

chapter Q-2, r. 38

**Regulation respecting the quality of the atmosphere**

Environment Quality Act  
(chapter Q-2, ss. 20, 31, 53, 70, 71, 72, 87, 115.27, 115.34 and 124.1).



*The provisions of this Regulation continue to apply to existing establishments, facilities, equipment and furnaces to the extent provided for in the Title VII of the Clean Air Regulation. (chapter Q-2, r. 4.1)*

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**DIVISION I**

## INTERPRETATION

**1. Definitions:** In this Regulation, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms mean:

(1) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “fuel burning equipment”: any indirect heat transfer equipment which uses a fuel for heating purposes or for an industrial process;

(2) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “mist”: vapours or droplets in suspension in a gaseous environment;

(3) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “sulfuric acid mist”: sulfuric oxide and acid in suspension in a gaseous environment;

(4) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “conical burner”: any wood waste burner known as “teepee”, “wigwam” or “silo burner”;

(5) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “organic compound”: any carbonic compound except carbon oxides, metallic carbides, carbonates and cyanides;

(6) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “standard conditions”: a temperature of 25°C and a pressure of 100.9 kPa;

(7) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “cupola”: a shaft-type furnace used for the production of cast iron or lead, including any other auxiliary equipment required for its operation;

(8) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “odor level”: the volume in cubic metres occupied by a cubic metre of contaminated air when diluted at the threshold of perception;

(9) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “existing”: the construction of which has already started or which is operated, installed or used on the territory of Québec up to 14 November 1979;

(10) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “secondary lead smelter”: any plant or industrial equipment designed to process lead bearing material other than lead concentrate coming from a mine, by a metallurgical or chemical process into refined lead, lead oxide or lead alloy;

(11) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “smoke”: fine ash, carbon or combustible particulates resulting from incomplete combustion, in suspension in a gaseous environment;

(12) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “intermediate oil”: oil with a viscosity higher than  $5,5 \times 10^{-6}$  square metres per second (5,5 cSt) and lower than  $28,0 \times 10^{-6}$  square metres per second (28,0 cSt) at 40°C, including any oil of No. 4 (commercial category);

(13) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “light oil”: oil with a viscosity equal to or lower than  $5,5 \times 10^{-6}$  square metres per second (5,5 cSt) at 40°C, including any oil of No. 1 or No. 2 (commercial categories);

(14) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “heavy oil”: oil with a viscosity equal to or higher than  $28,0 \times 10^{-6}$  square metres per second (28,0 cSt) at 40°C, including any oil of No. 5 or No. 6 (commercial categories);

(15) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “incinerator”: apparatus used for the thermal destruction of substances other than wood wastes;

(16) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “Act”: the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2);

(17) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “particulate matter”: any substance, except uncombined water, in a finely divided liquid or solid state in suspension in a gaseous environment;

(18) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “average”: arithmetical average, unless otherwise specified;

- (19) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “N”: under standard conditions;
- (20) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “new”: which is established, put into operation, or whose construction is begun after 14 November 1979, including a part of an existing stationary source which is modified or enlarged after that date;
- (21) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “process”: any method, reaction or operation through which the matter treated undergoes a physical or chemical change in the same production line and also all successive operations on the same matter bringing about the same type of physical change;
- (22) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “asbestos tailings”: the residual fibres and dust gathered by dusting equipment in an asbestos ore processing plant, serpentine rock dust coming from the fibre circuit of such a plant, the refuse from rock circuit and the rejects from ore dressing in the establishment;
- (23) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “paint room”: any room in a commercial or industrial establishment where one proceeds mainly to the painting of furniture;
- (24) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “organic solvent”: liquid organic compound under standard conditions, used as a thinner, solvent, viscosity reducer or cleaning agent;
- (25) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “photochemically active organic solvent”: organic solvent containing:
- i. 5% or more in volume of olefinic compounds;
  - ii. 8% or more in volume of aromatic compounds having at least 8 carbon atoms to the exception of benzene ethyl;
  - iii. 20% or more in volume of benzene ethyl, of branched cetones, of trichloroethylene or toluene; or
  - iv. a total of 20% or more in volume of the whole of the compounds mentioned in subparagraphs i to iii;
- (26) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “stationary source”: an atmospheric contaminant other than a motor vehicle, aircraft, ship or railway engine;
- (27) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “Minister”: the Minister of the Environment and Wildlife;
- (28) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “melting rate”: quantity of matter cast per time unit which can be spread over the duration of a cycle, where applicable;
- (29) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “tonne”: one metric ton;
- (30) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “metallic surface treatment”: preparation of metallic surfaces by scouring and mordanting and treatment of these surfaces by chemical or electrochemical processes or by galvanization;
- (31) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “dismembering plant”: a plant where animal parts unfit for human consumption are processed to produce proteins, animal fats or oils;
- (32) **(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** “ferroalloys plant”: a plant where at least one furnace produces from ore an alloy containing silicium, manganese, chromium, or a plant producing abrasives, calcium carbide, phosphorus or raw titanium dioxide;
- (33) “light motor vehicle”: any motor vehicle equipped with a 4-stroke engine and whose gross weight as indicated by the manufacturer is not more than 2 700 kg.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 1; O.C. 240-85, s. 1; S.Q., 1988, c. 49, s. 54; O.C. 584-92, s. 1; S.Q., 1994, c. 17, s. 77; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION II

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

**2. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Purpose:** The purpose of this Regulation is to establish ambient air standards and emission standards for particulate matters, vapours and gases, emission opacity standards as well as control measures for the prevention, elimination or reduction of contaminant discharge from stationary sources.

Except for sections 10, 11, 29, 30 and 32, the emission standards prescribed in this Regulation do not apply to asphalt plants, sand pits, quarries, chlorine and caustic soda plants or silicon carbide furnaces. Except for Divisions IV, VII, IX, XIV and XXX, the emission standards do not apply to pulp and paper mills. Except for Divisions IV and VII, the emission standards do not apply to flour mills whose production is not marketed or to grain processing plants whose nominal hourly drying capacity is 15 tonnes or less or which reduce cereal moisture by less than 15 points.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 2; O.C. 240-85, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**3. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Allowable concentration or quantity:** Subject to the exceptions provided for in the second paragraph of section 2, no stationary source may emit or discharge contaminants into the atmosphere in greater quantity or concentration than established in sections 10 to 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 39, 41 to 45, 47, 53 to 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 67 to 67.9, 68.1 to 68.7, 69, 70, 73, 76, 77, 82 to 84, 86, 88, 89 or 91 to 95, according to the cases provided for in those sections, and no one may allow the emission or discharge of contaminants into the atmosphere in greater quantities or concentrations than those therein prescribed.

Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the second paragraph of section 2, emission standards provided for in sections 10, 11 and 24 apply to all stationary sources which are not subject to a specific opacity standard or to a specific particulate matter emission standard in Divisions IX to XV, XVII to XXII, XXIV or XXVI to XXVIII and in section 25.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 3; O.C. 240-85, s. 3; O.C. 584-92, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**4. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)New or existing stationary sources:** Unless specified otherwise, this Regulation applies immediately to new or existing stationary sources.

It applies to any part of an existing stationary source that is modified or enlarged even if it is specified elsewhere that it applies subsequently to this existing stationary source.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**5. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Furnaces:** In the case of a furnace used in the metallurgical industry, the particulate matter emission standards provided for in this Regulation apply globally to all emissions related to the operation of this furnace, namely those coming from the loading and casting and those escaping from annular gaps around electrodes.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 5; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION III

## AMBIENT AIR STANDARDS

**6. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Atmospheric quality standards:** The standards for the atmospheric quality throughout the territory of Québec are as follows:

<i>type of contaminants</i>	<i>average value</i>	<i>duration</i>
suspended particulates	0-150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	average over 24 hours
	0-70 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	annual geometric average
dust fall	0-7,5 tonnes/km <sup>3</sup>	average over 30 days
sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	0-0,50 ppm*	average over 1 hour
	0-1310 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	average over 24 hours
	0-0,11 ppm*	
	(0-288 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	annual average
carbon monoxide (CO)	0-0,02 ppm*	annual average
	(0-52 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	
	0,30 ppm*	average over 1 hour
	(0-34 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	average over 8 hours
0-13 ppm*		
(0-15 mg/nm <sup>3</sup> )		
ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	0-0,08 ppm*	average over 1 hour
	(0-157 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	
hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	0-10 ppb**	average over 1 hour
	(0-14 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	
	0-8 ppb**	average over 2 hours
	(0-11 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	
<i>type of contaminants</i>	<i>average value</i>	<i>duration</i>
nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	0-0,22 ppm*	average over 1 hour
	(0-414 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	

	0-0,11 ppm* (0-207 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	average over 24 hours
	0-0,055 ppm* (0-103 µg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	annual average
lead (Pb)	0-2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	annual geometric average
* ppm: parts per million in volume		
** ppb: parts per billion in volume		

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 6; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**7. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Fluorides:** It is forbidden to emit or discharge fluorides in the environment in such amount that they exceed the following standards in forage for feeding animals and sampled outside the limits of the property where the emission source is situated:

<i>dry basis weight concentration</i>	<i>duration of sampling</i>
40 ppm F-	average over 12 months
60 ppm F-	monthly average which cannot be exceeded for more than 2 consecutive months/year
80 ppm F-	monthly average which cannot be exceeded more than one month/year

The fluoride average in forage is established for a period of 12 months on samples taken from 1 June of a given year to 31 May of the following year. Two samples are taken each month from the forage, between 1 June and 31 October and for the period of time included between 31 October and the following 31 May, the average of the samples taken during the forage harvest months before 31 October is used.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 7; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**8. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) New stationary sources:** From 1 January 1982, it is forbidden to build or modify a stationary source or to increase the production of a good or of a service whose particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and lead emissions are liable to increase the concentration of contaminants in the atmosphere beyond the maximum limit provided for in the standards in section 6 or are liable to increase the concentration of a contaminant for which the said standards have already been exceeded.

For purposes of enforcing this section, all available sampling results obtained or validated by the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune during all or part of the 12 months preceding the beginning of the project mentioned in the first paragraph are used.

This section is not intended to restrict the immediate enforcement of section 6 for any other purpose.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 8; S.Q., 1994, c. 17, s. 77; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**9. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Methods of measurement:** Contaminants mentioned in sections 6 and 7 must be sampled and analyzed according to the following or equivalent methods:

(a) suspended particulates shall be determined in accordance with the procedures described in the work entitled Standard Reference Method for the Measurement of Suspended Particulates into the Atmosphere published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-73-2;

(b) dustfalls shall be determined in accordance with method D 1739-70 entitled Standard Method for Collection and Analysis of Dustfall (Settleable Particulates) published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM);

(c) sulphur dioxide shall be established in accordance with the method described in the work entitled Standard Reference Method for the Measurement of Sulphur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (West-Gaeke Method) published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-72-4;

(d) carbon monoxide shall be determined in accordance with the procedure described in the work entitled Standard Reference Method for the Measurement of Carbon Monoxide in the Atmosphere (non-dispersive infrared spectrometry) published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-73-1;

(e) ozone shall be determined by the method described in the work entitled Standard Reference Method for the Measurement of Oxydants (Ozone) in the Atmosphere (Chemiluminescence Method) published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-73-7;

(f) hydrogen sulphide shall be determined in accordance with the method described in the document entitled A new tape reagent for the determination of hydrogen sulphide in air published by Jean-Paul Paré, chemist, in the Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association, June 1966, Volume 16, No. 6;

(g) fluorides in forage shall be determined in accordance with the reference method described in the work entitled *Analyse des fluorures dans les tissus végétaux par combustion à basse température, fusion, micro-diffusion et dosage potentiométrique à l'électrométrie à l'électrode sélective*, which was published in 1975 by the Services de protection de l'environnement;

(h) nitrogen dioxide shall be determined by the method described in the work entitled Standard Reference Method for the Measurement (by chemiluminescence) of Nitrogen Dioxide in the Atmosphere published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-74-2;

(i) lead content of the suspended particulates measured according to the method mentioned in subparagraph a is determined according to the method described in the document entitled Standard Reference Method for the Determination of Lead in Airborne Particulates (Atomic absorption Spectrophotometry), published by Environment Canada under number EPS 1-AP-75-4.

These contaminants are sampled outside any sector zoned for industrial purposes by the proper municipal authority and outside the limits of property occupied by a stationary industrial source.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 9; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION IV

### OPACITY OF EMISSIONS

**10. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Opacity standards:** Subject to the cases provided for in sections 35, 36, 41 and 84, the concentration of contaminants discharged into the atmosphere by a stationary source must not exceed 20% of opacity according to one or the other of the measuring methods provided for in paragraphs *a* or *b* of section 96.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 10; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**11. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Exceptions:** Section 10 does not apply to the starting of a fire or the soot blowing. The degree of opacity may then, for a maximum period of 4 consecutive minutes exceed 20% but never be equal to or higher than 60% of opacity.

During the operation of a stationary source, the degree of opacity of an emission may also exceed 20% for one or several periods not exceeding 4 minutes in any one hour, but never be equal to or higher than 40%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 11; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION V

### EMISSION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

**12. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) General standards:** Subject to cases provided for in sections 13 and 14, a stationary source other than those mentioned in section 15 may not emit into the atmosphere:

(a) more than 6.8 kg per day and 1.3 kg per hour of organic compounds in the case where organic solvents or substances which contain them are submitted to a baking process or come in contact with a flame;

(b) more than 15 kg per day and 3 kg per hour of organic compounds for photochemically reactive organic compounds which are not submitted to a baking process or do not come in contact with a flame;

(c) more than 1 400 kg per day or 200 kg per hour of organic compounds where non-photochemically reactive solvents are not submitted to a baking process or do not come in contact with a flame.

For the purposes of enforcing this section, the different portions of a continuing process constitute only one stationary source. Organic compound emissions mentioned in subparagraphs *b* and *c* of the first paragraph comprise all emissions produced during the 12 hours used for drying, following the last application of organic solvents or substances which contain them.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 12; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**13. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Excessive emissions:** Organic compound emissions may exceed the standards prescribed in section 12 provided that there is a reduction of the emissions in the atmosphere of at least 90% for incineration of organic compounds and at least 85% in other cases.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 13; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**14. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Restrictions:** Sections 12 and 13 do not apply to:

(a) establishments where organic solvents are made or paint, ink or adhesives which contain them;

(b) *(paragraph deleted)*;

(c) the use of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides; nor

(d) to the use or evaporation of halogen hydrocarbons.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 14; O.C. 174-2003, s. 1; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**14.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** The operator of an establishment where paint, ink or adhesives are made must ensure that the vats used to mix the ingredients are provided with lids in good working order that meet the following specifications:

(1) the rim of the lids must exceed the outside rim of the vat by at least 1.3 cm or the lids must be fastened to the rim of the vat;

(2) the lids must make close contact with the rim of the vat over at least 90% of their circumference; and

(3) the lids, when equipped with a slit to allow the insertion of the shaft of a stirrer, must have a shaft clearance not exceeding 2.5 cm.

In addition, the operator must ensure that the vats are kept closed, except for the time necessary for their filling and the taking of samples.

O.C. 174-2003, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**14.2. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** The operator of an establishment referred to in section 14.1 must also, where the production equipment is equipped with mixing mills, ensure that the latter are provided with totally enclosed sifts so as to prevent the emission of organic compounds.

O.C. 174-2003, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**15. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Shops, or coating or impregnation rooms for organic compounds or paint:** A shop or coating or impregnation room for organic compounds or paint containing photochemically

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reactive organic compounds the discharge of which in the atmosphere exceeds 15 kg per day, cannot discharge organic compounds into the atmosphere beyond the standards of the following table:

<i>category</i>	<i>type of coating</i>	<i>emission standard (in kg of organic compound per litre of product used)</i>
can factory	primer and metal sheet lacquer	0.34
	can interior and top coating	0.51
	weld coating	0.66
	sealing compound	0.44
electric cable plant	coating	0.31
textile plant	fabric coating process	0.35
	vinyl coating	0.45
coated paper plant	impregnation	0.35
motor vehicle repair shop and any other shop or coating or impregnation room	all operations	0.58

In addition to the standards prescribed in the first paragraph, a new or existing paint room must:

- (a) be equipped with a particulate matter collection system designed to collect more than 90% of the particulate matters discharged in the atmosphere;
- (b) be equipped with a gas exhaust stack at least 5 metres taller than the building in which painting operations take place; and
- (c) exhaust the gases into the atmosphere with an updraft speed of at least 15 metres per second.

The emission standards for organic compounds provided for in this Division apply from 1 June 1981 to existing stationary sources.



*This section applies in particular to immoveables comprised in a reserved area and an agricultural zone established under the Act preserve agricultural land (chapter P-41.1).*

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 15; O.C. 187-88, s. 1; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**15.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Paint shops in a light motor vehicle assembly plant:**

No person who sets up or modifies a paint shop or room which is part of a light motor vehicle assembly plant may allow the emission into the atmosphere of organic compounds in excess of the standards prescribed in the following table:

Operation	Emission standards in kg of organic compounds per litre of solids applied			
	New plant	Existing plant		
		Standard up to 30 Sept. 1989	Standard from 1 Oct. 1989 to 31 Dec. 1992	Standard from 1 January 1993
Prime coat	0.16	0.43	0.43	0.16
Guide coat	1.40	5.57	1.40	1.40
Top coating	1.89	11.92	3.72	1.89

The operator of a motor vehicle assembly plant must make available to the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune the monthly readings giving the average monthly quantity of volatile organic compounds emitted per volume unit of solids applied to bodies, and also the volume of paint used, the percentage of solids in such paint, the quantity of diluting solvents added, the actual transfer efficiency ratio, and any other information necessary for the computation of emissions. Such computation shall be done with the method established by legislation of the United States, reference 40CFR 60.393.

The standards prescribed in the second paragraph of section 15 shall apply to a shop or room governed by this section.



*This section applies in particular to immoveables comprised in a reserved area and in agricultural zone established under the Act to preserve agricultural land (chapter P-41.1).*

O.C. 187-88, s. 2; S.Q., 1994, c. 17, s. 77; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION VI**

**EMISSION OF ODORS**

**16. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Standard:** All odors discharged by a fried food plant or coffee roasting plant, by a smoke house with a capacity greater than 250 kg of meat per week, by a brewery, a distillery, a

rubber recycling plant and an asphalt saturation plant shall be ducted and treated so that the concentration of odours discharged into the atmosphere does not exceed 120 degrees of odour per cubic metre.

Odours emitted by the processes and general ventilation of a dismembering plant must be ducted and treated by equipment for the treatment of gas. The concentration of the odours emitted by that equipment must be less than 100 degrees of odour per cubic metre.

The operating areas for the processes and the stocking areas must be located within closed premises and must be maintained under negative pressure.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 16; O.C. 1544-92, s. 1; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION VII

### FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

**17. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Dust emissions:** Any person who wrecks, builds, repairs or maintains a building or a thoroughfare must spread water or another dust control product to prevent the raising of dust in all cases where the carrying out of such activity brings about the emission of dust which produces any effect enumerated in the second paragraph *in fine* of section 20 of the Act.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 17; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**18. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Access lanes, storage and transport:** When dust emissions from access lanes and road ways located on the same property as a stationary source or a pile of aggregates, materials, mine refuse, ore, ore concentrate or pellets produce any effect enumerated in the second paragraph *in fine* of section 20 of the Act, the person responsible for the contamination source must take the necessary measures to control these emissions so as to eliminate those effects.

This section applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the transport by conveyor belt, truck or railway car of the materials mentioned in the first paragraph.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 18; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**19. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Transfer and free fall:** In the case where the transfer or free fall of materials of any kind including aggregates, mine rejects ore, ore concentrate or pellets, brings about the emission of dust which can be seen in the atmosphere more than 2 metres away from the emission source, the person responsible for that source of atmospheric contamination must take the necessary measures so that:

(a) the stationary transfer point is included in an enclosed space equipped with ducts which draw dust to a dust collector so that the emissions of particulate matters into the atmosphere are in compliance with the concentration standard established in section 25; or

(b) the free fall height of these materials does not exceed 2 metres.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 19; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**20. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sandblasting:** Dust emissions resulting from dry sandblasting operations must be controlled by using an enclosure or screen in order to confine the dust inside the spaces thus enclosed or closed, except in the case of a metal bridge.

This section applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to wet-type sandblasting operations when there are dust emissions that can be seen in the atmosphere more than 2 metres from the emission source.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 20; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**21. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Recuperated dust:** Dust recuperated by a dry collector must be handled and transported so that there is no dust released into the atmosphere which can be seen 2 metres from the emission source. When it is not recycled, it must be stored, spread or disposed of on the ground and the necessary measures must be taken to prevent any release of dust into the atmosphere which can be seen 2 metres away from the emission source, and in order to prevent water contamination.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 21; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**22. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Waste:** It is forbidden to burn residual materials in the open air, even to recuperate it in part or in whole, except for limbs, trees, dead leaves, explosives and empty containers of explosives.

The presence in the environment of smoke originating from combustion prohibited by the first paragraph is prohibited within the meaning of the second paragraph of section 20 of the Act.

This section does not apply to the landfills to which Divisions 4 and 6 of Chapter II of the Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials (chapter Q-2, r. 19) apply. The person responsible for such a landfill must however take the necessary measure to prevent smoke emissions from producing one effect or the other enumerated in the second paragraph *in fine* of section 20 of the Act.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 22; O.C. 492-2000, s. 9; O.C. 451-2005, s. 183; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**23. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Disposal of fuels:** It is forbidden to burn fossil fuels or organic compounds in the open air unless one has been issued a certificate of authorization by the Minister under section 22 of the Act.

This section does not apply to industrial flares, nor within the scope of the training given to firemen.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 23; S.Q., 1988, c. 49, s. 54; O.C. 1544-92, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION VIII

### PARTICULATE MATTER GENERAL EMISSION STANDARDS

**24. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Quantities allowed:** Except for the special cases provided for in Divisions IX to XV, XVII to XXII, XXIV, XXVI to XXVIII and in section 25, no one may emit particulate matters into the atmosphere in excess of the hourly quantities allowed respectively for existing and new stationary sources in Schedules A and B.

Moreover, a new grain processing plant whose nominal drying capacity is greater than 15 tonnes per hour for a reduction of 15 points in the grain humidity, must be placed at least 300 metres from a dwelling area established by a municipality or from a dwelling situated in the direction of the prevailing wind and more than 150 metres from any other dwelling, except for the one belonging to or rented by the owner or operator of the grain processing plant. For the purpose of enforcement of this paragraph, a prevailing wind is a wind which, from August to November inclusively blows in average of 20% of the time in one direction in the case where a compass dial with 8 directions is used and more than 10% of the time in the case where a compass dial with 16 directions is used, as measured at the meteorological station nearest to the plant.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 24; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**25. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Concentration:** No mill, distillery, brewery, powder milk plant, fertilizer mixing plant, concrete plant, vitreous enamel, earthenware, and ceramic products plant, polyvinyl chloride production or processing plant or wood processing plant must emit particulate matter into the atmosphere with a concentration higher than 50 mg per cubic metre, under standard conditions.

This standard applies also to emissions coming from any transfer of bulk material except wood, any storage in confined environment, any digging other than the sinking of a supply water well, any welding

operation metal works in indoor sandblasting and to any process for the preparation, concentration, agglomeration or drying of ore or ore concentrate, as well as to the related handling operations done in a plant for the preparation, concentration, agglomeration or drying of metallic ores, except for the process of aluminium hydrate calcining.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 25; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**26. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** This Division applies from 1 December 1981 to existing stationary sources except to existing mills which will be subject to it from 1 December 1983.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 26; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION IX**

**USE OF FOSSIL FUELS**

**27. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Particulate matter emissions:** A fossil fuel burning equipment cannot emit particulate matters into the atmosphere beyond the standards prescribed in the following table:

heat input capacity in fuel as fired	type of fuel	emission standards (particulate matters mg per MJ)	
		new installation	existing installation*
between 3 and 15 MW	gas or oil product	60	85
between 3 and 70 MW	coal	60	85
≥ 15 MW	gas or oil product	45	60
≥ 70 MW	coal	45	60

\* the standards prescribed in this section apply from 1 June, 1981 to existing fuel burning equipments.

In the case of an existing fuel burning equipment with a capacity greater than 125 MW, used in an electric power plant, the emission standard is 45 mg per megajoule and applies from 1 December 1980.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 27; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**28. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Nitrogen oxide emissions:** A new fuel burning equipment fuel is used must not emit nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere beyond the standards prescribed in the following table:

<i>heat input capacity as fired</i>	<i>type of fuel</i>	<i>emission standards (ppm, dry basis to 3% O<sub>2</sub>)</i>
≥ 70 MW	coal	500
	oil	250
	gas	200
between 15 and 70MW	coal	450
	oil	325
	gas	150

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 28; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**29. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Sulfur content:** No person may burn a fuel with a sulfur content higher than:

- (a) 2.0% in weight for heavy oil;
- (b) 1.0% in weight for intermediate oil;
- (c) 0.5% in weight for light oil; and
- (d) 2.0% in weight for coal.

Notwithstanding subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph, the person in charge of an establishment who, on 1 June 1990, has in his possession, in tanks belonging to him, heavy oil with a sulfur content of between 2.0% and 2.5% may use that oil for combustion purposes before 31 December 1990 provided that:

(a) he send notice thereof to the Minister before 1 July 1990 indicating the quantity, sulfur content and date of purchase and of delivery of the heavy oil in his possession with a sulfur content of between 2.0% and 2.5%;

(b) he use, before 31 December 1990, a quantity of heavy oil with a sulfur content of less than 2.0% so that the total sulfur dioxide emissions of the establishment for the last 7 months of 1990 is equal to or less than the sulfur dioxide emissions that would have resulted from the combustion of the same total quantity of heavy oil with a sulfur content of 2.0%.

A person availing himself of the provisions of the second paragraph shall, before 30 January 1991, send the Minister a report indicating, for all the oil used during the last 7 months of 1990, the sulfur content and the quantity of that oil.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 29; O.C. 715-90, s. 1; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**30. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Exception:** Standards prescribed in section 29 for heavy oil and coal do not apply in cases where:

- (a) a portion of the sulfur contained in the flue gases is recovered and combined to a raw material coming in contact with these gases;
- (b) a portion of the sulfur contained in the flue gases is retained by a gas cleaning equipment; or
- (c) another fossil fuel with a low sulfur content is used simultaneously in an oil refinery.

The person in charge of an establishment to which one of the exceptions prescribed in the first paragraph applies must keep a record book in which he enters the origin, quantity and sulfur content of the heavy oil and coal used; in the case provided for in subparagraph *c* of the first paragraph, he must also enter in this record book, at least twice a week, the nature, quantity, sulfur content and heating value of each fossil fuel used.

He must forward this record book to the Minister at the end of each calendar year.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 30; O.C. 240-85, s. 4; S.Q., 1988, c. 49, s. 54; O.C. 715-90, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**31. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sulfur dioxide emissions:** Notwithstanding section 30, the quantity of sulfur dioxide emitted into the atmosphere by burning any fossil fuel must not exceed that emitted by burning a quantity equivalent in heating value of heavy oil whose sulfur content does not exceed the standards prescribed in section 29.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 31; O.C. 240-85, s. 5; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**31.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** Notwithstanding section 29, the person in charge of fuel burning equipment installed after 1 June 1990 may not use, as fuel, heavy oil or coal with a sulfur content of more than 1.5% in weight.

O.C. 715-90, s. 3; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**32. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Exhaust gas venting:** The exhaust speed of flue gases into the atmosphere from a new fuel burning equipment fired with heavy oil or coal must be at least 15 m per second at the outlet of a new stack when the equipment operates at nominal capacity.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 32; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**33. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Stack:** The minimum height of any new stack of a fuel burning equipment using heavy oil or coal must be equal at least to the one computed in conformity with the method entitled *Méthode de calcul de la hauteur minimale des cheminées* published in 1979 by the Services de protection de l'environnement.

The height of an existing stack cannot be reduced unless it still is, after reduction, in conformity with the height computed according to the method provided for in the first paragraph.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 33; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**34. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Prohibited emissions:** Notwithstanding sections 29 to 33, an establishment equipped with fuel burning equipment cannot emit sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere in such manner as to exceed quality standards prescribed for sulfur dioxide in section 6.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 34; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**35. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Gas turbines:** A gas turbine cannot emit into the atmosphere:

(a) a concentration of contaminants exceeding 10% of opacity according to one or the other of the methods of measure provided for in paragraphs *a* or *b* of section 96, in the case of a simple gas turbine;

(b) more than 0.2 g of particulate matters by megajoule, in the case of a new combined gas turbine;

(c) more than 1.3 g of nitrogen oxides by megajoule.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 35; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**36. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Stationary internal combustion engines:** A stationary internal combustion engine cannot emit into the atmosphere:

(a) a concentration of contaminants exceeding 10% of opacity according to one or another method of measurement provided for in paragraphs *a* or *b* of section 96 in the case of a new engine;

(b) more than 4.5 g of nitrogen oxides by megajoule in the case of an engine with a capacity equal to or greater than 1 MW and 2.2 g of nitrogen oxides per megajoule in the case of a smaller engine;

(c) more than 1.8 g of carbon monoxide per megajoule in the case of an engine with a capacity equal to or higher than 1 MW and 0.65 g of carbon monoxide in the case of a smaller engine;

(d) more than 2.2 g of hydrocarbons per megajoule in the case of an engine with a capacity equal to or greater than 1 MW where gas or a dual fuel is used and 0.28 g of hydrocarbons per megajoule in the case of an engine with a capacity equal to or greater than 1 MW where diesel fuel or light oil is used and in the case of an engine with a capacity smaller than 1 MW.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 36; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION X**

METAL PURIFICATION PLANT

**37. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Standards:** A metal purification plant cannot emit more contaminants into the atmosphere than the standards prescribed in the following table:

<i>contaminant</i>	<i>concentration for each process</i>
copper, selenium, arsine and lead	25 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
cadmium, tellurium and hexavalent chromium	10 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
arsenic hydrogen	1.5 ppm

The standards prescribed in this section apply from 1 December 1979 to existing metal purification plant.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 37; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION XI**

ALUMINIUM SMELTERS

**38. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Pot lines:** Any pot line of any new aluminium smelter cannot emit into the atmosphere more than 1.45 kg of total fluorides per ton of aluminium produced.

Any pot line of an existing aluminium smelter cannot emit more particulate matters and total fluorides than the quantities prescribed in the following table according to the date of enforcement prescribed:

	<i>date of enforcement</i>	<i>kg of particulate matters per ton of aluminium produced</i>	<i>kg of total fluorides per ton of aluminium produced</i>
first phase	from 1 December, 1981	22.5	5
second phase	from a subsequent date which will be determined by an order of the Government.	12	2.5

The emission standards of the first phase prescribed in the table above do not apply in the case where the operator of an aluminium smelter obtains, under section 48 of the Act, before 1 December 1981, the authorization to install the required devices to comply with the standards of the second phase and begins the necessary installation and modification work to this purpose by or before 1 December 1981. The emission standards of the second phase apply from 1 December 1983 to any smelter which avails itself of this paragraph.

The particulate matters emitted into the atmosphere by the roof monitors of the pot lines are sampled by the collection system installed according to the prescriptions of the method of measure mentioned in paragraph *l* of section 96, or the equivalent.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 38; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**39. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Anode baking:** An anode baking plant used for the requirements of an aluminium plant cannot emit into the atmosphere more than 0.1 kg of total fluorides by tonne of carbon anodes produced.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 39; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**40. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sampling:** In the case of pot lines other than those using prebaked anodes, particulate matters include the fraction collected by the impingers in the sampling device. Any washing required during the recuperation of samples must be done with cyclohexane.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 40; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**41. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Opacity:** The concentration of contaminants discharged into the atmosphere by the pot lines of a new aluminium smelter must not exceed 10% of opacity according to the method of measure provided for in paragraph *a* of section 96. This standard is 20% for contaminants discharged into the atmosphere by an anode plant used by a new aluminium smelter.

Section 10 applies from 1 December 1983 to existing aluminium smelters.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 41; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION XII**

**CEMENT PLANTS**

**42. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Particulate matters:** A cement plant must not emit into the atmosphere particulate matters beyond the quantities provided for in the following table:

<i>emission source</i>	<i>standard in g/t of clinker</i>	
	<i>existing plant (from 1 December 1980)</i>	<i>new plant</i>
kiln	500	240
clinker cooler	350	150
other parts of the plant	100	
clinker crushing plant only	50	

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 42; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION XIII**

**COKE MANUFACTURING PLANTS**

**43. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Particulate matter:** A coke manufacturing plant must not emit into the atmosphere more particulate matters than the quantities or concentrations prescribed in the following table:

<i>emission source</i>	<i>standard</i>
charging operation	100 g/t of dry coke produced
pushing operation	0.046 g/Nm <sup>3</sup> of gas on a dry basis
quenching operation	50 g/t of dry coke produced
crushing and screening of coal and coke	0.046 g/Nm <sup>3</sup> of gas on a dry basis
battery stack	0.046 g/Nm <sup>3</sup> of gas on a dry basis

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 43; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**44. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sulfur dioxide:** The ovens of a coke manufacturing plant must not emit into the atmosphere more than 1 300 g of sulfur dioxide per tonne of dry coke produced.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 44; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION XIV**

**WOOD BURNING**

**45. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Boilers and furnaces:** A furnace or a boiler in which wood or wood waste are burned, alone or combined with a fossil fuel must not emit into the atmosphere particulate matters beyond the concentrations established in the following table:

output capacity furnace or boiler	concentration (in mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> of dry gas corrected to 12% CO <sub>2</sub> )	
	existing furnace or boiler	new furnace or boiler
< 3 MW	600	600
≥ 3 MW	450	340

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 45; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**46. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Flue gas exhaust:** Section 32 applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to new furnaces or boilers mentioned in section 45, except for new furnaces or boilers less powerful than 3 MW for which the minimum speed is 10 m per second.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 46; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**47. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Standards for conical burners:** A conical burner must not emit into the atmosphere a concentration beyond 600 mg of particulate matters per cubic metre of dry gas corrected to 12% carbon dioxide under standard conditions and particulate matters visible individually at point of emission.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 47; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**48. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Firing of conical burners:** It is forbidden to fire conical burners with waste other than wood waste.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 48; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**49. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Auxiliary burner:** Any conical burner must be equipped with an auxiliary burner, except when the moisture content of the waste fed in it is constantly lower than 55% on a wet basis or when it is situated at more than 1 600 m from any construction used, even partly, as a dwelling.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 49; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**50. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Siting:** It is forbidden to build or erect a conical burner less than 800 m from any construction used, even partly, as a dwelling, from any school or other education institution, church, campground or any institution under the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-5).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 50; S.Q., 1992, c. 21, s. 375; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**51. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** Section 45 applies, from 1 December 1981, to existing furnaces and boilers, and sections 47 and 49 apply from 1 May 1982 to existing conical burners.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 51; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**52. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Exception:** This Division does not apply to residential fireplaces.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 52; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XV

### REFRACTORY POWDER PRODUCTION PLANT

**53. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Particulate matter emissions:** The kiln and the clinker cooler of a refractory powder production plant must not emit into the atmosphere more than 780 g of particulate matter per tonne of clinker produced. The other parts of the plant shall not emit into the atmosphere more than 100 g of particulate matter per ton of clinker produced.

This section applies from 1 December 1979 to existing plants.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 53; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XVI

### VINYL AND POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PLANTS

**54. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Vinyl chloride plants:** When a vinyl chloride plant emits more than 2 kg of vinyl chloride into the atmosphere per day, it cannot emit that contaminant into the atmosphere in a concentration of more than 10 parts per million by volume, on a dry and undiluted basis in the effluent gas.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 54; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**55. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Permitted emission level:** A polyvinyl chloride plant cannot emit into the atmosphere more vinyl chloride than is permitted in the following table:

---

<i>source</i>	<i>standard in kg/100 kg of polyvinyl chloride produced</i>
opening loss	0.002
downstream of the slurry stripper for the manufacture of homopolymer suspension resins	0.02
downstream of the resin stripper for the manufacture of bulk resins	0.04
downstream of the slurry stripper for the manufacture of dispersion resins or copolymer resins	0.02

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R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 55; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**56. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Allowed concentration:** A polyvinyl chloride plant cannot emit vinyl chloride in a concentration higher than 10 parts per million by volume measured dry and undiluted where the gases are emitted as a result of the monomers recovery system reactor or stripper exhausting and purging procedures slurry or resin stripping procedures and the depressuring of the reactor in the case where it is a standard means of controlling operating conditions.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 56; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**57. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Date of application:** This Division applies from 1 December 1979 to existing polyvinyl plant.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 57; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XVII

### STEEL AND CAST-IRON FOUNDRIES

**58. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Cast-iron producing cupolas:** A cupola used for the production of cast-iron shall not emit into the atmosphere:

(a) more than 12 kg of particulate matter per hour in the case of an existing cupola producing cast-iron at a melting rate of between 3 and 10 tonnes per hour;

(b) more particulate matter than prescribed in the following table in the case of an existing cupola producing cast-iron at a melting rate of 10 tonnes per hour or more:

---

<i>melting rate</i> (t/h)	<i>emission standard</i> (kg/h)
10.0	12
12.5	13.5
15.0	14.5
17.5	15.3
20.0	15.7
22.5	15.8
≥ 25	16

---

The interpolation of the values of this table for intermediate melting rate shall be made linearly;

---

(c) more particulate matter than prescribed in the following table, for a new cupola:

---

<i>melting rate</i> (t/h)	<i>emission standard</i> (kg/h)
1.0	1.7
2.0	2.6
3.0	3.4
4.0	4.0
5.0	4.7
6.0	5.2
8.0	6.3
9.0	6.7
10.0	7.2
15.0	9.3
20.0	11.0
25.0	12.7
≥ 30.0	14.2

---

The interpolation of the values of this table for intermediate melting rates shall be made linearly;

---

(d) more than 1 000 parts per million (in volume in the effluent gases) of carbon monoxide in the case of any cupola used for producing cast iron.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 58; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**59. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Multiple cupolas:** When several existing cupolas are used for producing cast iron in the same plant and that they have a respective melting rate equal to or lower than 3 tonnes per

hour, the melting rate of these are added for purposes of enforcing the emission standards of particulate matter established in section 58.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 59; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**60. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Small existing cupolas:** Notwithstanding sections 3 and 59, existing cupolas for the production of cast-iron whose capacity is lower than 3 tonnes per hour are not subject to a particulate matter emission standard.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 60; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**61. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Furnaces:** Contrary to Schedule A, no existing electric arc furnace, existing induction or reverberatoy furnace whose melting rate is lower than or equal to 5 tonnes per hour shall emit into the atmosphere more than 6 kg per hour of particulate matter.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 61; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**62. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Miscellaneous operations:** Molding, metal casting in a fixed station shake out operation grinding and sandblasting of cast parts, preparation of casting sand and core making related to the operation of a cast-iron or steel foundry must not emit particulate matters into the atmosphere beyond the concentrations prescribed in the following table:

---

category	concentration (mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )
any new foundry	50
existing foundry with a capacity of ≥5t/h or ≥5000t/year	50
any other existing foundry	300

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R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 62; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**63. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** This Division applies from 1 December 1981 to existing stationary sources governed by this Division.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 63; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XVIII

### CHARCOAL KILNS

**64. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Smoke:** Smoke emitted from charcoal kilns must be exhausted into the atmosphere by one or more stacks.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 64; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**65. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Particulate matter:** The concentration of particulate matter emitted into the atmosphere from a charcoal kiln must not exceed 225 mg per cubic meter of dry gas under standard conditions.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 65; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**66. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Existing charcoal kilns:** This Division applies, from 1 December 1982, to existing charcoal kilns.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 66; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**66.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Solid and biomedical waste incinerators:** Operators of solid waste incinerators within the meaning of the Regulation respecting solid waste (chapter Q-2, r. 13), who incinerate biomedical waste within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting biomedical waste (chapter Q-2, r. 12) must comply with sections 67 to 67.3, 67.5, 67.7 and 67.8.

This section ceases to have effect on the date on which, pursuant to section 163 of the Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials (chapter Q-2, r. 19), an incinerator referred to in the first paragraph becomes governed by Chapter III of that Regulation.

O.C. 584-92, s. 3; O.C. 451-2005, s. 184; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XIX

### INCINERATORS

**67. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Emissions:** Subject to subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 163 of the Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials (chapter Q-2, r. 19), a solid waste incinerator within the meaning of the Regulation respecting solid waste (chapter Q-2, r. 13) must not emit into the atmosphere:

(a) particulate matter in excess of what is prescribed in the following table:

<i>Category of incinerator</i>	<i>Capacity of incinerator</i>	<i>Standard</i>
Existing incinerators	≤ 1 tonne/hour	150 g/100 kg of loaded waste
	> 1 tonne/hour	(270 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> of gas)
New incinerators	≤ 1 tonne/hour	100g/100 kg of loaded waste
	> 1 tonne/hour	800 g/t of loaded waste and 180mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> of gas

(b) more than 10% of unburned particulate matter in excess of 5 µm, over the standard prescribed in the table of subparagraph a of this section, as collected in the sampling device;

(c) particulate matter individually visible at the point of emission;

(d) gases containing hydrochloric acid having a concentration higher than 500 parts per million (volume).

The standards of concentration prescribed in the first paragraph are given on a dry basis under standardized conditions corrected at 50% excess air.

This section ceases to have effect on the date on which, pursuant to section 163 of the Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials, an incinerator referred to in the first paragraph becomes governed by Chapter III of that Regulation.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 67; O.C. 1004-85, s. 1; O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 451-2005, s. 185; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)** A biomedical waste incinerator within the meaning of the Regulation respecting biomedical waste (chapter Q-2, r. 12) must not emit into the atmosphere more than 35 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of particulate matter nor more than 75 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of inorganic gaseous chlorine compounds measured as hydrochloric acid.

Such an incinerator must not emit carbon monoxide into the atmosphere in concentrations higher than the maxima indicated in the following table:

Type of waste incinerated	Average concentration	Time during which average is calculated (minutes)
Biomedical waste	114 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	60

The second paragraph of section 68.4 applies to the operator of an incinerator of biomedical waste that destroys toxic pharmaceutical products within the meaning of section 3 of the Regulation respecting hazardous materials (chapter Q-2, r. 32).

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.2. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Exceptions:** the 75 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> standard mentioned in section 67.1 may be exceeded by such incinerator if a gas scrubber ensuring removal of at least 90% of the hydrochloric acid is used, although gas concentrations must never exceed 150 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.3. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Correction:** The concentration standards prescribed in sections 67.1 and 67.2 are given on a dry basis under standard conditions corrected at 11% oxygen by the following equation:

$$E = \frac{E_a \times (21 - A)}{(21 - B)}$$

where E is the corrected emission;

E<sub>a</sub> is the emission on a dry basis uncorrected;

A is the base oxygen percentage;

B is the oxygen percentage in the combustion gases at the sampling point.

In the case of an incinerator using oxygen-enriched air, the correction factor must be calculated in accordance with the additional oxygen supply.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.4. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Design criteria:** A biomedical waste incinerator must be designed and operated in such a way as to offer at all times a gas residence time of at least 1.0 second in the final combustion chamber, at a temperature of 1 000°C. It must be equipped with a parallel combustion system that uses gas or a type of oil defined in section 1.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.5. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Process control device:** A biomedical waste incinerator must be equipped with an emergency stopping device to stop the supply of waste when the gas scrubber malfunctions or when operating conditions do not meet the requirements of sections 67.1, 67.2 and 67.4, as the case may be.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.6. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Starting:** No operator of a biomedical waste incinerator may start the ignition burners until the temperature of the final combustion chamber has been maintained at 1 000°C for 15 minutes.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.7. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Measurements and recordings:** The operator of a biomedical waste incinerator must continuously measure and record the concentration of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen, as well as the temperature of the combustion gas at the point of exit from the final combustion chamber.

The operator of a biomedical waste incinerator other than a batch incinerator must continuously measure and record the concentration of inorganic gaseous chlorine compounds in the stack gases of each furnace. He must also equip his installation with a system that continuously monitors the particles present in the stack gases.

The data shall be kept for at least 3 years for consultation.

Inorganic gaseous chlorine compounds shall be measured as hydrochloric acid.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.8. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sampling:** The operator of a biomedical waste incinerator must take samples of the stack gases at least once every 2 years. The samplings must indicate whether the emissions comply with the standards prescribed in this Division.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**67.9. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Crematory:** A crematory must not emit into the atmosphere particulate matter of a concentration in excess of 70 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>. That concentration is calculated during the full cremation cycle or during a period not exceeding 2 hours from the time the ignition burner is started.

The concentration is calculated on a dry basis and is corrected to 11% oxygen according to the following formula:

$$E = E_a \times 10^{\frac{21-A}{100}}$$

“E” is the corrected emission;

“E<sub>a</sub>” is the emission on a dry non-corrected basis;

“A” is the percentage of oxygen in the combustion gases at the sampling site.

The criteria mentioned in section 67.4 also apply to the design and operation of a crematory.

The operator of a crematory may destroy therein only waste that is provided for in paragraph 1 of section 2 of the Regulation respecting biomedical waste (chapter Q-2, r. 12).

It is prohibited to start the ignition burners until the temperature of the final combustion chamber has been maintained at 1 000°C for 15 minutes.

The operator of a crematory must continuously measure and record the temperature of the gases inside the final combustion chamber.

O.C. 584-92, s. 4; O.C. 448-96, s. 1; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Prohibition:** The use of any single-chamber incinerator with a capacity equal to or less than 1 tonne per hour, other than a hazardous waste incinerator, is prohibited.

The use of an open-pit type incinerator is prohibited.

The presence in the environment of smoke coming from an incinerator covered by this section is prohibited under the second paragraph of section 20 of the Act.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 68; O.C. 1004-85, s. 2; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)New hazardous materials incinerator:** A hazardous materials incinerator, within the meaning of paragraph 21 of section 1 of the Environment Quality Act, built after 15 October 1985 must not emit into the atmosphere a concentration higher than 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of particulate matter, 75 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of hydrochloric acid, 5 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of hydrobromic acid and hydrofluoric acid, 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of sulfur dioxide and 10 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> of phosphorus pentoxide.

Concentration standards are given on a dry basis, under standardized conditions, and corrected at 50% excess air.

The correction at 50% excess air is made according to the following equation:

$$E = \frac{E_a \times 11.30}{(N_2/O_2)}$$

where E is the emission corrected at 50% excess air;

E<sub>a</sub> is the emission on a dry basis uncorrected;

and N<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> is the ratio of the dry volumic concentration of nitrogen over oxygen in emission gases.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.2. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Existing hazardous materials incinerator:** A hazardous materials incinerator built before 15 October 1985 and intended to destroy only organic waste with a halogen content of less than 0.2% by weight at the entry point of the incinerator may not emit into the atmosphere a concentration higher than 150 mg/Nm<sub>3</sub> of particulate matter and 150 mg/Nm<sub>3</sub> of hydrochloric acid.

Concentration standards are given on a dry basis, under standardized conditions, and corrected at 50% excess air.

Materials containing halogenated substances may not be burned in an incinerator unless it is equipped with a device for treating gases so as to control the emission of halogenated matter into the atmosphere.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.3. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Combustion efficiency:** A hazardous materials incinerator must maintain a combustion efficiency equal to or higher than 99.9% if new and equal to or higher than 99.6% if existing.

Combustion efficiency is calculated by the following equation:

$$E_c = \frac{C_{CO_2}}{C_{CO_2} + C_{CO}} \times 100$$

where  $E_c$  is the combustion efficiency;

$C_{CO_2}$  is the concentration of carbon dioxide in the emission gases;

and  $C_{CO}$  is the concentration of carbon monoxide in the emission gases.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.4. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Destruction efficiency:** The destruction efficiency of a hazardous materials incinerator must be equal to or higher than 99.95% if existing.

The destruction efficiency of a new hazardous materials incinerator must be equal to or higher than:

- (1) 99.9999% for materials containing carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic elements;
- (2) 99.99% for other materials.

Destruction efficiency is calculated by the following equation:

$$E_{de} = \frac{Q_i - Q_s}{Q_i} \times 100$$

where  $E_{de}$  is the destruction efficiency of the organic compound in question;

$Q_i$  is the flow, expressed in kilograms per hour, of the most thermally stable organic compound contained in the materials to be incinerated;

and  $Q_s$  is the flow, expressed in kilograms per hour, of the compound referred to in  $Q_i$  present in the stack emission gases.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.5. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Reading:** Every 8 hours, the person in charge of a hazardous materials incinerator must measure and record the flow of materials to be incinerated; in addition, he must continuously measure and record the combustion temperature and the concentration of carbon monoxide and oxygen in the stack emission gases.

Such readings must be kept for at least 2 years for consultation.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.6. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Combustion control device:** A hazardous materials incinerator must be equipped with an emergency stopping device, integrated with the combustion control and gas scrubber, which stops the supply of materials when the gas scrubber malfunctions or when operating conditions do not meet the requirements of section 68.3.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**68.7. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sampling:** The person in charge of a hazardous materials incinerator must take samples, at least once a year, for the measurement of the materials combustion efficiency standard the materials destruction efficiency standard prescribed by section 68.4 and the emission standards prescribed in sections 68.1 and 68.2.



*For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” includes hazardous waste within the meaning of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, as that Regulation reads on 30 November 1997.*

O.C. 1004-85, s. 3; O.C. 1310-97, s. 157; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XX

### ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

**69. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Asbestos fibres:** Any crushing, drying, drilling and dry rock storage and the processing of ore used in a mine or in an asbestos processing plant and any new process used for processing asbestos must not emit into the atmosphere more than 2 asbestos fibres per cubic centimetre of air.

For the purposes of this section, only asbestos fibres of 5 µm or more in length with a length to width ratio equal to or greater than 3 to 1 are calculated.

This section applies from 1 December 1980, to existing processes used for processing asbestos.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 69; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**70. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Conveyors and transfer points, loading and unloading of asbestos concentrate:** Any outdoor conveyor used for transporting asbestos ore or asbestos tailings and their transfer points must be completely enclosed and connected to a dust collector whose asbestos fibre emissions comply with the standard established in section 69.

This section does not apply however to stacker-conveyors which discharge asbestos tailings on dumps.

Where the loading of asbestos concentrates in trucks, cars or ships or its unloading brings about dust emissions which can be seen more than 2 m from the emission source, the person responsible for this contamination source must take the necessary measures so that the loading and unloading points are enclosed in a place equipped with ducts for collecting dust into a dust collector, in order that asbestos fibre emissions comply with the standard established in section 69.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 70; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**71. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Treatment of asbestos tailings:** In any asbestos mining establishment, asbestos tailings must be wetted before being deposited on the dumps. Where fines gathered in dust collectors of these establishments are eliminated in the environment, they must previously be mixed with water in a pugmill.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 71; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**72. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Handling of asbestos-tailings:** The stacking of asbestos tailings on dumps by means of stacker-conveyors and the transportation, loading and unloading of asbestos tailings in trucks or railroad cars, as well as the levelling of asbestos tailings dumps, must be done in such a way that there is no visible emission in the atmosphere more than 2 m from the source of emission.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 72; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXI

### SECONDARY LEAD SMELTERS

**73. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Emissions:** A secondary lead foundry or a processing or handling plant for lead or lead oxide cannot emit into the atmosphere:

(a) more than 46 mg of particulate matter per cubic metre of dry gas under standard conditions, in the case of reverberatory furnaces, rotary furnaces or cupolas;

(b) more than 23 mg of particulate matter per cubic metre of dry gas under standardized conditions, in the case of emissions coming from holding furnaces, kettle furnaces, lead oxide production units, from the handling of lead material and refuse, from crushing, slagging, tapping and cleaning of furnaces or the casting of lead;

(c) more than 30 mg of lead per cubic metre of dry gas under standard conditions, for the sources mentioned in subparagraph *a* and more than 15 mg of lead per cubic metre in the case of the sources mentioned in subparagraph *b*.

This section does not apply to the mining industry, to printing shops, to welding shops, to vehicle assembly and repairs shops, to cast-iron and steel foundries, to steel plants to nonferrous metal smelter.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 73; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**74. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Prohibited activities:** It is forbidden to store outside a building lead oxides and lead components salvaged from batteries or to carry out outside a building lead salvaging operations from batteries.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 74; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**75. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Visible emissions:** Any handling or transfer of lead matter must not bring about emissions into the atmosphere visible more than 2 m from the emission source.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 75; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXII

### OIL REFINERIES AND PETROCHEMICAL PLANTS

**76. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Particulate matter:** The processes of an oil refinery or a petrochemical industry comprising the use of a new catalytic cracking unit or a new coke unit must not emit into the atmosphere more than 115 mg of particulate matter per cubic metre of undiluted dry gas, under standard conditions.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 76; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**77. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Carbon monoxide:** An existing catalytic cracking unit or an existing coke unit in an oil refinery must not emit into the atmosphere more than 1 500 parts per million of carbon monoxide on a dry basis.

A new catalytic cracking unit or a new coke must not emit into the atmosphere more than 500 parts per million of carbon monoxide on a dry basis.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 77; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**78. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Flares:** When the flare of an oil refinery or of a petrochemical plant is equipped with a steam control system, the steam/gas ratio must be regulated automatically.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 78; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**79. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** This Division comes into force on 1 June 1981 for existing units of catalytic cracking and coke units.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 79; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXIII

### ORGANIC COMPOUND STORAGE TANKS

**80. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Standards for preventing the contamination of the environment:** Any new tank with a capacity of 250 m<sup>3</sup> or more, designed for the storage of organic compounds having an actual vapour pressure comprised between 10 and 75 kPa under normal storage conditions must:

(a) be equipped with a floating roof or with an equivalent device as regards the level of hydrocarbon losses by evaporation as computed for a tank of the same size equipped with a floating roof by the method described in Bulletin 2517 (June 1962) of the American Petroleum Institute entitled API Bulletin on Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks; and

(b) be of the welded type and painted in a light colour.

Subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph also applies, from 1 July 1983 to existing tanks serving for storing organic compounds having an actual pressure vapour comprised between 10 and 75 kPa under normal storage conditions with a capacity of 1 500 m<sup>3</sup> or more and whose annual flow rate in the case of tank connected to the operation of an ore refinery is of 4 500 m<sup>3</sup> and more.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 80; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**81. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Special devices:** Any organic compound tank with a capacity of 250 m<sup>3</sup> or more with an actual vapour pressure higher than 75 kPa under normal storage conditions must be equipped with a vapour recovery system or with another control system so as to limit organic compound emissions to a quantity equal to or lower than the one obtained by the use of the measures prescribed in subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph of section 80 for organic compound storage tanks with an actual vapour pressure of 75 kPa.

Any organic compound tank with a capacity of 5 m<sup>3</sup> or less must be equipped with a submerged filling pipe. When such a tank is built above the ground, it must be equipped with a pressure vacuum valve or be pressurized.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 81; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXIV

### TREATMENT OF METALLIC SURFACES

**82. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Standards:** Any process for the treatment of metallic surfaces must not emit into the environment a concentration higher than 25 mg per cubic metre of particulate matter, under standard conditions, 2 mg per cubic metre of chromic acid mist, or more than 10 mg per cubic metre of any other acid mist, nor a quantity greater than 0.5 kg per hour of acid mist per process, acids being reported to a concentration of 100%.

This section applies from 1 December 1980 to existing establishments for the treatment of metallic surfaces.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 82; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXV

### NITRIC ACID PLANT

**83. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Nitric oxides:** No nitric acid plant may emit into the atmosphere more nitric oxides expressed as NO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of nitric acid produced at a 100% concentration than what is prescribed in the following table:

<i>type of plant</i>	<i>standard kgNO<sub>2</sub>/t HNO<sub>3</sub></i>
existing nitric acid plant	3
new nitric acid plant	1.5

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 83; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**84. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Opacity:** A new nitric acid plant must not emit into the atmosphere a concentration of contaminants which exceeds 10% in opacity according to either method of measure prescribed in paragraphs *a* or *b* of section 96.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 84; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**85. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** This Division applies from 1 December 1980 to existing nitric acid plants.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 85; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION XXVI**

**IRON ORE PELLETIZING PLANTS**

**86. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Indurating process:** The indurating process of an iron ore pelletizing plant must not emit into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess of that prescribed in the following table:

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<i>type of plant</i>	<i>standard</i>
new plant of any capacity	0.10 kg/tonne of pellets produced*
existing plant with a nominal yearly production lower than 1,500,000 tonnes of iron oxide pellets	0.36 kg/tonne of pellets produced*
existing plant with a nominal yearly capacity equal to or greater than 1,500,000 tonnes of iron oxide pellets	0.12 kg/tonne of pellets produced*

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\* Including the recirculating load, if applicable.

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R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 86; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**87. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** This Division applies from 1 December 1981 to existing iron ore pelletizing plant.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 87; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXVII

### FERROALLOY PLANTS

**88. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Particulate matter:** An electric submerged arc furnace producing either of the ferroalloys mentioned below must not emit into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess of that prescribed in the following table:

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<i>type of ferroalloy</i>	<i>standard in kg/t of finished product</i>
ferrosilicon (65% – 95% Si)	7.5
chrome-silicon	7.5
silicon metal	10

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R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 88; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**89. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Carbon monoxide:** A ferroalloy producing furnace must not emit into the atmosphere carbon monoxide having a concentration high enough to allow autogenous combustion.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 89; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**90. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** This Division applies from 1 December 1981 to existing furnaces in ferroalloy plants.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 90; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXVIII

### PRIMARY NON-FERROUS METAL SMELTERS

**91. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Copper smelting plants:** A copper smelting plant must not emit into the atmosphere:

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(a) more sulfur dioxide than the quantities prescribed in the following table:

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Category of Plant	Quantity of Sulfur Dioxide
existing plant using a continuous reactor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• from 1989: 65% of total annual emissions in 1980*</li><li>• from 1990: 50 % of total annual emissions in 1980*</li></ul>
any other existing plant	275 kg/tonne of dry concentrate introduced into the process
any new plant	5%, in the form of sulfur dioxide, of the sulfur contained in the concentrate, flux, fuels and other matters introduced into the process

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\* as indicated in the document entitled *Le point sur l'action du Québec en matière de précipitations acides* published by the Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec in March 1984.

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An existing copper smelting plant using a continuous reactor must not, during any day in a calendar year, emit a quantity of sulfur dioxide that results, in that calendar year, in exceeding the annual allowable standard or in increasing any excess.

Gases from a continuous reactor, in the case of an existing copper smelting plant using this process, and gases from converters, in the case of any other existing copper smelting plant, must be piped into a treatment system designed to eliminate at least 96% of the sulfur dioxide contained in such gases. An existing copper smelting plant that, on 9 March 1985, is not equipped with a sulfur dioxide treatment system must be so equipped in 1989.

Where gases from the continuous reactor of an existing copper smelting plant are discharged into the atmosphere without being treated, the plant must emit no more than 1 000 tonnes of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere during any 24-hour period. This standard applies where the discharge of gases extends beyond 3 hours, and it must continue to apply for a period of 24 consecutive hours, including the first 3 hours during which gases are discharged.

When a period of application of the standard begins to run, it applies even if the discharge of gases ceases before the end of the 24-hours period;

(b) more than 0.75 kg of particulate matter per tonne of crude concentrate on a dry basis for a new copper smelting plan.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 91; O.C. 240-85, s. 6; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**91.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Intermittent emission reduction system:** An existing copper smelting plant must be equipped with an intermittent emission reduction system using production shutdown or cutdown to reduce sulfur discharges.

The system must be operated at all times so as to comply with the atmospheric quality standards for sulfur dioxide prescribed in section 6.

O.C. 240-85, s. 6; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**91.2. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Sulfuric acid plant:** A sulfuric acid plant used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere from a copper smelting plant must not emit into the atmosphere:

(a) more than 0.50 kg of sulfuric acid mist per tonne of acid at 100% produced, for an existing sulfuric acid plant;

(b) more than 0.075 kg of sulfuric acid mist per tonne of acid at 100% produced, for a new sulfuric acid plant.

O.C. 240-85, s. 6; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**91.3. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Control of operations:** The person in charge of a copper smelting plant must:

(a) install and operate a continuous sampling device in order to measure and record the flow of gases and their sulfur dioxide concentration emitted into the atmosphere by each stack of the plant; he must keep the data obtained for not less than 2 years;

(b) forward to the Minister, within 60 days following the end of each calendar year, a detailed sulfur result sheet for each month of the lapsed year; the result sheet must in particular indicate the quantities of sulfur contained in the dry concentrate treated, in the flux, in the heavy oil and coal used and in any other matter introduced into the process, as well as the quantity of sulfuric acid at 100% produced during the year;

(c) forward to the Minister, annually, a report indicating the total quantity of concentrate from each supplier, without it being necessary to identify it by name, and the weight percentages of the arsenic, bismuth, antimony, lead, cadmium and mercury in the concentrate treated;

(d) immediately notify the Regional Director of the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune each time that gases intended to be treated are discharged into the atmosphere without treatment for a period exceeding 3 hours;

(e) where the emission standard set out in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of subparagraph *a* of section 91 applies, forward to the Regional Director of the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune at the end of each 24-hour period all data related to sulfur dioxide emissions for the period.

O.C. 240-85, s. 6; S.Q., 1988, c. 49, s. 54; S.Q., 1994, c. 17, s. 77; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**92. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011) Zinc smelting plants:** A zinc smelting plant must not emit into the atmosphere:

(a) more than 50 mg of particulate matter per cubic metre of dry gas, under standardized conditions;

(b) as sulfur dioxide, more than 8% of the total sulfur introduced monthly into an existing zinc smelting plant, or more than 20 kg of sulfur dioxide per tonne of sulfuric acid at 100% produced by an existing sulfuric acid plant used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere;

(c) as sulfur dioxide, more than 4% of the total sulfur introduced monthly into a new zinc smelting plant, or more than 5 kg of sulfur dioxide at 100% produced by a new sulfuric acid plant used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere;

(d) more than 0.5 kg of sulfuric acid mist per tonne of acid at 100% produced, for an existing sulfuric acid plant used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere;

(e) more than 0.075 kg of sulfuric acid mist per tonne of acid at 100% produced, for a new sulfuric acid plant used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 92; O.C. 240-85, s. 6; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**92.1. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Control of operations:** The person in charge of a zinc smelting plant must:

(a) install and operate a continuous sampling device in order to measure and record the flow of gases and their sulfur dioxide concentration emitted into the atmosphere by each stack of the plant; he must keep the data obtained for not less than 2 years;

(b) forward to the Minister, within 60 days following the end of each calendar year, a detailed sulfur result sheet for each month of the lapsed year; the result sheet must indicate the quantity of sulfur contained in the dry concentrate treated, in the heavy oil used and in any other matter introduced into the process, as well as the quantity of sulfuric acid at 100% produced during the year;

(c) forward to the Minister, annually, a report indicating the total quantity of concentrate from each supplier, without it being necessary to identify it by name, and the weight percentages of the arsenic, bismuth, antimony, lead, cadmium and mercury in the concentrate treated.

O.C. 240-85, s. 6; S.Q., 1988, c. 49, s. 54; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXIX

### SULFURIC ACID PLANTS AND CONCENTRATORS

**93. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Emissions:** A sulfuric acid plant using elementary sulfur as raw material must not emit into the atmosphere:

(a) more than 15 kg of sulfur dioxide per tonne of sulfuric acid produced calculated at 100%, for an existing plant;

(b) more than 2 kg of sulfur dioxide per tonne of sulfuric acid produced calculated at 100% for a new plant;

(c) more than 75 g of sulfuric acid mist per tonne of acid calculated at 100%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 93; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**94. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Sulfuric acid concentrators:** Paragraph *c* of section 93 also applies to sulfuric acid concentrators.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 94; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**95. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Date of enforcement:** Paragraphs *a* and *c* of section 93 apply from 1 July 1981, to existing sulfuric acid plants. Section 94 applies from 1 July 1981 to existing sulfuric acid concentrators.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 95; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**DIVISION XXX**

## ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT METHODS

**96. (Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)Methods and conditions:** The contaminants mentioned in sections 10 to 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, 25, 27 to 31, 35 to 39, 41 to 45, 47, 53 to 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 67 to 67.9, 68 to 68.7, 69, 70, 73, 76, 77, 82 to 84, 88, 89 and 91 to 94 must be sampled and analyzed according to the following methods or their equivalent:

(a) the opacity of emissions is measured according to the method entitled: Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources, published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-75-2;

(b) in addition to the method prescribed in paragraph *a* the opacity of gray or black emissions may be determined according to the scale of Schedule C;

(c) particulate matters are measured according to the methods described in the document entitled: Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Emissions of Particulates from Stationary Sources published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-74-1;

(d) sulfur dioxide shall be measured according to the methods described in the document entitled Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Emissions of Sulfur Dioxide from Stationary Sources published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-74-3;

(e) chlorhydric acid is measured according to the method described in the document entitled Proposed Method of Test for Inorganic Chlorides in the Atmosphere published by the American Society for Testing and Materials in the 1973 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 23, Water and Atmospheric Analysis, page 1061;

(f) carbon monoxide is measured according to method number 10 entitled Determination of Carbon Monoxide Emissions from Stationary Sources found in the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources published in the Federal Register of the United States of America, Part II, Volume 39, number 47, page 9319, of 8 March 1974, by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the United States of America;

(g) sulfuric acid mist must be measured by including sulfuric dioxide uncombined under method number 8 described in the document entitled Determination of Sulfuric Acid Mist and Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Stationary Sources published in the Federal Register of the United States of America, Part II, Volume 41, number 111, of 8 June 1976 as revised in the Federal Register, Part II, Volume 42, Number 160 of 18 August 1977 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the United States of America;

(h) acid mists other than sulfuric are measured according to the method mentioned in paragraph *g* by using an absorbing solution and a calibrating method appropriate for the type of acid mist sampled;

(i) odors are determined according to the method entitled Standard Method for Measurement of Odor in Atmospheres (Dilution Method) published by the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) under No. D 1391-57 (1967) in the 1974 Book of ASTM Standards;

(j) sulfur in oil is determined according to the method entitled Standard Method of Test for Sulphur in Petroleum Products Temperature Methods published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) under No. D 1552-64 (1968) in the 1974 Book of ASTM Standards;

(k) total Fluoride emitted by an anode baking plant and at the outlet of the gaz cleaning equipment of the pot rooms of an aluminium smelter are determined according to the methods numbered 13A or 13B entitled respectively: Determination of Total Fluoride Emissions from Stationary Sources-SPADNS Zirconium Lake Method and Determination of Total Fluoride Emissions from Stationary Sources-Specific Ion Electrode Method published in the Federal Register of the United States of America dated of 6 August 1975, 40 FR 33152 by the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America (EPA);

(l) total fluorides emitted in the atmosphere by the monitors of pot rooms of an aluminium smelter are determined by method number 14 entitled Determination of Fluoride Emissions from Potroom Roof Monitors of Primary Aluminium Plants published in the Federal Register of the United States of America dated 26 January 1976, 41 FR 3828 by the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America (EPA);

(m) organic compounds are determined according to the method described in Division 5, Chapter 2, section 5201, 5202, 5203, 5205, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5212, 5213, 5215 and in Division 6, Chapter 2, sections 6201 to 6203 of Regulation number 3 made by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District (San Francisco, California, United States of America), 4 January 1967 by resolution No. 481;

(n) arsenic Hydrogen is determined according to the method described in paragraph *d* by however using the reactivities and methodology mentioned in the document entitled: *Dosage de l'arsenic par spectrophotométrie d'absorption atomique sans flamme* prepared by Aristide Bouchard, P. Chem, M.Sc., in October 1975;

(o) asbestos fibres are measured according to the methods described in the document entitled: Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Emissions of Asbestos from Asbestos Mining and Milling Operations published by Environment Canada under Nos. EPS 1-AP-75-1 and EPS 1-AP-75-1A;

(p) lead content of particulate matters emitted into the atmosphere by a contaminant source is determined according to the method described in the document entitled: Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Emissions of Particulate Matter and Lead from Secondary Lead Smelters published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-78-3;

(q) vinyl chloride is measured according to the method described in the document entitled: Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Emissions of Vinyl Chloride from Vinyl Chloride and Polyvinyl Chloride Manufacturing under No. EPS 1-AP-77-1;

(r) nitrogen oxides are measured according to the method described in the document entitled: Standard Reference Methods for Source Testing: Measurement of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides from Stationary Sources published by Environment Canada under No. EPS 1-AP-77-3;

(s) hexavalent chromium is measured according to the method described in the document entitled: A Simple Reliable Method for the Determination of Airborne Hexavalent Chromium published by M.T. Abell and J.R. Carlbert in the A.I.H.A Journal, Volume 35, Number 4, April 1974;

(t) copper, selenium, arsenic, cadmium or tellurium content in particulate matters emitted into the atmosphere by a metal purification plant is determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 96; O.C. 240-85, s. 7; O.C. 1004-85, s. 4; O.C. 584-92, s. 5; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## DIVISION XXX.1

### MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS

O.C. 240-85, s. 8.

**96.1. Sale or use of motor vehicles:** Any light motor vehicle of a model subsequent to 1985 offered for sale, on display for sale, sold or used in Québec must be equipped with a device in good working order to reduce the emission of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere.

This section does not apply to light motor vehicles designed to comply with the emission standards in Regulations under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter M-10) without being equipped with a device covered by the first paragraph.

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**96.2. Removal of anti-pollution devices:** No one may remove or modify or allow to be removed or modified any device installed in a motor vehicle to reduce or eliminate the emission of a contaminant into the environment, or, in the case of a light motor vehicle equipped with a catalytic converter, modify or allow to be modified the opening of the fuel tank or pour leaded gasoline therein.

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**96.3. Exceptions:** Sections 96.1 and 96.2 do not apply to motor vehicles adapted to allow the use of propane or natural gas as their sole fuel or to motor vehicles used during a competition held under the sponsorship of an international organization.

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

## **DIVISION XXX.1.1**

### **MONETARY ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES**

O.C. 680-2013, s. 1.

**96.3.1.** A monetary administrative penalty of \$500 in the case of a natural person or \$2,500 in other cases may be imposed on any person who fails

(1) to duct or to treat the odours referred to in the second paragraph of section 16 by equipment for the treatment of gas;

(2) to comply with the conditions prescribed by the third paragraph of section 16 as to the operating areas for the processes and the stocking areas;

(3) to sample or to analyze a contaminant referred to in section 96 according to the method provided for in paragraph *i* of that section or according to an equivalent method.

O.C. 680-2013, s. 1.

**96.3.2.** A monetary administrative penalty of \$1,500 in the case of a natural person or \$7,500 in other cases may be imposed on any person who fails to comply with the conditions prescribed by the second paragraph of section 24 as to the location of a grain processing plant referred to in that section.

O.C. 680-2013, s. 1.

**96.3.3.** A monetary administrative penalty of \$2,000 in the case of a natural person or \$10,000 in other cases may be imposed on any person who fails

(1) to comply with the maximum quantities of organic compound emissions established by section 12 in the cases provided for in that section;

(2) to comply with the standards of reduction of organic compound emissions established by section 13 in the case provided for in that section;

(3) to comply with the values established by the first or second paragraph of section 16 as to the concentration of odours discharged into the atmosphere, in the cases provided for in that section;

(4) to take the necessary measures to ensure the purposes referred to in section 19 in the case of emission of dust in the cases provided for in that section;

(5) to comply with the hourly quantities of particulate matter emissions referred to in the first paragraph of section 24 or the concentration provided for in the first paragraph of section 25 for those matters in the cases and on the conditions provided for in those sections;

(6) to comply with the emission standards that apply to a gas turbine established by section 35 in the cases provided for in that section;

(7) to comply with the emission standards of particulate matters established

(a) by section 42 and applicable to a cement plant in the cases provided for in that section;

(b) by section 45 and applicable to a furnace or a boiler in the cases provided for in that section;

(c) by section 62 and applicable to certain operations related to the operation of a foundry in the cases provided for in that section.

O.C. 680-2013, s. 1.

## **DIVISION XXX.2**

### **PENAL SANCTIONS**

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 680-2013, s. 2.

**96.4.** *(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)* A natural person who commits an offence against the provisions of section 29, of the second or third paragraph of section 30 or of section 31 or 31.1 is liable to a fine of 1 000 \$ to 15 000 \$ in the case of the first offence, and to a fine of 3 000 \$ to 30 000 \$ in the case of any subsequent offence, or, in either case, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to both the imprisonment and the fine.

A corporation that commits an offence against the provisions of section 29, of the second or third paragraph of section 30 or of section 31 or 31.1 is liable to a fine of 3 000 \$ to 30 000 \$ in the case of the first offence, and to a fine of 10 000 \$ to 200 000 \$ in the case of any subsequent offence.

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 715-90, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**96.5.** *(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)* A natural person who commits an offence against the provisions of paragraph *a* of section 91 or section 91.1 or who refuses or neglects to comply with an order respecting sulfur dioxide discharges by a copper smelting plant is liable to a fine of 25 000 \$ to 50 000 \$ in the case of the first offence, and to a fine of 50 000 \$ to 125 000 \$ in the case of any subsequent offence, or, in either case, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to both the imprisonment and the fine.

A corporation that commits an offence against the provisions of paragraph *a* of section 91 or section 91.1 or that refuses or neglects to comply with an order respecting sulfur dioxide discharges from a copper smelting plant is liable to a fine of 50 000 \$ to 250 000 \$ in the case of the first offence and to a fine of 125 000 \$ to 500 000 \$ in the case of any subsequent offence.

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 715-90, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**96.6.** Every person who contravenes section 96.1 or 96.2 commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of \$1,000 to \$100,000 or, in other cases, to a fine of \$3,000 to \$600,000.

O.C. 240-85, s. 8; O.C. 715-90, s. 4; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215; O.C. 680-2013, s. 3.

**96.7.** Every person who

(1) contravenes the third paragraph of section 16 or paragraph *i* of section 96,

(2) fails to duct or to treat the odours referred to in the second paragraph of section 16 by equipment for the treatment of gas,

(3) pursuant to this Regulation, makes a declaration, communicates information or files a document that is false or misleading,

commits an offence and is liable, in the case of natural person, to a fine of \$2,500 to \$250,000 or, in other cases, to a fine of \$7,500 to \$1,500,000.

O.C. 680-2013, s. 3.

**96.8.** Every person who contravenes the second paragraph of section 24 commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of \$8,000 to \$500,000 or, despite article 231 of the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1), to a maximum term of imprisonment of 18 months, or to both the fine and imprisonment, or, in other cases, to a fine of \$24,000 to \$3,000,000.

O.C. 680-2013, s. 3.

**96.9.** Every person who

(1) contravenes section 12, 13 or 19, the first paragraph of section 24, section 25, 35, 42, 45 or 62,

(2) fails to comply with the values established by the first or second paragraph of section 16 as to the concentration of odours discharged into the atmosphere,

commits an offence and is liable, in the case of natural person, to a fine of \$10,000 to \$1,000,000 or, despite article 231 of the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1), to a maximum term of imprisonment of 3 years, or to both the fine and imprisonment, or, in other cases, to a fine of \$30,000 to \$6,000,000.

O.C. 680-2013, s. 3.

## DIVISION XXXI

### FINAL PROVISIONS

**97.** *(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)* **Agricultural lands:** This Regulation applies in particular to immoveables comprised in a reserved area and in an agricultural zone established under the Act to preserve agricultural land (chapter P-41.1).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, s. 97; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**SCHEDULE A**

(s. 24)

**(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)**

<i>process weight rate (tonnes/h)</i>	<i>emission standards kg/h</i>
0.50	1.3
1.00	2.0
1.50	2.6
2.00	3.2
2.50	3.7
3.00	4.2
3.50	4.6
4.00	5.1
4.50	5.5
5.00	5.9
6.00	6.6
7.00	7.4
8.00	8.1
9.00	8.7
10.0	9.4
12.0	10.6
15.0	12.3
17.0	13.3
20.0	14.9
22.0	15.8
25.0	17.2
27.0	17.5
30.0	18.0
35.0	18.6
40.0	19.1
45.0	19.6
50.0	20.0
60.0	20.8
70.0	21.5
80.0	22.1
90.0	22.6
100	23.0
150	25.0
200	26.4
250	27.5
300	28.4
350	29.2
400	29.9
450	30.6
500	31.1
550	31.6
600	32.1

N.B. The process weight rate is determined by the total weight of all materials introduced into any process for a specified period of time. For the purpose of this Schedule, solid fuels are considered part of the process, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not.

Interpolation of the data in this Schedule for process weight rates under 25t/h shall be accomplished by use of the equation  $E = 2,0p^{0.67}$  and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates equal to or in excess of 25 t/h shall be accomplished by use of the equation  $E = 25,0p^{0.11--18}$ , where E is the emission standard in kg/h and P is the process weight rate in t/h.

In the case of discontinuous operation of the process, the rate is calculated by dividing the total process weight rate by the number of hours of complete operations, less the time during which the equipment was not in operation. The process weight rate per hour is then calculated by dividing the process weight rate for a typical period of time by the number of hours of such period.

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R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, Sch. A; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**SCHEDULE B**

(s. 24)

**(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)**

<i>process weight rate (tonnes/h)</i>	<i>emission standards kg/h</i>
0.50	1.1
1.00	1.7
1.50	2.2
2.00	2.6
2.50	3.0
3.00	3.4
3.50	3.7
4.00	4.0
4.50	4.3
5.00	4.6
6.00	5.2
7.00	5.7
8.00	6.2
9.00	6.6
10.0	7.1
12.0	7.9
15.0	9.1
17.0	9.8
20.0	10.9
22.0	11.6
25.0	13.4
27.0	13.6
30.0	13.8
35.0	14.1
40.0	14.4
45.0	14.7
50.0	15.0
60.0	15.4
70.0	15.8
80.0	16.1
90.0	16.4
100	16.7
150	17.8
200	18.7
250	19.4
300	19.9
350	20.4
400	20.9
450	21.3
500	21.6
550	22.0
600	22.3

N.B. The process weight rate is determined by the total weight of all materials introduced into any process during a specified period of time. For the purpose of this Schedule, solid fuels are considered part of the process, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not.

Interpolation of the data in this Schedule for process weight rates under 25 t/h shall be accomplished by use of the equation  $E = F,7p^{0.62}$  and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rate equal to or in excess of 25 t/h shall be accomplished by use of the equation  $E = 8p^{0.16}$ , where E is the emission standard in kg/h and P is the process weight rate in t/h.

In the case of discontinuous operation of the process, the process weight rate is calculated by dividing the total process weight rate by the number of hours of complete operations, less the time during which the equipment was not in operation. The process weight rate per hour is then calculated by dividing the process weight rate for a typical period of time by the number of hours of such period.

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R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, Sch. B; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

**SCHEDULE C**

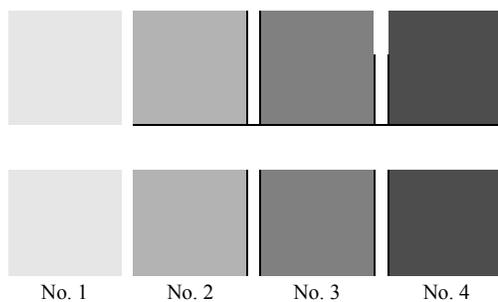
*(s. 96)*

***(Replaced, O.C. 501-2011)***

SCALE FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF THE OPACITY OF GRAY OR BLACK EMISSIONS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

Schedule C

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MICRO-RINGELMANN SCALE  
MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC

No. 1                      No. 2                      No. 3                      No. 4

MICRO-RINGELMANN SCALE  
MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC

### Definitions

- (1) Select an observation point situated at more than 30 m and less than 400 m from the source of emission.
- (2) Avoid looking towards bright sunlight and select an observation angle free of dark objects in the background.
- (3) Hold the chart at arm's length and look at the emission through the slip.
- (4) Record the scale number corresponding to the opacity, including the number 0 corresponding to white over white.
- (5) To calculate the opacity of an emission record the numbered shades on the scale and use the following formula:

$P = \text{NEU at opacity No. 1} \times 20 \%$

—————  
number of observations

where P designates the percentage of opacity of the emissions and NEU designates the number of equivalent units.

The number of each numbered shade constitutes as many equivalent units.

- (6) Only one observation is enough for the enforcement of section 10.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20, Sch. C; O.C. 501-2011, s. 215.

### UPDATES

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 20  
O.C. 240-85, 1985 G.O. 2, 1011  
O.C. 1004-85, 1985 G.O. 2, 2043  
O.C. 187-88, 1988 G.O. 2, 1267  
O.C. 715-90, 1990 G.O. 2, 1422  
O.C. 584-92, 1992 G.O. 2, 2517

O.C. 1544-92, 1992 G.O. 2, 4863  
O.C. 448-96, 1996 G.O. 2, 2107  
O.C. 1310-97, 1997 G.O. 2, 5199  
O.C. 492-2000, 2000 G.O. 2, 2090  
O.C. 174-2003, 2003 G.O. 2, 1098  
O.C. 451-2005, 2005 G.O. 2, 1182  
O.C. 501-2011, 2011 G.O. 2, 1263  
O.C. 680-2013, 2013 G.O. 2, 1804