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Guidance for responding to the *Notice with respect to certain **nanomaterials** in Canadian Commerce*

Published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on July 25, 2015

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This document provides guidance for responding to the *Notice with respect to certain nanomaterials in Canadian commerce* (the Notice) published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on **July 25, 2015**, pursuant to paragraph 71(1)(b) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (the Act). In case of discrepancy between this document and the Notice or the Act, the official versions of the Notice and the Act take precedence.

1. Overview

1.1- Purpose of the Notice

Nanotechnology is a rapidly emerging field with the potential for use in a wide variety of applications across a broad range of sectors. Nanomaterials are substances that are manufactured at the nanoscale (between 1 to 100 nanometres, inclusive), or have internal or surface structures in the nanoscale (such as surface modified silica). Some nanomaterials exhibit unique properties which may give rise to new exposures and effects which need to be assessed for their potential risk to human health and the environment. Presently, consistent with chemicals, polymers and living organisms, nanoscale forms of substances that are not listed on the *Domestic Substances List* (DSL) are subject to the *New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers)* under the Act. Nanoscale forms of substances listed on the DSL are considered existing nanomaterials and generally have not been considered in risk assessments conducted under the Act. Environment Canada and Health Canada want to ensure that nanomaterials currently in commerce in Canada are addressed as some may require further action to determine if they pose any potential risks to the environment or to human health, similar to the approach used with chemicals and living organisms.

In 2011, the Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC) Nanotechnology Initiative¹ was launched to increase alignment in regulatory approaches for nanomaterials between Canada and the US to reduce risk to human health and the environment; to promote sharing of scientific and regulatory expertise; and to foster innovation. Completed in February 2014, the RCC Nanotechnology Initiative included a work element on Commercial Information.² This work element was aimed at increasing knowledge of commercial uses of nanomaterials in Canada and the US. The primary output from this work element was a Nanomaterials Use Matrix which identified nanomaterials by type and use category based on the most up-to-date information, at the time, on commercially available nanomaterials. The nanomaterial types were cross-referenced with the DSL to identify nanomaterials which could be considered existing in Canada. The result is a preliminary reference list and may not be comprehensive of all nanomaterials. Ongoing engagement with stakeholders through voluntary initiatives and other fora will inform further development of the list of existing nanomaterials in Canada.

¹ <http://nanoportal.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5A56CB00-1>

² <http://nanoportal.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=57FB12B0-1>

The purpose of the Notice is to gather information on 206 nanomaterials identified as potentially in commerce in Canada from the primary reference list. The information collected from the Notice will support the development of a list of nanomaterials in commerce in Canada by confirming their commercial status, and subsequent prioritization activities for these substances, which may include risk assessment and risk management activities, if required. This will ensure that future decision making is based on the best available information.

An electronic copy of the Notice is available at the following Web site: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca.

1.2- Reportable substances

Schedule 1 of the Notice lists 206 substances by their Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS RN), which are listed in the table below. The substances are reportable under the Notice only if they have a size of between 1 and 100 nanometres, in at least one external dimension, **or** internal **or** surface structure, and if they are found in the list below. Please see section 2 of this document for more information on the reporting criteria

CAS RN	Name of the Substance
75-20-7	Calcium carbide (CaC ₂)
156-62-7	Cyanamide, calcium salt (1:1)
409-21-2	Silicon carbide (SiC)
471-34-1	Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1)
592-01-8	Calcium cyanide (Ca(CN) ₂)
1302-87-0	Clays
1303-00-0	Gallium arsenide (GaAs)
1303-11-3	Indium arsenide (InAs)
1303-61-3	Gold sulfide (Au ₂ S ₃)
1304-76-3	Bismuth oxide (Bi ₂ O ₃)
1304-85-4	Bismuth hydroxide nitrate oxide (Bi ₅ (OH) ₉ (NO ₃) ₄ O)
1305-62-0	Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH) ₂)
1305-78-8	Calcium oxide (CaO)
1305-79-9	Calcium peroxide (Ca(O ₂))

1306-23-6	Cadmium sulfide (CdS)
1306-24-7	Cadmium selenide (CdSe)
1306-25-8	Cadmium telluride (CdTe)
1306-38-3	Cerium oxide (CeO ₂)
1307-96-6	Cobalt oxide (CoO)
1308-04-9	Cobalt oxide (Co ₂ O ₃)
1308-06-1	Cobalt oxide (Co ₃ O ₄)
1309-37-1	Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)
1309-42-8	Magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH) ₂)
1309-48-4	Magnesium oxide (MgO)
1309-55-3	Hausmannite (Mn ₃ O ₄)
1310-43-6	Iron phosphide (Fe ₂ P)
1313-13-9	Manganese oxide (MnO ₂)
1313-99-1	Nickel oxide (NiO)
1314-06-3	Nickel oxide (Ni ₂ O ₃)
1314-13-2	Zinc oxide (ZnO)
1314-22-3	Zinc peroxide (Zn(O ₂))
1314-23-4	Zirconium oxide (ZrO ₂)
1314-36-9	Yttrium oxide (Y ₂ O ₃)
1314-87-0	Lead sulfide (PbS)
1314-98-3	Zinc sulfide (ZnS)
1317-34-6	Manganese oxide (Mn ₂ O ₃)
1317-35-7	Manganese oxide (Mn ₃ O ₄)
1317-37-9	Iron sulfide (FeS)
1317-38-0	Copper oxide (CuO)
1317-39-1	Copper oxide (Cu ₂ O)
1317-40-4	Copper sulfide (CuS)
1317-61-9	Iron oxide (Fe ₃ O ₄)

1327-36-2	Aluminatesilicate
1332-37-2	Iron oxide
1333-84-2	Aluminum oxide (Al ₂ O ₃), hydrate
1333-88-6	Aluminum cobalt oxide (Al ₂ CoO ₄)
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide (Al ₂ O ₃)
1344-43-0	Manganese oxide (MnO)
1344-54-3	Titanium oxide (Ti ₂ O ₃)
1345-25-1	Iron oxide (FeO)
7439-89-6	Iron
7440-22-4	Silver
7440-57-5	Gold
7631-86-9	Silica
7757-93-9	Phosphoric acid, calcium salt (1:1)
7758-23-8	Phosphoric acid, calcium salt (2:1)
7758-87-4	Phosphoric acid, calcium salt (2:3)
7778-18-9	Sulfuric acid, calcium salt (1:1)
7778-44-1	Arsenic acid (H ₃ AsO ₄), calcium salt (2:3)
7783-96-2	Silver iodide (AgI)
7785-23-1	Silver bromide (AgBr)
7789-79-9	Phosphinic acid, calcium salt
7789-80-2	Iodic acid (HIO ₃), calcium salt
7789-82-4	Molybdate (MoO ₄ ²⁻), calcium (1:1), (T-4)-
7790-75-2	Tungstate (WO ₄ ²⁻), calcium (1:1), (T-4)-
7790-76-3	Diphosphoric acid, calcium salt (1:2)
9000-11-7	Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether
9004-32-4	Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether, sodium salt
9004-34-6	Cellulose
9004-35-7	Cellulose, acetate

9004-36-8	Cellulose, acetate butanoate
9004-38-0	Cellulose, acetate hydrogen 1,2-benzenedicarboxylate
9004-39-1	Cellulose, acetate propanoate
9004-41-5	Cellulose, 2-cyanoethyl ether
9004-57-3	Cellulose, ethyl ether
9004-58-4	Cellulose, ethyl 2-hydroxyethyl ether
9004-62-0	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether
9004-64-2	Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl ether
9004-65-3	Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl methyl ether
9004-67-5	Cellulose, methyl ether
9004-70-0	Cellulose, nitrate
9005-22-5	Cellulose, hydrogen sulfate, sodium salt
9012-09-3	Cellulose, triacetate
9013-34-7	Cellulose, 2-(diethylamino)ethyl ether
9032-42-2	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl methyl ether
9041-56-9	Cellulose, hydroxybutyl methyl ether
9051-13-2	Cellulose, hydrogen carbonodithioate, sodium salt
9081-58-7	Cellulose, alkali
9088-04-4	Cellulose, carboxymethyl 2-hydroxyethyl ether, sodium salt
10279-57-9	Silica, hydrate
11104-61-3	Cobalt oxide
11104-65-7	Chromium copper oxide
11113-75-0	Nickel sulfide
11115-91-6	Iron manganese oxide
11126-12-8	Iron sulfide
11126-22-0	Silicon oxide
11129-60-5	Manganese oxide
11137-98-7	Aluminum magnesium oxide

11138-49-1	Aluminum sodium oxide
12002-86-7	Silver selenide (AgSe)
12004-35-2	Aluminum nickel oxide (Al ₂ NiO ₄)
12014-14-1	Cadmium titanium oxide (CdTiO ₃)
12018-10-9	Chromium copper oxide (Cr ₂ CuO ₄)
12022-95-6	Iron silicide (FeSi)
12033-07-7	Manganese nitride (Mn ₄ N)
12033-89-5	Silicon nitride (Si ₃ N ₄)
12035-57-3	Nickel silicide (NiSi)
12035-72-2	Nickel sulfide (Ni ₃ S ₂)
12037-47-7	Silicon phosphate (Si ₃ (PO ₄) ₄)
12060-00-3	Lead titanium oxide (PbTiO ₃)
12063-19-3	Iron zinc oxide (Fe ₂ ZnO ₄)
12068-56-3	Aluminum oxide silicate (Al ₆ O ₅ (SiO ₄) ₂)
12069-00-0	Lead selenide (PbSe)
12137-20-1	Titanium oxide (TiO)
12141-46-7	Aluminum oxide silicate (Al ₂ O(SiO ₄))
12160-30-4	Iron potassium oxide (Fe ₅ KO ₈)
12160-44-0	Iron potassium oxide
12168-85-3	Calcium oxide silicate (Ca ₃ O(SiO ₄))
12190-87-3	Chromium titanium oxide (Cr ₂ TiO ₅)
12214-12-9	Cadmium selenide sulfide (Cd ₂ SeS)
12271-95-3	Boron silver oxide (B ₄ Ag ₂ O ₇)
12442-27-2	Cadmium zinc sulfide ((Cd,Zn)S)
12511-31-8	Silicic acid (H ₄ SiO ₄), aluminum magnesium salt (2:2:1)
12515-32-1	Cerium tin oxide (Ce ₂ Sn ₂ O ₇)
12626-36-7	Cadmium selenide sulfide (Cd(Se,S))
12626-81-2	Lead titanium zirconium oxide (Pb(Ti,Zr)O ₃)

12687-78-4	Lead silicate sulfate
12737-27-8	Chromium iron oxide
12767-90-7	Boron zinc oxide (B ₆ Zn ₂ O ₁₁)
12789-64-9	Iron titanium oxide
13463-67-7	Titanium oxide (TiO ₂)
13565-96-3	Bismuth molybdenum oxide (Bi ₂ MoO ₆)
13596-12-8	Aluminum fluoride oxide (AlFO)
13767-32-3	Molybdenum zinc oxide (MoZnO ₄)
13769-81-8	Iron molybdenum oxide (Fe ₂ Mo ₃ O ₁₂)
13870-30-9	Silicon sodium oxide (Si ₃ Na ₂ O ₇)
14059-33-7	Bismuth vanadium oxide (BiVO ₄)
14987-04-3	Magnesium silicon oxide (Mg ₂ Si ₃ O ₈)
16812-54-7	Nickel sulfide (NiS)
18820-29-6	Manganese sulfide (MnS)
20344-49-4	Iron hydroxide oxide (Fe(OH)O)
20405-64-5	Copper selenide (Cu ₂ Se)
20667-12-3	Silver oxide (Ag ₂ O)
21548-73-2	Silver sulfide (Ag ₂ S)
22205-45-4	Copper sulfide (Cu ₂ S)
22914-58-5	Molybdenum zinc oxide (Mo ₂ Zn ₃ O ₉)
24304-00-5	Aluminum nitride (AlN)
24623-77-6	Aluminum hydroxide oxide (Al(OH)O)
25583-20-4	Titanium nitride (TiN)
26508-33-8	Iron phosphide (FeP)
37206-01-2	Cellulose, carboxymethyl methyl ether
39390-00-6	Lead chloride silicate
50815-87-7	Sodium borate silicate
50922-29-7	Chromium zinc oxide

51331-09-0	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-hydroxypropyl ether
51745-87-0	Titanium oxide
53169-23-6	Cerium tin oxide (CeSnO ₄)
54991-58-1	Aluminum chromium oxide
55353-02-1	Chromium copper iron oxide (Cr ₂ CuFe ₂ O ₇)
59766-35-7	Zinc oxide sulfate (Zn ₄ O ₃ (SO ₄))
59794-15-9	Calcium borate silicate
60676-86-0	Silica, vitreous
63231-67-4	Silica gel
63497-09-6	Chromium cobalt iron oxide
64539-51-1	Zinc oxide phosphite (Zn ₄ O ₃ (HPO ₃))
67762-90-7	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, reaction products with silica
67953-81-5	Octadecanoic acid, polymer with silica and trimethoxy[3-(oxiranylmethoxy)propyl]silane
68310-22-5	Cellulose, acetate butanoate, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol], triethoxyphenylsilane and 3-(triethoxysilyl)-1-propanamine
68441-63-4	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl methyl ether, reaction products with glyoxal
68512-49-2	Cadmium zinc sulfide ((Cd,Zn)S), copper chloride-doped
68583-46-0	Cellulose, methyl ether, propoxylated
68583-49-3	Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-, reaction products with silica
68583-58-4	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-hydroxy-, reaction products with hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane, silica and 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)silanamine
68584-81-6	Silane, trimethoxymethyl-, hydrolysis products with silica
68585-82-0	Yttrium oxide (Y ₂ O ₃), europium-doped
68610-92-4	Cellulose, ether with α-[2-hydroxy-3(trimethylammonio)propyl]-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) chloride
68611-24-5	Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, magnesium oxide complex
68611-44-9	Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica

68611-70-1	Zinc sulfide (ZnS), copper chloride-doped
68784-83-8	Yttrium oxide sulfide (Y ₂ O ₂ S), europium-doped
68909-20-6	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica
68937-51-9	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, reaction products with ammonia, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane and silica
68957-96-0	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether, polymer with ethanedial
68987-52-0	Benzenesulfonic acid, octadecenyl-, reaction products with succinic anhydride monopolyisobutenyl deriv., tetraethylenepentamine and zinc oxide
68988-89-6	Silica, [(ethenyldimethylsilyl)oxy]- and [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]-modified
69011-08-1	Chromium titanium antimonate oxide (CrTi ₁₀ (SbO ₃)O ₂₀)
69012-64-2	Fumes, silica
71077-22-0	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, polymer with formaldehyde, 4-nonylphenol and zinc oxide (ZnO)
71889-01-5	Silane, chlorotrimethyl-, hydrolysis products with silica
71889-02-6	Silane, trichlorooctadecyl-, hydrolysis products with silica
72162-13-1	Cellulose, carboxymethyl ether, sodium salt, reaction products with bis[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]acetic acid
72869-37-5	Zinc sulfide (ZnS), cobalt and copper-doped
81859-24-7	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-[2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propoxy]ethyl 2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propyl ether, chloride
85919-51-3	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl methyl ether, polymer with ethanedial
92183-41-0	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether, polymer with N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propenyl-2-propen-1-aminium chloride
98616-25-2	Cellulose, ether with α-[3-(dodecyldimethylammonio)-2-hydroxypropyl]-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) chloride
100209-12-9	Silane, trimethoxyoctyl-, reaction products with titanium oxide (TiO ₂)
103170-24-7	Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl methyl ether, reaction products with glyoxal
111774-28-8	Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether, polymer with N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propenyl-2-propen-1-aminium chloride, graft

112926-00-8	Silica gel, pptd., cryst.-free
112945-52-5	Silica, amorphous, fumed, cryst.-free
116565-74-3	Chromium lead oxide sulfate, silica-modified
124578-08-1	1,3-Butadiene, 2-chloro-, homopolymer, reaction products with zinc oxide
147868-40-4	Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl ether, reaction products with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane homopolymer and 2,4-TDI
155240-18-9	Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, reaction products with succinic anhydride monopolyisobutylene derivs., tetraethylenepentamine and zinc oxide
308075-23-2	Silica gel, aero-

1.3- Determining if a substance is at the nanoscale

For the purposes of the Notice, nanoscale means a size range between 1 to 100 nanometres, inclusive, in any one external dimension, or internal or surface structure.

- External dimension refers to the length, width, or height of a substance.
- Internal structure refers to a feature on the inside of a substance, such as engineered pores, and the pores are externally accessible so as to have an effect.
- Surface structure refers to a feature on the surface of a substance, such as a substance with nanoscale beads engineered on its surface.

Examples:

- Substance A consists of particles with a diameter of 10 nm. Substance A is considered a nanomaterial.
- Substance B is a porous material with a pore diameter of 50 nm. Substance B is considered a nanomaterial.
- The surface of substance C is intentionally modified and as a result, substance C has a surface structure at the nanoscale. Substance C is considered a nanomaterial.
- Substance D has particles greater than 150 nm in external dimension but a surface structure less than 100 nm. Substance D is considered a nanomaterial.
- Substance E consists only of particles greater than 150 nanometres in all dimensions, including internal and surface structures. Substance E is **not** considered a nanomaterial.
- Information available on Substance F claims the average particle size for Substance F is 800 nanometres in all dimensions and has no internal or surface structures in the nanoscale. Substance F is **not** considered a nanomaterial.

To determine if the substance is at the nanoscale, there are several types of information that can be considered. These include technical data on material characterization (such as particle size), information from patents, and marketing claims (see section 3.1 of this document).

Many substances will have a distribution of particle sizes. For the purposes of the Notice, the criteria set out in section 1 of Schedule 1 of the Notice would apply if the substance has 10% or more, by number count, of its particles in the nanoscale range (1 to 100 nanometres, inclusive). This approach is consistent with approaches used in other jurisdictions.^{3,4,5}

2. Who does the Notice apply to?

2.1- Reporting criteria

To determine whether a company is required to respond, the following factors must be considered:

- Type of substance (i.e., nanoscale form)
- Type of activity
- Calendar year
- Quantity
 - The quantity should be determined based on the quantity of the substance itself **at the nanoscale**, and not on the quantity of the product or mixture containing the substance.

The purpose of the Notice is to gather information on nanomaterials in commerce in Canada. A response is only required if the conditions set out in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of the notice are met.

The Notice applies to any person who, during the 2014 calendar year, satisfied any of the following criteria:

³ National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme. 2010. Chemical Gazette. No. C 10, Tuesday 5 October 2010. Available on-line at: http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0010/5968/GazOct-10.docx

⁴ American Chemistry Council. 2013. Comparative assessment of nanomaterial definitions and considerations for implementation. Available on-line at: <http://www.americanchemistry.com/ProductsTechnology/Nanotechnology/Nanotechnology-Panel-Presents-at-Society-of-Toxicology.pdf>

⁵ European Parliament. 2014. European Parliament resolution on the Commission delegated regulation of 12 December 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers as regards the definition of 'engineered nanomaterials' (C(2013)08887 – 2013/2997(DEA)). Available on-line at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=MOTION&reference=B7-2014-0185&language=EN#_part1_ref1

- **Manufactured** a total quantity greater than 100 kg of a substance listed in Schedule 1 that is at the nanoscale.
- **Imported** a total quantity greater than 100 kg of a substance listed in Schedule 1 that is at the nanoscale, at any concentration, whether alone, in a mixture or in a product.

The reporting threshold of 100 kg is based on activity with the substance in the nanoscale (i.e. you manufacture, or imported a total quantity greater than 100 kg of a substance with a size between 1 and 100 nanometres, inclusive, in at least one external dimension, or internal or surface structure).

Your response to the information requested should also be based on activities with the substance in the nanoscale.

If you are engaged with a substance that is not in the nanoscale (i.e. same CAS RN, but not nanoscale) and would like to identify yourself as a stakeholder for that substance, you may submit a Declaration of Stakeholder Interest (see section 7 of this document).

2.2- Exclusions

The following are excluded from the Notice:

- A substance set-out in the Notice, whether alone, in a mixture or in a product, that:
 - is in transit through Canada;
 - is naturally occurring;
 - is incidentally produced;
 - is, or is contained in, a hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material within the meaning of the *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations* and that was imported in 2014 pursuant to a permit issued under those Regulations;
 - is, or is contained in, a pest control product within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *Pest Control Products Act* where that pest control product is registered under the *Pest Control Products Act*;
 - is, or is contained in, a fertilizer or supplement within the meaning of section 2 of the *Fertilizers Act* where that fertilizer or supplement is registered under the *Fertilizers Act*;
 - is, or is contained in, a feed within the meaning of section 2 of the *Feeds Act* where that feed is registered under the *Feeds Act*; or
 - is mixed with, or attached to, a seed within the meaning of section 2 of the *Seeds Act* where that seed is registered under the *Seeds Act*.

In addition, please note that the Notice **does not apply** to substances imported in a manufactured item.

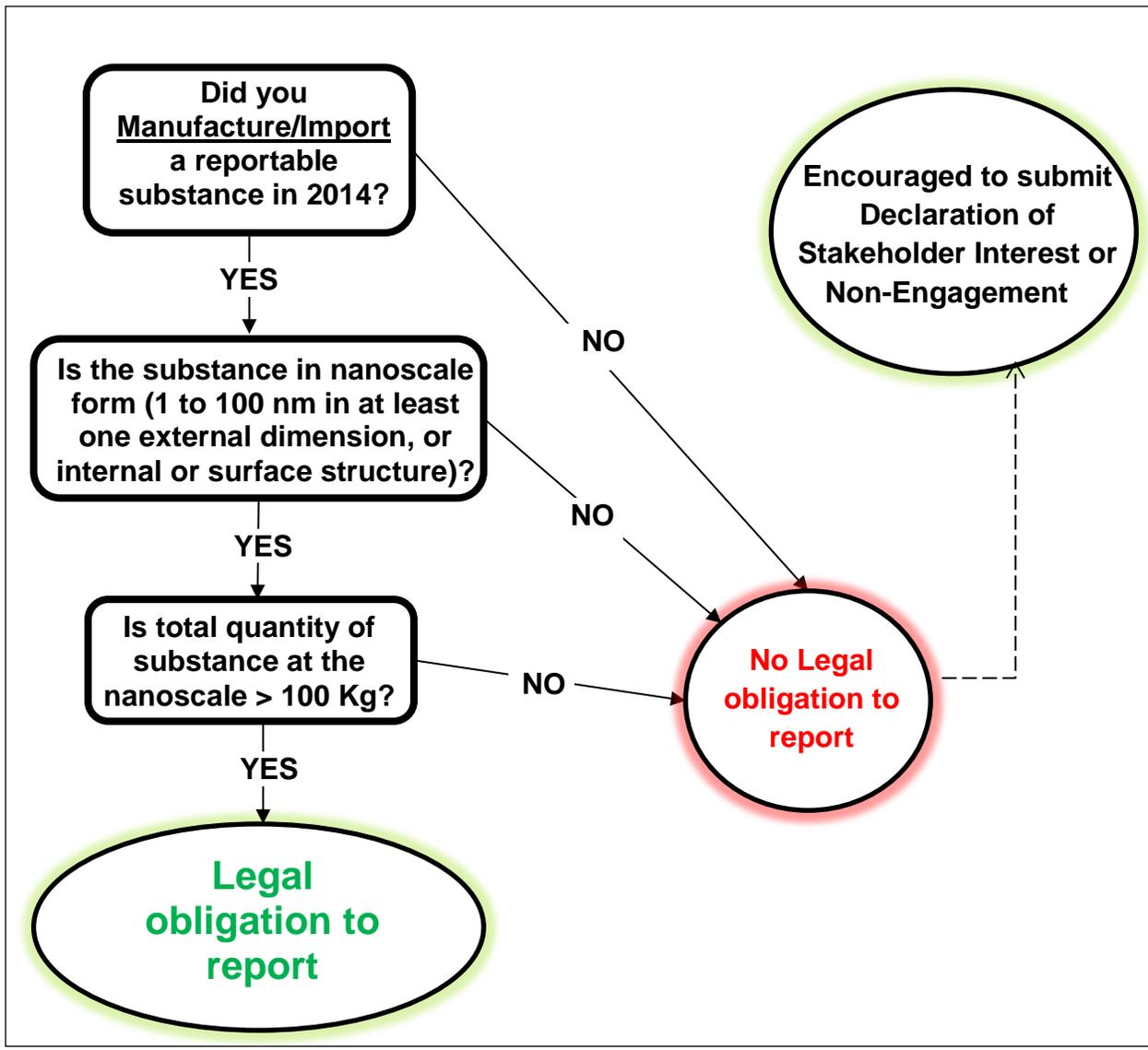
For the purposes of the Notice, it is important to note the following:

- **“naturally occurring”** means a substance that occurs in nature and has not been processed, or has only been processed by manual or gravitational means, by dissolution in water, by flotation or by heating solely to remove water; or extracted from air by any means. A substance that has been processed by mechanical means to create particles in the nanoscale, such as grinding, is **not** considered a naturally occurring substance and **is reportable** if the requirements outlined in Schedule 2 of the Notice have been met.
- **“incidentally produced”** refers to a reaction, during the process of blending or formulating of a specific substance, resulting in the manufacturing of a substance that is reportable under the Notice. This applies to substances that are incidentally produced during manufacturing, as well as incidentally produced substances that are imported, alone, in a mixture, or in a product. The Notice specifically targets nanomaterials intentionally produced. If a nanomaterial is produced as an unavoidable or unintentional by-product, impurity or contaminant as a result of a process, it is not considered intentionally produced. Incidental production of a substance is **excluded** from reporting.

2.3- Flowchart

The following flowchart can be used to determine whether a company is required to respond to the Notice:

Figure 1: Reporting Diagram for Nanomaterials.



2.4- Examples of how to determine whether the reporting criteria are met

The following are examples of how to determine whether the reporting criteria of the Notice are met:

1) Company **meets** the reporting criteria:

- In 2014, if your company manufactured 4 000 kg of a reportable substance which contained 10% at the nanoscale, then the total quantity imported of the reportable substance is 400 kg and the reporting criteria are met.
- In 2014, if your company imported 500 kg of Mixture X that contains 10% of a reportable substance and 300 kg of Product Y that contains 50% of the same reportable substance, then a total quantity of 200 kg of the substance was imported. The reporting criteria are met.

2) Company **does not meet** the reporting criteria:

- If your company imported 1 000 kg of a reportable substance during the **2013 calendar year** only, then the reporting year is not met.
- In 2014, if your company purchased a reportable substance from a Canadian supplier and **used >100 kg of the substance to formulate a mixture or product**, then the reportable activity type is not met.
- In 2014, if your company imported 500 kg of a substance listed in Schedule 1, which contained 10% at the nanoscale, then the **total quantity imported of the nanoscale substance is 50 kg** and the quantity threshold of >100 kg is not met.

2.5- Do I manufacture?

Manufacture relates to the creation or production of the **substance itself**, and not to the manufacture of a mixture or product containing the substance.

Manufacture activity under this notice refers to the intentional production or preparation of a nanomaterial. This includes the deliberate processing or engineering of a substance to exhibit the properties found when the substance is present at the nanoscale.

The Notice specifically targets nanomaterials intentionally produced. If during the process of blending or formulating a reaction occurs that results in the production of a nanomaterial as an unavoidable or unintentional by-product, impurity or contaminant, it is considered incidental production of the substance. **For the purposes of the Notice, incidental production of a substance is excluded from reporting.**

- For example, if you weld and/or grind metals to produce fabricated and/or smooth articles, the welding fume and/or grinding particulates generated by these activities are incidentally produced and are not reportable under the Notice.

Possible situations where **you are considered** to manufacture a substance include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- You reacted substance A with substance B to produce substance C. You manufactured substance C (e.g. you reacted tetrachloroaurate with a reducing agent to produce gold nanoscale particles).
- You reacted a nanoparticle D with a surface agent E to produce a surface coated nanomaterial F. You report on substance F (e.g. you reacted silicon dioxide nanoparticles with a surface agent to produce surface modified silica. You report on the surface modified silica).
- You reacted substance G with substance H to make substance J and substance K was also produced as a reaction by-product. You manufactured substances J and K, but since K was incidentally produced it is **not** reportable under the Notice.
- You mechanically grind substance L to produce nanoscale particles. Since nanomaterials produced by mechanically grinding are not considered naturally

occurring for the purposes of the Notice, you **report** on nanomaterial L as you have manufactured it.

- You produce substance X through a chemical reaction and as a result, substance Y is also produced and is present in the nanoscale as an unavoidable impurity of substance X. Substance Y is incidentally produced and is not reportable under the Notice as it was not deliberately manufactured.
- You mechanically grind substance X to produce particles that are not nanomaterials and as a result, substance Y is also produced and is present in the nanoscale as an unavoidable impurity of substance X. Substance Y is incidentally produced and is not reportable under the Notice as it was not deliberately manufactured.

It is important to note that for the purpose of the Notice, **using** a substance set out in Schedule 1 (either alone, in a mixture or in a product) to create or produce a mixture or product would **NOT** be considered manufacture of the substance itself.

2.6- Do I import ?

Import relates specifically to the movement into Canada from another country. Import activity under this notice is applicable when the imported substance is at the nanoscale, or a mixture or product contains a reportable substance at the nanoscale.

The Notice specifically targets nanomaterials intentionally produced. It does **not** apply to substances that are incidentally produced during manufacturing, as well as incidentally produced substances that are imported, alone, in a mixture, or in a product.

For the purposes of the Notice, possible situations where **you are considered** to import a substance include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- You purchased a reportable substance from a foreign supplier, and the substance was shipped directly from the foreign supplier to your location in Canada.
- You ordered a mixture containing a reportable substance from a foreign source, and the mixture containing the substance was shipped directly from the foreign source to a distribution warehouse in Canada, on your request.
- You received a product containing a reportable substance as an internal company transfer from a location outside of Canada.

Your activities do not meet the definition of import if you purchased or received a reportable substance whether alone, in a mixture, or in a product that was already located in Canada.

Possible situations where **you are NOT considered** to import a substance include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- You purchased goods from a Canadian company
- You ordered a product from a warehouse located in Canada
- You transferred a product containing a reportable substance across provincial borders to be stored in a different warehouse

2.7- What is a mixture?

A **mixture** is a combination of substances that does not produce a substance that is different from the substances that were combined (i.e., does not result in the formation of a new substance with its own CAS RN). For the purposes of the Notice, mixtures include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- hydrates
- prepared formulations (e.g., a dispersion of a nanomaterial in a resin)
- reaction mixtures that are characterized in terms of their constituents

Hydrates of a substance or hydrated ions formed by association of a substance with water are considered to be a mixture of that substance and water. Therefore, if you manufactured or imported any hydrated form of an anhydrous substance set out in Schedule 1, then you are required to report on this substance if you meet the reporting criteria. The hydrated form is considered a mixture.

For the purposes of the Notice, mixtures that **may contain reportable substances** may include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- fragrance mixtures
- textile inks
- printing inks
- gelling agent mixtures and solvent mixtures,
- PVC, plastisol, cellulosic plastics, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyacrylates, polyacetates, and other similar preparations containing nanomaterials.

2.8- What is a product?

A **product** is anything that does not meet the definition of a mixture or manufactured item. A substance alone is not considered to be a product.

- Note that a manufactured item is an item that is formed into a specific physical shape or design during manufacture and has, for its final use, a function or functions dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design. Manufactured items include sporting goods, furniture, appliances, electronics, batteries, medical devices, etc. For the purpose of the Notice, manufactured items are not reportable.

For the purpose of the Notice, products that **may contain reportable substances** may include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- paints and coatings
- ink toners and colorants
- cosmetics and personal care products such as lipstick, mascara, eye shadow, creams, and lotions
- cleaning liquids, gels or sprays

- adhesives and glues

3. Information required

The type of information requested in the Notice includes:

- CAS RN and name of the substance
- Basis for determining if the substance is at the nanoscale form
- Quantity of the substance manufactured or imported in 2014
- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes
- Substance function codes and consumer and commercial codes
- Intended uses of the substance
- Titles of unpublished or published data or studies on the substance

3.1- Basis for determining if the substance is at the nanoscale form

Within the Notice, it is necessary to indicate the basis on which it was determined that the substances listed in Schedule 1 are the nanoscale form of the substances. Other sources/types of information that demonstrate how it is determined that the substance is at the nanoscale will be considered where appropriate.

- “Research & Development sources” refers to information and data from academic and other research institutions.
- “Technical data” refers to information and data from a supplier or from within a company.
- “Information available from patents” refers to information or data identified in a patent claim or application.
- “Marketing claim” refers to information used to promote or sell a substance, mixture, or product.
- “Assumption” refers to a supposition without proof or certain knowledge.
- “Other (specify)” should be indicated if the basis of your determination is not described by any of the options provided, and a written description of the source of information or data must be provided.

3.2- Quantities

Within the Notice, it is necessary to report the total quantities of substances set out in the Notice that were manufactured or imported during the 2014 calendar year, as follows:

- All quantities should be reported in **kilograms (kg), rounded to two significant digits**. For example:
 - 0.0368 should be reported as 0.037
 - 541 231 should be reported as 540 000
 - 831.29 should be reported as 830
- The quantities reported in the Notice must be for the reportable **substance itself** (i.e. the quantity in the nanoscale) and not the quantity of the mixture or product containing the reportable substance.

3.3- North American Industry Classification System codes

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industrial classification system established to identify production processes by grouping similar activities. The codes were developed by Statistics Canada, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática, to enable the national agencies to collect comparable statistical data.

You are required to report each applicable six-digit NAICS code with respect to each substance, or the mixture, or product containing the substance. You should report the code(s) that best describes your involvement with the substance, or the mixture, or product, containing the substance. The code(s) will provide general information on the number and types of sectors involved with the substances listed in the Notice.

To determine which NAICS code applies to your activity with the substance on which you are reporting, the [NAICS 2012](#) list of codes is available at the Statistics Canada Web site.

3.4- Substance function codes and consumer and commercial codes

Substance function codes and consumer and commercial codes are an accepted list of codes used to describe the function or use of a substance in a consistent manner. Substance function codes and consumer and commercial codes were developed jointly among the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Health Canada and Environment Canada in order to facilitate the exchange of information between the United States and Canada and to encourage consistency in reporting on chemical substances by industry.

Substance Function Code refers to the function of the substance itself with regards to the intended physical or chemical characteristic for which a chemical substance is consumed as a reactant; incorporated into a formulation, mixture, product, or manufactured item; or used.

- All substance function codes begin with the letter **U** followed by 3 numbers.

Consumer and Commercial Code refers to the application of a substance alone, or the mixture, product or manufactured item containing a substance with regards to its purpose in a consumer (end application) or commercial setting (i.e., the anticipated application of the substance, item or product).

- All consumer and commercial codes begin with the letter **C**, followed by three numbers.
- Refer first to the group descriptions to determine which subset of codes would be most applicable to your substance.
- Although the codes are entitled “Consumer and Commercial Codes”, these codes do apply to substances, mixtures, products, and manufactured items that may only be used in an industrial setting or for an industrial application.

It is important to note that number 999 is reserved for the “Other” code in both substance function codes (**U999**) and consumer and commercial codes (**C999**). **These codes should only be used when there is no existing code match for the application or function of the substance.** When selecting this code, a written description of the substance function or the consumer and commercial application of a mixture, product, or manufactured item containing the substance, must be provided, and the description should be as concise as possible.

If a substance has more than one function or application, you should report all the applicable codes. For each code selected, additional information to describe the function or your application with the substance in more detail, can be provided in the “Notes” field of the online reporting form.

3.4.1- Code numbering system for substance function codes and consumer and commercial codes

All code numbers consist of one letter followed by a three-digit number. A basic structure of **[Type][Group #][Subgroup #]** is applied to all codes where:

[Type] is expressed by either the letter “U” for substance function or the letter “C” for consumer and commercial use.

[Group #] is a one-digit number to indicate a grouping of chemical substances or products having similar uses. Substance function codes are listed in alphabetical order and are not separated into different groups; therefore, all substance function codes have a group number 0. Consumer and commercial codes use six different group numbers (groups 1 – 5 and group 9).

[Subgroup #] is a two-digit number to indicate a specific use or function (within each group for consumer and commercial codes).

Please refer to the **code names and descriptions** below to determine if any of the pre-set codes applies to your substance. Wording in the description (but not in the title of the code) may identify the use or function of the substance.

Example 1:

If the substance function is to...	Example substance function codes
Increase strength in a coating (e.g., surface modified silica)	U009 – Fillers
Give colour to a mixture (e.g., metal oxides)	U021 – Pigments
Increase the rate of a reaction (e.g., gold used as a catalyst)	U024 – Process regulator

If the substance is contained in a...	Example commercial and consumer codes
Cosmetic (e.g., titanium dioxide in lipstick)	C108 – Personal Care and Cosmetics
Cleaning product intended for glass (e.g., cerium oxide)	C105 – Cleaning and Furnishing Care

3.4.2- Substance Function Codes and Corresponding Descriptions

Substance Function Codes	Title	Description
U001	Abrasives	Substances used to wear down or polish surfaces by rubbing against the surface. Examples: sandstones, pumice, silex, quartz, silicates, aluminum oxides, and glass
U002	Adhesives and sealant substances	Substances used to promote bonding between other substances, promote adhesion of surfaces, or prevent seepage of moisture or air. Examples: epoxides, isocyanates, acrylamides, phenol, urea, melamine, and formaldehyde
U003	Adsorbents and absorbents	Substances used to retain other substances by accumulation on their surface or by assimilation. Examples(adsorbents): silica gel, activated alumina, and activated carbon Examples(absorbents): straw oil, alkaline solutions, and kerosene
U004	Agricultural substances (non-pesticidal)	Substances used to increase the productivity and quality of farm crops. Examples: phosphates, lime, nitrates, potash compounds, alum, ammonia and ammonia salts, urea and mineral supplements.
U005	Anti-adhesive agents	Substances used to prevent bonding between other substances by discouraging surface attachment. Examples: anti-adherents, antiblock agents, dusting agents, mould

Substance Function Codes	Title	Description
		release agents, and parting agents
U006	Bleaching agents	<p>Substances used to lighten or whiten a substrate through chemical reaction, usually an oxidative process which degrades the color system.</p> <p>Examples fall into one of two groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chlorine containing bleach agents: chlorine, hypochlorites, N-chloro compounds and chlorine dioxide 2. Peroxygen bleaching agents: hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, and sodium perborate
U007	Corrosion inhibitors and anti-scaling agents	<p>Substances used to prevent or retard corrosion or the formation of scale.</p> <p>Examples: phenylenediamine, chromates, nitrates, phosphates, and hydrazine</p>
U008	Dyes	<p>Substances used to impart color to other materials or mixtures by penetrating into the surface of the substrate.</p> <p>Example types: azo, anthraquinone, amino azo, aniline, eosin, stilbene, acid, basic or cationic, reactive, dispersive, and natural dyes</p>
U009	Fillers	<p>Substances used to provide bulk, increase strength, increase hardness, or improve resistance to impact.</p> <p>Examples: calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, silicates, clays, zinc oxide and aluminum oxide.</p>
U010	Finishing agents	<p>Substances used to impart such functions as softening, static-proofing, wrinkle resistance, and water repellence.</p> <p>Examples: quaternary ammonium compounds, ethoxylated amines, and silicone compounds.</p>
U011	Flame retardants	<p>Substances used on the surface of or incorporated into combustible materials to reduce or eliminate their tendency to ignite when exposed to heat or a flame.</p> <p>Examples: inorganic salts, chlorinated or brominated organic compounds, and organic phosphates/phosphonates.</p>
U012	Fuels and fuel additives	<p>Substances used to create mechanical or thermal energy through chemical reactions, or which are added to a fuel for the purpose of controlling the rate of reaction or limiting the production of undesirable combustion products, or which provide other benefits such as corrosion inhibition, lubrication, or detergency.</p> <p>Examples of fuels: coal, oil, gasoline, and various grades of diesel fuel. Examples of fuel additives: oxygenated compound such as ethers and alcohols, antioxidants such as phenylenediamines and hindered phenols, corrosion inhibitors such as carboxylic acids, amines, and amine salts, and blending agents such as ethanol.</p>
U013	Functional fluids (closed systems)	<p>Liquid or gaseous substances used for one or more operational properties in a closed system. This code does not include fluids used as lubricants.</p> <p>Examples: heat transfer agents (e.g., coolants and refrigerants) such</p>

Substance Function Codes	Title	Description
		as polyalkylene glycols, silicone oils, liquified propane, and carbon dioxide; hydraulic/transmission fluids such as mineral oils, organophosphate esters, silicone, and propylene glycol; and dielectric fluids such as mineral insulating oil and high flash point kerosene
U014	Functional fluids (open systems)	Liquid or gaseous substances used for one or more operational properties in an open system. This code also includes substances incorporated into metal working fluids. Examples: antifreezes and de-icing fluids such as ethylene and propylene glycol, sodium formate, potassium acetate, and, sodium acetate.
U015	Intermediates	Substances consumed in a reaction to produce other substances for commercial advantage. Examples: amines, nitriles, diols, polyalcohols, organic acids and acid chlorides, and organic chlorides and bromides.
U016	Ion exchange agents	Substances that are used to selectively remove targeted ions from a solution. This code also includes aluminosilicate zeolites. Examples generally consist of an inert hydrophobic matrix such as styrene-divinylbenzene or phenol-formaldehyde, cross-linking polymer such as divinylbenzene, and ionic functional groups including sulfonic, carboxylic or phosphonic acids.
U017	Lubricants and lubricant additives	Substances used to reduce friction, heat, or wear between moving parts or adjacent solid surfaces, or that enhance the lubricity of other substances. Examples of lubricants: mineral oils, silicate and phosphate esters, silicone oil, greases, and solid film lubricants such as graphite and PTFE. Examples of lubricant additives: molybdenum disulphide and tungsten disulphide.
U018	Odor agents	Substances used to control odors, remove odors, mask odors, or impart odors. Examples: benzenoids, terpenes and terpenoids, musk chemicals, aliphatic aldehydes, aliphatic cyanides, and mercaptans.
U019	Oxidizing or reducing agents	Substances used to alter the valence state of another substance by donating or accepting electrons or by the addition or removal of hydrogen to a substance. Examples of oxidizing agents: nitric acid, perchlorates, hexavalent chromium compounds, and peroxydisulfuric acid salts. Examples of reducing agents: hydrazine, sodium thiosulfate, and coke produced from coal.
U020	Photosensitive substances	Substances used for their ability to alter their physical or chemical structure through absorption of light, resulting in the emission of light, dissociation, discoloration, or other chemical reaction. Examples: sensitizers, fluorescents, photovoltaic agents, ultraviolet absorbers, and ultraviolet stabilizers.
U021	Pigments	Substances used to impart color to other materials or mixtures by attaching themselves to the surface of the substrate through binding or adhesion. This code includes fluorescent agents, luminescent

Substance Function Codes	Title	Description
		<p>agents, whitening agents, pearling agents, and opacifiers.</p> <p>Examples: metallic oxides of iron, titanium, zinc, cobalt, and chromium; metal powder suspensions; lead chromates; vegetable and animal products; and synthetic organic pigments.</p>
U022	Plasticizers	<p>Substances used in plastics, cement, concrete, wallboard, clay bodies, or other materials to increase their plasticity or fluidity.</p> <p>Examples: phthalates, trimellitates, adipates, maleates, and lignosulphonates</p>
U023	Plating agents and surface treating agents	<p>Substances applied to metal, plastic, or other surfaces to alter physical or chemical properties of the surface.</p> <p>Examples: metal surface treating agents, strippers, etchants, rust and tarnish removers, and descaling agents.</p>
U024	Process regulators	<p>Substances used to change the rate of a reaction, start or stop the reaction, or otherwise influence the course of the reaction.</p> <p>Examples: noble metal catalysts such as platinum, palladium, and gold, transition metal catalysts such as iron, vanadium, and nickel, and organic monomers and epoxides used to initiate reactions</p>
U025	Processing aids, specific to petroleum production	<p>Substances added to water, oil, or synthetic fluids or other drilling extraction and processing fluids to control foaming, corrosion, alkalinity and pH, microbiological growth or hydrate formation, or used to improve the operation of equipment during drilling, extraction and processing of oil, gas, and other products or mixtures from beneath the earth's surface.</p> <p>Examples: components of hydraulic fracturing fluids(including proppants), weighting agents added to drilling fluids to increase their density, octal alcohol added to prevent foaming, production substances and substances added to inhibit the formation of hydrates of natural gas and water.</p>
U026	Processing aids, not otherwise covered in this table	<p>Substances used in applications other than the production of oil, gas, or geothermal energy to control foaming, corrosion or alkalinity and pH, or to improve the operation of processing equipment.</p> <p>Examples: buffers, dehumidifiers, dehydrating agents, sequestering agents, and chelators.</p>
U027	Propellants and blowing agents	<p>Substances used to dissolve or suspend other substances and either to expel those substances from a container in the form of an aerosol or to impart a cellular structure to plastics, rubber, or thermo set resins.</p> <p>Examples: compressed gasses and liquids and substances which release ammonia, carbon dioxide, or nitrogen.</p>
U028	Solids separation agents	<p>Substances used to promote the separation of suspended solids from a liquid.</p> <p>Examples: flotation aids, flocculants, coagulants, dewatering aids, and drainage aids.</p>
U029	Solvents (for cleaning or degreasing)	<p>Substances used to dissolve oils, greases and similar materials from textiles, glassware, metal surfaces, and other articles.</p>

Substance Function Codes	Title	Description
		Examples: trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, liquid carbon dioxide, and n-propyl bromide.
U030	Solvents (which become part of formulation or mixture)	Substances used to dissolve another substance to form a uniformly dispersed solution at the molecular level. Examples: diluents used to reduce the concentration of an active material to achieve a specified effect and low gravity materials added to reduce cost.
U031	Surface active agents	Substances used to modify surface tension when dissolved in water or water solutions, or reduce interfacial tension between two liquids or between a liquid and a solid or between liquid and air. Examples: carboxylates, sulfonates, phosphates, carboxylic acid, esters, and quaternary ammonium salts.
U032	Viscosity adjustors	Substances used to alter the viscosity of another substance. Examples: viscosity index (VI) improvers, pour point depressants, and thickeners.
U033	Laboratory substances	Substances used in a laboratory for chemical analysis, chemical synthesis, extracting and purifying other chemicals, dissolving other substances, and similar activities. Examples of laboratory chemicals include substances that change color to indicate pH, redox potential or other endpoints, halogenated and non-halogenated solvents, chemicals used in titrations and chromatography, Grignard reagents used in organic synthesis, laboratory reagents, and inorganic acids and bases.
U034	Paint additives and coating additives not otherwise covered in this table	Substances used in a paint or coating formulation to enhance properties such as water repellence, increased gloss, improved fade resistance, ease of application or foam prevention. Examples : polyols, amines, vinyl acetate ethylene emulsions, and aliphatic polyisocyanates.
U061	Pest control substances	Substances used as active ingredients or formulants in products, mixtures or manufactured items used for directly or indirectly controlling, destroying, attracting or repelling a pest or for mitigating or preventing its injurious, noxious or troublesome effects. Examples: organophosphates, carbamates, organochlorines, pyrethroids, and triazines.
U999	Other (specify)	Substances with a substance function not otherwise described in this table.

3.4.3- Consumer and Commercial Codes and Corresponding Descriptions

List of Consumer and Commercial Code Groups

Group #	Group Description
1	Chemical substances in furnishing, cleaning, treatment or care
2	Chemical substances in construction, paint, electrical or metal

3	Chemical substances in packaging, paper, plastic or hobby
4	Chemical substances in automotive, fuel, agriculture or outdoor use
5	Chemical substances in items for food, health or tobacco
9	Substances in products, mixtures or manufactured items not described by other codes

Table 1: Furnishings, cleaning, treatment or care

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C101	Floor coverings	Substances contained in floor coverings. This code does not include wood and pressed wood flooring products included in Building/Construction Materials – Wood and Engineered Wood code. Examples: carpet, rugs, vinyl, linoleum, laminate, tile, and stone products.
C102	Foam seating and bedding	Substances contained in foam mattresses, pillows, cushions, and any seating, furniture and furnishings containing foam. Examples: sofas and chairs for residential/office use, automobile and truck seats, airplane seats, and mattress pads.
C103	Furniture and furnishings not otherwise covered in this table	Substances contained in furniture and furnishings made from metal, wood, leather, plastic or other materials. This code does not include foam seating and bedding products. Examples: movable and installed furniture such as tables, chairs, benches, desks, cabinets, shelving, stools, television stands, display cases, book cases, and storage units.
C104	Fabric, textile and leather articles not otherwise covered in this table	Substances contained in fabric, textile and leather products to impart color and other desirable properties such as water, soil, stain repellence, wrinkle resistance, or flame resistance. Examples: apparel (outerwear, sportswear, and sleepwear), footwear (sandals and athletic shoes), window treatments (curtains and blinds), table linens (table coverings, place mats, and cloth napkins), bed linens (sheets, pillow cases/coverings, and blankets, bed coverings), bath linens (towels, wash cloths, bath mats) and fabric, textile and leather products that are not covered elsewhere.

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C105	Cleaning and furnishing care	<p>Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items that are used to remove dirt, grease, stains, and foreign matter from furniture and furnishings, or to cleanse, sanitize, bleach, scour, polish, protect, or improve the appearance of surfaces. This code does not include laundry and dish washing products.</p> <p>Examples: cleaners used on glass, floors, tub and tile, ovens and drains; scouring powders; dusting products; waxes; polishes; and stain repellent sprays.</p>
C106	Laundry and dishwashing	<p>Substances contained in laundry and dishwashing products, mixtures or manufactured items.</p> <p>Examples: detergents, fabric softeners, pre-soaks and prewashes to remove soil and stains, dryer sheets, bleach, rinse aids, and film, lime and rust removers.</p>
C107	Water treatment	<p>Substances contained in water treatment products, mixtures or manufactured items that are designed to disinfect, reduce contaminants or other undesirable constituents, and condition or improve aesthetics of water. Excludes any substance contained in pest control products as defined under the Pest Control Products Act.</p> <p>Examples: pH adjusters, filter media, water treatment tablets/drops, and point of use/point of entry ion exchangers.</p>
C108	Personal care and Cosmetics	<p>Substances contained in personal care products, mixtures or manufactured items that are used for cleansing, grooming, improving or altering skin, hair, or teeth.</p> <p>Examples: bath and shower products; make-up products; hair, nail, oral and skin care products; sunscreen and suntan products; deodorants; and perfumes.</p>
C109	Air care	<p>Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items that are used to odorize or deodorize indoor air in homes, offices, motor vehicles, and other enclosed spaces.</p> <p>Examples: aerosol sprays, liquid/solid/gel diffusers, air fresheners, scented candles and incense.</p>
C110	Apparel and footwear care	<p>Substances contained in apparel and footwear care products, mixtures or manufactured items that are applied post-market.</p> <p>Examples: footwear polishes/waxes, garment waterproofing sprays, and stain repellents.</p>
C160	Pet care	<p>Substances contained in pet care products, mixtures or manufactured items that are used for cleansing, grooming, improving or altering skin, hair or teeth and intended for animal use.</p> <p>Examples: bath products, hair product and oral care products.</p>

Table 2: Construction, paint, electrical or metal

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C201	Adhesives and sealants	<p>Substances contained in adhesive or sealant products or mixtures used to fasten other materials together or prevent the passage of liquid or gas.</p> <p>Examples: glues, binders, adhesives, pastes, sealants, fillers, putties, and caulking compounds.</p>
C202	Paints and coatings	<p>Substances contained in paints or coatings.</p> <p>Examples: interior and exterior architectural and marine paints, bridge/iron coatings, varnishes, lacquers, paint thinners, removers, wood stains</p>
C203	Building or construction materials — Wood and engineered wood	<p>Substances contained in building and construction materials made of wood and pressed or engineered wood products, mixtures or manufactured items.</p> <p>Examples: lumber, posts and timbers, exterior siding, molding, mill work, cabinetry, paneling, veneer, flooring, stair parts, plywood and sheathing, railings and decking.</p>
C204	Building or construction materials not otherwise covered in this table	<p>Substances contained in building and construction materials not otherwise covered in this table.</p> <p>Examples: insulation materials such as foams and fibers, roofing and gutters, ceiling products, exterior siding, drywall, concrete, masonry and cement, building hardware, fencing, decking, hardware and fasteners (nuts, bolts, screws, nails, and tacks), plumbing, duct work, abrasive and sanding products, sheet metal, plaster, weather stripping, wire or wiring systems, and bricks.</p>
C205	Electrical and electronics	<p>Substances contained in electrical and electronic products, mixtures or manufactured items.</p> <p>Examples: computers, office equipment, appliances, electric lighting, electrical wire and cables, radios, televisions and monitors, telephones, multi-media devices, digital cameras, adapters, alarms (burglar, fire, smoke), and communication equipment.</p>
C206	Metal materials not otherwise covered in this table	<p>Substances contained in metal products, mixtures or manufactured items not otherwise covered in this table.</p> <p>Examples: metal products produced by forging, stamping, plating, turning, and other processes; hand tools; metal tubing/pipes/duct work; wire fencing; tableware; and small appliances and cookware (frying pan, waffle iron, electric kettle).</p>
C207	Batteries	<p>Substances contained in non-rechargeable and rechargeable batteries including dry and wet cell units that store energy.</p> <p>Examples: zinc carbon, alkaline, lead-acid, lithium-ion, nickel-metal hydride, and other batteries used in electrical and electronic products, cell phones, computers, remote controls, toys, and cars.</p>

Table 3: Packaging, paper, plastic or hobby

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C301	Food packaging	<p>Substances contained in single or multi-layered packaging consisting of paper, plastic, metal, foil or other materials which have or may have direct contact with food.</p> <p>Examples: containers, cartons, wrappers, bags, and other food packaging items (bottles, cans, boxes and trays).</p>
C302	Paper products, mixtures or manufactured items	<p>Substances contained in paper products, mixtures or manufactured items. This code does not include paper used in food packaging.</p> <p>Examples: newsprint coated and uncoated papers for writing, printing and photocopying; facial and toilet tissue, paper napkins, paper tablets/notepads, paper forms, envelopes, texts and published materials (books and magazines); file folders; wrapping papers; and specialty papers.</p>
C303	Plastic and rubber materials not otherwise covered in this table	<p>Substances contained in rubber and plastic products, mixtures or manufactured items not otherwise covered in this table.</p> <p>Examples: tires, shower curtains, non-metal cookware (non-electric), non-food specific containers (bags, bottles, and jars), rubber bands, and waders.</p>
C304	Toys, playground and sporting equipment	<p>Substances contained in toys, playground, and sporting equipment made of wood, metal, plastic or fabric.</p> <p>Examples: toys (dolls, cars, puzzles, and games), playground equipment (gym sets, playhouses and structures, swing sets) and sporting equipment (bicycles, skates, balls, team sports equipment) intended for indoor or outdoor use, and playground surfaces (rubber, mulch).</p>
C305	Arts, crafts and hobby materials	<p>Substances contained in arts, crafts, and hobby materials.</p> <p>Examples: art/hobby paints and dyes, markers and other writing and drawing materials; natural and synthetic clays used in pottery, ceramics and sculpture; jewellery-making supplies including glass, stone and lapidary materials; stained-glass making supplies; picture framing supplies; and, building and science hobby kits.</p>
C306	Ink, toner and colourants	<p>Substances contained in ink, toners and colourants used for writing, printing, creating an image on paper; and substances contained in other substrates, or applied to substrates to change their colour or hide images. This code does not include pigments or colorants added to paints and coatings which should be reported under the paints and coatings code.</p> <p>Examples: black or colored powders used in copy machines and printers to produce xerographic images; pigmented liquids contained in cartridges, bottles, or other dispensers used for writing or printing; and, correction fluids and tapes.</p>

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C307	Photographic supplies, film and photo-chemicals	<p>Substances contained in photographic supplies, film, photo-processing substances, and photographic paper.</p> <p>Examples: processing solutions (for developing, stopping, and fixing photos), slide and negative film, and, glossy and matte photographic paper.</p>

Table 4: Automotive, fuel, agriculture or outdoor use

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C401	Automotive care	<p>Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items used in automotive cleaning and care of exterior and interior vehicle surfaces. This code does not include antifreeze, de-icing products, or lubricants.</p> <p>Examples: car waxes, polishes, cleaners, and sealers; car wash solutions; vinyl/rubber/plastic protectants; automotive carpet and upholstery cleaners; wheel and tire care products; exterior trim protectants; and touch-up paint products.</p>
C402	Lubricants and greases	<p>Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items to reduce friction, heat generation and wear between solid surfaces.</p> <p>Examples: engine oils; transmission, brake and hydraulic fluids; gear oils; and, calcium, sodium, lithium, and silicone-based greases.</p>
C403	Anti-freeze and de-icing	<p>Substances added to fluids to reduce the freezing point of the mixture, or substances applied to surfaces to melt or prevent build-up of ice.</p> <p>Examples: antifreeze liquids, windshield de-icers, aircraft de-icers, lock release agents, ice melting crystals, and rock salt.</p>
C404	Fuels and related products, mixtures or manufactured items	<p>Substances burned to produce heat, light or power, or added to inhibit corrosion, provide lubrication, increase efficiency of use, or decrease production of undesirable by-products.</p> <p>Examples: gasoline, diesel fuels, propane, butane, kerosene, lamp oils, white gas (naphtha), natural gas, stabilizers, anti-knock agents, corrosion inhibitors, detergents, fuel dyes, oxygenates, antioxidants, odor agents, non-scented candles, lighter fluids, and, matches.</p>
C405	Explosive materials	<p>Substances capable of producing a sudden expansion, usually accompanied by the production of heat and large changes in pressure upon ignition.</p> <p>Examples: pyrotechnics, high explosives and propellants, igniter, primer, initiatory, illuminants, smoke and decoy flares, and, incendiaries.</p>

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C406	Agricultural products, mixtures or manufactured items (non-pesticidal)	<p>Substances used to increase the productivity and quality of plants, animals or forestry crops, produced on a commercial scale. Includes animal feed (any substance or mixture of substances for consumption by livestock, providing the nutritional requirements of livestock, or the purpose of preventing or correcting nutritional disorders of livestock, as defined in the Feeds Act and Regulations).</p> <p>Examples: fertilizers, additives (time release agents), colorants (used to mark fields and improve the appearance of Christmas trees), application aids (defoamers and foamers), pH adjusters, moisture retention agents, soil conditioners, seed coatings.</p>
C407	Lawn and garden care	<p>Substances contained in lawn, garden, outdoor or potted plant, and tree care products, mixtures or manufactured items. Excludes any substance contained in pest control products as defined under the Pest Control Products Act.</p> <p>Examples: fertilizers and nutrient mixtures, soil amendments, mulches, pH adjustors, water retention beads, vermiculite, perlite.</p>
C461	Pest control	<p>Substances contained in any product, mixture or manufactured item for directly or indirectly controlling, preventing, destroying, mitigating, attracting, or repelling any pest.</p> <p>Examples: herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, antimicrobial agents, pool chemicals, microbials, material and wood preservatives, animal and insect repellents, and insect- and rodent-controlling devices.</p>
C462	Automotive, aircraft and transportation	Substances contained in automobiles, aircraft and other types of transportation, or used in their manufacture.
C463	Oil and natural gas extraction	<p>Substances that are, or are contained in, any mixtures, products or manufactured items, used for oil and natural gas drilling, extraction and processing.</p> <p>Examples: exploration, hydraulic fracturing and drilling fluids, and oilfield production chemicals.</p>

Table 5: Items for food, health or tobacco

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C562	Food and beverage	<p>Substances contained in food and beverage products, mixtures or manufactured items.</p> <p>Examples: food additives such as colouring agents, anti-caking agents, preservatives, emulsifiers; spices, seasoning, flavouring preparations and natural extractives; unavoidable residues of processing aids specific for food manufacturing such as antifoaming,</p>

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
		fining or sanitizing agents.
C563	Drugs	Substances contained in prescription and non-prescription drugs intended for humans or animals. Examples: biologically derived products (such as vaccines, serums and blood derived products), sterilization and sanitation products and radiopharmaceuticals.
C564	Natural health	Substances contained in natural health products, mixtures or manufactured items intended for humans or animals. Examples: homeopathic medicine, traditional medicine, vitamins and minerals, and herbal remedies
C565	Medical devices	Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items used for either the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, or an abnormal physical state; or those used in restoring, correcting or modifying organic functions in humans or animals. This code excludes products covered under drugs. Examples: any article/instrument used in the prevention, diagnosis and care of pregnancy, medical thermometers, blood sugar meters, pacemakers, and X-ray machines.
C566	Tobacco products, mixtures or manufactured items	Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items composed in whole or in part of tobacco, including tobacco leaves and any extract of tobacco leaves. Examples: cigarette papers, tubes and filters, but not any food, drug or device that contains nicotine.

Table 6: Products, mixtures or manufactured items not described by other codes

Consumer and commercial codes	Title	Description
C999	Other (specify)	Substances contained in products, mixtures or manufactured items that are not described within any other consumer and commercial code.

3.5- Intended uses

Not all persons responding to the Notice may know the exact or anticipated final use of the substance or the substance in the mixture or product. Therefore, when completing this section of the Notice, respond using the most complete and accurate information available to you.

Commercial activity refers to the use of a substance or the use of a mixture, or product containing a substance, by a commercial enterprise providing saleable goods or services. For example:

- Substance is contained in a mixture, and the mixture is sold to an enterprise as a resin.
- Substance is contained in a coating that is used by a company when providing their painting services to other persons or companies.

Consumer activity refers to the use of a substance that is directly sold or made available to consumers, whether alone or as part of a mixture or a product, for their use in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, or a recreational area. For example:

- Substance is contained in a paint sold or made available to consumers for household use.
- Substance is contained in a cleaning product sold or made available to consumers for household use.

When responding to whether the known or anticipated final substance, mixture, or product, containing the reportable substance is intended for use by or for children, the following guidance can be considered:

For the purpose of section 5 of Schedule 3 only, "Children" are considered persons 14 years of age or younger.

Your substance, whether alone, in a mixture or in a product, containing the reportable substance, is intended for use by or for children, when you answer “yes” to at least one of the following questions:

1. Is the substance, whether alone, in a mixture, or in a product, commonly recognized (i.e., by a reasonable person) as being intended for children age 14 or younger?
2. Does the manufacturer of the substance, or mixture, or product, containing the substance, state through product labeling or other written materials that the product is intended for or will be used by children age 14 or younger?
3. Is the advertising, promotion, or marketing of the substance, or mixture, or product, containing the substance, aimed at children age 14 or younger?

For example, certain products such as personal care products (e.g., baby shampoo, children’s toothpaste) and finger paints are typically to be used by children age 14 or younger. Other types of products such as household cleaning products, and lubricants are not typically intended to be used by children age 14 or younger.

3.6- Titles of unpublished or published data or studies

For the purposes of the Notice, data or studies are considered "unpublished" if they are not readily found using standard search engines (e.g., Scopus, Pubmed, Toxline, etc.). **The unpublished data or studies submitted can be from any calendar year.**

The titles of unpublished data or studies related to the nanoform of the substance should be submitted. Note that if you are in possession of studies on the non-nanoscale form of the substance but feel it may be relevant to the nanoscale form, you are encouraged to provide that information. For example, a study title on a physical-chemical property used to characterize the nanoscale form of a substance such as particle size distribution is required to be reported under the Notice.

If available, the study title should include the author(s), and the year in which the study was performed. If available, the journal reference should also be provided.

Full data or studies can be submitted voluntarily as an attachment to your submission. You are encouraged to provide the data or studies in electronic format (either on a CD, DVD or USB memory stick), or if the file size is small enough, you can submit it by email. **Please note that compressed files (e.g., .zip, .rar) are not accepted for security reasons.**

If you are in possession of studies on the bulk (non-nanoscale) form of the substance that you feel may be relevant or may apply to the nanoscale form of the substance, you are encouraged to submit that information via a Declaration of Stakeholder Interest (see section 7 of this document).

3.7- Information to which you may reasonably be expected to have access

You are required to provide information that your company possesses or to which you may reasonably be expected to have access. For example, when importing a substance, mixture or product, you may reasonably be expected to have access to import records and the relevant Safety Data Sheet (SDS). A SDS is an important source of information on the composition of a purchased product. Note that the goal of the SDS is to protect the health of the workers, not the environment. Therefore, a SDS may not list all product ingredients on which the Minister of the Environment is requiring information under the Notice. You may wish to contact your supplier for more detailed information on product composition. Manufacturers would be reasonably expected to have access to their formulations.

Also, a company may have access to information from its parent company regarding substances, mixtures, or products.

You are not required to conduct tests to comply with the Notice.

4. Sections of the Notice to be completed

A person must respond to the Notice if they meet the reporting criteria listed in Schedule 2 by completing the sections of the Notice applicable to their activity:

Table 1: Applicable sections based on activity

Activity	Applicable sections of Schedule 3		
	4	5	6
Manufactured	✓	✓	✓
Imported	✓	✓	✓

If you are a company who owns more than one facility, then you must respond to the Notice on a **company-wide basis**, and your response for each applicable question in the Notice should be an amalgamated response to include information from **all facilities** owned by the company.

As indicated in Schedule 3 of the Notice, where information required has already been submitted to the Minister of the Environment, or to the Minister of Health, it may be relied on as a response to any question in the Notice if:

- the information previously submitted is applicable to the 2014 calendar year;
- the information meets the requirements of the specific question;
- the person agrees that the previously submitted information referred to is their response to the specified provision of Schedule 3 to the Notice; and
- the person provides the following information:
 - the CAS RN of the substance(s) to which the submitted information relates;
 - the specific section; subsection; or paragraph to the Notice to which the submitted information relates;
 - the date on which the information was submitted;
 - the name of the person who submitted the information; and
 - the program and individuals at Environment Canada or at Health Canada to which the information was submitted.

It is important to note that the previously submitted information is **not** required to be resubmitted under the Notice; however, the information specified above must be provided as an attachment to your submission.

Example 2:

Section 6 of Schedule 3 to the Notice requests the submission of study title(s) of any unpublished or published data or studies on reportable substance(s) with regards to ecotoxicity. If, during a previous voluntary or mandatory data collection initiative, your company provided studies to the Minister of the Environment or Minister of Health for a substance set out in the Notice, and the data is still applicable, you should reference the previously submitted information in response to the applicable section(s) of Schedule 3.

4.1- Section 4 of Schedule 3

For each substance set out in the Notice that a person **manufactured** or **imported** during the 2014 calendar year, for which the reporting criteria have been met, the person shall provide the following information:

- in (a) the CAS RN and the name of the substance;
- in (b) the basis on which the substance identified in (a) was determined to be in nanoscale form by indicating “Research & Development sources”, “technical data”, “information available from patents”, “marketing claim”, “assumption”, or “other (specify)”;
 - If “other (specify)” is indicated, then a written description of the source of information or data must be provided.
- in (c) the total quantity of the substance manufactured or imported, reported in kilograms (rounded to 2 significant digits);
- in (d) each applicable six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s) with respect to the substance, or the mixture, or product containing the substance reported in (a); and
- in (e) each substance function code that applies to the function of the substance.
 - Choose the substance function code(s) that are consistent with the most complete and accurate information available to you.
 - If the substance has a function that is not described in any of the substance function codes provided, then code U999 should be used. A written description of the function of the substance must be provided when using this code and the description should be as concise as possible.
 - Not all persons may know the intended function of the substance. Therefore, a substance function code may be difficult to identify. However, when completing this section of the Notice, respond using the most complete and accurate information available to you.

Example 3:

In 2014, you imported a total of 2 000 kg of a reportable substance (CAS RN 63231-67-4) within a product, which was intended to serve as a paint additive (substance function code U034). The substance was determined to be in nanoscale form after consulting with your company’s technical data. The NAICS code that best describes your involvement with the substance is code 238320 (Paint and wall cover contractors).

Required information	Response
CAS RN and name	63231-67-4, Silica gel
Basis on which the substance was determined to be nanoscale form	Technical data
Quantity of the substance manufactured in 2014	0
Quantity of the substance imported in 2014	2 000

NAICS code(s)	238320
Substance Function Code(s)	U034

4.2- Section 5 of Schedule 3

For each substance set out in the Notice that a person **manufactured** or **imported** during the 2014 calendar year, for which the reporting criteria have been met, the person shall provide the following information:

- in (a) the CAS RN of the substance;
- in (b) each consumer and commercial code that applies to the substance, or to the known or anticipated final, mixture, or product containing the substance;
 - Choose the consumer and commercial code(s) that are consistent with the most complete and accurate information available to you.
 - If none of the consumer and commercial codes provided apply, then code C999 should be used. A written description of the application of the substance, or of the mixture, or product containing the substance, must be provided when using this code and the description should be as concise as possible.
- in (c), for each applicable consumer and commercial code listed in (b), indicate with a “YES” or “NO” whether the substance or the known or anticipated final mixture, or product containing the substance is intended for use in commercial activities.
- in (d), for each applicable consumer and commercial code listed in (b), indicate with a “YES” or “NO” whether any known or anticipated final substance, mixture, or product containing the substance is intended for use in consumer activities.
- in (e), for each applicable consumer and commercial code listed in (b), indicate with a “YES” or “NO” whether any known or anticipated final substance, mixture, or product containing the substance is intended for use by or for children 14 years of age or younger.

Example 4:

In 2014, you imported a mixture which contained two reportable substances, Substance A (CAS RN 7631-86-9 with pores in the nano range), and Substance B (CAS RN 1344-28-1 with 15% of particles at the nanoscale). The mixture was used in the production of an adhesive/sealant and a plastic/rubber material (consumer and commercial codes C201 and C303).

Required information	Response		Response	
CAS RN	7631-86-9		1344-28-1	
Consumer and Commercial Code(s)	C201	C303	C201	C303

Whether any of the substance, mixture, or product containing the substance, is intended for use in commercial activities (Indicate “yes” or “no”)	No	No	No	No
Whether any of the substance, mixture, or product containing the substance, is intended for use in consumer activities (Indicate “yes” or “no”)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
whether any of the substance, mixture, or product containing the substance, is intended for use by or for children 14 years of age or younger (Indicate “yes” or “no”)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

4.3- Section 6 of Schedule 3

For each substance set out in the Notice that a person **manufactured** or **imported** during the 2014 calendar year, for which reporting criteria have been met, the person shall provide the following information **from any calendar year**:

- in (a) the CAS RN of the substance;
- in (b) provide the study title(s) for any unpublished or published data or studies on the substance with regards to any of the following:
 - i. physical-chemical properties,
 - ii. bioaccumulation,
 - iii. persistence,
 - iv. toxicity,
 - v. metabolism,
 - vi. degradation,
 - vii. release or disposal of the substance from the final mixture or product.

Example 5:

A person who responds to the Notice possesses published studies on particle size distribution and dermal toxicity for a reportable substance. In addition, the person also possesses unpublished studies on degradation for the same substance. Therefore, this person should include the study title of both of these studies.

Required information	Response
CAS RN	1345-25-1

Study title(s) for any unpublished or published data or studies on the substance	Particle size distribution for CAS RN 1345-25-1 (company information)
	Dermal toxicity study on <i>rabbits</i> for CAS RN 1345-25-1 (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 2005)

5. Request for confidentiality

Pursuant to section 313 of the Act, any person who provides information in response to the Notice may submit, with the information, a written request that it be treated as confidential. A request for confidentiality may be submitted for all or part of the information provided.

A request should only be made for information that is truly confidential.

When submitting a request for confidentiality, the following criteria should be considered:

- the information is confidential to your company and has consistently been treated as such by your company;
- your company has taken, and intends to continue to take, measures that are reasonable in the circumstances to maintain the confidentiality of the information;
- the information is not, and has not been, reasonably obtainable by third persons by use of legitimate means, except with the consent of your company;
- the information is not available to the public;
- disclosure of the information may reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of your company; or
- disclosure of the information may reasonably be expected to result in a material financial loss to your company or a material financial gain to your company's competitors.

Upon receipt of a request for confidentiality under section 313 of the Act, in relation to information submitted pursuant to the Notice, the Minister of the Environment shall not disclose that information, except in accordance with the law.

Any person who provides information in response to the Notice, and requests that the information be treated as confidential is encouraged to include a rationale indicating the reason for requesting confidentiality. The rationale is requested for each substance on which the person has reported in their response to the Notice. Through the online reporting tool, the rationale is provided by selecting at least one of the following criteria that applies to the information identified as confidential:

- a) it is a trade secret of the submitter;
- b) it is information of a financial, commercial, scientific or technical nature that is treated consistently in a confidential manner by the submitter;

- c) its disclosure could reasonably be expected to result in material financial loss or gain to, or could reasonably be expected to prejudice the competitive position of the submitter; or
- d) its disclosure could reasonably be expected to interfere with contractual or other negotiations of the submitter.

6. Blind submission

A “Blind Submission” is a two-part submission where customers and their suppliers collaborate to meet the obligation to respond to the Notice.

The customer responds to the Notice, completing as much information as they can. If customers do not possess some information, they may ask their suppliers if the mixtures or products they purchase contain substances set out in Schedule 1 to the Notice.

Suppliers looking to protect their formulations as confidential business information may be reluctant to provide the information to their customers. In this case, the customer submits all information in their possession and the supplier submits the remainder of the information directly to the Substances Management Coordinator, to complete the submission. A cover letter or note should be provided with each submission indicating that the supplier’s submission completes the customer’s submission.

If a supplier knows/suspects that a customer should report, based on quantities purchased, the supplier may choose to inform the customer of this.

Example 6:

During 2014, *Company A* imported *Product 123* into Canada from *Company B*. *Company A* follows up with *Company B* to obtain information on the composition of *Product 123* to determine whether any substance set out in Schedule 1 is present in *Product 123*. *Company B* confirms that *Product 123* contains a substance set out in Schedule 1 to the Notice and that based on the total quantity of *Product 123* sold to *Company A* in 2014, *Company A* would meet the reporting criteria outlined in Schedule 2 to the Notice for that reportable substance. However, *Company B* is reluctant to share their product composition information with *Company A* which would identify a substance set out in Schedule 1 is contained in *Product 123*, since their formulation is confidential.

Company A can submit a "Blind Submission" jointly with *Company B*, in which:

- Based on information in their possession, *Company A* responds to the Notice providing as much information as they can (e.g., the quantity of *Product 123* imported in 2014, and information on the known or anticipated final mixture, etc.). Along with their submission, *Company A* should provide a cover letter to clearly explain the situation and identify *Company B* as their direct foreign supplier.

- *Company B* provides the confidential information required to complete *Company A*'s submission directly to the Substances Management Coordinator (e.g., the CAS RN, substance name and the substance function). Along with their submission, *Company B* should provide a cover letter to clearly indicate that their information is confidential and that it completes *Company A*'s submission.

The Substances Management Coordinator makes the necessary connection between the two submissions in order to complete the submission of *Company A*, while keeping all information confidential.

Please note that blind submissions **cannot** be submitted online via Environment Canada's Single Window. For further information on how to submit a blind submission, contact the Substances Management Information Line (see section 12 of this document).

7. Declaration of Stakeholder Interest

Persons not subject to the Notice, but who have a current or future interest in a substance set out in Schedule 1 of the Notice or in any other substances of interest, are encouraged to identify themselves as a "stakeholder" for the substance by completing the voluntary **Declaration of Stakeholder Interest** using the online reporting system via Environment Canada's Single Window. The online reporting system is available from the Chemical Substances Web site at:

<http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/resources/S71-eng.php>

Interested stakeholders may be contacted for further information regarding their interest in these substances. When completing the declaration, you should:

- identify the substance(s) of interest to you, and
- specify your activity or potential activity with the substance(s) (e.g., import, manufacture, or use)

8. Declaration of Non-Engagement

Persons who do not meet the requirements to respond to the Notice and have no commercial interest in the substances covered by the Notice may submit a **Declaration of Non-Engagement** for the Notice using the online reporting system via Environment Canada's Single Window. The online reporting system is available from the Chemical Substances Web site at:

<http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/resources/S71-eng.php>

9. Submission of voluntary Information

Interested stakeholders are encouraged to submit additional information that is deemed beneficial on any of the reportable substances **voluntarily**, through a **Declaration of**

Stakeholder Interest using the online reporting system via Environment Canada's Single Window. The online reporting system is available from the Chemical Substances Web site at:

<http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/resources/S71-eng.php>

For example, if you did not have activity with a substance in 2014, but had activity in alternate calendar years, you are encouraged to provide information deemed beneficial for the alternate calendar years voluntarily by completing a Declaration of Stakeholder Interest.

When providing voluntary information, please clearly indicate that the information is voluntary and provide the calendar year for which it applies.

This information will help the Government of Canada improve decision making for these substances and ensure all activities are considered before moving forward with further actions regarding these substances.

10. Responding to the Notice

Responses to the Notice must be provided no later than **February 23, 2016, 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time** using the online reporting system available through Environment Canada's Single Window at:

<http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/resources/S71-eng.php>

11. What if I need more time to comply with the Notice?

If you require more time to comply with the Notice, you may submit a request in writing for an extension of time. The request should include the CAS RN of the substance(s) on which information will be reported and the reason for the request.

It is important to note that you must request an extension of time before the **February 23, 2016, 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time** deadline. No extensions will be granted after the deadline has expired. It is recommended that any request for an extension be submitted at least five business days before **February 23, 2016, 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time**, so that a request can be processed by the Minister of the Environment before expiry of the deadline.

Requests for an extension of time should be sent to the Minister of the Environment, to the attention of:

Substances Management Coordinator
Chemicals Management Plan
Gatineau QC, K1A 0H3
E-mail: Substances@ec.gc.ca

12. Contact information

Inquiries concerning the Notice may be directed to the Substances Management Information Line at:

- Telephone: 1-800-567-1999 (Toll-free in Canada) or 819-938-3232 (Outside of Canada)
- E-mail: Substances@ec.gc.ca (Indicate in the subject line " Nanomaterials Inquiry")