

Contractor Environmental Requirements

Updated 2026



**To Report an
ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY
(Federal or Provincial)
Phone (24 hr.)
1-800-565-1633
or
902-426-6230 (Halifax Exchange)
oil, pesticide and chemical spills, fish kills
or other environmental emergencies**

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CONTRACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

REVISION 2026

The objectives of this handbook are to provide a resource of environmental requirements and to supplement contractor orientation at start up meetings.

Table of Recent Revisions
2017-1 was prepared 2017-01. Minor formatting. The environmental policy was removed as it will be updated in 2017. Section 7.4 added information on lead-containing surface coatings.
2018-1 was prepared 2018-01. Minor formatting. Updates to Section 3 Erosion and Sedimentation Control minor wording to design of sedimentation facilities, Section 5 Water Resources added fill requirements for instream work, Section 7 Wetlands removed reference to former permit, Section 9 Special Substances added TDG requirements and formatting for pole placement, Section 10 Oil Fuel and Chemicals added information on chemical handling.
2019-1 was prepared 2019-01. Minor wording changes throughout, minor changes in section 3.
2020-1 was prepared 2020-01. Minor formatting. Changes to Sections 9.1 Asbestos Waste updates for Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 9.5 Herbicide Application Blanket Permit; 9.6 updated guidelines for Treated Poles Placement/Disposal; Appendix B added new banned materials from landfills.
2021-1 Updates to 8.1 Nesting Birds and addition of 8.2 Species At Risk (turtles and lichens).
2022-1 Added land acknowledgement in Message from NSP. Updated Federal Regs to reflect name changes. Moved Heritage Resources to new section (9.0) and added more details.
2023-1 Section 2 Monitoring added site monitoring and inspection; Section 5 added additional Codes of Practice at top; Section 5.1.3. Culvert Maintenance added a DFO requirement; Section 5.2 Instream Work added requirement for Cofferdams to be designed by a professional engineer; 5.3 Other Water Resources added pole installation near fresh water; 6 Blasting added DFO blasting guideline

at top; 8.1 Nesting Birds added requirements for use of a qualified birder, added Pileated woodpecker to the list of birds protected year round.

2024-1 Clarified buffers for storage of fuels and chemicals and refuelling buffers in sections 5v), 11.1 i), 11.2, and 12v). Clarified responsibility for obtaining approvals under 10.5 Pest Control Products. 12i) added requirement to remove waste material from a project site within 30 days of project completion.

2025-1 Changed the title of Section 1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION to CONTRACTOR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES and added information to incorporate EMS Core Manual requirements and a section on Incident Reporting. Added reference to the Nova Scotia Contaminated Sites Regulations under Section 11 **Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines**, 11.3 Used Oil and 11.5 Chemical Releases.

2026-1 Section 5: added under applicable policies, regs, guidelines: Federal Fisheries Act, Canadian Navigable Waters Act, Federal Impact Assessment Act;
Sections 5.1.3 and 5.2 added: A Letter of Advice will likely be required from DFO. A Fisheries Act Authorization could be required.
Section 5.3: added some information on the installation of docks, wharves, and shoreline stabilization structures.
Section 6 added: Wetlands can also be located on Power Production thermal sites, particularly within ash landfill sites and are subject to the same requirements as wetlands occurring in a more natural environment.
Appendix 19.2 added some items from Schedule B of the Solid Waste Resource Management Regs that were added in 2024 and 2025

A Message from Nova Scotia Power to Contractors and Suppliers

We acknowledge that we live and work in Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq people. In Nova Scotia we recognize that We are All Treaty People.

Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) is committed to conducting business in a manner which is respectful and protective of the Environment. Our environmental management systems are designed to meet requirements of the ISO 14001 international standard.

Our employees incorporate environmental considerations in all aspects of their work and take care and pride that their activities are consistent with our environmental policy. NSPI has the same high expectations of Contractors or Suppliers when they are on Company property or are otherwise doing business with the Company. NSPI expects that visitors or other members of the public who enjoy our resources will also share this commitment to the environment.

It is important to NSPI that Contractors and Suppliers understand our commitment to the environment and that they identify opportunities to enhance our environmental initiatives. We all have a responsibility to work together to improve environmental performance.

If you want to learn more about our environmental policy and programs, please visit our website at www.nspower.ca.

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1 CONTRACTOR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1 General

This document is not intended to contain detailed procedures to deal with all environmental issues in all situations. The Contractor may be required to supply and comply with detailed site specific or job specific environmental protection plans which may be provided in tender documents and required for contract pre-award (e.g. erosion and sedimentation control plans) as well as stipulations contained in regulatory approvals for various projects. A copy of regulatory approvals must be on site during the course of the work.

Responsibilities include:

- Compliance with additional environmental protection measures as indicated in the contract. Requirements will be reviewed with contractors at a pre-construction meeting. The contractor is responsible for ensuring all contractor employees and subcontractors are aware of responsibilities.
- Must be familiar with site specific environmental requirements, risks/hazards, and compliance obligations that apply to their work, as well as associated operational controls to manage compliance and environmental risk.
- Provide staff who are competent to carry out all assigned roles and meet all job-specific environmental requirements.
- Contractors conducting vegetation management activities on behalf of Energy Delivery will primarily adhere to provided Vegetation Management procedures and are required to have the most recent versions on site.
- Proactively manage environmental risks to avoid having environmental incidents.

NSPI designs, constructs and operates its facilities in a manner which is respectful and protective of the environment. As such the Contractor shall comply with all relevant *Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws, bylaws, ordinances and regulations* with regard to preservation of the environment. The Contractor shall abide by any conditions or stipulations contained in approvals issued to cover the Works and shall conduct operations in accordance with the environmental protection procedures contained herein.

Applicable legislation (and associated regulations, guidelines, standards) may include but are not limited to the following:

FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL
Canada Shipping Act	Beaches Act
Canada Wildlife Act	Dangerous Goods Transportation Act
Canadian Impact Assessment Act	Endangered Species Act
Canadian Environmental Protection Act	Environment Act
Environmental Violations Administrative Monetary Penalties Act	Special Places Protection Act
Fisheries Act	Wilderness Area Protection Act
Migratory Birds Convention Act	Wildlife Act
Canadian Navigable Waters Act	
Pest Control Products Act	
Species at Risk Act	
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act	

COMMUNICATIONS

Selected activities undertaken by Contractors may require interfacing with public or regulatory officials. Additional guidance for these particular undertakings will be provided during start-up meetings. Effective communication should also be established among the contractor, project, operational and environmental staff, as appropriate.

1.2 Incident Reporting

Contractors must immediately report all environmental incidents to the NSPI site contact, and record details of the incident. Examples of environmental incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Non-compliance with a regulatory approval or provincial/federal legislation, including non-reporting in relation to a reporting requirement.
- Non-conformance with a procedure or Environmental Protection Plan.
- Sedimentation of a wetland or watercourse.
- Incidental take of wildlife (including bird nest disturbance or destruction).
- Vegetation removal outside of designated areas.
- Damage to the bed or bank of a watercourse or wetland without prior consent by regulatory approval.
- Uncontrolled releases of petroleum products or other hazardous chemicals to the environment.
- Unexpected discovery of an archaeological resource or disturbance of a known archaeological resource.
- Disturbance of an area outside of the approved construction footprint without NSPI approval.

2 MONITORING AND REPORTING OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The Contractor shall monitor, document and report relevant environmental data and information as agreed with NSPI and appropriate regulatory agencies.

Regular site monitoring and collection/reporting of environmental data will facilitate evaluation of existing practices and development of approved mitigative measures. It will also enable the validation of predictions made during an environmental assessment process concerning the impacts of construction activities.

Data to be included in a program of environmental monitoring and reporting will depend on the scale of the construction project, the potential areas of impact, and requirements in environmental approvals. Monitoring and reporting may include:

- Inspection of erosion and sedimentation controls;
- Inspection of chemical, petroleum, and waste storage areas;
- Equipment inspection;
- Nesting bird monitoring;
- Reporting environmental incidents such as sediment releases, chemical/petroleum releases, wildlife interactions, habitat disturbance, non-compliance with a permit condition, etc;
- Discovery of unknown historic contamination;
- Suspended sediment and effluent quality discharges;
- Water quality in the vicinity of solid waste disposal sites or blast areas;
- Groundwater levels and quality in adjacent domestic wells;

- Types and approximate quantities of solid waste disposed on or off site;
- Fugitive dust deposition rates on site and in nearby areas;
- Noise levels in adjacent communities.

The scope and frequency of site monitoring and reporting will be determined by NSPI personnel. Site inspections will include identification of deficiencies and assignment of corrective actions.

3 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: NSPI procedure ENV-014 – Environmental Protection and ROW Management
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3.1 General Principles

The Contractor will use the principles of erosion and sedimentation control (ESC) listed below at all sites where soil or subsoil has been exposed and there is potential for erosion.

- i) Select sites that are suitable for the specific activity rather than attempting to modify the site to conform to the proposed activity. Steep slopes, erodible soils, watercourses, wet areas, and other areas of high erosion potential are to be avoided, if possible.
- ii) Limit the amount of exposed soil and minimize the length of time that soil is exposed. This is achieved by minimizing grubbing, timing construction to avoid wet periods, stabilizing soils and staging construction schedules to minimize exposed soils. Some examples are:

- Both temporary and permanent ESC measures shall be implemented by the Contractor in an appropriate time frame.
 - Grades should be minimized during construction. Stabilize unprotected slopes with gravel or geotextile fabric.
 - Hydroseeding or gravelling of unprotected cut and fill slopes, spoil areas and topsoil stockpiles should take place as soon as possible.
- iii) Use responsible travel practices, thereby reducing habitat damage and soil loss. Whenever possible, travel around wetlands and watercourses. Travel through a wetland can only occur when appropriate mitigation measures have been taken (i.e., measures to avoid rutting or damage to wetlands). Stabilize and install ESC at access roads and approaches to water crossings. Schedule wetland and water crossings carefully and use appropriate mitigation methods.
- iv) Control run-off and prevent sediment from leaving the site as follows:
- Stabilize and protect loose or eroding materials with mechanical techniques (such as grading exposed faces, brush matting, rip-rapping, applying filter fabrics); or by rehabilitating via seeding, mulching or sodding immediately after a disturbance activity.

- Intercept silty water from access roads, excavation dewatering, or at the base of lower slopes. Use hay or straw or construct sediment traps, or take-off/drainage diversion ditches to channel drainage into vegetated areas. Maintain an adequate buffer zone at all watercourses and minimize the width of the travel route that will be cut. For instream or nearstream work, silt curtains or booms may be required. Hay should be avoided in wetlands or agricultural areas, straw should be used instead. Use locally-sourced hay or straw where available to avoid the spread of invasive species.

v) Maintain and monitor erosion control measures regularly* until a stable condition is achieved.

- Ensure sediment control structures are in working order at all times.
- Make certain that the site is in a stable condition at the end of each day, particularly if rainfall is forecasted.
- Inspect sediment control structures for integrity both during and after any significant rainfall occurs. Correct any damaged devices immediately.

*Note: Under normal conditions, the control measures should be checked on a predetermined basis (e.g. once daily) to verify the integrity of control measures and that no debris is caught that may affect the efficiency of the control measures.

If mitigation measures must remain in place after a job is completed and equipment is removed from site, then the area is to be periodically inspected until the mitigation measures are no longer required (i.e., area is stabilized). All silt fencing and geotextile fabric, and other ESC materials are to be removed from site.

3.2 Detailed Plans

Detailed ESC Plans will be required from the Contractor on a project-specific basis. These plans may require engineered drawings. The following are examples of typical items the Contractor may be required to address in an ESC plan:

- i) The Contractor will ensure ESC measures are installed correctly prior to site preparation and work activities.
- ii) All ESC measures are to be adjusted to meet field conditions at the time of construction and are to be installed prior to any grading or further disturbance of existing surfaces.
- iii) The contractor will be responsible for ensuring, at all times, that surface drainage from all disturbed areas (construction site drainage) will be routed through sedimentation ponds or sediment control structures. If a construction site drainage system is to be built during initial site preparation activities, then drawings and installations are to be approved by NSPI.
- iv) The sizing and design of ESC (including chemical addition if necessary) must meet or exceed specifications set in

the most recent version of NSECC's Watercourse Alteration Specifications, the site-specific Approval or the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP). The quality of suspended solids in effluent from sedimentation basins must not exceed limits set in regulatory approvals or legislation. All non-conformances must be reported to the NSPI environmental resource.

4 ACCESS ROADS

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Nova Scotia Watercourse Alteration Standard (2015)

NSPI will inform the Contractor of applicable permits that have been obtained. A site access plan may be required to ensure that access ways will not impact watercourses, wetlands or other sensitive habitat. Additional permits or approvals may be required. It may be beneficial to keep a photographic record of access roads (including water crossings) both before and after use to verify that there was no damage.

The Contractor will obtain all other necessary permits or approvals and will use the protection procedures listed below in the construction and maintenance of roads to access NSPI facilities:

- i) The number and size of access roads will be minimized. Where possible, existing roads will be used (logging roads, farm roads, etc.). Landowner permission is required. Damage to existing roads will be repaired. Access through provincially owned lands may require notification to and/or approval from the Nova Scotia

Department of Natural Resources and Renewables. NSPI must be contacted if access through Crown Land is required.

- ii) Natural land drainage will not be blocked by the construction or use of roads. Culverts or temporary bridges will be required at all points where drainage crosses the road. Culvert installation will be in accordance with the *Nova Scotia Watercourse Alteration Standard (2015)*. Do not use existing crossings if there has been significant damage. Additional erosion and sedimentation control measures may be needed. Improvements to access ways may be required prior to using them either for environmental or safety reasons.
- iii) Road ditches are important to keep roadbeds dry and stable. Ditches are not to run directly into a watercourse. Take-off ditches are to be constructed to direct the run-off through natural vegetation before it reaches any watercourse or wetland
- iv) Grubbing of access roads along NSPI transmission or distribution corridors will be avoided. Exceptions include grubbing at structure locations and grubbing required for vehicle safety. Stumping is permitted to facilitate access.
- v) Steep slopes and other areas of high erosion potential will be avoided, if possible.
- vi) Road conditions will be inspected frequently. It may be necessary to fill in wheel ruts or perform other maintenance to promote drainage and mitigate damage.

In cases where work near sensitive areas is necessary, the Contractor shall obtain approval from NSPI for procedures and mitigation measures and plans prior to starting work in those areas.

5 WATERCOURSES

Applicable Policies, Regulations, and/or Guidelines: NSPI procedure ENV-014 – Environmental Protection and ROW Management; Nova Scotia Activities Designation Regulations; Nova Scotia Approval and Notification Procedures Regulations; Nova Scotia Watercourse Alteration Standard (2015); Nova Scotia Guide to Altering Watercourses, NS Beaver Dam Removal Code of Practice, Federal Fisheries Act, Canadian Navigable Waters Act, Federal Impact Assessment Act. The following DFO Codes of Practice: Culvert Maintenance, Clear Span Bridges, Temporary Fords, Temporary Cofferdams and Diversion Channels, Beaver Dam Breaching and Removal.

A watercourse is defined as the bed and shore of every natural river, stream, lake, creek, pond, spring and lagoon, and the water therein whether it contains water or not, and all groundwater. All watercourses in Nova Scotia, except groundwater, are considered to support fish and are treated as significant resources.

All work, in or near watercourses, that have the potential to deteriorate water quality or alter water flow (i.e. dam and bridge maintenance and instream work), require notification to and possible authorization by the Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Climate Change. The Contractor shall abide by all conditions of applicable approvals and shall follow the guiding principles listed below to protect water resources.

- i) Water crossings and instream work will be avoided where possible by using alternatives such as existing access roads. Water crossings or instream work will be acceptable only when absolutely necessary.
- ii) Activities near water resources will be designed and performed to avoid sedimentation both during and after activities.
- iii) Water crossing will not result in restriction or blockage of natural drainage.
- iv) Materials used to repair or stabilize slopes and any backfill or roadbed fill material will be clean, non-erodible, non-toxic and non-watercourse derived.
- v) Refuelling, maintenance, and washing of equipment/vehicles is not permitted within 30 meters of a watercourse or wetland.
- vi) Vehicle activity within the wetted perimeter of the watercourse will be kept to a minimum and parking vehicles within the wetted perimeter is strictly prohibited.
- vii) Vehicles used shall be mechanically sound, with no leaking fuel, oil, or hydraulic connections and cleaned of all soil and vegetative matter before arriving on site.

5.1 Water Crossings

Environmental mapping is developed for transmission corridors throughout the province. Watercourses and other sensitive areas identified along the corridor are listed with GIS environmental mapping. In addition, the project-specific protection plans identify watercourses and site-specific protection measures. Water crossings will not result in restriction or blockage of natural drainage. Generally, equipment is not allowed to enter a watercourse and temporary bridges will be used to facilitate water crossings.

Temporary bridges are portable structures that are placed across watercourses for a period of time and are removed when the work in the area is complete. Temporary bridges should be engineered for the weight of the machinery that will cross the span.

If conducting water crossings on transmission or distribution facilities, procedures outlined in *ENV-014* and conditions of project-specific approvals shall be followed.

5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

The Contractor shall use the following general mitigation at all water crossings:

- i) Crossings will be restricted to a single location and will occur at right angles to and at a narrow point on the watercourse. The crossing site should also exhibit stable soil type, and gentle approach slopes. Do not use existing crossings if there is significant pre-existing damage.

- ii) The width of vegetation buffer zones is generally commensurate with the width of the watercourse. Specific buffer zone widths may be specified as part of project requirements.
- iii) The approaches to water crossings will be stabilized with appropriate material and banks will be stabilized by placement of a vegetation mat, where necessary. Where bank and/or approach slope material is erodible, rip rap, filter fabric or other stabilization measures will be used. If mechanical stabilization is not considered to be sufficient to ensure stability or prevent siltation into the watercourse, further rehabilitation will be done and may include seeding, mulching, sodding or planting as soon as possible following clearing or construction.
- iv) Trees will be felled away from watercourses during the work. Trees inadvertently felled within the high water mark will be removed immediately.
- v) Monitor and maintain water crossing mitigation measures. This may include, but is not limited to, inspections to make certain the bridge deck is free of debris and that bridge supports are still acceptable.

5.1.2 Design, Installation, Maintenance and Removal of Temporary Bridges

Please note a Watercourse Alteration Approval from or notification to NSECC is required for the installation of temporary bridges where the bed and/or banks of the watercourse will be altered.

Design Criteria

- i) Avoid watercourse crossings where practical by using existing access roads and bridges which meet or exceed NSPI standards. Appropriate public consultation should be completed prior to utilizing privately owned roads and bridges;
- ii) Avoid watercourse crossings, where practical, in areas with steep grades greater than 10%;
- iii) Crossings should be located on a straight and relatively narrow section of the watercourse;
- iv) Crossings should be located in a section of the stream with zero or near zero gradient and constant water velocity;
- v) At a minimum, the bridge must completely span the watercourse with the sills or abutments placed such that no disturbance of the banks of the watercourse occurs. Sill logs or swamp maps used to support temporary bridges shall be placed on firm, stable ground outside the watercourse bed. Sill logs should be at least as wide as the bridge;
- vi) The structure shall not touch the water surface during operation and must be capable of carrying the intended loads;
- viii) The width of the structure shall not exceed that necessary for one vehicle to cross the bridge (i.e. one lane);

- ix) For timber construction temporary bridges, construct runners from a minimum of three timbers bound together using cable, bolts or chains. Timber should have a minimum diameter of 25 cm. During muddy, snowy or unstable conditions, remove material from the bridge surface frequently in order to prevent material from building-up on the bridge. Material should not enter the watercourse.

Installation

- i) Temporary bridges should be installed at right angles to the watercourse channel to prevent any redirection of flow in the watercourse;
- ii) The structure must be lifted in place, rather than dragged, and must be removed in the same manner;
- iii) Installation of temporary bridging will be carried out in a manner to prevent sedimentation both during and after activities;
- iv) The bridge deck must be installed in a manner that will prevent debris from falling into the watercourse while machinery is crossing;
- v) Approaches on both sides must be stabilized against erosion for a distance of approximately 30m on both sides of the crossing, depending on site conditions. If the approaches are not naturally stable, they can be stabilized by using brush matting, clean granular material or other suitable means;

- vi) Where required, erosion protection and sedimentation controls shall be in place prior to the bridge installation and left in place until the bank of the watercourse is stabilized;
- vii) No travelling or skidding shall be allowed over temporary structures unless approaches to the crossing are stable and the structure has a deck that will prevent debris from falling into the watercourse. If dragging a pole over a temporary bridge, the pole and associated debris must not enter the watercourse;
- viii) The use of wood treated with creosote is not permitted in any part of the structure;
- ix) All machinery must be free of leaks which could enter the watercourse during the crossing.

Maintenance

- i) Periodic inspections shall be performed to ensure that the structure, streambed and stream banks are not damaged and that sediment is not entering the stream or blocking fish passage or migration;
- ii) If heavy rainfalls are predicted, temporary bridge installations will be inspected to ensure adequate clearance should water levels rise, and if deemed necessary the bridge will be removed prior to rain event;
- iii) Maintain the structure to ensure material does not build up on the bridge and the stream banks remain stable;

- iv) Maintenance shall be performed as needed and in a timely manner to ensure that structures are in compliance with standards and specifications. This shall include removal and disposal of any trapped sediment or debris. Sediment shall be disposed of and stabilized outside the waterway floodplain.

Removal

- i) Final cleanup shall consist of removal of the temporary structure from the waterway, removal of all construction materials and protection of the stream banks and watercourse from any ongoing erosion or sedimentation potential where required;
- ii) When work is completed and the bridge is no longer needed, the bridge shall be removed as soon as possible;
- iii) Clean off bridge surface. Dispose of material in an area where it will not migrate back to the watercourse;
- iv) Completely remove the crossing structure and all construction materials from the crossing location and dispose of in a manner acceptable to NSECC;
- v) The structure must be removed by lifting rather than dragging;
- vi) Stabilize the approaches and the stream banks immediately upon removal with rock, hydro-seeding or hay/straw mulch as required to stabilize the site and prevent run-off. (Note: Hay should be avoided in

wetlands or agricultural areas, straw should be used instead).

- vii) Use sediment and erosion control measures on the approaches as deemed appropriate.

5.1.3 Culverts

Installation

All culvert installations require either a notification or approval from Nova Scotia Environment and Climate Change. The *Activities Designation Regulations of the Environment Act* state that Notification to NSECC is required for culverts installed under the following circumstances:

- i) watercourse has a slope of less than 0.5% and structure is designed by certified Watercourse Alteration Sizer¹, or
- ii) watercourse has a slope of greater than 0.5% and less than 8% and structure is designed by professional engineer, and
- iii) watershed above crossing site is less than 20 km², and
- iv) culvert is less than 25 metres long, and
- v) installation occurs between June 1 and September 30.

¹ In accordance with subsection (5) of the Activities Designation Regulations

Approval from NSECC is required if notification conditions are exceeded or a wetland is altered. The culvert shall be installed in accordance with the *Nova Scotia Watercourse Standard (2015)* by a certified watercourse alteration installer¹. Installations must adhere to the requirements of the federal *Fisheries Act*, sections 35 and 36 when working in or near fish habitat. A letter of advice or Fisheries Act Authorization from DFO may be required.

Maintenance

No submission to NSECC is required if maintenance is above the ordinary high water mark. Please note: Maintenance does not include modifications.

Notification is required to NSECC if maintaining or restoring a structure and work is below ordinary high-water mark of the watercourse and work is completed between June 1 and September 30.

Approval from NSECC is required if work does not meet the criteria for “no submission” or “notification”.

Work occurring outside the NS timing window of June 1 to September 30 may require review by DFO.

5.1.4 Fording Practices

If the watercourse does not contain water at the time of the crossing, or is Type 1 or Type 2, vehicles may ford the watercourse providing that no rutting or disturbance to the bed or shores occurs and is conducted as specified below. Exception: NSPI’s approval from NSECC (NSPI-01-2022) for work in

Provincial Wilderness Areas states that fording in Wilderness Areas is not permitted.

Fording requires an approval if there is a disturbance to the bed or banks of the watercourse.

Type 1 watercourses have hard bottom streambeds consisting primarily of gravel, cobble and/or boulders. There are gradually inclined slopes on one or both sides of watercourse (no greater than 2:1 slope); and riparian vegetation ranges from tall shrub swamps to upland habitats dominated by forest cover. Generally the approaches to Type 1 watercourses are stable and stream beds are solid, consisting of large material.

Type 2 watercourses have hard bottom streambeds consisting primarily of gravel, cobble and/or boulders. The slopes may be steep (greater than 2:1 grade) which may result in increased potential for erosion. Upland forest habitats generally extend to the watercourse bank.

- i) In the event of a rainfall of 25 mm or more, no fording shall be permitted for 10 hours after the rainfall subsides, unless the operators deem fording is safe and can be completed without altering the bed or banks of the watercourse;
- ii) Dangerous and waste dangerous goods are prohibited from transport through the ford;
- iii) Equipment or materials shall not be skidded or dragged across the ford;

- iv) The fords shall not be used if the water depth exceeds the axle height of the vehicle. This does not apply to ATVs, Argos, or other vehicles with a fully enclosed axle;
- v) All loose debris shall be removed from vehicles prior to fording the watercourse;
- vi) Crossing locations shall be limited to locations where material at the bottom of the stream is appropriate to carry the load;
- vii) Crossings shall be carried out at right angles to the watercourse channel. The watercourse channel shall not be used to travel parallel to the banks of the watercourse;
- viii) Erosion control materials shall be used, as required, to stabilize both sides of the crossing to prevent rutting;
- ix) In the event the vehicle becomes stuck in a watercourse or along the banks, the vehicle shall be winched clear of the watercourse, using brush matting to prevent rutting. Spinning or shoveling is not permitted. Areas which sustain damage shall be stabilized within 24 hours;
- x) During frozen conditions, vehicles may cross watercourses via ice bridges providing that the ice cover is sufficient to hold the weight of the vehicle and the bed and shores are not disturbed (i.e., the crossing does not result in ice grounding and shoreline erosion when the ice cover is broken up by heavy equipment). For watercourses wider than 5m, consultation with NSPI personnel may be required.

5.2 Instream Work

Generally, instream work will be scheduled to occur between June 1 and September 30. This work requires the approval of NSECC and notification to DFO. A Letter of Advice will likely be required from DFO. A Fisheries Act Authorization could be required.

The Contractor will follow the mitigative measures outlined below to protect water quality and maintain water flow. The Contractor shall also comply with any approval conditions.

- i) Schedule instream work so that it coincides with low water flows/levels and so that it does not interfere with fish spawning activities or peak fish migration runs.
- ii) Carry out construction and maintenance programs "in the dry" when possible. Cofferdams, if used, will follow these guidelines:
 - Cofferdams must be designed by a professional engineer according to a 1:2 return period event or larger in accordance with project specific regulatory requirements.
 - Construct cofferdams of materials approved by NSPI to prevent erosion and siltation (i.e., materials resistant to erosion such as clean rock, geotextile fabrics, steel beams, plastic sheeting, sand bags etc). All materials must be free of fine sediment, non-ore bearing and non-toxic. The stream bed will not be used as a source of cofferdam material.

- Divert overland flow away from the construction site and pump or otherwise direct water from the construction site into vegetated areas or into sediment basins such that water does not directly re-enter the watercourse.
 - Contain excavated material such that it does not re-enter the watercourse or cause silt loading to the watercourse; and have a cofferdam removal plan to be reviewed and approved by NSPI. remove cofferdams in a manner to minimize and prevent cofferdam material from being washed into the watercourse.
- iii) Surplus excavated material will be disposed of in an approved area that will prevent re-entry of the material into the watercourse. If necessary, silt curtains and/or oil sorbent booms will be installed downstream of the work site.
- iv) Maintain continuous flow requirements specified by regulatory agencies or a minimum of one-third of the watercourse channel will be kept open and unobstructed at all times. Temporary water diversions, if used, will be excavated in the dry, lined with plastic sheeting then opened to carry water.

5.3 Marine and Intertidal

In addition to freshwater watercourses, construction and maintenance activities in and around marine and intertidal waters require special considerations. These areas include

beaches / coastline, estuaries, intertidal zones, salt marshes and navigable waters.

NSPI must be notified of work conducted in these areas or if there is risk of erosion and sedimentation or releases of other potentially harmful substances to sensitive environments.

NSPI will obtain, if required, the necessary permits, approvals and/or authorizations from applicable environmental regulatory agencies during the work planning process. Work in navigable waters, for example installation of docks, wharves, shoreline stabilization structures, will require notification to or approval from Transport Canada per the Canadian Navigable Waters Act and evaluation of potential environmental effects by Transport Canada as per the Impact Assessment Act.

NSPI will obtain any easements, licenses or authorizations from landowners.

Any applicable permits must be on site prior to work commencement.

The Contractor will follow the mitigative measures outlined below to minimize damage to marine and intertidal environments.

- i) Poles treated with pentachlorophenol (PCP) are not permitted for use within 5m of the high water mark of a tidal/ marine environment. Untreated cedar poles and chromated copper arsenate (CCA) poles are permitted for use within the 5m range and within the intertidal zone.
- ii) PCP and CCA poles are not permitted within 15 m of a

well or potable water supply. PCP poles are not permitted within 15 m of a pond, lake, river, or stream; CCA poles are not permitted within 5m. Untreated and CCA poles are permitted in wetlands, PCP poles are not.

- iii) Activities will be coordinated to coincide with low tide conditions when working in the intertidal zone.
- iv) Machinery will operate from roadside where possible.
- v) If travel/ equipment are required in the inter-tidal zone, it will be minimized and kept to a single lane where possible.
- vi) Re-fueling will occur on dry land at a distance of at least 30m from the high water mark, and spill kits must be available at the work site.
- vii) The minimum necessary excavation will be performed to complete the job.
- viii) If cribbing is required, the crib work will be backfilled with clean/ non-acid bearing rock of appropriate size.
- ix) Areas of disturbed material on erosion slopes adjacent to tidal waters (roadside/ river bank/ beach) will be covered with clean rock/ rip-rap to deter erosion.
- x) All other areas of disturbed material/ soil will be smoothed/ tamped down to deter erosion.

6 WETLANDS

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: ENV-014 – Environmental Protection and ROW Management; Activities Designation Regulation; Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy

Wetlands are valuable natural resources providing habitat for a variety of wildlife and plant species, both aquatic and terrestrial. Wetlands include bogs, fens, swamps, forested wetlands and marshes. NSPI attempts to locate facilities away from wetlands, to the extent possible; and to avoid wetland crossings, where possible, by using existing access roads. Wetlands can also be located on Power Production thermal sites, particularly within ash landfill sites and are subject to the same requirements as wetlands occurring in a more natural environment.

Prior approval may be required from NSECC to alter a wetland. An alteration is defined as filling, draining, flooding or excavating the wetland habitat, unless otherwise exempt. Rutting of wetland habitat due to vehicular travel may also constitute an alteration under the provincial policy.

Contractors should consult with an NSPI environmental resource for information regarding the *Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy* for detailed information on working in or around wetlands in Nova Scotia. NSPI is responsible for conducting wetland assessments, attaining any required approvals, and for all correspondence with NSECC. As such, NSPI should be contacted as early as possible in the project planning to avoid delays. Please note NSPI will inform contractors of conditions where an NSECC approval for a wetland alteration is not required.

Wetland mitigation is a step-wise approach that provides a foundation for the decision-making process. It achieves wetland conservation through the application of a hierarchical process of alternatives as follows:

- avoidance of impacts;
- minimization of unavoidable impacts; and
- compensation for residual impacts that cannot be minimized.

If the Contractor is unable to avoid wetlands during the work, the following best management practices will be used at wetlands so that natural drainage is not diverted, restricted, or blocked and protection is provided to wildlife and habitat:

- i) Time activities to coincide with frozen or low water conditions, where possible.
- ii) Restrict crossings to single locations, which occur at right angles to, and at narrow points on the wetland and limit rutting or other damage. Where practicable, matting shall be used when crossing.
- iii) Retain vegetation where possible, including dead snags to provide wildlife habitat. Noisy activities on wetlands should be scheduled to avoid disturbance of birds during breeding season (April 1 to August 31).

Additional site specific protection of wetland habitat may be required.

7 BLASTING

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: NSPI Safety Manual; NSPI SWP 47 – Explosives Handling; DFO Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters (1998) (no longer in use but is still good advice)

The Contractor will notify NSPI, NSECC and relevant landowners of any blasting activities. All blasts are to be monitored by a qualified professional. Prior to blasting, a survey of all structures (homes, wells, etc.) will be completed within a radius of the blasting zone that is consistent with the regulatory requirements for quarries. The survey will include analysis of well water quality within the survey area. Blasting requirements may be part of project specific plans.

As regulatory authorization may be required, the Contractor will notify NSPI: NSPI will inform NSECC of any blasting activities. There may be requirements to notify regulators if blasting is to occur within 200 m of watercourses that support fish. Potential impacts to other marine animals and aquatic organisms may also have to be considered. This notification should be conducted as early as possible, since processing of an authorization could take 6 to 12 months.

Stipulations on authorizations will be provided to minimize adverse effects on fish where blasting is required (i.e. no alternative strategies) near watercourses. For example:

- i) Use minimum size charge required;
- ii) Use 25 millisecond time delay between charges; and
- iii) Do not use ammonium nitrate based explosives in or near water.

8 WILDLIFE, HABITAT & RARE SPECIES

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994); Migratory Bird Regulations (2020); Species At Risk Act (2002); Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act (1998); Nova Scotia Wildlife Act (2015); Nova Scotia Special Places Protection Act (1989)

Contractors will follow the general practices outlined below to protect flora/fauna and habitats.

- i) Vegetation clearing will be minimized to the extent possible and where possible.
- ii) Staging locations will be selected based on minimization of noise and environmental disturbance.
- iii) Machinery will be in good working order and equipped to minimize noise if necessary.
- iv) Work sites will be kept clean to minimize access to garbage that may attract wildlife.
- v) Alignment of access roads with existing roads will be implemented where possible and required.
- vi) Clearing/fragmentation of habitat shall be minimized to the extent possible.

Where important wildlife species or sensitive habitats are encountered near NSPI facilities, noisy, disruptive activities will be scheduled to avoid sensitive wildlife periods. The Contractor will not harass wildlife. Firearms are prohibited in work vehicles

and on NSPI lands and easements. Habitat disruption will be minimized, if possible, through reduced clearing requirements and the preservation of habitat (such as nest trees). Site specific procedures will be described in the project specific protection plan or provided by a NSPI representative.

8.1 Nesting Birds

The Federal Migratory Bird Convention Act (MBCA) and its regulations protect migratory birds, their nests and eggs in Canada. Nesting birds are also protected under the Provincial Wildlife Act. It is illegal to damage or disturb a bird nest or eggs.

Where possible, clearing of vegetation should take place outside of nesting season (April 1 - August 31). If work is being conducted between April 1 and August 31, be aware that birds may be nesting in your work area – consider habitat and previous disturbance as well as the vegetation you are working in. Bird nests are often well disguised and are frequently on the ground as well as in shrubs and trees, so it is important to diligently assess the work area to determine if nesting birds are present. The area may require a nest survey conducted by a qualified birder, contact NSPI ES.

Certain nests (including large stick nests and species at risk nests) are protected all year whether they are active or not and require permission to be removed. These include osprey, other birds of prey, Pileated woodpecker and heron colonies. These nests should be obvious by their size. When active, these nests require buffers to prevent disturbance from noisy activities, or permission from Lands and Forestry if buffers are not possible. Contact ES for buffer distances and activities.

During nesting season, before using off-road vehicles or starting construction/maintenance activities, a visual check for nesting birds in the work area and/or access route must be conducted by a qualified individual. Birds that seem unusually tame, or are calling constantly can be a sign of nesting. If a nest or nesting bird is seen or a bird flushed from a nest during operations, that area must be buffered and avoided.

Buffers can be identified by flagging for the day of operations (and recorded by GIS), but flagging must be removed at the end of the day. Buffers should be at least 10m (30 ft.) in all directions from the nest / nesting bird. Buffers can be cut at a later date once young have left the nest.

The NSPI nesting bird training should be completed prior to conducting surveys. Keep written records to show the area was checked for nesting birds prior to starting work.

If a nest, its eggs or young is accidentally disturbed or destroyed, the NSPI environmental representative shall be contacted immediately. The event will be documented and an appropriate path forward regarding the incident will be determined.

8.2 Species At Risk (SAR)

Species at Risk are those flora and fauna that are at risk of extinction. If Species at Risk are known, or thought to be on site, surveys may be required and ES must be consulted prior to work. If SAR procedures are required, they must be followed and any related permits kept on site. Where there is a known presence of SAR, protection measures for rare species will be described in project specific environmental protection plans or provided by a NSPI representative.

Should the contractor come across any sensitive species, for example nesting turtles or mainland moose that were not planned for, stop work and contact ES immediately for support.

8.2.1 Turtles

Turtles can be found across the province and most species are protected federally or provincially. Turtles nest in gravelly substrate and hibernate under logs or in muddy banks and beds of watercourses. Some may walk a kilometer or more to find their nesting location, while others nest on hydro structures. Critical habitat has been identified for the Federally protected Wood Turtle and Blanding's Turtle and surveys are needed in these areas at certain times of year. If you are working within one of these areas, it may need to be searched for turtles prior to disturbance to avoid basking and nesting turtles. Under the Provincial Wildlife Act it is illegal to damage or disturb any species of turtle, their nests or eggs.

8.2.2 Lichens

Nova Scotia is home to several at risk lichens. Most lichens need moist habitats and may be found near wetlands, watercourses or where there is coastal fog. Boreal Felt lichen has critical habitat identified and, in these areas, surveys may be needed prior to disturbance. Other at-risk lichens co-exist with Boreal Felt lichen. These lichens need buffers to maintain their microhabitats.

9 MI'KMAQ CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Special Places Protection Act

Mi'kmaq cultural and heritage resources include sites and artifacts of value for their paleontological, archaeological or historical importance or interest. The locations of known resources will be identified and appropriate protection measures described in the site-specific protection plan or provided by an NSPI representative. NSPI works with local Mi'kmaq communities, the province and professional specialists to identify and better understand sites that are near work areas. For projects, any protective measure such as site buffers should be reviewed during the project kickoff meeting.

Should the Contractor discover additional sites or artifacts during any NSPI work program, all activities in the immediate area of the discovery will cease until the proper authorities are notified and permission granted to proceed with the work. The Contractor will report any findings to the NSPI site contact, who will then contact the appropriate person(s) within NSPI Environmental Services and Mi'kmaq Relations.

10 SPECIAL SUBSTANCES

Applicable Polices, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Schedule A of the Environmental Emergency Regulations

A variety of regulated substances are used and/or handled during various maintenance activities or other types of programs, for example, the use of pest-control products, fuels, lubricants, hydraulic oils and the application and removal of metal-based protective coatings during bridge maintenance. The Contractor will take all necessary precautions to prevent and minimize the spillage or loss of fuels and other hazardous materials. In addition, all Acts and Regulations associated with the delivery, storage, use and disposal of these materials will be followed. Fuels, used oil, and other hazardous materials will be handled only by appropriately trained personnel in accordance with government laws and regulations.

It should be noted that the following subsections represent a summary of the most pertinent points in the regulations / guidelines. The summary may not address all aspects of environmental protection measures required for every type of activity conducted for NSPI.

Where guidelines for reporting spills or accidental releases are not contained in regulatory approvals, *Schedule A of the Environmental Emergency Regulations* lists reportable quantities of hazardous materials (see Appendix A). Report all releases to the site contact. Reportable releases are to be reported to *Environmental Emergencies (1-800-565-1633)* as soon as the person responsible knows of the release.

10.1 Asbestos Waste

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Asbestos Waste Management Regulations; Occupational Health and Safety Act; Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act; Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations; Dangerous Goods Transportation Act; Canadian Environmental Protection Act; Dangerous Goods Management Regulations

Older buildings may have asbestos in floor, ceiling and exterior shingles and tiles, in stucco or plaster, in insulation, and in roofing "felt". Working with these materials may cause dust which contains asbestos fibres. Pretesting of the materials is required. Removal of asbestos material from the interior or exterior of any building or part thereof shall be conducted in accordance with all Codes of Practice made pursuant to the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*. Training will be required for all personnel involved in the handling of asbestos waste. Occupational health and safety personnel should be contacted for guidance.

The *Asbestos Waste Management Regulations* primarily address the storage and disposal of friable asbestos waste. The certified Contractor will ensure that people handling, storing or disposing of asbestos waste wear protective clothing and personal respiratory equipment at all times while so engaged.

10.1.1 Handling

No person who transports, handles, stores or disposes of asbestos waste shall permit asbestos fibres or asbestos dust to become airborne. Every person who handles, transports or

stores asbestos waste shall ensure that it is completely wetted and;

- i) sealed in a plastic bag having a thickness of not less than 6 mil and placed inside a non-reusable 205 L drum or;
- ii) sealed in a plastic bag having a thickness of not less than 6 mil and sealed within another plastic bag having a thickness of not less than 6 mil.

Every person who handles, transports, or stores asbestos waste shall ensure that every package/container is free of any puncture, tear or leak and the surfaces of the package/container are free of asbestos waste. All packages/containers that become broken, punctured or damaged shall be immediately repaired or repackaged. The surfaces of packages and containers shall be completely free of asbestos waste.

10.1.2 Storage

The contractor will ensure that temporary storage of asbestos waste at the work site meets the following requirements:

- i) Asbestos waste shall be stored in a secure location.
- ii) Asbestos waste shall be packaged as described in Section 9.1.1.

10.1.3 Transportation

Transportation out of province is regulated by the federal *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* and associated regulations, and the *Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous*

Waste Regulations under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Transportation within the province of Nova Scotia is regulated by the *Dangerous Goods Transportation Act*. This Act mirrors the requirements of the federal TDG Act.

The requirements for transport are as follows:

- i) Each bag of asbestos waste must be labelled with the shipping name and UN number.

Shipping Name	UN Number	Class	Packing Group	Limited Quantity Index (kg)
Asbestos, Blue (Crocidolite)	UN2212	9	II	1
Asbestos, Brown (Amosite)	UN2212	9	II	1
Asbestos, White (Chrysotile)	UN2590	9	III	5

Note: Waste should not be part of the shipping name but can be in brackets after the shipping name.

- ii) Every person who transports asbestos waste shall ensure that it is properly packaged and free of punctures or tear. The surfaces of the packages shall be completely free of asbestos waste.
- iii) Asbestos waste shall be transported directly to an approved storage/disposal site. Asbestos waste is prohibited from being transported to a waste transfer station.

- iv) In advance of the transportation, the person responsible for the transportation shall notify the person responsible for the approved storage/disposal site. Notification shall include the anticipated time of arrival of the asbestos waste. Confirmation shall be obtained from the operator of the storage/disposal site for acceptance of the asbestos waste.
- v) The vehicle used for transportation of asbestos shall be completely enclosed and the asbestos waste shall be transported within the vehicle. If the vehicle is not completely enclosed, the asbestos waste shall be completely covered with a tarpaulin and otherwise so secured as to prevent its escape from the vehicle.
- vi) The driver of the vehicle shall ensure that the vehicle contains a shovel, a broom, work gloves, coveralls, half-face respirator c/w HEPA filter, a supply of a wetting agent and plastic bags sufficient to enable any required repackaging.
- vii) Compaction type waste haulage vehicles or vehicles in which any other cargo is being transported shall not be used for the transportation of asbestos waste.
- viii) Asbestos waste shall not be transported in bulk.

10.1.4 Documentation Requirements for In-Province Transport

When handling asbestos, *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* may or may not apply. It is important to understand the goods you want to transport. Regulations are specific to

goods that are *not fixed in a natural or artificial binder material or included in a manufactured product*.

If you determine your shipment is a dangerous good, a shipping document must accompany all shipments of asbestos waste above the Limited Quantity Index. The shipping document must meet the format prescribed in section 3.5 of the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation*. The shipping document must be signed by a person trained in accordance with the federal TDG Act. Proof of training must accompany the shipment. The shipping document must be retained for a period of two years.

If the total weight of the shipment is less than the limited quantity (see 9.1.3(i)), then a shipping document does not need to be completed. The bag must be marked with the words “Limited Quantity” on a contrasting background.

Placards are required if the vehicle is carrying more than 500 kg of asbestos waste. Placards shall be affixed on all four sides of the vehicle.

10.1.5 Documentation Requirements for Out of Province Transport

All shipments of asbestos waste must be documented when leaving the province. If the shipment is over 500 kg in total quantity, the truck must be placarded on all four sides. The placard shall be of class 9 and will indicate the appropriate UN Number.

A shipping document must be completed (see section 9.1.4). A waste manifest must also be completed and signed by the generator of the waste. The individual will be trained in

accordance with the federal *TDG Act*. The copies of the manifest shall be sent to the appropriate people and retained for two years.

10.1.6 Disposal

Asbestos waste can be disposed of:

- i) by burial in province at an active municipal solid waste disposal site approved by the NSECC or;
- ii) in another site which has received the appropriate regulatory approval.

Asbestos waste shall be buried only at an approved waste disposal site in a designated area that is separate from other wastes.

Any person handling asbestos waste, supervising the disposal of asbestos waste or operating equipment in the burial of asbestos waste shall wear a half-face respirator c/w HEPA filter as a minimum when there is the possibility of an accidental plastic bag rupture due to handling, or if a plastic bag rupture has occurred.

10.2 Transportation of Other Dangerous Goods

If other types of dangerous goods need to be transported, the process must be discussed with the NSPI site contact. Appropriate NSPI procedures shall be followed including procedures for reporting releases during transport. NSPI has received an Equivalency Certificate (EqC) under TDG for the transport of PCB contaminated oil filled equipment (containing less than 500 L of oil), Chor N Oil oil test kits and batteries.

Persons transporting dangerous goods with EqCs must be appropriately trained and carry proof of training along with the EqC in the vehicle when transporting these items for NSPI.

10.3 Ozone Layer Protection

Applicable Policies, Regulations and Guidelines: Ozone Layer Protection Regulations
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Restricted ozone-depleting substances are given in Schedules A and B of the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations.

10.3.1 Requirements

No person shall work with equipment containing ozone-depleting substances unless that person has completed an approved environmental awareness course or is working directly under the supervision of someone who has completed such a course.

Ozone-depleting substances must be captured and recycled during the servicing of all equipment.

Ozone-depleting substances must be removed from all equipment prior to its disposal. A label stating that the ozone-depleting substance has been removed must be affixed to the unit. The label is affixed by personnel who have received training approved by NSECC.

If top up of coolant is required during servicing of equipment, the Contractor shall immediately verbally notify the NSPI site contact of all releases or suspected amount of loss of coolant. The amount of coolant added shall be documented. The

provincial *Ozone Layer Protection Regulations* prohibit the release of any ozone-depleting substance. The release of ozone depleting substances in an amount greater than 25 kg is required to be reported to Environmental Emergencies.

10.4 Application and Removal of Protective Coatings

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Nova Scotia Environment Act Part V and Activities Designation Regulations Division VI; Canadian Fisheries Act Sections 35(1) and 36(3); Canadian Environmental Protection Act Sections 54 and 182; Surface Coating Material Regulations under the Canada Consumer Product Safety Act; Guidelines for the Application and Removal of Structural Steel Protective Coatings under the Nova Scotia Environment Act

These guidelines are to be applied to all structural steel coating contracts where dust and debris from surface preparation operations and the overspray from coating applications may result. The level of protection required is based on the site classification, the nature of the activity (blast or spray) and presence/absence of lead. Transportation of materials may require TDG. Consult the project specific EPP or environmental resource for more details.

Please Note: A surface coating must not contain more than 90 ppm total lead when a dried sample is tested. Material above this concentration is considered to contain lead.

Site Classification

Class A No residence or permanent watercourse within 200 m.

Class B A residence or permanent watercourse located between 100 m and 200 m.

Class C A residence or permanent watercourse located within 100 m.

Class D Public institution, potable water supply, outdoor public recreational area, or sensitive processing/treatment facility within 300 m.

The guidelines have been developed for:

- i) Environmental protection for surface preparation and coating operations during structural steel maintenance.
- ii) Management of spent abrasive blasting medium generated on the project site.

10.4.1 Site Specific Requirements for Environmental Protection

Five protection schemes have been specified for application and removal of protective coating operations:

Minimum Enclosure Requirements for Application and Removal of Protective Coatings

Table 1 - Lead Free Paints

Coating Operation	Site Classification			
	A	B	C	D
Manual Cleaning	1	2A	2B	2B
Manual Painting (brush, roller)	1	2A	2A	2A
Blast Cleaning and/or Spray Painting	1	3	3	3

Table 2 - Lead Paints

Coating Operation	Site Classification			
	A	B	C	D
Manual Cleaning	2A	2B	2B	2B
Manual Painting (brush, roller)	1	2A	2A	2A
Blast Cleaning and/or Spray Painting	2B	3	3	Site Assessment by DEL

Note: Department inspectors may require a higher level of enclosure than listed in the above tables for protection of sensitive areas.

Level 1	No enclosure
Level 2	Partial Enclosure
Level 2A	Groundsheets or trays or tarpaulins hung beneath staging to collect debris for removal
Level 2B	2A plus vertical tarps or impermeable sheeting on exposed sides as needed to direct debris onto ground sheeting tarpaulins beneath the staging or onto platforms where it can be collected and removed. The vertical tarps must, as a minimum, extend upwards to the elevation being worked. The tarps must have interlocking seems or be laced together, at a minimum of one every 1.0 m.
Level 3	Full enclosure. Vertically hung tarps or impermeable sheeting on all sides, overhead cover and ground sheets or rigid platform. The tarps must have interlocking seems or be laced together, at a minimum of every 0.5 m to reduce emissions of dust to acceptable levels. Debris is directed onto ground sheets or rigid platforms for collection and removal.
Level 4	Full enclosure with negative pressure. Impermeable walls, overhead cover. Rigid platform. Entire enclosure to have fully sealed joints and sealed entry ways. Negative air pressure by forced air flow utilizing dust collectors. Uncontrolled dust and debris is prevented from leaving the enclosure and must be collected and removed.

10.4.2 Management of Spent Abrasive Blasting Debris Generated on the Project Site

Applicable Policies, Regulations and Guidelines: CGSB Provisional Standard No. 164-GP-IMP; Section 1V(2) of the NSECC Guidelines for the Application and Removal of Structural Steel Protective Coatings; Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations; Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations

Spent structural steel abrasive blasting medium must be handled and disposed of according to its classification as defined by the leachate test criteria in the *CGSB provisional standard No. 164-GP-IMP*.

It is to be collected from groundsheets, trays or platforms daily, and deposited in weather tight containers in a storage area. It cannot be removed from the storage area until it is tested.

Sampling of the debris is to be done so that representative composites are prepared. See section 1V(2) of the *NSECC Guidelines for Structural Steel Coatings*.

i) Solid Waste

Spent structural steel abrasive blasting medium is classified as a solid waste if it produces a leachate containing any of the contaminants listed in Schedule B at concentrations equal to or less than as specified in Schedule B, using the leachate extraction procedures as defined in the CGSB provisional standard No. 164GP-IMP. As solid waste, the spent blasting medium shall be transported from the project site to an approved waste disposal site.

ii) Waste Dangerous Goods

Spent structural steel blasting medium is classified as waste dangerous goods if it produces a leachate containing any of the contaminants listed in Schedule B at concentrations in excess of those specified in Schedule B, using the leachate extraction procedure as defined in the CGSB provisional standard No. 164-GP-IMP. The Contractor or agency shall obtain agreement and approval from the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment for disposal of the spent blasting medium.

Transportation of hazardous solid waste within Nova Scotia must be carried out in compliance with the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations* of Nova Scotia.

Transportation of waste dangerous goods between provinces must be carried out in compliance with the federal *Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations*.

Guidelines for the Application and Removal of Structural Steel Protective Coatings – Schedule B	
LEACHATE QUALITY CRITERIA*	
<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Concentration (mg/L)</u>
Barium	100
Cadmium	0.5
Chromium	5
Lead	5

*A Waste Dangerous Good occurs when leachate concentration is produced which contains any of the above contaminants in

excess of the levels shown on Schedule B. Testing for additional contaminants may be required by NSECC.

10.5 Pest Control Products

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Activities Designation Regulations; NSECC approval number – 2019-2564014; Pesticide Regulations; Vegetation Management Procedures

All pesticide application programs that require approvals are under Division II of the *Activities Designation Regulations*. In general, NSPI will obtain the necessary approvals for pesticide application programs conducted on the Energy Delivery side of the company. For Power Production, contractors will obtain the necessary approvals. For herbicide application on rights-of-way, a ten-year approval (*NSECC approval number – 2019-2564014-00*) has been obtained. Terms and conditions of this Approval must be reviewed prior to any undertaking vegetation management projects which include the use of herbicides on rights of ways. All persons applying pesticide shall hold a valid Certificate of Qualification, as given in Section 7 of the provincial *Pesticide Regulations*.

See instruction outlined in the NSPI provided Vegetation Management procedures.

All pest control product releases are to be immediately reported to the NSPI site contact. Releases of pesticide in a concentrated form 5 L or 5kg or greater and releases of pesticide in a diluted form 70 L or greater are to be reported.

10.6 Treated Pole Placement / Disposal

NSPI uses two types of pole treatment, chromated copper arsenate (CCA) and pentachlorophenol (PCP). In addition, untreated cedar poles may also be used. Installation of treated poles depends on the location and proximity to salt, fresh, and/or potable water (drinking wells). Pole treatment and installation is summarized as follows:

Pole Placement

	Distance from Well or Potable Water Supply	Distance from a Freshwater Resource*	Within a Wetland**	Distance from High Water Mark of a Tidal/Marine Environment	Within Intertidal Zone
Untreated	any distance	any distance	permitted	any distance	permitted
CCA	≥ 15m	≥ 5m from high water mark	permitted	0 - 5m	permitted
PCP	≥ 15m	≥ 15m	not permitted	≥ 5m	not permitted

*A Fresh Water Resource includes ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams characterized by having low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids.

**A wetland is any marsh, swamp, fen, or bog having water at or near the surface.

If pole placement is required below the normal high water mark of a water body, in a water body, or in close proximity to a water body, the environmental resource must be engaged prior

to commencement of work.

Poles delivered to the Right-of-Way for installation are normally installed shortly after. If they are left in place for more than six months, additional storage measures will be used as per in-field storage guidelines (see ENV-013). Alternatively, unused poles can be transported to a storage facility for future use.

Used treated poles that are no longer required by NSPI will be disposed in an environmentally acceptable manner either at a local landfill or reused by another party. Creosote treated poles should be disposed of as per NSECC guidelines. If poles are provided to persons for other uses, the NSPI Release of Indemnity form shall be completed:

- i) Any users of the poles should be advised that the wood has been treated with wood preservatives;
- ii) Those persons are responsible for any poles they take into their possession;
- iii) Those persons should be aware that burning of treated poles may emit harmful fumes;
- iv) Those persons should be aware that reuse of treated poles in special areas or for a particular purpose may not be appropriate. Examples include: construction of playground equipment; where the wood may come in contact with food or drinking water; installation near water or wetland areas; or a purpose where structural integrity is important.

10.7 Lighting Ballasts and Capacitors

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: ENV-007-Ballast and Capacitor Management; PP-MOP-01 – Identification, Removal and Storage of Lighting Ballasts Containing “PCB” Oil; Identification of PCB Ballasts / Capacitors (ESP 2/CC/2)

Fluorescent lighting ballasts and ballasts/capacitors from external street lights manufactured before 1980 have the potential to contain PCB. Therefore, proper collection, sorting and storage procedures must be developed prior to the start of any lighting projects or during the routine change out of light fixtures.

Procedures have been developed in Transmission and Distribution and Power Generation. Refer to ENV-007 for details on manufacture nameplate information. Contractors performing work in those areas should follow the applicable procedure.

Environment Canada’s “Identification of PCB Ballasts / Capacitors (EPS 2/CC/2)” can also be referenced.

11 OIL, FUEL AND CHEMICALS

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Provincial Environment Act; Used Oil Regulations; Petroleum Management Regulations; Schedule A of the Environmental Emergency Regulations; NS Contaminated Site Regulations and Protocols.

In general, the management of fuels, lubricants and chemicals will be in accordance with the provincial Environment Act and applicable Regulations. The NSPI site contact will be given a

listing of any petroleum products or chemicals that are to be brought to the site. Copies of SDSs shall also be provided. Any unused or waste petroleum products or chemicals will be removed from the site by the contractor upon completion of the project. Please see the NSPI Safety Manual, Safe Work Practices and WHMIS process for additional information regarding chemical handling.

11.1 Storage

All fuels and lubricants used during construction will be stored in designated areas. Specific storage areas will be designed to contain accidental spills or leaks and chosen based on low soil permeability, distance from existing watercourses, and ability to provide protection from physical damage and vandalism.

Drums containing oil, fuel or chemicals will be stored in these areas, and records specifying the nature and quantity of materials being stored will be maintained by the Contractor. These drums shall be appropriately labelled.

The Contractor will follow the precautions listed below to prevent spillage or loss of fuels and other special substances:

- i) Do not store petroleum products within designated water supply watershed boundaries. Otherwise, oils, greases, gasoline, diesel or other fuels, chemicals, and dangerous goods must be stored at least 30 m from watercourses and wetlands. Bulk fuel storage tanks used for refuelling must be stored at least 100 m from watercourses and wetlands.

- ii) Use mechanically sound equipment with no leaks of oil, hydraulic oil, or fuel. Inspect equipment periodically.
- iii) Clearly mark or barricade fuel storage areas and non-portable transfer lines to ensure that they are not damaged by construction vehicles. Smoking is prohibited within 10 m of a fuel storage area.
- iv) Work done on petroleum storage tank systems must be done by a certified installer. Installers are required to complete and submit a storage tank system alteration report to the Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Climate Change within 30 days of job completion. NSPI will notify NSECC prior to work commencing.
- v) Retain used oils and lubricants in a tank or closed container and dispose of them in an environmentally acceptable manner.

11.2 Refuelling

The refuelling of equipment will be carried out in a manner which minimizes the possibility of spills. Where possible, do not fuel or service construction or mobile equipment within 30 m of a watercourse or wetland. Where equipment is located near a watercourse and must be refuelled where it sits, special precautions (i.e., drip trays) will be used to prevent spilled fuel from entering any watercourse. Refuelling is not permitted in Wilderness Protected Areas unless the equipment requires less than 10 litres of fuel and the fuel containers are ten litres or less in size. In this case, refuelling must occur in flat terrain at least 10 m from any watercourse.

11.3 Used Oil

Used oil is defined by the regulations as "petroleum or synthetic lubrication oils, hydraulic fluids, metal working fluids and insulating fluids which have been used and are no longer suitable for their original purpose, but are suitable for other uses that are considered acceptable by the Minister."

Used oil is designated as a dangerous good under the *Used Oil Regulations*. Restrictions are placed on its use.

Storage of used oil in bulk shall be in accordance with requirements of the provincial *Petroleum Management Regulations*.

11.3.1 Transfer to a Used Oil Collector

Used oil can be transferred to an approved Used Oil Collector without conducting a chemical analysis of the oil. The person who generates the used oil must maintain records of the transfer of the oil to the used oil collector for a period of 2 years. The records shall include the volume of used oil transferred, the date of transfer and the collector's name. A list of approved used oil collectors is available from NSECC.

11.3.2 Handling by Other Means

Used oil cannot be sold, offered for sale, transferred, or otherwise disposed of to any person other than a used oil collector unless the person who generates the used oil:

- i) sends a sample of waste oil to a laboratory and have it analyzed for PCB, total organic halogens (as chlorine), cadmium, chromium, lead, and flash point;
- ii) receives the results of the analysis from the laboratory; and
- iii) determines from the analysis that the used oil is not contaminated used oil.

Contaminated used oil is defined as used oil that has a flashpoint less than 38°C or that contains any of the substances listed below in a concentration in excess of the following:

Contaminant	Concentration (mg/kg)
PCBs	5
total organic halogens as chlorine	1000
cadmium	2
chromium	10
lead	100

Contaminated used oil cannot be used, sold, offered for sale, transferred or disposed of unless written approval is obtained from NSECC. NSECC shall also be notified within 7 days of the receipt of the analysis if the oil is contaminated and the generator still has the oil in his/her possession. In addition, contaminated oil cannot be diluted if it contains PCBs or organic halogen compounds in concentration above the maximum allowable limits.

Records of used oil management must be kept for a period of 2 years. These records shall include copies of laboratory analyses of the oil, the volume of the oil sold or transferred, the date of

sale or transfer, and the person to whom the used oil is sold or transferred.

No one can handle, acquire, or receive used oil unless that person is a used oil collector or has a copy of the laboratory analysis of the oil.

No one can apply used oil or contaminated used oil to a public or private highway, road, trail, lane, bridge or parking area for any purpose, including dust suppression.

No one can add any substance to used oil or contaminated used oil for the purpose of disposal of that substance unless prior written approval has been given.

No one can burn used oil except as authorized by the provincial *Used Oil Regulations*.

11.3.3 Reporting Spills of Used Oil

All releases are to be reported to the NSPI site contact. Releases of used oil in excess of 100 L to land, or any quantity to fish habitat shall be immediately reported to *Environmental Emergencies (telephone 1-800-565-1633)*.

Releases greater than 5 L or 5 kg of contaminated used oil shall be reported to *Environmental Emergencies (telephone 1-800-565-1633)*.

All releases of used oil shall be cleaned up in accordance with the Nova Scotia Contaminated Sites Regulations. Contact the NSPI site contact for more information in the event of a spill.

11.4 Oil Releases

11.4.1 Regulatory Reporting Requirements

All oil releases must be immediately reported by the NSPI site contact. Reportable releases are to be reported to *Environmental Emergencies (telephone 1-800-565-1633, Halifax – 902-426-6030)*, if they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- quantity of petroleum products (i.e. hydraulic fluid, fuel oil, etc.) over 100 L to land, or any quantity to fish-bearing waters;
- quantity of contaminated used oil over 5 L or 5 kg;
- positive screen test for PCB (electrical oil only);
- unable to be screen tested for PCB within 4 hours of the time the release was discovered (electrical oil only);
- known to contain PCB in excess of 50 ppm (electrical oil only); or
- any release of oil containing 2 ppm PCB or greater from equipment older than 1985 in storage.

All oil releases, regardless of quantity, must be cleaned up.

Additional reporting and clean up requirements may be required under the Nova Scotia Contaminated Sites Regulations and associated protocols. Contact the NSPI site contact for more information in the event of a spill.

If the electrical oil was tested to be greater than 2 ppm PCB, then the stained soil must be tested for PCB. If the soil contains greater than 2 ppm PCB, then appropriate NSPI personnel should be contacted for guidance (through the NSPI site contact).

11.4.2 Emergency Response / Clean-Up

The Contractor shall have site appropriate oil spill emergency response materials on site at all times. Oil and Universal (oil/chemical/water absorbing) spill kits are the types most readily available. The contractor must carry the most appropriate kit for site conditions (i.e. universal kits are less effective at absorbing oil in water). In the event of an oil spill, the Contractor will carry out the following actions, in a safe manner:

- i) Stop further discharge and contain the spill (block any drains leading from the site, use booms to prevent spreading in watercourses, use spill pads to mop up liquid product).
- ii) Collect/gather up oil and oily soil, vegetation, debris, etc.
- iii) Transport of material to an approved site for storage or disposal. Follow applicable TDG requirements. Refer to site specific oil release response procedures for more details.

11.4.3 Discovery of Historic Contamination

During construction projects, signs of contamination may be discovered that were not directly caused by the contractor.

These need to be reported to appropriate NSPI personnel (through the NSPI site contact) for evaluation as soon as possible. Signs of contamination can include stained, discoloured, petroleum smelling soil, or soil with a sheen.

11.5 Chemical Releases

11.5.1 Regulatory Reporting Requirements

All chemical releases must be immediately reported to the NSPI site contact. Reportable releases are to be reported to *Environmental Emergencies (telephone 1-800-565-1633, Halifax – 902-426-6030)* if they meet the following criteria:

- Any quantity to fish habitat.
- Amounts in excess of quantities noted in *Schedule A of the Environmental Emergency Regulations* (see Appendix A).
- Class 9 substances in amounts 25 kg or 25 L if the release occurs during transportation.

All chemical releases, regardless of quantity, must be cleaned up in accordance with the Nova Scotia Contaminated Sites Regulations. Contact the NSPI site contact for more information in the event of a spill.

11.5.2 Emergency Response / Clean-Up

The contractor shall have emergency response materials to appropriately respond to releases of the chemical(s) being used. Oil spill kits are not appropriate for use in a chemical spill. Universal or chemical-specific kits must be available. In the event of a chemical release, the Contractor will carry out

the following actions in a safe manner:

- i) Stop further discharge and contain the spill (block any drains leading from the site).
- ii) Collect / gather up spill material and impacted soil/vegetation.
- iii) Transport the material to approved site for storage or disposal. Follow applicable *TDG* requirements

Refer to the site specific chemical release response procedures for more details.

12 WASTE CONTAINMENT AND DISPOSAL

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Environment Act; Solid Waste Resource Management Regulations; Activities Designation Regulations; federal Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material regulations; and federal Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material regulations

The NSPI site contact is to be informed of any wastes that are to be disposed of out of province. Any waste that is to be disposed of outside of Canada must receive prior approval from NSPI.

Environmental concerns associated with containment and disposal of wastes produced on site include the impact of seepage and leachates on groundwater and surface waters and long term land use and reclamation implications.

The Contractor shall follow the requirements listed below as a minimum:

- i) The Contractor shall at all times, keep the site free from the accumulation of waste material and debris, and on

completion of the works, the contractor shall clear away and dispose of all surplus material, rubbish and temporary works of all kinds, and leave the site clean and tidy. On a best effort basis, waste material shall be removed from site within 30 days of project completion.

- ii) Solid wastes, including waste construction material, where relevant, will be disposed of in accordance with the *Environment Act and the Solid Waste Resource Management Regulations*. (Also see the *Activities Designation Regulations, Sections 8 and 10*, for waste disposal activities that may require approval.) Designated material listed in Schedule B of the *Solid Waste Resource Management Regulations* shall not be disposed as regular garbage. See Appendix B for listing of banned material.
- iii) Solid wastes should not be placed in or come into contact with a water body.
- iv) Non-sulphide rock, trees, brush, limbs, stumps, root bulbs, and organic soil may be disposed of at site provided that the Contractor seeks authorization from NSPI.
- v) Temporary waste storage sites must be located at least 100 m from watercourses and wetlands in protected watershed areas and as per approval requirements. In all other cases, temporary waste storage must be at least 30 m from watercourses and wetlands.
- vi) Non-merchantable wood resulting from site clearing activities appropriately disposed. The NSPI site contact shall approve the method of disposal.

- vii) Waste material shall be disposed of in a manner that will not cause damage to adjacent property, or mark the appearance of the completed site, or contribute to soil erosion, or change the planned site drainage.

13 FUGITIVE DUST

Dust shall be controlled by the contractor throughout the duration of the construction project by using water or a suitable, approved dust suppressant on all areas affected by the construction operations. Such areas shall include but not be limited to the following:

- construction along access roads;
- unpaved roads;
- haul roads;
- disposal sites;
- borrow pits; and
- production sites.

Dust control shall be considered ineffective where the amount of dust creates potential or actual unsafe conditions (e.g. poor visibility), public nuisance, or conditions endangering the value or appearance of any property.

Oil may not be used to control dust.

14 NOISE CONTROL

Noise is produced during construction by equipment, blasting, excavation, heavy equipment traffic and steam blowing of piping.

Noise may be a nuisance to communities adjacent to a construction site and may be a health hazard to site construction workers exposed to high intensity sound. Noise may also disturb the normal activities of wildlife in the vicinity of construction.

Unexpected noises from blasting, steam blows and other activities may be of concern to local residents. Where possible, local residents should be informed of abnormal noise causing construction activities and these activities should be scheduled to minimize disruption.

The Contractor shall follow the guidelines listed below as a minimum:

- Avoid performing noisy activities, such as blasting, during the night. Blasting related noise may be effectively reduced by limiting the number of holes per blasting event.
- Normal construction activity and heavy equipment traffic to and from the construction site should be restricted to normal daytime hours.
- Noise monitoring should be performed on a regular basis, as appropriate with the nature and extent of the work.

Noise levels resulting from construction activities *should* not exceed the following values at the property boundary.

Leq of 65 dBA between 0700 hrs and 1900 hrs

Leq of 60 dBA between 1900 hrs and 2300 hrs

Leq of 55 dBA between 2300 hrs and 0700 hrs and all day Sundays and Holidays

15 RIGHT-OF-WAY MAINTENANCE

Environmental issues associated with right-of-way maintenance may include more than watercourse crossings and use of pest control products approved by the Forestry Department. The disposal of materials during decommissioning of transmission or distribution lines will be outlined in specific clauses of the contract. Generally, all non-wood materials will be removed from rights-of-way. Poles will be removed. The overall objective is to maximize environmental protection.

16 PIT AND QUARRY REQUIREMENTS

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: NSECC Pit and Quarry Guidelines (2003) or Division V Part 2 (e) and (f) of the Activities Designation Regulations

Where appropriate, the Contractor will be expected to follow with the NSECC *Pit and Quarry Guideline*. Construction practices will require scoping to ensure conformance with these

Requirements. Separation distances for and monitoring of blasting activities are two items of particular interest.

17 SULPHIDE BEARING MATERIALS

Applicable Policies, Regulations and/or Guidelines: Sulphide Bearing Material Disposal Regulations

Aggregate having a sulphide sulphur content equal to or greater than 0.4% (12.51 kg H₂SO₄/tonne) is considered a sulphide bearing material by provincial regulations, and excavation and disposal activities must meet regulatory requirements. Where a proposed excavation site is known or suspected to contain sulphide bearing material, and the excavation will involve an aggregate of volume exceeding 500 m³ *insitu* (in its original place) or 1300 tonnes, the Contractor will notify NSPI and NSECC of the proposed excavation, as sampling analysis may be required. The *Sulphide Bearing Material Disposal Regulations* provide details on sampling and analysis. Disposal of sulphide bearing material where the total volume excavated is greater than 500 m³ *in-situ*, or 1300 tonnes, must be done at a disposal site approved by NSECC.

18 MONITORING WELLS

Where a new monitoring well, or replacement monitoring well is required, or when an existing monitoring well is expected to be impacted by a contractor, the following requirements must be adhered to:

- As regulatory interface may be required, the Contractor will inform NSPI of the intention to install monitoring wells or if construction will impact an existing well. In some cases a “Monitoring Well Installation Plan” may be required 30 days prior to installation of a new well, subject to regulatory approval. The installation plan shall include stated objectives, installation / assessment methodology, proposed laboratory analyses, and placement rationale.
- Monitoring wells shall be constructed under the supervision of the Site Professional as defined in the Nova Scotia Contaminated Sites Regulations unless otherwise approved by NSPI. Installations shall be constructed to industry standards and should be designed to exclude surface water from the aquifer.
- Records of well construction, yield, and well development flow rates will be supplied by the contractor.
- If monitoring well decommissioning is necessary, it must be done under the supervision of a Site Professional unless otherwise approved by NSPI. Minimum decommissioning requirements are identified in protocol PRO-700, Confirmation of Remediation Protocol, as defined in the Contaminated Sites Regulations. A Monitoring Well Decommissioning Report shall be provided to NSPI within 30 days of the completion of the work providing stated objectives, methodology, and a decommissioning log for each monitoring well involved.

19 APPENDICES

19.1 A. Environmental Emergency Regulations

SCHEDULE A

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Item No.	TDGA Class	Description of Contaminant	Amount Spilled
1.	1	Explosives	Any Amount
2.	2.1	Compressed gas (flammable)	100 L
3.	2.2	Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	100 L
4.	2.3	Compressed gas (toxic)	Any amount
5.	2.4	Compressed gas (corrosive)	Any amount
6.	3	Flammable liquids	100 L
7.	4.1	Flammable solids	25 kg
8.	4.2	Spontaneously combustible solids	25 kg
9.	4.3	Water reactant solids	25 kg
10.	5.1	Oxidizing substances	50 L or 50 kg
11.	5.2	Organic peroxides	1 L or 1 kg
12.	6.1	Poisonous substances	5 L or 5 kg
13.	6.2	Infectious substances	Any amount
14.	7	Radioactive substances	Any amount
15.	8	Corrosive substances	5 L or 5 kg
16.	9	Miscellaneous products or substances, excluding PCB mixtures	50 L or 50 kg
17.	9	PCB mixture of 50 or more parts per million	0.5 L or 0.5 kg
18.	9	Environmental hazardous substances	1 L or 1 kg
19.	9	Dangerous wastes	5 L or 5 kg
20.	None	Asbestos waste as defined in the <i>Asbestos Waste Management Regulations</i>	50 kg
21.	None	Used oil as defined in the <i>Used Oil Regulations</i>	100 L
22.	None	Contaminated used oil as defined in the <i>Used Oil Regulations</i>	5
23.	None	A pesticide in concentrated form	5 L or 5 kg
24.	None	A pesticide in diluted form	70 L
25.	None	Unauthorized sewage discharge into fresh water or sensitive marine water	100 L
26.	None	Ozone depleting substances as defined in the <i>Ozone Layer Protection Regulations</i>	25 kg

19.2 B. Materials Banned from Landfills and Incinerators

Schedule B: Designated Materials Banned from Destruction or Disposal in Landfills, Incinerators and Thermal Treatment Facilities

- NEW! Appliances: floor or carpet care, garment care, personal care, scales, timers, portable air treatment, appliances for counter top cooking, devices for cutting food items, opening or sealing containers or packages
- Audio and video playback and recording systems
- Batteries (non-automotive)
- Beverage containers
- Cell phones and other wireless devices
- Computers: including CPUs, keyboards, mice & cables, scanners, monitors, external hard drives, optical drives, modems, video game systems (including hand held) and controllers
- Computer printers, including printers that have scanning or fax capabilities or both
- Corrugated cardboard
- Compostable organic material
- Electronics (microwaves, e-book readers, GPS devices)
- Ethylene glycol (automotive antifreeze) and glycol containers
- Glass food containers
- High-density polyethylene bags and packaging
- NEW! Lamp products
- Leaf and yard waste
- Lead-acid (automotive) batteries
- Low-density polyethylene bags and packaging
- Newsprint
- Post-consumer paint products, formerly known as waste paint
- Steel or tin food containers
- Telephones and fax machines
- Televisions
- Used oil, oil filters and oil containers
- Used tires