



Benzene in Canadian Gasoline:

Effect of the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations

2007 Annual Report

December 2009



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Acknowledgements

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2009)

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Environment Canada

Notice

The information contained in this report is compiled from data as of July 16, 2009 submitted by the producers and importers of gasoline in Canada pursuant to the requirements of the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*. Information submitted to Environment Canada has been reviewed for reasonableness but are subject to potential errors made at the source.

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(1994-current)	.2 .6 .7
(1994-current)	.2 .6 .7 .8
(1994-current)	.2 .6 .7 .8
(1994-current)	.2 .6 .7 .8 .9
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1.0 SUMMARY

This report reviews how primary suppliers have responded to the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999). The *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* came into effect on July 1, 1999, fulfilling a recommendation of the federal-provincial Task Force on Cleaner Vehicles and Fuels. In 1995, the Task Force recommended to the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) that benzene in gasoline be reduced through a federal regulation to 1% by volume and that aromatics (or equivalent benzene tailpipe emissions) be frozen at 1994 levels. The CCME endorsed this recommendation. Consequently, the federal government passed the federal *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* on November 26, 1997.

The *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* have been successful in achieving both of the recommendations of the Task Force: reported benzene levels have been significantly reduced and reported aromatic levels are about the same as they were in 1994. Figure 1.1 shows how benzene and aromatics levels have changed since the coming into force of the regulations.

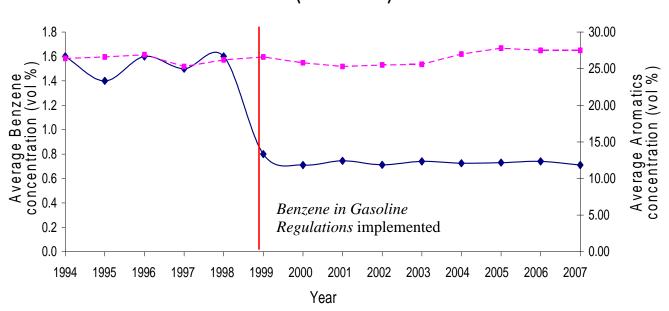


Figure 1.1: Average Benzene and Aromatics Content of Canadian Gasoline (1994-current)

All primary suppliers must submit reports annually to Environment Canada reporting on the composition of the gasoline they supplied in that year (quarterly reports were required until the end of 2002). For the 2007 reporting year all primary suppliers reported that all gasoline supplied in Canada met the regulated requirements with respect to benzene concentration and benzene emissions number (BEN) with one exception respectively. Details on the exceptions can be found in Section 3.3: Reported Exceedances of Regulated Limits.

Independent audits are required for those primary suppliers that elected to be on a yearly pool average and must be submitted to Environment Canada by May 31 of the year following the reporting period. This report includes analysis of the independent audits

conducted for the 2007 reporting period. Those audits found six instances of non-compliance with administrative requirements involving sampling and reporting requirements. One primary supplier outlined corrective actions taken to address these issues.

Figure 1.2 shows that average urban ambient benzene concentrations, measured at Environment Canada monitoring stations across Canada, have fallen by 73% between 1991 and 2007. Since 1998, the year prior to the regulation coming into effect, average urban and rural ambient benzene concentrations have fallen by approximately 56%.

Figure 1.2: Average Ambient Benzene Concentrations in Canada (1990-current) 4.50 4.00 → Rural 3.50 Annual Mean Benzene Concentrations (µg/m3) -- Urban 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.00 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 Year

Source of Data: Tom Dann (Environment Canada), personal communication, 2007

2.0 OVERVIEW OF BENZENE IN GASOLINE REGULATIONS

This report reviews the compliance of primary suppliers' (refiners, importers and blenders) gasoline with the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*¹, and summarizes levels of various parameters in Canadian gasoline. The information used for this report was provided by primary suppliers, as required under the Regulations.

2.1 Benzene in Gasoline Regulations

The *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* were passed in November 1997 in order to reduce emissions of benzene from gasoline-powered vehicles. The regulations limit the level of benzene and the benzene emission number (BEN)² of Canadian gasoline and require reporting on the composition of gasoline that is produced, imported or blended³. The Regulations apply to all types of gasoline for sale or use in Canada, except gasoline for use in aircraft, competition vehicles or scientific research.

All primary suppliers of gasoline must submit reports annually on the levels of various parameters of their gasoline to Environment Canada (quarterly reports were required until the end of 2002). Importers must notify Environment Canada at least 12 hours in advance of their intention to import:

- more than 100 m³ of gasoline at any one time;
- any amount of gasoline-like blendstock; or
- into a province, more than 1000 m³ of gasoline within any one day.

The *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* introduced a new approach to controlling fuel composition by allowing regulatees the option to elect to use a yearly pool average as the basis for compliance. This option is selected separately for each refining, blending facility and import pool and provides regulatees considerable flexibility in meeting the requirements of the regulations. The Regulations are chiefly focused on primary suppliers (refiners, blenders and importers) who can affect the composition of gasoline. There is also a per-litre limit for benzene at the point of sale. In addition to setting a limit for gasoline benzene content, the Regulations also set a limit for the benzene emission number (BEN) of gasoline, a number that relates gasoline composition to estimated emissions of benzene from vehicles.

The regulated limits apply to individual refineries, blending facilities, and imports into a province from outside Canada. Primary suppliers are subject to flat limits for each of their refineries, blending facilities or import pools unless they have elected for yearly pool average limits. The yearly pool average is the volume-weighted average of benzene or BEN of the gasoline supplied by the primary supplier during a year and may be selected for either benzene, BEN, or both. Independent audits must be submitted to Environment Canada by primary suppliers who elect to be on a yearly pool average.

² BEN - The Benzene Emission Number relates gasoline composition to the estimated emissions of benzene from vehicles. It is a number calculated using various gasoline parameters and relates gasoline composition to emissions of benzene from a "typical" 1990 vehicle. (see Schedule 1 of the Regulations)

¹ SOR/97-493, as amended by SOR/99-204, SOR/2000-102, SOR/2003-318 and SOR/2004-252; a copy of the regulations can be found at www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/regulations

³ The definition of "blend" in the regulations excludes the mixing of complying gasoline or the adding of only additives, commercially-pure butane or oxygenate to complying gasoline.

Since July 1, 1999, primary suppliers have been subject to limits on the level of benzene and the BEN in the gasoline they produce, blend or import. Table 2.1 summarizes the regulated limits for benzene and the BEN.

Table 2.1: Regulated Limits for Benzene and the BEN

Supplier	Type of Limit	Benzene	BEN (*)		
Activity		% by volume	Summer	Winter	
	Flat	1.0	71	92	
Production, Blending and	Yearly-Pool Average	0.95	59.5 (annu	al average)	
Imports	Not-to-be-exceeded cap	1.5	102	132	
Sales	Flat	1.5	N/A	N/A	

^{*}Four refineries use alternative (higher) limits for BEN (pursuant to 17(2) of the Regulations) (refer to Appendix 2 for further information)

2.2 Alternative Limits for the BEN

Under subsection 17(2) of the Regulations, a primary supplier may have elected before December 1, 1998 to use alternative (higher) limits for the BEN. Petro-Canada and Shell elected to use alternative (higher) limits for the BEN at their Ontario and Quebec refineries. Their alternative limits were set out in a Notice published by the Minister of the Environment in the *Canada Gazette* on September 4, 1999 (see Appendix 2).

These alternative limits were based on the historical composition of the primary supplier's gasoline, thereby reflecting its historical BEN number. There is no expiry date for alternative BEN limits, although a primary supplier may rescind the alternative limit at any time. A supplier rescinding its alternative limit would then be subject to the normal limits for BEN. These can be found in Appendix 2 (CGI, Vol.133, No.36).

3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS

3.1 Primary Suppliers and the Options to Meet Requirements

Primary suppliers are required to register with Environment Canada using the Registration Form for a Manufacturer, Blender or Importer of Gasoline (see Appendix 1). Table 3.1 shows the primary suppliers who were registered with Environment Canada⁴ and reported supplying gasoline during 2007 indicating their choice for either a "Flat" (flat perlitre limit) or "YPA" (yearly pool average) as the basis of compliance with the benzene and BEN limits.

Table 3.1: Primary Suppliers Reporting on Gasoline Composition (2007)

		Facility or Import	Benzene	BEN
	Name	Location	Limit	Limit
Refiners	Chevron Canada Ltd.	Burnaby, BC	YPA	YPA
	Consumer's Cooperative	Regina, SK	YPA	Flat
	Husky Oil Operations Ltd.	Prince George,BC	YPA	YPA
	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Dartmouth,NS	YPA	Flat
	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Sarnia, ON	YPA	YPA
	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Strathcona,AB	YPA	YPA
	Imperial Oil-Ltd.	Nanticoke,ON	YPA	YPA
	Irving Oil Ltd.	St.John,NB	YPA	YPA
	North Atlantic Refining Ltd.	Come-By-Chance,NF	Flat	Flat
	Petro Canada Products	Montreal, QC	YPA	YPA
	Petro Canada Products	Edmonton,AB	YPA	YPA
	Shell Canada Products	Montreal, QC	YPA	YPA
	Shell Canada Products	Scotford, AB	YPA	YPA
	Shell Canada Products	Sarnia, ON	YPA	YPA
	Suncor Energy Products Inc.	Sarnia, ON	YPA	YPA
	Ultramar Ltee.	St-Romuald, QC	YPA	YPA
Blenders	Ultramar Ltee.	Montreal, QC	YPA	Flat
Importers	General Motors of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa, ON	Flat	Flat
_	Honda	Queenston,ON	Flat	Flat
	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Burrard, BC	Flat	Flat
	Morgan Stanley Capital Group	Montreal, QC	Flat	Flat
	Olco Petroleum Group Inc.	Montreal, QC	Flat	Flat
	Petro Canada Products	Burrard, BC	YPA	YPA
	Petroles Norcan Inc	Notre-Dame Est, QC	Flat	Flat
	Shell Trading Canada	Quebec	Flat	Flat

As indicated in Table 3.1, refineries tend to prefer yearly pool average limits for the benzene concentration and BEN respectively, whereas blenders and importers often opt for flat per-litre limits.

⁴ see Registration Form for a Manufacturer, Blender or Importer of Gasoline in Appendix 1

3.2 Information Reported

Under section 8 of the regulations, primary suppliers must provide the information set out on the form entitled Report on the Composition of Gasoline (see Appendix 1) before February 15th of the following year. Prior to 2003, the reports were submitted quarterly. After 2003, it was mandatory that reports are to be submitted before February 15 of the following year.

In addition to the volume of gasoline supplied (m³), the number of batches supplied and the names of any oxygenates added, the regulations require that primary suppliers also report the maximum and year-to-date average values⁵ for the following parameters:

- concentration of benzene (% by volume).
- value of BEN,
- concentration of aromatics (% by volume),
- concentration of olefins (% by volume),
- concentration of sulphur (mg/kg),
- concentration of oxygen (% by weight),
- vapour pressure at 37.8 °C (100 °F) (kPa),
- evaporation fraction at 93.3 °C (200 °F E200) (% by volume); and
- evaporation fraction at 148.9 °C (300 °F E300) (% by volume).

3.3 Reported Exceedances of Regulated Limits

For primary suppliers using flat limits (R= refiner, I= importer, B=Blender), Figure 3.1 shows the reported maximum and average benzene level and Figure 3.2 shows the reported maximum and average BEN.

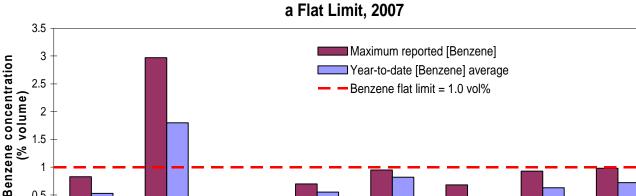


Figure 3.1: Reported Benzene Levels (Maximum and Average) for Suppliers on

General Motors Honda - ON (I)

- ON (I)

1

0.5

0

North Atlantic

Refining - NF

(R)

Imperial Oil -

BC(I)

Supplier

Morgan Stanley Olco Petroleum

Capital- QC (I) Group - QC (I) Norcan - QC (I)

Shell Trading

Canada - QC

(I)

Petroles

⁵ Prior to 2002, the quarterly volume-weighted average values were required.

As shown in Figure 3.1 there was one exceedance of the benzene flat limit of 1.0% by an importer who elected for flat limits (General Motors in Ontario). The benzene limit was exceeded by a single shipment of gasoline to a facility which was reported at the time of occurrence directly to Environment Canada. During a provincial shortage of gasoline, General Motors switched suppliers and was sent a single batch of gasoline that did not meet the specifications by General Motors or the requirements of the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*. All other imported fuel by General Motors was compliant⁶.

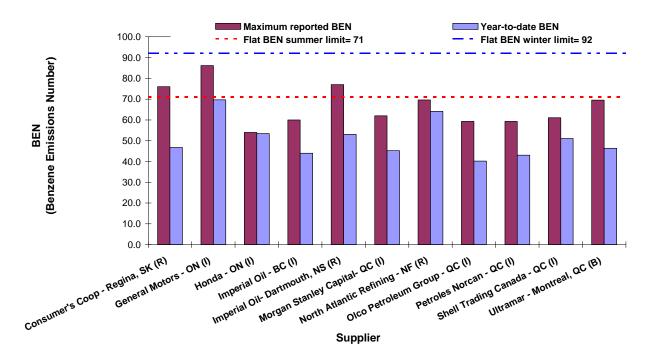


Figure 3.2: Reported BEN (Maximum and Average) for Suppliers on a Flat Limit, 2007

As shown in Figure 3.2 there were no exceedances of the seasonal BEN limits by a flat-limit supplier in the year 2007.

- 7 -

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⁶ Text was included in cover letter accompanying 2007 Schedule 3 reporting form for *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* from GM Canada Ltd.

For primary suppliers using YPA limits, Figure 3.3 shows the reported average and maximum benzene levels and Figure 3.4 shows the reported average BEN as a percentage of the regulated limit (59.5 YPA). The yearly pool average data from Figures 3.3 and 3.4 represent the volume weighted average for all gasoline from a given primary supplier during the year.

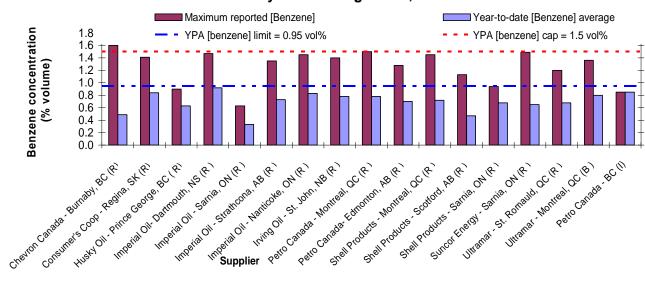
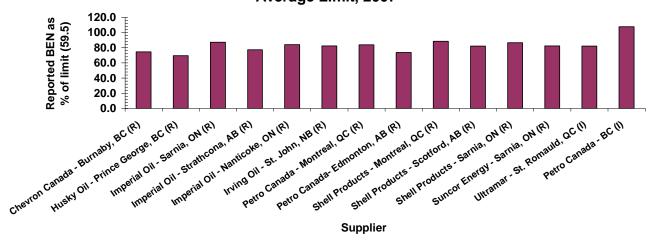


Figure 3.3: Reported Benzene Levels (Maximum and Average) for Suppliers on a Yearly Pool Average Limit, 2007

One annual report received by Environment Canada contained reported maximum benzene levels that exceeded the Benzene limit of 1.5% (never-to-be-exceeded-cap) as shown in Figure 3.3. An explanation of this reported exceedance was documented in the independent audit report submitted by the primary supplier. This audit report documented one instance where a batch of gasoline used in the yearly pool average calculation had a benzene concentration above 1.5% (by volume). The following extract is the auditor's description of this instance:

Chevron Canada Burnaby – "There was a deviation noted for an exceedance of Benzene (batch# 07 – 001), the regulations required benzene content with a never to be exceeded cap of 1.5%, batch# 07-001 was confirmed as 1.6%. CCL has investigated and implemented corrective action as documented in the incident report (Ref# 1327)."

Figure 3.4: Reported BEN Average (% of Limit) for Suppliers on a Yearly Pool Average Limit, 2007



One annual report received by Environment Canada contained a reported yearly pool average BEN which exceeded the cap (59.5) as shown in Figure 3.4. An explanation of this reported exceedance was documented in the independent audit report submitted by the primary supplier. This audit report documented that there was only one batch processed at the facility, which had a BEN within the maximum BEN cap but exceeding the average BEN cap. The following is the auditor's description of the instance:

Petro Canada Burrard – "There was a deviation for an exceedance of yearly pool average of BEN at Burrard Products Terminal, Burnaby BC. The Regulations required BEN with YPA not to exceed 59.5; however, there was only one batch received in 2007 (BEN was 64, Ref. Cargo ITB Groton). Hence the YPA of BEN was 64 which exceeded maximum of 59.5."

3.4 Summary of 2007 Independent Audits

Under section 22 of the regulations, a primary supplier that has elected to use a yearly pool average as its basis for compliance must have an independent auditor perform an audit of the primary supplier's systems, practices and procedures and its compliance with the regulations.

The auditor's report must be submitted to Environment Canada by May 31 of the year following the reporting period. Environment Canada views the audits as a crucial component of the enforcement provisions of the regulations and, to be effective, the auditing process must be independent and thorough. The concept of a yearly pool average relies on the maintenance of complete records and reports. The audits are intended to provide Environment Canada assurance that the yearly pool averages are being correctly reported. This section contains the analysis of the Independent Audits submitted for the 2007 reporting period.

For the 2007 reporting year, ten audits were submitted by six companies in regard to eleven refineries, four import pools and one blending facility. Nine of these audits were

combined audits capturing the audit requirements for both the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* and the *Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations*. The audits were conducted by two audit companies.

Paragraph 22(3)(e) of the Regulations requires that the audit contain: "an assessment by the auditor of the extent to which the primary supplier has complied with these Regulations throughout the year of the audit." The 2007 audits indicate that all primary suppliers subject to audits met the regulated limits for benzene concentration and BEN with the exception of two specific batches prepared by different companies.

Three audit reports identified one or more instances of minor non-compliance with the administrative requirements of the regulations, for a total of six instances of noncompliance. Two companies accompanied the audit report with a list of corrective actions that have been taken by the primary supplier, covering three of the six instances of noncompliance.

Two audit reports identified instances of non-compliance with the regulated limits for Benzene concentration and BEN. One company reported taking corrective action covering one of the two instances of non-compliance.

Instances of minor non-compliance involved sampling and reporting requirements. With respect to sampling, instances of non-compliance included:

- Sampling methods that were not completely documented and conducted according to the specified CAN/CGSB method in the Regulations,
- Work practices could not be fully demonstrated for retaining gasoline samples for 30 days or 20 batches, and
- There was a failure to provide 12-hour notification before importing gasoline-like blend stocks

With respect to the annual reports required by the regulations, instances of non-compliance included:

- Gasoline-like blend stock dispatched or imported that were not reported as an annex to the annual report, and
- In the annual reports, numbers were entered incorrectly.

Several recommendations for improvements were made by auditors in one of the evaluation reports. These recommendations were made relating to:

- procedures for updating compliance plans,
- documentation and procedures for sampling,
- procedures for clarifying and ensuring consistency in reporting,
- procedures for updating and clarifying test methods,
- streamlining record making and retention, and
- establishing and documenting a quality control program.

Environment Canada views the audits as a crucial component of the enforcement provisions of the regulations and, to be effective, the auditing process must be independent and thorough. The concept of a yearly pool average relies on the maintenance of complete records and reports. The audits are intended to provide Environment Canada assurance that the yearly pool averages are being correctly reported.

4.0 CANADIAN GASOLINE COMPOSITION

This section reviews the composition of gasoline in Canada during 2007, based on data reported by primary suppliers pursuant to the regulations. The regulations require that the following parameters are reported:

- the concentration of benzene,
- the value of BEN,
- the concentration of aromatics,
- the concentration of olefins,
- the concentration of sulphur,
- the concentration of oxygen,
- the vapour pressure,
- the evaporation fraction at 93.3 °C (200 °F E200),
- the evaporation fraction at 148.9 °C (300 °F E300).

Appendix 3 shows the regional and national concentrations for all parameters. Appendix 4 shows the parameters reported by individual companies.

4.1 Volume of Gasoline

2007

0.27

The number of batches and volume of gasoline (excluding exports) reported are summarized in Table 4.1.

Region	Total Volume (m ³)	Number of Batches
Atlantic	3,080,831	406
Quebec	14,508,664	1,121
Ontario	10,329,845	1,175
West/North	13,699,785	2,439
National	41,619,125	5.141

Table 4.1: Regional Volumetric Data (2007)

4.2 Regulated Parameters: Benzene and BEN

1.6

Data reported on benzene and BEN levels for 2007 are summarized in Table 4.2. The national trend for benzene is shown graphically in Figure 4.1.

Year Benzene (% Volume)

Minimum Maximum Canadian Volume
Weighted Average

| Minimum Maximum | Canadian Volume
| Weighted Average | Minimum | Maximum | Canadian Volume
| Weighted Average*

Table 4.2: Benzene Concentration and BEN (2007)

0.71

0.38

69.70

47.84

^{*} Includes primary suppliers on alternative limits

Figure 4.1 shows the graphical trend in benzene levels between 1995 and 2007 for Canada, both nationally and by region⁷. As the Regulations took effect mid-1999, the data for the year 1999 is presented separately for the first and second half of the year. Nationally, benzene levels in 2007 were half of those between 1995 and 1998.

3.0 Average benzene concentration Atlantic Quebec 2.5 -- Ontario 2.0 - West/North (% lo x) Canada 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 1st half 2nd half 1999 2000 1995 1996 1997 1998 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 Year

Figure 4.1: Average Benzene Content of Canadian Gasoline by Region (1995-current)

Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show the regional and national average values for benzene concentrations and BEN, respectively.

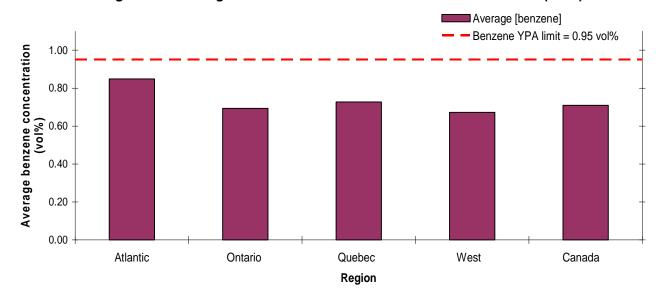


Figure 4.2: Average Benzene Concentration of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

⁷ The data for 1995 to 1998 were collected from primary suppliers under a voluntary survey of benzene, aromatics and olefins in gasoline. All refiners and a number of importers participated in the survey. Annual reports on the survey were published by Environment Canada.

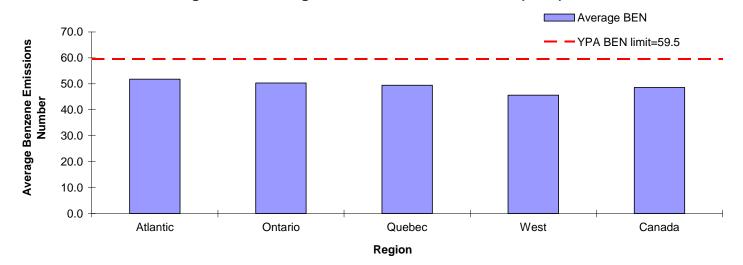


Figure 4.3: Average BEN of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

4.3 Reported Oxygen Concentration

Primary suppliers are required to report the type of oxygenate that they use and the oxygen concentration of the gasoline produced or imported. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 summarize the concentrations of MTBE and ethanol, respectively, based on the reported oxygen concentrations and type of oxygenate. Since 2000, the average level of MTBE reported in gasoline produced and imported has decreased to negligible amounts. The average concentration of ethanol in gasoline that was reported for 2007 showed an 18% decrease from 2006 levels. The data presented here does not include oxygenates that are blended downstream of the refinery or point of import. As a result, these values are likely to be underestimates of the usage of oxygenates in Canadian gasoline.

	Average	Average Concentration of MTBE based on all volumes of gasoline reported (% vol)*						
Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic	0.85	1.13	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.00
Quebec	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.22	0.07	0.17	0.10
Ontario	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.14	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
	Maximu	m Concentr	ation of MT	TBE based of	on all volun	nes of gasoli	ne containir	ng MTBE
Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic	14.89	15.39	14.83	14.67	14.72	14.39	0.61	0.00
Quebec	3.00	7.11	2.22	9.44	9.27	7.90	13.94	13.56
Ontario	11.44	12.22	0.28	11.06	2.78	6.11	0.00	0.00
West	15.56	0.00	3.33	8.33	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	15.56	15.39	14.83	14.67	14.72	14.39	13.94	13.56

Table 4.3: Average and Maximum Concentrations of MTBE Reported

^{* 15 %} MTBE by volume = approximately 2.7 wt % oxygen.

Table 4.4: Average and Maximum Concentrations of Ethanol Reported

	Aver	age Concent	ration of Eth	anol based o	n all volume	s of gasoline	reported (%	vol)*
Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quebec	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.03	0.60
Ontario	1.43	1.69	1.81	2.02	1.80	1.98	2.02	0.00
West	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09
Canada	0.46	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.67	0.57	0.52	0.42
	Maximum	Concentratio	on of Ethano	l based on al	l volumes of	gasoline con	taining etha	nol (% vol)
Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quebec	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.84
Ontario	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.73	10.00	75.95	71.89	9.19
West	0.57	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.81	10.00	10.54	10.81
Canada	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.81	75.95	71.89	25.84

^{*10 %} ethanol by volume = approximately 3.7 wt % oxygen.

4.4 Trends of Aromatics and Olefins

From 1994 to 1998, data on the benzene, aromatic and olefin concentrations in gasoline were collected by Environment Canada under a voluntary survey. Olefin concentrations were added to this survey in 1997. When gasoline is combusted in the vehicle's engine, aromatics in the gasoline can form benzene (a known human carcinogen), while olefins can form 1,3-butadiene (a probable human carcinogen).

Trends for aromatics and olefins content are shown in tables 4.5 and 4.6, respectively⁸. These data show that 2007 national reported levels of aromatics have slightly decreased since 2006. Similarly, levels of olefins have slightly decreased since 2006 and remain among the lowest reported levels since 1997.

Table 4.5: Average Aromatics Content of Canadian Gasoline 1995-current

		Average Aromatics (volume %)												
Region				1998	1999									
	1995	1996	5 1997		1st half	2nd half	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atlantic	31.6	29.4	30.3	31.5	30.8	28.3	28.0	25.9	26.4	26.4	27.8	27.2	28.0	27.2
Quebec	28.5	27.3	24.8	22.0	26.1	27.4	25.4	25.4	26.0	25.5	26.8	28.8	27.9	28.8
Ontario	26.3	28.5	28.1	30.2	27.9	29.0	28.3	27.6	27.0	25.9	29.6	29.8	30.9	30.0
West	24.6	24.5	23.1	24.1	23.9	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.3	24.5	24.6	25.3	25.2	24.3
Canada	26.6	26.9	25.3	26.2	26.2	26.6	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.3	27.0	27.8	27.7	27.5

⁸ The data for 1995 to 1998 were collected from primary suppliers under a voluntary survey of benzene, aromatics and olefins in gasoline. All refiners and a number of importers participated in the survey. Annual reports on the survey were published by Environment Canada.

Table 4.6: Average Olefins Content of Canadian Gasoline 1997-current

		Average Olefins (volume %)															
Region	1005	1007	1005	1007	1007	1007	1998	1999		2000	2001	2002	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1997	1998	1st half	2nd half	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					
Atlantic	8.7	13.6	11.7	14.1	15.1	17.4	17.7	16.2	14.7	13.8	15.2	13.9					
Quebec	14.1	12.5	13.3	14.2	13.6	14.1	13.4	13.4	11.8	11.5	13.3	11.7					
Ontario	10.2	9.4	10.8	9.7	10.3	10.4	9.5	8.7	8.4	7.5	7.0	7.6					
West	10.9	9.8	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.1					
Canada	11.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.4	12.1	11.5	11.4	10.3	9.4	10.5	9.9					

4.5 Comparison of Imported vs. Domestic Gasoline

Table 4.7 compares the data provided by refiners and importers. As was shown in Table 3.1, flat limits were selected by the majority of importers while the YPA option was selected by the majority of refiners. As shown in Table 4.7, importers reported lower maximum values for all parameters except for distillation parameters E200 and E300, and olefins.

Table 4.7: Comparison of Importers and Refiners Reported Maximum and Average Values (for All Reported Parameters in 2007)

	Reported	l Maxima	Calculate Weighted	
Parameter	Importers	Refiners	Importers	Refiners
Oxygen (wt %)	3.40	9.56	0.22	0.26
Sulphur (mg/kg)	67	80	17.36	18.19
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	106.0	113.0	63.80	81.61
E200 (vol %)	87.1	74.3	48.27	47.88
E300 (vol %)	98.2	97.0	82.67	84.35
Aromatics (vol %)	45.7	55.0	25.10	27.48
Olefins (vol %)	34.8	31.3	9.18	9.87
Benzene (vol %)	2.97	1.60	0.64	0.71
BEN	91.20	87.20	45.46	48.73

5.0 OTHER GASOLINE QUALITY INFORMATION

5.1 The Gasoline Regulations

The Regulations respecting concentrations of lead and phosphorus in gasoline (The *Gasoline Regulations*)⁹ limit the concentration of lead in gasoline that is produced, imported, sold or offered for sale in Canada to 5 mg/L and limit the concentration of phosphorus in unleaded gasoline to 1.3 mg/L. Gasoline for use in aircraft is exempt from the Regulations and, until January 1, 2010, gasoline for use in competition vehicles is not subject to the lead concentration restrictions.

The Gasoline Regulations were passed in 1990, virtually eliminating the use of lead additives in gasoline. The Regulations were passed in response to the 1986 Royal Society of Canada Commission on Lead in the Environment, which recommended to the Government of Canada that "Public health and environmental policy should be to reduce blood lead to its lowest possible level". Of particular concern were emissions of lead particles to the atmosphere, of which the largest source was gasoline lead particulates from the combustion of tetraethyl lead and tetramethyl lead, antiknock additives that were commonly used in gasoline.

Under the *Gasoline Regulations*, producers, importers or sellers of leaded gasoline must submit reports (see Appendix 1) to the Minister of the Environment as follows:

- Every person who produces, imports or sells (or offers for sale) in Canada leaded gasoline for use in competition vehicles is required to make and maintain records, which must be submitted annually to the Minister of the Environment, on or before March 31 of the year following the year the activity occurred. These records must include:
 - the brand name of the gasoline;
 - the octane rating and the method used for determining the octane rating of the gasoline;
 - the average yearly lead concentration in milligrams per litre (mg/L) of the gasoline for each brand name;
 - if the gasoline was sold for resale or distribution, the name and address of the re-seller or distributor;
 - if the gasoline was sold at a track or event location, the name and address of the track or event location where the gasoline was used; and
 - quantities of leaded gasoline produced, imported, sold or offered for sale.

For the 2007 reporting period, nine companies submitted records of imports of leaded gasoline for use in competition vehicles totalling 1,170,424 Litres. Eleven companies submitted records of leaded gasoline sales. The reported average lead concentrations of that gasoline ranged from 0.0001 to 2113.6 mg/L. Table 5.1 summarizes the number of companies reporting imports of leaded gasoline for use in competition vehicles for each region in 2007.

⁹ SOR/90-247, as amended by SOR/92-587, SOR/94-355, SOR/97-147, SOR/98-217, SOR/2000-104, and SOR/2003-106; a copy of the regulations can be found at http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEPARegistry/regulations

Table 5.1: Number of Companies Reporting Imports of Gasoline for Use in Competition Vehicles (2007)

Region	Number of Companies
Atlantic	0
Quebec	1
Ontario	2
West/North	6
National	9

APPENDIX 1:

Annual Compliance Package with Sample Reporting Forms for the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations; & Gasoline Regulations

Current package available at:

http://www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair-airpur/Fuels_Regulations_Compliance_Promotion_Package_2005-WS9AC4B7EB-1 En.htm

Benzene in Gasoline Regulations

NOTE: Information contained in this page is for compliance promotional purposes and has NO legal status. For requirements under the regulations, refer to the actual regulations.

These regulations apply to importers, manufacturers and blenders of gasoline. They also apply to anyone that sells gasoline or offers it for sale.

The regulations prohibit the production or import of gasoline with a benzene content exceeding 1.0% by volume. They also restrict the Benzene Emissions Number (BEN), a calculated parameter that relates gasoline composition to predicted emissions of benzene from vehicle tailpipes to a maximum of 71 in the summer and 92 in the winter. Companies may elect to meet annual pooled averages for benzene and BEN, in place of the above limits.

The regulations also prohibit the sale of gasoline with more than 1.5% by volume of benzene.

Various reporting and record-keeping requirements are specified in different sections of the Regulations. For instance:

- Section 6 requires that information on alternative sampling or analysis methods be submitted 60 days prior to use.
- Section 7 specifies that registration as per Schedule 2 is required with Environment Canada 15 days prior to commencing operations for new refiners, importers or blenders (a copy of Schedule 2 is attached for your convenience).
- Section 8 requires every primary supplier to submit gasoline composition reports due annually on February 15. A copy of Schedule 3 is attached for your convenience.
- Section 12 specifies additional reporting requirements for importers. A page summarizing the reporting requirements is attached for your convenience.
- Subsection 21(2) requires that a compliance plan be signed by an authorized official of
 the primary supplier and sent to the Minister by registered mail or courier at least 150
 days before the beginning of the first year (i.e. by August 4) for which the primary
 supplier has elected to meet a requirement on the basis of a yearly pool average. Any
 changes to the compliance plan require at least 45 days notice to the Minister as per
 subsection 21(3).
- Subsection 22(3) requires that auditor's reports for those on a yearly pool average be submitted each year by May 31.

REGISTRATION FORM FOR A MANUFACTURER, BLENDER OR IMPORTER OF GASOLINE (Sch.2) BENZENE IN GASOLINE REGULATIONS (s.7)

Please mail to the <u>appropriate regional office</u> (please refer to the "Headquarter & Regional Offices" list at section "Contacts List" of the CD for the appropriate address).

This form is provided for your convenience. Please refer to the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* for information on requirements.

1.	Company Name:
	Company Address:
	Type of primary supplier (check one or more): [] Manufacturer [] ender [] Importer
	Name and location of each refinery and typical annual volume, in m ³ , of each type of gasoline manufactured at each refinery:
3.	Name and location of each blending facility, typical blending material(s) and typical annual volume, in m³, of each type of gasoline blended at each facility: (For cargo tankers, railway cars, boats, marine vessels or other mobile blending facilities, indicate only the type and number of mobile facilities and the province of operation.)
	Each usual point and mode of importation and typical annual volume, in m ³ , o ch type of gasoline imported:
5.	Authorized official:

REPORT ON COMPOSITION OF GASOLINE (Sch.3) BENZENE IN GASOLINE REGULATIONS (s.8)

This report should be:

- a) submitted by every primary supplier as defined in the Regulations;
- submitted on or before February 15 of each year (annual reporting);
- mailed to the appropriate regional office of Environment Canada (please refer to the "Headquarter & Regional Offices" list at section "Contacts List" of the CD for the appropriate address).

This form is provided for your convenience. Please refer to the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations for

informa	ation on requirements.				
Regis	tration Number:				Year:
Comp	any name:				
Comp	any address:				
Type of Importe	f primary supplier (check one or more):		[] Manufactu	rer [] Blende	er []
Has a y	early pool average been elected for this	year?[]Y	′es []N	lo	
	If yes, for which parameters? Number (BEN)		[] Benzene	[] Be	enzene Emissions
	If yes, has your compliance plan been	updated du	ring the reporting	period?	
			[]Yes	[] No	
	Note: Updated compliance plans must the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations.	t be submi	tted to the Ministe	r pursuant to s	subsection 21(3) of
(Refer t	to Notes A) and B) on the next page)				
	sition of gasoline supplied during this rep				
\	olume of gasoline supplied, in m	Nu	umber of batches supplied		Name of any oxygenates added
					oxygenates added
	Column 1		Column 2		Column 3
Item	Parameter		Maximum Value	<u> </u>	Year-to-date
					volume-weighted average value
1.	Oxygen Concentration (% by weight)				
2.	Sulphur Concentration (mg/kg)				
3.	Vapor pressure at 37.8°C (100°F)(kPa	ι)			
4.	Evaporative fraction at 93.3°C (200°F)	1			
5.	Evaporative fraction at 148.9°C (300°F	=)			
6.	Aromatics concentration (% by volume				
7.	Olefins concentration (% by volume)				
8.	Benzene concentration (% by volume))			
9.	Benzene Emissions Number				
Δ				Talambassa	- /
	rized Official (*)			Telephone No	o. () -
Title	turo			Fax No.	() -
Signa	luie			Date	

NOTES - BENZENE IN GASOLINE REGULATIONS

- A) This Report on Composition of Gasoline must be submitted separately for each refinery, blending facility and province of importation, or any combination of them described under section 18 of the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations.
- B) For Note A, the name and location for cargo tankers, railway cars, boats, marine vessels or other mobile blending facilities are replaced by the type of mobile facilities, their number and the province of operation, or the name and location of the non-mobile facility with which they are grouped.
- C) The average benzene emissions number is the volume-weighted average of the benzene emissions numbers for each batch; it is not calculated from the average model parameters.
- D) Under subsection 13(2) of the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations, for each batch of gasoline-like blendstock dispatched or imported by the primary supplier during the period covered by this Report, the primary supplier must report to the Minister, in an annex to this Report, the name and address of the purchaser or receiver, the date of dispatch or importation and the volume.
- E) Under subsection 2(2) of Schedule 1 to the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations, the primary supplier must report to the Minister, in an annex to this Report, each occurrence of a model parameter that is outside the acceptable range, the reason for each occurrence, and the volume of gasoline affected.
- F) Authorized official is a defined term (refer to subsection 1(1) of the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*).

Additional Requirements for Importers as per Section 12 of the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations

NOTE: Information contained in this page is for compliance promotional purposes and has no legal status. For requirements under the regulations, refer to the actual regulations.

Subsection 12(1) Every importer must notify the Minister, at least 12 hours before the time of importation, of the importer's intention to import:

- a) at any one time more than 100 m³ of gasoline identified under subsection 9(1) or (2) as complying gasoline, US reformulated gasoline, California gasoline or northern winter complying gasoline; or;
- at any one time, any amount of gasoline identified under subsection 9(1) as gasoline-like blendstock;
 or
- c) into a province and within any one day, more than 1,000 m³ of gasoline identified under subsection 9(1) or (2) as complying gasoline, U.S. reformulated gasoline, California gasoline or northern winter complying gasoline (amended 2003)

Subsection 12(2) The notice required by subsection (1) must include:

- a) the name and registration number of the importer;
- b) the type of gasoline identified under subsection 9(1), unless it is complying gasoline;
- c) the volume of the gasoline that is scheduled to be imported;
- d) the point of entry of the gasoline into Canada and the estimated date and time* that it will enter Canada;
- e) the address of the first storage facility or refueling facility to which the gasoline is to be delivered and the estimated date and time of its delivery there; and
- f) the name and telephone number of a representative of the importer through whom sampling arrangements can be made.
- * Provide the best estimated date and time with your notice; revise when more accurate date and time become available.

Subsection 12(3) No importer shall import gasoline by cargo tanker, railway car, boat, marine vessel or aircraft unless the gasoline is accompanied at the point of entry into Canada and at the point of delivery, and everywhere between those points, by a record that shows:

- a) the name, address and registration number of the importer;
- b) the name and address of the person to whom the gasoline is to be sold or ownership transferred;
- c) the address of the first storage facility or refueling facility to which the gasoline is to be delivered;
- d) the volume of the gasoline; and
- e) the type of gasoline identified under subsection 9(1), unless it is complying gasoline.

12-HOUR NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTS BENZENE IN GASOLINE REGULATIONS (s.12)

This additional requirement under section 12 of these regulations is addressed to importers intending to import at any one time more than 100 m³ of gasoline or more than 1000 m³ into a province in one day. Note no minimum for gasoline-like blendstock.

This notification should be sent <u>via fax</u> at least 12 hours before the time of importation to the <u>appropriate regional office</u> of Environment Canada (please refer to the "Headquarter & Regional Offices" list at section "Contacts List" of the CD for the appropriate fax number).

This form is provided for your convenience. Please refer to the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* for information on requirements.

a)	Importer Name:
	Importer Registration Number:
	Batch Number (Optional):
b)	Type of gasoline identified under Section 9, check or mark "x" below:
Co ble]	omplying gasoline [] California gasoline []Gasoline-like endstock [] Northern winter complying gasoline []US reformulated gasoline [
c)	Scheduled volume of gasoline (m³):
d)	Point of entry into Canada:
	Estimated date and time of entry
e)	Address of first storage facility or refueling facility to whom gasoline is to be delivered:
	Estimated date of delivery and time of delivery
f)	Importer's representative through whom sampling may be arranged:
	Name (Print): Telephone:
Fo	ollowing To Be Completed by Environment Canada (PLEASE PRINT):
En	vironment Canada Official receiving or reviewing information:
Na	me: Signature:
Da	te· Telenhone· ()

Gasoline Regulations

NOTE: Information contained in this page is for compliance promotional purposes and has no legal status. For requirements under the regulations, refer to the actual regulations.

NOTE: The current exemption for gasoline used in competition vehicles is valid until January 1, 2010.

These Regulations limit the lead and phosphorus content in gasoline that is produced, imported or sold in Canada to 5 mg/L and 1.3 mg/L, respectively. Gasoline for use in aircraft is exempted. Until January 1, 2010 these regulations do not apply to gasoline for use in competition vehicles, as defined by the regulations, except for the record and reporting requirements of section 11.

<u>Leaded Gasoline used in Competition Vehicles reporting</u>

For leaded gasoline used in competition vehicles, annual detailed reports indicating, among other things, quantities imported, produced and distributed, as well as the lead concentrations, must be submitted to the Minister of the Environment by March 31 of the year following the year in which the activity occurred. Records detailing these activities must be kept in Canada for a period of five years after the date the record is made. Example templates in paper form for company identification and record keeping (for leaded gasoline import, production, sales, re-sales and distribution information) are attached for your convenience. Electronic versions of the templates (in Excel) are also available.

Leaded Gasoline For Competition Vehicles Annual Reporting for Gasoline Regulations Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

Company Identification and Declaration

Company Information Company Name:	Contact Information Name:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Title:
Address:	Address:
City: Prov.:	
Postal Code:	Postal Code:
Ph: ()	Ph: ()
Fax: ()	Fax: ()
Calendar year:	(to be completed if contact address differs from company address)
Non Involvement	
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not produc	ce, import, distribute, re-sell, sell or offer for sale leaded gasoline
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not produc	ce, import, distribute, re-sell, sell or offer for sale leaded gasoline complete this form and return it to the address listed below.
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convenient	complete this form and return it to the address listed below.
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convenient	complete this form and return it to the address listed below.
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convolvement In the above indicated calendar year, I produced, improve in competition vehicles. The reports for these Confidential	complete this form and return it to the address listed below.
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convolvement In the above indicated calendar year, I produced, improve in competition vehicles. The reports for these Confidential	complete this form and return it to the address listed below. Dorted, distributed, re-sold, sold or offered for sale leaded gasoline activities are attached. Conmental Protection Act, 1999, I request that the following
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convolvement In the above indicated calendar year, I produced, improruse in competition vehicles. The reports for these Confidential Pursuant to subsection 313(1) of the Canadian Environment information for the above calendar year be treated as Not Confidential	complete this form and return it to the address listed below. Dorted, distributed, re-sold, sold or offered for sale leaded gasoline activities are attached. Conmental Protection Act, 1999, I request that the following
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convolvement In the above indicated calendar year, I produced, improving for use in competition vehicles. The reports for these Confidential Pursuant to subsection 313(1) of the Canadian Environ information for the above calendar year be treated as Not Confidential I do not request the following information be treated as restriction.	complete this form and return it to the address listed below. Dorted, distributed, re-sold, sold or offered for sale leaded gasoline activities are attached. Conmental Protection Act, 1999, I request that the following is confidential (please specify your reasons). Das confidential and I consent to it being released without
In the above indicated calendar year, I did not product for use in competition vehicles. In this case, please convolvement In the above indicated calendar year, I produced, improved for use in competition vehicles. The reports for these Confidential Pursuant to subsection 313(1) of the Canadian Environ information for the above calendar year be treated as Not Confidential I do not request the following information be treated as	complete this form and return it to the address listed below. Dorted, distributed, re-sold, sold or offered for sale leaded gasoline activities are attached. Conmental Protection Act, 1999, I request that the following is confidential (please specify your reasons).

Please complete this form, including your records, and send it to the <u>appropriate regional office</u> (please refer to the "Headquarter & Regional Offices" list at section "Contacts List" of the CD for the appropriate address).

Leaded Gasoline For Competition Vehicles

Record Keeping for Gasoline Regulations
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

Leaded Gasoline Import/Production Information

Date	Brand Name	Octane Rating/ Analysis Method ¹	Average Lead Concentration	Quantity Imported	Quantity Produced
			(mg/L)	(Litres)	(Litres)

^{1.} Please indicate for Octane Rating and Analysis Method: R - Research Octane Number; M - Motor Octane Number; or, A - Anti-Knock Index

APPENDIX 2:

Alternative Limits under the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations

http://canadagazette.gc.ca/archives/p1/1999/1999-09-04/pdf/g1-13336.pdf#page=4

Canada Gazette Part I, Vol. 133, No. 36 September 4, 1999

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Alternative Limits under the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations

This notice provides information on alternative limits that have been approved by the Minister of the Environment under the federal *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*.

The federal *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations* set limits for the level of benzene in gasoline and for a parameter called the benzene emissions number (BEN). The BEN relates gasoline composition to the estimated emissions of benzene from vehicles. The limits under the Regulations came into effect on July 1, 1999.

Under subsection 17(2) of the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*, primary suppliers of gasoline (refiners, blenders and importers) could elect to be subject to alternative limits for the BEN, based on their historical gasoline composition. Under subsection 16(2), primary suppliers unable to meet the July 1, 1999, implementation date could also apply to be subject to temporary (higher) limits for both benzene and the BEN for up to six months.

Temporary Limits under Subsection 16(2)

Under subsection 16(2) of the Regulations, primary suppliers may apply for temporary alternative limits for benzene and the BEN if, for reasons beyond their control, they cannot meet the implementation date of July 1, 1999. Primary suppliers may only use the temporary limits until December 31, 1999. Under subsection 16(4) of the Regulations, the Minister of the Environment approves these applications only if:

- the primary supplier has made all reasonable efforts to meet the implementation date of July 1, 1999; and
- that non-authorization of the temporary limits would
- have a significant effect on the supply of gasoline or other petroleum products in the region,
- require the primary supplier to significantly curtail operations or cease operating for a period of time and thereby result in financial hardship, or
- result in the primary supplier going out of business.

In the Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement that accompanied amendments to the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*, published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, on May 26, 1999, the Minister of the Environment announced her intention to "publish a notice in *Canada Gazette* Part I identifying the company, its alternative limits, and the period that the limits apply". Pursuant to that intention, the following tables show the temporary alternative limits for benzene and the BEN that have been applied for and approved. It should be noted that under the Regulations, companies can

elect to meet the requirements on the basis of yearly pool average limits with associated never-to-be-exceeded caps, rather than meeting "flat" never-to-be-exceeded limits.

Temporary Limits for Primary Suppliers having Elected to use Yearly Pool Averages

Company	Refinery or province of importation	Temporary yearly pool average limits (all expire on Dec. 31, 1999)	Temporary never- to-be-exceeded caps	Expiry date for temporary never-to-be- exceeded caps				
		Benzene (% vol.) BEN	Benzene (% vol.) BEN					
Petro-Canada	Montréal refinery	1.28% 76.4	4.61% 156.8/198.1	November 15, 1999				
Shell	Montréal refinery	2.0% 86.8	4.7% 117.8/220.0	November 15, 1999				
Ultramar	Québec refinery and Montréal terminal	1.2%	3.55% —/134.8	November 15, 1999				
Pétroles Norcan	Imports into Quebec	1.54% 66.68	3.0%	November 15, 1999				
Petro-Canada	Oakville refinery	1.75% 80.4	4.29% 140.6/—	September 15, 1999				
Standard limits under subsections 16(1) and 17(1)								
Standard limits	Benzene BEN	0.95% 59.5	1.5% 102/132					

Temporary Limits for Primary Suppliers Subject to "Flat" Limits

Company	Refinery or province of importation	Tempor (per-litr		Expiry date for temporary flat limit				
		Benzene (% vol.) BEN						
Olco/Neste	Imports into Quebec and Ontario	3.0%	_	November 15, 1999				
Spur/Murphy	Imports into Ontario	2.06%	_	September 15, 1999				
Parkland	Bowden refinery	1.5%	_	December 31, 1999				
Standard limits under subsection 3(1) and section 4								
Stand	lard limits	1.0%	71/92					

Notes:

- 1. There are different seasonal per-litre limits for the BEN summer (1st number) and winter (2nd number).
- 2. Temporary average limits, which expire on December 31, 1999, take into account gasoline produced/imported before and after the expiry date for the temporary per-litre limits. After the expiry dates, regular limits apply.
- 3. "—" indicates that no temporary limit was applied for by the primary supplier.

Under paragraph 3(2)(b) of the Regulations, the areas where gasoline sold is subject to temporary alternative limits are:

- Quebec, except that portion of the province that is in the northern supply area (as defined by the Regulations);
- all of Ontario; and
- southern Alberta and southeastern British Columbia (roughly the towns of Provost, Leduc, Drayton Valley and Revelstoke, and all other locations in Alberta and British Columbia south and east of those towns).

In the above areas, the prohibition on selling (as opposed to manufacturing, blending or importing) gasoline containing benzene at a concentration that exceeds 1.5 percent by volume is deferred from October 1, 1999, to April 1, 2000.

Alternative Limits for BEN under Subsection 17(2)

Under subsection 17(2) of the Regulations, primary suppliers may elect for alternative limits for the BEN based on the historical composition of their gasoline. There is no expiry date for alternative BEN limits.

In the Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement that accompanied the *Benzene in Gasoline Regulations*, published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, on November 26, 1997, the Minister of the Environment announced her intention that the alternative limits "will be publicly available and will be published by Environment Canada". Pursuant to that intention, the following alternative limits for the BEN have been applied for and approved:

Alternative Limits for BEN

		Benzene Emissions Number					
Company	Refinery	Alternative yearly pool average limit	Alternative never-to-be- exceeded cap (summer/winter)				
Petro-Canada	Montréal	67.9	115.0/151.0				
Shell	Montréal	65.3	110.5/144.7				
Petro-Canada	Oakville	65.3	117.1/141.4				
Shell	Shell Sarnia		106.0/147.8				
Standard limits under subsection 17(1)							
Standard lir	nits	59.5	102/132				

^{*} This contact information was included in this Canadian Gazette Part I notice (September 1999). For the most current contact information please refer to the contributing authors of this report.

APPENDIX 3: Regional and National Data for all Parameters

Table A3.1: Averages (Total, Maximum and Minimum) and Maximum Values of Reported Gasoline Parameters (2007)

		Atlantic	Ontario	Quebec	West	Canada
	Volume (m ³)	3,080,831	10,329,845	13,398,441	13,699,785	40,508,902
	Volume-weighted average	0.85	0.69	0.73	0.67	0.71
[Benzene]	Maximum YTD average	0.92	1.8	0.82	0.85	1.8
(vol %)	Minimum YTD average	0.53	0.33	0.27	0.47	0.27
	Maximum value reported	1.47	2.97	1.5	1.6	2.97
BEN	Volume-weighted average	51.8	50.3	49.5	45.6	48.6
(Benzene	Maximum YTD average	64.1	69.7	52.6	64.0	69.7
Emissions	Minimum YTD average	49.0	49.1	40.2	41.4	40.2
Number)	Maximum value reported	77.0	86.2	91.2	80.8	91.2
	Volume-weighted average	23.4	22.1	18.1	14.6	18.4
[Sulphur]	Maximum YTD average	26.0	29.0	24.9	24.3	29.0
(mg/kg)	Minimum YTD average	5.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	3.5
	Maximum value reported	62.2	71.0	79.0	79.5	79.5
	Volume-weighted average	13.9	7.6	11.7	9.1	9.9
[Olefin]	Maximum YTD average	15.3	11.1	13.5	16.5	16.5
(vol%)	Minimum YTD average	2.9	1.1	3.5	1.0	1.0
	Maximum value reported	24.0	20.8	34.8	31.2	34.8
	Volume-weighted average	27.2	30.0	28.8	24.3	27.5
[Aromatics]	Maximum YTD average	36.8	38.1	32.3	33.8	38.1
(vol%)	Minimum YTD average	26.0	22.3	15.0	18.8	15.0
	Maximum value reported	46.9	55.0	53.0	48.1	55.0
	Volume-weighted average	46.7	48.8	49.1	46.6	48.0
E200	Maximum YTD average	50.3	59.2	51.5	51.0	59.2
(vol%)	Minimum YTD average	0.0	39.4	26.2	43.9	0.0
	Maximum value reported	60.9	66.4	87.1	74.3	87.1
	Volume-weighted average	86.5	83.7	84.9	83.8	84.3
E300	Maximum YTD average	88.5	90.0	86.6	90.0	90.0
(vol%)	Minimum YTD average	84.0	81.8	41.3	79.5	41.3
	Maximum value reported	91.3	97.0	98.2	97.0	98.2
Vapour	Volume-weighted average	85.8	79.1	79.3	82.2	80.7
Pressure	Maximum YTD average	88.1	90.2	87.0	85.4	90.2
(kPa)	Minimum YTD average	82.6	62.4	31.4	60.7	31.4
. ,	Maximum value reported	106.9	107.2	107.0	113.0	113.0
	Volume-weighted average	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3
[Oxygen]	Maximum YTD average	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	2.1
(wt%)	Minimum YTD average	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Maximum value reported	0.0	3.4	9.6	4.0	9.6

Figure A3.1: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Benzene Concentration in Canadian Gasoline (2007)

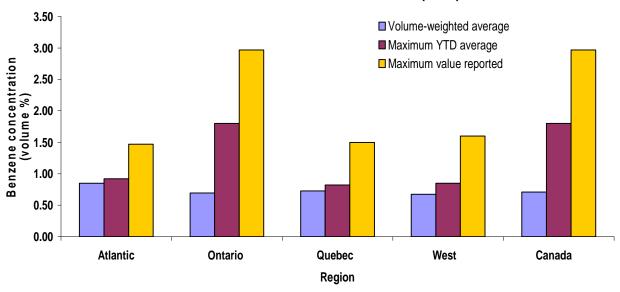


Figure A3.2: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for BEN of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

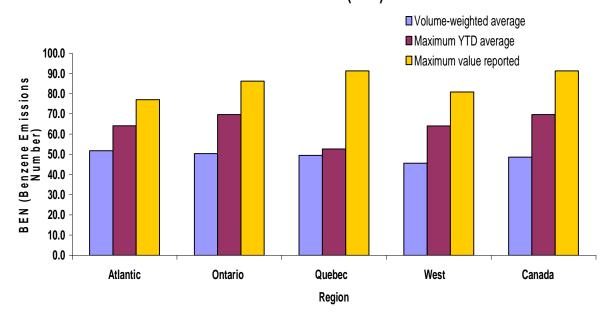


Figure A3.3: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Sulphur Concentration of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

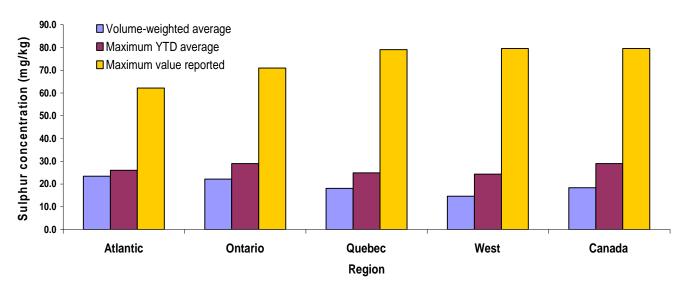


Figure A3.4: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Olefin Concentration of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

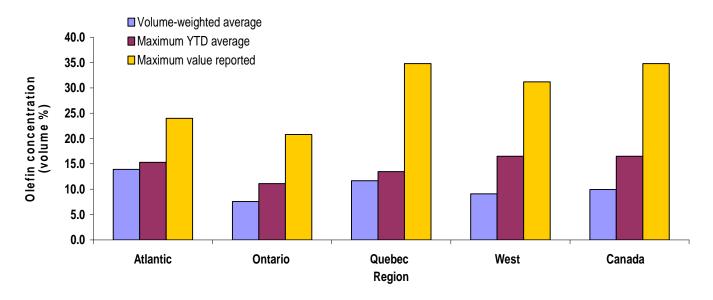


Figure A3.5: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Aromatics Concentration of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

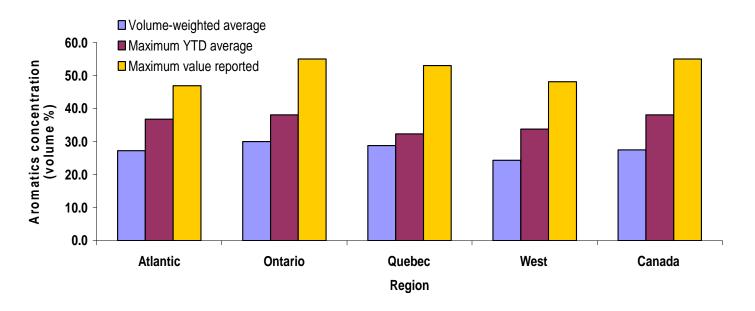


Figure A3.6: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Vapour Pressure of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

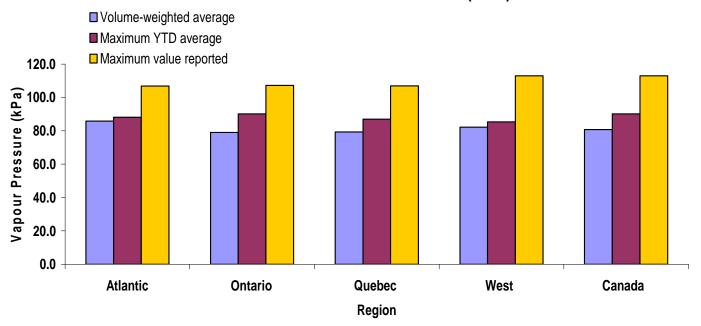


Figure A3.7: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Average E200 of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

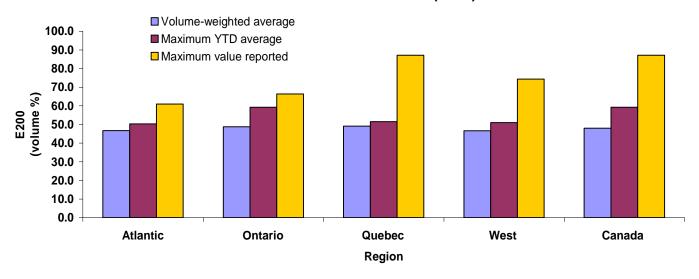


Figure A3.8: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Average E300 of Canadian Gasoline (2007)

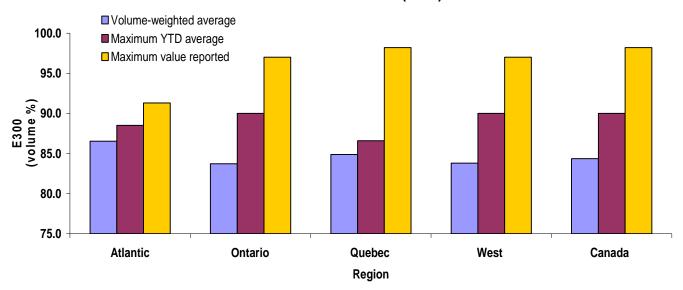
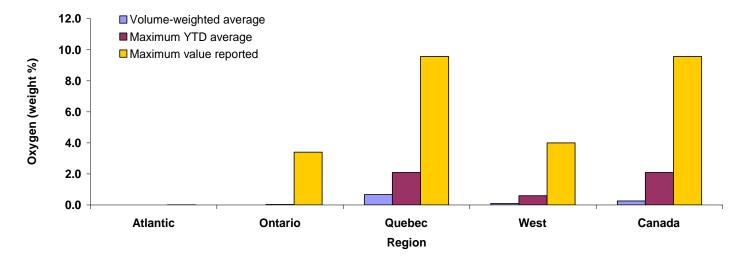


Figure A3.9: Average, Maximum Average and Maximum Value for Average Oxygen concentration of Canadian Gasoline (2007)



APPENDIX 4: Company Reported Data

Table A4.1a: Averages and Maxima Reported for Gasoline Parameters (2007)

	[Benzene] (% vol) BEN		EN	[Aromatics] (% vol)		[Olefins] (% vol)			
Type	Facility Name (Location)	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
	Chevron Canada (Burnaby, BC)	0.49	1.60	44.3	68.8	25.9	36.2	11.5	31.2
	Consumer's Co-op (Regina, SK)	0.84	1.41	46.7	76.0	26.1	37.5	11.0	23.0
	Husky Oil (Prince George, BC)	0.63	0.90	41.4	63.3	18.8	31.2	16.5	16.5
	Imperial Oil (Dartmouth, NS)	0.92	1.47	53.0	77.0	27.5	46.9	15.3	19.6
	Imperial Oil (Sarnia, ON)	0.33	0.63	51.8	67.5	35.1	44.2	2.0	9.1
	Imperial Oil (Strathcona, AB)	0.73	1.35	46.0	65.0	23.1	32.0	9.9	16.0
	Imperial Oil (Nanticoke, ON)	0.83	1.45	50.0	74.0	29.0	42.8	9.5	20.8
Refiners	Irving Oil (St. John, NB)	0.78	1.40	49.0	66.7	26.0	35.0	13.0	24.0
	North Atlantic Refining (NL)	0.53	0.83	64.1	69.6	36.8	42.3	2.9	10.2
	Petro Canada (Montreal, QC)	0.78	1.50	49.9	87.2	29.3	35.1	12.3	31.3
	Petro Canada (Edmonton, AB)	0.70	1.28	43.9	64.4	19.5	34.9	9.9	27.5
	Shell Canada (Montreal, QC)	0.72	1.45	52.6	81.1	32.3	53.0	7.9	19.2
	Shell Canada (Scotford, AB)	0.47	1.13	48.9	80.8	33.8	48.1	1.0	1.6
	Shell Canada (Sarnia, ON)	0.68	0.94	51.5	83.0	31.1	51.2	11.1	18.5
	Suncor Energy (Sarnia, ON)	0.65	1.49	49.1	78.4	28.0	55.0	4.1	12.3
	Ultramar (St-Romauld, QC)	0.68	1.20	48.9	83.7	27.3	45.0	13.4	24.4
Blender	Ultramar (Montreal, QC)	0.80	1.36	46.4	69.5	29.2	44.3	12.5	25.6
	General Motors (Oshawa, ON)	1.80	2.97	69.7	86.2	22.3	26.4	8.2	10.1
	Honda (Queenston, ON)	0.33	0.37	53.4	53.9	38.1	38.2	1.1	1.9
	Imperial Oil (Burrard, BC)	0.55	0.70	44.0	60.0	32.4	39.4	5.1	22.4
	Morgan Stanley Capital (QC)	0.82	0.95	45.2	62.0	31.7	33.8	13.5	20.4
Importers	Olco Petroleum (Montreal, QC)	0.27	0.68	40.2	59.3	15.0	32.8	3.5	8.4
	Petro Canada (Burrard, BC)	0.85	0.85	64.0	64.0	32.8	32.8	4.3	4.3
	Petroles Norcan (Montreal, QC)	0.63	0.93	43.0	59.3	21.8	36.8	8.9	34.8
	Shell Trading Canada (QC)	0.72	0.98	51.9	91.2	26.9	45.7	13.4	19.2

Table A4.1b: Averages and Maxima Reported for Gasoline Parameters (2007)

		[Sulphur] (mg/kg)		[Oxygen] (% wt)		Vapour Pressure (kPa)		E200 (% vol)		E300 (% vol)	
Type	Facility Name (Location)	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
	Chevron Canada (Burnaby, BC)	24.3	79.5	0.00	0.00	79.3	104.8	44.8	60.2	82.3	95.0
	Consumer's Co-op (Regina, SK)	17.9	35.2	0.60	3.84	80.7	106.7	47.8	60.2	79.5	83.6
	Husky Oil (Prince George, BC)	5.0	35.0	0.42	4.00	80.0	99.0	51.0	66.0	90.0	97.0
	Imperial Oil (Dartmouth, NS)	22.7	62.2	0.00	0.00	88.1	106.9	50.3	60.9	88.5	91.3
	Imperial Oil (Sarnia, ON)	3.5	17.6	0.00	0.00	76.0	105.0	50.0	62.0	90.0	96.0
	Imperial Oil (Strathcona, AB)	17.0	31.0	0.00	0.00	85.4	113.0	46.9	65.5	85.4	96.4
	Imperial Oil (Nanticoke, ON)	21.0	71.0	0.00	0.00	78.1	106.5	49.6	66.4	81.8	95.5
Refiners	Irving Oil (St. John, NB)	26.0	44.0	0.00	0.01	82.6	105.5	46.0	56.0	84.0	91.0
Keimers	North Atlantic Refining (NL)	5.3	9.0	0.00	0.00	85.9	105.8	0.0	60.3	84.7	90.1
	Petro Canada (Montreal, QC)	18.4	79.0	2.09	9.56	80.1	106.2	49.0	65.5	84.3	95.1
	Petro Canada (Edmonton, AB)	12.0	31.0	0.00	0.00	81.3	106.0	45.8	74.3	86.1	93.3
	Shell Canada (Montreal, QC)	16.0	39.0	0.00	0.00	75.2	104.3	48.0	69.0	85.2	95.7
	Shell Canada (Scotford, AB)	5.0	11.0	0.00	0.00	83.0	107.0	47.3	62.5	80.0	86.6
	Shell Canada (Sarnia, ON)	29.0	49.0	0.00	0.00	84.2	107.2	49.6	58.7	83.5	91.6
	Suncor Energy (Sarnia, ON)	29.0	66.0	0.00	0.00	78.4	106.5	46.0	66.0	84.0	97.0
	Ultramar (St-Romauld, QC)	17.0	46.0	0.00	0.00	87.0	107.0	49.2	66.6	85.5	93.5
Blender	Ultramar (Montreal, QC)	24.9	60.0	0.00	0.00	67.4	94.9	51.5	69.8	85.8	97.0
	General Motors (Oshawa, ON)	16.7	36.0	0.03	3.40	90.2	106.0	59.2	64.4	88.8	94.0
	Honda (Queenston, ON)	26.5	27.0	0.00	0.00	62.4	63.4	39.4	39.6	86.6	86.8
	Imperial Oil (Burrard, BC)	7.7	17.0	0.00	0.00	60.7	91.6	43.9	51.3	84.4	86.9
	Morgan Stanley Capital (QC)	22.9	32.0	0.00	0.02	61.6	86.1	42.1	53.1	81.0	92.8
Importers	Olco Petroleum (Montreal, QC)	4.0	4.0	0.00	0.00	31.4	76.3	26.2	61.8	41.3	90.9
	Petro Canada (Burrard, BC)	10.0	10.0	0.00	0.00	72.0	72.0	47.7	47.7	84.7	84.7
	Petroles Norcan (Montreal, QC)	19.8	66.8	0.40	2.44	62.5	85.3	50.4	87.1	81.6	98.2
	Shell Trading Canada (QC)	19.9	41.0	0.02	0.50	71.1	87.4	48.5	59.9	86.6	93.5

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