

Environmental Guideline for Waste Paint



Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut

GUIDELINE: WASTE PAINT

Original: January 2002
Revised: November 2010

This Guideline has been prepared by the Department of Environment's Environmental Protection Division and approved by the Minister of Environment under the authority of Section 2.2 of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

This Guideline is not an official statement of the law and is provided for guidance only. Its intent is to increase the awareness and understanding of the risks, hazards and best management practices associated with waste paint. This Guideline does not replace the need for the owner or person in charge, management or control of the waste to comply with all applicable legislation and to consult with Nunavut's Department of Environment, other regulatory authorities and qualified persons with expertise in the management of waste paint.

Copies of this Guideline are available upon request from:

Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1360, Iqaluit, NU, X0A 0H0
Electronic version of the Guideline is available at <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>

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Table of Contents

Introduction	1
1.1 Definitions	1
1.2 Roles and Responsibilities.....	3
1.2.1 Department of Environment	3
1.2.2 Generators of Waste Paint	3
1.2.3 Other Regulatory Agencies	3
Characteristics and Potential Effects of Paint	5
2.1 Characteristics	5
2.2 Potential Effects on Environment and Human Health	6
Waste Management	7
3.1 Pollution Prevention	7
3.2 Storage	8
3.3 Transportation	8
3.4 Disposal.....	9
Conclusion	11
References	12

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Environmental Protection Act
- Appendix 2 Government and Industry Contacts

Introduction

Paint is used in a variety of residential, institutional, commercial and industrial applications to protect surfaces from deterioration and to provide decorative effects. It may be applied to many different types of surfaces (i.e. wood, drywall, steel, concrete and other surfaces) and, with a few exceptions, used either indoors or outdoors. A wide variety of paint is available. The most common types include water-based latex and acrylic paints and oil-based alkyd paints. Specialty coatings, such as asphaltic, epoxy and polyurethane coatings, have been designed to protect specific types of surfaces under extreme or exacting conditions and are becoming more commonplace.

All paints contain a drying oil, synthetic resin or other binder that acts as a base liquid, a solvent or thinner to control its overall viscosity and an organic or inorganic pigment to provide decorative colour. The durability, hardness, adhesiveness, drying characteristics and hazardous properties of paint is determined in large part by the base liquid and solvent or thinner used in its manufacture.

All painting jobs create waste that can be harmful to humans, plants, fish and other wildlife if handled or disposed of improperly. The *Environmental Guideline for Waste Paint* (the Guideline) provides information on the characteristics and possible effects of waste paint and guidance on its proper storage, transportation and disposal. It is not an official statement of the law. For further information and guidance, the owner or person in charge, management or control of unwanted or waste paint is encouraged to review all applicable legislation and consult the Department of Environment, other regulatory agencies or qualified persons with expertise in the management of waste paint.

The *Environmental Protection Act* enables the Government of Nunavut to implement measures to preserve, protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment. Section 2.2 of the *Act* provides the Minister with authority to develop, coordinate, and administer the Guideline.

1.1 Definitions

<i>Commissioner's Land</i>	Lands that have been transferred by Order-in-Council to the Government of Nunavut. This includes roadways and land subject to block land transfers. Most Commissioner's Land is located within municipalities.
<i>Contaminant</i>	Any noise, heat, vibration or substance and includes such other substance as the Minister may prescribe that, where discharged into the environment, (a) endangers the health, safety or welfare of persons, (b) interferes or is likely to interfere with normal enjoyment of life or property, (c) endangers the health of animal life, or (d) causes or is likely to cause damage to plant life or to property.
<i>Dangerous Good</i>	Any product, substance or organism included by its nature or by the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> in any of the classes listed in the schedule provided in the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i> .
<i>Environment</i>	The components of the Earth and includes (a) air, land and water,

- (b) all layers of the atmosphere,
- (c) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms, and
- (d) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) above.

<i>Minister</i>	The Minister of Environment of the Government of Nunavut.
<i>Oil-based Paint</i>	Paint that consists of colour pigment suspended in a drying oil or solvent, commonly linseed oil. The most common types of oil-based paint are alkyd paint and oil-based wood stains.
<i>Paint</i>	A uniformly dispersed mixture having a viscosity ranging from a thin liquid to a semi-solid paste consisting of (1) drying oil, synthetic resin or binder, (2) a solvent or thinner and (3) organic or inorganic pigment.
<i>Paint Solvent</i>	Alcohol or petroleum-based liquids capable of dissolving paint pigments to form a uniformly dispersed mixture. Paint solvent may also be used to thin paints or to clean painting equipment.
<i>Qualified Person</i>	A person who has an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in all relevant aspects of waste management.
<i>Responsible Party</i>	The owner or person in charge, management or control of the waste.
<i>Specialty Coatings</i>	A group of modern chemical compounds designed to protect materials under exacting conditions such as chemical tank linings, concrete coatings at sewage treatment plants and other industrial applications. Examples include asphaltic, epoxy, flexible ceramic, phenolic, polyester, polyurethane and vinyl ester coatings.
<i>Transport Authority</i>	The statute and regulations controlling the management of hazardous waste under that mode of transport. These include <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Road and Rail - <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Canada) and Regulations; Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations (CEPA) and Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (CEPA).</i>(b) Air – <i>International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions; and</i>(c) Marine – <i>International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG).</i>
<i>Waste Paint</i>	Paint or specialty coating that is no longer wanted or are unusable for its intended purpose and is intended for storage, recycling, treatment or disposal.
<i>Water-based Paint</i>	Paint that consists of colour pigment suspended in a water-based emulsion. The most common types of water-based paint are latex and acrylic paints.

1.2 Roles and Responsibilities

1.2.1 Department of Environment

The Environmental Protection Division is the key environmental agency responsible for ensuring parties properly manage waste paint and will provide advice and guidance on its management, including disposal. Authority is derived from the *Environmental Protection Act*, which prohibits the discharge of contaminants to the environment and enables the Minister to undertake actions to ensure appropriate management measures are in place. Although programs and services are applied primarily to activities taking place on Commissioner's and municipal lands and to Government of Nunavut undertakings, the *Environmental Protection Act* may be applied to the whole of the territory where other controlling legislation, standards and guidelines do not exist. A complete listing of relevant legislation and guidelines can be obtained by contacting the Department of Environment or by visiting the web site at <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>.

1.2.2 Generators of Waste Paint

The owner or person in charge, management or control of waste paint is known as the responsible party. In general, the responsible party must ensure the unwanted paint is properly and safely managed from the time it is produced to its final disposal. This is referred to as managing the waste from cradle-to-grave. Information on the general management of hazardous waste in Nunavut, including generator, carrier and receiver responsibilities, can be obtained by referring to the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*.

Contractors may manage unwanted or waste paint on behalf of the responsible party. However, the responsible party remains liable for ensuring the method of management complies with all applicable statutes, regulations, standards, guidelines and local by-laws. If the contractor does not comply with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act* and is charged with a violation while managing the waste, the responsible party may also be charged.

1.2.3 Other Regulatory Agencies

Other regulatory agencies may have to be consulted regarding the management of waste paint as there may be other environmental or public and worker health and safety issues to consider.

Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission

The Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission is responsible for promoting and regulating worker and workplace health and safety in Nunavut. The Commission derives its authority from the *Workers' Compensation Act* and *Safety Act* which require an employer to maintain a safe workplace and ensure the safety and well being of workers.

Department of Community and Government Services

The Department of Community and Government Services is responsible under the *Commissioners' Lands Act* for the issuance of land leases, reserves, licenses and permits on Commissioner's Lands. The Department, in cooperation with communities, is also responsible for the planning and funding of municipal solid waste and sewage disposal facilities in most Nunavut communities.

Department of Health and Social Services

Activities related to the management of waste paint may have an impact on public health. The Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health and Regional Environmental Health Officers should be consulted regarding legislated requirements under the *Public Health Act*.

Department of Economic Development and Transportation

The Motor Vehicles Division is responsible for ensuring the safe transport of hazardous waste and other dangerous goods by road through administration of the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*. The Department is also responsible under the *Motor Vehicles Act* for driver licensing and various other vehicle and road safety matters.

Environment Canada

Environment Canada is responsible for administering the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA) and for regulating the interprovincial and international movement of hazardous waste, including unwanted or waste paint, under the *Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations* and *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*. Environment Canada is also responsible for administering the pollution prevention provisions of the federal *Fisheries Act* and owns the EcoLogo initiative, which is designed to help consumers and industry make more environmentally conscious purchasing decisions.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible under the *Territorial Lands Act* and *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* for the management of federal lands and waters in Nunavut, including the impact waste paint may have on the quality of these lands and waters.

Local Municipal Governments

The role of municipal governments is important in the proper local management of waste paint. Under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, municipalities are entitled to control their own municipal disposal sites. Unwanted waste may be deposited into municipal landfill sites and sewage lagoons only with the consent of the local government. The local fire department may also be called upon if a fire or other public safety issue is identified.

Co-management Boards and Agencies

Co-management boards and agencies established under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement have broad authority for land use planning, impact assessment and the administration of land and water. Activities involving the management and disposal of waste paint may be controlled through the setting of terms and conditions in plans, permits and licenses issued by the Nunavut Water Board and other co-management boards and agencies.

Characteristics and Potential Effects of Paint

2.1 Characteristics

There are several types of water-based paints including latex and acrylic paint. These paints are nonflammable and offer greater ease of application and cleanup than oil-based paint. They generally have a shorter drying time than oil-based paint, do not have a disagreeable odour and can be applied to either interior or exterior surfaces. Paint brushes and other tools are easily cleaned using warm water and soap. Today, because many modern water-based paints are made with resins that are not latex or acrylic vinyl polymer, the industry is leaning toward such terms as "water-thinned" or "water-reducible" to describe the paint.

Alkyd paint and oil-based wood stains are the most common types of oil-based paint. The base consists of linseed oil, other vegetable oil or a petroleum solvent instead of water. Like water-based paint, most oil-based paint can be applied to either interior or exterior surfaces. This paint is more flammable than water-based paint, has a longer drying time, gives off an intensive odour while drying and requires a chemical solvent or thinner to clean brushes and other tools.

Specialty paints and coatings are gaining greater acceptance by the Canadian public. These new generation coatings are derived from chemical compositions that provide superior adherence to specific types of surfaces (i.e. concrete, steel) and can withstand extreme environment and temperature conditions. Many contain a special base or hardener which also contributes to its hazardous properties. Material Safety Data Sheets are provided by the manufacturer and should be reviewed prior to applying a specialty coating. While the use of many new specialty coatings is becoming common (i.e. asphaltic, epoxy, polyurethane coatings), restrictions or prohibitions on the manufacture, import and use of several older coatings (i.e. lead and polychlorinated bi-phenyl (PCB) amended paint) have been put in place by federal, provincial and territorial governments.

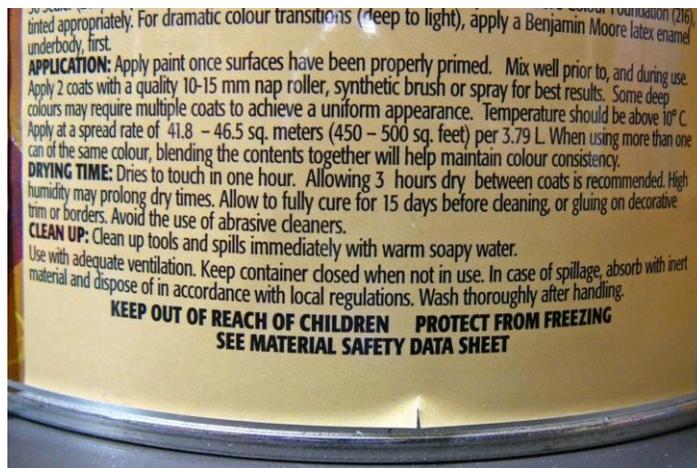


Figure 1 - Latex Paint Label



Figure 2 - Alkyd Paint Label

2.2 Potential Effects on Environment and Human Health

Water-based paints readily disperse in water and contain a coloured pigment that can increase the turbidity of natural waterways. As well as making the water unsightly, the suspended particles can obstruct the gills of fish and increased turbidity can block out sunlight thereby reducing photosynthesis in aquatic plants. Water-based paints also contain biodegradable chemicals and other substances such as surfactants and cellulose thickeners which, when they degrade, can reduce oxygen levels in the water thereby threatening the survival of fish and other aquatic organisms.

Many of the oils, organic solvents and other chemicals found in oil-based paint and specialty coatings are hazardous and should not be released to the environment. Most oils and organic solvents mix sparingly with water. This can result in an unsightly sheen on water surfaces and plants and animals being coated with thin films of oil. The toxic nature of chemicals found in some oil-based paint and specialty coatings can also impair the health of wildlife and fish, including causing cancerous tumours. Some paints and coatings also contain heavy metals such as lead, chromium, mercury and zinc. These heavy metals accumulate in the environment and can lead to long-term concern over sediment contamination and poisoning throughout the food chain. Vapours released from oil-based paint (i.e. volatile organic compounds) can also impact the health of humans if they are inhaled over a long period of time in high enough concentrations.

Waste Management

Minimizing or avoiding the creation of pollutants and wastes can be more effective in protecting the environment than treating or cleaning them up after they have been created.¹

3.1 Pollution Prevention

Pollution prevention is a term used to describe methods and practices that focus on minimizing or eliminating the generation of waste. Unused or waste paint is most often the result of over purchasing. Accurately estimating the amount of paint needed to complete the job and purchasing only that amount is the best way to minimize waste paint. Consult your paint supplier or use one of the many on-line paint estimators for assistance on estimating the amount of paint needed.

Other pollution prevention opportunities for waste paint include:

- Reduce*
- Train staff in proper painting techniques to improve painting efficiencies.
 - Use water-based paints instead of oil-based paints and specialty coatings.
 - Choose Ecologo certified products whenever possible.
 - Use powder coatings² instead of liquid paints.
- Reuse*
- Donate any excess paint to others for use including local theatres, schools, clubs, churches or Hunters and Trappers Associations.
 - Give small amounts of paint left over at the end of a contracting job to the customer for touch ups and repairs.
 - Combine compatible leftover paint for use as a primer or utility blend on future jobs.
 - Make an agreement with your supplier to return any un-opened containers of paint.

Small quantities of wet paint that remain in the container must be allowed to dry thoroughly before it is discarded. Leaving the lid off for several days³ or pouring the paint onto cardboard or newspaper in a thin layer will help in the drying process. Once the paint is completely dry, leave the lid off the container so local garbage collectors can see the paint is dry. Because oil-based paints and specialty coatings contain solvents, always allow these products to dry in a well ventilated or outside location.

Cleaning up after painting has been completed can also create waste that must be properly managed. Latex and other water-based paint wash water can be poured down an inside drain (i.e. toilet or sink) that is connected to a holding tank for treatment. Solvents used to clean up alkyd and other oil-based paints and specialty coatings are a hazardous waste and must be managed in accordance with the *Environmental Guideline for Waste Solvents*. Some solvents can be reused by allowing the paint solids to settle, then pouring off the clear portion for reuse. Allow any brushes, rollers, trays, rags and drop sheets used during painting to thoroughly dry before being discarded.

¹ Source – Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

² Powder coatings are applied commercially as a free-flowing dry powder to create a finish that is tougher than conventional paint. The coating is typically applied electrostatically and cured using heat to form a hard 'skin'. These coatings are mainly used on metal surfaces.

³ Depending on the type and quantity some paint may take between several days to several weeks to dry completely. Consult your paint supplier or the Material Safety Data Sheet for further information on drying times.

Waste paint, wash water and cleaning solvent must not be poured onto the ground or into a drain that empties directly outside where it can pollute groundwater, creeks, lakes and other water bodies.

3.2 Storage

Storage refers to keeping excessive, unwanted or waste paint while awaiting its reuse, recycling, transport or disposal. Except under extraordinary circumstances, storage is not acceptable for the long-term management of unwanted or waste paint and should be considered as a temporary measure only.

Excessive, unwanted or waste paint should be stored in the following manner:

- Store paint in its original containers or other containers manufactured for this purpose. Bulk paint should be stored in 16 gauge or lower steel or plastic drums.
- Containers should be tightly sealed when not in use to avoid spills and the contents from drying.
- Containers should be sound, sealable and not damaged or leaking.
- Clearly label each container to identify its contents. If waste paint is being stored in an institutional, commercial or industrial location or if the paint is being stored for transport, the containers must be labeled in accordance to the *Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System* (WHMIS) and relevant Transport Authority.
- Place all labeled containers in a clearly marked designated area which is separate from other waste to prevent its disposal with normal garbage.
- Containers should be located so as to be protected from the weather and any physical damage.
- Train workers in the safe use, storage and shipping procedures for waste paint. Only trained personnel should have access to the storage area.
- If paint is stored in a residence, ensure children and other family members are aware of the hazards associated with paint.

If the facility is used for commercial purposes to store hazardous waste for periods of 180 days or more or the quantity of paint or other waste stored on-site exceeds the criteria set out in the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*, the facility must be registered with the Department of Environment as a hazardous waste management facility⁴. Copies of registration forms are available at <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection/forms-applications> or by contacting Nunavut's Department of Environment. Refer to the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste* for additional information on the registration process.

3.3 Transportation

Latex, acrylic and other water-based paint are generally not classified as a dangerous good under the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*. Section 3.3 does not apply to these products.

Alkyd and other oil-based paint and specialty coatings are classified as a dangerous good for the purposes of transportation. Under the federal *Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations* and *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*, no person may transport this type of paint in Canada for the purposes of disposal or recycling in a quantity greater than five kilograms or five litres unless it is accompanied by a completed manifest.

⁴ The criterion for Class 8 Corrosives is 1000 kilograms or litres and for the aggregate quantity of all hazardous waste is 5000 kilograms or litres.

Manifest forms are available from Nunavut's Department of Environment and completion instructions are included on the reverse side of each manifest. Further information on manifesting can be obtained by referring to Environment Canada's *User's Guide for the Hazardous Waste Manifest* or the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*.

The classification, packaging, labeling and placarding of waste paint while being transported must conform to the federal and territorial *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations*. Schedule I of the *Regulations* classify waste paint as follows⁵:

Shipping Name: WASTE Paint (or WASTE Paint Related Materials)
Classification: 3
Product Identification Number: UN1263
Packing Group: I, II or III
Special Provision: 59 and 83

Shipping Name: WASTE Paint (or WASTE Paint Related Materials)
Classification: 8
Product Identification Number: UN3066
Packing Group: II or III
Special Provision: 59

The transport of waste paint by air must conform to the *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations* and *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions*, while transport by marine must conform to the *International Marine Dangerous Goods Code*. Further information on transporting these materials can be obtained by contacting Transport Canada or the appropriate Transport Authority.

Hazardous waste generators, carriers and receivers operating in Nunavut must be registered with the Nunavut Department of Environment. A unique registration number is assigned to each registrant through the registration process, which enables completion of the manifest document. Copies of registration forms are available at <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection/forms-applications> or by contacting Nunavut's Department of Environment. Refer to the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste* for additional information on the registration process.

A listing of hazardous waste carriers, receivers and hazardous waste management facilities registered to operate in Nunavut is available by contacting Nunavut's Department of Environment.

3.4 Disposal

Wet paint must never be disposed of in a landfill.

Small quantities of unwanted paint (i.e. less than five litres) can be disposed of in the local landfill after it has been allowed to dry thoroughly. Pouring paint residue onto cardboard or newspaper in a thin layer and leaving the lid off the emptied container for several days⁶ will help in the drying process. Once any

⁵ The waste classification must be consistent with the classification of the original paint (i.e. use UN1263 if the paint is Class 3 dangerous good).

⁶ Depending on the type and quantity some paint may take between several days to several weeks to dry completely. Consult your paint supplier or the Material Safety Data Sheet for further information on drying times.

remaining paint in the container is completely dry, leave the lid off so local garbage collectors can see the paint is dry. Because many oil-based paints and specialty coatings contain flammable solvents, always allow these products to dry in a well ventilated or outside location. Precautions should be taken to prevent children, pets and wildlife from coming into contact with the paint while it's drying. Brushes, rollers, trays, rags and drop sheets used during painting should also be allowed to thoroughly dry before being disposed of in the landfill.

Municipalities in Nunavut are increasingly implementing programs aimed at collecting and safely storing unwanted or waste paint as part of their household garbage collection programs. The local municipality may have established a segregated area at the landfill for residents to drop off waste paint. Residents wishing to locally dispose of wet waste paint should contact their municipality for available disposal options.

Where local reuse or disposal of unwanted or waste paint is not available, or where drying the paint is impractical, the liquid waste must be bulked for transport in good quality steel or plastic drums that meet the requirements of the Transport Authority. The bulk paint can either be listed with a provincial waste exchange or shipped to a paint recycler, registered hazardous waste receiver or management facility. A listing of Canadian waste exchanges and associations can be found in Schedule 10 of the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*. A listing of approved paint recyclers can be obtained by contacting the Canadian Paint and Coatings Association.

Care must be taken when disposing of used cleaning solvents and thinners as they have the same flammable and hazardous properties as oil-based paint. Management procedures for paint solvents and thinners are provided in the *Environmental Guideline for Waste Solvent*.

Proposals for managing waste paint that differ from the instructions provided in the Guideline will be considered by the Department of Environment where it is demonstrated that the proposal will result in an equivalent level of environment protection.

Conclusion

A wide variety of paint is used in residential, institutional, commercial and industrial applications in Nunavut to protect surfaces from deterioration and to provide decorative effects. Unfortunately, all painting jobs also create waste that can be harmful to humans, plants, fish and other wildlife if handled or disposed of improperly. The *Environmental Guideline for Waste Paint* is an introduction to the management of waste paint. It provides information on the characteristics of paint, its possible effects on the environment and guidance on its proper storage, transportation and disposal.

Familiarity with the Guideline does not replace the need for the owner or person in charge, management or control of waste paint to comply with all applicable federal and territorial legislation and municipal by-laws. The management of these materials may also be controlled through permits and licenses issued by Nunavut's co-management boards, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and other regulatory agencies. These permits and licenses must be complied with at all times.

For additional information on the management of waste paint, or to obtain a complete listing of available guidelines, go to the Department of Environment web site or contact the Department at:

Environmental Protection Division
Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut
Inuksugait Plaza, P.O. Box 1000, Station 1360
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

Telephone: (867) 975-7729

Fax: (867) 975-7739

Email: EnvironmentalProtection@gov.nu.ca

Website: <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>

References

Canadian Paint and Coatings Association Website - <http://www.cdnpaint.org>.

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment. Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste, (2010).

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment. Environmental Guideline for Waste Paint, (2002).

Northern Territory Government – Australia. Environmental Guidance No. 6 – Safe Disposal of Waste Paints. Website - <http://felix.nt.gov.au/nreta/environment/waste/factsheets>.

Paints and Coatings Resource Centre Website – <http://www.paintcentre.org>.

Steel Structures Painting Council Website – <http://www.sspc.org>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

The following are excerpts from the *Environmental Protection Act*

1. "Contaminant" means any noise, heat, vibration or substance and includes such other substance as the Minister may prescribe that, where discharged into the environment,
 - (a) endangers the health, safety or welfare of persons,
 - (b) interferes or is likely to interfere with normal enjoyment of life or property,
 - (c) endangers the health of animal life, or
 - (d) causes or is likely to cause damage to plant life or to property;

"Discharge" includes, but not so as to limit the meaning, any pumping, pouring, throwing, dumping, emitting, burning, spraying, spreading, leaking, spilling, or escaping;

"Environment" means the components of the Earth and includes

- (a) air, land and water,
- (b) all layers of the atmosphere,
- (c) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms, and
- (d) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c).

"Inspector" means a person appointed under subsection 3(2) and includes the Chief Environmental Protection Officer.

- 2.2 The Minister may
 - (a) establish, operate and maintain stations to monitor the quality of the environment in the Territories;
 - (b) conduct research studies, conferences and training programs relating to contaminants and to the preservation, protection or enhancement of the environment;
 - (c) develop, co-ordinate and administer policies, standards, guidelines and codes of practice relating to the preservation, protection or enhancement of the environment;
 - (d) collect, publish and distribute information relating to contaminants and to the preservation, protection or enhancement of the environment:
3.
 - (1) The Minister shall appoint a Chief Environmental Protection Officer who shall administer and enforce this Act and the regulations.
 - (2) The Chief Environmental Protection Officer may appoint inspectors and shall specify in the appointment the powers that may be exercised and the duties that may be performed by the inspector under this Act and regulations.
5.
 - (1) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall discharge or permit the discharge of a contaminant into the environment.
 - (3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the person who discharged the contaminant or permitted the discharge of the contaminant establishes that
 - (a) the discharge is authorized by this Act or the regulations or by an order issued under this Act or the regulations;
 - (b) the contaminant has been used solely for domestic purposes and was discharged from within a dwelling house;
 - (c) the contaminant was discharged from the exhaust system of a vehicle;

- (d) the discharge of the contaminant resulted from the burning of leaves, foliage, wood, crops or stubble for domestic or agricultural purposes;
- (e) the discharge of the contaminant resulted from burning for land clearing or land grading;
- (f) the discharge of the contaminant resulted from a fire set by a public official for habitat management of silviculture purposes;
- (g) the contaminant was discharged for the purposes of combating a forest fire;
- (h) the contaminant is a soil particle or grit discharged in the course of agriculture or horticulture; or
- (i) the contaminant is a pesticide classified and labelled as "domestic" under the *Pest Control Products Regulations* (Canada).

(4) The exceptions set out in subsection (3) do not apply where a person discharges a contaminant that the inspector has reasonable grounds to believe is not usually associated with a discharge from the excepted activity.

- 5.1. Where a discharge of a contaminant into the environment in contravention of this Act or the regulations or the provisions of a permit or license issued under this Act or the regulations occurs or a reasonable likelihood of such a discharge exists, every person causing or contributing to the discharge or increasing the likelihood of such a discharge, and the owner or the person in charge, management or control of the contaminant before its discharge or likely discharge, shall immediately:
- (a) subject to any regulations, report the discharge or likely discharge to the person or office designated by the regulations;
 - (b) take all reasonable measures consistent with public safety to stop the discharge, repair any damage caused by the discharge and prevent or eliminate any danger to life, health, property or the environment that results or may be reasonably expected to result from the discharge or likely discharge; and
 - (c) make a reasonable effort to notify every member of the public who may be adversely affected by the discharge or likely discharge.
6. (1) Where an inspector believes on reasonable grounds that a discharge of a contaminant in contravention of this Act or the regulations or a provision of a permit or license issued under this Act or the regulations has occurred or is occurring, the inspector may issue an order requiring any person causing or contributing to the discharge or the owner or the person in charge, management or control of the contaminant to stop the discharge by the date named in the order.
7. (1) Notwithstanding section 6, where a person discharges or permits the discharge of a contaminant into the environment, an inspector may order that person to repair or remedy any injury or damage to the environment that results from the discharge.
- (2) Where a person fails or neglects to repair or remedy any injury or damage to the environment in accordance with an order made under subsection (1) or where immediate remedial measures are required to protect the environment, the Chief Environmental Protection Officer may cause to be carried out the measures that he or she considers necessary to repair or remedy an injury or damage to the environment that results from any discharge.

APPENDIX 2 – GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY CONTACTS

Government of Nunavut

Environmental Protection Division
Department of Environment
Inuksugait Plaza
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1360
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 975-7729 Fax: (867) 975-7739

Motor Vehicles Division
Department of Economic Development and
Transportation
P.O. Box 10
Gjoa Haven, Nunavut X0B 1J0
Telephone: (867) 360-4615 Fax: (867) 360-4619

Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission
P.O. Box 669
Baron Building/1091
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
Telephone: 1-877-404-4407 (toll free)
Fax: 1-866-979-8501

Department of Community and Government
Services (all Divisions)
P.O. Box 1000, Station 700
4th Floor, W.G. Brown Building
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 975-5400 Fax: (867) 975-5305

Office of Chief Medical Health Officer of Health
Department of Health and Social Services
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1000
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 975-5774 Fax: (867) 975-5755

Government of Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs – Nunavut Region
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Environment Canada (NWT and Nunavut)
5019 52nd Street
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 1T5
Telephone: (867) 669-4730 Fax: (867) 873-8185

Department of Transport – Road, Rail, Marine, Air
P.O. Box 8550
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1P6
Telephone: 1-888-463-0521 (toll free)
Fax: (204) 983-8992 Road, Rail and Marine
Fax: (204) 983-1734 Air

Industry

Canadian Paint and Coatings Association
170 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 608
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V5
Telephone: (613) 231-3604
Fax: (613) 231-4908

Steel Structures Painting Council
40 24th Street, 6th Floor · Pittsburgh PA 15222-
4656 USA
Telephone: 1-877-281-7772 (toll free)
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