



# National Pollutant Release Inventory

## Are you required to report ?

Cette publication est disponible en français sous le titre de « l'Inventaire national des rejets de polluants 2005 : Devez-vous produire une déclaration? »

**Disclaimer:** This brochure is intended to determine if your facility is required to report to Environment Canada for the 2005 National Pollutant Release Inventory on or before June 1, 2006. For the complete reporting requirements, refer to the **Notice with Respect to Substances in the National Pollutant Release Inventory for 2005**, published on February 19, 2005 in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I.

### What is the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)?

The NPRI is a Canadian database containing information on annual on-site releases of specific substances to the air, water and land, as well as disposals and off-site transfers for recycling that originate from industrial and institutional sources. The NPRI is managed by Environment Canada and currently tracks 323 substances. These substances are grouped into five different parts. All NPRI data are accessible on the Internet at: [www.ec.gc.ca/npri](http://www.ec.gc.ca/npri).

### Is reporting to the NPRI a legal requirement and mandatory under Canadian Law?

**YES.** The NPRI is not a survey or voluntary program. The legal authority for the NPRI is the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999)*, subsection 46(1).

### How do I determine if I must submit a 2005 NPRI Report to Environment Canada?

The number of employee hours worked at your facility during the 2005 calendar year will be needed in order to determine your requirement to report to the NPRI. Your employee hour calculation should include hours worked by full-time or part-time employees and routine contractors that work at the facility, including administrative, seasonal, and sales staff based at the facility. If your facility is engaged in waste or sewage sludge incineration, wood preservation, fuel terminal operations or municipal waste water collection and treatment, you must determine if you need to report based on the substance quantity criteria described below, regardless of the number of employees working at your facility.

If you used one or more of the listed substances during 2005, you will need to determine the total amount of each NPRI substance at your facility during that calendar year. The substance may have been contained in materials used at your facility or they may have been produced as a result of your processes.

For substances contained in purchased materials or mixtures, one way to determine if you need to submit a report is to check your Material Safety Data Sheets to see if the substances listed on the following pages were used in your facility in 2005. You can use the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number assigned to each substance for this process. You can also check with your suppliers for assistance.

If you indicate on the attached reply form that you may be required to submit an NPRI Report, then a 2005 NPRI reporting kit will be mailed to you during the spring of 2006. It will provide more detailed information to assist you in completing your 2005 report to Environment Canada. In addition, you can obtain the detailed 2005 NPRI reporting requirements on our web site at [www.ec.gc.ca/npri](http://www.ec.gc.ca/npri).

### Who do I contact if I have questions related to the NPRI?

Please contact your regional Environment Canada NPRI office as shown on the enclosed Reply Form. NPRI Information Sessions will be held in the Spring of 2006. Please consult the NPRI website to find out the locations and dates for these sessions.

**Please return the enclosed Reply Form to Environment Canada before March 15, 2006.**

**Note: The deadline for submitting a complete 2005 NPRI Report is June 1, 2006.**

## What are the 2005 NPRI Substances?

The NPRI substances are grouped into five parts based on their reporting criteria. These substances were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on February 19, 2005.

### PART 1A – Core Substances

You may need to report for substances in this section if, in 2005, they were manufactured, processed or otherwise used at your facility in a quantity of 10 tonnes or more and employees (including contractors) worked 20,000 hours or more at your facility.

*Examples of facilities that typically report these substances include: wastewater facilities, oil and gas facilities, chemical, plastic and paint manufacturers, manufacturers of wood products, metal fabricators, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †	Substance name	CAS No. †	Substance name	CAS No. †
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	Chloroacetic acid <sup>1</sup>	79-11-8	HCFC-22	75-45-6
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	HCFC-122 <sup>11</sup>	41834-16-6
Acetophenone	98-86-2	Chloroethane	75-00-3	HCFC-123 <sup>12</sup>	34077-87-7
Acrolein	107-02-8	Chloroform	67-66-3	HCFC-124 <sup>13</sup>	63938-10-3
Acrylamide	79-06-1	Chloromethane	74-87-3	HCFC-141b	1717-00-6
Acrylic acid <sup>1</sup>	79-10-7	3-Chloro-2-methyl-1-propene	563-47-3	HCFC-142b	75-68-3
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4
Alkanes, C <sub>6-18</sub> , chloro	68920-70-7	Chromium <sup>7</sup>	*	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1
Alkanes, C <sub>10-13</sub> , chloro	85535-84-8	Cobalt <sup>5</sup>	*	Hexachlorophene	70-30-4
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	Copper <sup>5</sup>	*	<i>n</i> -Hexane	110-54-3
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	Cresol <sup>1,8</sup>	1319-77-3	Hydrazine <sup>1</sup>	302-01-2
Aluminum <sup>2</sup>	7429-90-5	Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0
Aluminum oxide <sup>3</sup>	1344-28-1	Cumene	98-82-8	Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8
Ammonia (total) <sup>4</sup>	*	Cumene hydroperoxide	80-15-9	Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3
Aniline <sup>1</sup>	62-53-3	Cyanides <sup>9</sup>	*	Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4
Anthracene	120-12-7	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	Hydroquinone <sup>1</sup>	123-31-9
Antimony <sup>5</sup>	*	Cyclohexanol	108-93-0	Iron pentacarbonyl	13463-40-6
Asbestos <sup>6</sup>	1332-21-4	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1163-19-5	Isobutyraldehyde	78-84-2
Benzene	71-43-2	2,4-Diaminotoluene <sup>1</sup>	95-80-7	Isophorone diisocyanate	4098-71-9
Benzoyl chloride	98-88-4	2,6-Di- <i>t</i> -butyl-4-methylphenol	128-37-0	Isoprene	78-79-5
Benzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	<i>p,p'</i> -Isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7
Biphenyl	92-52-4	<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	Isosafrole	120-58-1
<i>Bis</i> (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	612-83-9	Lithium carbonate	554-13-2
<i>Bis</i> (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	Maleic anhydride	108-31-6
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Manganese <sup>5</sup>	*
Bromine	7726-95-6	2,4-Dichlorophenol <sup>1</sup>	120-83-2	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4
1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	107-04-0	1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	Methanol	67-56-1
Bromomethane	74-83-9	Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	Diethanolamine <sup>1</sup>	111-42-2	2-Methoxyethyl acetate	110-49-6
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	Methyl acrylate	96-33-3
Butyl acrylate	141-32-2	Diethyl sulphate	64-67-5	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether	1634-04-4
<i>i</i> -Butyl alcohol	78-83-1	Dimethylamine	124-40-3	<i>p,p'</i> -Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4
<i>n</i> -Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylaniline <sup>1</sup>	121-69-7	1,1-Methylenebis (4-isocyanatocyclohexane)	5124-30-1
<i>sec</i> -Butyl alcohol	78-92-2	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	101-68-8
<i>tert</i> -Butyl alcohol	75-65-0	Dimethyl phenol	1300-71-6	<i>p,p'</i> -Methylenedianiline	101-77-9
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3
1,2-Butylene oxide	106-88-7	Dimethyl sulphate	77-78-1	Methyl iodide	74-88-4
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8	4,6-Dinitro- <i>o</i> -cresol <sup>1</sup>	534-52-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1
C.I. Acid Green 3	4680-78-8	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6
C.I. Basic Green 4	569-64-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	<i>N</i> -Methylolacrylamide	924-42-5
C.I. Basic Red 1	989-38-8	Dinitrotoluene <sup>10</sup>	25321-14-6	2-Methylpyridine	109-06-8
C.I. Direct Blue 218	28407-37-6	Di- <i>n</i> -octyl phthalate	117-84-0	<i>N</i> -Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	Michler's ketone <sup>1</sup>	90-94-8
C.I. Food Red 15	81-88-9	Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Molybdenum trioxide	1313-27-5
C.I. Solvent Orange 7	3118-97-6	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	Naphthalene	91-20-3
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	Nickel <sup>5</sup>	*
Calcium cyanamide	156-62-7	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	111-15-9	Nitrate ion <sup>14</sup>	*
Calcium fluoride	7789-75-5	Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	Nitric acid	7697-37-2
Carbon disulphide	75-15-0	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Nitrilotriacetic acid <sup>1</sup>	139-13-9
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	Ethyl chloroformate	541-41-3	<i>p</i> -Nitroaniline	100-01-6
Carbonyl sulphide	463-58-1	Ethylene	74-85-1	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3
Catechol	120-80-9	Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	Nitroglycerin	55-63-0
CFC-11	75-69-4	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	<i>p</i> -Nitrophenol <sup>1</sup>	100-02-7
CFC-12	75-71-8	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	2-Nitropropane	79-46-9
CFC-13	75-72-9	Fluorine	7782-41-4	<i>N</i> -Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6
CFC-114	76-14-2	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	Nonylphenol and its ethoxylates <sup>15</sup>	*
CFC-115	76-15-3	Formic acid	64-18-6	Octylphenol and its ethoxylates <sup>16</sup>	*
Chlorendic acid	115-28-6	Halon 1211	353-59-3		
Chlorine	7782-50-5	Halon 1301	75-63-8		
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4				

Continued...

## Part 1A – Core Substances (continued)

Substance name	CAS No. †	Substance name	CAS No. †	Substance name	CAS No. †
Paraldehyde	123-63-7	p-Quinone	106-51-4	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	Safrole	94-59-7	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7
Peracetic acid <sup>1</sup>	79-21-0	Selenium <sup>5</sup>	*	Toluenediisocyanate <sup>10</sup>	26471-62-5
Phenol <sup>1</sup>	108-95-2	Silver <sup>5</sup>	*	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1
p-Phenylenediamine <sup>1</sup>	106-50-3	Sodium fluoride	7681-49-4	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5
o-Phenylphenol <sup>1</sup>	90-43-7	Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6
Phosgene	75-44-5	Styrene	100-42-5	Triethylamine	121-44-8
Phosphorus <sup>17</sup>	7723-14-0	Styrene oxide	96-09-3	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Phosphorous (total) <sup>18</sup>	*	Sulphur hexafluoride	2551-62-4	2,2,4-Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate	16938-22-0
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	Sulphuric acid	7664-93-9	2,4,4-Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate	15646-96-5
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	Vanadium <sup>19</sup>	7440-62-2
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	Vinyl acetate	108-05-4
Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	Tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5	Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4
Propylene	115-07-1	Thiourea	62-56-6	Xylene <sup>20</sup>	1330-20-7
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1	Zinc <sup>5</sup>	*
Pyridine <sup>1</sup>	110-86-1	Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0		
Quinoline <sup>1</sup>	91-22-5	Toluene	108-88-3		

## Part 1B - Alternate Threshold Substances

You may need to report for substances in this section if, in 2005, they were manufactured, processed or otherwise used at your facility in a quantity of 50 kilograms or more and employees (including contractors) worked 20,000 hours or more at your facility.

*Examples of facilities that typically report these substances include: wastewater facilities, wood preservation facilities, metal platers and coaters, military bases, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Arsenic <sup>5</sup>	*
Hexavalent chromium compounds	*
Lead <sup>21,22</sup>	*
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2

You may need to report for substances in this section if, in 2005, they were manufactured, processed or otherwise used at your facility in a quantity of 5 kilograms or more and employees (including contractors) worked 20,000 hours or more at your facility.

*Examples of facilities that typically report these substances include: waste treatment facilities, pulp and paper mills, power stations, cement and lime manufacturers, hospitals, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Cadmium <sup>5</sup>	*
Mercury <sup>5</sup>	*

## PART 2 – Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

You may need to report for substances in this section if, in 2005, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) were incidentally manufactured, and released, disposed or transferred from your facility in a combined quantity of 50 kilograms or more and employees (including contractors) worked 20,000 hours or more at your facility. Wood preservation facilities must report regardless of release quantity.

*Examples of facilities that typically report these substances include: pulp and paper mills, oil and gas facilities, cement manufacturers, power stations, wood preservation facilities, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †	Substance name	CAS No. †	Substance name	CAS No. †
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3	Fluoranthene	206-44-0
Benzo(a)phenanthrene	218-01-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	Dibenz(a,j)acridine	224-42-0	Perylene	198-55-0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	Phenanthrene	85-01-8
Benzo(e)pyrene	192-97-2	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9	Pyrene	129-00-0
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	7H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole	194-59-2		

### PART 3 – Dioxins, Furans and Hexachlorobenzene

You may need to report for substances in this section if your facility was engaged in one or more specific activities in 2005.

*These activities include: incineration, metal smelting, iron and steel manufacturing, cement manufacturing, chlorinated solvent production, power generation, pulp and paper manufacturing, wood preservation, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Dioxins and furans <sup>23</sup>	*

### PART 4 – Criteria Air Contaminants (CACs)

All facilities are required to consider CACs released from stationary combustion equipment, in the quantities listed below, regardless of the number of employees. Facilities with greater than 20,000 employee hours (including contractors) must consider all sources of the following 7 substances.

You may need to report for the 4 CAC substances below if, in 2005, they were released to the air from your facility in a quantity of 20 tonnes or more.

*Examples of facilities that typically report these substances include: facilities with boilers burning fuels or waste, oil and gas facilities, aluminium production and processing, pulp and paper mills, wood product manufacturers, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0
Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as NO <sub>2</sub> )	11104-93-1
Sulphur dioxide	7446-09-5
Total particulate matter with diameter less than 100 microns	*

You may need to report for the following CAC substance group if, in 2005, it was released to the air from your facility in a quantity of 10 tonnes or more.

*Examples of facilities that typically report this group of substances include: oil and gas facilities, bakeries, painting operations, printers, waste treatment facilities, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Volatile organic compounds <sup>24</sup>	*

You may need to report for the following CAC substance if, in 2005, it was released to the air from your facility in a quantity of 0.5 tonnes or more.

*Examples of facilities that typically report this substance include: facilities with boilers burning fuels or waste, oil and gas facilities, mining and quarrying operations, sawmills and wood products facilities, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Particulate matter with diameter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM <sub>10</sub> )	*

You may need to report for the following CAC substance if, in 2005, it was released to the air from your facility in a quantity of 0.3 tonnes or more.

*Examples of facilities that typically report this substance include: facilities with boilers burning fuels or waste, oil and gas facilities, pulp and paper mills, etc.*

Substance name	CAS No. †
Particulate matter with diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	*

## Notes:

- ‡ The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number is the property of the American Chemical Society and any use or redistribution, except as required in supporting regulatory requirements and/or for reports to the government when the information and the reports are required by law or administrative policy, is not permitted without the prior, written permission of the American Chemical Society.
- \* Indicates that no single CAS Number applies to this substance.
- <sup>1</sup> "and its salts" - The CAS No. corresponds to the weak acid or base. However, this substance includes the salts of these weak acids and bases.
- <sup>2</sup> "fume or dust".
- <sup>3</sup> "fibrous forms".
- <sup>4</sup> "Ammonia (total)" means the total of both of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub> - CAS No. 7664-41-7) and the ammonium ion (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) in solution.
- <sup>5</sup> "and its compounds".
- <sup>6</sup> "friable form".
- <sup>7</sup> "and its compounds" except hexavalent chromium compounds.
- <sup>8</sup> "all isomers" including the individual isomers of cresol: m-cresol (CAS No. 108-39-4), o-cresol (CAS No. 95-48-7) and p-cresol (CAS No. 106-44-5).
- <sup>9</sup> "ionic".
- <sup>10</sup> "mixed isomers".
- <sup>11</sup> "all isomers" including, but not limited to, HCFC-122 (CAS No. 354-21-2).
- <sup>12</sup> "all isomers" including, but not limited to, HCFC-123 (CAS No. 306-83-2), and HCFC-123a (CAS No. 90454-18-5).
- <sup>13</sup> "all isomers" including, but not limited to, HCFC-124 (CAS No. 2837-89-0), and HCFC-124a (CAS No. 354-25-6).
- <sup>14</sup> "in solution at a pH of 6.0 or greater".
- <sup>15</sup> Includes nonylphenol, its ethoxylates and derivatives with CAS No.'s: 104-40-5; 25154-52-3; 84852-15-3; 1323-65-5; 26523-78-4; 28987-17-9; 68081-86-7; 68515-89-9; 68515-93-5; 104-35-8; 20427-84-3; 26027-38-3; 27177-05-5; 27177-08-8; 28679-13-2; 27986-36-3; 37251-69-7; 7311-27-5; 9016-45-9; 27176-93-8; 37340-60-6; 51811-79-1; 51938-25-1; 68412-53-3; 9051-57-4; 37205-87-1; 68412-54-4; 127087-87-1.
- <sup>16</sup> Includes octylphenol and its ethoxylates with CAS No.'s: 140-66-9; 1806-26-4; 27193-28-8; 68987-90-6; 9002-93-1; 9036-19-5.
- <sup>17</sup> "yellow or white".
- <sup>18</sup> Does not include phosphorus (yellow or white) with CAS No. 7723-14-0.
- <sup>19</sup> "(except when in an alloy) and its compounds."
- <sup>20</sup> "all isomers" including the individual isomers of xylene: m-xylene (CAS No. 108-38-3), o-xylene (CAS No. 95-47-6) and p-xylene (CAS No. 106-42-3).
- <sup>21</sup> "and its compounds", except tetraethyl lead (CAS No. 78-00-2).
- <sup>22</sup> Does not include lead (and its compounds) contained in stainless steel, brass or bronze alloys.
- <sup>23</sup> This class of substances, known as polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans, is restricted to the following congeners:  
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 1746-01-6);  
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 40321-76-4);  
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 39227-28-6);  
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 19408-74-3);  
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 57653-85-7);  
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 35822-46-9);  
Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (CAS No. 3268-87-9);  
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 51207-31-9);  
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 57117-31-4);  
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 57117-41-6);  
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 70648-26-9);  
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 72918-21-9);  
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 57117-44-9);  
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 60851-34-5);  
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 67562-39-4);  
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 55673-89-7); and  
Octachlorodibenzofuran (CAS No. 39001-02-0).
- <sup>24</sup> Defined in Schedule 4 to this notice. This class of substances is not limited to the substances listed in Schedule 1 but includes all substances that satisfy the definition of volatile organic compounds in Schedule 4 to this notice.

**ENVIRONMENT CANADA  
2005 NATIONAL POLLUTANT RELEASE INVENTORY  
REPLY FORM**

**Please complete this Reply Form and return it by mail or fax to:**

Environment Canada  
NPRI  
Pacific and Yukon Region  
#201 – 401 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, BC  
V6C 3S5  
Attn: Henry Quon

Environment Canada  
NPRI  
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4999 98<sup>th</sup> Ave, Room 200  
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T6B 2X3  
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Environment Canada  
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Environment Canada  
NPRI  
Atlantic Region  
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Fax: (416) 739-4326  
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INRP\_QC@ec.gc.ca

Tel: (902) 426-4805  
Fax: (902) 490-0722  
E-mail:  
NPRI\_ATL@ec.gc.ca

Your Company Name:							
<b>Facility Information</b>							
Facility Name:							
Address:							
City/Town:		Province:		Postal Code:			
Contact Name:		Position:					
Telephone:		Fax:		E-mail:			
Nature of Business: (Please provide a brief description):		Total Number of Employees Who Worked at Your Facility during 2005:					
The NPRI substance(s) that you may need to report to the NPRI for 2005:							
<b>Mailing Information (If different from above)</b>							
Address:							
City/Town:		Province:		Postal Code:			
Contact Name		Position:					
Telephone:		Fax:		E-mail:			

- YES**, we **may** be required to submit a 2005 NPRI Report. Please send a **2005 NPRI Reporting Kit** to the above address. We understand that requesting a Reporting Kit does not legally bind us to file an NPRI report. If, upon further examination of the detailed criteria in the NPRI guidance documents, we determine that we are not required to submit a report, we will inform Environment Canada in writing **before June 1, 2006**.
- NO**, we are not required to submit a 2005 NPRI Report to Environment Canada.
- I do not know if we must submit a 2005 NPRI Report** to Environment Canada. Please contact me to answer my questions.
- I want to learn more about the NPRI reporting requirements. Please send me information about the upcoming **NPRI Information Sessions** that will be held in the **spring 2006**.

