

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 226-2007, 12 March 2007

Petroleum Products Act
(R.S.Q., c. P-29.1; 2005, c. 10)

Petroleum products

Petroleum Products Regulation

WHEREAS, under section 5 of the Petroleum Products Act (R.S.Q., c. P-29.1), amended by chapter 10 of the Statutes of 2005, the Government may make regulations to determine quality standards applicable to petroleum products;

WHEREAS, under section 96 of the Act, the Government may make regulations on the matters set forth therein;

WHEREAS, the Government made the Act respecting petroleum products and equipment by Order in Council 753-91 dated 29 May 1991;

WHEREAS it is expedient to replace the Regulation to take into account the Act to amend the Act respecting petroleum products and equipment, the Building Act and other legislative provisions (2005, c. 10) and to transfer the responsibilities of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife regarding petroleum equipment to the Régie du bâtiment du Québec and those dealing with environmental aspects associated with the use of certain petroleum equipment to the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks;

WHEREAS the provisions of the Regulation dealing with the responsibilities regarding petroleum equipment will be integrated into the Construction Code approved by Order in Council 953-2000 dated 26 July 2000, the Safety Code approved by Order in Council 964-2002 dated 21 August 2002, and the Regulation respecting the application of the Building Act made by Order in Council 375-95 dated 22 March 1995;

WHEREAS the provisions of the Regulation dealing with the responsibilities relating to environmental aspects associated with the use of certain petroleum equipment are now covered by the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2), the Land Protection and Rehabilitation Regulation made by Order in Council 216-2003 dated 26 February 2003 and the Regulation respecting hazardous materials made by Order in Council 1310-97 dated 8 October 1997;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), a draft of the Petroleum Products Regulation was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 29 December 2006 with a notice that it could be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS the comments received have been examined;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife:

THAT the Petroleum Products Regulation, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

GÉRARD BIBEAU,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Petroleum Products Regulation

Petroleum Products Act
(R.S.Q., c. P-29.1, ss. 5 and 96; 2005, c. 10, ss. 6 and 16)

CHAPTER I
INTERPRETATION

1. The standards of the Canadian General Standards Board to which this Regulation refers include subsequent amendments and later editions of the standards published by that organization.

Despite the foregoing, amendments and editions published after 1 April 2007 apply only 90 days after the last day of the month of publication of the French text of the amendments or editions.

2. In this Regulation,

“aviation fuel” means a light or medium petroleum distillate for use as motor fuel in aircraft engines; (*carburant d’aviation*)

“biodiesel fuel” means an oxygenated ester- or ether-based fuel derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, or produced by the hydrogenation of biomass; (*carburant biodiesel*)

“diesel fuel” means a medium petroleum distillate for use as motor fuel in a compression ignition engine; (*carburant diesel*)

“diesel fuel containing biodiesel fuel” means a blend of diesel fuel and biodiesel fuel in different proportions for use as motor fuel in a compression ignition engine; (*carburant diesel contenant du carburant biodiesel*)

“fuel ethanol” means ethyl alcohol having the chemical formula C_2H_5OH produced from renewable materials and sold either as a product to be blended directly with gasoline or for use as an input in the reformulation of gasoline or the making of ethyl tertiary-butyl ether, an oxygenate made by combining ethanol and isobutylene and sold as a product to be added to gasoline; (*éthanol-carburant*)

“heating fuel oil” means a homogeneous blend of hydrocarbon compounds for use as fuel; (*mazout*)

“gasoline” means a light petroleum distillate for use as motor fuel in an engine with electrical ignition; (*essence*)

“gasoline containing fuel ethanol” means a blend of gasoline and fuel ethanol for use as motor fuel in an engine with electrical ignition. (*essence contenant de l'éthanol-carburant*)

CHAPTER II STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

DIVISION I CLASSES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

3. For the purposes of this Regulation, petroleum products are classified as follows:

- (1) motor fuels; and
- (2) heating fuel oils.

The class of motor fuels consists of gasoline, gasoline containing fuel ethanol, diesel fuel, diesel fuel containing biodiesel fuel and aviation fuel.

DIVISION II MOTOR FUELS

§1. Gasoline

4. The types of gasoline are as follows:

- (1) type 1: regular unleaded gasoline;
- (2) type 2: mid-grade unleaded gasoline;
- (3) type 3: premium unleaded gasoline; and
- (4) type 4: super premium unleaded gasoline.

5. Type 1 to 4 gasolines are motor fuels that have no lead or phosphorus compounds added and that are suitable for use in spark ignition engines under a wide range of climatic conditions. They may contain methyl tertiary-butyl ether or other aliphatic ethers.

They must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.5-2004 Unleaded Automotive Gasoline.

They must also comply with the additional requirements in Schedule I relating to points of compliance and volatility.

§2. Gasoline containing fuel ethanol

6. Gasoline containing fuel ethanol is a motor fuel that has no lead or phosphorus compounds added and that is suitable for use in spark ignition engines under a wide range of climatic conditions.

It must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.511-2005 Oxygenated Unleaded Automotive Gasoline Containing Ethanol.

It must also comply with the additional requirements in Schedule I relating to points of compliance and volatility.

§3. Diesel fuel

7. The types of diesel fuel are as follows:

- (1) type 1: regular sulphur diesel fuel;
- (2) type 2: low-sulphur diesel fuel; and
- (3) type 3: ultra low-sulphur diesel fuel.

8. Type 1 diesel fuel is a fuel suitable for high speed diesel engines operating at speeds generally higher than 1,200 r/min.

It must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.6-2000 Regular Sulphur Diesel Fuel.

It must also comply with the additional requirements in Schedule II relating to the specific seasonal and regional weather conditions in Québec.

9. Type 2 and 3 diesel fuels are fuels suitable for high speed diesel engines operating at speeds generally higher than 1,200 r/min but that require low-sulphur diesel fuel to limit air emissions.

They must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.517-2000 Automotive Low-Sulphur Diesel Fuel.

They must also comply with the additional requirements in Schedule II relating to the specific seasonal and regional weather conditions in Québec.

§4. Diesel fuel containing biodiesel fuel

10. Diesel fuel containing biodiesel fuel is a low-sulphur diesel fuel containing a volume of biodiesel fuel in a range between 1 and 5%.

It is suitable for high speed diesel engines that require low-sulphur diesel fuel to limit air emissions.

It must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.520-2005 Automotive Low-Sulphur Diesel Fuel Containing Low Levels of Biodiesel Esters (B1-B5).

It must also comply with the additional requirements in Schedule II relating to the specific seasonal and regional weather conditions in Québec.

§5. Aviation fuel

11. The types of aviation fuel are as follows:

- (1) type 1: aviation gasoline; and
- (2) type 2: aviation turbine fuel.

12. Type 1 aviation fuel is a light petroleum distillate used in internal combustion and spark ignition aircraft engines.

It must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.25-2004 Aviation Gasoline (Grades 80 and 100LL).

13. Type 2 aviation fuel consists of the following sub-types:

- (1) sub-type 1: kerosene;
- (2) sub-type 2: wide-cut aviation turbine fuel;
- (3) sub-type 3: high-flash aviation turbine fuel.

It is a medium petroleum distillate used in turbine engines.

14. Sub-type 1 aviation turbine fuel consists of grades JET A, JET A-1 and F-34 and must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.23-2002 Kerosene-Type Aviation Turbine Fuel.

15. Sub-type 2 aviation turbine fuel consists of grades JET B and F-40 and must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.22-2002 Wide-Cut Type Aviation Turbine Fuel.

16. Sub-type 3 aviation turbine fuel consists of grade F-44 and must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.24D-2002 High-flash Type Aviation Turbine Fuel.

DIVISION III
HEATING FUEL OILS

17. The types of heating fuel oil are as follows:

- (1) type 0;
- (2) type 1;
- (3) type 2;
- (4) type 4;
- (5) type 5;
- (6) type 6.

18. Type 0 heating fuel oil is for heating appliances used in regions where the ambient temperature may reach -48°C or lower.

19. Type 1 heating fuel oil is mainly used for sleeve-type and wick-type domestic burners and vapourizing pot-type and atomizing burners that cannot use type 2 heating fuel oil.

20. Type 2 heating fuel oil is used for domestic atomizing burners and is also suitable for medium-capacity commercial and industrial burners where ease of handling and availability justify its use.

21. Type 4 heating fuel oil is an industrial type of fuel for burner installations with or without preheating devices.

22. Type 5 heating fuel oil is a residual type of heating fuel oil for burner installations equipped with preheating devices requiring oil with lower viscosity than type 6 heating fuel oil.

23. Type 6 heating fuel oil is a high-viscosity residual oil for use in burner installations equipped with preheating devices.

24. All types of heating fuel oil referred to in section 17 must comply with Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 3.2-99 Heating Fuel Oil.

CHAPTER III SAMPLES AND ANALYSES

25. Inspectors and persons authorized under section 87 of the Petroleum Products Act must comply with the sampling methods in the standards applicable to the various classes of petroleum products during an inspection of product quality.

26. An inspector or authorized person taking a sample of a petroleum product for analysis must pay the current price for the product.

27. After taking a sample, the inspector or authorized person must draw up a report containing

(1) the name and address of the owner of the petroleum equipment installation within the meaning of the Building Act (R.S.Q., c. B-1.1) that contains the petroleum product being analyzed;

(2) the date on which the sample was taken;

(3) the name and address of the site;

(4) identification of the tank from which the sample was taken;

(5) identification of the petroleum product;

(6) the name of the supplier of the petroleum product that made the last two deliveries;

(7) the date of the last two deliveries of the petroleum product to the operator and the quantity delivered each time; and

(8) the name of the carrier that made the last two deliveries.

The report must be signed by the inspector or authorized person that took the sample and by the owner or operator of the petroleum equipment installation containing the petroleum product being analyzed.

A copy of the report is to be given to the owner of the petroleum product installation containing the petroleum product being analyzed.

28. The inspector or authorized person must forward the sample of the petroleum product to an analytical laboratory.

The inspector or authorized person is to receive the conclusions of the laboratory and draw up, if necessary, the notice of correction referred to in section 92 of the Petroleum Products Act.

CHAPTER IV OFFENCES

29. Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 24 is liable to the fine in paragraph 2 of section 106 of the Petroleum Products Act.

30. An inspector or a person authorized under section 87 of the Petroleum Products Act who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 25 to 28 is liable to the fine in paragraph 1 of section 106 of the Petroleum Products Act.

CHAPTER V FINAL

31. This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting petroleum products and equipment made by Order in Council 753-91 dated 29 May 1991.

32. This Regulation comes into force on 1 April 2007.

SCHEDULE I (ss. 5 and 6)

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO POINTS OF COMPLIANCE AND GASOLINE VOLATILITY

The volatility requirements for gasoline, set out in Canadian General Standards Board standards CAN/CGSB 3.5-2004 Unleaded Automotive Gasoline and CAN/CGSB 3.511-2005 Oxygenated Unleaded Automotive Gasoline Containing Ethanol, apply to the refinery for products intended for sale, to points of importation and to points of blending (to the blended product). A point of importation is defined as a permanent or temporary tank, a cargo tank or a gasoline container from outside Québec.

In June, July and August, delivering a product with volatility characteristics other than those in category No. 2 vapour pressure in the standards referred to in the first paragraph, in the municipalities in the Outaouais-to-Montréal corridor, listed below, is prohibited.

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE OUTAOUAIS- MONTRÉAL CORRIDOR

(by RCM or, if outside an RCM, by administrative region or metropolitan community; the numbers indicated for each municipality, RCM, administrative region or

metropolitan community correspond to the codes assigned to them in the Répertoire des municipalités published by the Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions)

530 LE BAS-RICHELIEU

53085 Saint-Gérard-Majella, P

550 ROUVILLE

55023 Saint-Césaire, V

55030 Sainte-Angèle-de-Monnoir, P

55037 Rougement, M

55048 Marieville, V

55057 Richelieu, V

55065 Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu, M

560 LE HAUT-RICHELIEU

56083 Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, V

56097 Mont-Saint-Grégoire, M

56105 Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville, M

570 LA VALLÉE-DU-RICHELIEU

57005 Chambly, V

57010 Carignan, V

57020 Saint-Basile-le-Grand, V

57025 McMasterville, M

57030 Otterburn Park, V

57033 Saint-Jean-Baptiste, M

57035 Mont-Saint-Hilaire, V

57040 Beloeil, V

57045 Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil, M

57050 Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu, M

57057 Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu, M

57068 Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, M

57075 Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, M

590 LAJEMMERAIS

59010 Sainte-Julie, V

59015 Saint-Amable, M

59020 Varennes, V

59025 Verchères, M

59030 Calixa-Lavallée, P

59035 Contrecoeur, V

600 L'ASSOMPTION

60005 Charlemagne, V

60013 Repentigny, V

60020 Saint-Sulpice, P

60028 L'Assomption, V

60035 L'Épiphanie, V

60040 L'Épiphanie, P

630 MONTCALM

63005 Sainte-Marie-Salomé, P

63013 Saint-Jacques, M

63020 Saint-Alexis, VL

63025 Saint-Alexis, P

63030 Saint-Esprit, M

63035 Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, M

63040 Saint-Roch-Ouest, M

63048 Saint-Lin-Laurentides, V

63055 Saint-Calixte, M

63060 Sainte-Julienne, M

63065 Saint-Liguori, P

640 LES MOULINS

64008 Terrebonne, V

64015 Mascouche, V

650 LAVAL

65005 Laval, V

663 OUTSIDE AN RCM / COMMUNAUTÉ MÉTROPOLITAINE DE MONTRÉAL

58007 Brossard, V

58012 Saint-Lambert, V

58033 Boucherville, V

58037 Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, V

58227 Longueuil, V

66007 Montréal-Est, V

66023 Montréal, V

66032 Westmount, V

66047 Montréal-Ouest, V

66058 Côte-Saint-Luc, V

66062 Hampstead, V

66072 Mont-Royal, V

66087 Dorval, V

66092 L'Île-Dorval, V

66097 Pointe-Claire, V

66102 Kirkland, V

66107 Beaconsfield, V

66112 Baie d'Urfé, V

66117 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, V

66127 Senneville, VL

66135 Sainte-Geneviève, V

66142 Dollard-des-Ormeaux, V

16 OUTSIDE AN RCM / MONTÉRÉGIE

67802 Kahnawake, R.I.

69802 Akwesasne, R.I.

670 ROUSSILLON

67005 Saint-Mathieu, M
67010 Saint-Philippe, M
67015 La Prairie, V
67020 Candiac, V
67025 Delson, V
67030 Sainte-Catherine, V
67035 Saint-Constant, V
67040 Saint-Isidore, P
67045 Mercier, V
67050 Châteauguay, V
67055 Léry, V

680 LES JARDINS-DE-NAPIERVILLE

68020 Sainte-Clotilde-de-Châteauguay, P
68025 Saint-Patrice-de-Sherrington, P
68040 Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur, P
68045 Saint-Édouard, P
68050 Saint-Michel, P
68055 Saint-Rémi, V

690 LE HAUT-SAINT-LAURENT

69010 Franklin, M
69017 Saint-Chrysostome, M
69025 Howick, VL
69030 Très-Saint-Sacrement, P
69037 Ormstown, M
69045 Hinchinbrooke, CT
69050 Elgin, CT
69055 Huntingdon, V
69060 Godmanchester, CT
69065 Sainte-Barbe, P
69070 Saint-Anicet, P
69075 Dundee, CT

700 BEAUHARNOIS-SALABERRY

70005 Saint-Urbain-Premier, M
70012 Sainte-Martine, M
70022 Beauharnois, V
70030 Saint-Étienne-de-Beauharnois, M
70035 Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, P
70040 Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka, P
70052 Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, V

710 VAUDREUIL-SOULANGES

71005 Rivière-Beaudette, M
71015 Saint-Télesphore, P
71020 Saint-Polycarpe, M
71025 Saint-Zotique, VL
71033 Les Coteaux, M
71040 Coteau-du-Lac, M

71045 Saint-Clet, M
71050 Les Cèdres, M
71055 Pointe-des-Cascades, VL
71060 L'Île-Perrot, V
71065 Notre-Dame-de-L'Île-Perrot, V
71070 Pincourt, V
71075 Terrasse-Vaudreuil, M
71083 Vaudreuil-Dorion, V
71090 Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac, VL
71095 L'Île-Cadieux, V
71100 Hudson, V
71105 Saint-Lazare, V
71110 Sainte-Marthe, M
71115 Sainte-Justine-de-Newton, P
71125 Très-Saint-Rédempteur, P
71133 Rigaud, M
71140 Pointe-Fortune, VL

720 DEUX-MONTAGNES

72005 Saint-Eustache, V
72010 Deux-Montagnes, V
72015 Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, V
72020 Pointe-Calumet, M
72025 Saint-Joseph-du-Lac, M
72032 Oka, M
72043 Saint-Placide, M

730 THÉRÈSE-DE-BLAINVILLE

73005 Boisbriand, V
73010 Sainte-Thérèse, V
73015 Blainville, V
73020 Rosemère, V
73025 Lorraine, V
73030 Bois-des-Filion, V
73035 Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, V

740 MIRABEL

74005 Mirabel

750 LA RIVIÈRE-DU-NORD

75005 Saint-Colomban, P
75017 Saint-Jérôme, V
75028 Sainte-Sophie, M
75040 Prévost, V
75045 Saint-Hippolyte, P

760 ARGENTEUIL

76008 Saint-André-d'Argenteuil, M
76020 Lachute, V
76025 Gore, CT
76030 Mille-Isles, M

76035 Wentworth, CT
 76043 Brownsburg-Chatham, V
 76055 Grenville, VL
 76052 Grenville-sur-la-Rouge, M
 76065 Harrington, CT

770 LES PAYS-D'EN-HAUT

77022 Sainte-Adèle, V
 77030 Piedmont, M
 77035 Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs, P
 77043 Saint-Sauveur, V
 77050 Morin-Heights, M

800 PAPINEAU

80005 Fassett, M
 80010 Montebello, M
 80015 Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, M
 80020 Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix, M
 80027 Saint-André-Avellin, M
 80037 Papineauville, M
 80045 Plaisance, M
 80050 Thurso, V
 80055 Lochaber, CT
 80060 Lochaber-Partie-Ouest, CT
 80065 Mayo, M
 80070 Saint-Sixte, M
 80078 Ripon, M
 80085 Mulgrave-et-Derry, M

07 OUTSIDE AN RCM / OUTAOUAIS

81015 Gatineau, V

820 LES COLLINES-DE-L'OUTAOUAIS

82005 L'Ange-Gardien, M
 82010 Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette, M
 82015 Val-des-Monts, M
 82020 Cantley, M
 82025 Chelsea, M
 82030 Pontiac, M
 82035 La Pêche, M

840 PONTIAC

84005 Bristol, M
 84010 Shawville, M
 84015 Clarendon, M
 84020 Portage-du-Fort, VL
 84025 Bryson, M
 84030 Campbell's Bay, M
 84035 Grand-Calumet, M
 84040 Litchfield, M
 84045 Thorne, M

SCHEDULE II

(ss. 8, 9 and 10)

**ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO
 LOW TEMPERATURE FLOW PROPERTIES OF
 DIESEL FUELS**

The cloud points of diesel fuels must comply with the maximum temperatures listed in Table I. According to the Table, the low temperature flow properties of diesel fuel must permit satisfactory performance at temperatures indicated by the 2.5% low-end design temperature for a given period and location of intended use.

The design temperature is the lowest temperature at or below which 2.5% of the hourly outside temperatures were recorded for a given period.

The test method used to determine the operating temperature is that of the cloud point in the American Society for Testing and Materials standard ASTM D 2500 or ASTM D 5773. For diesel fuels in which agents modifying the wax have been added to improve the flow properties, the test method used is the low temperature flow test (LTFT) for diesel fuels in Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB-3.0 No. 140.1.

TABLE I

SEASONAL CLOUD POINTS CONFORMING TO THE AVERAGE 2.5% LOW-END DESIGN TEMPERATURES FOR THE ZONES ILLUSTRATED IN FIGURE I (TEMPERATURES IN DEGREES CELSIUS)

PERIODS	TEMPERATURE ZONES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Montréal	Abitibi, Upper Laurentians, Saguenay	Québec & Lower St. Lawrence	Eastern Townships	Eastern Québec & Gaspésie	North Shore	James Bay & North-East Québec	Nunavik	Laurentians and Outaouais*	Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Jan. 1-15	-25	-35	-27	-30	-29	-35	-38	-40	-29	-18
Jan. 16-31	-26	-35	-28	-30	-30	-35	-38	-40	-30	-20
Feb. 1-14	-25	-33	-27	-29	-30	-35	-38	-40	-28	-21
Feb. 15-28	-22	-31	-25	-26	-27	-32	-38	-39	-26	-19
Mar. 1-15	-18	-27	-20	-23	-24	-30	-35	-37	-24	-17
Mar. 16-31	-13	-23	-16	-18	-19	-26	-32	-33	-19	-12
April 1-15	-7	-17	-10	-10	-12	-20	-26	-27	-12	-7
April 16-30	-2	-9	-4	-5	-8	-13	-22	-23	-6	-4
May 1-15	1	-5	-2	-2	-4	-8	-13	-14	-3	-2
May 16-31	4	-2	1	1	-1	-4	-7	-9	1	1
June 1-15	7	1	4	3	1	-1	-3	-4	3	4
June 16-30	9	4	6	6	4	1	-1	-2	6	7
July 1-15	11	6	8	6	6	3	1	0	7	9
July 16-31	11	7	9	7	7	4	2	2	8	11
Aug. 1-15	10	6	8	7	6	4	2	3	7	12
Aug. 16-31	8	4	6	5	4	2	0	1	5	10
Sept. 1-15	5	1	4	1	1	0	-1	0	2	8
Sept. 16-30	2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-4	-3	-1	5
Oct. 1-15	-1	-4	-2	-4	-5	-6	-8	-7	-3	2
Oct. 16-31	-4	-7	-4	-6	-6	-10	-12	-10	-6	-1
Nov. 1-15	-7	-14	-9	-10	-11	-16	-18	-19	-11	-3
Nov. 16-30	-12	-21	-14	-15	-17	-24	-24	-26	-16	-7
Dec. 1-15	-20	-29	-22	-23	-24	-30	-33	-34	-25	-12
Dec. 16-31	-24	-32	-26	-27	-27	-33	-36	-40	-28	-14

* Except within the limits of Ville de Gatineau where the cloud points for use zone No. 1 (Montréal) apply, with the exception of the periods from 1-15 and 16-31 January for which the maximum cloud points to conform to are respectively -26 and -27 degrees Celsius.

Notes:

1. Seasonal cloud points conforming to low-end design temperatures from CGSB 31 October 2001 data.
2. Use zones correspond to the zones in Figure I.
3. Cloud points differing as to storage and use conditions may be specified in a written agreement between the user and the supplier.

FIGURE I
 MAP ILLUSTRATING THE LIMITS OF USE ZONES OF DIESEL FUELS ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE 2.5% LOW-END DESIGN TEMPERATURES

