

Excess Soil Webinar Series

3. Transportation (Dry and Liquid Soil)

Date and Time: November 3rd, 2021
9:00am to 11:00am

Excess Soil Webinar Series - Schedule

Topic Areas	Date and Time
1. Project Area - Source Sites	Wed October 27 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
2. Reuse Sites	Fri October 29 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
3. Transportation of Excess Soil (Dry and Liquid)	Wed November 3rd, 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
4. Infrastructure Projects	Fri November 5 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
5. Excess Soil Registry - Regulatory Requirements	Fri November 12 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
6. Vac Trucks and Liquid Soil Management	Fri November 19 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
7. Qualified Persons (QP) and Excess Soil Planning	Wed November 24 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am
8. Soil Depots and Storage/Processing Sites	Fri November 26 th , 2021 9:00am to 11:00am

Presentation Overview

- Welcome to Webinar Series - 3 - Transportation (Dry and Liquid)
- Overview of Regulatory Requirements
- Best Practices
- Frequently Asked Questions and Answers
- Health Break
- Open Discussion, Additional Question and Answer Period
- Additional Resources and Opportunities

- Appendix: Tracking System Requirements

Your MECP Excess Soil Team

Some of our MECP team members include:

Policy

Chris Lompart
Laura Blease
Karan Jandoo
Reema Kureishy

Legal

Hayley Valteau
Jamie Flagal

Approvals

Andrew Neill

Standards

Brigid Burke
Chi Hoang
Paul Welsh

RSCs and Brownfields

Dean Therrien
Michelle Zehr

Operations

Lisa Tanaka

Overview of Regulatory Requirements Relevant to Excess Soil Transportation



Toronto Waterfront, Don River
Project Filling - MECP, Jan. 2019

DISCLAIMER

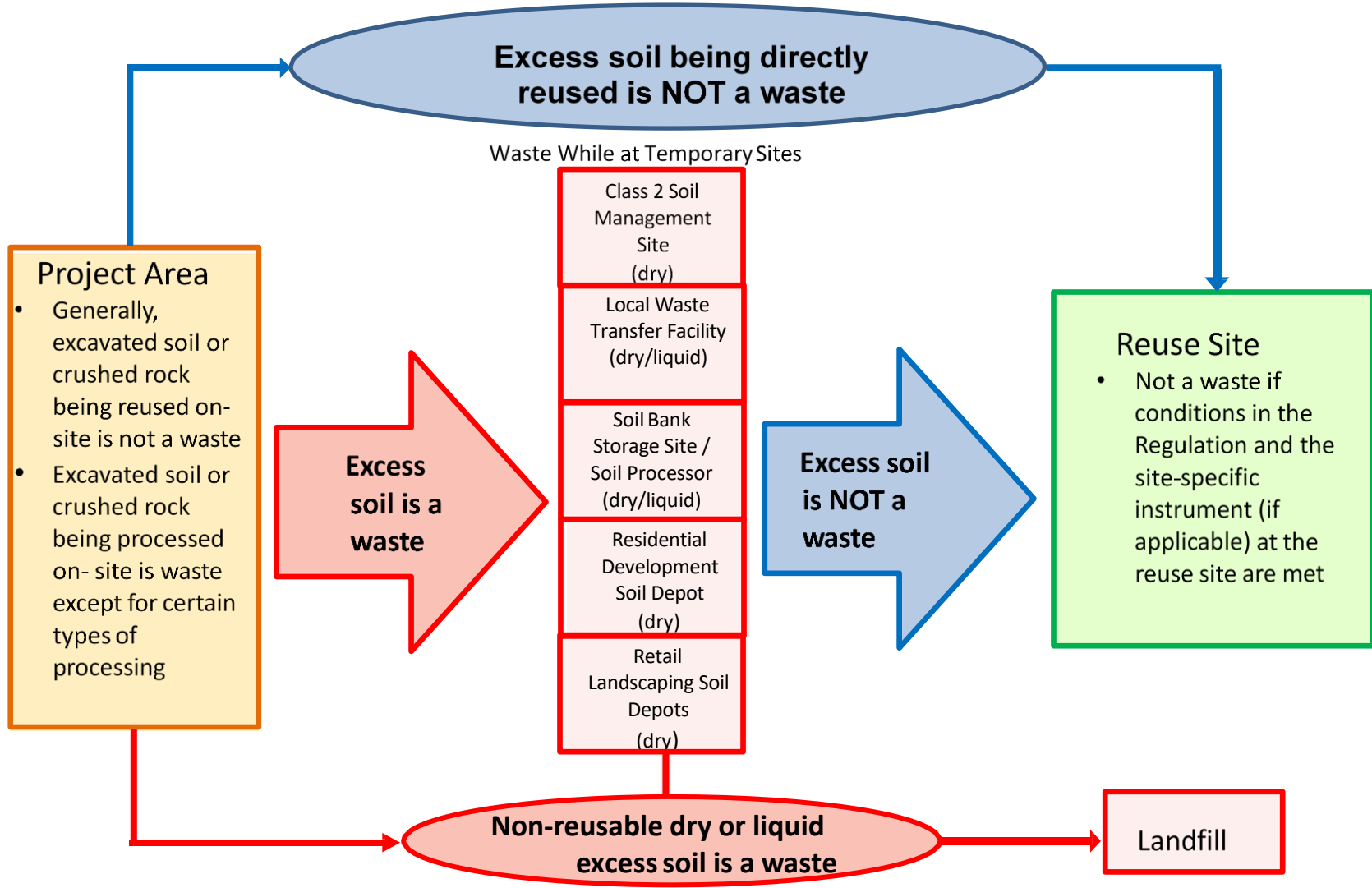
This presentation is intended to be a brief summary of some of the requirements of Ontario Regulation 406/19 On-Site and Excess Soil Management (the regulation) made under the Environmental Protection Act and the Rules for Soil Management and Excess Soil Quality Standards - a document incorporated by reference in the regulation. This is for information purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice or substitute for seeking independent legal advice on any issues related to the regulation. Any person seeking to fully understand how the regulation may apply to any of the activities they are engaged in must refer to the regulation. In the event of any inconsistency between the regulation and this presentation, the regulation will always take precedence.

Overview of Regulatory Requirements

- Regulation titled **O. Reg. 406/19: On-Site and Excess Soil Management** under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), was finalized in December 2019, supported by:
 - Rules for Soil Management and Excess Soil Quality Standards
 - Beneficial Reuse Assessment Tool (BRAT)
 - Complementary provisions in O. Reg. 153/04 (Brownfields Remediation Regulation), Reg. 347 and O. Reg. 351/12 (Waste Management Regulations)

Phased Regulatory Implementation	Timing
Reuse Rules and Waste Designation Clarification - Including excess soil reuse standards	January 1, 2021
Excess Soil Reuse Planning Requirements - For larger or riskier generating projects (some exemptions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of past uses, and if required sampling and characterization - Destination assessment report - Tracking and registration - Hauling record - Larger reuse site registration	January 1, 2022
Restriction on the deposit of clean soil at landfill sites	January 1, 2025

Waste Designation Flowchart



Overview of Regulatory Requirements

As of January 1, 2021:

- Haulers of both dry and liquid soil are responsible to have key information available at all times during transportation related to the excess soil they are transporting (e.g., locations excess soil is transported to and from, date, time and quantity loaded)
- The location where excess soil is to be transported to will be provided to the hauler, by the project leader, or another designate at the project area, **it is never the responsibility of the hauler to decide where excess soil is to be deposited**
- New requirements for vehicles that are used in the transportation of excess soil must ensure safe containment during transportation, with additional requirements for liquid soil

As of January 1, 2022:

- Haulers are required to carry a physical or electronic hauling record during all times of transport
- Hauler must provide the hauling record to the site which will be accepting the excess soil for deposit for a beneficial reuse, or for temporary storage, processing or disposal
-

General Requirements for Transporting Excess Soil

- Under the regulation, a waste environmental compliance approval (ECA) or environmental activity and sector registry (EASR) is not required for the transportation of dry or liquid soil, these have been replaced with regulatory rules
- Under [subsection 1\(3\)](#) of Regulation 347 excess soil that is liquid soil is excluded from the definition of “subject waste”, and therefore generator registration and manifesting requirements do not apply to the management of liquid soil
- The regulation **does not apply in respect of hazardous waste, asbestos waste or other types of waste** within the meaning of [Regulation 347](#) or to hauled sewage which is managed under O. Reg. 351/12, existing regulatory rules for the transportation or management of these materials continue to apply

General Requirements for Transporting Excess Soil

The owner and operator of a vehicle transporting excess soil must ensure that the excess soil is collected and transported in accordance with the following rules:

- The excess soil is collected and transported in a vehicle that has been constructed to enable the excess soil to be transferred safely and without nuisance
- Bodies of vehicles are constructed to withstand abrasion and corrosion from the excess soil (not including normal wear and tear)
- Bodies of vehicles are leakproof and covered where necessary to prevent the emission of offensive odours, the falling or blowing of material from the vehicle or the release of dust or other airborne materials that may cause air pollution

In addition, the owner and operator of a vehicle that is transporting liquid soil:

- Are required to ensure that valves that are part of the vehicle have a locking system and are locked when the vehicle contains liquid soil
- The owner or operator of the vehicle must be present whenever liquid soil is being transferred into and out of the vehicle

Current Excess Soil Hauling Requirements

The information required to be provided by a hauler to a provincial officer upon request, verbally or in another form **prior to January 1, 2022**, at any time during transit includes:

- The location where the excess soil was loaded for transportation
- The date and time the excess soil was loaded for transportation
- The quantity of excess soil in the load
- The name of an individual who may be contacted to respond to inquiries regarding the load, including inquiries regarding the excess soil quality
- The name of the corporation, partnership or firm transporting the excess soil
- The name of the driver of the vehicle and the number plates issued for the vehicle under the Highway Traffic Act
- The location at which the excess soil is to be deposited

The project leader or the operator of a project area are also required to confirm contingency measures if a deposit location cannot be used for various reasons upon arrival, this information shall be provided to the hauler before transit begins

Hauling Record Requirements - January 1, 2022

As of January 1, 2022, the information required to be available from a hauler during transportation must be in the form of an electronic or physical hauling record to be carried by the hauler at all times during transportation, the hauler must not leave a project area with excess soil without this record

The hauling record must contain the following information:

- The location where the excess soil was loaded for transportation
- The date and time at which the excess soil was loaded for transportation
- The quantity of excess soil in the load
- The name of an individual who may be contacted regarding inquiries about the Load, including the excess soil quality
- The name of the corporation, partnership or firm transporting the excess soil
- The name of the driver of the vehicle and the number plates issued for the vehicle under the Highway Traffic Act
- The location of where the load is to be deposited

If the excess soil is denied at a deposit location due to concerns regarding its quality, it should never be taken to an unplanned deposit site. Any alternate site at which excess soil is deposited must be directed by the project leader or the operator of a project area and must be reflected on the hauling record.

ONEIA - Hauling Template for Multiple Loads

<Insert your company logo here>

Excess Soil Multiple Pickup Hauling Record

P/O Ticket # _____

REGISTERED GENERATOR: Location 1		P/O Ticket #:	
Contact Name:		Tel:	
Signature:		Email:	
Generating Company	Address	City, Province	Postal Code
GENERATING SITE			
Street Address		City	Quantity
Location 1			
Soil Information			
Profile/ID #:		Other Notes:	
Quantity Loaded:			
Contact Name: <i>(For soil quality info)</i>		Tel:	Email:
REGISTERED GENERATOR: Location 2		P/O Ticket #:	
Contact Name:		Tel:	
Signature:		Email:	
Generating Company	Address	City, Province	Postal Code
GENERATING SITE			
Street Address		City	Quantity
Location 2			
Soil Information			
Profile/ID #:		Other Notes:	
Quantity Loaded:			
Contact Name: <i>(For soil quality info)</i>		Tel:	Email:
REGISTERED GENERATOR: Location 3		P/O Ticket #:	
Contact Name:		Tel:	
Signature:		Email:	
Generating Company	Address	City, Province	Postal Code

GENERATING SITE			
Street Address		City	Quantity
Location 3			
Soil Information			
Profile/ID #:		Other Notes:	
Quantity Loaded:			
Contact Name: <i>(For soil quality info)</i>		Tel:	Email:
REGISTERED GENERATOR: Location 4		P/O Ticket #:	
Contact Name:		Tel:	
Signature:		Email:	
Generating Company	Address	City, Province	Postal Code
GENERATING SITE			
Street Address		City	Quantity
Location 4			
Soil Information			
Profile/ID #:		Other Notes:	
Quantity Loaded:			
Contact Name: <i>(For soil quality info)</i>		Tel:	Email:
TRANSPORTER			
Transport Company	Address	City	Postal Code
Driver Name:		Tel:	
License Plate #:		Email:	
RECEIVER			
Receiving Company	Address	City	Postal Code
Date Unloaded:	Time Unloaded:	Lat.:	Long.:
I hereby certify that the above listed material has been accepted and that the materials are representative of the materials outlined in the above.			
Authorizer Name:		Tel:	
Signature:		Email:	

Highlighted sections denote required information to meet Section 18 (Information to be Provided) of Ontario Regulation 406/19: On-Site and Excess Soil Management

Template produced by the Ontario Environment Industry Association, 2020

Record Keeping and Liquid Soil Requirements

Record Keeping

- The hauler and all individuals responsible for soil management, including the project leader or the owner or operator of the site where excess soil was deposited are required to keep a copy of completed hauling records for every load of excess soil transported
- Record retention requirements on the hauling record is for a period of at least two years after the day that the excess soil was loaded for transportation

Liquid Soil

- Under the regulation, liquid soil must be taken to an appropriate site for reuse, processing or disposal. Liquid soil may be taken to:
- An appropriate reuse site if a site-specific instrument (for example, a municipal fill by-law) specifically authorizes the deposit of liquid soil at the reuse site
- A Class 1 soil management site for the purpose of processing liquid soil from many locations (with a waste ECA)
- A local waste transfer facility operated by a public body or infrastructure company accepting liquid soil from their projects to dewater (without a waste ECA) or
- A waste disposal site (e.g., landfill or dump) that is authorized to take the liquid soil as waste (with a waste ECA)

Responsibilities of Project Area Loading Excess Soil

- Key information would be provided to the hauler for the hauling records, with details on the soil that is loaded for transport
- In particular, the location the excess soil is to be deposited must be confirmed by the project leader, who has responsibility to ensure the excess soil is taken to an appropriate reuse or other deposit site
- The information an excess soil hauler must have is provided by or confirmed by the project leader, operator or another person designated by the project leader as responsible for the transportation of excess soil from the project area

Responsibilities of Haulers Depositing Excess Soil

- When a hauler reaches the destination identified in the hauling record, the following information must be added to the hauling record, this is the **haulers responsibility**:
 - The date and time the load was deposited
 - The contact information for the individual at the deposit site who acknowledges that the excess soil has been deposited on the specified date and time, and
 - A declaration by the individual at the deposit site, stating that the individual acknowledges the deposit of the excess soil
- Once completed, a copy of the final hauling record shall be **provided by the hauler** to the individual at the deposit site who made the declaration for the deposit, as well as to project leader where the soil originated

Load Rejection at a Reuse Site

- It is **never the responsibility of the hauler to decide where excess soil is to be deposited**, this responsibility resides with the project leader or the operator of the project area
- The project leader or operator of the project area, must ensure that the site to which the excess soil is moving to is appropriate and a written agreement is required with the receiving site e.g., consent in writing from the reuse site owner
- For projects subject to the planning requirements, an excess soil destination assessment report must be completed by the project leader, this include **contingency measures** in the event that excess soil cannot be deposited as planned, including the location of an alternate deposit site for reuse, storage, processing or disposal
- Even if planning requirements are not triggered, in the event that a load is rejected at the intended deposit site, it is **always the responsibility of project leader or the operator of the project area to determine the alternate location** (which may include returning the excess soil to the project area where it originated)

Moving Soil Around a Project Area

- Although many of the rules from the excess soil regulation apply to excess soil that is moved off a project area, for some project that are large in nature, there is often a variety of activities occurring on-site, including transportation within the project area
- Although the hauling record requirements are not required within the project area, often project leaders or those with oversight of these sites may have requirements for haulers to adhere to related to these movements
- This includes Section 23 of the Regulation which provides rules to follow if unexpected contamination is discovered during excavation for which the project leader or the operator of any project area is required to develop and apply procedures for
- This applies to any person working in the project area, including the transporter of excess soil, who makes an observation, including any visual or olfactory observation, that suggests that the soil being excavated may be affected by the discharge of a contaminant
- As always existing legislation and regulations governing adverse effects need to be considered when partaking in soil management activities within a project area

Tracking Systems and Hauling Records

- After January 1, 2022, some project leaders will be required to register key information on soil movements to an online registry and establish tracking systems to confirm that each load of excess soil was taken to the agreed upon deposit site, in some projects hauling records will be an integral part of the tracking system
- If a tracking system is required, a project leader from the project area must also verify where the excess soil was finally placed - to track excess soil during its transportation and deposit
- The tracking system will include procedures to account for each load of excess soil moved from a project area, including its general quality, quantity and verification of the final site at which it was deposited
- If a tracking system is required under the regulation, it would inform the hauling record by ensuring that the appropriate quality of soil for a deposit site is loaded and reflected in the hauling record

To read more about the key requirements associated with the tracking system, see the Appendix and Section B of [Part I: Rules for Soil Management](#).

Responsibilities of Reuse Sites Accepting Excess Soil

- Haulers of dry and liquid excess soil will be responsible for recording and providing key information about the deposit of soil to the reuse site owner or operator
- Before soil is transported to a reuse site, the owner or operator of the reuse site must have previously agreed in writing to accept soil from a project area
- It is necessary for a project leader or qualified person to confirm with the reuse site owner or operator which excess soil quality standard, site-specific standard or instrument-specific standard applies to that reuse site, this is not the haulers responsibility, and this information is determined before soil is loaded at the project area

Key Definitions

Excess Soil: soil, crushed rock, or soil mixed with rock or crushed rock, that has been excavated as part of a project and removed from the project area for the project

Liquid Soil: soil that has a slump of more than 150 millimetres using the Test Method for the Determination of “Liquid Waste” (slump test) set out in Schedule 9 to [Regulation 347](#)

Vehicle: includes a trailer or other equipment attached to the vehicle

Project area: in respect of a project, a single property or adjoining properties on which the project is carried out

Reuse site: a site at which excess soil is used for a beneficial purpose and does not include a waste disposal site

Project Leader: in respect of a project, the person or persons who are ultimately responsible for making decisions relating to the planning and implementation of the project

Beneficial Purpose: the use of excess soil in an undertaking that requires additional soil in order to complete that undertaking. Examples of beneficial purposes include backfill or raising the grade for a planned development. Simple disposal or stockpiling of excess soil is not a beneficial reuse. Often a site-specific instrument would relate to the beneficial purpose, giving permission for soil management for a specified undertaking.

Best Practices



Best Practices

Hauling Routes and Delivery

- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transportation costs, it is recommended that haulers use the quickest and shortest route possible when transporting excess soil
- When planning routes for transportation between pick up and deposit sites, haulers should assess and adhere to all designated haul routes which may exist in specific municipalities they plan to travel through
- Haulers should also be aware of any site configurations or entrances that they are required to use when arriving at a destination to deposit excess soil
- Excess soil management plans and fill management plans are encouraged at project areas and receiving sites, these may specify transportation-related requirements at either site, such as preferred routes, timing, queuing, staging, parking, inspections, tracking processes, record management, etc. that apply to each load

Transportation Considerations

- It is recommended that the hauler shut down the vehicle when in truck queues or parking at the project area where excess soil is being loaded and at any destination sites to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- When transporting, it is recommended the hauler undertake adequate regular cleaning of the truck and tires to reduce any loose debris from falling and to prevent mud tracking

Best Practices - Continued

Liquid Soil and Hydro Excavation

- A hydro excavation (hydro-vac) truck is a hauler under the regulation, provided it is excavating and transporting excess soil (e.g., excavating to repair a watermain)
- Like other haulers, a hydro-vac truck operator is required to be able to provide a hauling record or information, on request, to a provincial officer and must ensure this information is completed and current and it is recommended to be easily accessible

Contracts and Requirements

- Establish clear and concise contractual arrangements for any tasks that will be delivered on behalf of other parties e.g., movements of soil from a project area, class 1 or class 2 soil management site or from a local waste transfer facility
- Ensure familiarity with additional requirements for your soil management activity, so appropriate time can be designated for the activity e.g., allow extra time for any applicable confirmatory sampling at reuse site

Vehicle Maintenance

- Ensuring your vehicle is maintained and safe for the road is required under this regulation, having a clearly documented plan and process to ensure vehicle maintenance is conducted on time is recommended

Best Practices - Continued

Excess Soil Hauling Record Template

- The regulation does not mandate the use of a specific form of hauling record, but instead specifies the information required to be included in the record. This allows companies to pick a format that works best for their needs and integrates with any related procedures and tracking systems
- The Ontario Environmental Industry Association (ONEIA) has developed and [shared templates](#) that can be considered for use by others, including templates for both single and multiple loads
- While this template is provided as a resource, it is the responsibility of the hauler to ensure they collect all of the required information
- The project leader and owner or operator of the deposit site must collaborate with the hauler to confirm the specific hauling record being used and ensure they receive the proper information when it is required

Best Practices - Continued

Collecting Excess Soil From Multiple Projects

- Multiple project areas can be listed in one hauling record if all the key regulatory requirements are addressed in the hauling record, use of a consolidated hauling record may be a more efficient process for collecting excess soil from multiple projects
- This includes the location of each project area at which excess soil was loaded and the location where the excess soil is to be deposited, among other key details on the soil movement (for example, date, time and quantity of excess soil loaded at each location)
- After the excess soil is deposited and a new load is started, a new hauling record should also be started

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

1. If a reuse site owner does not accept the excess soil is there any flexibility for the hauler to select an alternative deposit location?

- No, the decision on where excess soil is to be deposited is the responsibility of the project leader from the site where the soil originated
- Before leaving the project area, key information would be provided to the hauler for the hauling records, including the location to deposit the soil and contingency measures i.e., an alternative site, in the event the load is rejected on the receiving end
- For projects subject to the planning requirements, a more formalized excess soil destination assessment report must be completed by the project leader, this include **contingency measures** in the event that excess soil cannot be deposited as planned, including the location of an alternate deposit site for reuse, storage, processing or disposal
- **It is never the responsibility of the hauler to decide where excess soil is to be deposited**

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

2. In addition to exemptions from waste ECAs, are excess soil haulers also exempt from EASRs?

- Yes, excess soils and liquid soil that is managed under O. Reg. 406/19 are generally exempt from waste ECAs and EASRs
- However, in some cases (e.g., excess soil that is being transported to a waste disposal site), although O. Reg. 406/19 may not require a waste ECA haulers for these sites, in some cases these sites may only accept materials from waste ECA haulers e.g., landfill
- As such, it is always important for the project leader to confirm ahead with any receiving sites what additional requirements they may have in terms of approvals, testing, etc. for the soil that is planned to be moved

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

3. Where can hydrovac companies take liquid soil that has been collected from multiple projects?

- As always, the quality of the materials that are being relocated are an important factor in where they may be suitable to deposit for reuse, processing, storage or disposal
- The project area where the materials originated will direct the hydrovac company where the excess soil is to be taken, hydrovac companies will never be responsible for deciding these locations
- For hydrovac operations that are collecting liquid soil of mixed qualities, including some soils with contamination and these materials are being mixed together, they will need to be deposited at a site with a waste ECA such as a soil processor or a landfill
- For collections of mixed materials that are not suspected to be contaminated there are other options for these types of movements such as deposit at a local waste transfer facility (if the movement falls within scope of these sites) or at a potential reuse site that may be suitable for this type of material
 - Depositing liquid soils at a reuse use is only permitted if a site-specific instrument (e.g., municipal fill permit), permits deposition of liquid soil

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

4. Can liquid soil be taken offsite to dewater, if companies have ownership of the off-site location to dewater?

- The regulation provides some flexibilities for liquid soil to be dewatered off-site, some activities will require a waste-ECA and others may be exempt
- If liquid soil is moved to a local waste transfer facility that is being managed by a public body or by the infrastructure project where the soil originated, some low-risk soil processing activities such as passive dewatering and mechanical dewatering are permitted without a waste-ECA
- If, however, liquid soil is moved to an offsite location that is receiving multiple types of liquid soil from various locations (and as such does not fall under the umbrella of a local waste transfer facility), this site would be considered a Class 1 Soil Management Site and would require a waste-ECA
- There is also the option to take liquid soil to a reuse site for dewatering before it is beneficially reused, however regardless of ownership on this site, this activity must be governed by a site-specific instrument at the reuse site to proceed

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

5. What are the requirements for transporting sediment offsite from stormwater management ponds?

- Sediments that are removed from a stormwater management pond will have the same requirements for transportation as other excess soil and liquid soil under the excess soil regulation e.g., hauling record, vehicle maintenance
- For liquid soil, this includes:
 - Ensuring that valves that are part of the vehicle have a locking system and are locked when the vehicle contains liquid soil, and
 - The owner or operator of the vehicle must be present whenever liquid soil is being transferred into and out of the vehicle
- Regardless of if the sediments are dry or liquid, the hauling information and record requirements would apply to all movements
- These regulatory rules provide an exemption from a waste-ECA for all excess soil or liquid soil that are managed under O. Reg. 406/19

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

6. What options are available to dewater on-site, given space limitations?

- The following options are available for on-site management related to dewatering liquid soil:
 1. Passive aeration e.g., natural aeration of stockpile
 2. Passive dewatering e.g., dewatering bags
 3. Mechanical dewatering e.g., dredging pond sediments
- Liquid soil may also be mixed with a substance or other material that is intended to dewater or solidify it, including on-site.
- If the substance or other material used contains a natural or synthetic polymer, the excavated soil is designated as waste unless the project leader for the project or the operator of the project area retains a qualified person or supervisee to complete regulated steps to ensure the suitability of the materials for reuse

For greater certainty, nothing in this section relieves a person from complying with subsection 9 (1) of the *Environmental Protection Act* or subsection 53 (1) of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* when carrying out processing by a method set out in subsection (3)

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

7. Are all the hauling requirements applicable to smaller soil movements e.g., a few loads of soil moving from a backyard for a pool?

- Yes, information to be carried by transporters of dry or liquid soil must be carried and available at all times during transit, regardless of the volume of materials that are being moved
- This also applies to the hauling record, for both excess soil and liquid soil that is moved after January 1, 2022, hauling record requirements apply to all movements, regardless of volume

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

8. Does the issuance of a bill of lading satisfy the hauling requirements?

- There are many existing processes in place managing the movement of soil such as bill of lading that may satisfy some or all of the hauling requirements of O. Reg. 406/19
- As long as the key information required to be included in section 18 of the regulation are included in the hauling record regulatory requirements would be satisfied, as there is no specific form that is required to be filled out
- The Ontario Environmental Industry Association (ONEIA) has developed and [shared hauling record templates](#) that can be considered for use by others who might be looking for tools that are available to help ensure regulatory requirements are met

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

9. Are there any Registry requirements for haulers of excess soil and liquid soil?

- No, the Registry requirements are never the responsibility of the haulers of excess soil and liquid soil
- However, the project leader of a project area will need to enter key information into the Registry about the transport of excess soil from their site which will require liaison with the hauling company, including:
 - The name of the person who is ultimately responsible for the transportation of excess soil from the project area,
 - The mailing address, postal code, telephone number and email address of the person, and
 - If the person is a corporation, the individual to be contacted about inquiries regarding the transportation of excess soil

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

10. How does a hauling record fit into a tracking system?

- A hauling record helps to ensure excess soil is taken to the intended receiving site
- At the project area, the tracking system determines the quality of the excess soil, identifies an appropriate reuse site and ensures that the correct soil is managed on site and loaded onto a vehicle with directions to proceed to that reuse site
- The hauling record includes information on the project area and reuse site, and that reuse site verifies that they received that soil; a copy of that record is provided back to the project area
- The tracking system would also verify the excess soil at the reuse site is finally placed for reuse, but this is not in the hauling record
- Electronic tracking systems may include their own variation of a hauling record to facilitate more complete and secure tracking of excess soil

Bio Break - Health Break

Open Discussion, Additional Question and Answer Period

Additional Resources

Additional Resources

For additional information, including a variety of guidance and tools developed by internal and external partners:

- Ontario Government Excess Soil Page: ontario.ca/page/handling-excess-soil
- Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) 180 - General Specification for the Management of Excess Materials: currently being updated by MTO
- RPRA's Excess Soil Registry: rpra.ca/excess-soil-registry
- Ontario Environmental Industry Association (ONEIA) - Best Practices and Templates:
 - Hauling Best Practices and Template: <https://www.oneia.ca/excess-soils/hauling-best-practices>
 - Temporary Sites Best Practices: <https://www.oneia.ca/Temporary-Sites-Best-Practices>
 - Qualified Persons Best Practices: <https://www.oneia.ca/qp-best-practices>
- Ontario Society of Professional Engineers (OSPE) - Best Practices for Aggregate Pit and Quarry Rehabilitation: <https://ospe.on.ca/excess-soil-reports/>
- Canadian Urban Institutes (CUI) - Excess Soil By-Law Language Tool: <https://canurb.org/initiatives/excess-soil-by-law-tool/>

Our Coordinates

For further contact and questions, reach out to our team:

- **Policy** - Laura Blease laura.blease@ontario.ca, Karan Jandoo Karan.Jandoo@ontario.ca and Reema Kureishy Reema.Kureishy@ontario.ca
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- **Approvals** - Andrew Neill andrew.neill@ontario.ca
- **Brownfields** - Dean Therrien dean.therrien@ontario.ca

THANK YOU!

Appendices

Appendix - Tracking System Requirements

- The tracking system must capture the total number of vehicles and total volume of excess soil that has left a project area and be able to produce reports upon request to respond to any inquiries with respect to the information of each load of excess soil to be tracked
- The tracking system must also include procedures or other methods to verify the accuracy of the information required to be tracked in respect of each load and to prevent any form of fraud or other wrongdoing in the excess soil management
- A tracking system must be capable of tracking the following information in respect of each load of excess soil that is removed from the project area:
 1. The locations of the project area where the soil was excavated and stockpiled, if applicable, and the quality of the soil associated with those locations and stockpiles.
 2. The quality of the load of excess soil being removed from the project area, unless the excess soil is to be sampled at a Class 2 soil management site or a local waste transfer facility.
 3. The quantity of the load of excess soil being removed from the project area.
 4. The location of the site at which the excess soil is to be deposited as communicated to the driver of the vehicle.
 5. The date and time the excess soil left the project area.
 6. The person from the project area responsible for overseeing the loading of the excess soil for transportation.

Appendix - Tracking System Requirements Continued

7. The name of the corporation, partnership or firm transporting the excess soil, the name of the driver of the vehicle and the number plates issued for the vehicle under the Highway Traffic Act.
8. The date and time the excess soil was received at the site where the excess soil has been deposited.
9. The contact information of the person who acknowledged receipt of the load of excess soil on behalf of the site where the excess soil was deposited.
10. Confirmation that the vehicle that deposited the excess soil and the volume of soil received at the site where the excess soil was deposited is the same as that which left the project area.