

Initial set of actions for the Mercury Canada-wide Standards for Emissions from Incinerators and Base Metal Smelters:

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment:

1. Coordinate the task of reporting on progress in a timely fashion and in a manner that reflects the intent under the Sub-agreement on Canada-Wide Environmental Standards for an open and transparent process.
2. For the base metal smelting sector, monitor progress towards the standard which will be implemented coincident with the implementation of the Strategic Options Process/Report, led by the Federal government.

Jurisdictions:

Alberta:

1. Any new or existing facilities in Alberta that fall under the standards will be subject to the requirements through regulatory and non-regulatory processes.
2. Medical & Municipal incineration facilities that are less than 120 t/yr will be reviewed to determine best options for standard implementation.

British Columbia:

1. British Columbia has only a single existing base metal smelting facility which would be subject to the Canada-wide Standard. British Columbia will participate in the Strategic Options Process implementation for the Base Metal Smelting standard, and monitor the British Columbia facility to ensure continued compliance with the standard.
2. British Columbia has only a single existing municipal solid waste incineration facility which would be subject to the Canada-wide Standard. British Columbia will ensure that this facility implements the standard, and will monitor the facility to ensure compliance with the standard. In addition, British Columbia will ensure implementation of the standard for any new municipal solid waste incineration facility through the Province's regulatory review/approval processes.
3. British Columbia has no existing biomedical waste incineration facilities which would be subject to the Canada-wide standard. British Columbia will implement the standard for any new biomedical waste incineration facility through the Province's regulatory review/approval processes.

British Columbia has no existing hazardous waste incineration facilities. British Columbia will implement the standard for any new hazardous waste incineration facility through the Province's regulatory review/approval processes.

4. British Columbia has no existing sewage sludge waste incineration facilities. British Columbia will implement the standard for any new sewage sludge waste incineration facility through the Province's regulatory review/approval processes.

Canada:

1. For coincident implementation of the base metal smelting standard, establish a Strategic Options Implementation team, inclusive of British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec, which will serve as the focal point for monitoring progress towards achievement of the standard.
2. Maintain the RDIS or equivalent emissions database as a means of tracking emissions of mercury in Canada.
3. Support International action to reduce global anthropogenic mercury emissions.
4. Lead in the federal-provincial coordination of reports to the Council of Ministers on progress by industry and jurisdictions in complying with the standards.
5. Support the ARET and NPRI offices as a major public reporting mechanism for the mercury emission rates from various sectors.
6. Develop implementation plans for existing federally owned, operated or managed incineration facilities.

Manitoba:

1. Continue to participate in the implementation of the Strategic Options Process for Base Metal Smelters, and work with the Manitoba facility to seek opportunities for the achievement of the standard.
2. Implement standards for new facilities through regulatory and non-regulatory processes.
3. Develop and review options for the implementation of incineration standards for applicable existing facilities.

New Brunswick:

1. Mercury emissions/discharge limits for the Chlor-Alkali Plant were reduced through amended approvals to operate. Annual average mercury emissions were reduced by 30% from the federal regulated level; and monthly average mercury effluent discharges were reduced by 90% from the federal regulated level.
2. Stack testing for mercury for one of the coal-fired power facilities will be carried out as a condition of the Approval to Operate. This will add to the knowledge relating to mercury emission from coal-fired units.
3. The Province is actively participating in the implementation of the Mercury Action Plan developed under the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers.
4. Implement the standards for new facilities through the regulatory approval process.
5. Develop a schedule of compliance to implement the CWS standards for existing facilities.

Newfoundland and Labrador:

1. There are currently no base metal smelters in Newfoundland and Labrador. Any such new facilities proposed in the future will be required to use BAT to meet the proposed Canada-wide standard for Base Metal Smelters.
2. There are currently no Hazardous Waste, Sewage Sludge or Medical Waste Incinerators in Newfoundland and Labrador. Any such new facilities proposed in the future will be required to meet the proposed Canada-wide standard for hazardous waste, sewage sludge or medical waste incinerators.
3. Conical waste combustors are under separate consideration since the proposed standard for municipal waste incinerators cannot be achieved with these burners. Newfoundland will review the use of conical waste combustors by conducting an inventory and estimating their remaining life expectancy. This information will be used in consideration of a phase-out strategy, in conjunction with the Canada-wide Standard for dioxins and furans, that will address mercury as well as dioxin and furan emissions

Northwest Territories:

1. No smelting facilities currently exist in the Northwest Territories which must comply with these standards. Should any new facilities be proposed, they will be required to comply with relevant approvals and standards, including the Canada-wide Standards for Mercury contained here-in. Determined efforts will be made to remove mercury from wastes disposed of in small sized bio-medical waste incinerators through waste diversion programs.

2. At the present time, the Environmental Guideline for General Management of Hazardous Waste under the NWT *Environmental Protection Act* provides information on the proper management and disposal of mercury containing wastes for industrial generators. A new Environmental Guideline is being drafted that will provide further information for institutional users to prevent mercury containing wastes entering the municipal and biomedical waste streams.

Nova Scotia:

1. There are no base metal smelters or hazardous waste incinerators in Nova Scotia. They would be subject to an environmental assessment under the *Environmental Assessment Regulations* and an approval under the *Activities Designation Regulations*. Canada-Wide Standards would be used when establishing emission limits for these facilities.
2. Nova Scotia has one active incinerator that burns both municipal and medical waste. This incinerator is currently in compliance with the proposed Canada-Wide Standards for both municipal and medical incinerators. All existing and new facilities will have to be in compliance with Canada-wide Standards. New facilities would also be subject to an environmental assessment under the *Environmental Assessment Regulations* and an approval under the *Activities Designation Regulations*.
3. Nova Scotia continues to participate in the implementation of the Mercury Action Plan under the auspices of the Conference of New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers.

Nunavut

1. No incineration or smelting facilities currently exist which must comply with these standards. Should any new facilities be proposed, they will be required to comply with relevant approvals and standards, including the Canada-wide Standards for Mercury contained herein.

Ontario:

1. Continue to participate in the Strategic Options Process implementation for the Base Metal Smelting standard, and monitor Ontario facilities to ensure they continue to comply with the standard.
2. Implementation of the mercury standards for existing incineration facilities will include a consolidation with the dioxin and furan Canada-wide Standards, and with actions necessary to address local and regional issues including particulates and other smog precursors. Negotiations with operators of medical incinerators will be initiated with a view towards achieving this standard ahead of schedule.

3. Establish a reporting and monitoring system to monitor the performance and compliance with the standard by the incineration facilities (62) in Ontario that are subject to the standards.
4. New and expanding facilities will be addressed during the obligatory Environmental Assessment and Approvals process in Ontario, the standards being incorporated into existing guidelines for approval of a "Certificate of Approval" to operate such a facility.

Prince Edward Island:

1. Establish a reporting system to monitor performance and compliance with the waste incineration standard for facilities in Prince Edward Island.
2. Prince Edward Island currently does not possess either sewage sludge incinerators or base metal smelters. Any such proposed facilities would have to comply with existing legislation and the set Canada-wide Standards.

Saskatchewan:

1. No active base metal smelting, municipal solid waste incinerators, hazardous waste incinerators or sewage sludge incinerators are located in Saskatchewan. Any such proposed new facilities will be subject to applicable existing legislation during proposal, developmental and operational phases to attain the proposed standard.
2. There are no active incinerators burning "medical waste" in excess of 120 tonnes/year in Saskatchewan. For operational medical waste incinerators burning less than 120 tonnes/year Saskatchewan will endeavour to form a partnership with the affected facilities and administrative bodies to develop, document and implement mercury diversion plan as soon as possible. Proposed new medical waste incinerators will be subject to the applicable existing legislation during proposal, development and operational phases in order to attain the proposed standard.

Yukon:

1. No active base metal smelting, municipal solid waste incinerators, hazardous waste incinerators or sewage sludge incinerators are located in Yukon. Concerns regarding mercury emissions from proposed facilities would be identified during the environmental review process, and would be addressed in operating permits for those facilities. Canada-wide Standards would be referenced in those permits where appropriate.

2. The Yukon has only one biomedical waste incinerator, burning an estimated 6.2 tonnes per year. It is unlikely that the facility will exceed the CWS 120 tonne/year threshold in the foreseeable future. This facility is the subject of an air emissions permit requiring source monitoring, and Yukon will ensure that the facility is in compliance with the CWS for mercury. Since common medical devices such as thermometers and manometers have been converted from mercury to electronic operation, the amount of mercury in the medical waste stream is minimal.
3. The Yukon operates an annual special waste collection program where hazardous wastes, including mercury-containing wastes, are collected for proper disposal. Dental facilities have submitted mercury-containing wastes in past years but the volumes have been very small.