14 - Wellhead Protection - Site Management and Contingency Plans

1 Purpose and Overview

This technical paper provides guidance for owners or operators within wellhead protection areas that carry on uses listed under subsection 28(1) or 28(2) to prepare and maintain a site management and contingency plan as per subsection 28(4) of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (ORMCP). The overall objective is to reduce the generation and use of prohibited materials and the ultimate elimination of prohibited materials through a gradual phasing out period. The intent is to eliminate the likelihood of releases into the environment and specifically to prevent the travel of the contaminant to the capture zones of municipal wells.

The uses listed under subsection 28(1) and 28(2) are prohibited within wellhead protection areas except for facilities that were established or were permitting prior to November 15, 2001. The broad spectrum of contaminants related to these uses includes: petroleum fuels, petroleum solvents and chlorinated solvents, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, construction equipment, inorganic fertilizers, road salt, severely toxic contaminants, hazardous waste or liquid industrial waste, and contaminants associated with waste disposal sites, organic soil conditioning sites, snow storage and disposal facilities, animal manure, animal agriculture, and the storage of agricultural equipment.

This technical paper provides guidance for developing a site management and contingency plan and assists in achieving compliance with existing legislation, regulations and best management practices.

Benefits of Preparing a Site Management and Contingency Plan

The benefit of the site management and contingency plan is to establish standard operating procedures to be upheld throughout the facility that sets out measures to be taken to prevent the accidental release of substances to the environment.

Site management and contingency planning can also lead to the identification of opportunities to reduce and phase out the substances listed in Section 28 of the ORMCP.

An emergency response plan is part of the site management and contingency plan which is crucial in the event of accidental spill or leak. Procedures will be in place allowing the owner or operator to quickly, and effectively respond to the emergency to keep a spill or leak from continuing, removing the pollutant, and restoring the natural environment.

Figure 1 ORMCP Topic Areas and Linkages with Technical Paper 14 - Wellhead Protection – Site Management and Contingency Plans

2 Related Considerations

When preparing Site Management and Contingency Plans, it is suggested that the reader also review the highlighted, associated topic areas as discussed in the ORMCP, as shown in Figure 1 above.

Clean Water Act, 2006

The *Clean Water Act, 2006* was passed on October 19, 2006. Associated regulations, Director's Rules and technical modules are currently being developed. Readers of this technical paper should take note that the requirements of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*

may have implications to initiatives undertaken to implement the ORMCP. Information concerning the *Clean Water Act, 2006* is available at: www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/water/.

Further Reading

Please also refer to the additional list of resources and references listed at the end of this technical paper.

3 Requirements of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan

The direction for preparing site management and contingency plans stems from Part III of the ORMCP, "Protecting Ecological and Hydrological Integrity". The ORMCP contains a number of requirements aimed at protecting ecological and hydrological integrity including wellhead protection. The Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan states:

Wellhead Protection Areas

28.

(1) *Despite anything else in this Plan except subsection 6 (1) and subsection (3) of this section, the following uses are prohibited with respect to land in wellhead protection areas established under section 42:*

1. *Storage, except by an individual for personal or family use, of,*
   - i. *petroleum fuels,*
   - ii. *petroleum solvents and chlorinated solvents,*
   - iii. *pesticides, herbicides and fungicides,*
   - iv. *construction equipment,*
   - v. *inorganic fertilizers,*
   - vi. *road salt, and*
   - vii. *contaminants listed in Schedule 3 (Severely Toxic Contaminants) to Regulation 347 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990.*
2. *Generation and storage of hazardous waste or liquid industrial waste.*
3. *Waste disposal sites and facilities, organic soil conditioning sites, and snow storage and disposal facilities.*

(2) *Despite anything else in this Plan except subsection 6 (1) and subsection (3) of this section, the following uses are prohibited with respect to land in the zero to two year time of travel zone within every wellhead protection area established under section 42:*

1. *Storage of animal manure, except by an individual for personal or family use.*
2. *Animal agriculture, except by an individual for personal or family use.*

3. *Storage of agricultural equipment, except by an individual for personal or family use.*

(3) *Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to an area in respect of which wellhead protection policies established under clause 42 (1) (b) have been incorporated into the relevant official plan.*

(4) *Every person who carries on a use listed in subsection (1) or (2), as owner or operator, shall prepare and maintain a site management and contingency plan that is aimed at reducing or eliminating the creation of materials referred to in subsection (1) or (2), as the case may be, and their release into the environment.*

Official plan provisions, wellhead protection areas, areas of high aquifer vulnerability

42.

(1) *Every official plan shall contain policies that,*

a) establish wellhead protection areas, in accordance with subsection (2), around all existing and new wells for municipal water services;

b) with respect to each wellhead protection area,

(i) prohibit or restrict the uses listed in subsections 28 (1) and (2), and

(ii) prohibit or restrict other uses that could adversely affect the quality or quantity of groundwater reaching a well; and

c) encourage restrictions on haulage routes for transportation of chemicals and volatile materials in wellhead protection areas and in areas of high aquifer vulnerability under section 29.

(2) *A wellhead protection area shall identify zones of contribution corresponding to,*

a) zero to two years of time of travel;

b) two to ten years of time of travel; and

c) 10 to 25 years of time of travel.

(3) *Every regional municipality shall comply with clause (1) (a) on or before April 22, 2003.*

(4) *Every municipality other than a regional municipality shall comply with clause (1) (a) on or before October 22, 2003.*

(5) *Every municipality shall comply with clause (1) (b) on or before April 23, 2007.*

4 Rationale for the Requirements

The above ORMCP prohibitions do not apply to facilities that were established or were permitted prior to November 15, 2001. However, ORMCP subsection 28(4) requires owners or operators who carry on the uses to prepare and maintain site management and contingency plans to reduce or eliminate the creation of the above-mentioned materials and their release into the environment.

Several of these contaminants are considered toxic, bioaccumulative, persistent, and difficult if not impossible to remove from groundwater once it has entered the subsurface. Their release may result in permanent damage to wildlife habitat, the

ecosystem, and to the source of public water supply and human health. Proceeding proactively by preventing the release of the above-mentioned substances is the best way to ensure the protection of the ecosystem and the groundwater sources within the ORM.

It should be noted that the instruments and procedures noted below can be used to manage uses within a Wellhead Protection Zone in future conditions. Where the instruments and procedures cannot be applied to existing uses, stewardship initiatives are encouraged to address or remediate existing inappropriate uses and activities on the land and water.

5 Implementation of the Requirements

5.1 Role of the Owner or Operator

As per subsection 28(4) of the ORMCP, every owner or operator who carry on a uses listed in subsection 28(1) and 28(2) within the wellhead protection areas is required to a prepare site management and contingency plan. The following outline suggests steps for developing a site-specific site management and contingency plan.

5.1.1 Environmental Policy

One step in the development of the site management and contingency plan is to establish an environmental policy and set goals, as well as designate an on-site environmental officer to implement the plan. The policy should apply specifically to activities conducted at the subject site and should include a commitment to continual improvement and prevention of pollution.

It is important that the policy is documented and that all employees and visitors to the facility adhere to the mandatory conditions outlined in the policy.

5.1.2 Risk Identification

The owner or operator is responsible for conducting a survey of the property or hiring someone on his/her behalf who has experience running the facility, is knowledgeable of the local water system and is capable of identifying and evaluating potential contaminant sources and environmental concerns. The survey can include:

- Reviewing site-specific environmental properties and potential issues:

  A review of the site to determine if the subject property lies within the following wellhead protection zones:

  - Zone 1: zero to two years of time of travel (TOT);
  - Zone 2: two to ten years of time of travel; or
  - Zone 3: 10 to 25 years times of travel.

This can be done by reviewing the maps that municipalities can provide.

Site management plans are required for all wellhead protection zones; however, the focus within each zone shifts as the travel time increases. The land within the 0 to 2 year TOT area is highly sensitive and focuses on avoiding all possible risks, including those from bacteria and viruses. The land within the 2 to 10 year TOT area focuses on the minimization of chemical contaminants. The land within the 10 to 25 year TOT area focuses on addressing risks associated with persistent and hazardous contaminants.

- Conducting an inventory listing all substances in subsection 28(1) and 28(2), taking note of the name of the substance, the CAS Registry number, the UN number, the volume stored, location stored, length of time stored, rate of consumption:

  The property owner/operator is responsible for conducting this inventory or hiring someone on his/her behalf who has experience running the facility, is knowledgeable of the local water system and is capable of identifying and evaluating potential contaminant sources and environmental concerns. An assessment can then determine potential pathways for the substances to exit the subject property. The focus of the site management and contingency plan is to reduce and eventually eliminate, where possible, the generation of the materials listed in subsection 28(1) and 28(2) and to prevent their release. This is a long term, ongoing process, which requires continual review, reassessment and modification as the facility evolves over time; and

- Obtaining Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each substance identified on-site.

5.1.3 Site Specific Evaluation of Potential Pathways

Once the potential sources of contamination have been identified, the owner or operator should identify potential pathways to groundwater contamination. These potential pathways can make it easier for a contaminant to be transported to the groundwater. Examples of natural pathways include fractures, faults, sinkholes, and other natural features that create an opening through the protective layer above the aquifer. Examples of constructed pathways include drains, drainage ditches, pits and quarries, mines, construction sites, septic systems, and abandoned wells. The owners or operator should manage and monitor over time the potential risks and identified pathways of contamination on their property.

Existing uses which may pose a threat of contamination to the well should be remedied or eliminated, such as decommissioning of unused wells (water or petroleum). The owners of unused or improperly constructed wells are legally required to abandon (plug and seal) these wells.

5.1.4 Implementation

Once the potential risks and pathways have been identified, a standard operating procedure must be developed that will be upheld throughout the facility to ensure that the chances of environmental releases are minimized. The following steps are recommended:

- Define a management structure and provide resources to effectively manage environmental issues;
- Document roles and responsibilities of individuals and identify an on-site environmental officer;
- Demonstrate to employees the importance of conforming to the environmental policies and procedures;
- Provide relevant employee training to ensure preparation for potential hazards involved with the work and preparation for emergency situations;
- Keep and organize records for the following items, if relevant to site-specific activities:
    - (i) Incident records;
    - (ii) Complaint records;
    - (iii) Pertinent contractor and supplier information;
    - (iv) Inspection, maintenance and calibration records;
    - (v) Process and product information;
    - (vi) Training records;
    - (vii) Audit results;
    - (viii) Records of significant environmental impacts;
    - (ix) Information of applicable laws and regulations;
    - (x) Emergency response and preparedness records;
    - (xi) Management review.
- Develop a system for reporting environmental incidents;
- Provide a mechanism for feedback and conduct regular reviews of the system, as the development of the management plan will be an ongoing process;
- Implement process and system modifications, or chemical substitutions when alternatives are identified.

5.1.5 Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Different aspects of environmental protection are regulated at several levels of government. A list of relevant legislation, codes, regulations, guidelines, and policies is in Appendix A.

5.1.6 Phase Out and Reduction of Substance Use

The focus of the site management and contingency plan is to reduce and eventually eliminate the generation of the materials listed in subsection 28(1) and 28(2). The assessment of current facility operations will identify opportunities to reduce the generation of materials listed in subsections 28(1) and 28(2) and assist in achieving long-term compliance.

Process or System Modification

Modifications to processes may be the most cost-effective way to reduce or prevent release of substances to the environment. Modifications can eliminate the need to use certain substances or steps in the chemical handling process, or may lead to elimination of an entire process.

Product/Chemical Substitution

It is becoming feasible in many situations to replace hazardous chemicals with non-hazardous chemicals. Parameters that should be reviewed when considering alternatives include toxicity, persistence, and bioaccumulation.

5.1.7 Application to Agricultural Activities

Agricultural activities within the 0 to 2 year TOT zone represent a threat to the water quality. Guidance for agricultural activities can be found in the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, which dictates the maximum allowable concentration for nutrients. Proper handling and containment of manure can significantly reduce the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination. Under the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, large agricultural operations as defined in the Act must develop nutrient management plans to deal with animal waste and other substances that are kept on farm properties or spread on fields. Nutrient management plans help ensure that the agricultural operations are managed in an environmentally responsible way to prevent contamination of groundwater. Large agricultural operations are required to prepare a nutrient management plan as well as a site management and contingency plan if they carry on uses listed in Section 28(1) and 28(2) of the ORMCP. It may be beneficial for small agricultural operations to also prepare a nutrient management plan to aid them in the development of the site management and contingency plan. In addition, the Ontario Environmental Farm Plan (EFP) may be a useful tool that assists farmers to identify, assess, and consider ways to reduce potential environmental risks associated with a farm operation.

5.1.8 Prevention of Substance Release

The key to reducing the frequency and severity of environmental releases is by minimizing the potential of them from happening in the first place. The following list suggests proactive measures that could be incorporated into the site management and contingency plan to help prevent the accidental release of substances.

- Proper labeling – Provide warning signs indicating the storage of potentially hazardous substances. Ensure that all materials are properly labeled and stored so that there is no confusion;
- Chemical Handling Procedures – Research storage and containment methods for chemicals on site and designs for spill countermeasures. Reference materials provided in Environmental and Technical Information for Problem Spills (EnviroTIPS) and the Manual for Spills of Hazardous Materials can provide some insight on how to handle a number of chemicals;
- Materials compatibility – Ensure that container materials are compatible with the substance stored, and with the equipment used to fill and move these materialsl;
- Preventative maintenance – Conduct regular equipment tests to identify potential malfunctions or failures early on. Include a detailed record keeping system, which details the test, results, and corrective actions taken;
- Containment – Design the operating facility with back-up containment systems to prevent the release of contaminants or a plan to implement these measures over time;
- Housekeeping – Encourage a clean, orderly work environment. The neat and orderly storage of bags and drums of chemicals can prevent materials and substances from becoming unnecessary hazards.

5.1.9 Emergency Response Plans

An Emergency Response Plan should be developed as part of the site management and contingency plan. It is the responsibility of the owner of the facility where an emergency has occurred, or the owner of the material being released, to initiate emergency response activities. The owner is responsible for retaining a qualified and competent spills response or hazardous materials contractor to provide adequate containment and removal. If any of the adverse effects (as described in Section 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act* [EPA]) are likely to occur, Section 92 of the EPA places the onus on this person to report the incident.

Section 93 of the EPA requires the responsible party to respond to the emergency in three ways:

1 - Initial Response: stop the spill from continuing;

2 - Containment and Clean Up: remove or render harmless the pollutant and everything that has been contaminated; and

3 - Recovery: restore the natural environment to its pre-spill state.

1. The initial steps or activities of response plans typically focus on safety, stopping the spill from continuing, and notification. Accordingly, the sections of an Emergency Response Plan that address initial response activities often include:

    (i) maps indicating locations of potential hazards accompanied by a brief description of each;

    (ii) shutdown procedures and valves/switches locations;

    (iii) contact information for individuals responsible for shutdown;

    (iv) contact information for police, fire emergency services, MOE (the MOE Spills Action Centre (SAC) can be reached 24 hours a day at 1-800-268-6060), municipalities;

    (v) the Ontario Water Resources Act requires the notification of the Minister of the Environment if materials escape into waters or any shore or bank and may impair the quality of water;

    (vi) the Liquid Fuels Handling Code requires immediate notification of the Fuels Safety Branch of the Technical Standards and Safety Association (TSSA) (416) 734-3300, the Chief Fire Official of any fire or explosion, the SAC of any leak or spill, the local municipality of any leak, spill, fire, or explosion.

2. Once the initial steps are implemented, the focus turns to containment and clean up. The Emergency Response Plan should include sections that address:

    (i) classifying unscheduled releases or events;

    (ii) determining suitable actions;

    (iii) determining the types and amounts of equipment, supplies, and personnel required to implement necessary and appropriate actions;

    (iv) contact information for locating sources of equipment, supplies, and personnel;

    (v) environmental monitoring procedures.

3. After the accidental release, there is the recovery stage, which includes the assessment of potential damages and restoration. The responsible parties for the spill are required to retain the services of a qualified and competent environmental professional to design site-specific remedial action and restoration plans. The level of environmental restoration is determined by factors such as the size, persistence, and toxicity of the release.

5.2 Role of the Municipality

Each municipality should endeavor to provide assistance to owners and operators to prepare site management and contingency plans, such as providing maps of wellhead protection areas to all owners or operators of operations that require the preparation of site management and contingency plans. Municipalities can also provide owners and operators with access to relevant public records available through their resource centres.

Municipalities should endeavor to remind and encourage owners and operators within wellhead protection areas to prepare site management and contingency plans. Municipalities may achieve this by providing outreach materials to convey the importance of developing the plans.

As per Section 42 of the ORMCP, each municipality is responsible for conducting wellhead protection studies to delineate and map the wellhead protection areas and to provide a basis for land use planning. Municipalities must ensure that appropriate property use, as determined by the Official Plans, wellhead protection studies, and land use plans is followed. Municipalities are required to adopt policies in their Official Plans that establish wellhead protection areas, prohibit or restrict uses in subsections 28(1) and 28 (2) of the ORMCP, prohibit or restrict uses that could adversely affect the quality or quantity of groundwater reaching a well, and encourage restrictions on haulage routes for transportation of chemicals and volatile materials in wellhead protection areas and in areas of high aquifer vulnerability. For each well, municipalities must identify the length of time (time-of-travel) it takes groundwater to travel to the well for the following wellhead protection zones:

- Zone 1: zero to two years of time of travel;
- Zone 2: two to ten years of time of travel; and
- Zone 3: 10 to 25 years times of travel.

5.3 Monitoring

Figure 2 shows a suggested hierarchy of monitoring related to the water provisions of the ORMCP. The scope of monitoring will vary for each program or project based on the requirements of the ORMCP, environmental targets identified in a plan, and specific conditions of an approval.

It is suggested that details of the monitoring to be undertaken, such as the frequency at which samples will be collected or observations made, the locations to be monitored, the methods to be used, and the duration of monitoring be designed to suit the specific needs of the particular program or project.

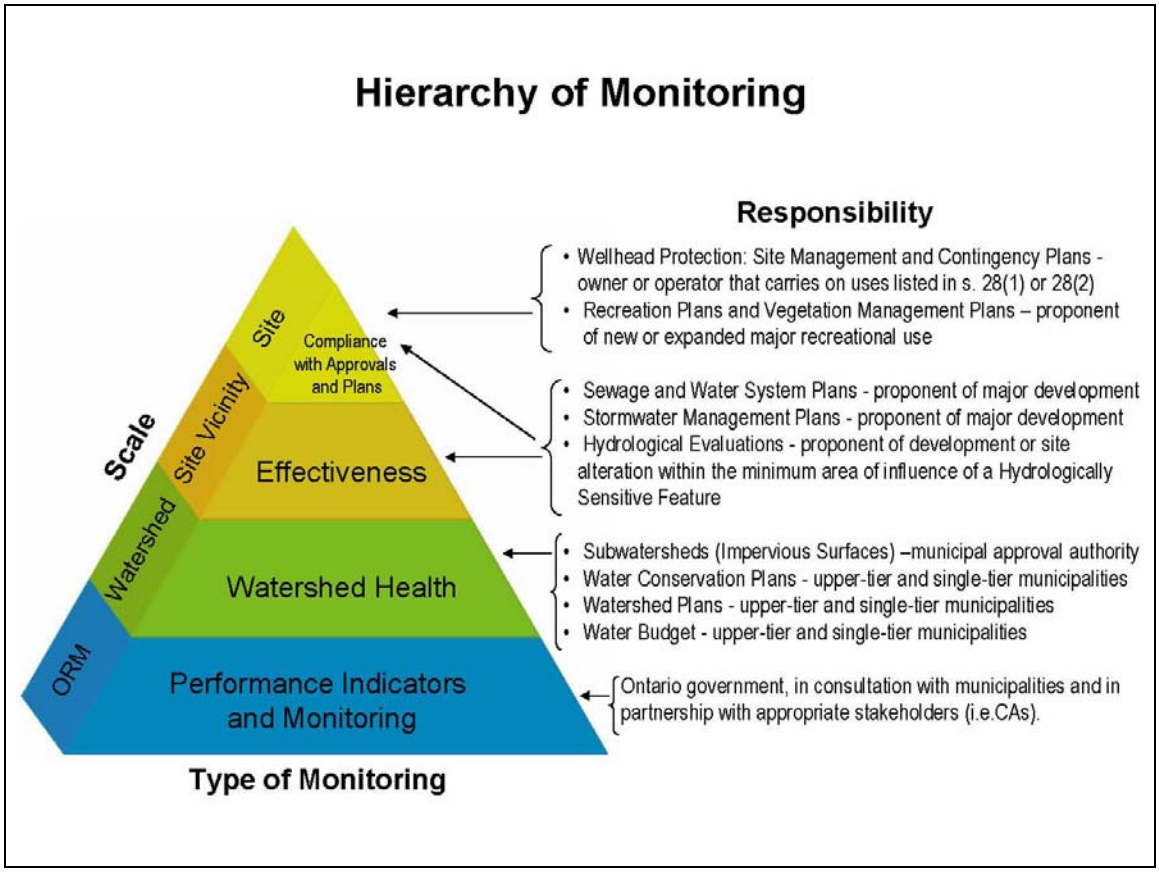
The Ontario government, in consultation with municipalities, shall over time identify performance indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of the ORMCP (see the Implementation section of the ORMCP). The Province, in partnership with appropriate stakeholders, shall establish a monitoring network to collect, summarize, and evaluate performance indicator data to:

- assess changes in the ecological integrity of the Moraine;

- assess the effectiveness of the policies of the Plan in achieving the Plan's vision and objectives;
- help identify improvements that would address problems encountered in implementing the Plan.

In addition to satisfying the needs of local watershed plans or specific projects, monitoring at the other scales (i.e. at the site, site vicinity, and watershed scales) may provide valuable information that will contribute to the overall monitoring of the ORMCP.

Figure 2 Hierarchy of monitoring related to the water provisions of the ORMCP



When preparing Site Management and Contingency Plans, it is suggested that the owner or operator that carries on uses listed in Section 28(1) or 28(2) of the ORMCP include in their plans an outline of proposed monitoring of the site.

Although monitoring is not specified as a requirement in the ORMCP, it is suggested that the owner or operator conduct regular audits of the site to ensure that it is being operated in accordance with the Site Management and Contingency Plan. It is suggested that the owner or operator regularly assess the potential risks of contamination at the site and identify areas where chemical substitutions or alternative processes could be used.

6 References and Resources

Phyper, John-David and Ibbotson, Brett. 1994.
The Handbook of Environmental Compliance in Ontario, Second Edition. McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Toronto. pp. 355-372

Saponara, Anthony and Roig, Randy A. 1999.
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems: A Complete Implementation Guide. Specialty Technical Publishers, Inc. North Vancouver.

Environment Canada. 1999.
Implementation Guidelines for Part 8 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 – Environmental Emergency Plans.

Additional Reading

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 2002
(OECD Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response: Guidance for Public Authorities, Industry (including Management and Labour), Communities and Other Stakeholders. Paris: OECD.
www.oecd.org/env/accidents

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). 2000
NFPA 1600: Standard for Disaster/Emergency Management, 2000 Edition. Quincy, Massachusetts: NFPA.
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Canadian Standards Association (CSA). 1995. Emergency Planning for Industry: A National Standard for Canada (CAN/CSA-Z731-95). Toronto: CSA.
www.csa-international.org

Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs. 1999.
Community Self-Assessment Tool. Ottawa: Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.
www.ptsc-program.org

Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs. 1994.
Hazardous Substances Risk Assessment: A Mini-Guide for Municipalities and Industry. Ottawa: Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment website. www.ene.gov.on.ca

Ontario Environmental Farm Plan.

www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/environment/efp/efp.htm

Appendix A

Relevant Legislation, Regulations, Guidelines, and BMPs

Federal

- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* R.S.C. 1985, c.16 (4th Supp.)
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* subsection 199 and 200
- Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality
- *Fisheries Act R.S.C. 1985*, c.F-14
- *Transport of Dangerous Goods Act*, *1992* S.C. 1992, c.34
- *Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulation* SOR/2001-286
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME)
- Domestic Substance List
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
- National Fire Code of Canada
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Environmental Contaminants Act*

Provincial

- *Environmental Protection Act R.S.O. 1990, c.E.19*
- *Environmental Protection Act, Regulation 360 – Spills*
- *Fire Code O.Reg. 388/97 (Section 4)*
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act,* Revised Statutes of Ontario
- *Ontario Water Resources Act*, Revised Statutes of Ontario
- Surface Water Quality Guidelines
- Ontario Drinking Water Standards
- *Ontario Building Code (O.Reg. 278/99) Section 8*
- Guidelines for Environmental Protection Measures at Chemical Storage Facilities, October 1988
- *Record of Site Condition, O. Reg. 153/04*
- MISA, for Storm Water Control Study Protocol, August 1992
- *Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans O. Reg. 102/94*
- *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*

In addition, specific legislation, codes, regulations, guidelines and policies are also applicable for substances identified in subsection 28(1) and 28(2).

Petroleum fuels

- *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000* (S.O. 2000, c.16)
- Federal above ground Storage Tank Technical Guidelines
- Federal under ground Storage Tank Technical Guidelines
- Environmental Code of Practice for Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products, March 1993
- Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products, 1993
- *Fuel Oil (O.Reg. 213/01)* and Fuel Oil Code Adoption Document (June 1, 2001)
- Ontario Regulation 329 Fuel Oil Code
- Liquid Fuels (O.Reg. 213/01) and Liquid Fuels handling Code Adoption Document (June 1, 2001)
- *Gasoline Handling Act*, Revised Statutes of Ontario
- *Gasoline Handling Code*, Regulation 521/93
- Petroleum Oil and Lubricants – Storage and Distribution, December, 1984
- Environmental Management Protocol for Operating Fuel Handling Facilities in Ontario (GA1/99, October 2001)

Petroleum solvents and chlorinated solvents

- Storage of PCB Material Regulations (SOR/92-507)
- Chlorobipheynls Regulations (SOR/91-152)
- *Environmental Protection Act*, Regulation 362, Waste Management – PCBs Regulation, Revised Regulations of Ontario
- Solvents O.Reg. 717/94

Pesticides, herbicides and fungicides

- *Pest Control Products Act R.S.C. 1985*, c. P-9
- Pest Control Products Regulation C.R.C. c. 1253
- *Pesticides Act R.S.O. 1990*, c. P.11
- General – Pesticides R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 914

Inorganic fertilizers

- *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c. 4

Road salt

Snow Disposal and De-icing Operations in Ontario (Guideline B-4)

Severely Toxic Contaminants

- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations, 1998
- Code of Practice for the Reduction of CFC Emissions from Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Systems
- *Environmental Protection Act*, Regulation 356, Ozone Depleting Substances - General, Revised Regulations of Ontario

Hazardous waste or liquid industrial waste

Hazardous Products Act R.S.C. 1985, c. H-3

Agricultural Applications

- *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c. 4

Waste disposal sites and facilities, organic soil conditioning sites, and snow storage and disposal facilities

- Code of Good Practice for Handling Solid Wastes at Federal Establishments (Environment Canada)
- *Environmental Protection Act*, Regulation 583, General – Waste Management, Revised Regulations of Ontario
- *Environmental Protection Act*, Regulation 347 amended to O.Reg. 461/05, General – Waste Management and O.Reg. 558
- Snow Disposal and De-icing Operations in Ontario (Guideline B-4)
- *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c. 4