

Draft Regulations

Draft Regulation

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

Contaminated soils — Storage and transfer stations

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 the storage of contaminated soils and contaminated soil transfer stations, the text of which appears below, made by the Government on the expiry of 60 days following this publication.

The objective of the proposed draft Regulation is to ensure increased environmental protection by determining the conditions for the operation of transfer stations and temporary storage sites for contaminated soils elsewhere than on the site of origin or a site authorized to accept contaminated soils such as a treatment facility, safe landfill or transfer station. It sets out the conditions for the establishment, operation and closure of the sites which involve such aspects as the keeping of a logbook, determination of the maximum contaminant concentrations in the soils to be accepted, total volume and maximum duration of storage, monitoring of facilities and equipment, information to be made available to the public and financial guarantees.

The draft Regulation will contribute to the rehabilitation and safe re-use of soils because the contaminated soils accepted by a transfer station will be shipped to a treatment facility to be decontaminated, or reclaimed in the case of soils stored temporarily.

The conditions aimed at protecting the water, air and soil where soils are temporarily stored to be later reclaimed, and the requirement for transfer stations to monitor the quality of underground water near each facility will entail annual costs in the order of a few hundred dollars.

The draft Regulation will contribute to reinforcing and achieving the goal of limiting the risks inherent in the transport, handling and landfilling of highly contaminated soils in Québec.

For further information on the draft Regulation respecting storage and contaminated soil transfer stations, please contact Marc Pedneault or Rock Bégin, Service des lieux contaminés, Direction des politiques du secteur industriel, ministère de l'Environnement at the following address: édifice Marie-Guyart, 9^e étage, boîte 71, 675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7, telephone: (418) 521-3950, extension 4963 (Marc Pedneault) or extension 4921 (Rock Bégin); fax (418) 644-3386; e-mail: marc.pedneault@menv.gouv.qc.ca or rock.begin@menv.gouv.qc.ca

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation may do so by submitting written comments before the expiry of the 60-day period to the Direction des politiques du secteur industriel, ministère de l'Environnement, at the above address.

THOMAS J. MULCAIR,
Minister of the Environment

Regulation respecting the storage of contaminated soils and contaminated soil transfer stations

Environment Quality Act
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2, s. 31, 1st par., subpars. a, c to h.2, k
and m, s. 31.69, pars. 1 and 5, ss. 86, 109.1 and 124.1)

CHAPTER I SCOPE

1. This Regulation determines the conditions under which the storage of contaminated soils is permitted.

It also determines the conditions or prohibitions applicable to the establishment, operation and closure of contaminated soil transfer stations. For the purposes of this Regulation, establishment includes any expansion that results in an increase in a transfer station's storage capacity and any other alteration.

The contaminated soils to which this Regulation applies are soils that contain contaminants in a concentration equal to or exceeding the limit values in Schedule I.

“Contaminated soil transfer station” means any facility that receives contaminated soils to be stored temporarily before being transferred to a treatment site authorized under the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2) where they are to be totally or partially decontaminated.

CHAPTER II STORAGE OF CONTAMINATED SOILS

DIVISION I GENERAL

2. Subject to section 3, no person may store contaminated soils elsewhere than in a site authorized to accept such soils, which may be the site of origin in connection with work authorized or a rehabilitation plan approved under the Environment Quality Act, a treatment site, a landfill or a contaminated soil transfer station, a residual materials landfill or a hazardous materials landfill.

DIVISION II STORAGE OF CONTAMINATED SOILS TO BE RECLAIMED

3. In the case of soils to be reclaimed, storage elsewhere than on the site of origin is permitted only if the soils contain one or more substances in a concentration equal to or lower than the limit values in Schedule II and there is compliance with the conditions of this Division.

4. No person may establish or operate a contaminated soil storage site unless the person has obtained a certificate of authorization issued under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act.

The certificate is valid for five years. Operation of the storage site after that period requires the filing of an application for renewal of the certificate of authorization with the Minister of the Environment no later than 180 days before the end of the 5-year period.

Information or documents previously filed with the Minister for the purposes of an application need not be re-filed if the applicant attests to their current accuracy.

5. Contaminated soils may be stored only on an impervious floor capable of supporting the soils. The storage area must be laid out so that any run-off liquid is contained.

6. At least one observation well must be installed in the vicinity of the storage site, downstream from the storage site, so that groundwater quality can be monitored. The location of the wells on the land and in the ground must take hydrogeological conditions into account.

7. Dust dispersal control measures must be taken to limit the impacts arising from the transport and handling of soils in the vicinity of the storage site.

8. The operator of a contaminated soil storage site must verify the acceptability of soils before they are received. For that purpose, the operator must, on the arrival of every incoming shipment of soil, request from the owner of the soil and enter in an operations logbook the site of origin of the soil, the date and quantity accepted and the concentration of the contaminants it contains.

The logbook must make it possible at all times to locate the batches of soils received to allow sampling to be performed to verify their acceptability.

For outgoing soils, the operator must enter in the logbook the destination and quantity of the soils and the date on which they are shipped to the site or sites authorized to receive them.

The operator must keep the logbook for at least two years after closure of the storage site.

9. The maximum volume of contaminated soils in storage at any time is 20,000 m³.

10. The maximum duration of storage for a specific batch of soils is 12 months.

11. Contaminated soils must be covered with an impermeable cover to protect them at all times from alteration by water, snow, freezing or heat.

12. The quality of the groundwater that may be altered by the storage site must be determined before the site commences operations, in reference to the contaminants likely to be present in the soils to be stored, and thereafter on an annual basis. The concentration values determined before the site commences operations are to be used as the intervention threshold values should concentration values be exceeded on the annual analysis. For that purpose, section 49 applies, with the necessary modifications. During sampling, the groundwater piezometric level must also be measured.

13. All run-off liquid from the soils must be recovered, analyzed and decontaminated if need be. For that purpose, the run-off liquid must be recovered in a leakproof tank protected from rainwater so as to enable determination of the concentration of contamination before treatment or discharge.

No run-off liquid may be discharged into the environment unless it conforms to the applicable standards.

14. The operator of a contaminated soil storage site must prepare an annual operations report containing a summary of the monitoring program and the data relating to the quantity of soil accepted, the nature and extent of contamination, the date on which soil was accepted, the site of origin and destination of the soil and the quantity of outgoing contaminated soil and the date of shipping. The report must be sent to the Minister in January of each year.

15. The operation of a contaminated soil storage site is subject to a financial guarantee being furnished as provided in Division VIII of Chapter III.

16. The operator of a contaminated soil storage site must, 60 days before the site is to cease operations, send a notice to the Minister confirming the date of closure.

All contaminated soils must have been transferred by the operator to an authorized site referred to in section 2 by the day of closure.

CHAPTER III CONTAMINATED SOIL TRANSFER STATIONS

DIVISION I GENERAL

17. A contaminated soil transfer station may accept only soils that are to undergo authorized treatment in Québec or elsewhere to partially or totally decontaminate them.

18. No contaminated soil transfer station may accept

(1) soils that contain one or more substances in a concentration equal to or exceeding the limit values in Schedule III;

(2) soils that have a residual materials content exceeding 25% after segregation;

(3) soils that contain explosive or radioactive materials within the meaning of section 3 of the Regulation respecting hazardous materials made by Order in Council 1310-97 dated 8 October 1997;

(4) soils that contain materials physically or chemically incompatible with the components of treatment equipment authorized under the Environment Quality Act;

(5) soils that contain a free liquid, according to a standard test carried out by a laboratory accredited by the Minister under section 118.6 of the Environment Quality Act; or

(6) residual materials or hazardous materials.

19. No soils containing one or more monocyclic aromatic or chlorinated aliphatic volatile organic compounds listed in Schedule III may be accepted by a contaminated soil transfer station unless they are contained in a closed and leakproof container to limit their handling and the dispersal of contaminants into the ambient air.

20. The maximum volume of contaminated soils in storage at any time is 1,000 m³.

21. The maximum duration of storage for a specific batch of soil is 30 days, except for soils containing monocyclic aromatic or chlorinated aliphatic volatile organic compounds listed in Schedule III, the containers of which must be shipped to a treatment centre authorized to receive them within 7 days after being accepted by the contaminated soil transfer station.

DIVISION II CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

22. No person may establish or operate a contaminated soil transfer station unless the person has obtained a certificate of authorization issued under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act.

23. Every person who applies for a certificate of authorization to establish or operate a contaminated soil transfer station under section 22 of this Regulation must provide the Minister with the following information and documents, in addition to those required under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act and the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act made by Order in Council 1529-93 dated 3 November 1993:

(1) identification of the contaminants present in the soils to be received at the transfer station and the maximum storage capacity;

(2) identification of the substances in the gases that may be present in the soils to be received and the location and frequency of sampling and analysis to determine the concentration of contamination;

(3) an overall plan, to scale, duly certified and signed by a qualified professional, indicating

(a) the operations site, including the siting of the building, equipment and surface water drainage system;

(b) the area occupied by the buffer zone required pursuant to section 30 and the area zoning; and

(c) the names and location of public thoroughfares, existing or proposed access roads, watercourses or water bodies within a radius of one kilometre and the location of the observation wells on the land and in the ground;

(4) a description of the observation wells and the surface water drainage system;

(5) a plan of the building including the location and description of the ventilation, gas treatment, recovery, water decontamination and floor waterproofing systems;

(6) the system used to store the soils in the building and to identify the batches of soils stored;

(7) the manner in which the soils are to be handled on their reception and shipment to their treatment destination;

(8) the measures to be taken to prevent dust dispersal inside the building and in the vicinity of the site;

(9) the monitoring, maintenance and cleaning program for the equipment including the frequency of the work to be performed;

(10) groundwater quality before the establishment of the transfer station as required by section 34;

(11) the monitoring and control elements required under Division V;

(12) the report of the observations made at the public meeting and a copy of the public notice published as required pursuant to section 25;

(13) the fees payable pursuant to the Environment Quality Act; and

(14) the financial guarantee required pursuant to section 52.

24. No person may establish or operate a contaminated soil transfer station without holding the titles of ownership of the land on which the transfer station and the systems necessary to operate the transfer station are situated.

25. Every person who applies for a certificate of authorization to establish or operate a contaminated soil transfer station must first inform the public of the proposed establishment by means of a notice published in a newspaper circulated in the municipality where the transfer station is to be situated containing

(1) the designation of the land and the name and address of the owner;

(2) a summary of the project stating at a minimum the information required under paragraphs 1, 7, 8 and 10 of section 23;

(3) the date, time and place in the municipality where a public information meeting will be held, which may not take place until ten days have elapsed after publication of the notice; and

(4) a statement that the full text of the document introducing the project referred to in subparagraph 2 may be examined at the office of the municipality.

A report of the observations made at the public meeting and a copy of the public notice published in the newspaper must be filed with the application for the certificate of authorization. The report must be made available for examination at the office of the municipality.

This section does not apply where a certificate of authorization is renewed unless the renewal application involves an expansion of or alteration to the transfer station.

26. A certificate of authorization issued under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act is valid for five years. Operation of the transfer station after that period requires the filing of an application for renewal of the certificate of authorization with the Minister no later than 180 days before the end of the 5-year period.

Information or documents previously filed with the Minister for the purposes of an application need not be re-filed if the applicant attests to their current accuracy.

DIVISION III ESTABLISHMENT

27. A contaminated soil transfer station may not be established in the flood zone of a watercourse or body of water situated within the 100-year flood plain.

“100-year flood plain” means the line that corresponds to the limit line of a flood likely to occur once every one hundred years.

28. A contaminated soil transfer station must be sited at a minimum distance of one kilometre upstream from any surface water or groundwater collection facility used for the production of spring water or mineral water within the meaning of the Regulation respecting bottled water (R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 5), or for the supply of a waterworks system authorized under the Environment Quality Act.

The distance prescribed by the first paragraph is measured from the inside limit of the buffer zone required under section 30 to surround every contaminated soil transfer station.

29. A contaminated soil transfer station may not be sited in a zone where ground movement is likely to occur.

30. In order to maintain the isolation of the site, mitigate nuisances and allow for the implementation of necessary remedial measures, a buffer zone at least 50 m wide must be present on the perimeter of the contaminated soil transfer station. No watercourse or body of water may lie within the buffer zone.

31. In order to protect the air, water and soil from contamination, contaminated soils may be stored in a transfer station only inside a building built in such manner as to protect its contents from alteration by water, snow, freezing or heat. The floor of the building must be of impervious material not likely to be damaged by the nature of the contaminants present in the soils and be capable of supporting the soils. In addition, the storage area must be laid out so that any run-off liquid is contained.

The building must be ventilated so that it is maintained at all times under negative air pressure. The ventilation system must enable all the substances present in the gases and dust likely to be released from the building to be collected and sampled, and a gas treatment system must be installed so that all the substances discharged into the atmosphere comply with the quality standards at the points of discharge. All ambient air standards must be complied with at all times.

32. All run-off liquid from the soils must be recovered, analyzed and decontaminated if need be. No run-off liquid may be discharged into the environment unless it conforms to the applicable standards. For that purpose,

the run-off liquid must be recovered in a leakproof tank protected from rainwater so as to enable determination of the concentration of contamination before treatment or discharge.

33. The land on which the contaminated soil transfer station is sited must have a surface water drainage system capable of enabling the quality of the water to be monitored and preventing water from coming into contact with the contaminated soils.

34. The quality of the site’s groundwater must be determined before the establishment of the contaminated soil transfer station. For that purpose, the parameters to be measured and the substances to be analyzed are those determined before the transfer station is established, in reference to the contaminants likely to be present in the soils to be accepted at the transfer station. The values so obtained are to be used as intervention threshold values for the purposes of sections 46, 47 and 49.

35. An observation well network must be installed at the limits of the land to monitor the quality of groundwater upstream and downstream from the contaminated soil transfer station. The minimum number of wells is three, one upstream and two downstream. The location of the wells on the land and in the ground must take hydrogeological conditions into account.

36. Every contaminated soil transfer station must have, at the entrance,

(1) a conspicuous sign indicating that the site is a contaminated soil transfer station, the name and address of the operator, and the transfer station’s business hours; and

(2) a barrier or other device preventing access to the transfer station outside business hours or in the absence of an authorized person.

DIVISION IV OPERATION

37. The operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must verify the acceptability of the soils before they are received. For that purpose, for every incoming shipment of soil, the operator must request from the owner of the soil and enter in an operations logbook

(1) the name and address of the owner of the soil and the name of the carrier;

(2) the quantity of soil expressed in metric tonnes;

(3) the nature of the substances present in the soil and their concentration value with the name of the laboratory that prepared the analysis reports;

(4) the origin of the soil;

(5) the date on which the soil was accepted by the station; and

(6) the destination of the soil.

The logbook must make it possible at all times to locate the batches of soils received to allow sampling to be performed to verify their acceptability.

38. The operations logbook and the annexes referred to in the first paragraph of section 39 must be kept on the premises of the transfer station while the transfer station is in operation; following closure of the station, they must be kept by the operator for at least two years after the date of closure.

39. The operator must, before accepting contaminated soils, verify the nature and the concentration values of the substances present in the soils, among those in Schedule III, by means of an analysis report comprising a number of representative samples making it possible to confirm acceptability. The report must be certified by a laboratory accredited by the Minister under section 118.6 of the Act and be annexed to the operations logbook.

For the purposes of the first paragraph, the minimum number of representative samples per unit of volume of contaminated soil is as follows:

| Volume in cubic metres (m ³) | Number of samples* |
|---|--|
| Less than 30 m ³ | 1 |
| 30 m ³ – 59 m ³ | 2 |
| 60 m ³ – 99 m ³ | 3 |
| 100 m ³ – 199 m ³ | 4 |
| 200 m ³ – 1,000 m ³ | 4 + 1/100 m ³ over 200 m ³ |

The data must be obtained from the owner of the soil and entered in the logbook. The sampling and analysis methodology, including the method used to take samples, must also be specified, as well as the number of samples required per unit of volume to ensure that the soils to be shipped to the transfer station arrive with the appropriate analysis reports permitting the soils to be accepted.

* The samples of contaminated soils for the analysis of the monocyclic aromatic or chlorinated aliphatic volatile organic compounds in Schedule III are single samples (grab samples) whereas the others consist of three single replicate samples.

40. The operator must, for each batch of soil and for at least every 100 m³ of contaminated soils accepted, take a single sample with a mass sufficient to make an analysis in duplicate of all the contaminants among those listed in Schedule III likely to be present in the soils. The sample must be split into two representative replicate samples. The first portion must be analyzed for the contaminants concerned and the second portion must be kept for 30 days in the case of inorganic substances and for 14 days in the case of organic substances, in the preservation conditions required for their analysis. The results of the analyses must be entered in the logbook referred to in section 37 and in the report prepared under section 50.

41. No person may dilute or mix soils whose contamination is different in nature or concentration.

42. The operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must take the necessary measures to prevent dust dispersal inside and in the vicinity of the site.

43. The operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must, for every shipment of outgoing soils, enter the following in the logbook referred to in section 37:

- (1) the quantity of outgoing soils;
- (2) the destination of the soils; and
- (3) the date of their transfer.

44. The gas collection and treatment systems referred to in section 31, the water drainage system referred to in section 33 and the groundwater observation well network referred to in section 35 must be maintained in working order at all times; for that purpose, they must be monitored and maintenance work or cleaning must be carried out at the intervals specified in the certificate of authorization.

DIVISION V MONITORING AND CONTROL

45. The concentration of the substances present in the gases and the gas flow must be measured at the outlet of the building's gas collection and treatment system referred to in section 31. The substances that may be present in the gases must be identified at the time the transfer station is established, in reference to the contaminants present in the soils to be accepted by the station and the frequency of measuring.

46. At least twice a year, in the spring and fall, the operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must take at least three grab samples from the water in the surface water collection system. The samples must be analyzed for the parameters and substances identified pursuant to section 34 to determine their concentration.

47. At least twice a year, in the spring and fall, the operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must take one groundwater sample in each of the observation wells located on the limits of the land to quantify each of the parameters and substances identified pursuant to section 34 and have them analyzed to determine their concentration.

During sampling, the groundwater piezometric level must also be measured.

48. Surface water and groundwater samples taken pursuant to sections 46 and 47 must be analyzed within the required time by a laboratory accredited by the Minister under section 118.6 of the Environment Quality Act. The analysis report produced by the laboratory must be annexed to the logbook and kept as provided in section 37.

49. Within 15 days after the day on which the operator becomes aware that the values determined as provided in section 34 have been exceeded, the operator must so inform the Minister in writing, indicating the measures the operator has taken or intends to take to remedy the situation and, where necessary, implement the measures.

DIVISION VI REPORT

50. The operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must prepare an annual operations report containing a compilation of the data collected pursuant to subparagraphs 2 to 6 of the first paragraph of section 37 and section 43 as regards the quantity of soils accepted, the nature and extent of contamination, the date of their acceptance, the origin and destination of the soils and the quantity of contaminated soils transferred and the date of their transfer.

The report must be signed by a qualified professional who is a member of a professional order governed by the Professional Code (R.S.Q., c. C-26) and be sent to the Minister in January of each year.

DIVISION VII CLOSURE

51. The operator of a contaminated soil transfer station must, 60 days before the transfer station is to cease operations, send a notice to the Minister confirming the date of closure.

On the day of closure of the station, all contaminated soils must have been transferred by the operator to an authorized treatment centre so that no such soil is present in the building or on the surrounding land.

The operator of the transfer station must have a characterization study of the land performed within six months after operations have permanently ceased. The study must be sent to the Minister as soon as it is completed.

If the characterization study reveals the presence of contaminants in a concentration exceeding the limit values prescribed by the Land Protection and Rehabilitation Regulation made by Order in Council 216-2003 dated 26 February 2003, the operator is required to send a rehabilitation plan to the Minister for approval, as required by the second paragraph of section 31.51 of the Environment Quality Act.

DIVISION VIII FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

52. The operation of a contaminated soil transfer station is subject to the operator, or a third party on the operator's behalf, providing a financial guarantee to ensure the performance of the operator's obligations under the Environment Quality Act and this Regulation during the period of operation and on closure.

The Minister may use the guarantee referred to in the first paragraph in any case of neglect or refusal on the part of the operator to perform obligations. The guarantee may also be used if the operator becomes bankrupt or, where the operator is a legal person, is wound-up.

The amount of the guarantee is fixed on the basis of \$75 per metric tonne according to the maximum capacity of soils that may be stored at any given time.

53. The guarantee must be provided to the Minister in lawful money of Canada before the transfer station commences operations, in one of the following forms :

(1) cash;

(2) a bank draft or money order, postal money order or certified cheque, made out to the Minister of Finance;

(3) the deposit or transfer of bearer bonds issued or guaranteed by a municipality, Québec, Canada, a Canadian province, the United States of America or one of its member States;

(4) a security or guarantee policy issued to the Minister of Finance with a stipulation of solidarity and renunciation of the benefits of discussion and division by a legal person authorized to stand security under the Bank Act (S.C., 1991, c. 46), the Act respecting trust companies and savings companies (R.S.Q., c. S-29.01), the Act respecting insurance (R.S.Q., c. A-32) or the Act respecting financial services cooperatives (R.S.Q., c. C-67.3); or

(5) a letter of credit issued to the Minister of Finance by a bank or a savings or credit union.

In addition, subject to the term specified and section 55, the wording of a guarantee in the form of a security, guarantee policy or letter of credit must be to the effect that the guarantee is unconditional and irrevocable.

54. All sums of money, drafts, cheques, orders or bonds provided as a guarantee must be deposited with the Minister of Finance pursuant to the Deposit Act (R.S.Q., c. D-5) for the duration of the operations until the date of closure confirmed pursuant to section 51 or on revocation or transfer of the certificate of authorization, whichever occurs first.

55. A guarantee provided in the form of security, a guarantee policy or a letter of credit must have a term of not less than 12 months. At least 60 days before the expiry of the guarantee, the proponent must send a renewal of the guarantee or any other guarantee that meets the requirements of sections 52 and 53 to the Minister of the Environment.

The guarantee must also contain a clause setting the time period for filing a claim based on a failure by the operator to perform obligations at not less than 12 months after the expiry of the guarantee or, as the case may be, its revocation, rescission or cancellation, whichever occurs first.

56. Before using the guarantee, the Minister must give the operator 60 days advance notice. On the expiry of that time, the Minister may use the proceeds of the guarantee to ship the soils to a site authorized to receive them and rehabilitate the site.

57. The guarantee is returned to the operator after the closure of the transfer station only if the Minister is satisfied that the operator has complied with all applicable provisions of this Regulation.

CHAPTER IV PENAL

58. Every contravention of the provisions of sections 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, the first paragraph of section 16, sections 32 to 40, 50 and the first paragraph of section 51 renders the operator of the facility liable to a fine of

- (1) \$500 to \$5,000 in the case of a natural person; or
- (2) \$1,000 to \$20,000 in the case of a legal person.

59. Every contravention of the provisions of sections 7, 12, 15, 27 to 31, 41 to 49 and 52 to 55 renders the operator of the facility liable to a fine of

- (1) \$2,000 to \$15,000 in the case of a natural person; or
- (2) 5,000 to \$100,000 in the case of a legal person.

60. Every contravention of the provisions of sections 2, 5, 9, 10, the second paragraph of section 16, sections 17 to 22, the second paragraph of section 51 and section 63 renders the operator of the facility liable to a fine of

- (1) \$10,000 to \$25,000 in the case of a natural person; or
- (2) \$25,000 to \$500,000 in the case of a legal person.

61. Every person who introduces materials into a contaminated soil transfer station which under this Regulation cannot be accepted by the transfer station is liable to the penalties provided for in section 60.

62. The fines prescribed by sections 58 to 61 are doubled for a second or subsequent offence.

CHAPTER V MISCELLANEOUS

63. The operator of a contaminated soil storage site referred to in section 3 or of a contaminated soil transfer station in operation on (*insert the date of coming into force of this Regulation*) in compliance with authorizations granted before that date must comply with the provisions of this Regulation, except the provisions of section 30, no later than (*insert the date that occurs six months after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

64. The certificates of authorization to operate a contaminated soil storage site or transfer station issued under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act four years or more before (*insert the date of coming into force of this Regulation*) cease to have effect on (*insert the date that occurs one year after the coming into force of this Regulation*). An operator of such a site or transfer station wishing to continue the operation of the site or transfer station after that date must file an application for renewal with the Minister in accordance with section 4 or section 26, as the case may be, of this Regulation, on or before (*insert the date that occurs 180 days after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

65. Until the Minister of the Environment determines, by an order made pursuant to section 31.0.1 of the Environment Quality Act, enacted by section 3 of chapter 53 of the Statutes of 2002, the fees payable for the issuance or renewal of the certificates of authorization referred to in section 22 of the Act for contaminated soil storage sites and transfer stations, the fees payable for the issuance or renewal of certificates of authorization pursuant to this Regulation are fixed as follows:

| Type of site | Establishment | Alteration without expansion |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Contaminated soil storage site | \$1,297 | \$649 |
| Contaminated soil transfer station | \$1,297 | \$649 |

The fees are adjusted on 1 January of each year on the basis of the percentage change in the consumer price indexes for Canada, as published by Statistics Canada; the rate is calculated by determining the difference between the average of the monthly indexes for the 12-month period ending on 30 September of the preceding year and the average of the monthly indexes for the equivalent period in the year preceding the last year. Before 1 January of each year, the Minister of the Environment shall publish the result of the indexing in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and by any other means the Minister deems appropriate.

The fees must be filed with the applications for authorization and be paid in cash or by certified cheque made out to the Minister of Finance.

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

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

SCHEDULE I

(s. 1)

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|---|
| I- METALS AND METALLOIDS | |
| Silver (Ag) | 20 |
| Arsenic (As) | 30 |
| Barium (Ba) | 500 |
| Cadmium (Cd) | 5 |
| Cobalt (Co) | 50 |
| Chromium (Cr) | 250 |
| Copper (Cu) | 100 |
| Tin (Sn) | 50 |
| Manganese (Mn) | 1,000 |
| Mercury (Hg) | 2 |
| Molybdenum (Mo) | 10 |
| Nickel (Ni) | 100 |
| Lead (Pb) | 500 |
| Selenium (Se) | 3 |
| Zinc (Zn) | 500 |
| II- OTHER INORGANIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Available bromide (Br ⁻) | 50 |
| Available cyanide (CN ⁻) | 10 |
| Total cyanide (CN ⁻) | 50 |
| Available fluoride (F ⁻) | 400 |
| III- VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons | |
| Benzene | 0.5 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|---|
| Monochlorobenzene | 1 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 1 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 1 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 1 |
| Ethylbenzene | 5 |
| Styrene | 5 |
| Toluene | 3 |
| Xylenes | 5 |
| Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons | |
| Chloroform | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis and trans) | 5 |
| Dichloromethane | 5 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 |
| 1,3-Dichloropropylene (cis and trans) | 5 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 5 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 5 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 5 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 5 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 5 |
| Trichloroethylene | 5 |
| IV- PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Non-chlorinated | |
| Cresol (ortho, meta, para) | 1 |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 1 |
| 2-Nitrophenol | 1 |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 1 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|---|
| Phenol | 1 |
| Chlorinated | |
| Chlorophenol (-2, -3, or -4) | 0.5 |
| 2,3-Dichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,5-Dichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,6-Dichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 3,4-Dichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 3,5-Dichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | 0.5 |
| 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,3,4-Trichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,3,5-Trichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,3,6-Trichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| 3,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 0.5 |
| V- POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS | |
| Acenaphthene | 10 |
| Acenaphthylene | 10 |
| Anthracene | 10 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 1 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 1 |
| Benzo(b+j+k)fluoranthene (combination or each) | 1 |
| Benzo(c)phenanthrene | 1 |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | 1 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--|---|
| Chrysene | 1 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | 1 |
| Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene | 1 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene | 1 |
| Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene | 1 |
| 7,12-Dimethylbenzo(a)anthracene | 1 |
| Fluoranthene | 10 |
| Fluorene | 10 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 1 |
| 3-Methylcholanthrene | 1 |
| Naphthalene | 5 |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | 1 |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 1 |
| 1,3-Dimethylnaphthalene | 1 |
| 2,3,5-Trimethylnaphthalene | 1 |
| Phenanthrene | 5 |
| Pyrene | 10 |
| VI- NON-CHLORINATED BENZENE COMPOUNDS | |
| 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT) | 0.04 |
| VII- CHLOROBENZENES | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2 |
| Pentachlorobenzene | 2 |
| 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene | 2 |
| 1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 2 |
| 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 2 |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | 2 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 2 |
| 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene | 2 |
| VIII- POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) | |
| Summation of the congeners | 1 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--|---|
| IX- PESTICIDES | |
| Tebuthiuron | 50 |
| X- OTHER ORGANIC SUBSTANCES | |
| Acrylonitrile | 1 |
| Ethylene glycol | 97 |
| Formaldehyde | 100 |
| Dibutyl phthalate | 6 |
| XI- INTEGRATING PARAMETERS | |
| Petroleum hydrocarbons C ₁₀ to C ₅₀ | 700 |
| XII- DIOXINS AND FURANS | |
| Summation of chlorodibenzodioxins and chlorodibenzofurans expressed as 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxic equivalents (NATO scale, 1988) | 1.5 x 10 ⁻⁵ |

SCHEDULE II

(s. 3)

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--------------------------|---|
| I- METALS AND METALLOIDS | |
| Silver (Ag) | 40 |
| Arsenic (As) | 50 |
| Barium (Ba) | 2,000 |
| Cadmium (Cd) | 20 |
| Cobalt (Co) | 300 |
| Chromium (Cr) | 800 |
| Copper (Cu) | 500 |
| Tin (Sn) | 300 |
| Manganese (Mn) | 2,200 |
| Mercury (Hg) | 10 |
| Molybdenum (Mo) | 40 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|---|
| Nickel (Ni) | 500 |
| Lead (Pb) | 1,000 |
| Selenium (Se) | 10 |
| Zinc (Zn) | 1,500 |
| II- OTHER INORGANIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Available bromide (Br ⁻) | 300 |
| Available cyanide (CN ⁻) | 100 |
| Total cyanide (CN ⁻) | 500 |
| Available fluoride (F ⁻) | 2,000 |
| III- VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons | |
| Benzene | 5 |
| Chlorobenzene (mono) | 10 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 10 |
| Ethylbenzene | 50 |
| Styrene | 50 |
| Toluene | 30 |
| Xylenes | 50 |
| Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons | |
| Chloroform | 50 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 50 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 50 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 50 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis and trans) | 50 |
| Dichloromethane | 50 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 50 |
| 1,3-Dichloropropylene (cis and trans) | 50 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 50 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 50 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 50 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 50 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 50 |
| Trichloroethylene | 50 |
| IV- PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Non-chlorinated | |
| Cresol (ortho, meta, para) | 10 |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 10 |
| 2-Nitrophenol | 10 |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 10 |
| Phenol | 10 |
| Chlorinated | |
| Chlorophenol (-2, -3, or -4) | 5 |
| 2,3-Dichlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,5-Dichlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,6-Dichlorophenol | 5 |
| 3,4-Dichlorophenol | 5 |
| 3,5-Dichlorophenol | 5 |
| Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | 5 |
| 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,3,4-Trichlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,3,5-Trichlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,3,6-Trichlorophenol | 5 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 5 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--|---|
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 5 |
| 3,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 5 |
| V- POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS | |
| Acenaphthene | 100 |
| Acenaphthylene | 100 |
| Anthracene | 100 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 10 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 10 |
| Benzo(b+j+k)fluoranthene (combination or each) | 10 |
| Benzo(c)phenanthrene | 10 |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | 10 |
| Chrysene | 10 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | 10 |
| Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene | 10 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene | 10 |
| Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene | 10 |
| 7,12-Dimethylbenzo(a)anthracene | 10 |
| Fluoranthene | 100 |
| Fluorene | 100 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 10 |
| 3-Methylcholanthrene | 10 |
| Naphthalene | 50 |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | 10 |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 10 |
| 1,3-Dimethylnaphthalene | 10 |
| 2,3,5-Trimethylnaphthalene | 10 |
| Phenanthrene | 50 |
| Pyrene | 100 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--|---|
| VI- NON-CHLORINATED BENZENE COMPOUNDS | |
| 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT) | 1.7 |
| VII- CHLOROBENZENES | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 10 |
| Pentachlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 10 |
| 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene | 10 |
| VIII- POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) | |
| Summation of the congeners | 10 |
| IX- PESTICIDES | |
| Tebuthiuron | 3,600 |
| X- OTHER ORGANIC SUBSTANCES | |
| Acrylonitrile | 5 |
| Ethylene glycol | 411 |
| Formaldehyde | 125 |
| Dibutyl phthalate | 70,000 |
| XI- INTEGRATING PARAMETERS | |
| Petroleum hydrocarbons C ₁₀ to C ₅₀ | 3,500 |
| XII- DIOXINS AND FURANS | |
| Summation of chlorodibenzodioxins and chlorodibenzofurans expressed as 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxic equivalents (NATO scale, 1988) | 7.5 x 10 ⁻⁴ |

SCHEDULE III

(ss. 18, 19, 21, 39 and 40)

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|--|
| I- METALS AND METALLOIDS | |
| Silver (Ag) | 200 |
| Arsenic (As) | 250 |
| Barium (Ba) | 10,000 |
| Cadmium (Cd) | 100 |
| Chromium (Cr) | 4,000 |
| Cobalt (Co) | 1,500 |
| Copper (Cu) | 2,500 |
| Tin (Sn) | 1,500 |
| Manganese (Mn) | 11,000 |
| Mercury (Hg) | 50 |
| Molybdenum (Mo) | 200 |
| Nickel (Ni) | 2,500 |
| Lead (Pb) | 5,000 |
| Selenium (Se) | 50 |
| Zinc (Zn) | 7,500 |
| II- OTHER INORGANIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Available bromide (Br ⁻) | 1,500 |
| Available cyanide (CN ⁻) | 300 |
| Total cyanide (CN ⁻) | 5,900 |
| Available fluoride (F ⁻) | 10,000 |
| III- VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons | |
| Benzene | 100 |
| Monochlorobenzene | 60 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 60 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 60 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|--|
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 60 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100 |
| Styrene | 100 |
| Toluene | 100 |
| Xylenes | 300 |
| Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 150 |
| 2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene | 2.8 |
| 3-Chloropropylene | 300 |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 150 |
| Chloroethane | 60 |
| Chloroform | 60 |
| Chloromethane or methyl chloride | 300 |
| Vinyl chloride | 60 |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | 150 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 60 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 60 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 60 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis and trans) | 600 |
| Dichloromethane | 300 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 180 |
| 1,3-Dichloropropylene (cis and trans) | 360 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 72 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 56 |
| Hexachloroethane | 300 |
| Pentachloroethane | 60 |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 60 |
| 1,1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 60 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene | 60 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 60 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 60 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 60 |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 300 |
| Trichloroethylene | 60 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | 300 |
| IV- PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS | |
| Non-chlorinated | |
| Cresol (ortho, meta, para) | 56 |
| 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 140 |
| 2-Nitrophenol | 130 |
| 4-Nitrophenol | 290 |
| Phenol | 62 |
| Chlorinated | |
| Chlorophenol (-2, -3, or -4) | 57 |
| 2,3-Dichlorophenol | 140 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 140 |
| 2,5-Dichlorophenol | 140 |
| 2,6-Dichlorophenol | 140 |
| 3,4-Dichlorophenol | 140 |
| 3,5-Dichlorophenol | 140 |
| p-Chloro-m-cresol | 140 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,3,4,5-Tetrachlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,3,4-Trichlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,3,5-Trichlorophenol | 74 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--|---|
| 2,3,6-Trichlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 74 |
| 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 74 |
| 3,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 74 |
| V- POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS | |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 34 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 34 |
| Benzo(b+j+k)fluoranthene | 136 |
| Benzo(c)phenanthrene | 56 |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | 18 |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | 56 |
| Chrysene | 34 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | 82 |
| Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene | 34 |
| Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene | 34 |
| Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene | 34 |
| 7,12-Dimethylbenzo(a)anthracene | 34 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 34 |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | 56 |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 56 |
| 1,3-Dimethylnaphthalene | 56 |
| 2,3,5-Trimethylnaphthalene | 56 |
| 3-Methylcholanthrene | 150 |
| Naphthalene | 56 |
| Phenanthrene | 56 |
| VI- NON-CHLORINATED BENZENE COMPOUNDS | |
| 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 280 |
| 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT) | 280 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) | Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|---|---|---|---|
| VII- CHLOROBENZENES | | Endosulfan sulfate | 1.3 |
| Benzal chloride or dichloromethylbenzene | 60 | Endrin | 1.3 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 100 | Endrin aldehyde | 1.3 |
| 4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) | 300 | Heptachlor epoxide | 0.66 |
| p-Chloroaniline or chloroaminobenzene | 160 | Heptachlor | 0.66 |
| Pentachlorobenzene | 100 | Formetanate hydrochloride | 14 |
| Pentachloronitrobenzene | 48 | Isodrin | 0.66 |
| 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene | 140 | Kepone | 1.3 |
| 1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 140 | Methoxychlor | 1.8 |
| 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene | 140 | o,p'-DDD | 0.87 |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | 190 | p,p'-DDD | 0.87 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 190 | o,p'-DDE | 0.87 |
| 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene | 190 | p,p'-DDE | 0.87 |
| VIII- POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) | | o,p'-DDT | 0.87 |
| Summation of the congeners | 50 | p,p'-DDT | 0.87 |
| IX- PESTICIDES | | Pronamide | 15 |
| Chlorinated | | Silvex or fenoprop | 79 |
| 2,4,5-T | 79 | Thiodicarb | 14 |
| 2,4-D | 100 | Toxaphene | 26 |
| Aldrin | 0.66 | Triallate | 14 |
| alpha-BHC or hexachlorocyclohexane | 0.66 | Non-chlorinated | |
| beta-BHC or hexachlorocyclohexane | 0.66 | Aldicarb (summation of Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone and Aldicarb sulfoxide) | 2.8 |
| delta-BHC or hexachlorocyclohexane | 0.66 | Bendiocarb | 14 |
| gamma-BHC or lindane or hexachlorocyclohexane | 0.66 | Benomyl | 14 |
| Barban | 14 | Butylate | 14 |
| Chlordane (alpha and gamma) | 2.6 | Carbaryl | 1.4 |
| Dieldrin | 1.3 | Carbendazim | 14 |
| Endosulfan I | 0.66 | Carbofuran | 1.4 |
| Endosulfan II | 1.3 | | |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Carbofuran phenol | 14 |
| Carbosulfan | 14 |
| Dimetilan | 14 |
| Dinoseb | 25 |
| Disulfoton | 62 |
| EPTC | 14 |
| Famphur | 150 |
| Methiocarb | 14 |
| Methomyl | 1.4 |
| Metolcarb | 14 |
| Mexacarbate | 14 |
| Molinate | 14 |
| Oxamyl | 2.8 |
| Parathion | 46 |
| Methyl parathion | 46 |
| Pebulate | 14 |
| Phorate | 46 |
| Promecarb | 14 |
| Propham | 14 |
| Propoxur | 14 |
| Prosulfocarb | 14 |
| Thiophanate-methyl | 14 |
| Vernolate | 14 |
| A2213 or oxamyl oxime | 14 |
| X- OTHER ORGANIC SUBSTANCES | |
| Acrylonitrile | 840 |
| Diethyl phthalate | 280 |
| Dimethyl phthalate | 280 |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate | 280 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 24 |

| Contaminants | Limit values mg/kg of soil (dry matter) |
|--|---|
| Hexachloropropylene | 300 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane | 300 |
| bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | 60 |
| bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane | 72 |
| bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether | 72 |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate | 280 |
| XI- INTEGRATING PARAMETERS | |
| Petroleum hydrocarbons C ₁₀ to C ₅₀ | 10,000 |
| XII- DIOXINS AND FURANS | |
| Summation of chlorodibenzodioxins and chlorodibenzofurans expressed as 2,3,7,8-TCDD toxic equivalents (NATO scale, 1988) | 0.005 |
| 6370 | |

Notice

An Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases
(R.S.Q., c. A-3.001)

Insurance premiums for 2005

Notice is hereby given in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), that upon the expiry of 45 days following the publication of this notice, the Regulation respecting the insurance premiums for 2005 will be adopted by the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail, with or without amendments.

That Regulation determines the insurance premiums to be used in calculating the retrospective adjustment of the annual assessment for 2005 that will be paid by the employers subject to that adjustment for that year under the Regulation respecting retrospective adjustment of the assessment.*

* The Regulation respecting retrospective adjustment of the assessment has been adopted by the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail by Resolution A-85-98 of September 17, 1998 (1998, G.O. 2, 4156).