that may react with stratospheric ozone or be at the source of climate change and that includes a substance set out in Schedule I, whether used alone or in a mixture, and includes isomers of any such substance; (*halocarbure*)

“halon” means a fully halogenated bromofluorocarbon each molecule of which contains one, two or three carbon atoms and at least one atom each of bromine and fluorine; (*halon*)

“HCFC” means a hydrochlorofluorocarbon each molecule of which contains one, two or three carbon atoms and at least one atom each of hydrogen, chlorine and fluorine; (*HCFC*)

“HFC” means a hydrofluorocarbon each molecule of which contains only carbon, hydrogen and fluorine atoms; (*HFC*)

“PFC” means a fully fluorinated fluorocarbon each molecule of which contains only carbon and fluorine atoms (also called “perfluorocarbon”); (*PFC*)

“total refrigeration” means the rating of the compressor of a refrigeration or air conditioning unit specified by its manufacturer and expressed in or converted into kilowatts. (*puissance nominale*)

A freezing unit is considered a refrigeration unit.

A heat pump or a dehumidifier is considered an air conditioning unit.

A refrigeration or air conditioning unit includes refrigeration or air conditioning systems or facilities and, depending on the context, the tubing, hoses, pipes, valves or any other components necessary for its operation.

A fire extinguishing system is considered a fire extinguisher and it includes, depending on the context, the tubing, hoses, pipes, valves or any other components necessary for its operation.

For the purposes of section 8, sulfur hexafluoride ( $\text{SF}_6$ ) is considered a halocarbon.

**4.** Any halocarbon referred to in this Regulation is considered a hazardous material within the meaning of paragraph 21 of section 1 of the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of the Regulation respecting hazardous materials made by Order in Council 1310-97 dated 8 October 1997 are applicable to such halocarbon only insofar as provided for in section 7.1 of that Regulation.

In addition, sections 70.6 to 70.18 of the Environment Quality Act do not apply to a halocarbon referred to in this Regulation.

## **DIVISION II**

### **GENERAL STANDARDS RELATED TO THE SOURCES OF EMISSION OF HALOCARBONS**

**5.** No one may directly or indirectly emit halocarbons or cause or allow halocarbons to be emitted into the atmosphere.

The emission of halocarbons inside a building that is not equipped with a system preventing, in a durable

manner, the migration of that substance outside the building is considered to have taken place into the atmosphere.

The prohibition provided for in the first paragraph does not apply to emissions inherent to the operation of the air extraction system of a refrigeration or air conditioning unit complying with the standard provided for in section 25.

That prohibition does not apply to the use of a fire extinguisher required to prevent, extinguish or control a fire that has not been voluntarily lit for vocational training or demonstration purposes.

**6.** No one may manufacture, sell or distribute a pressurized container of a capacity of 10 kilograms or less or an aerosol if it contains a CFC.

**7.** No one may sell or distribute a halocarbon the boiling point of which is equal to or less than 20 °C at an absolute pressure of 101.325 kilopascals (kPa) that is not held in a pressurized container and designed so as to be recharged.

**8.** Charging or recharging a container that is defective or whose operational life has ended with a halocarbon is prohibited.

Subject to section 12, the same prohibition applies to any refrigeration, air conditioning unit or fire extinguisher intended to operate by using a halocarbon in whole or in part.

**9.** Anyone who charges or recharges a container or an apparatus with a halocarbon is required, subject to section 12, to previously leak test the apparatus.

It is prohibited to use halocarbons to conduct that test.

**10.** Anyone who carries out maintenance work on components of a refrigeration or air conditioning unit or a fire extinguisher that contain halocarbons or repairs, converts or dismantles such components shall previously recover the halocarbons into a container designed for that purpose by means of the appropriate equipment.

The same requirement is applicable when the person repairs or dismantles a pressurized container of halocarbon.

In addition, for a refrigeration or air conditioning unit other than a household unit the total refrigeration of which is equal to or greater than four kilowatts, halocarbons may be recovered by means of the appropriate equipment whose effectiveness is equivalent to or superior to Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute

Standard ARI-740 (1998): Standard for Refrigerant Recovery/Recycling Equipment.

**11.** The owner of a unit or extinguisher referred to in the second paragraph of section 8, other than a refrigeration or air conditioning unit the total refrigeration of which is less than 22 kilowatts, on which halocarbon leaks are detected shall immediately

(1) stop the unit or extinguisher from operating or, where the unit or extinguisher consists of several parts that can be isolated one from the other, isolate the part of the unit where the leak has been detected; and

(2) for a liquid halocarbon, recover the halocarbon that has leaked and remove any material contaminated by that halocarbon that is not cleaned or treated on the premises.

The owner shall also, within 48 hours of becoming aware of the defect, have the halocarbon in the unit or, as the case may be, in the part of the unit that was isolated, recovered and have the necessary repairs made.

In addition, the halocarbon must be recovered by means of appropriate equipment whose effectiveness is equivalent or superior to the ARI-740 Standard referred to in the third paragraph of section 10.

**12.** If it is necessary to continue operating the defective unit to prevent an immediate danger to human life or health, the requirements provided for in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph and in the second paragraph of section 11 do not apply as long as the danger remains up to a maximum of five days.

It is then the responsibility of the owner of the unit to immediately file a report with the Minister of the Environment containing the following information:

(1) the owner's name and address;

(2) the address where the unit can be found;

(3) for each type of halocarbon contained in the unit, the quantity recovered, the quantity released expressed in kilograms, as well as, if the halocarbon is released as a gas, an estimate of the quantity released; and

(4) the circumstances that justify the fact that the operation of the unit was not immediately stopped.

**13.** Anyone who accidentally releases a halocarbon into the atmosphere shall, on the following conditions, notify the Minister

(1) immediately, if the halocarbon released is in the liquid state and the quantity released exceeds 25 kilograms; or

(2) within 24 hours of becoming aware of the release, if the halocarbon released is in the gaseous state and the quantity released exceeds 25 kilograms, or within 24 hours of the recharge of the unit if the quantity could not be reasonably estimated at the time of the release.

In addition, where the quantity of released halocarbon exceeds 50 kilograms, a report specifying the cause of the release and, where applicable, the description of the modifications or corrections made to the system or unit must be filed with the Minister within 30 days of the end of the work.

**14.** Any person or municipality that, within a household appliance collection service, collects a refrigeration or air conditioning unit shall, before disposing of it, recover the halocarbon contained in the unit or have it recovered in a container designed for that purpose by means of the appropriate equipment.

The person or municipality shall ensure that each unit so emptied bears a notice specifying that the unit does not contain halocarbons.

**15.** Any person who operates a refrigeration or air conditioning unit recovery enterprise for the purposes of dismantling or sale of decommissioned units or parts from units to be dismantled, destroyed or sold for parts only shall, before dismantling components containing halocarbons by means of the appropriate equipment or dispose of them for destruction, recover the halocarbons therein in a container designed for that purpose.

The person shall also ensure that each unit or part so emptied bears a notice specifying that the unit or, as the case may be, the part does not contain halocarbons.

In addition, for an appliance other than a household appliance the total refrigeration of which is greater than four kilowatts, halocarbons must be recovered by means of the appropriate equipment whose effectiveness is equivalent or superior to the ARI-740 Standard referred to in the third paragraph of section 10.

**16.** Anyone who employs a person who carries out work referred to in section 10, 14, 15, 29 or 33 shall make available to that person the recovery or recycling equipment prescribed, as the case may be, by those provisions.

## CHAPTER II STANDARDS PARTICULAR TO CERTAIN SOURCES OF EMISSION

### DIVISION I DEFINITIONS

**17.** In this Chapter,

“chiller” means any refrigeration or air conditioning unit that uses the refrigerant characteristics of a halocarbon to lower the temperature of a secondary cooling liquid circulating in the conduits ; (*refroidisseur*)

“mobile refrigeration unit” means any refrigeration unit, installed or designed to be installed on a commercial vehicle within the meaning of section 4 of the Highway Safety Code (R.S.Q., c. C-24.2) and used to control the temperature of spaces reserved exclusively for the transportation of property ; (*appareil de réfrigération mobile*)

“tool vehicle” means any tool vehicle within the meaning of section 4 of the Highway Safety Code. (*véhicule-outil*)

### DIVISION II CERTAIN REFRIGERATION OR AIR CONDITIONING UNITS

**18.** This Division applies to units in any of the following categories :

- (1) mobile refrigeration units ;
- (2) refrigeration or air conditioning units the total refrigeration of which is less than four kilowatts that are used for commercial, industrial or institutional purposes, except refrigerated vending machines ;
- (3) refrigeration or air conditioning units the total refrigeration of which is equal to or greater than four kilowatts and less than 22 kilowatts and that are used for commercial, industrial or institutional purposes ;
- (4) refrigeration or air conditioning units the total refrigeration of which is equal to or greater than 22 kilowatts ; or
- (5) refrigerated vending machines.

Chiller type refrigeration or air conditioning units referred to in Division III are excluded from the application of this Division.

**19.** No one may manufacture, sell, distribute or install a refrigeration or air conditioning unit designed to operate with a CFC, except if the unit is converted to allow its operation with a halocarbon other than a CFC or with a substance other than a halocarbon.

It is prohibited, as of the following dates and according to the category of unit, to recharge such a unit with a CFC :

(1) as of 1 January 2003, for a unit in the category referred to in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of section 18 ;

(2) as of 1 January 2004, for a unit in the category referred to in subparagraph 2 or subparagraph 5 of the first paragraph of section 18 ;

(3) as of 1 January 2005, for a unit in the category referred to in subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 18 ; and

(4) as of 1 January 2006, for a unit in the category referred to in subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 18.

It is also prohibited, as of the dates stipulated in the second paragraph, to repair, transform or modify a unit designed to operate with a CFC, except to allow its operation with a halocarbon other than a CFC or with a substance other than a halocarbon.

The prohibition provided for in the first paragraph does not apply to a unit converted to operate with a halocarbon other than a CFC or with a substance other than a halocarbon.

**20.** As of 1 January 2020, no one may manufacture, sell, distribute or install a refrigeration or air conditioning unit designed to operate with an HCFC.

**21.** The prohibition provided for in section 20 does not apply to a unit operating or designed to operate with an HCFC-123 type hydrochlorofluorocarbon.

This section ceases to have effect on 1 January 2030.

**22.** The owner of a refrigeration or air conditioning unit referred to in subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 18 shall ensure that all components containing halocarbons or designed to contain halocarbons are subject to a leak test twice a year at a five-month interval at least.

### DIVISION III CHILLER TYPE REFRIGERATION OR AIR CONDITIONING UNITS

**23.** No one may manufacture, sell, distribute or install a chiller designed to operate with a CFC, nor use such a unit.

That prohibition does not apply to a chiller converted to use a halocarbon other than a CFC or with a substance other than a halocarbon.

**24.** The prohibition provided for in section 23 with respect to the use of a chiller operating with a CFC does not apply either to a unit that was installed before (*enter the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is prohibited to recharge such a chiller with a CFC as of the earlier of the following dates :

(1) following 1 January 2005, the date on which the unit is serviced for the first time as recommended by its manufacturer;

(2) after 1 January 2005, the date on which the unit is serviced for the first time;

(3) after 1 January 2005, the date on which the unit is repaired for the first time to the extent that it requires the dismantling or replacement of a major component containing halocarbons; or

(4) 1 January 2015.

For the purposes of this section, “to service” means to recondition a unit. The reconditioning process includes dismantling, inspecting, repairing or replacing parts, reassembling, adjusting, finishing and testing the main components that contain halocarbons or come into contact with those substances and its purpose is to ensure that the unit complies with the technical specifications of the manufacturer.

The first paragraph ceases to have effect on 1 January 2015.

**25.** It is prohibited to install or to allow the installation on a chiller of an air extraction system that releases into the atmosphere more than 0.1 kilogram of halocarbons per kilogram of expelled air.

As of 1 January 2003, it is also prohibited to operate an air extraction system whose releases exceed those set out in the first paragraph or to allow such system to operate.

**26.** The owner of a chiller shall ensure that all its components that contain or are designed to contain halocarbons are subject to a leak test twice a year at a five-month interval at least.

### DIVISION IV AIR CONDITIONING UNITS IN CERTAIN VEHICLES

**27.** This Division applies to any air conditioning unit in motor vehicles, tool vehicles or farm machinery.

**28.** No one may manufacture, sell or distribute an air conditioning unit using a CFC and designed to equip motor vehicles, tool vehicles or farm machinery, nor install it in such vehicle or recharge it with a CFC.

It is also prohibited to repair, transform or modify such a unit, except to allow its operation with a halocarbon, other than a CFC, or with a substance other than a halocarbon.

The prohibition provided for in the first paragraph does not apply to a unit that equips a vehicle registered outside Québec.

**29.** Anyone who carries out maintenance work, makes repairs, modifications, carries out conversion work or dismantles components containing a halocarbon on an air conditioning unit referred to in this Division shall recover the halocarbon by means of appropriate equipment. In addition, a CFC-12 or an HFC-134a must be recovered by means of equipment whose effectiveness is equivalent or superior to the standard specified hereafter with respect to each type of halocarbon :

(1) for the recovery of a CFC-12: Society of Automotive Engineers Standard SAE J2209 (February 1999): Refrigerant Recovery Equipment for Mobile Automotive Air-Conditioning Systems;

(2) for the recovery of a CFC-12, where the equipment simultaneously recycles the halocarbon: Society of Automotive Engineers Standard SAE J1990 (February 1999): Recovery and Recycle Equipment for Mobile Automotive Air-Conditioning Systems; or

(3) for the recovery of an HFC-134a, where the equipment simultaneously recycles the halocarbon: Society of Automotive Engineers Standard SAE J2210 (February 1999): Recovery/Recycling Equipment for Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems.

Previously, the nature of the halocarbon present in the unit must be identified by means of a device designed for that purpose.

**30.** Any person who operates an enterprise that dismantles or sells decommissioned motor vehicles, tool vehicles or farm machinery, automobile hulks or parts from dismantled vehicles, vehicles intended to be dismantled, destroyed or sold in parts only shall, before dismantling an air conditioning unit that equips such a vehicle or its components that contain halocarbons, or dispose of them for destruction, recover the halocarbons contained therein by means of the appropriate equipment the effectiveness of which is equivalent or superior to Standard SAE J2209, Standard SAE J1990 or Standard SAE J2210 referred to in section 29 according to the type of halocarbon and operation.

The person shall also ensure that each unit or part so emptied bears a notice specifying that the unit or, as the case may be, the part does not contain halocarbons.

#### DIVISION V FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

**31.** No one may manufacture, sell, distribute or install a fire extinguisher using halon.

The person or municipality that benefits from a right to use, keep or own an airplane, a ship, a helicopter, a military vehicle or property that is recognized or classified as cultural property under the Cultural Property Act (R.S.Q., c. B-4) or that is an immovable referred to in the National Museums Act (R.S.Q., c. M-44) or in the Museums Act (S.C. (1990), c. M-13.4) is excluded from the application of the first paragraph with respect to sale, distribution or installation of a portable fire extinguisher manufactured before (*enter the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

**32.** Charging or recharging a portable fire extinguisher with a halon is prohibited as of 1 January 2003.

It is prohibited, as of the following dates and according to the category of fire extinguishers, to recharge a fire extinguisher other than a portable one with a halon

(1) as of 1 January 2006, for fire extinguishers the total charge of halon of which is equal to or less than 60 kilograms;

(2) as of 1 January 2008, for fire extinguishers the total charge of halon of which is greater than 60 kilograms and less than 275 kilograms; or

(3) as of 1 January 2010, for fire extinguishers the total charge of halon of which is equal to or greater than 275 kilograms.

Charging or recharging a fire extinguisher for a person or municipality having a right to use, keep or own property referred to in the second paragraph of section 31 is excluded from the first and second paragraphs.

The third paragraph ceases to have effect on 1 January 2010.

**33.** Anyone who carries out maintenance work, makes repairs or modifications, carries out conversion work or dismantles components containing a halon on fire extinguishers shall recover the halon by means of the appropriate equipment whose effectiveness is equivalent or superior to the standards provided for in the ULC/ORD-C1058.5-1993 publication entitled Halon Recovery and Reconditioning Equipment.

**34.** Where dismantling work on a fire extinguisher or conversion work to allow the operation of the fire extinguisher with a substance other than a halon is carried out, the person responsible for that work shall file a report containing the following information with the Minister no later than 31 March of each year on the form provided by the Minister:

(1) the name and address of the contractor;

(2) the name and address of the owner of the fire extinguisher and the address where the work was carried out;

(3) the type of halon recovered and its quantity;

(4) if the substance used as a replacement for halon is a halocarbon, the type of halocarbon and its quantity expressed in kilograms;

(5) the date of the end of the work; and

(6) the name and address of the enterprise to which was sent the recovered halon.

#### DIVISION V PLASTIC FOAM AND PLASTIC FOAM PRODUCTS

**35.** In this Division, “plastic foam” means a plastic or another polymer product whose weight per unit of volume is reduced by the build-up, during the manufacturing, of gaseous cells by means of a halocarbon acting as a blowing agent.

**36.** No one may manufacture, sell or distribute plastic foam or a product containing plastic foam if that foam contains or requires a CFC or an HCFC for its manufacturing.

**37.** Insulating or sound-proofing plastic foams, panels composed of such foam and stuffing products made of supple plastic foam are not covered by the prohibition provided for in section 36 with respect to an HCFC.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, as of 1 January 2010, it is prohibited to manufacture, sell or distribute plastic foam or a product containing plastic foam that contains or requires an HCFC-141b, an HCFC-142b or an HCFC-22 for its manufacturing.

The first paragraph ceases to have effect on 1 January 2015.

#### **DIVISION VII STERILIZATION**

**38.** No one may use a gas containing a CFC or an HCFC to sterilize equipment of any kind.

#### **DIVISION VIII SOLVENTS**

**39.** No one may use a solvent that contains a CFC or a product that contains such a solvent, nor use a solvent that contains an HCFC-141b or a product that contains such a solvent for industrial cleaning purposes.

It is also prohibited, as of 1 January 2003, to use a solvent that contains an HCFC or a product that contains such a solvent.

The first and second paragraphs do not apply to the use of a solvent in any of the following conditions:

- (1) where it is used in a laboratory as a reagent;
- (2) where it is used for a chemical compound synthesis; or
- (3) where it is used in a manufacturing process at the end of which the CFC or HCFC is chemically transformed into another substance.

**40.** No one may use carbon tetrachloride or methyl chloroform or a product that contains any of those substances.

The first paragraph does not apply to the use of such a substance in any of the following conditions:

- (1) where it is used in a laboratory as a reagent;
- (2) where it is used for a chemical compound synthesis; or

(3) where it is used in a manufacturing process at the end of which it is chemically transformed into another substance.

#### **CHAPTER III ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATION OF MANPOWER**

**41.** Only the persons having the qualifications required under section 42 or 43 may install, maintain, repair, modify, dismantle or recondition a refrigeration or air conditioning unit designed or converted to operate with a halocarbon or a fire extinguishing apparatus designed or converted to operate with a halocarbon.

Likewise, only the persons having the qualifications required under section 42 or 43 may purchase or obtain halocarbons for the commissioning or maintenance of a unit or apparatus referred to in the first paragraph.

The first paragraph does not apply to work carried out by a trainee or a student who is under the immediate supervision of a person having the qualifications required under section 42 or 43 or to the dismantling of a unit or apparatus or one of its components that contains no halocarbons and that is not directly linked to another component or another unit or apparatus that contains halocarbons.

The second paragraph does not apply to a person or enterprise that employs a person having the qualifications required under section 42 or 43 for whom the halocarbon is intended.

**42.** The following persons have the qualifications required to carry out work referred to in section 41:

(1) with respect to refrigeration or air conditioning units other than household units, refrigerated vending machines or air conditioning units in motor vehicles, tool vehicles or farm machinery, the persons who

(a) took and successfully completed, after 1 January 1995, the courses provided for in a program of studies established and certified by the Minister of Education and that contain with respect to this category of units all the compulsory educational objectives referred to in the second paragraph and who hold an apprentice competency certificate or a journeyman competency certificate issued by the Commission de la construction du Québec for the trade of refrigeration specialist or a certificate of qualification, an apprenticeship card or an apprenticeship booklet issued by the Minister responsible for Employment for the trade of pipe fitter, refrigeration specialist;



(b) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2006, the courses provided for in a program of studies established and certified by the Minister of Education and that contain with respect to this category of units all the compulsory educational objectives referred to in the second paragraph and who hold a certificate of qualification, an apprenticeship card or an apprenticeship booklet issued by the Minister responsible for Employment for the trade of stationary engineman for the “refrigerating apparatus” category; or

(c) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2004, an awareness training period in the environmental impact that installation, maintenance, repair, modification or dismantling operations of refrigeration or air conditioning units in this category have, offered, as the case may be, under the authority of the Minister responsible for Employment, the Commission de la construction du Québec, the Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada or the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society and who hold a certificate, an apprenticeship card or an apprenticeship booklet referred to in clause *a* or *b* of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph;

(2) with respect to household refrigeration and air conditioning units or refrigerated vending machines, the persons who

(a) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2006, the courses provided for in a program of studies established and certified by the Minister of Education and that contain with respect to this category of units all the compulsory educational objectives referred to in the second paragraph; or

(b) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2004, an awareness training period in the environmental impact that installation, maintenance, repair, modification or dismantling operations of refrigeration or air conditioning units in this category have, offered, as the case may be, under the authority of the Minister responsible for Employment, the Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada or the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society;

(3) with respect to air conditioning units in motor vehicles, tool vehicles or farm machinery or mobile refrigeration units, the persons who

(a) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2006, the courses provided for in a program of studies established and certified by the Minister of Education and that contain with respect to this category of units all the compulsory educational objectives referred to in the second paragraph; or

(b) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2004, an awareness training period in the environmental impact that installation, maintenance, repair, modification or dismantling operations of air conditioning units in this category have, offered, as the case may be, under the authority of the Minister responsible for Employment, the Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada or the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society;

(4) with respect to fire extinguishers, the persons who

(a) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2006, the courses provided for in a program of studies established and certified by the Minister of Education and that contain with respect to this category of units all the compulsory educational objectives referred to in the second paragraph and who hold an apprentice competency certificate or a journeyman competency certificate issued by the Commission de la construction du Québec for the trade of fire-fighting mechanic or a certificate of qualification, an apprenticeship card or an apprenticeship booklet issued by the Minister responsible for Employment for the trade of pipe fitter, specialty of sprinkler installer; or

(b) will have taken and successfully completed, as of 1 January 2004, an awareness training period in the environmental impact that installation, maintenance, repair, modification or dismantling operations of fire extinguishers have, offered, as the case may be, under the authority of the Minister responsible for Employment or the Commission de la construction du Québec and who hold a certificate, an apprenticeship card or an apprenticeship booklet referred to in clause *a* of subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph.

Any training offered pursuant to this section must allow the persons who receive it to meet the following objectives:

(1) to learn Québec and Canadian laws and regulations respecting halocarbons;

(2) to be aware of the environmental problems related to halocarbon emissions; and

(3) to learn the appropriate practices that apply to preventing halocarbon emissions, including the use of the appropriate recovery and reclamation equipment.

As for training offered pursuant to clause *c* of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph and clause *b* of subparagraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the first paragraph, the courses must have a duration of at least seven hours.

**43.** The persons who obtained a diploma, a certificate or another manpower environmental awareness attestation, applicable to that category, that was issued outside Québec and is recognized by the competent authorities of a province or a territory of Canada are also qualified to carry out work referred to in section 41, with respect to a category of units referred to in section 42.

**44.** The persons referred to in section 42 who carry out work referred to in section 41 shall carry a duly signed manpower environmental qualification attestation on their person, which attests that the person is qualified, and produce it upon request.

In the cases referred to in clause *a* or *c* of subparagraph 1 or subparagraph 4 both of the first paragraph of section 42, the apprentice competency certificate or the journeyman competency certificate issued by the Commission de la construction du Québec for the trades of refrigeration specialist or fire-fighting mechanic under the Regulation respecting the vocational training of manpower in the construction industry, approved by Order in Council 313-93 dated 10 March 1993 and the Regulation respecting the issuance of competency certificates, approved by Order in Council 673-87 dated 29 April 1987, shall stand in lieu of the manpower environmental qualification attestation inasmuch as it bears an indication that its holder has the environmental knowledge prescribed by the provisions of this Chapter.

In the cases referred to in clause *b* or *c* of subparagraph 1 or subparagraph 4 both of the first paragraph of section 42, the certificate of qualification, the apprenticeship card or the apprenticeship booklet issued by the Minister responsible for Employment, for the trade of pipe fitter, refrigeration specialist, for the trade of stationary engineman of the “refrigerating apparatus” category or for the trade of pipe fitter, specialty of sprinkler installer, under the Regulation respecting the vocational training and qualification of manpower, covering electricians, pipe fitters, elevator mechanics and electrical machinery operators in sectors other than the construction industry (R.R.Q., 1981, c. F-5, r.4) and the Regulation respecting stationary enginemen (R.R.Q., 1981, c. M-6, r.1) shall also stand in lieu of the manpower environmental qualification attestation, on the same conditions.

In the cases referred to in clause *a* of subparagraph 2 and clause *a* of subparagraph 3 both of the first paragraph of section 42, the manpower environmental qualification attestation shall be issued by the Minister responsible for Employment and include an indication according to which its holder has the environmental knowledge prescribed by the provisions of this Chapter.

In the cases referred to in clause *c* of subparagraph 1, clause *b* of subparagraph 2 or in clause *b* of subparagraph 3 all three of the first paragraph of section 42, the manpower environmental qualification attestation shall be, to the extent that it is not referred to in the second or third paragraph, issued, as the case may be, by one of the authorities referred to in those provisions.

**45.** The persons referred to in section 43 who carry out work referred to in section 41 shall carry on their person a manpower environmental qualification attestation issued outside Québec and recognized by the competent authorities of the province or territory of Canada, which attests that the person has the required qualification, and produce the card upon request.

**46.** Any attestation issued pursuant to the fifth paragraph of section 44 shall bear on the front side the word “QUÉBEC”.

In addition, it must contain

- (1) the name of the holder;
- (2) the date of issue;
- (3) the attestation number;
- (4) the category of units in question or, where applicable, the trade of the holder;
- (5) the name of the authority that issued the attestation;
- (6) the holder’s signature; and
- (7) the following indication:

“The holder of this attestation has the manpower environmental qualification required under the Regulation respecting halocarbons made by Order in Council (*enter the number and date of the Order in Council that makes this Regulation*).”.

**47.** Any authority referred to in section 44 that issues manpower environmental qualification attestations shall keep up-to-date a register in which that authority records, with respect to each attestation, the following information:

- (1) the names and addresses of the holder;
- (2) the attestation number;
- (3) the date of issue; and

(4) the category of units in question or the trade of the holder.

The authority shall keep the register for at least three years from the date of the last entry and send a copy to the Minister upon request.

In addition, the authority shall report every month to the Minister the number of attestations that were issued for each trade or category of unit.

**48.** Anyone who employs a person who carries out work referred to in section 41 shall ensure that that person holds a manpower environmental qualification attestation issued or recognized in accordance with this Chapter.

#### CHAPTER IV RETURN AND RECLAMATION OF HALOCARBONS AND THEIR CONTAINERS

##### DIVISION I RETURN OF RECOVERED HALOCARBONS AND THEIR CONTAINERS

**49.** This Division applies to halocarbons that are used, that were used or that are intended to be used for the operation of a refrigeration or air conditioning unit or a fire extinguishing apparatus and to their containers.

**50.** Anyone who has in his or her possession a container that was used for the marketing of a halocarbon shall return it, after using it, to its supplier.

The supplier is required to take that container back, free of charge.

However, where the returned container still contains halocarbons, the supplier is required to take it back only to the extent that a notice was affixed to it to identify the type of halocarbon in question.

Where a container does not comply with the provisions of this section, it is the responsibility of the owner of that container or, as the case may be, the supplier who accepted to take the container back, to deliver it or have it delivered to an enterprise or a body that can reclaim or eliminate it.

**51.** Anyone who recovered from a unit a halocarbon that he or she cannot reclaim or eliminate shall take it or have it taken to its supplier or any other halocarbon wholesaling enterprise no later than the seventh day following the date the container used for the recovery of the halocarbon is filled to its maximum capacity.

The latter supplier or enterprise is required to take the returned halocarbons back free of charge if they are in the same category as those the supplier or enterprise sells or distributes or has sold or distributed before the date of coming into force of this Regulation and if

(1) the halocarbons are held in an appropriate container;

(2) a notice is affixed to the container identifying the type of halocarbon it contains; and

(3) the container contains no more than one type of halocarbon and no substance other than halocarbons.

The supplier or enterprise is also required to give any person or any municipality that returned a halocarbon a receipt indicating the supplier's name or the firm name, duly dated and signed, specifying the name of the person or the municipality that returned it and, for a natural person, the name of the enterprise for which the person works, and the type and quantity of halocarbon thus returned.

In addition, the supplier or enterprise shall appropriately store the returned halocarbons until the supplier or enterprise can

(1) reclaim or eliminate them;

(2) take them to an enterprise or a body that can reclaim or eliminate them; or

(3) deliver them to another supplier higher in the chain of distribution of halocarbons, subject to the second paragraph.

**52.** Where the recovered halocarbon does not comply with the requirements provided for in the second paragraph of section 51, it is the responsibility of the person who recovered it or, where applicable, of the supplier who accepted to take it back, to deliver it or have it delivered to an enterprise or body that can reclaim or eliminate it.

However, the person who recovered the halocarbon is exempt from the requirements provided for in the first paragraph and those provided for in the first paragraph of section 51 where the owner of the unit from which the halocarbon was recovered remains the owner of the halocarbon.

The owner of the unit shall then meet the requirements provided for in those provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the person who recovered the halocarbon

is required to inform the owner of the unit of the requirements that the owner shall meet by giving him or her a copy of the provisions of this Division. In addition, the person shall record the name and address of the owner that keeps the recovered halocarbon in a register provided for in section 56.

## **DIVISION II** RECLAMATION OF HALOCARBONS AND RECOVERED CONTAINERS AND ELIMINATION OF CFCs AND HALONS

**53.** The supplier who is the highest in the chain of distribution of halocarbons is required to reclaim or eliminate the halocarbons returned to the supplier or have them reclaimed or eliminated within 12 months following their receipt, with the exception of CFCs and halons that the supplier shall eliminate or have eliminated within a period not exceeding six months of their receipt.

In addition, the same requirement applies to the supplier with respect to the recovered pressurized containers.

## **CHAPTER V** REPORTS AND REGISTERS

### **DIVISION I** SALES OR DISTRIBUTION REPORTS

**54.** Anyone who sells or distributes for wholesale purposes a halocarbon under a trademark of which he or she is the owner or exclusive dealer, or of which he or she is the first supplier in Québec shall, no later than 31 March of each year, send the Minister a sales or distribution report for the preceding calendar year on the form provided by the Minister.

The report must contain

(1) the person's name and address and his or her firm name;

(2) for each type of CFCs, HFCs, HCFCs, halons and PFCs

(a) the name of each of the suppliers and the quantity of halocarbons bought or received during the year from each supplier;

(b) the name and address of each of his or her clients and the quantity of halocarbons sold or distributed during the year to each client; and

(c) the quantity of halocarbons in stock or on consignment on 31 December, specifying for each lot the name of the supplier; and

(3) the date of the report, an attestation according to which the information contained therein are accurate and the signature of the person that carries on the activity or, for a legal person or a partnership, a person authorized by a resolution or a by-law of the board of directors or partners.

**55.** Where the person or enterprise referred to in the first paragraph of section 54 has no domicile, head office or establishment in Québec, the requirement to report to the Minister under that section becomes the responsibility of the first supplier of halocarbons in Québec, whether that supplier is the importer or not.

### **DIVISION II** REGISTER OF REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE AND DISMANTLING

**56.** Anyone who carries out work referred to in sections 9, 10, 29, 30 or 33 or work referred to in section 15 with respect to appliances other than household appliances, shall keep up-to-date a register in which the person records the following information:

(1) the date and nature of the work carried out;

(2) the address where the appliances, units or equipment on which work was carried out can be found or, for a vehicle, its registration number;

(3) the type of halocarbon added or recovered and the quantity thereof expressed in kilograms;

(4) the results of the tests for leaks conducted, if any;

(5) the name of the person who carried out the work and the name and address of the person's employer; and

(6) the name and address of the owners referred to in the second and third paragraphs of section 52, where applicable.

In addition, where work is carried out on a chiller, the person is required to give the owner of the unit a copy of the information recorded pursuant to the first paragraph.

**57.** Anyone who keeps a register provided for in section 56 shall keep it for at least three years from the date of the last entry.

The owner of the unit is also required to keep the copy of the information that was given to him or her pursuant to the second paragraph of section 56 for at least three years from the date of the work.

### **DIVISION III**

#### **REPORT ON THE RETURN AND RECLAMATION OF HALOCARBONS AND THEIR CONTAINERS**

**58.** No later than 31 March of each year, the supplier subject to the requirement to take back halocarbons as provided for in the second paragraph of section 50 and the second paragraph of section 51 shall send the Minister a report stating, for the preceding calendar year, with respect to each type of halocarbons and containers the supplier sells or distributes, the number of containers that were taken back and the quantity of halocarbons taken back expressed in kilograms and, for CFCs or halons, the quantity taken back and eliminated. For each type of halocarbons or containers, the supplier shall also specify the name of the enterprise or body to which the halocarbons were delivered to be reclaimed or eliminated specifying the quantity for each enterprise or body.

The report must contain the elements provided for in subparagraph 3 of the second paragraph of section 54.

### **CHAPTER VI**

#### **PENAL**

**59.** Any offence against the provisions of sections 5, 8 or 11 makes the offender liable

(1) to a fine of \$2000 to \$25 000 for a natural person ;  
or

(2) to a fine of \$25 000 to \$500 000 for a legal person.

**60.** Any offence against the provisions of the first paragraph of section 13 or sections 50 to 53 makes the offender liable

(1) to a fine of \$2000 to \$25 000 for a natural person ;  
or

(2) to a fine of \$5000 to \$250 000 for a legal person.

**61.** Any offence against the provisions of sections 6, 7, 9, 10, the first paragraph of section 14, the first or third paragraph of section 15, sections 16, 19, 20, 22 to 26, 28, 29, the first paragraph of section 30, sections 31 to 33, sections 36 to 41 or section 48 makes the offender liable

(1) to a fine of \$2000 to \$12 500 for a natural person ;  
or

(2) to a fine of \$5000 to \$25 000 for a legal person.

**62.** Anyone who operates a unit in violation of the first paragraph of section 12 makes himself or herself liable to the penalties provided for in section 61.

**63.** Anyone who omits to keep a register or to send a report referred to in the second paragraph of section 12, sections 13, 34, 47, 54 to 58, or enters in those documents false or inaccurate information or omits to enter the prescribed data or to give the copies prescribed under those sections makes himself or herself liable to the penalties provided for in section 61.

**64.** Anyone who commits an offence against any of the provisions of the second paragraph of section 14, the second paragraph of section 15 or the second paragraph of section 30 makes himself or herself liable

(1) to a fine of \$1000 to \$10 000 for a natural person ;  
or

(2) to a fine of \$2000 to \$20 000 for a legal person.

**65.** For any subsequent offence, the fines provided for in sections 59 to 64 shall be doubled.

### **CHAPTER VII**

#### **MISCELLANEOUS AND FINAL**

**66.** Section 4 of the Regulation respecting hazardous materials<sup>1</sup> is amended by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph 1 :

“4. In addition to a halocarbon that is considered a hazardous material under section 4 of the Regulation respecting halocarbons made by Order in Council (*enter the number and date of the Order in Council that makes this Regulation*), the following are classed as hazardous materials :”.

**67.** The following is inserted after section 7 of that Regulation :

“7.1. Only the following provisions apply to the halocarbons referred to below :

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<sup>1</sup> The Regulation respecting hazardous materials, made by Order in Council 1310-97 dated 8 October 1997 (1997, G.O. 2, 5199), was last amended by the Regulation made by Order in Council 492-2000 dated 19 April 2000 (2000, G.O. 2, 2090).

(1) section 9, with respect to all halocarbons referred to in the Regulation respecting halocarbons; and

(2) sections 11 and 12, with respect to carbon tetrachloride or methyl chloroform and with respect to HCFCs whose boiling point is higher than 20 °C at an absolute pressure of 101.325 kilopascals (kPa).”.

**68.** Section 9 of that Regulation is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Subject to the provisions of section 13 of the Regulation respecting halocarbons, the requirements provided for in subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph do not apply in the case of the discharge of a gaseous halocarbon.”.

**69.** Section 1 of the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act<sup>2</sup> is amended by substituting the following for paragraph 5:

“(5) work to recover and reclaim a halocarbon referred to in the Regulation respecting halocarbons (*enter the number and date of the Order in Council that makes this Regulation*) that comes from a fire extinguisher or a fire extinguishing system or a refrigeration or air conditioning unit.”.

**70.** This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting ozone-depleting substances, made by Order in Council 812-93 dated 9 June 1993.

**71.** This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, except

(1) section 7 and the second paragraph of section 57, which come into force on 1 July 2003; and

(2) the provisions of chapters III and IV, which come into force on 1 January 2004.

<sup>2</sup> The Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act, made by Order in Council 1529-93 dated 3 November 1993 (1993, *G.O.* 2, 5996), was last amended by the Regulation made by Order in Council 492-2000 dated 19 April 2000 (2000, *G.O.* 2, 2090). For previous amendments, refer to the *Tableau des modifications et Index sommaire*, Éditeur officiel du Québec, 2002, updated to 1 March 2002.

## SCHEDULE I

(s. 2)

### LIST OF HALOCARBONS

#### PART A

#### CERTAIN OZONE-DEPLETING HALOCARBONS

##### CATEGORY I

##### CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFCs)

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###### Type

CFC-11	trichlorofluoromethane
CFC-12	dichlorodifluoromethane
CFC-113	1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane
CFC-114	1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane
CFC-115	chloropentafluoroethane
CFC-500	dichlorodifluoromethane 73.8% + ethylidene fluoride 26.2%
CFC-502	chlorodifluoromethane 48.8% + chloropentafluoroethane 51.2%
CFC-503	trifluoromethane 40.1% + chlorotrifluoromethane 59.9%
CFC-211	fluoroheptachloropropane
CFC-212	difluorohexachloropropane
CFC-213	trifluoropentachloropropane
CFC-214	tetrafluorotetrachloropropane
CFC-215	pentafluorotrichloropropane
CFC-216	hexafluorodichloropropane
CFC-217	heptafluorochloropropane

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##### CATEGORY II

##### BROMOFLUOROCARBONS (HALONS)

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###### Type

HALON 1202	difluorodibromomethane
HALON 1211	bromochlorodifluoromethane
HALON 1301	bromotrifluoromethane
HALON 2402	1,2-dibromotetrafluoroethane

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##### CATEGORY III

##### BROMOCARBONS

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###### Type

1-bromopropane also known as n-propyl bromide.

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##### CATEGORY IV

##### CHLOROCARBONS

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###### Type

Methyl chloroform also known as trichloroethane (1,1,1-trichloroethane);  
Carbon tetrachloride also known as tetrachloromethane.

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**CATEGORY V**  
 HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (HCFCs)

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**Type**


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HCFC-21	dichlorofluoromethane
HCFC-22	chlorodifluoromethane
HCFC-31	chlorofluoromethane
HCFC-121	tetrachlorofluoroethane
HCFC-122	trichlorodifluoroethane
HCFC-123	dichlorotrifluoroethane
HCFC-124	chlorotetrafluoroethane
HCFC-131	trichlorofluoroethane
HCFC-132	dichlorodifluoroethane
HCFC-133	chlorotrifluoroethane
HCFC-141b	1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane
HCFC-142b	1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane
HCFC-151	chlorofluoroethane
HCFC-221	hexachlorofluoropropane
HCFC-222	pentachlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-223	tetrachlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-224	trichlorotetrafluoropropane
HCFC-225	dichloropentafluoropropane
HCFC-226	chlorohexafluoropropane
HCFC-231	pentachlorofluoropropane
HCFC-232	tetrachlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-233	trichlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-234	dichlorotetrafluoropropane
HCFC-235	chloropentafluoropropane
HCFC-241	tetrachlorofluoropropane
HCFC-242	trichlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-243	dichlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-244	chlorotetrafluoropropane
HCFC-251	trichlorofluoropropane
HCFC-252	dichlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-253	chlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-261	dichlorofluoropropane
HCFC-262	chlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-271	chlorofluoropropane

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**PART B**  
 CERTAIN REPLACEMENTS FOR HALOCARBONS

**CATEGORY I**  
 HYDROFLUOROCARBONS (HFCs)

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**Type**


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HFC-23	trifluoromethane
HFC-32	difluoromethane
HFC-125	pentafluoroethane
HFC-134a	tetrafluoroethane
HFC-143	trifluoroethane
HFC-152	difluoroethane
HFC-161	monofluoroethane
HFC-281	fluoropropane

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**Type**


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HFC-272	difluoropropane
HFC-263	trifluoropropane
HFC-254	tetrafluoropropane
HFC-245	pentafluoropropane
HFC-236	hexafluoropropane
HFC-227	heptafluoropropane
HFC-218	octafluoropropane

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**CATEGORY II**  
 PERFLUOROCARBONS (PFCs)

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**Type**


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FC-14	tetrafluoromethane
FC-116	hexafluoroethane
FC-218	octafluoropropane
FC-3-1-10	decafluorobutane
FC-4-1-12	dodecafluoropentane
FC-5-1-14	tetradecafluorohexane

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**Draft Regulation**

 Environment Quality Act  
 (R.S.Q., c. Q-2)

**Land protection and rehabilitation**

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1) and section 124 of the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2), that the Regulation respecting land protection and rehabilitation, the text of which appears below, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 60 days following this publication.

The purpose of the draft Regulation is to ensure greater protection of lands and their rehabilitation in the event of contamination by rendering applicable several provisions of the new Division IV.2.1 of the Environment Quality Act (sections 31.42 to 31.69) enacted by section 2 of chapter 11 of the Statutes of 2002. To that effect, it prescribes the limit values in relation to certain contaminants, determines the categories of the industrial or commercial activities referred to and establishes for some of the cases where, the conditions on which and the time limits within which groundwater quality monitoring at the hydraulic downstream of lands will be required.

The draft Regulation will facilitate the application of the Minister's powers to make orders to require the characterization of lands and their rehabilitation, to better