

Guidance Document for Exporters

Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations

Chemical Production Division
Environmental Protection Branch
Environment and Climate Change Canada

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Guidance Document for *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*

Introduction

The *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations* (the Regulations) apply to exports of substances listed on Schedule 3 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)* which is also known as the Export Control List. The Regulations also apply to the export of products containing one or more of the substances listed on the Export Control List. The Regulations apply even if other regulations under CEPA, or any other applicable legislation apply to the export, unless an exemption is expressly provided.

The Regulations introduce provisions describing the method of providing prior notice of export as required by CEPA, further provisions to ensure that Canada is compliant with its export obligations under the *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants* (Stockholm Convention), and finally describe how to obtain an export permit which is required when the export is subject to the *Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade* (Rotterdam Convention). Amendments to the Regulations came into force on February 22, 2017 and expand their scope to control the export of mercury to meet obligations under the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* (Minamata Convention).

This guidance document has been developed for exporters of substances listed on the Export Control List. For all purposes of interpreting and applying the law, users should consult:

- the [Acts as passed by Parliament](#), which are published in the "Assented to" Acts service, [Part III of the Canada Gazette](#) and the annual Statutes of Canada, and
- the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*, as registered by the Clerk of the Privy Council and published in [Part II of the Canada Gazette](#).

The above-mentioned publications are available in most public libraries. Official versions of the Statutes and regulations can also be found at the Department of Justice website – Justice Laws Website at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/>. The law as stated in the above-mentioned publications will prevail should any inconsistencies be found in this guidance document. Additionally, in case of a discrepancy between this document and the current Registers and Annexes made available through the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and Rotterdam Convention Secretariat, those registers and annexes shall prevail. Links to these registers are provided in this document.

An importing country may set its own limitations on import of a substance that are more restrictive than the conditions established under the Rotterdam, Stockholm and/or Minamata conventions and these Regulations. Exporters may wish to confirm with their importers that their export will meet all applicable conditions established by the importing country.

This guidance document is subject to amendment from time to time. Each version is dated therefore the user should ensure that they are always consulting the most recent version of the document. Users can contact ec.substancedexportationcontrolee-exportcontrolledsubstance.ec@canada.ca for this information.

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1. The Export Control List

The Export Control List is a list of substances in Schedule 3 to the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA). It defines substances subject to the regulations and groups these substances into three parts:

- Substances in Part 1 are subject to a prohibition on their use in Canada. They can be exported for the purpose of destruction or to comply with a direction issued by the Minister under subparagraph 99(b)(iii) of CEPA . See subsection 5.2.1.
- Substances in Part 2 are subject to an international agreement requiring the consent or notification of the importing country (i.e. the Rotterdam Convention). See subsection 5.2.2.
- Substances in Part 3 are subject to domestic controls which restrict their use in Canada. See subsection 5.2.3.

The Export Control List is amended from time to time. Substances can be added to, or removed from, the List by Ministerial Order made by the Ministers of Environment and Health. Amendments to the List ensure Canada's continued compliance with certain international treaties when exporting these substances. Orders amending the Export Control List are published in the *Canada Gazette*.

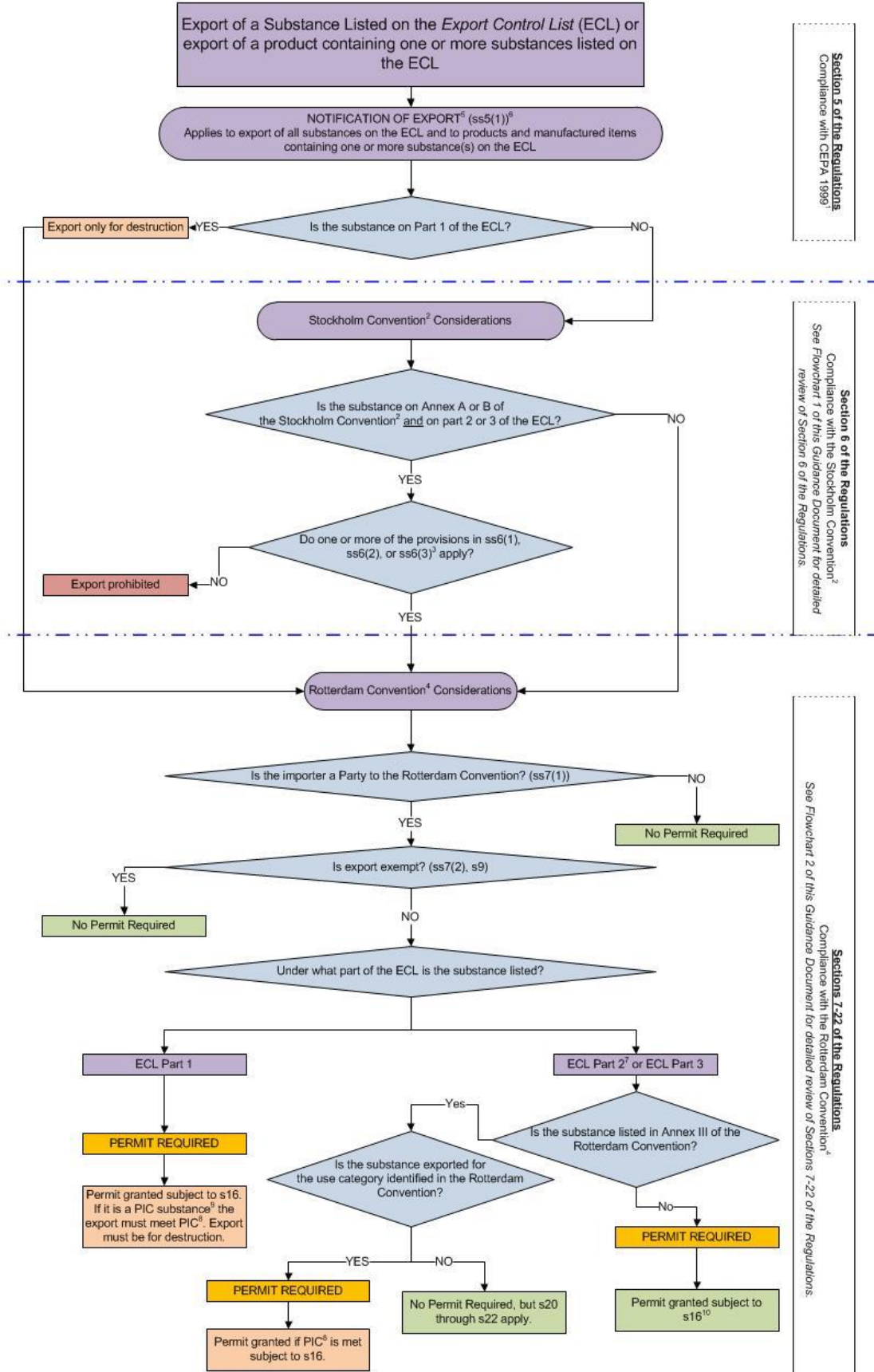
The *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations* apply when a substance on the Export Control List is exported from Canada. This export can be:

- the substance or pesticide mixture as identified on the Export Control List, or
- a mixture, or product containing the substance identified on the Export Control List.

The Regulations describe the conditions under which the export of a substance listed in the Export Control List is acceptable and the procedures to follow. The procedures for exporting a substance can vary depending on the Part of the Export Control List the substance is listed to, and whether or not it is also listed under one or more of the Stockholm Convention, the Rotterdam Convention or the Minamata Convention.

2. Overview of the Regulatory Obligations

Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations



This flowchart has been developed for exporters of substances listed on the Export Control List. It is intended to be complementary to the Regulations. In case of a discrepancy between this document and the Regulations, the Regulations shall prevail.

Footnotes on Overview of the Regulatory Obligations Diagram

1. *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*
2. *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)*: <http://www.pops.int>
3. To meet the *Conditions Relative to the Stockholm Convention*, section 6 of these Regulations the export of a POP listed on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List is prohibited unless one or more of the following provisions are met. The exporter will inform which of these conditions are met through the prior notice of export required under section 5 of these Regulations.
 - 6(2)(a)(i): Export is to a Stockholm Party for a specific exemption or acceptable purpose for which that Party has registered.
 - 6(2)(a)(ii): Export is to a Stockholm Party that has not ratified the amendment respecting the addition of the substance being exported, but an annual certification with the Party has been transmitted by Canada to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.
 - 6(2)(b): Export is to a non-Party to the Stockholm Convention but an annual certification with the Party has been transmitted by Canada to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.
 - 6(2)(c): The export is in accordance with paragraph 1(d) of Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention.
 - 6(2)(d): The export is for use in a laboratory for analysis, in scientific research, or as a laboratory analytical standard and the exported quantity does not exceed 10kg per calendar year.
 - 6(2)(e): The POP is incidentally present in trace amounts in the product being exported.
 - 6(2)(f): The POP is contained in a product that was manufactured or in use on or before the entry into force for Canada of a provision of the Stockholm Convention prohibiting its use or production, and Canada has notified the Secretariat.The prohibitions of subsection 6(2) do not apply where:
 - 6(1): The POP is listed to the Stockholm Convention, but the amendment adding the POP to the Convention is not in force for Canada.
 - 6(3): The POP is, or is contained in, a hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material regulated by the *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*.
 - Note that where subsection 6(2) does not apply, you will still need to comply with any other applicable requirements, including in this Regulation.
4. *Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*: www.pic.int
5. Notification of export is a requirement of subsection 101(1) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.
6. Section 5 of the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*.
7. Substances on Part 2 of the Export Control List are also listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention or, in the case of "Mixtures that contain elemental mercury (CAS 7439-97-6) at a concentration of 95% or more by weight", subject to the Minamata Convention.
8. Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure as described by the Rotterdam Convention.
9. All substances listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention are considered "PIC Substances" when used for the category for which they are listed in Annex III.
10. A permit is required to export a substance listed on Part 3 of the Export Control List even though these are not PIC Substances. The information obtained in the permit application is used to notify the Importing Party of the export and thereby ensure Canada's compliance with Article 12 of the Rotterdam Convention.

3. Prior Notice of Export

Prior notice of export is required for all exports of substances, or products containing one or more of the substances, listed on the Export Control List. This is a requirement set out in subsection 101(1) of CEPA and the Regulations describe the manner in which to notify. Section 5 requires that prior notice of export be provided to the Minister by the person proposing the export of a substance at least:

- a) seven days before the export in the case where the person holds a permit to export the substance issued under paragraph 185(1)(b) of the Act (i.e. under the *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*) or under the *Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations*; or
- b) 15 days before the export in any other case.

The information to be provided for prior notice of export is detailed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Templates are available for exporters to provide this prior notice. Exporters are not obligated to use these templates. However, to facilitate review Environment Canada encourages their use.

- [Export Notification Form](#)
 - For prior notification of export under section 5 when an export is not subject to a permit under sections 6 through 22 of the Regulations, or when an exporter is already the holder of a valid permit for the export being notified.
- [Combined Export Notification and Export Permit Application](#)
 - For prior notification of export when an exporter requires an export permit under sections 7 through 22 of the Regulations.

4. Stockholm Convention

When a substance on the Export Control List is also listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention, Canada must meet the export obligations under that Convention. Section 6 of the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations* describes the circumstances where a proposed export is acceptable and only applies to substances listed in Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List. Substances listed in Part 1 can be exported, but only for the purpose of destruction or by Ministerial Order as per subsection 101(2) of CEPA.

The [Overview of Regulatory Obligations](#) in section 2 of this Guidance Document provides a summary of the effect of the provisions relative to the Stockholm Convention in section 6 of the Regulations. For a detailed overview of section 6, refer to [Flowchart 1](#).

The Regulations do not provide a list of the substances listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention nor the associated information regarding specific exemptions and acceptable purposes. Instead, they incorporate this information by reference which keeps the information current based on changes made to the Convention (e.g. the addition of a substance to Annex A or Annex B) or ratification of Parties (e.g. whether a country has ratified the convention or an amendment that adds a substance to Annex A or Annex B, thereby becoming subject to the obligations established by the Stockholm Convention). Exporters

should take note that the listings and information in the Annexes and registers maintained by the Secretariat will be updated from time to time. In the case of a discrepancy between the summaries in Tables 1 through 4 of this document and the information maintained by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention at www.pops.int, the information maintained by the Secretariat shall prevail.

Exporters should take note that whether or not one or more of the following provisions applies to the export, the export will still require prior notice of export and may still require a permit.

4.1. Not in force for Canada - 6(1)

Canada is only bound to the provisions of the Stockholm Convention for amendments which it ratifies. [Table 4](#) provides an inventory of the substances added to Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention which have been ratified by Canada. The date of entry into force for Canada is also provided for the substances in Annex A or Annex B. This Subsection allows export of a substance which was added to Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention through an amendment which has not been ratified by Canada (or is not yet in force for Canada). For the status of ratification of amendments to the annexes of the Stockholm Convention, consult the information maintained by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention at: www.pops.int, (Choose “Countries > Status of Ratification > Amendments to Annexes”)

4.2. Exports to Parties for acceptable purposes or specific exemptions - 6(2)(a)(i)

[Table 1](#) provides an inventory of substances which are listed on the Export Control List and also listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention and in force for Canada. For these substances, it further informs which Parties have registered for a “specific exemption” or “acceptable purpose” under the Convention. This information allows an exporter of one of these substances to determine if the export will satisfy subparagraph 6(2)(a)(i) of the Regulations.

For some substances listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention there are specific exemptions detailed in the Annex that are applicable to all Parties who notify the Secretariat of their intent to make use of the exemption.

4.3. Exports to Parties who have not ratified an amendment adding the substance to the Convention - 6(2)(a)(ii)

Subparagraph 6(2)(a)(ii) applies to exports of a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention, and in force for Canada, to countries who are Party to the Stockholm Convention but have not ratified the amendment which adds the substance to Annex A or Annex B. Under the Stockholm Convention, Canada must have an “annual certification” in force, which is an agreement between Canada and the Importing Party regarding the substance. [Table 2](#) provides an inventory of the annual certifications in force between Canada and other countries, allowing

exporters to determine if the export will satisfy subparagraph 6(2)(a)(ii) of the Regulations.

4.4. Exports to countries which are not Party to the Convention - 6(2)(b)

For an export of a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention, and in force for Canada, to a country that has not ratified the Stockholm Convention, Canada must have an annual certification in place with that country similar to the requirement of 6(2)(a)(ii). In these cases, the annual certification will apply to one or more specific exemptions or acceptable purposes allowed for the substance under the Stockholm Convention. [Table 2](#) provides an inventory of all of the annual certifications in force between Canada and other countries, and describes the acceptable purpose(s) or specific exemption(s) which could satisfy paragraph 6(2)(b) of the Regulations.

4.5. Environmentally sound disposal - 6(2)(c)

The export of a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention, and in force for Canada, is authorized if the export is for environmentally sound disposal as described in paragraph 1(d) of Article 6 of the Convention.

Article 6 paragraph 1(d) of the Stockholm Convention states:

Take appropriate measures so that such wastes, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

(i) Handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(ii) Disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, including those that may be developed pursuant to paragraph 2, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;

(iii) Not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(iv) Not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines;

The text of the Stockholm Convention is available for download at www.pops.int (Choose "Convention > Convention Text")

The *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal* has a listing of "Adopted Technical

Guidelines” for environmentally sound management of wastes containing persistent organic pollutants. These may be useful to exporters of these substances because they describe suitable methods of environmentally sound management of these wastes. These Technical Guidelines are available for download at www.basel.int (Choose “The Convention > Publications > Technical Guidelines”)

Exporters will find “General Technical Guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants (POPs)” here, but are encouraged to review the entire list of Technical Guidelines to determine if a document exists specific to the POP(s) being exported. Technical Guidelines have a section dedicated to “environmentally sound disposal” which exporters can use to ensure that the foreseen treatment by the importing country will satisfy 6(2)(c) of the Regulations.

4.6. Laboratory use - 6(2)(d)

The export of a persistent organic pollutant is authorized if it is exported for use in a laboratory for analysis, in scientific research, or as a laboratory analytical standard. The total quantity exported by the person during the calendar year in question shall not exceed 10 kg.

4.7. Incidentally present in trace amounts - 6(2)(e)

The export of a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention is authorized if it is incidentally present in trace amounts in a product.

4.8. Products already in use - 6(2)(f)

Manufactured goods or quantities of a substance already in use at the time a Party ratifies an amendment adding the substance to Annex A or Annex B can be notified to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention. Export of products already in use is allowed under the Stockholm Convention provided a Party has notified the Secretariat. [Table 3](#) provides an inventory of Canada’s notifications. Products listed in this table are authorized for export under this paragraph. Under this scenario, and as per Schedule 1 of the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*, the date of manufacture is required as part of the notification of export.

4.9. Hazardous waste - 6(3)

The considerations relative to the Stockholm Convention in subsection 6(2) do not apply to a persistent organic pollutant that is, or is contained in, a hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material regulated by the [Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations](#) recognizing that this other regulatory instrument will apply to the export.

5. Rotterdam Convention

When a substance on the Export Control List is proposed for export to another country which is Party to the Rotterdam Convention, an exporter may require a permit for export under the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*. Sections 7 through 22 of the Regulations apply to exports of substances listed on the Export Control List when they are exported to another Party to the Rotterdam Convention. Considerations in these sections take into account the expected use by the importing Party and the Part of the Export Control List to which the substance is listed. When a permit application is required, the information submitted allows Canada to ensure that it is compliant with the Prior Informed Consent Procedure under the Rotterdam Convention, or allows Canada to provide notice of export to the Importing Party which is also obligatory under the Convention.

The [Overview of Regulatory Obligations](#) in section 2 of this Guidance Document provides a summary of the effect of the provisions relative to the Rotterdam Convention in sections 7-22 of the Regulations. For a detailed overview of the conditions relative to the Rotterdam Convention, please see [Flowchart 2](#).

5.1. Parties to the Rotterdam Convention

The following countries have ratified the Rotterdam Convention. For the purposes of the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*, these countries are considered “Rotterdam Parties”.

Last updated: January 30, 2017

Note: In case of a discrepancy between this document and the current Registers and Annexes made available through the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat at www.pic.int (Choose “Countries > Status of Ratifications”), those registers and annexes shall prevail.

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova (Republic of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New

Zealand, Malta (enters into force on April 17 2017), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania (United Republic of), Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For a current list of countries that are Party to the Rotterdam Convention, please consult the [list of participants on the website maintained by the Convention Secretariat](#). A country is Party to the Convention if they have been identified with a date of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession and the Convention is in force for that country (i.e. at least 90 days has passed since the date of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession).

5.2. Permit Applications

The information to be provided in an application for an export permit is detailed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations. Templates are available for exporters to apply for an export permit. Exporters are not obligated to use these templates. However, to facilitate review Environment Canada encourages their use.

- [Combined Export Notification and Export Permit Application](#)
 - For prior notification of export under section 5 when an exporter requires an export permit under sections 6 through 22 of the Regulations.
- [Export Permit Application](#)
 - For use when an exporter requires a permit to export, but does not yet have information to supply for the prior notice of export. When an exporter anticipates an export in a given calendar year but has only estimates for the quantity and/or date, this allows the exporter to obtain the export permit in advance and provide notification of export at a later date. Exporters should note that the prior notice of export will have to be provided:
 - At least 7 days before the export (if the person holds a permit to export the substance issued under paragraph 185(1)(b) of the Act (i.e. an export controlled under the *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations* or under the *Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations*);
 - At least 15 days before the export (in any other case) in accordance with section 5 of the Regulations.

Exporters should take note that whether or not an export permit is necessary, prior notice of export is still required for all exports of substances on the Export Control List.

Exporters who submit an application for an export permit – complete with all required information – should expect to receive their export permit, if approved, within ten working days from the date of submission of their completed application.

Despite an export being destined to another Party to the Rotterdam Convention, the export would be exempted from sections 8 through 22 of the Regulations if it met one or more of the conditions in subsection 7(2).

Substances listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention are listed for either their use as a pesticide or use as an industrial chemical, or both. The Prior Informed Consent Procedure of the Rotterdam Convention applies when a substance is exported for the category of use(s) for which it is listed in Annex III. The export of a substance listed in Annex III and on Part 2 of the Export Control List would be exempted from the need for an export permit if it is exported for a category of use other than the category for which it is listed in Annex III. Such an export would nevertheless be subject to the insurance and labelling requirements of sections 20 through 22 of the Regulations. The same would be true for an export necessary to comply with Ministerial direction under subparagraph 99(b)(iii) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

[Table 5](#) provides an inventory of the Export Control List substances which are on Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention and the associated category of use(s) for these substances.

5.2.1. Exports of substances on Part 1 of the Export Control List

As per subsection 101(2) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, export of a substance on Part 1 of the Export Control List can only occur if the export is for the purpose of destroying the substance or to comply with Ministerial direction under subparagraph 99(b)(iii).

An export permit will be required unless exempted by subsection 7(2), section 8 or section 9 of the Regulations.

If the substance to be exported is *not listed* in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention:

The Minister will issue an export permit allowing the export to take place for the purpose of destroying the substance.

If the substance *is listed* in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention:

The Prior Informed Consent procedure will apply to the export and the Minister will provide a permit for export if the destination Party has consented to imports of the substance. The permit may specify conditions on import required by the Importing Party. For example, an exporter of a substance in Part 1 of the Export Control List which is also listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention (such as polybrominated biphenyls) could receive an export permit if the export

is for the purpose of destruction and the importing Party has consented to imports of the substance.

The Minister will not issue an export permit if the export does not comply with the Prior Informed Consent procedure of the Rotterdam Convention (for example, the importing Party does not consent to imports of the substance). This compliance is assured under the Regulations through the provisions of subsection 12(1).

5.2.2. Exports of substances on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List which are also listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

With the exception of “Mixtures that contain elemental mercury (CAS 7439-97-6) at a concentration of 95% or more by weight”, all substances listed on Part 2 of the Export Control List are listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention. Substances listed on Part 3 of the Export Control List may also be part of Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention. An export permit will be required for these substances unless exempted by subsection 7(2), section 8 or section 9 of the Regulations.

When an application is received for an export permit for a Part 2 or Part 3 substance that is also listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention, the Minister will confirm that the export complies with the Prior Informed Consent procedure of the Rotterdam Convention (for example, the importing Party has stated “consent” for imports of the substance). The Minister will not issue an export permit if the export does not comply with the Prior Informed Consent procedure (for example, the importing Party has stated “no consent”). This compliance is assured under the Regulations through the provisions of subsection 12(1). The permit may specify conditions on import required by the Importing Party.

5.2.3. Exports of substances on Part 3 of the Export Control List that are not listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

Substances listed on Part 3 of the Export Control List that are not listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention are subject to a domestic restriction on their use and, in order to remain compliant with Article 12 of this Convention, the Government of Canada must provide prior notice of export to the Importing Party. An export permit will be required unless exempted by subsection 7(2), section 8 or section 9 of the Regulations.

An application for an export permit for a substance listed on Part 3 of the Export Control List that is not listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention provides the Minister with the necessary information to notify the Importing Party. Because the substance is not listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention, there will be no conditions on import to specify on the export permit. For example, an export of lead arsenate to Germany would require that the exporter hold a permit,

and the permit application would provide information to share with Germany to notify of the proposed export.

5.2.4. Refusal, cancellation, amendment or suspension of a permit

Sections 16 through 18 describe the conditions under which the Minister must refuse, cancel, amend or suspend an export permit under the Regulations. Generally, such an action is in response to a change in the Prior Informed Consent status of the Importing Party (for example, the importing Party informs that it does not consent to future imports of the substance), or the exporter is not able to export the substance in compliance with the Regulations, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, or any other measures under this Act.

5.2.5. Retention of records

An exporter must keep certain records for exports subject to sections 7 through 22 of the Regulations. Section 19 identifies the records and requires a minimum retention time of 5 years. The records must be kept at the exporter's principal place of business in Canada.

5.2.6. Insurance

Section 20 of the Regulations requires an exporter to have liability insurance of not less than \$5,000,000 for each export in respect of damages and costs for which the exporter could become liable.

5.2.7. Labelling

Exports that are subject to the Rotterdam Convention have labelling requirements imposed by that Convention. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) must also accompany the export. Sections 21 and 22 of the Regulations describe the labelling and SDS requirement.

6. Minamata Convention

On February 22, 2017, the *Regulations Amending the Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations* ([link](#)) came into force following the *Order Amending Schedule 3 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* ([link](#)), which came into effect on January 11, 2017.

The Order added "Mixtures that contain elemental mercury (CAS 7439-97-6) at a concentration of 95% or more by weight" to Part 2 of the Export Control List. This listing makes the export of these mixtures, including mercury of high purity, subject to the Regulations.

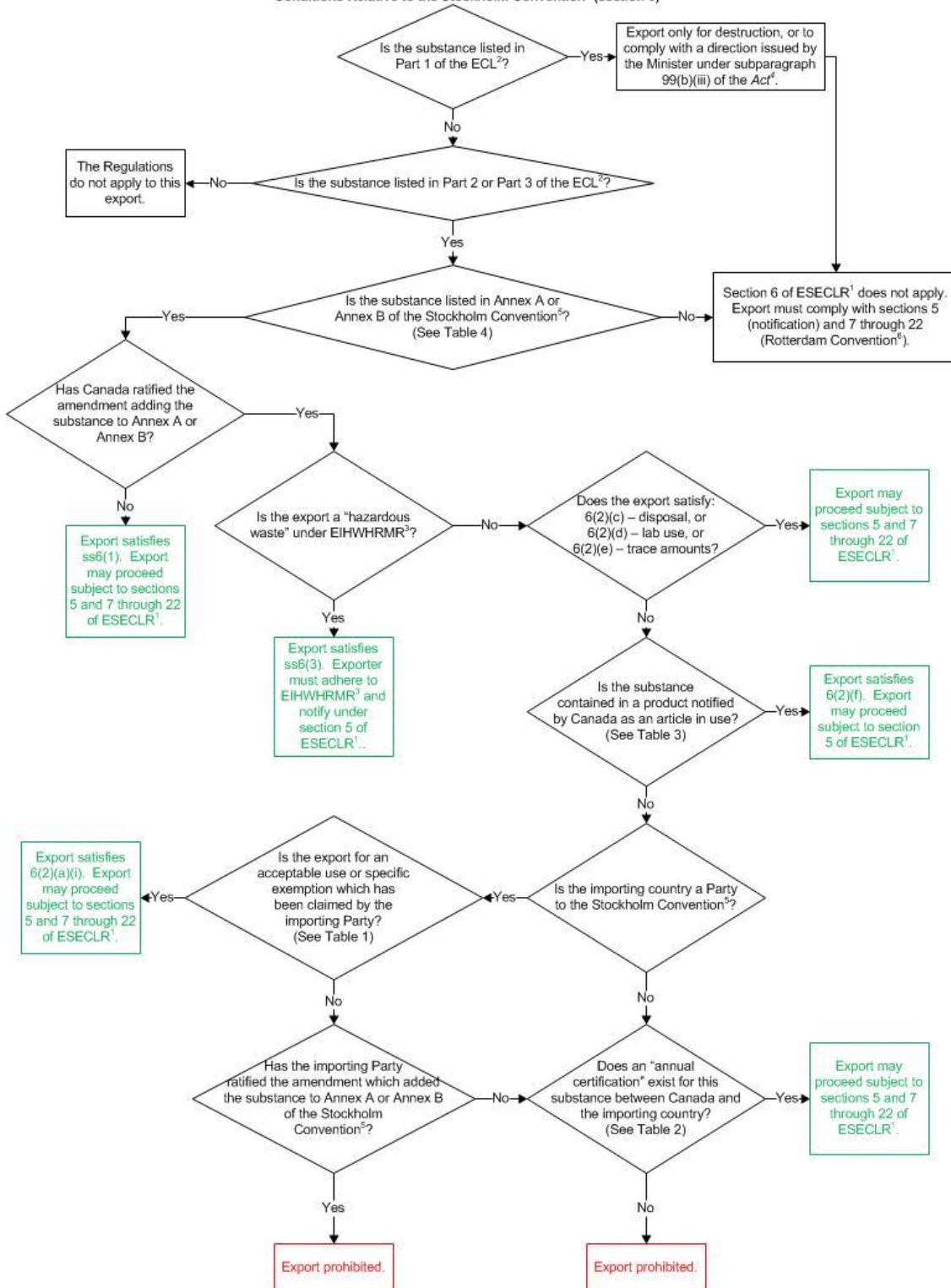
Section 23 of the amended Regulations allows export of these mixtures in the following cases:

1. The mixture is, or is contained in, a hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material regulated by the *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*;
2. The mixture is exported for use in a laboratory for analysis, in scientific research or as a laboratory analytical standard, if the total quantity

- exported by the exporter during the calendar year in question does not exceed 10 kg; or
3. The mixture is contained in a manufactured item that during manufacture is formed into a specific physical shape or design and has for its final use a function or functions wholly or partly dependent on its shape or design.

Flowchart 1

Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations Conditions Relative to the Stockholm Convention² (section 6)



¹ ESECLR = *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*

² ECL = *Export Control List*, the list of substances in Schedule 3 to the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*

³ EIHWHRRM = *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*

⁴ The Act = *The Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*

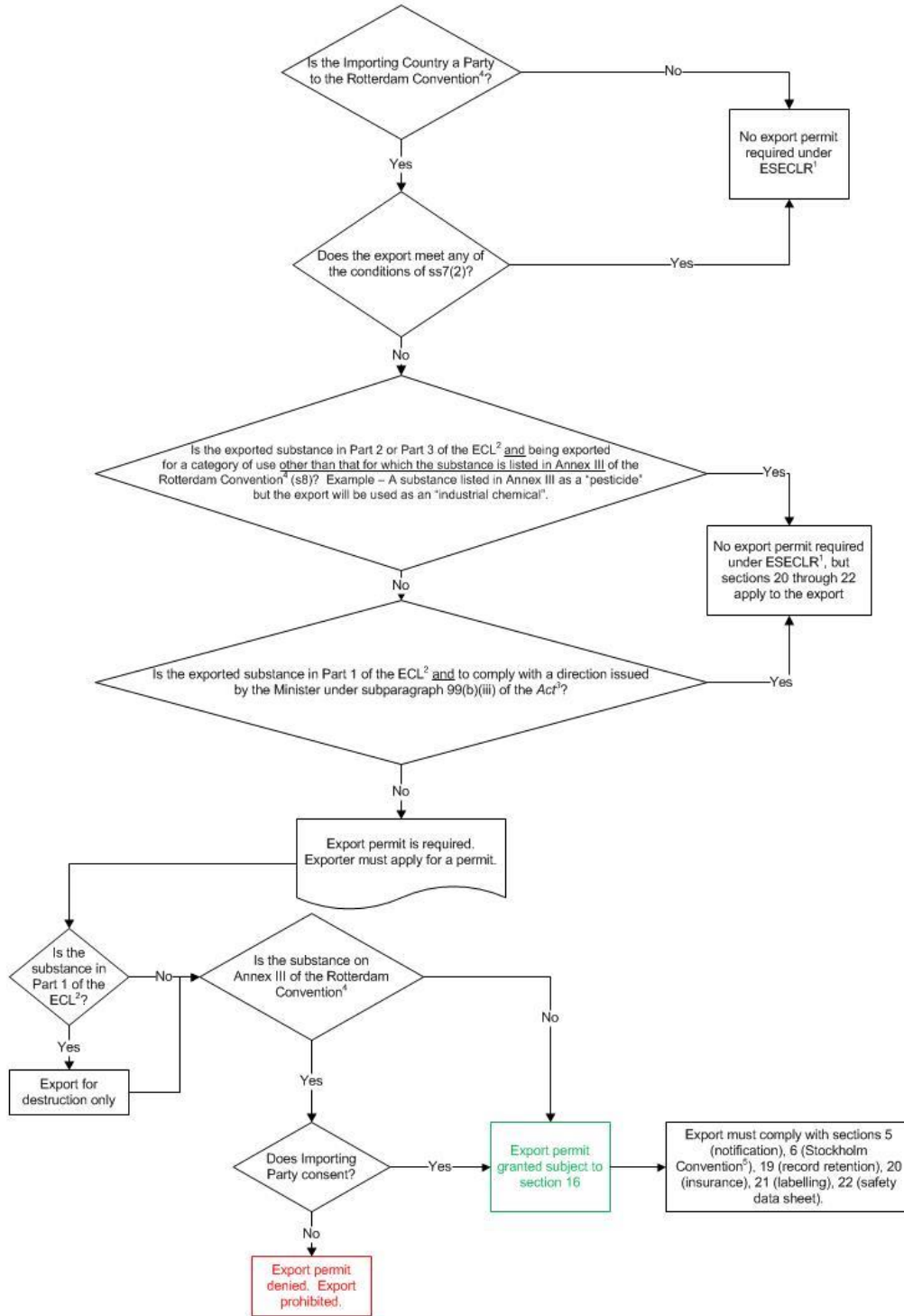
⁵ Stockholm Convention = *The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*

⁶ Rotterdam Convention = *The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*

This flowchart has been developed for exporters of substances listed on the Export Control List. It is intended to be complementary to the Regulations. In case of a discrepancy between this document and the Regulations, the Regulations shall prevail.

Flowchart 2

Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations Conditions Relative to the Rotterdam Convention (sections 7 through 22)



¹ ESECLR = *Export of Substances on the Export control List Regulations*

² ECL = *Export Control List*, the list of substances in Schedule 3 to the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*

³ The Act = *The Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*

⁴ Rotterdam Convention = *The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*

⁵ Stockholm Convention = *The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*

This flowchart has been developed for exporters of substances listed on the *Export Control List*. It is intended to be complementary to the *Regulations*. In case of a discrepancy between this document and the *Regulations*, the *Regulations* shall prevail.

Table 1: Specific Exemptions and Acceptable Purposes Claimed by Parties to the Stockholm Convention for Substances Listed on Annex A or Annex B and in force in Canada

Note: In the case of a discrepancy between this table and Annexes A and B, as well as the registers of specific exemptions and acceptable purposes as maintained by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention at www.pops.int, (Choose "Implementation > Exemptions") the information maintained by the Secretariat shall prevail.

Last updated: January 25, 2017

Substance	CAS Registry Number	Export Control List	Stockholm Convention		
			Annex	Parties claiming exemption or purpose	Specific Exemption (SE) / Acceptable Purpose (AP)
Mirex (Dodecachloropentacyclo [5.3.0.02,6.03,9.04,8] decane)	2385-85-5	Part 1	A	Substances listed on Part 1 of the Export Control List can be exported, but only for the purpose of destruction or to comply with a direction issued by the Minister under subparagraph 99(b)(iii) of the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> .	
Polybrominated biphenyls that have the molecular formula C ₁₂ H _(10-n) Br _n in which "n" is greater than 2 (<i>Hexabromobiphenyl is listed in Annex A</i>)	36355-01-8	Part 1	A		
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Part 1	A		
Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8, 8a-octahydro-exo-1,4-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)	72-20-8	Part 1	A		
Toxaphene	8001-95-2	Part 1	A		
Alpha-HCH	319-84-6	Part 1	A		
Beta-HCH	319-85-7	Part 1	A		
Aldrin	309-00-2	Part 2	A	No Party registration for specific exemption	
Chlordane	57-74-9	Part 2	A	All specific exemptions have expired	

DDT	50-29-3	Part 2	B	Botswana	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Eritrea	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Ethiopia	AP: Use – disease vector control AP: Production – disease vector control
				India	AP: Use – disease vector control AP: Production – disease vector control
				Madagascar	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Marshall Islands	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Mauritius	AP: Use- residual insecticide at the port and airport
				Morocco	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Mozambique	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Namibia	AP: Use/production – disease vector control
				Senegal	AP: Use – disease vector control
				South Africa	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Swaziland	AP: Use – disease vector control
				Uganda	AP: Use – disease vector control
Venezuela	AP: Use – disease vector control				
Republic of Yemen	AP: Use – disease vector control				
Zambia	AP: Use – disease vector control				
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Part 2	A	No Party registration for specific exemption	
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Part 2	A	No Party registration for specific exemption	
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Part 2	A	No Party registration for specific exemption	

Lindane	58-89-9	Part 2	A	China (applicable to Hong Kong and Macao)	SE: • Adjuvant therapeutic drug to control head lice and to treat scabies.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Part 2	A	No specific exemption	
Pentachlorobenzene, which has the molecular formula C ₆ HCl ₅	608-93-5	Part 3	A	No specific exemption	
Perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2	Part 2	B	Brazil	AP: • Insect baits for control of leaf-cutting ants from <i>Atta spp.</i> and <i>Acromyrmex spp.</i> SE: • Metal plating (hard metal plating) • Metal plating (decorative plating)
	Cambodia			AP: • Fire-fighting foam	

	24448-09-7 307-35-7			<p>China (applicable to Hong Kong and Macao)</p> <p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems • Certain medical devices (such as ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) layers and radio-opaque ETFE production, in-vitro diagnostic medical devices, and CCD colour filters) • Fire-fighting foam <p>SE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries • Metal plating (hard metal plating) • Metal plating (decorative plating) • Electric and electronic parts for some colour printers and colour copy machines • Insecticides for control of red imported fire ants and termites • Chemically driven oil production
	<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems 			

				European Union	<p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems.
				Japan	<p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resistant and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Certain medical devices
				Republic of Korea	<p>SE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo masks in the semiconductor and liquid crystal display (LCD) industries • Metal plating (hard metal plating) • Metal plating (decorative plating) • Electric and electronic parts for some colour printers and colour copy machines • Insecticides for control of red imported fire ants and termites • Chemically driven oil production.
				Norway	<p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems

				Switzerland	<p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems • Fire-fighting foam
				Turkey	<p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems
				Vietnam	<p>AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-imaging • Photo-resist and anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors • Etching agent for compound semi-conductors and ceramic filters • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Metal plating (hard metal plating) only in closed-loop systems • Certain medical devices (such as ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) layers and radio-opaque ETFE production, in-vitro diagnostic medical devices, and CCD colour filters) • Fire-fighting foam • Insect baits for control of leaf-cutting ants from <i>Atta spp.</i> and <i>Acromyrmex spp.</i>

				Zambia	AP: • Aviation hydraulic fluids • Fire-fighting foam
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Canada has also claimed exemptions for tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, and heptabromodiphenyl ether in accordance with Part IV of Annex A of the Stockholm Convention, but these substances are not listed on the Export Control List, and the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations* do not apply to exports of these substances or products containing them.

- [View the current Register of Acceptable Purposes on the Secretariat's website](#) [English only]
- [View the current Register of Specific Exemptions on the Secretariat's website](#) [English only]
- [View when amendments came into force for Parties to the Stockholm Convention \(for estimating expiry dates of specific exemptions\) on the Secretariat's website](#) [English only]

Table 2: List of Active Annual Certifications as Registered by Canada

Note: In the case of a discrepancy between this table and the registers maintained by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention at www.pops.int, (Choose "Procedures > Export to a non-Party State") the information maintained by the Secretariat shall prevail.

Last updated: January 25, 2017

Canada presently has no annual certifications registered with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.

Table 3: Articles in Use as Claimed by Canada under the Stockholm Convention

Note: In the case of a discrepancy between this table and the registers maintained by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention at www.pops.int, (Choose “Implementation > Exemptions > Articles in Use”) the information maintained by the Secretariat shall prevail.

Last updated: January 25, 2017

Substance	CAS Registry Number	Schedule 3 Status	Stockholm Convention		
			Annex	Article	Date of Notification
Lindane	58-89-9	Part 2	A	Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies as second line treatment	21 December 2010
Perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7	Part 2	B	Aqueous film forming foams (fire fighting foams)	21 December 2010

Canada has also claimed articles containing tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, and heptabromodiphenyl ether in accordance with Part IV and Part V of Annex A of the Stockholm Convention, but these substances are not listed on the Export Control List, and the *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations* do not apply to exports of these substances or products containing them.

[View the current Register of Articles in Use on the Secretariat’s website \[English only\]](#)

Table 4: Substances on the Export Control List which are also listed to Annex A or Annex B of the Stockholm Convention and in force for Canada

Note: In the case of a discrepancy between this table and the registers maintained by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention at www.pops.int, (Choose "Countries > Status of Ratifications") the information maintained by the Secretariat shall prevail.

Last updated: January 25, 2017

Substance	CAS Registry Number	Export Control List	Stockholm Convention		
			Annex		Date in force for Canada
Mirex (Dodecachloropentacyclo [5.3.0.02,6.03,9.04,8] decane)	2385-85-5	Part 1	A		May 17, 2004
Polybrominated biphenyls that have the molecular formula C ₁₂ H _(10-n) Br _n in which "n" is greater than 2 (<i>Hexabromobiphenyl is listed in Annex A</i>)	36355-01-8; 27858-07-7; 13654-09-6	Part 1	A		April 4, 2011
Chlordecone	143-50-0	Part 1	A		April 4, 2011
Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8, 8a-octahydro-exo-1,4-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene)	72-20-8	Part 1	A		May 17, 2004
Toxaphene	8001-95-2	Part 1	A		May 17, 2004
Alpha-HCH	319-84-6	Part 1	A		April 4, 2011
Beta-HCH	319-85-7	Part 1	A		April 4, 2011
Aldrin	309-00-2	Part 2	A		May 17, 2004
Chlordane	57-74-9	Part 2	A		May 17, 2004
DDT	50-29-3	Part 2	B		May 17, 2004
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Part 2	A		May 17, 2004
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Part 2	A		May 17, 2004
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Part 2	A		May 17, 2004

Substance	CAS Registry Number	Export Control List	Stockholm Convention		
			Annex		Date in force for Canada
Lindane	58-89-9	Part 2	A		April 4, 2011
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Part 2	A		May 17, 2004
Pentachlorobenzene, which has the molecular formula C ₆ HCl ₅	608-93-5	Part 3	A		April 4, 2011
Perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7	Part 2	B		April 4, 2011

Table 5: Substances listed on the Export Control List that are also listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

Note: In the case of a discrepancy between this table and Annex III as maintained by the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention at www.pic.int (Choose "Convention > Chemicals > Annex III Chemicals"), the information maintained by the Secretariat shall prevail.

Last updated: January 25, 2017

Substance Name	CAS Registry Number	Export Control List Status	Rotterdam Convention Category
Alpha-HCH	319-84-6	Part 1	Pesticide (as HCH (mixed isomers))
Beta-HCH	319-85-7	Part 1	Pesticide (as HCH (mixed isomers))
Phosphamidon (2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate)	13171-21-6	Part 1	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
Polybrominated biphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{12}H_{(10-n)}Br_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2		Part 1	Industrial
Polychlorinated terphenyls that have the molecular formula $C_{18}H_{(14-n)}Cl_n$ in which "n" is greater than 2		Part 1	Industrial
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Part 1	Pesticide
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Part 1	Pesticide
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters		Part 2	Pesticide
Aldrin	309-00-2	Part 2	Pesticide
Captafol	2425-06-1	Part 2	Pesticide
Chlordane	57-74-9	Part 2	Pesticide
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Part 2	Pesticide
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Part 2	Pesticide
DDT	50-29-3	Part 2	Pesticide
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Part 2	Pesticide
Dinoseb and its salts and esters		Part 2	Pesticide
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	Part 2	Pesticide
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Part 2	Pesticide
Heptachlor	76-44-8	Part 2	Pesticide
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Part 2	Pesticide

Lindane	58-89-9	Part 2	Pesticide
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds		Part 2	Pesticide
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters		Part 2	Pesticide
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Part 2	Pesticide
Methamidophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/L)	10265-92-6	Part 2	Contains methamidophos (Pesticide)
Emulsifiable concentrates containing methyl parathion at or above 19.5% and dusts containing methyl parathion at or above 1.5%	298-00-0	Part 2	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
Parathion	56-38-2	Part 2	Pesticide
Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Part 2	Industrial
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	1336-36-3	Part 2	Industrial
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	Part 2	Industrial
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Part 2	Pesticide
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Part 2	Pesticide
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	Part 2	Pesticide
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts	534-52-1 2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	Part 2	Pesticide
All tributyltin compounds including: -Tributyltin oxide -Tributyltin fluoride -Tributyltin methacrylate -Tributyltin benzoate -Tributyltin chloride -Tributyltin linoleate -Tributyltin naphthenate	56-35-9 1983-10-4 2155-70-6 4342-36-3 1461-22-9 24124-25-2 85409-17-2	Part 2	Pesticide
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10%, and thiram at or above 15%	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8	Part 2	Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulation
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Part 2	Industrial

Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Part 2	Industrial
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Part 2	Pesticide
Perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7	Part 2	Industrial

Notice of Export

Part 1: General Information

Exporter Name of exporter: Name of duly authorized representative: Address: Telephone number: Fax number: Email address:	For Environment Canada Use
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Part 2: Export Notification

Name of the substance as it appears on the Export Control List (Schedule 3 of the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>)	Country of destination	Expected date of export	Estimated quantity of the substance to be exported (kg)	Purpose of Export
				<input type="checkbox"/> Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Chemical use <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticidal use <input type="checkbox"/> Other use
				<input type="checkbox"/> Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Chemical use <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticidal use <input type="checkbox"/> Other use
				<input type="checkbox"/> Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Chemical use <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticidal use <input type="checkbox"/> Other use
				<input type="checkbox"/> Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Chemical use <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticidal use <input type="checkbox"/> Other use

Are any of the above substances classified as “hazardous waste” or “hazardous recyclable material” under the *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*?
 Yes No

If yes, please indicate which substance(s): _____

Part 3: Exports Subject to the Stockholm Convention for substances listed on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List:

For all substances notified in Part 2 of this form which are found on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List and listed in Annex A or B of the Stockholm Convention and in force for Canada, please complete the following:

Name of Substance: _____

- a. *Specific exemption or acceptable purpose* applicable to the substance being exported (if applicable): _____
- b. Is the substance being exported for environmentally sound disposal in accordance with paragraph 1(d) of Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention?
 Yes No If yes, please indicate:
 Facility name and civic address: _____
 Method of disposal: _____
- c. Is the substance being exported for use:
 - i. in a laboratory for analysis Yes No
 - ii. in scientific research Yes No ; or
 - iii. as a laboratory analytical standard? Yes No
- d. Is the substance being exported contained in a manufactured article? Yes No
 If yes,
 - i. Is the substance incidentally present in trace amounts? Yes No
 - ii. Was the article containing the substance manufactured on or before the coming into force for Canada of a provision of the Stockholm Convention prohibiting, under Annex A, or restricting under Annex B, the production or use of that substance? Yes No
 If yes, indicate the date of manufacture of article: _____

(Repeat Part 3 for each substance notified in Part 2 of this form that is listed on Annex A or B of the Stockholm Convention and on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List)

Attach supplementary sheets as necessary

Send the notice by email, facsimile or by mail to:
 Minister of the Environment
 c/o Chemical Production Division
 Environment Canada
 351 St. Joseph Blvd, 11th floor
 Gatineau, Quebec
 Facsimile: 819-938-4218
 ec.substancedexportationcontrolee-
 exportcontrolledsubstance.ec@canada.ca

The Regulations require notification to be provided at least 15 days (at least 7 days if the person holds a permit to export the substance issued under paragraph 185(1)(b) of the Act or under the *Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations*) prior to the first export indicated on the notice. This form may be used to provide more than one notification under these Regulations. Exporters are required to notify the Minister of any corrections to the information provided in the notice within 30 days after learning of them.

Part 4: Declaration

I declare that the information provided in this report is accurate and complete. I understand that the information provided in this notice may be released to the country of destination.

 Name of exporter or duly authorized representative (please print)

 Signature

 Title

 Date and Place

Export Permit Application

Part 1: General Information

Exporter Name of exporter: Name of duly authorized representative: Address: Telephone number: Fax number: Email address:	For Environment Canada Use
Importer Name: Address: Telephone number: Fax number: Email address:	

Part 2: Identification of the substance or the product that contains the substance:

1. Name of substance as it appears on the Export Control List (Schedule 3 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*): _____
2. Common name, if known: _____
3. Trade name, if known: _____
4. CAS registry number: _____
5. Commodity Code of the substance that is obtained from the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System: _____

Part 3: Export Information

6. Country of Destination: _____
7. Expected date of export: _____
8. Estimated quantity of the substance to be exported: _____ kg
9. Purpose of Export:
 - Destruction
 - Industrial Chemical use
 - Pesticidal use
 - Other use
10. If the substance is contained in a manufactured product indicate:
 - a. The name of the product: _____
 - b. Concentration of substance in the product: _____
11. List the customs office through which the export is expected to exit Canada, if known: _____
12. List any countries through which the substance will transit, if known: _____
13. Proposed number of exports for the calendar year, if known: _____

You must attach the Safety Data Sheet for the substance being exported, or if applicable, for the product that contains the substance.

Attach supplementary sheets as necessary

Send the application by email, facsimile or by mail to:

Minister of the Environment
c/o Chemical Production Division
Environment Canada
351 St. Joseph Blvd, 11th floor
Gatineau, Quebec
Facsimile: 819-938-4218
ec.substancedexportationcontrolee-
exportcontrolledsubstance.ec@canada.ca

Section 10 of the Regulations describes exports that require the exporter to hold a valid export permit issued under the Regulations. A copy of the permit must be included with these exports in addition to the labelling prescribed by section 21.

A minimum of 15 days (7 days (if the person holds a permit to export the substance issued under paragraph 185(1)(b) of the Act or under the *Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations*) prior notice of export is mandatory under section 5 of the regulations for all exports, including those requiring an export permit.

Part 4: Declaration

I understand that I, as the exporter, assume full responsibility for the removal of the substance from the country of destination and any related costs, including the transportation, care, control and storage of the substance, in the event that the exported substance is in contravention of any conditions set out in the export permit or if the export takes place after the export permit has expired or has been cancelled.

I declare that the above information is accurate and complete. I understand that information in this application may be released to the country of destination.

Name of exporter or duly authorized representative (please print)

Signature

Title

Date and Place

Combined Notice of Export and Export Permit Application

Part 1: General Information

Exporter Name of exporter: Name of duly authorized representative: Address: Telephone number: Fax number: Email address:	For Environment Canada Use
Importer Name: Address: Telephone number: Fax number: Email address:	

Part 2: Identification of the substance or the product that contains the substance:

1. Name of substance as it appears on the Export Control List (Schedule 3 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*): _____
2. Common name, if known: _____
3. Trade name, if known: _____
4. CAS registry number: _____
5. Commodity Code of the substance that is obtained from the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System:

Part 3: Export Information

6. Country of Destination: _____
7. Expected date of export: _____
8. Estimated quantity of the substance to be exported: _____ kg
9. Purpose of Export:
 Destruction
 Industrial Chemical use
 Pesticidal use
 Other use
10. If the substance is contained in a manufactured product indicate:
 - a. The name of the product: _____
 - b. Concentration of substance in the product: _____
11. List the customs office through which the export is expected to exit Canada, if known: _____
12. List any countries through which the substance will transit, if known: _____
13. Proposed number of exports for the calendar year, if known: _____

You must attach the Safety Data Sheet for the substance being exported, or if applicable, for the product that contains the substance.

Part 4: Exports Subject to the Stockholm Convention for substances listed on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List:

For all substances notified in Part 2 of this form which are found on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List and listed in Annex A or B of the Stockholm Convention and in force for Canada, please complete the following:

Name of Substance: _____

- a. *Specific exemption or acceptable purpose* applicable to the substance being exported (if applicable): _____
- b. Is the substance being exported for environmentally sound disposal in accordance with paragraph 1(d) of Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention?
 - Yes No If yes, please indicate:
 Facility name and civic address: _____
 Method of disposal: _____
- c. Is the substance being exported for use:
 - i. in a laboratory for analysis Yes No
 - ii. in scientific research Yes No ; or
 - iii. as a laboratory analytical standard? Yes No
- d. Is the substance being exported contained in a manufactured article? Yes No
 - If yes,
 - i. Is the substance incidentally present in trace amounts? Yes No
 - ii. Was the article containing the substance manufactured on or before the coming into force for Canada of a provision of the Stockholm Convention prohibiting, under Annex A, or restricting under Annex B, the production or use of that substance? Yes No
 - If yes, indicate the date of manufacture of article: _____

(Repeat Part 4 for each substance notified in Part 2 of this form that is listed on Annex A or B of the Stockholm Convention and on Part 2 or Part 3 of the Export Control List)

Attach supplementary sheets as necessary	
<p>Send the application by email, facsimile or by mail to: Minister of the Environment c/o Chemical Production Division Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd, 11th floor Gatineau, Quebec Facsimile: 819-938-4218 ec.substancedexportationcontrolee- exportcontrolledsubstance.ec@canada.ca</p>	<p>Section 10 of the Regulations describes exports that require the exporter to hold a valid export permit issued under the Regulations. A copy of the permit must be included with these exports in addition to the labelling prescribed by section 21.</p> <p>A minimum of 15 days (7 days if the person holds a permit to export the substance issued under paragraph 185(1)(b) of the Act or under the <i>Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations</i>) prior notice of export is mandatory under section 5 of the regulations for all exports, including those requiring an export permit.</p>

Part 5: Declaration

<p>I understand that I, as the exporter, assume full responsibility for the removal of the substance from the country of destination and any related costs, including the transportation, care, control and storage of the substance, in the event that the exported substance is in contravention of any conditions set out in the export permit or if the export takes place after the export permit has expired or has been cancelled.</p> <p>I declare that the above information is accurate and complete. I understand that information in this application may be released to the country of destination.</p>	
<p>_____ Name of exporter or duly authorized representative (please print)</p> <p>_____ Title</p>	<p>_____ Signature</p> <p>_____ Date and Place</p>