

CONSIDERING that the first paragraph of section 139 of the Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act provides that, despite the second paragraph of section 42, until 1 January 2016 or until any later date determined by the Minister of Finance, an insurer may provide a voluntary retirement savings plan to an employer through a group insurance representative only authorized to provide group insurance plans within the meaning of the Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services (chapter D-9.2) or through a representative in insurance of persons within the meaning of section 3 of that Act;

CONSIDERING that the Minister of Finance extended the transitional period provided for in the first paragraph of section 139 of the Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act and determined, by Minister's Order R-17.0.1-2014-13 dated 20 January 2015 and Minister's Order R-17.0.1-2017-11 dated 30 November 2017, that an insurer could provide a voluntary retirement savings plan to an employer through a group insurance representative only authorized to provide group insurance plans within the meaning of the Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services (chapter D-9.2) or through a representative in insurance of persons within the meaning of section 3 of that Act until 31 December 2019;

CONSIDERING that it is expedient to again extend the transitional period by determining a date later than 31 December 2019;

THEREFORE, the Minister of Finance determines that up to 31 December 2021, an insurer may provide a voluntary retirement savings plan to an employer through a group insurance representative only authorized to provide group insurance plans within the meaning of the Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services (chapter D-9.2) or through a representative in insurance of persons within the meaning of section 3 of that Act.

December 6, 2019

ERIC GIRARD,
Minister of Finance

104203

M.O., 2019

Order of the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change dated 5 December 2019

MAKING the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere

THE MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE,

CONSIDERING section 2.2 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2), which provides that the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks may make regulations determining what information a person or a municipality is required to provide regarding an enterprise, a facility or an establishment that the person or municipality operates;

CONSIDERING section 46.2 of the Act, which provides that the Minister may, by regulation, determine the emitters required to report greenhouse gas emissions and the related information and documents to be provided to the Minister;

CONSIDERING the Minister's Order dated 26 September 2007 (2007, *G.O.* 2, 2833) under which the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere was made;

CONSIDERING the publication in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 23 and 30 October 2019, in accordance with sections 10, 12 and 13 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), of a draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere with a notice that it could be made by the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change on the expiry of 30 days following the first publication;

CONSIDERING the comments received during the consultation and that it is expedient to take them into consideration;

CONSIDERING section 18 of the Regulations Act, which provides that a regulation may come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* or between that date and the date applicable under section 17 of that Act where the authority making it is of the opinion that the urgency of the situation requires it and the reason justifying such coming into force must be published with the regulation;

CONSIDERING that, in the opinion of the Minister of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change, the urgency due to the following circumstance justifies a coming into force on 1 January 2020:

— fuel distributors must report their greenhouse gas emissions in compliance with the amendments made by the Regulation as of 1 January 2020 since the information is necessary for the purposes of the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances (chapter Q-2, r. 46.1) to which fuel distributors are subject;

CONSIDERING that it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

The Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere, attached to this Order, is hereby made.

Québec, 5 December 2019

BENOIT CHARETTE,
*Minister of the Environment and the
Fight Against Climate Change*

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere

Environment Quality Act

(chapter Q-2, ss. 2.2, 46.2, 115.27, 115.34 and 124.1)

1. The Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere (chapter Q-2, r. 15) is amended in section 6.1 by replacing the sixth paragraph by the following:

“A person or municipality that ceases to operate an enterprise, a facility or an establishment or that cedes its operation must so notify the Minister as soon as possible. The emissions report for the current year must be made by the new operator. The previous operator must provide the new operator with all the data required for the report for the period of the year for which the enterprise, facility or establishment was under his or her responsibility.”.

2. Section 7 is amended by inserting “and any other document referred to in this Regulation” after “emission data are based”.

3. Section 7.1 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“If the emitter is unable to obtain the manufacturer’s calibration instructions, the emitter must establish and use a procedure allowing to maintain accuracy of the equipment of plus or minus 5%. The procedure must have been certified by an engineer.”.

4. Section 8 is amended by inserting “, documents” after “information” in paragraph 2.

5. Section 9.2 is amended

(1) by inserting “, 6.6.1” after “section 6.6” in paragraph 1;

(2) by adding the following paragraph:

“(4) to calibrate equipment in accordance with the second paragraph of section 7.1 or to establish or use a procedure allowing to maintain accuracy of the equipment in accordance with the third paragraph of that section.”.

6. Section 9.6 is amended by inserting “, 6.6.1” after “section 6.6.” in the portion before paragraph 1.

7. Schedule A is amended

(1) in Part I, by replacing the table by the following:

Types	Contaminants		Reporting thresholds
	Identification	CAS ⁽¹⁾	
Contaminants that cause toxic pollution	Total fluorides (tF)		10 tons
	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)		50 kg on an annual basis for all the contaminants in the PAH category
	Fluorene	86-73-7	
	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	
	Anthracene	120-12-7	
	Pyrene	129-00-0	
	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	
	Chrysene	218-01-09	
	Benzo (a) anthracene	56-55-3	
	Benzo (a) pyrene	50-32-8	
	Benzo (e) pyrene	192-97-2	
	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	205-99-2	
	Benzo (j) fluoranthene	205-82-3	
	Benzo (k) fluoranthene	207-08-09	
	Benzo (g, h, i) perylene	191-24-2	
Indeno (1, 2, 3, -cd) pyrene	193-39-5		
Dibenzo (a, h) anthracene	53-70-3		

(2) in Part II, by replacing the table by the following:

Types	Contaminants		Reporting thresholds ⁽²⁾
	Identification	CAS ⁽¹⁾	
Contaminants that cause acid rain and smog	Sulphur dioxide	7446-09-05	
	Nitrogen oxides	11104-93-1	
	Volatile organic compounds		
	Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	
	Total particulate matter		
	PM10		
	PM2.5		
	Ammonia	7664-41-7	

Contaminants that cause toxic pollution	Mercury and its compounds		
	Lead and its compounds		
	Cadmium and its compounds		
	Dioxines		
	Furanes		
	Benzene	71-43-2	
	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	
	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	
	Arsenic and its compounds		
	Hexavalent chromium and its compounds		
	Total reduced sulphur ⁽³⁾		

(1) The numbers entered in respect of the contaminants listed in this Schedule correspond to the identification code assigned by the Chemical Abstract Services division of the American Chemical Society.

(2) The reporting threshold applicable for a contaminant in Part II of this Schedule is the reporting threshold provided for that contaminant in the public notice given by the Minister of the Environment of Canada pursuant to section 46 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999)(S.C. 1999, c. 33).

(3) Expressed in the form of hydrogen sulphide.”.

8. Schedule A.2 is amended

(1) in protocol QC.1, by replacing in QC.1.7:

(a) Table 1-1 by the following:

“Table 1-1. High heat value by fuel type

(QC.1.3.1(1), QC.1.4.1(1), QC.1.5.2(2), QC.17.3.1(2))

Liquid fuels	High heat value (GJ/kl)
Asphalt and road oil	44.46
Aviation gasoline	33.52
Diesel	38.30
Aviation turbo fuel	37.40
Kerosene	37.68
Propane	25.31
Ethane	17.22
Butane	28.44
Lubricants	39.16
Motor gasoline	34.87
Light fuel oil No. 1	38.78
Light fuel oil No. 2	38.50

Residual fuel oil (Nos. 5 and 6)	42.50
Crude oil	39.16
Naphtha	35.17
Petrochemical feedstocks	35.17
Liquid petroleum coke	46.35
Ethanol-100%	23.41
Biodiesel-100%	35.67
Rendered animal fat	34.84
Vegetable oil	33.44
Solid fuels	High heat value (GJ/t)
Anthracite coal	27.70
Bituminous coal	26.33
Foreign bituminous coal	29.82
Sub-bituminous coal	19.15
Lignite	15.00
Coal coke	28.83
Solid petroleum coke	34.89
Wood waste (wood residue) dry basis	19.20
Spent pulping liquor (dry basis)	14.20
Municipal solid waste	11.57
Peat	9.30
Tires	32.80
Agricultural by-products ¹	9.59
Biomass by-products ²	30.03
Gaseous fuels	High heat value (GJ/10³m³)
Natural gas	38.32
Coke oven gas	19.14
Still gas	36.08
Landfill gas (methane portion)	39.82
Biogas (methane portion)	31.50
Acetylene	54.80

¹ By-products not intended for consumption.

² Animal and vegetable waste, excluding wood waste and spent pulping liquor.”;

(b) Table 1-3 by the following:

“Table 1-3. Emission factors by fuel type

(QC.1.3.1(1), QC.1.3.2, QC.1.4.1(1), QC.1.4.4, QC.17.3.1(2))

Liquid fuels and biofuels	CO₂	CO₂	CH₄	CH₄	N₂O	N₂O
	(kg/l)	(kg/GJ)	(g/l)	(g/GJ)	(g/l)	(g/GJ)
Aviation gasoline	2.342	69.87	2.200	65.630	0.230	6.862
Diesel	2.663	69.53	0.133	3.473	0.400	10.44
Aviation turbo fuel	2.534	67.75	0.080	2.139	0.230	6.150
Kerosene						
- Electric utilities	2.534	67.25	0.006	0.159	0.031	0.823
- Industrial	2.534	67.25	0.006	0.159	0.031	0.823
- Producer consumption	2.534	67.25	0.006	0.159	0.031	0.823
- Forestry, construction and commercial and institutional	2.534	67.25	0.026	0.690	0.031	0.823
Propane						
- Residential	1.510	59.66	0.027	1.067	0.108	4.267
- Others	1.510	59.66	0.024	0.948	0.108	4.267
Ethane	0.976	56.68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butane	1.730	60.83	0.024	0.844	0.108	3.797
Lubricants	1.410	36.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Motor gasoline	2.289	65.40	2.700	77.140	0.050	1.429
Light fuel oil						
- Electric utilities	2.725	70.23	0.180	4.639	0.031	0.799
- Industrial	2.725	70.23	0.006	0.155	0.031	0.799
- Producer consumption	2.643	68.12	0.006	0.155	0.031	0.799
- Forestry, construction and commercial and institutional	2.725	70.23	0.026	0.670	0.031	0.799
Residual fuel oil (Nos. 5 and 6)						
- Electric utilities	3.124	73.51	0.034	0.800	0.064	1.506
- Industrial	3.124	73.51	0.12	2.824	0.064	1.506
- Producer consumption	3.158	74.31	0.12	2.824	0.064	1.506
- Forestry, construction and commercial and institutional	3.124	73.51	0.057	1.341	0.064	1.820
Naphtha	0.625	17.77	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Petrochemical feedstocks	0.556	14.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liquid petroleum coke	3.826	82.55	0.12	2.589	0.0265	0.572
Ethanol (100%)	1.519	64.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biodiesel (100%)	2.497	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendered animal fat	2.348	67.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vegetable oil	2.585	77.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Biomass and other solid fuels	CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	CH ₄	N ₂ O	N ₂ O
	(kg/kg)	(kg/GJ)	(g/kg)	(g/GJ)	(g/kg)	(g/GJ)
Wood waste (wood residue) dry basis	1.799	93.7	0.576	30	0.077	4
Spent pulping liquor (dry basis)	1.304	91.8	0.041	2.9	0.027	1.9
Agricultural by-products ¹	1.074	112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biomass by-products ²	3.000	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coal coke	2.480	86.02	0.03	1.041	0.02	0.694
Solid petroleum coke	3.386	97.07	1.058	30.33	0.139	3.98
Tires	2.650	80.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gaseous fuels and biofuels	CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	CH ₄	N ₂ O	N ₂ O
	(kg/m ³)	(kg/GJ)	(g/m ³)	(g/GJ)	(g/m ³)	(g/GJ)
Coke oven gas	0.879	45.92	0.037	1.933	0.0350	1.829
Still gas	1.75	48.50	N/A	N/A	0.0222	0.615
Landfill gas (methane portion)	2.175	54.63	0.040	1.0	0.004	0.1
Biogas (methane portion)	1.556	49.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acetylene	3.7193	67.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(2) in protocol QC.3:

(a) in QC.3.3:

i. by replacing the portion preceding equation 3-1 in QC.3.3.1 by the following:

“The annual CO₂ emissions attributable to the consumption of prebaked anodes must be calculated using equation 3-1 or 3-1.1.”;

ii. by adding the following after equation 3-1:

“Equation 3-1.1

$$CO_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{12} [NAC \times MP \times CC \times 3.664]_i$$

Where:

CO₂ = Annual CO₂ emissions attributable to the consumption of prebaked anodes, in metric tons;

i = Month;

NAC = Net anode consumption for aluminum production for month *i*, in metric tons of anodes per metric ton of liquid aluminum;

MP = Production of liquid aluminum for month *i*, in metric tons;

CC = Carbon content of prebaked anodes for month *i*, in kilograms of carbon per kilogram of prebaked anodes;

3.664 = Ratio of molecular weights, CO₂ to carbon.”;

(b) in QC.3.6, by adding the following at the end:

“(7) in the case of the average carbon content of prebaked anodes used in the calculation in equation 3-1.1 in QC.3.3, the emitter may measure the content in accordance with the most recent version of ASTM D5373 “Standard Test Methods for Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen in Analysis Samples of Coal and Carbon in Analysis Samples of Coal and Coke”, the most recent version of ISO 29541 “Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen content — Instrumental method”, or any other analysis method published by a body referred to in QC.1.5.”;

(3) in protocol QC.9, by replacing the definition of factor “Q_{BP}” in equation 9-7 in QC.9.3.3 by the following:

“Q_{BP} = Quantity of bituminous product blown, in millions of barrels.”;

(4) in protocol QC.17, by replacing Table 17-1 in QC.17.4 by the following:

“Table 17-1. Default greenhouse gas emission factors for Canadian provinces and certain North American markets, in metric tons CO₂ equivalent per megawatt-hour

Canadian provinces and North American markets	Default emission factor (metric ton GHG/MWh)
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.040
Novia Scotia	0.674
New-Brunswick	0.312
Québec	0.001
Ontario	0.017
Manitoba	0.002
Vermont	0.007
New England Independent System Operator (NE-ISO), including all or part of the following states: - Connecticut - Massachusetts - Maine - Rhode Island - Vermont - New Hampshire	0.260
New York Independant System Operator (NY-ISO)	0.200

Canadian provinces and North American markets	Default emission factor (metric ton GHG/MWh)
Pennsylvania Jersey Maryland Interconnection Regional Transmission Organization (PJM-RTO), including all or part of the following states: - North Carolina - Delaware - Indiana - Illinois - Kentucky - Maryland - Michigan - New Jersey - Ohio - Pennsylvania - Tennessee - Virginia - West Virginia - District of Columbia	0.503
Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator (MISO-RTO), including all or part of the following states: - Arkansas - North Dakota - South Dakota - Minnesota - Iowa - Missouri - Wisconsin - Illinois - Michigan - Nebraska - Indiana - Montana - Kentucky - Texas - Louisiana - Mississippi	0.567
Southwest Power Pool (SPP), including all or part of the following states: - Kansas - Oklahoma - Nebraska - New Mexico - Texas - Louisiana - Missouri - Mississippi - Arkansas	0.543

(5) in protocol QC.19, by replacing subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph in QC.19.2 by the following:

“(4) the annual CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions attributable to the use of biomass in electric arc furnaces, other than biomass used as reducing agent, calculated and reported in accordance with QC.1, in metric tons;”;

(6) in protocol QC.29:

(a) by replacing “inlet shut-off valves” in paragraph 6 in QC.29.1 by “inlet valves”;

(b) in the first paragraph in QC.29.2:

i. by replacing “for onshore pipeline transmission” in paragraph 3 by “and onshore pipelines”;

ii. by adding “continuous” before “high bleed” in subparagraph i of subparagraph *a* of paragraph 3;

iii. by replacing subparagraph ii of subparagraph *a* of paragraph 3 by the following:

“ii. emissions from natural gas pneumatic continuous low bleed and intermittent bleed devices, including emissions from pneumatic devices during compressor startups, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.2;”;

iv. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flaring” in subparagraph *c* of paragraph 3;

v. by replacing subparagraph *e* of paragraph 3 by the following:

“(e) annual fugitive CO₂ and CH₄ emissions from above ground meters and regulators and all custody transfer gate station equipment, such as connectors, block valves, control valves, pressure relief valves, orifice meters, regulators and open ended lines, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8;”;

vi. by replacing “including station equipment leaks” in subparagraph *f* of paragraph 3 by “including equipment components”;

vii. by replacing “pipeline flaring” in subparagraph *g* of paragraph 3 by “pipeline flaring or incinerators”;

viii. by replacing subparagraph *i* of paragraph 3 by the following:

“(i) other annual fugitive CO₂ and CH₄ emissions from transmission pipeline not covered in subparagraphs *e* to *h*, emissions attributable to pressure reduction stations, emissions attributable to tubing systems less than 2.54 cm in diameter and emissions attributable to customer meters, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.11;”;

ix. by replacing “from the pipeline system” in subparagraph *j* of paragraph 3 by “transmission pipelines”;

x. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in subparagraph *c* of paragraph 4”;

xi. by adding the following after subparagraph iii of subparagraph *a* of paragraph 5:

“iv. emissions from screw compressors, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.6;”;

xii. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in subparagraph *c* of paragraph 5;

xiii. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in subparagraph *c* of paragraph 6;

xiv. by replacing paragraph 7 by the following:

“(7) annual CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions attributable to natural gas distribution, in metric tons, specifying:

(*a*) annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from above ground meters and regulators and all custody transfer gate station equipment, such as connectors, block valves, control valves, pressure relief valves, orifice meters, regulators and open ended lines, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8, but excluding fugitive emissions from customer meters;

(*b*) annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from above ground meters and regulators at non-custody transfer gate stations, including station equipment, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8, but excluding fugitive emissions from customer meters;

(*b.1*) (subparagraph revoked);

(*c*) annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from below ground meters, regulators and other underground station equipment, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8;

(*d*) annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from distribution pipelines, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8;

- (e) annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from service pipes, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8;
- (f) annual CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O fugitive emissions from flares or incinerators of distribution system and equipment, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.4;
- (g) (subparagraph revoked);
- (h) other annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from distribution pipelines, including emissions attributable to pressure reduction connections and emissions attributable tubing systems less than 2.54 cm in diameter, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.11;
- (i) annual CO₂ and CH₄ fugitive emissions from connection equipment, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.7 or QC.29.3.8;
- (j) annual CH₄ emissions attributable to third party pipeline hits, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.9;
- (k) annual venting emissions, namely:
 - i. emissions from continuous high bleed pneumatic devices and natural gas pumps, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.1;
 - ii. emissions from continuous low bleed and intermittent bleed pneumatic devices, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.2;
 - iii. venting emissions from other sources of emissions, calculated in accordance with QC.29.3.11;”;
- (c) in QC.29.3.1:
 - i. by inserting “continuous” before “high bleed” in the heading;
 - ii. by inserting “continuous” before “high bleed” in the portion before equation 29-1;
 - iii. by inserting “continuous” before “high bleed” in the definition of factors “GHG_i” and “GHG_{m,l}” in equation 29-1;
 - iv. by inserting “continuous” before the first “high bleed” in the definition of factor “GHG_{n-m,l}” in equation 29-1;
 - v. by inserting “continuous” before “high bleed” in the definition of factors “GHG_{m,l}” and “V_{NG}” in equation 29-2;
- (d) by inserting “continuous” before “low bleed” in the heading of QC.29.3.2;
- (e) by inserting “continuous” before “low bleed” in the portion before equation 29-5;

(f) by replacing the portion before equation 29-6 by the following:

“The CO₂ and CH₄ emissions attributable to natural gas emissions to the atmosphere from equipment blowdown vent stacks to reduce pressure during planned or emergency shutdowns or the maintenance of equipment, except emissions during depressurization to a flare, over-pressure relief, operating pressure control venting and purging of gases other than greenhouse gases, must be calculated in accordance with equation 29-6.”;

(g) in QC.29.3.4:

i. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in the heading;

ii. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in the portion before paragraph 1 and in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;

iii. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in the definition of factor “N₂O” in equation 29-9;

(h) by replacing “system” in subparagraph *d* of paragraph 1 in QC.29.3.8 by “pipelines”;

(i) by replacing paragraph 1 in QC.29.4.3 by the following:

“(1) calculate the volume of gas in blowdown equipment chambers, between isolation valves of each equipment type using a recognized estimation method based on the best data available.”;

(j) in QC 29.4.4:

i. by inserting “or incinerators” after “Flares” in the heading;

ii. by inserting “or incinerators” after “flares” in the portion before paragraph 1;

iii. by replacing paragraph 1 by the following:

“(1) determine the volume of gas directed to flares or incinerators, using one of the following methods:

(a) using the volumetric gas flow when the flare or incinerator is equipped with a continuous flow monitoring and recording system;

(b) estimating the unmeasured gas flow using a recognized estimation method based on the best data available when part or all of the gas is not measured by a system referred to in subparagraph *a*.”;

iv. by replacing subparagraph *b* of paragraph 2 by the following:

“(b) when the flare is not equipped with a continuous gas composition monitoring and recording system, by determining, using a recognized estimation method based on the best data available or from the supplier’s information:

- i. the mole fraction of CO₂ and CH₄ of the gas when the stream going to the flare is natural gas;
- ii. the mole fraction of the methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane and hexane-plus when the stream going to the flare is a hydrocarbon product stream.”;

(k) by replacing paragraphs 1 and 2 in QC.29.4.5 by the following:

“(1) determine the volume of gas from a wet seal or dry seal oil degassing tank sent to an atmospheric vent and the volume of gas sent to a flare or an incinerator and the volume of emissions from isolation and drain valve vents using one of the methods described in subparagraph *a* of paragraph 1 of QC.29.4.6, for each operating mode, namely:

(a) the centrifugal compressor is in operating mode and the emissions are from wet seal or dry seal vents and leaks in drain valves through the blowdown vent stack;

(b) the centrifugal compressor is in standby or pressurized mode, the emissions are from wet seal or dry seal vents and leaks in drain valves through the blowdown vent stack;

(c) the centrifugal compressor is not operating and is depressurized and the emissions are from isolation valve leakage through the blowdown vent stack. In that case:

- i. a centrifugal compressor that is not equipped with a blind flange must be sampled at least once in every 3 consecutive years;
- ii. sampling is not required if a centrifugal compressor has been equipped with a blind flange for at least 3 consecutive years;

(2) when a centrifugal compressor is used for peaking purposes for less than 200 hours per year and is not equipped with a flow meter, determine the flow using a calculation method based on a device having similar specifications and operating conditions or using the emission factors of the most recent version of “Methodology Manual: Estimation of Air Emissions from the Canadian Natural Gas Transmission, Storage and Distribution System” published by Clearstone Engineering Ltd determined using equivalent sources based on the operating mode;”;

(l) in QC.29.4.6:

- i. by replacing subparagraph iii of subparagraph *a* of paragraph 1 by the following:

“iii. for through-valve leakage to open ended vents, such as deactivated unit isolation valves and depressurized compressors and blowdown valves on pressurized compressors, using an acoustic detection device in accordance with paragraph 2 of QC.29.4;”;

ii. by replacing subparagraphs *a* and *b* of paragraph 2 by the following:

“(a) the reciprocating compressor is in operating mode and the emissions from rod-packing vents and leaks in drain valves through the blowdown vent stack;

(b) the reciprocating compressor is in standby pressurized mode and the emissions are from rod-packing vents and leaks in drain valves through the blowdown vent stack;”;

iii. by replacing subparagraph *d* of paragraph 2 by the following:

“(d) the reciprocating compressor is used for peaking purposes for no more than 200 hours per year and is not equipped with a meter; the flow must be determined using one of the calculation method based on a device having similar specifications and operating conditions or using the emission factors of the most recent version of “Methodology Manual: Estimation of Air Emissions from the Canadian Natural Gas Transmission, Storage and Distribution System” published by Clearstone Engineering Ltd determined using equivalent sources based on the operating mode;”;

iv. by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“For the purposes of subparagraph *a* of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph, the flow measurements taken may be used for a maximum period of 3 years. If one of the measurements cannot be taken for safety reasons, use the emission factors of the most recent version of “Methodology Manual: Estimation of Air Emissions from the Canadian Natural Gas Transmission, Storage and Distribution System” published by Clearstone Engineering Ltd determined using equivalent sources based on the operating mode.”;

(m) in QC.29.4.8:

i. by replacing subparagraph *c* of paragraph 1 by the following:

“(c) using enterprise-specific data. The instrumentation and process plans may be used to obtain a representative average of the number of components of a piece of equipment;

(d) using the number of average components mentioned in the forms of the most recent version of “Methodology Manual: Estimation of Air Emissions from the Canadian Natural Gas Transmission, Storage and Distribution System” published by Clearstone Engineering Ltd. when the equipment is difficult to inventory;”;

ii. by replacing subparagraph *b* of paragraph 3 by the following:

“(b) using the emission factors published in the most recent version of “Methodology Manual: Estimation of Air Emissions from the Canadian Natural Gas Transmission, Storage and Distribution System” published by Clearstone Engineering Ltd.”;

(7) in protocol QC.30:

(a) in QC.30.1:

i. by inserting “butane, kerosene, coal coke, petroleum coke, coal, distillation gas, ethanol, biodiesel, biomethane” after “propane,” in the portion before subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph;

ii. by striking out subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph;

iii. by inserting the following paragraphs after the second paragraph:

“For the purposes of subparagraph 1.1 of the second paragraph, the sale is considered made in Québec when the fuels brought into Québec are owned by a seller from outside Québec.

For the purposes of subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph, the importation is considered made in Québec

(1) where the fuels come from outside Canada, when they are owned by a buyer in Québec who imports within the meaning of the Customs Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (2nd Suppl.)) at the time they are brought into Québec; and

(2) where the fuels come from another province or a territory of Canada, when they are owned by a buyer in Québec at the time they are brought into Québec.

Despite the foregoing, the buyer and the seller referred to in the third and fourth paragraphs may enter into an agreement in which they identify which of them is considered an emitter distributing fuel for the purposes of the emissions report referred to in the third paragraph of section 6.1 and for the purposes of this protocol. The person thus designated must comply with all the requirements imposed on a fuel distributor under this Regulation. If the designated person fails to declare the emissions covered by the agreement, the person who should have declared the emissions under this Regulation if no agreement had been entered into is required to remedy the situation as soon as possible.”;

(b) in QC.30.2:

i. by inserting the following after subparagraph 3.2 of the first paragraph:

“(3.3) in the case where an agreement has been entered into between the seller and the buyer under the fifth paragraph of QC.30.1, the name and contact information of each of the parties, the date on which the agreement was entered into and the type and total annual quantity of fuel covered by the agreement;”;

ii. by replacing the second paragraph by the following:

“For the purposes of the first paragraph, the quantities must be expressed in thousands of cubic metres at standard conditions in the case of fuel the quantity of which is expressed as a volume of gas, in kilolitres in the case of fuel the quantity of which is expressed as a volume of liquid and in bone dry metric tons in the case of fuel the quantity of which is expressed as a mass.”;

(c) in QC.30.6, by replacing Table 30-1. by the following:

“**Table 30-1. Fuel emission factors, in CO₂ equivalent**

(QC.30.3)

Liquid fuels	Emission factor (metric tons CO₂ equivalent per kilolitre)
Automotive gasolines	2.361
Diesels	3.007
Kerosene	2.544
Light oils (0, 1 and 2)	2.735
Heavy oils (4, 5 and 6)	3.146
Propane	1.544
Butane	1.764
Liquefied natural gas	1.178
Liquefied petroleum coke	3.837
Ethanol	0
Biodiesel	0
Gaseous fuels	Emission factor (metric tons CO₂ equivalent per thousand cubic metres)
Natural gas	1.889
Compressed natural gas	1.907
Biomethane	0.011
Distillation gas (refinery)	1.757
Solid fuels	Emission factor (metric tons CO₂ equivalent per metric ton)
Coal coke	2.487
Petroleum coke	3.451
Coal	2.397

”;

9. For the 2019 emissions report, an emitter may use the calculation methods as amended by this Regulation.

10. This Regulation comes into force on 1 January 2020.