(Paragraphs 56(1)(a) and (c), section 68, subsection 71(1), paragraphs 77(2)(c) and (d), subsections 77(7) and (9), 90(1) to (2) and 91(1), paragraph 91(2)(a), subsection 93(1), paragraphs 94(1)(a) and (5)(b), subsections 95(1) and (3) and 96(1), paragraph 199(1)(a), subparagraph 199(1)(b)(i) and subsection 317.1(3))

Note: For molecular formulae in this Schedule, "n", "x" and "y" refer to the number of atoms.

PART 1

1 Chlorobiphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2

2 Dodecachloropentacyclo [$5.3.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}$] decane (Mirex)

3 Polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(8-n)}Cl_nO_2$ in which "n" is greater than 2

4 Polychlorinated dibenzofurans that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(8-n)}Cl_nO$ in which "n" is greater than 2

5 Hexachlorobenzene

6 Hexachlorobutadiene, which has the molecular formula C_4Cl_6

7 Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), which has the molecular formula $C_{14}H_9Cl_5$

8 Tetrachlorobenzenes, which have the molecular formula $C_6H_2Cl_4$

9 Pentachlorobenzene, which has the molecular formula C_6HCl_5

10 Polybrominated diphenyl ethers that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Br_nO$ in which $4 \leq n \leq 6$

11 Perfluorooctane sulfonate and its salts

12 Phenol, 2,4,6-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{30}O$

13 Tributyltins, which contain the grouping $(C_4H_9)_3Sn$

14 Phenol, 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-(1-methylpropyl)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{30}O$

15 Chlorinated alkanes that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xCl_{(2n+2-x)}$ in which $10 \leq n \leq 20$

16 Polychlorinated naphthalenes, which have the molecular formula $C_{10}H_{8-n}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 1

17 Hexabromocyclododecane, which has the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{18}Br_6$

18 Reaction products of 2-propanone with diphenylamine

19 Benzene, 1-chloro-2-[2,2-dichloro-1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_4$

PART 2

1 Polybrominated Biphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Br_n$ in which “n” is greater than 2

2 Chlorofluorocarbon: totally halogenated chlorofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nCl_xF_{(2n+2-x)}$

3 Polychlorinated Terphenyls that have a molecular formula $C_{18}H_{(14-n)}Cl_n$ in which “n” is greater than 2

4 Asbestos Lead

5 Mercury and its compounds Vinyl

6 Chloride

7 Bromochlorodifluoromethane that has the molecular formula CF_2BrCl

8 Bromotrifluoromethane that has the molecular formula CF_3Br Dibromotetrafluoroethane

9 that has the molecular formula $C_2F_4Br_2$

10 Fuel containing toxic substances that are dangerous goods within the meaning of the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992* and that

11

(a) are neither normal components of the fuel nor additives designed to improve the characteristics or the performance of the fuel; or

(b) are normal components of the fuel or additives designed to improve the characteristics or performance of the fuel, but are present in quantities or concentrations greater than those generally accepted by industry standards.

Dibenzo-para-dioxin that has the molecular formula $C_{12}H_8O_2$ Dibenzofuran

12 that has the molecular formula $C_{12}H_8O$ Tetrachloromethane (carbon

13 tetrachloride, CCl_4)

14 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform, CCl_3-CH_3) Bromofluorocarbons other

15 than those set out in items 8 to 10

16 Hydrobromofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xF_yBr_{(2n+2-x-y)}$ in which $0<n\leq3$

17 Methyl Bromide

18 Bis(chloromethyl) ether that has the molecular formula $C_2H_4Cl_2O$

19 Chloromethyl methyl ether that has the molecular formula C_2H_5ClO

20 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xF_yCl_{(2n+2-x-y)}$ in which $0<n\leq3$

21 Benzene that has the molecular formula C_6H_6

22

23 (4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropylmethanone,O-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]oxime that has the molecular formula $C_{17}H_{15}ClN_2O_3$

24 Inorganic arsenic compounds

25 Benzidine and benzidine dihydrochloride, that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$ and $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$•2HCl, respectively

26 Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate

27 Inorganic cadmium compounds

28 Chlorinated wastewater effluents

29 Hexavalent chromium compounds

30 Creosote-impregnated waste materials from creosote-contaminated sites

31 3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine

32 1,2-Dichloroethane

33 Dichloromethane

34 Effluents from pulp mills using bleaching

35 Inorganic fluorides

36 Refractory ceramic fibre

37 Oxidic, sulphidic and soluble inorganic nickel compounds

38 Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

39 Tetrachloroethylene

40 Trichloroethylene

41 Tributyltetradecylphosphonium chloride that has the molecular formula $C_{26}H_{56}P$•Cl

42 Bromochloromethane, that has the molecular formula CH_2BrCl

43 Acetaldehyde, which has the molecular formula C_2H_4O

44 1,3-Butadiene, which has the molecular formula C_4H_6

45 Acrylonitrile, which has the molecular formula C_3H_3N

46 Respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns

47 Acrolein, which has the molecular formula C_3H_4O

48 Ammonia dissolved in water

49 Nonylphenol and its ethoxylates

50 Effluents from textile mills that use wet processing

51 Inorganic Chloramines, which have the molecular formula $NH_nCl_{(3-n)}$, where $0 \leq n \leq 2$

52 Ethylene oxide, which has the molecular formula H_2COCH_2

53 Formaldehyde, which has the molecular formula CH_2O

54 N-Nitrosodimethylamine, which has the molecular formula $C_2H_6N_2O$

55 Gaseous Ammonia, which has the molecular formula $NH_3(g)$

56 Ozone, which has the molecular formula O_3

57 Nitric oxide, which has the molecular formula NO

58 Nitrogen dioxide, which has the molecular formula NO_2

59 Sulphur dioxide, which has the molecular formula SO_2

60 Volatile organic compounds that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions, excluding the following:

(a) methane;

(b) ethane;

(c) methylene chloride (dichloromethane);

(d) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);

(e) 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);

(f) trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);

(g) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);

(h) chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);

(i) trifluoromethane (HFC-23);

(j) 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);

(k) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);

(l) 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);

(m) 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);

(n) 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);

(o) 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);

(p) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);

(q) pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);

(r) 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);

(s) 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);

(t) 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);

(u) parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF);

(v) cyclic, branched or linear completely methylated siloxanes;

(w) acetone;

(x) perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene);

(y) 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca);

(z) 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb);

(z.1) 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee);

(z.2) difluoromethane (HFC-32);

(z.3) ethylfluoride (HFC-161);

(z.4) 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa);

(z.5) 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca);

(z.6) 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea);

(z.7) 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb);

(z.8) 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa);

(z.9) 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea);

(z.10) 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc);

(z.11) chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31);

(z.12) 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a);

(z.13) 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-

(z.14) nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$);

(z.15) 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$);

(z.16) 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$);

(z.17) 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$);

(z.18) methyl acetate and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into the following classes, namely,

- **(i)** cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated alkanes,
- **(ii)** cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
- **(iii)** cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, or
- **(iv)** sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine;

(z.19) 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (HFE-7000);

(z.20) 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE- 7500);

(z.21) 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea); methyl formate ($HCOOCH_3$);

(z.22) t-butyl acetate;

(z.23) 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300);

(z.24)

(z.25) propylene carbonate; dimethyl

(z.26) carbonate;

(z.27) *trans*-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze);

(z.28) HCF_2OCF_2H (HFE-134);

(z.29) $HCF_2OCF_2OCF_2H$ (HFE-236cal2); $HCF_2OCF_2CF_2OCF_2H$

(z.30) (HFE-338pcc13); $HCF_2OCF_2OCF_2CF_2OCF_2H$;

(z.31) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234yf);

(z.32) *trans* 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [HCFO-1233zd(E)]; and 2-

(z.33) amino-2-methyl-1-propanol.

(z.34)

61 Particulate matter containing metals that is released in emissions from copper smelters or refineries, or from both

62 Particulate matter containing metals that is released in emissions from zinc plants 2-

63 butoxyethanol, which has the molecular formula $C_6H_{14}O_2$

64 2-methoxyethanol, which has the molecular formula $C_3H_8O_2$

65 Carbon dioxide, which has the molecular formula CO_2 Methane,

66 which has the molecular formula CH_4

67 Nitrous oxide, which has the molecular formula N_2O

68 Hydrofluorocarbons that have the molecular formula $C_nH_xF_{(2n+2-x)}$ in which $0<n<6$ The

69 following perfluorocarbons:

(a) those that have the molecular formula C_nF_{2n+2} in which $0<n<7$; and

(b) octafluorocyclobutane, which has the molecular formula C_4F_8.

70 Sulphur hexafluoride, which has the molecular formula SF_6

71 Methanone, bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O$

2-Butanone, oxime, which has the molecular formula C_4H_9NO

72 n-Butyl glycidyl ether, which has the molecular formula $C_7H_{14}O_2$

73 Polybrominated diphenyl ethers that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Br_nO$ in which $7 \leq n \leq 10$

74

Compounds that contain one of the following groups: $C_8F_{17}SO_2$, $C_8F_{17}SO_3$ or $C_8F_{17}SO_2N$

75 Methyloxirane, which has the molecular formula C_3H_6O Ethyloxirane,

which has the molecular formula C_4H_8O Naphthalene, which has the

76 molecular formula $C_{10}H_8$

77 Toluene diisocyanates, which have the molecular formula $C_9H_6N_2O_2$

78

79

80 1,2-Benzenediol, which has the molecular formula $C_6H_6O_2$

81 1,4-Benzenediol, which has the molecular formula $C_6H_6O_2$

82 Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, reaction products with alpha-fluoro- omega-2-hydroxyethyl-poly(difluoromethylene), C16-20-branched alcohols and 1- octadecanol

83 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, hexadecyl ester, polymers with 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C10-16-alkyl acrylate and stearyl methacrylate

84 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and 2,5-furandione, gamma-omega-perfluoro-C8-14-alkyl esters, *tert*-Bu benzenecarboperoxoate initiated

85 2-propen-1-ol reaction products with pentafluoroiodoethane tetrafluoroethylene telomer, dehydroiodinated, reaction products with epichlorohydrin and triethylenetetramine

86 Phenol, 4,4′-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_2$

87 Thiourea, which has the molecular formula CH_4N_2S

88 1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-, which has the molecular formula C_5H_8

89 Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-, which has the molecular formula C_3H_5ClO

90 Colour Index Pigment Yellow 34

91 Colour Index Pigment Red 104

92 Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-, which has the molecular formula $C_8H_{24}O_4Si_4$

93 Ethanol, 2-methoxy-, acetate, which has the molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O_3$

94 1-Propanol, 2-methoxy-, which has the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O_2$

95 2-Naphthalenol, 1-[(4-methyl-2-nitrophenyl)azo]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{17}H_{13}N_3O_3$

96 Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-, which has the molecular formula $C_5H_{12}O_3$

97 Sulfuric acid, diethyl ester, which has the molecular formula $C_4H_{10}O_4S$

98 Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester, which has the molecular formula $C_2H_6O_4S$

99 2-Propenamide, which has the molecular formula C_3H_5NO

100 Ethanol, 2-chloro-, phosphate (3:1), which has the molecular formula $C_6H_{12}Cl_3O_4P$

101 Tetrabutyltins, which have the molecular formula $(C_4H_9)_4Sn$

102 Benzene, (chloromethyl)-, which has the molecular formula C_7H_7Cl

103 Propane, 2-nitro-, which has the molecular formula $C_3H_7NO_2$

104 Benzene, 1-methyl-2-nitro-, which has the molecular formula $C_7H_7NO_2$

105 Methylium, [4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]bis[4-(ethylamino)3-methylphenyl]-, acetate, which has the molecular formula $C_{27}H_{34}N_3.C_2H_3O_2$

106 Benzene, 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(2-propenyl)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$

Vanadium pentoxide, which has the molecular formula V_2O_5

107 Oxirane, 2,2′,2″,2‴-[1,2-ethanediylidenetetrakis(4,1- phenyleneoxymethylene)]tetrakis-, which
108 has the molecular formula $C_{38}H_{38}O_8$

Bromic acid, potassium salt, which has the molecular formula $KBrO_3$

109 Hydrazine, which has the molecular formula N_2H_4

110 Quinoline, which has the molecular formula C_9H_7N

111 Perfluorooctanoic acid, which has the molecular formula $C_7F_{15}CO_2H$, and its salts

112 Compounds that consist of a perfluorinated alkyl group that has the molecular formula
113 C_nF_{2n+1} in which n is equal to 7 or 8 and that is directly bonded to any chemical moiety other than a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom

Perfluorocarboxylic acids that have the molecular formula $C_nF_{2n+1}CO_2H$ in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$
114 and their salts

Compounds that consist of a perfluorinated alkyl group that has the molecular formula
115 C_nF_{2n+1} in which $8 \leq n \leq 20$ and that is directly bonded to any chemical moiety other than a fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom

Plastic microbeads that are less than or equal to 5 mm in size The

116 following petroleum and refinery gases:

117

(a) tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymerized naphtha fractionation stabilizer (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation stabilization products that result from the polymerization of naphtha — consisting predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4);

fuel gases (a combination of light gases consisting predominantly of hydrogen or low molecular weight hydrocarbons or both);

(b) hydrocarbons, C_2-C_4, C_3-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from a treating process to remove sulphur and other acidic compounds

(c) — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_4, predominantly propane and propene);

(d) gases (petroleum), butane splitter overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of the butane stream — consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4);

(e) gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked gas oil depropanizer bottom, C_4-rich acid- free (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation of catalytic cracked gas oil hydrocarbon stream and treated to remove hydrogen sulfide and other acidic components — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4);

(f) gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutanizer bottom, C_3-C_5-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the stabilization of catalytic cracked naphtha — consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_5);

(g) gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropanizer overhead, C_3-rich acid-free (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation of catalytic cracked hydrocarbons and treated to remove acidic impurities — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_4, predominantly C_3);

(h) gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C_1-C_5-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of products that result from a catalytic cracking process — consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_6, predominantly C_1 through C_5);

(i) gases (petroleum), catalytic polymerized naphtha stabilizer overhead, C_2-C_4- rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation stabilization of catalytic polymerized naphtha — consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_2 through C_6, predominantly C_2 through C_4);

(j) gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the stabilization of catalytic reformed naphtha — consisting of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4);

gases (petroleum), deethanizer overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of the gas and gasoline fractions that result from a catalytic cracking process — consisting predominantly of ethane and ethene);

(k) gases (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower overhead (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the atmospheric distillation of a butane-butene stream — consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4);

(l) gases (petroleum), gas concentration reabsorber distillation (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of products from combined gas streams in a gas concentration reabsorber — consisting predominantly of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_3);

(m) gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich (a complex combination — separated as a gas from hydrocarbon gases by chilling — consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide, nitrogen, methane and C_2 hydrocarbons);

(n)

(o) gases (petroleum), recycle, hydrogen-rich (a complex combination — obtained from recycled reactor gases — consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(p) gases (petroleum), reformer make-up, hydrogen-rich (a complex combination — obtained from the reformers — consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of carbon monoxide and aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(q) gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distillation (a complex combination — obtained from the distillation of products that result from a thermal cracking process — consisting of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_6);

(r) tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refractionation absorber (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the refractionation of products that result from a catalytic cracking process — consisting of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3);

(s) tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater separator (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained by treating cracked distillates with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst — consisting of hydrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(t) tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C_4-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation stabilization of straight-run naphtha, distillation tail gas and catalytic reformed naphtha stabilizer tail gas — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly butane and isobutane);

tail gas (petroleum), vacuum residue thermal cracker (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the thermal cracking of vacuum residues — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(u) hydrocarbons, C_3-C_4-rich, petroleum distillates (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation and condensation of crude oil — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_3 and C_4);

(v) gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropanizer off, hydrocarbon-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of products that result from a hydrocracking process — consisting predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4);

(w)

(x) gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabilizer off (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the stabilization of light straight- run naphtha — consisting of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_2 through C_6);

(y) gases (petroleum), reformer effluent high-pressure flash drum off (a complex combination — obtained from the high-pressure flashing of the effluent from the reforming reactor — consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of methane, ethane and propane);

(z) hydrocarbons, C_1-C_4 (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from thermal cracking and absorber operations and from the distillation of crude oil — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -0.5°C);

(z.1) hydrocarbons, C_1-C_4, sweetened (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained by subjecting hydrocarbon gases to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4 and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -0.5°C);

(z.2) hydrocarbons, C_1-C_3 (a complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3 and boiling in the range of approximately -164°C to -42°C);

(z.3) gases (petroleum), C_1-C_5, wet (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of crude oil or the cracking of tower gas oil or both — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(z.4) gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidized catalytic cracker overhead fractionater (a complex combination — obtained from the fractionation of the overhead products that result from a catalytic cracking process in the fluidized catalytic cracker — consisting of hydrogen, nitrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3);

(z.5) gases (petroleum), alkylation feed (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the catalytic cracking of gas oil — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_4);

(z.6) petroleum products, refinery gases (a complex combination consisting predominantly of hydrogen with small amounts of methane, ethane and propane);

(z.7) gases (petroleum), refinery (a complex combination — obtained from various petroleum refining operations — consisting of hydrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_3);

(z.8) gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine depentanizer stabilizer off (a complex combination — obtained from the depentanizer stabilization of hydrotreated kerosine — consisting predominantly of hydrogen, methane,

ethane and propane with small amounts of nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_4 through C_5);

(z.9) gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation of crude oil — consisting of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(z.10) gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker fractionation off (a complex combination — obtained from the fractionation of the overhead products that result from a fluidized catalytic cracking process — consisting of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen and hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(z.11) gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization stripper off (a complex combination — stripped from the liquid product that results from a heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization process — consisting of hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(z.12) gases (petroleum), preflash tower off, crude distillation (a complex combination — produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil — consisting of nitrogen and saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_5);

(z.13) gases (petroleum), straight-run stabilizer off (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the fractionation of the liquid produced from the first tower used in the distillation of crude oil — consisting of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_1 through C_4);

tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulfurized naphtha separator (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the catalytic hydrodesulfurization of naphtha — consisting of hydrogen, methane, ethane and propane);

(z.14) gases (petroleum), C_3-C_4 (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of products that result from the cracking of crude oil — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly propane and propene, and boiling in the range of approximately -51°C to -1°C);

(z.15) gases (petroleum), C_3-C_4, isobutane-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_6, predominantly butane and isobutane — consisting of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_4, predominantly isobutane);

(z.16) gases (petroleum), C_4-rich (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of products that result from a catalytic fractionation process

(z.17)

— consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C_3 through C_5, predominantly C_4); and

(z.18) hydrocarbons, C_1-C_4, debutanizer fraction (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from a debutanizing process — having carbon numbers in the range of C_1 through C_4);

(z.19) petroleum gases, liquefied (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained from the distillation of crude oil — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C); and

(z.20) petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened (a complex combination of hydrocarbons — obtained by subjecting liquefied petroleum gases to a sweetening process to convert mercaptans or to remove acidic impurities — consisting of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C_3 through C_7 and boiling in the range of approximately -40°C to 80°C).

118 Hexanedioic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester, which has the molecular formula $C_{22}H_{42}O_4$

119 2-Naphthalenol, 1-[[4-(phenylazo)phenyl]azo]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O$

120 Fuel Oil No. 2

121 Natural gas condensates (a complex combination of hydrocarbons primarily in the carbon range of C_5 to C_{15} that are condensed during production at a well head, in a natural gas processing plant, natural gas pipeline or straddle plant), including any of their liquid distillates that are primarily in the carbon range of C_5 to C_{15}

122 Phenol, 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, which has the molecular formula $C_{12}H_7Cl_3O_2$

123 Acetamide, *N*-[4-[(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)azo]phenyl]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_2$

124 Cobalt and soluble cobalt compounds

125 N,N′-mixed phenyl and tolyl derivatives of 1,4-benzenediamine

126 Selenium and its compounds

127 Benzene, 1,1′-methylenebis[4-isocyanato-, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$

128 Benzene, 1,1′-methylenebis[2-isocyanato-, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$

129 Benzene, 1-isocyanato-2-[(4-isocyanatophenyl)methyl]-, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$

130 Benzene, 1,1′-methylenebis[isocyanato- (non-isomeric-specific), which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$

131 Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, which has the molecular formula $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2•[C_8H_5NO]_n$ in which $0 \leq n \leq 4$

132 Plastic manufactured items

135 Coal tars and their distillates

1999, c. 33, Sch. 1; SOR/2000-109; SOR/2001-1, 147; Canada Gazette Part II, err.(F), Volume 135, page 382; SOR/2003-10, 98, 172, 229, 270, 277; SOR/2005-40, 46, 262, 345; SOR/2006-329, 333; SOR/2010-98, 194, 210; SOR/2011-25, 26, 34, 35, 140, 212, 286, 287; SOR/2012-40, 186, 187, 189, 219, 235; SOR/2013-188; SOR/2016-120, 150, 251, 308; SOR/2017-113; SOR/2018-20, 67, 129, 130; SOR/2019-115, s. 1; SOR/2019-197, s. 1; SOR/2019-198, s. 1; SOR/2020-217, s. 1; SOR/2020-218, s. 1; SOR/2021-86, s. 1; SOR/2021-89, s. 1; 2023, c. 12, s. 58; SOR/2024-275, s. 1.