**Transboundary Movement Division** 

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#### **NEW CEPA ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY**

The renewed Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA, 1999) received Royal Assent on September 14, 1999. The new Act provides the government with enhanced powers to protect the environment and human health.

It is the intent of CEPA, 1999 to provide greater opportunity for public participation. A key element of this participation will be the creation of an electronic, web-based Environmental Registry, as mandated in Part 2 (sections 12 and 13) of CEPA, 1999:

- The Minister [of the Environment] shall establish a registry, to be called the *Environmental Registry*, for the purpose of facilitating access [by the public] to documents relating to matters under the Act.
- The Environmental Registry shall contain notices and other documents published or made publicly available by the Minister, and shall also include, subject to the Access to Information Act and Privacy Act,
  - notices of objection and of any approval granted under this Act;
  - a copy of every policy and of every proposed regulation or order made under this Act; and
  - copies of documents submitted to a court by the Minister relating to any environmental protection action.

The Registry, which is currently under development, is designed to be a comprehensive on-line source of any public or publicly available document that relates to CEPA, 1999. Presently, information on a broad range of CEPA-related activities is being collected

from across Environment Canada's Services and Regions. Such information includes:

proposed
 Regulations
 and Orders
 (from their
 initial
 publication
 in the
 Canada



Gazette, Part I, through public consultations and their final publication in the Canada Gazette, Part II);

- up-to-date copies of current CEPA instruments (e.g., Regulations, Orders, Guidelines and Codes of Practice);
- all public notices made by the government on any CEPA-related activity;
- CEPA-related enforcement activities; and
- CEPA-related research findings.

Documents and links to other web sites related to CEPA, 1999 will also be included on the Registry for ease of reference for the general reader, as well as for anyone interested in doing more detailed research.

Launch of the Registry is expected to take place in the spring of 2000, following proclamation of CEPA, 1999.

For more information about the CEPA Registry, please contact:

Pat Dossett tel. (819) 953-4978 e-mail: pat.dossett@ec.gc.ca €

# INTRODUCING THE NEW CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999

On September 14, 1999, Bill C-32 received Royal Assent and became the new *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA, 1999). Although the Act was proclaimed, it has not yet come into force. At present, Environment Canada is conducting a "roll-over" amendment of all 26 existing regulations promulgated under the former CEPA, which needs to be completed before the coming into force of the new CEPA, 1999.

CEPA, 1999 includes a number of provisions for the transboundary movement of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material. These provisions are set out in Division 8 of Part 7 of CEPA, 1999, specifically in sections 185 to 192, which in addition:

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- cover movement of certain prescribed non-hazardous waste intended for final disposal;
- apply to imports, exports, transits and movements from one province or territory to another. This amendment will provide authority to control and track interprovincial/interterritorial movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material. This is proposed to be accomplished through a manifest system; and
- give the Minister the authority:
  - to refuse to issue a permit;

- to issue a permit for export, import or transit when the receiving authorities agree to the movement of the item, but do not have the legal authority to authorize it:
- with the approval of the Governor in Council, to ban, in whole or in part, the export, import or transit of hazardous waste, hazardous recyclable material, or a regulated prescribed non-hazardous waste destined for disposal;
- to require a person or company to submit a plan to reduce or

- phase out the export of hazardous waste for final disposal and to implement the plan; and
- to issue permits for the equivalent level of environmental safety for an activity that is otherwise not permitted.

For more information about CEPA, 1999, please contact:

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#### **CEPA ROLL-OVER FACTSHEET**

#### (EXPORT AND IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES REGULATIONS AND PCB WASTE EXPORT REGULATIONS)

In 1988, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA) came into force. This Act gave authority to the Minister of the Environment to make regulations covering many aspects of environmental protection and placing controls on environmentally hazardous substances, including hazardous waste.

This Act also included a condition that required CEPA to be reviewed after five years. Following that review, the new CEPA was passed through Parliament as Bill C-32. The Bill received Royal Assent and became the new Act on September 14, 1999.

The CEPA roll-over is a process by which all the regulations that have been made under the 1988 CEPA will remain in force, but will be amended to ensure the appropriate sections in the new CEPA (CEPA, 1999) are properly referenced.

With the drafting of CEPA, 1999, new Parts and Divisions were created that differ from the 1988 version. In addition, many of the sections and subsections have been renumbered. To ensure that there are no regulatory gaps created, the existing regulations will need to correctly reference the new sections or subsections which apply to the specific regulations.

About 26 regulations have been promulgated under the 1988 CEPA. All these regulations have been reviewed, including the *Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations* (EIHWR) and the *PCB Waste Export Regulations* (PCBWER).

Any of the existing CEPA regulations that include a reference to specific sections or subsections of the 1988 CEPA, need to be amended if the section or subsection in question has been renumbered in the new CEPA, 1999. Both the EIHWR and the PCBWER will be amended to reflect the new Hazardous Waste sections set out in Part 7, Division 8, subsection 185(1) and section 191 of CEPA, 1999.

The amendments to the regulations will not alter the intent, obligations or the controls placed on the export or import of hazardous waste or PCB waste exports.

The amendments to the EIHWR and the PCBWER as part of the CEPA roll-over were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on November 6, 1999 (pp. 3246-3249). Following publication in Part I, there is a 60-day comment period, at which time persons may file comments with the Minister of the Environment on the proposed amendments.

These changes to the regulations will have no practical impact as the amendments are not substantive, but are necessary to ensure that the regulations are consistent with the newly proclaimed CEPA, 1999.

The roll-over will be completed before the new CEPA comes into force. It is anticipated that the amendments to the regulations will be published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, by March 2000.

For information about the CEPA rollover, or questions regarding the publication of amendments to the EIHWR and PCBWER publication in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, please contact:

Natasha Gaydamack tel. (819) 953-5783

e-mail: natasha.gaydamack@ec.gc.ca 👻

#### 5TH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE BASEL CONVENTION

In 1989, the global community adopted a landmark Convention to control the transboundary movements, disposal and recovery of hazardous wastes including hazardous recyclable materials. Since the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal came into force, 133 parties have ratified the Basel Convention, making it the largest under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Fifth Conference of Parties (COP V) to the Basel Convention, held December 6-10, 1999, in Basel, Switzerland, marked the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Convention. The Canadian delegation to COP V comprised nine officials in total: three from Environment Canada, two from Foreign Affairs, two from Industry Canada, one provincial representative and one representative of the Canadian Environmental Network.

As part of the celebration, a Ministerial Declaration and Decision on the direction and challenges for the Convention in the next decade was adopted. The package focuses on environmentally sound management (ESM) and includes references to prioritizing recovery and recycling in the context of ESM. An agenda of

activities to be undertaken before COP VI (proposed for May 2002) is set out in the Annex to the Decisions. The working group that developed the Ministerial Declaration and accompanying Decision was chaired by John Myslicki, Chief of Environment Canada's Transboundary Movement Division.



John Myslicki chaired the Working Group that developed the COP V Ministerial Declaration.

The tenth-anniversary COP also witnessed the adoption of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation (the first such protocol under UNEP), which has been under negotiation for the past 10 years. The purpose of the Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive management of liability as well as for

adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. From Canada's perspective, key points of the adopted Protocol are:

- the Protocol provides for the exclusion of Article 11 agreements (such as the Canada-USA Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste; and the OECD Decision C(92)39);
- the Protocol does not contain any reference to a mandatory fund for compensation when the Protocol is inadequate; and
- the Protocol sets minimum financial limits on liability and insurance, while allowing for domestic law to set maximum limits.

Another important issue for Canada at COP V was capacity building in developing countries, including support for the Regional Training Centres (see the article on page 4). Canada also pledged its support for capacity-building activities and programs for developing countries.

For more information about COP V, please contact:

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#### **OECD WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT**

A workshop on Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations was held in Cancun, Mexico, October 28-29, 1999. The workshop, co-hosted by the three NAFTA countries (Canada, the United States and Mexico) represents part of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Group on Waste Management Policy's (WGWMP) work program for 1999-2000. The workshop was followed by a regular meeting of the WGWMP (see the article on page 5).

Workshop participants included representatives from many OECD countries as well as industry, nongovernmental organizations and seven invited non-OECD countries. Three cochairs, one from each co-hosting country, gave opening addresses and moderated workshop sessions. Vic Shantora, Director General of Environment Canada's Toxics Pollution Prevention Directorate, participated as the Canadian co-chair.

In 14 presentations grouped into two sessions, workshop participants heard the ESM experiences of various countries as well as those of industry, environmental and international non-governmental groups. The sessions covered:

- experience with ESM and current status in OECD and invited non-OECD countries; and
- approaches to measuring ESM

(including voluntary and mandatory strategies).

The third and final workshop session employed breakout group and plenary discussions to provide guidance to the WGWMP on future ESM work.

Presentations revealed that understanding of the scope and content of ESM varied greatly among the participants and requires further clarification. It was recognized that ESM contributes to the wider notion of sustainable development, and has a link to waste minimization and product policies. As well, the participants agreed that the OECD

continued on page 4

should maintain close cooperation with the Basel Convention on ESM discussions since ESM will be a focus within the Basel Convention over the next decade.

Following the workshop, recommendations to the WGWMP included:

 the collection of experiences within member countries on how to assess ESM at the national level, including elements of waste minimization, government infrastructure, enforcement, licensing of facilities, etc., which would serve to provide a framework for assessing ESM;

- the development of a series of questions that could be asked when considering an export of hazardous wastes, focusing on the proposed management of the hazardous wastes at the facility level; and
- the development of analyses and "test standards" of ESM for specific waste streams, to be used as vehicles for exploring the nature of a potentially more comprehensive program of ESM standards: electronic scrap (particularly personal computers) and nonferrous metals scrap were suggested as candidate waste streams.

A schedule was proposed to implement the above recommendations. Collection and review of information are scheduled to be complete by the end of August 2000. A second workshop with the objective of developing a better common understanding of ESM and, in particular, the identification of ways to foster ESM within OECD and non-OECD countries, is suggested for October 2000.

For more information about the OECD workshop, please contact:

Grace Howland tel. (819) 994-0599 e-mail: grace.howland@ec.gc.ca €

#### BASEL REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRE NEWS

As of September 1999, twelve Regional or Sub-regional Training Centres had been established under the Basel Convention. The overall purpose of the Centres is to strengthen the capacity of governments in these regions in complying with the technical, legal and institutional requirements of the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The centres thus provide the adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of technical and practical programs.

Training Centres are established in four of the five United Nations Regions:
Latin America and the Caribbean; Africa;
Central and Eastern Europe; and Asia and the Pacific. Before this fall, Canada had been active in conducting feasibility studies (in Africa); helping to establish Centres (in Latin America); and participating at Training Centre events (in the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe). This fall, our involvement extended to supporting Centres in Asia and the Pacific.

Three Centres are identified for this Region: New Delhi, India; Jakarta, Indonesia; and Beijing, China.

At the December 1999 Fifth Conference of Parties (COP V) to the Basel Convention, Canada announced its financial support (through the Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA] and Environment Canada) of the Sub-regional Training Centre in New Delhi. Funding will extend over five years and be used to establish, run and support initial activities of this Centre. The New Delhi Centre is expected to become financially self-supporting after this time.

In Beijing, the second Asia-Pacific Regional Training Workshop on Hazardous Waste Management and Practice was held November 8-12, 1999. This workshop, and the one held at the Beijing Regional Centre in July 1996, jointly covered major countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific Region and focused on giving representatives from the Asia-Pacific Region basic information on the Basel Convention and the management and disposal of hazardous waste.

The November workshop was attended by 43 representatives, invited lecturers, and guests. John Myslicki, Chief of Environment Canada's Transboundary Movement Division, was present to explain Canadian experience with hazardous waste management. Mr. Myslicki gave a presentation on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and the tracking system, focusing on:

• statistics;

- suggestions about PIC and the manifest system;
- differentiating between waste, nonwaste and recyclable materials and their criteria; and
- OECD and Basel lists.

Organizers at the Beijing Centre have identified a focus on the following areas over the next several years:

- providing training workshops and conferences to Asia-Pacific countries and regions on solid and hazardous wastes;
- providing technology support to engineering projects and industrial activities related to hazardous waste;
- conducting cooperative research projects on hazardous waste management;
- cooperating to develop advanced technology related to pollution control and recycling of hazardous waste; and
- cooperating to develop new materials, products, and facilities related to hazardous waste.

For more information about Basel Regional Training Centres, please contact:

Grace Howland tel. (819) 994-0599 e-mail: grace.howland@ec.gc.ca €

#### 49<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the OECD Working Group on Waste Management Policy

The 49<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Group on Waste Management Policy (WGWMP) was held November 1-3, 1999, in Cancun, Mexico.

The meeting agenda items included: a review of the outcome of the Workshop on Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (see the article on page 3); financial arrangements for 2000; and cooperation with the World Customs Organization. In addition, industry presentations were given on closed-loop recycling of electronic scrap, and nickelcadmium battery recycling. Major agenda items were the continuing work on consolidation of the OECD Council Acts on waste, and the amendment of Council Act C(92)39/FINAL, which deals with control systems for hazardous recyclables.

#### **Consolidation of Council Acts**

The WGWMP Secretariat presented the second draft on the Consolidation of the OECD Council Acts on Waste. Early in the discussions it was agreed that the consolidation should cover both wastes and recyclable materials. Some time was spent in defining the term "disposal" and in clarifying the differences between wastes and hazardous wastes. Work on definitions will be continued at the next meeting.

The major unresolved point was whether to include reference to Basel Convention decisions regarding the ban amendment. Several countries, including Canada, indicated their unwillingness to accept any reference to Basel Decisions II/12 and III/1 in a legally binding document within the OECD. Although compromise positions were sought, the issue remained unresolved.

### Amendment of Council Act C(92)39/FINAL

The WGWMP also discussed the first draft amendment of OECD Council Act C(92)39/FINAL. The amendment (along with the consolidation of earlier Council Acts) represents efforts of the WGWMP to harmonize the OECD control system for wastes with the Basel Convention. Therefore, major proposed changes to the existing C(92)39/FINAL included:

- the harmonization of terminology with language used in the Basel Convention;
- the adoption of Basel Annexes VIII and IX waste lists;
- the inclusion into C(92)39/FINAL of additional annexes which identify recyclable materials requiring different controls under the OECD system than under Basel; and
- proposals for an adjustment procedure for adopting amendments made to Basel Annexes VIII and IX waste lists into the OECD system.

The issue of how to incorporate into the OECD control system amendments made to Basel Annexes VIII and IX was unresolved after a lengthy discussion. European countries felt that changes within the Basel lists should be automatically incorporated into the OECD system. However, Canada and the United States felt that if one country within the OECD disagreed with the Basel listing, a decision on the control of this waste or recyclable material within the OECD should be reached by consensus, as is the case now in all OECD Council Acts. Further, Canada pointed out that automatic adoption implied the loss of the OECD risk-based procedure for controlling wastes and that several countries had indicated this was unacceptable. Therefore, two alternate proposals for this provision were drafted and retained.

It was pointed out to the WGWMP that a number of green, amber and red list entries are currently without direct correspondence to Basel Annex VIII, II or IX entries. It was decided that member countries would circulate proposals within the OECD for the addition of these entries to the Basel lists. Proposals accepted by OECD member countries would be submitted to the Basel Technical Working Group; any objected proposals would be discussed during the spring 2000 meeting of the WGWMP. The United States also agreed to work on a document outlining what it felt were significant wording differences between Basel and OECD entries hampering the outright adoption of these existing Basel listings into the OECD control system.

The next meeting of the WGWMP is proposed to be held April 10-14, 2000, in Prague, Czech Republic. The agenda will include further work on the consolidation and amendments to C(92)39/FINAL, as well as a two-day meeting to discuss proposals regarding harmonization of the waste lists.

For more information on the WGWMP meeting, please contact:

Charles Cormier tel. (819) 953-2172 e-mail: charles.cormier@ec.gc.ca €

#### **UPCOMING EVENTS**

- Meeting of the Basel Convention Technical Working Group (TWG), April 3-7, 2000.
- OECD Working Group on Waste Management Policy, Prague, Czech Republic, April 10-14, 2000.
- 2nd OECD workshop on Environmentally Sound Management (ESM), October 2000.

#### PARTIES TO THE BASEL CONVENTION (NOVEMBER 1999)

Sri Lanka Albania Croatia Israel Nigeria Algeria Cuba Italy Norway Sweden Andorra Oman Switzerland Cyprus Japan Antigua & Barbuda Czech Republic Jordan Pakistan Syria Democratic Republic Argentina Kuwait Panama Thailand Armenia of the Congo Kyrgyzstan Papua New Guinea Trinidad & Tobago Australia Denmark Latvia Paraguay Tunisia Austria Dominica Lebanon Peru Turkey Bahamas Ecuador Liechtenstein Philippines Turkmenistan Poland Bahrain Egypt Luxembourg Uganda El Salvador Portugal Ukraine Bangladesh Macedonia Barbados Estonia Madagascar Oatar United Arab Emirates Belgium European Economic Malawi Republic of Korea United Kingdom Belize Community (EEC) Republic of Moldova United Republic of Malaysia Benin Finland Maldives Republic of Yemen Tanzania Romania Bolivia France Mauritania Uruguay Botswana Gambia Russian Federation Uzbekistan Mauritius Venezuela Brazil Georgia Mexico St. Kitts & Nevis Bulgaria Germany Micronesia Saint Lucia Vietnam Burkina Faso Greece St. Vincent & Zambia Monaco Burundi Guatemala Mongolia Grenadines Canada Guinea Morocco Saudi Arabia Cape Verde Honduras Mozambique Senegal A total of 131 State Seychelles Chile Namibia Parties + the EEC Hungary China Iceland Nepal Singapore Slovak Republic Colombia India Netherlands Comoros Indonesia New Zealand South Africa Costa Rica Nicaragua Slovenia Iran Cote d'Ivoire Ireland Niger Spain



#### COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE BASEL BAN AMENDMENT (NOVEMBER 1999)

Andorra Luxembourg Spain Uruguay

Austria Norway Sri Lanka European Economic Denmark Panama Sweden Community

Ecuador Paraguay Tunisia

Finland Slovakia United Kingdom

The Ban Amendment prohibits shipments of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials from Annex VII countries to non-Annex VII countries. Annex VII currently consists of members of the OECD (including Canada), the European Union and Lichtenstein. Sixty-three ratifications are needed from the Parties present at COP III for the ban amendment to

come into force. Please note that imports from a non-Annex VII Basel Party to Canada, or exports/imports between Canada and an OECD country, are not affected by this ban. Also note that Canada's *Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations* already prohibit exports when the receiving country does not consent to receipt of the material.

#### PUBLICATION OF NOTICE INFORMATION

As required under Section 45 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA), *Resilog* Tables 1, 2 and 3 describe notices for proposed exports, imports and transits of hazardous wastes, received by Environment Canada in the last six months of 1999. Notice status and notified quantities are summarized below.

### Summary of Notice Status and Quantity Notified for Proposed Exports, Imports and Transits

 $(1^{st} \text{ and } 2^{nd} \text{ Quarters } 1999)$ 

		Exports	Imports	Transits
Number of Duly Completed Notices Received		525	3 161	74
Number of Waste Streams Involved		1 951	14 178	778
Total Quantity Notified	(tonnes)	2 277 888	12 927 337	29 660
Quantity Consented	(tonnes)	2 135 998	11 273 239	29 641
Quantity Objected	(tonnes)	140 000	0	0
Quantity Pending	(tonnes)	1 890	1 654 098	0

Note that in the case of export and import notices, the quantity consented is not the same as the quantity shipped. Exporters and importers routinely overestimate waste quantities on their notices, given that they must project the physical and chemical nature of hazardous wastes that will be shipped over a period of one year. Actual movements are tracked through a manifest database. Please see below for a summary of actual (manifested) quantities exported and imported by Canada during the first six months of 1999.

#### **FAST FACTS**

#### Summary of Actual Manifested Shipment Quantities\* for Exports and Imports

(1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarters 1999)

		Exports	Imports
Total Quantity Manifested	(tonnes)	132 000	284 000
Quantity/Per Cent Recycled	(tonnes)	100 000 (76%)	161 000 (57%)
Country of Destination/Country of Origin		100% to the USA	98% from the USA

<sup>\*</sup> Figures are rounded; exact figures are currently being verified

#### DEFINITIONS FOR TABLES 1, 2 AND 3

**Battery Wastes**: waste whole or crushed batteries and battery acid.

**Biomedical Wastes**: as defined in the CCME *Guidelines for the Management of Biomedical Wastes in Canada*, plus infectious waste (TDGR class 6.2).

**Corrosive Liquids**: waste acidic or basic liquids and solutions (TDGR class 8).

**Corrosive Solids**: waste acids and bases in solid form (TDGR class 8).

**Environmental Hazards**: liquid and solid wastes that could pose a danger to the environment (TDGR class 9.2).

**Flammable Liquids**: waste liquids that are ignitable (TDGR class 3).

**Flammable Solids**: waste ignitable, polyphoric or water-reactive solids (TDGR class 4).

**Gases:** waste aerosols, compressed and liquefied gases (TDGR class 2).

Halogenated Organic Wastes: waste halogenated organic solvents, liquids and solids.

Inorganic Wastes: waste inorganic substances and solutions.

**Leachable Toxic Wastes**: wastes that come within TDGR class 9.3.

**Metal & Mineral Wastes**: metal/mineral bearing wastes, metal treatment and processing wastes.

**Non-halogenated Organic Wastes**: waste non-halogenated organic solvents, liquids and solids.

**Oils/Fuels**: waste gasoline, diesel, petroleum processing wastes, anti-knock mixtures.

**Oxidizers**: oxidizing wastes and organic peroxide wastes (TDGR class 5).

**Paint-related Wastes**: waste paints, resins, lacquers, inks, paint thinners, adhesives.

**Pesticide Wastes**: waste biocides and wastes contaminated with pesticides.

**Poisonous Liquids**: waste liquids and solutions that are toxic/poisonous (TDGR class 6.1).

**Poisonous Solids**: wastes in a solid form that are toxic/poisonous (TDGR class 6.1).

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls**: wastes that contain more than 50 mg/kg of PCBs.

**Quantity Pending**: quantity notified for which the notice has been sent for approval to the competent authorities and for which no reply has been received.

**Quantity Consented**: quantity notified for which all of the competent authorities have granted consent to the proposed movement of hazardous wastes.

**Quantity Objected**: quantity notified for which any of the competent authorities has refused to grant consent to the proposed movement of hazardous wastes.

**TDGR**: Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations, 1985, as amended.

#### **Waste Group**

- 1. Battery Wastes
- 2. Biomedical Wastes
- 3. Corrosive Liquids
- 4. Corrosive Solids
- 5. Environmental Hazards
- 6. Flammable Liquids
- 7. Flammable Solids

- 8. Gases
- 9. Halogenated Organic Wastes
- 10. Inorganic Wastes
- 11. Leachable Toxic Wastes
- 12. Metal and Mineral Wastes
- 13. Non-halogenated Organic Wastes
- 14. Oils/Fuels

- 15. Oxidizers
- 16. Paint-related Wastes
- 17. Pesticide Wastes
- 18. Poisonous Liquids
- 19. Poisonous Solids
- 20. Polychlorinated Biphenyls

#### REMINDER: How to read Resilog Tables 1, 2 and 3

The names of the notifiers are entered alphabetically on the left and the waste groups across the top. For exports and imports, a letter code representing the name of the country of origin (imports) or destination (exports) is entered in the row corresponding to the name of the notifier and in the column for that waste type. The legend of country codes is given at the bottom of each table. For transits, the actual movement is described as an "X" or other symbol entered in the appropriate column for that waste group and row for each notifier.

## TABLE 1 Notices Received for Proposed Exports of Hazardous Wastes

 $(1^{st} \text{ and } 2^{nd} \text{ quarters } 1999)$ 

#### **Waste Group**

Name of the Canadian Exporter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Aimco Solrec Ltd.					X	X	X													
Alcan												X								
Aluminerie de Becancour												X								
American Iron & Metal Co. Inc.											X									
ARGO-TECH Productions Inc.	X											X								
Astra Battery Recycling Inc.											X									
Batteries Puissantes	X																			
Battery Boy Starter and Alternator	X																			
C.R.I. Environmental Inc.												X								
Canadian Reynolds Metals											X									
Cascades East Angus Inc.			X																	
CEDA-Reactor Ltd.					X	X														
Chemcycle Environment Inc.												X								
Chemex Labs Ltd.											X									
Chisick Metal Ltd.	X																			
Circuit Graphics			X																	
Circuits in Print			X																	
Co-Steel Lasco												X								
Cominco Ltd.																			X	
CORETEC INC.			X																	
Criterion Catalyst Canada Inc.					X															
Dominion Metal & Ref.	X																			
Electropac Ltd.			X																	
Enviro West Inc.						X					X									
Ethyl Canada Inc.			X																	
Exide Canada, Inc.	X										X									
Falconbridge Limited											X									
Fielding Chemical Technologies Inc.						X														
Ford Motor Co. of Canada			X													X				
General Chemical Canada Ltd.			X																	
Harold Marcus Ltd.					X															
Hazco Environmental Services					X															

**Country of Destination** 

X - United States

### TABLE 1 (continued) Notices Received for Proposed Exports of Hazardous Wastes (1st and 2nd quarters 1999)

#### Waste Group

Name of the Canadian Exporter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hotz Environmental Services Inc.					X	X					X			X		X		X	X	
Ilco Unican Inc.												X								
Imperial Oil																			X	
Laurel Steel Products												X								
Material Resource Recovery Inc. (MRR)						X														
MATRIX Electronics Ltd.			X																	
Med-Tech Environmental Ltd.		X																X	X	
Medical Waste Management		X				X							X					X	X	
Miller Environmental Corporation					X	X					X			X						
Multicore Canada Inc.											X									
Navistar Int'l Corp. Canada													X							
New Brunswick Power Corporation					X															
Newalta Corporation						X														
Omni Graphics			X																	
OxyChem Durez Canada			X																	
P.C. World			X																	
Pacific Metals Ltd.												X								
Philip Enterprises Inc.			X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X		X	X	
Philip Environmental	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Power Battery Sales Ltd	X																			
PPG Canada Inc.						X					X					X				
Praxair Canada Inc.					X															
Pure Metal Galvanizing			X									X								
Quantex Technologies			X															X		
R. P. R.			X		X						X	X								
Raw Materials Corp.	X		X		X							X						X	X	
Safety-Kleen (Quebec) Ltd.	X		X		X	X	X					X			X					
Safety-Kleen Canada Inc.			X			X	X		X		X			X		X				
Safety-Kleen Ltd.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Safety-Kleen Services (Quebec) Ltd.						X	X	X				X			X					
Sani-Mobile Environmental Inc.					X															
Shell Canada Products Ltd.							X													
The Battery Broker	X																			
Toxco Waste Management	X																			
Tree Island Industries Ltd.			X								X	X								
Tri Arrow						X					X					X				
Ultramar Ltée			X																	
Uniglove Services Ltd.									X											
Universal Drum Reconditioning					X															
Viasystems Canada, Inc.			X																	
Waste & Recovery Services											X									

**Country of Destination** X - United States

## TABLE 2 Notices Received for Proposed Imports of Hazardous Wastes

(1st and 2nd quarters 1999)

#### **Waste Group**

Name of the Canadian Importer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Alcan Smelters & Chemicals Limited												X								
ATC Environmental Group Inc.										X										
C.R.I. Environmental Inc.			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Chemrec Inc.						X														
Cominco Ltd	X				X					X										
Custom Environmental Services Ltd.			X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X	X	X	
Cyanide Destruct Systems Inc.			X	X						X								X		
Eaglebrook Inc. of Canada	X		X																	
Envirosite Inc.					X															
Falconbridge Limited					X		X				X	X								
Fanchem Ltd.			X																	
Fielding Chemical Technologies Inc.						X							X							
Horizon Environment Inc.					X						X									
Hotz Environmental Services Inc.			X			X									X	X		X		
K C Recycling Ltd.	X																			
Lakefield Research Limited			С																	
L'Environnement Eaglebrook Québec Ltée			X																	
Les Services Env. de l'Est Inc.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Med-Tech Environmental Ltd.		X																		
Metalex Products Ltd.	X				X															
Multicore Canada Inc.											X									
Noranda CCR											X									
Noranda Inc., Fonderie Horne				X	X						D	X								
Noranda Inc., Brunswick Smelter					X															
Noranda Inc., Mines Gaspé											X									
Nova Pb Inc.	X		X								X									
Philip Enterprises Inc.			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X		X	X	
Pinacle Waste, Aerosol Processing Facility								X												
Raw Materials Corp.	X											X								
Recyclage d'aluminum Québec												X								
Safety-Kleen (Quebec) Ltd.			X		X	X												X		
Safety-Kleen (Sarnia) Ltd.					X															
Safety-Kleen Ltd.	Е		F	F	F	F	E	E	Е	E	G	E	E	Е	F	Е	F	Е	E	
Safety-Kleen Services (Mercier) Ltd.			X		X	X												X		
Safety-Kleen Services (Quebec) Ltd.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Silicycle Inc.							X													
SMC (Canada) Ltd.											X									
Stablex Inc.	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X			X			X	X	
Tonolli Canada Ltd.	X		X																	
Toxco Waste Management	Н																			

#### **Country of Origin**

C - Chile; D - Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, United States; E - Oman, Qatar, United States; F - Barbados, Oman, Qatar, United States; G - Barbados, United States; H - Israel; X - United States

# TABLE 3 Notices Received for Proposed Transits of Hazardous Wastes

(1st and 2nd quarters 1999)

#### Waste Group

Name of the Notifier	Movement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
AK - Army National Guard																					
(AK-ARNG) OMS-1	US to US	X		X		X	X							X	X		X				
Alaska Airlines	US to US						X					X					X				
Alaska Dept. of Transport																					
and Public Fac.	US to US					X															
Alaska Pollution Control	US to US			X			X														
Anchorage Municipal Light & Power	US to US																				X
Anchorage School District	US to US															X					
Chugach Electric Association	US to US			X		X															X
CSO Adak Environmental	US to US			X	X	X	X								X		X				X
DOD (DERP/FUDS) USACOE																					
Cape Cheniak	US to US													X							X
DRMO	US to US	X			X	X				X	X				X		X				X
Ketchikan Pulp Co.	US to US					X															
Matanuska Susitna Borough/Alask	a																				
Pollution	US to US																X				
Philip Environmental	US to US	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X	X
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	US to US			X		X	X														X
U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska	US to US					X															
U.S. Coast Guard	US to US	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

**Country of Origin or Destination** 

US - United States

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