

(4) allow the marking of the antlers in the case of a male moose;

(5) pay the registration fees provided for in section 21.1.”

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

102329

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 920-2015, 21 October 2015

An Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1)

Joint sector-based associations on occupational health and safety — Amendment

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting joint sector-based associations on occupational health and safety

WHEREAS, under subparagraph 25 of the first paragraph of section 223 of the Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1), the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail may make regulations on the matters set forth therein;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft of the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting joint sector-based associations on occupational health and safety was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 30 June 2015 with a notice that it could be made by the Commission and submitted to the Government for approval on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS the Commission made the Regulation without amendment at its sitting of 17 September 2015;

WHEREAS, under section 224 of the Act respecting occupational health and safety, every draft regulation made by the Commission under section 223 of the Act is submitted to the Government for approval;

WHEREAS it is expedient to approve the Regulation;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Solidarity:

THAT the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting joint sector-based associations on occupational health and safety, attached to this Order in Council, be approved.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting joint sector-based associations on occupational health and safety

An Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1, s. 223, 1st par., subpar. 25)

1. The Regulation respecting joint sector-based associations on occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1, r. 2) is amended in Schedule A

(1) by striking out paragraph 5;

(2) by replacing the part preceding subparagraph *a* of paragraph 7 by the following:

“(7) the printing and allied industries sector, the metal fabricating industries sector, the electrical products industries sector and the clothing industries sector, including the following categories of establishments:”;

(3) by adding the following after subparagraph *f* of paragraph 7:

“(g) boiler and plate works: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing heating and power boilers, except cast iron sectional heating boilers, heavy gauge storage tanks, pressure tanks, smokestacks, plate work and similar boiler shop products. Cast iron sectional heating boilers are classified in subparagraph *m* (heating equipment manufacturers).

Some establishments in this category are engaged both in the fabrication of the product and its installation. In these cases, the establishment is classified on the basis of its principal activity, i.e. either fabricating or installing the product. Establishments installing mainly products of their own manufacture are considered as primarily engaged in fabrication, and are included in that category, but those primarily engaged in erecting purchased boilers or smokestacks are excluded. Establishments primarily engaged in fabricating and erecting large storage tanks which must be assembled at the site are classified in subparagraph *h* (fabricated structural metal industry), and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheet metal tanks are classified in subparagraph *j* (metal stamping, pressing and coating industry);

(h) fabricated structural metal industry: establishments primarily engaged in fabricating heavy steel parts and similar parts of other metals and alloys for structural purposes. Products in this category include fabricated shapes for bridges, buildings, transmission towers, large tanks and similar structures. Although establishments in this category may erect buildings, bridges, and large tanks as well as fabricate the metal parts thereof, they are primarily engaged in fabrication. Establishments primarily engaged in the erection of buildings, bridges and large tanks from purchased metal parts are excluded;

(i) ornamental and architectural metal industry: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ornamental metal work, stairs and staircases, fire escapes, grilles, railings, metal windows (including hermetically sealed), doors and frames and metal partitions. Although establishments in this category may install products of their own manufacture, they are primarily engaged in fabrication. Establishments primarily engaged in the erection or installation of purchased fabricated metal products are excluded;

(j) metal stamping, pressing and coating industry: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheet metal products such as bottle caps, heels caps, metal lath and metal boxes, including establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pressed metal products such as kitchen utensils, hospital and similar utensils and containers, establishments primarily engaged in coating metal and metal products, such as vitreous enamelware, galvanizing and electroplating, and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tin cans and other tinware, and sheet metal products such as metal awnings, heating ducts, roofing and eaves trough. This category excludes establishments primarily engaged in tinsmithing and sheet metal work on construction projects. Establishments primarily engaged in making enamelled bathroom fixtures such as bath tubs and sinks are classified in subparagraph *o* (miscellaneous metal fabricating industries);

(k) wire and wire product manufacturers: establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire from rods and in manufacturing nails, spikes, staples, bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, washers, wire fencings, screenings, wire cloths, barbed wires, tire chains, uninsulated wire rope and cable, kitchen wire goods and other wire products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing insulated wires and cables are classified in subparagraph *v* (manufacturers of electric wire and cable);

(l) hardware, tool and cutlery manufacturers: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing edge and hand tools, cutlery and hardware. Important products in this category are axes, chisels, dies, including extrusion moulds, and other metalworking tools; hammers, shovels, hoes, rakes, files, saws, builders' hardware, marine hardware, non-electric razors and blades, table and kitchen

cutlery and a miscellaneous group of products usually known under the term "hardware" and not classified elsewhere. This category also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bits, drills, except rock drill bits, which are excluded, and other cutting tools for machines or for power-driven hand tools. This category excludes establishment primarily engaged in manufacturing sterling silver cutlery, those primarily engaged in manufacturing machine tools or power-driven hand tools, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing machinists' precision tools;

(m) heating equipment manufacturers: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing commercial cooking equipment and major heating apparatus such as furnaces, oil burners, gas burners, steam and hot water heating apparatus and heating equipment not classified elsewhere, including establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cast iron sectional heating boilers and convection or cast iron radiators. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric and non-electric domestic cooking equipment are classified in subparagraph *q* (manufacturers of major appliances, electric and non-electric);

(n) machine shops: machine shops primarily engaged in producing machine parts and equipment, other than complete machines, for the trade. This category includes machine shops providing custom and repair services, and establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding or remanufacturing automotive engines, transmissions or drives, but excludes establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding or repairing automotive generators, starter motors and alternators, and excludes establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding such automotive parts as fuel pumps, water pumps, brake shoes, clutches, solenoids and voltage regulators;

(o) miscellaneous metal fabricating industries: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal products not elsewhere classified, such as weather stripping, guns, collapsible tubes, machinery fittings, plumbers' goods, including enamelled plumbing fixtures, safes and vaults, and forgings such as chains (except tire chains, classified in subparagraph *k*, wire and wire products manufacturers), anchors and axles. This category also includes establishments primarily engaged fabricating bars and rods for reinforcing concrete and those primarily engaged in metal heat treating;

(p) manufacturers of small electrical appliances: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing small electrical appliances such as vacuum cleaners, fans, toasters, irons and water heaters. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household refrigerators and farm and home freezers, domestic cooking and heating stoves, domestic laundry equipment and sewing machines are classified in subparagraph *q* (manufacturers of major appliances, electric and non-electric);

(q) manufacturers of major appliances, electric and non-electric: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household type appliances and machines such as stoves, refrigerators, home and farm freezers, window type air conditioning units, laundry equipment and sewing machines. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing small household electric appliances are classified in subparagraph *p* (manufacturers of small electrical appliances);

(r) manufacturers of lighting fixtures: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric lighting fixtures, excluding establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric table and floor lamps and shades;

(s) manufacturers of household radio and television receivers: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television receiving sets, including establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing record playing, tape playing and recording equipment and parts, but excluding establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing records, tapes and other media for recording vocal or instrumental performances;

(t) communication equipment manufacturers: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television transmitters, radar equipment, closed circuit television equipment, electronic navigational aids, public address apparatus, and the related parts and equipment, including establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing telephone and telegraph equipment and parts or electric and electronic signalling apparatus, including establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic control panels and similar devices and including repair and overhaul of electronic equipment, except household equipment;

(u) manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric motors, generators and other electric power equipment for use in the generation, transmission and utilization of electric energy. Important products of this industry are steam turbine generator sets, motors, except railway, motor vehicle and aircraft motors, generators, transformers, switchgear, pole-line hardware, electric welding equipment and electric meters. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric wire and cable are classified in subparagraph *v* (manufacturers of electric wire and cable);

(v) manufacturers of electric wire and cable: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric wire and cable, both insulated or armoured and non-insulated. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-electric wire and wire products are included in subparagraph *k* (wire and wire products manufacturers);

(w) manufacturers of miscellaneous electrical products: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electrical products not elsewhere classified, such as lamps, light bulbs and tubes of all kinds for lighting, incandescent filament lamps, vapour and fluorescent lamps, photo-flash and photoflood lamps, wiring devices, panelboards (distribution, lighting and residential types), low voltage switchboards, carbon or graphic electrodes, conduit and fittings. This category includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing storage and primary batteries including wet and dry batteries. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic computers, data processors and related control devices are excluded, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing lighting fixtures are classified in subparagraph *r* (manufacturers of lighting fixtures);

(x) men's and boys' clothing industries: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing for men and boys, in particular, the manufacturing of coats, topcoats, overcoats, raincoats, suits, jackets, pants, shirts, T-shirts, sleepwear, underwear, sportswear, such as windbreakers and bermuda shorts, winter sportswear, jeans and jean jackets, including the manufacturing of clothing for men and boys on a contract basis. This category excludes the manufacturing of knitted, leather, fur or vulcanized rubber clothing;

(y) women's and girls' clothing industries: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing for women and girls, in particular, the manufacturing of coats, jackets, blouson-style jackets, ski-wear, jeans, jean skirts and jean jackets, T-shirts, sportswear, dresses, natural or synthetic fabric blouses and shirts, underwear, sleepwear, wedding clothes and maternity clothes, including the manufacturing of clothing for women and girls on a contract basis. This category excludes the manufacturing of knitted, leather, fur or vulcanized rubber clothing;

(z) children's and babies' clothing industries: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing for children and babies, in particular, the manufacturing of underwear and sleepwear, including the manufacturing of clothing for children and babies on a contract basis. This category excludes the manufacturing of knitted, leather, fur or vulcanized rubber clothing. This category also excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing for small boys that is classified in either of the categories of men's and boys' clothing industries and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clothing for small girls that is classified in either of the categories of women's and girls' clothing industries;

(aa) other clothing industries: establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sweaters for men, women and children, except knitted sweaters. This category also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufac-

turing work clothes, occupational clothing, uniforms and parts of uniforms of any fabric, except vulcanized rubber or leather, including, in particular, establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coveralls, overalls, work suits and military uniforms. This category also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing uniforms for sports teams, except knitted uniforms or uniforms made from leather or vulcanized rubber. It also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gloves, mitts and mittens for men, women and children, except knitted gloves, mitts and mittens, establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fur trimmings (cuffs, collars, etc.) for men, women and children, establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing foundation garments, except knitted foundation garments, establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hats made from leather, wool, cloth or other materials, except fur or knitted hats, and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing articles of clothing not classified above, such as belts, ties or beach wear, except knitted articles.”.

2. This Regulation comes into force on 1 January 2016.

102331

M.O., 2015-15

Order number V-1.1-2015-15 of the Minister of Finance dated 20 October 2015

Securities Act
(chapter V-1.1)

CONCERNING amendments to regulations related to the recognition of Aequitas Neo Exchange Inc.

WHEREAS subparagraphs 6, 11, 20 and 34 of section 331.1 of the Securities Act (chapter V-1.1) provide that the *Autorité des marchés financiers* may make regulations concerning the matters referred to in those paragraphs;

WHEREAS the third and fourth paragraphs of section 331.2 of the said Act provide that a draft regulation shall be published in the *Bulletin de l’Autorité des marchés financiers*, accompanied with the notice required under section 10 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1) and may not be submitted for approval or be made before 30 days have elapsed since its publication;

WHEREAS the first and fifth paragraphs of the said section provide that every regulation made under section 331.1 must be approved, with or without amendment, by the Minister of Finance and comes into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* or on any later date specified in the regulation;

WHEREAS the following regulations have been made by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* or approved by the minister of Finances :

— Regulation 41-101 respecting general prospectus requirements, approved by ministerial order no. 2008-05 dated March 4, 2008 (2008, *G.O.* 2, 810A);

— Regulation 44-101 respecting short form prospectus distributions approved by ministerial order no. 2005-24 dated November 30, 2005 (2005, *G.O.* 2, 5183);

— Regulation 45-106 respecting prospectus and registration exemptions approved by ministerial order no. 2009-05 dated September 9, 2009 (2009, *G.O.* 2, 3362A);

— National Instrument 46-201, Escrow for initial public offerings on March 3, 2003 by the decision No. 2003-C-0073;

— Regulation 51-102 respecting continuous disclosure obligations approved by ministerial order no. 2005-03 dated May 19, 2005 (2005, *G.O.* 2, 1507);

— Regulation 51-105 respecting issuers quoted in the u.s. over-the-counter markets approved by ministerial order no. 2012-11 dated July 4, 2012 (2012, *G.O.* 2, 2441);

— Regulation 52-109 respecting certification of disclosure in issuers’ annual and interim filings approved by ministerial order no. 2008-16 dated November 25, 2008 (2008, *G.O.* 2, 5469);

— Regulation 52-110 respecting audit committees approved by ministerial order no. 2005-10 dated June 7, 2005 (2005, *G.O.* 2, 1997);

— Regulation 58-101 respecting disclosure of corporate governance practices was made by ministerial order 2005-11 dated June 7, 2005 (2005, *G.O.* 2, 2015A);

— Regulation 61-101 respecting protection of minority security holders in special transactions was made by ministerial order 2008-01 dated January 22, 2008 (2005, *G.O.* 2, 533);

— Regulation 71-102 respecting continuous disclosure and other exemptions relating to foreign issuers approved by ministerial order no. 2005-07 dated May 19, 2005 (2005, *G.O.* 2, 1591);

— Regulation 81-101 respecting mutual fund prospectus disclosure by decision no. 2001-C-0283 dated June 12, 2001;