

CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF SAINT-FRANÇOIS

NO: 450-06-000001-135

(Class Action)
SUPERIOR COURT

YANNICK GAGNÉ

and

GUY OUELLET

Petitioners

-vs.-

RAIL WORLD, INC., legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 6400 Shafer Court, Suite 275, City of Rosemont, State of Illinois, 60018, USA

and

RAIL WORLD HOLDINGS, LLC, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 6400 Shafer Court, Suite 275, City of Rosemont, State of Illinois, 60018, USA

and

MONTREAL MAINE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY LTD., legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

EARLSTON ASSOCIATES L.P., legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 8600 W Bryn Mawr Ave 500N, City of Chicago, State of Illinois, 60631, USA

and

PEA VINE CORPORATION, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 2899 Sherman Ave, City of Monte Vista, State of Colorado, 81144, USA

and

MONTREAL, MAINE & ATLANTIC CORPORATION, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

MONTREAL, MAINE & ATLANTIC CANADA COMPANY, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 1959 Upper Water Street, Suite 800, City of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, B3J 2X2

and

EDWARD BURKHARDT, service at 6400 Shafer Court, Suite 275, City of Rosemont, State of Illinois, 60018, USA

and

ROBERT GRINDROD, service at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

GAINOR RYAN, service at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

DONALD GARDNER, JR., service at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

JOE MCGONIGLE, service at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

CATHY ALDANA, service at 6400 Shafer Court, Suite 275, City of Rosemont, State of Illinois, 60018, USA

and

THOMAS HARDING, service at 15 Iron Road, City of Hermon, State of Maine, 04401, USA

and

IRVING OIL LIMITED, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 10 Sydney Street, City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, E2L 4K1

and

IRVING OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 10 Sydney Street, City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, E2L 4K1

and

IRVING OIL OPERATIONS GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED, legal person duly constituted, having its head office at 1 Germain Street, Suite 1700, City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, E2L 4V1

and

IRVING OIL OPERATIONS LIMITED,
legal person duly constituted, having its
head office at 1 Germain Street, Suite
1700, City of St. John, Province of New
Brunswick, E2L 4V1

and

WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORP., legal
person duly constituted, having its head
office at 9800 NW 41st Street, Suite 400,
City of Miami, State of Florida, 33178,
USA

and

WORLD FUEL SERVICES, INC., legal
person duly constituted, having its head
office at 9800 NW 41st Street, Suite 400,
City of Miami, State of Florida, 33178,
USA

and

WORLD FUEL SERVICES CANADA,
INC., legal person duly constituted,
having its head office at 9800 NW 41st
Street, Suite 400, City of Miami, State of
Florida, 33178, USA

and

DAKOTA PLAINS HOLDINGS, INC.,
legal person duly constituted, having its
head office at 294 Grove Lane East, City
of Wayzata, State of Minnesota, 55391,
USA

Respondents

and

XL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,
legal person duly constituted, having its
principal establishment at 8 Street
Stephen's Green, City of Dublin, 2,
Ireland
and

XL GROUP PLC, legal person duly constituted, having its principal establishment at One Bermudiana Road, City of Hamilton, HM, 08, Bermuda

Mises-en-cause

AMENDED MOTION TO AUTHORIZE THE BRINGING OF A CLASS ACTION
&
TO ASCRIBE THE STATUS OF REPRESENTATIVE
(Art. 1002 C.C.P. and following)

TO ONE OF THE HONOURABLE JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
SITTING IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF SAINT-FRANÇOIS, YOUR
PETITIONERS STATE AS FOLLOWS:

I. GENERAL PRESENTATION

A) The Action

1. Petitioners wish to institute a class action on behalf of the following group, of which they are members, namely:
 - all persons and entities (natural persons, legal persons established for a private interest, partnerships or associations as defined in article 999 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec) residing in, owning or leasing property in, operating a business in and/or were physically present in Lac-Mégantic [including their estate, successor, spouse or partner, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent and sibling], who have suffered a loss of any nature or kind relating to or arising directly or indirectly from the train derailment that took place on July 6, 2013 in Lac-Mégantic (the “Train Derailment”), or any other group to be determined by the Court;

B) The Respondents

2. Please note that the Respondents presented herein are as known currently. As new facts emerge throughout the various investigations of the governmental bodies, the Petitioners reserve their right to amend so as to update this section;

The Corporate Rail World Respondents

3. Respondent Rail World, Inc. (“Rail World”) is an American rail transport holding corporation with its head office in Rosemont, Illinois. It is a railroad management and consulting company. It is the parent company of Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway Ltd. (“MMAR”) and its president and Chief Executive Officer is Respondent Edward Burkhardt;
4. Respondent Rail World Holdings, LLC (“Rail World Holdings”) is an American corporation with its head office in Rosemont, Illinois. The company holds railway investments around the world. Respondent Edward Burkhardt serves as the president of the company. Rail World Holdings is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity created to serve as a holding company for other corporate entities and is dominated and controlled by its parent company, Rail World;
5. Respondent MMAR is an American corporation with its head office in Hermon, Maine. It operates a Class II freight railroad in the U.S. states of Maine and Vermont and in the province of Quebec. MMAR owns the 1200 kilometer regional railway crossing Maine, Vermont, Quebec and New Brunswick and it also owns and leases locomotives and train cars travelling between Montreal, Quebec and Lac-Mégantic, Quebec. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rail World and Respondent Edward Burkhardt serves as the Chairman of the Board. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Corporation (“MMAC”), the whole as appears more fully from a copy of an extract from the *Registraire des enterprise*, produced herein as **Exhibit R-1A**. MMAR is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, Rail World;
6. Respondent Earlston Associates L.P. (“Earlston”) is an American corporation with its head office in Chicago, Illinois. Its majority shareholder is Respondent Edward Burkhardt, who owns 72.78% of the corporate stock. It is the parent company of MMAC (...);
7. Respondent Pea Vine Corporation (“Pea Vine”) is an American corporation with its head office in Vista, Colorado. It operates in the rail transportation industry as a railroad line-haul operator. Respondent Edward Burkhardt is the President of the company;
8. Respondent MMAC is an American corporation with its head office in Hermon, Maine. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Respondent Earlston. MMAC is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its parent company, Earlston;
9. Respondent Montreal, Maine & Atlantic Canada Company (“MMA Canada”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MMAR (...), the whole as appears more fully from a copy of an extract from the *Registraire des enterprise*, produced herein as

Exhibit R-1B. MMA Canada is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, Rail World;

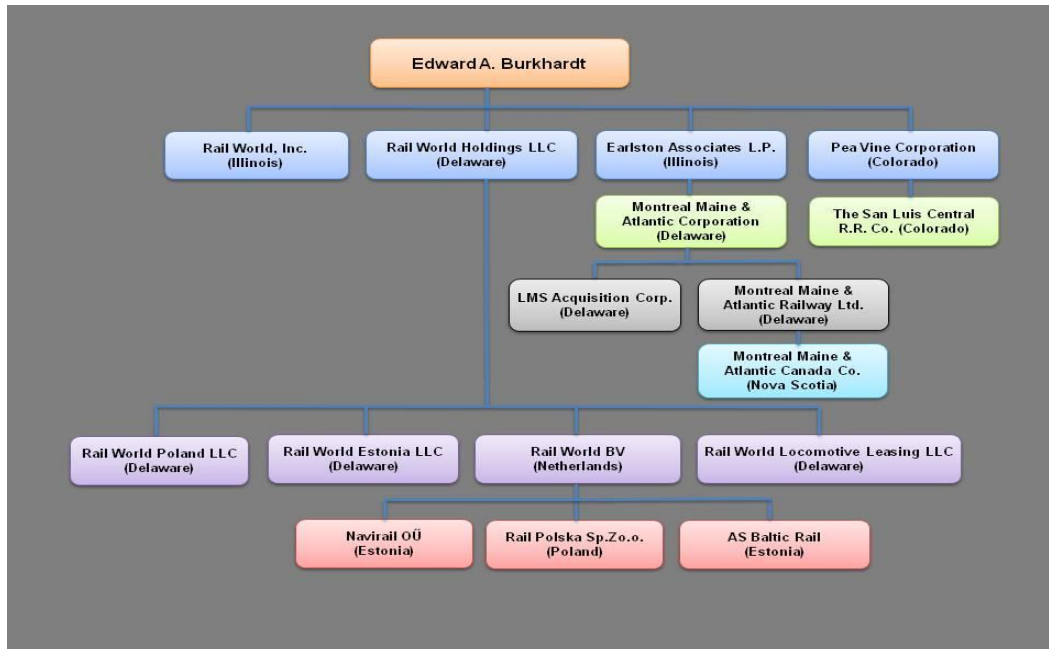
9.1 Rail World controlled and dominated its subsidiaries directly and/or through its operating and subsidiary companies, including Rail World Holdings, and MMAC, and MMAR. Respondents were operated as one economic unit or a single group enterprise as follows:

- a) Each of the seven companies is a parent or subsidiary of the others or is an affiliate of the others;
- b) Each of the seven companies is the agent of the others;
- c) All seven companies have officers and directors in common, including most importantly, the Respondent Edward Burkhardt as explained below; and
- d) The acts and omissions set out herein were done by the Rail World Respondents in pursuit of their common enterprise;
- e) All of the Rail World Respondents were under the control and direction, including all aspects of their business and operations, of the Respondent Rail World and its officers and directors and its subsidiaries as described herein;

The Individual Rail World Respondents

10. Respondent Edward Burkhardt ("Burkhardt") is the President of Respondents Rail World, Rail World Holdings and Pea Vine Corporation. Mr. Burkhardt is the majority shareholder of Respondent Earlston and he serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors at Respondent MMAR. Respondent Edward Burkhardt is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of policies sand/or for the failure to implement and to enforce proper policies and procedure;

11. As is plainly illustrated below, Respondent Edward Burkhardt is the principal director of and exercises real and effective control of the other Respondents, in effect functioning as the alter ego of the entire operation. The other officers and management of the Rail World Respondents and its affiliates effectively controlled all aspects of the business and operations of all of the Rail World Respondents as described herein;



12. Respondents Edward Burkhardt, Robert Grinrod (President and Chief Executive Officer of MMAR), Gainor Ryan (Vice-President of Human Resources of MMAR), Donald Gardner, Jr. (Vice-President Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer at MMAR), Joe McGonigle (Vice-President of MMAC) and Cathy Aldana (Vice-President of Research and Administration at Rail World) are the collectively, the controlling minds of the Corporate Rail World Respondents;
13. Respondent Thomas Harding was the conductor of the Train;
14. Mis-en-cause XL Insurance Company Limited is a global insurance company with its head office in Ireland. It is the liability insurer of Respondent MMAR;
15. Mis-en-cause XL Group PLC is a global insurance company with its head office in Bermuda. It is the liability insurer of Respondent MMAR;
16. (...)
17. Given the close ties between the Corporate Rail World Respondents and the Individual Rail World Respondents and considering the preceding, all Corporate Rail World Respondents and Individual Rail World Respondents are solidarily liable for the acts and omissions of the other. Unless the context indicates otherwise, all Corporate Rail World Respondents will be referred to as the “Rail World Companies” and the Individual Rail World Respondents will be referred to as the “Senior Executive Team” for the purposes hereof. Collectively, they will be referred to as the “Rail World Respondents”;

The Irving Oil Respondents

17.1 Respondent, Irving Oil Limited (“Irving Oil”) is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of New Brunswick with its head office located in St. John, New Brunswick. At all material times, Irving Oil either directly or indirectly through an agent or subsidiary purchased and had a proprietary or equitable interest in and control of the shale liquids, sometimes referred to as “shale oil” or “crude oil” (the “Shale Liquids”) that were in the process of being shipped by MMAR from New Town, North Dakota to Irving Oil’s refinery in St. John, New Brunswick on July 6, 2013;

17.2 Respondent, Irving Oil Company, Limited (“Irving Oil Co.”) is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of New Brunswick with its head office located in St. John, New Brunswick. At all material times, Irving Oil GPL either directly or indirectly through an agent or subsidiary purchased and/or owned the Shale Liquids that were in the process of being shipped by MMAR from New Town, North Dakota to Irving Oil’s refinery in St. John, New Brunswick on July 6, 2013. Irving Oil GPL directly or indirectly, through an agent or subsidiary, contracted with MMAR for the shipment of the Shale Liquids and was responsible for the decision to use and/or was aware of the use of DOT-111 tankers to ship the Shale Liquids. Irving Oil GPL is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, Irving Oil, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of an extract from the *Registraire des entreprises*, produced herein as **Exhibit R-1C**;

17.3 Respondent, Irving Oil Operations General Partner Limited (“Irving Oil GPL”) is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of New Brunswick with its head office located in St. John, New Brunswick. At all material times, Irving Oil GPL either directly or indirectly through an agent or subsidiary purchased and/or owned the Shale Liquids that were in the process of being shipped by MMAR from New Town, North Dakota to Irving Oil’s refinery in St. John, New Brunswick on July 6, 2013. Irving Oil GPL directly or indirectly, through an agent or subsidiary, contracted with MMAR for the shipment of the Shale Liquids and was responsible for the decision to use and/or was aware of the use of DOT-111 tankers to ship the Shale Liquids. Irving Oil GPL is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, Irving Oil;

17.4 Respondent, Irving Oil Operations Limited (“Irving Oil Operations”) is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of New Brunswick with its head office in St. John, New Brunswick. At all material times, Irving Oil Operations either directly or indirectly through an agent or subsidiary purchased and/or owned the Shale Liquids that were in the process of being shipped by MMAR from New Town, North Dakota to Irving Oil’s refinery in St. John, New Brunswick on July 6, 2013. Irving Oil Operations directly or indirectly, through an agent or

subsidiary, contracted with MMAR for the shipment of the Shale Liquids, and was responsible for the decision to use and/or was aware of the use of DOT 111 tankers to ship the Shale Liquids. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Irving Oil, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of an extract from the *Registraire des enterprise*, produced herein as **Exhibit R-1D**. Irving Oil Operations is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, Irving Oil;

17.5 At all relevant times, the Respondents, Irving Oil, Irving Oil Co., Irving Oil GPL and Irving Oil Operations (hereinafter collectively "Irving Oil") acted on behalf of each other and exercised control over their collective subsidiaries and corporate divisions directly or through their subsidiaries. As such, each Irving Oil Respondent is individually as well as solidarily liable to the Petitioners and to the members of Class for their injuries, losses and damages;

The World Fuel Respondents

17.5 Respondent, World Fuel Services Corp. is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Florida with its head office located in Miami, Florida. At all material times World Fuel Services Corp. or one of its subsidiaries was the seller and/or owner of the Shale Liquids that were being shipped by MMAR from North Dakota to Irving Oil's refinery in St. John, New Brunswick and leased the DOT-111 tankers used to carry the oil. World Fuel Services Corp. exercised control over its subsidiaries and corporate divisions and was responsible for the decision to use and/or was aware of the use of DOT 111 tankers to ship the Shale Liquids;

17.6 Respondent, World Fuel Services, Inc. is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Florida with its head office located in Miami, Florida. At all material times World Fuel Services, Inc. either directly or indirectly through one of its subsidiaries, was the seller and/or owner of the Shale Liquids that were being shipped by MMAR from North Dakota to Irving Oil's refinery in St. John, New Brunswick and leased the DOT-111 tankers used to carry the Shale Liquids. World Fuel Services, Inc. is not a distinct corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, World Fuel Services Corp;

17.7 Respondent, World Fuel Services Canada, Inc. is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of British Columbia with its head office located in Miami, Florida. At all material times World Fuel Services Canada, Inc. either directly or indirectly through one of its subsidiaries was the seller and/or owner of the Shale Liquids that were being shipped by MMAR from North Dakota to Irving Oil's refinery in St. John, New Brunswick, and leased the DOT-111 tankers used to carry the Shale Liquids. World Fuel Services Canada, Inc. is not a distinct

corporate entity performing autonomous business activities, but is instead an entity wholly dominated and controlled by its ultimate parent company, World Fuel Services Inc., the whole as appears more fully from a copy of an extract from the *Registraire des enterprise*, produced herein as **Exhibit R-1E**;

17.8 Respondent Dakota Plains Holdings, Inc. is a corporation incorporated pursuant to the laws of Nevada with its head office located in Wayzata, Minnesota. At all material times, Dakota Plains Holdings, Inc. was a subsidiary of and/or affiliate and/or joint venture of World Fuel Services Corp. and/or World Fuel Services, Inc., and/or World Fuel Services Canada, Inc. Dakota Plains Holdings, Inc. was the seller, owner and shipper of the Shale Liquids that were being shipped by MMAR from North Dakota to Irving Oil's refinery in St. John, New Brunswick and leased the DOT-111 tankers used to carry the Shale Liquids;

17.9 At all relevant times, the Respondents, World Fuel Services Corp., World Fuel Services, Inc., World Fuel Services Canada, Inc. and Dakota Plains Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter collectively "World Fuel") acted on behalf of each other and exercised control over their collective subsidiaries and corporate divisions either directly or through their subsidiaries. As such, each World Fuel Respondent is individually as well as solidarily liable to the Petitioners and to the members of Class for their injuries, losses and damages;

17.10 Unless the context indicates otherwise, all Irving Oil Respondents and World Fuel Respondents will be referred to collectively as the "Oil Respondents" for the purposes hereof;

17.11 All of the Respondents, whether directly or indirectly, are significantly involved in the train derailment that took place on July 6, 2013 in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec;

C) The Situation

18. Please note that the facts presented herein are as known currently. As new facts emerge throughout the various investigations of the governmental bodies, the Petitioners reserve their right to amend so as to update this section;

The Oil

18.1 Prior to July 5, 2013, Irving Oil contracted with World Fuel for the purchase of Shale Liquids obtained from the Bakken formation in North Dakota. These Shale Liquids were a highly flammable and therefore hazardous substance;

18.2 In order to deliver the Shale Liquids to their purchaser, World Fuel arranged for MMAR to transport the Shale Liquids from New Town, North Dakota to Irving Oil's refinery in St. John, New Brunswick and leased 72 DOT-111 tankers for this purpose;

The Train Derailment

19. On July 5, 2013, at approximately 11:25 pm, Respondent Harding, the one (1) engineer employed by Respondent MMAR to operate the Train, parked and tied down a freight train in the town of Nantes, Québec, for a stopover en route to the province of New Brunswick, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway (MMA) Press Release entitled “Derailment in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec” dated July 6, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-2**;
20. The (...) Train was comprised of the 72 DOT-111 tank cars, each carrying 113,000 litres of (...) the Shale Liquids and of 5 locomotive units (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Train”), the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the National Post graphic article entitled “The Night a Train Destroyed a Town”, produced herein as **Exhibit R-3**;
21. The estimated 9,975 ton Train was parked approximately 11 kilometers west of Lac-Mégantic, Québec, on the main rail line at an elevation point of 515 meters on an incline of approximately 1.2%;
22. Respondent Harding claims to have tied down the Train and turned off four of the five engines, leaving on the lead engine #5017 to ensure that the air brake system continued to operate, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the Wall Street Journal article entitled “Brakes Cited in Quebec Wreck” dated July 10, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-4**;
23. Respondent Harding failed to apply any or insufficient hand brakes, thereby failing to act in accordance with existing requirements, regulations, and policy;
24. Respondent Harding, the only employee assigned to operate the Train, then left at approximately 11:25 PM and went to a local hotel for the night;
25. At approximately 11:30 PM, residents of Nantes noticed a significant amount of smoke coming from the Train and called 9-1-1;
26. At approximately 11:45 PM, the Nantes fire department arrived on the scene to extinguish a small fire in the locomotive, reportedly caused by a ruptured oil or fuel line in the locomotive. ;
27. At approximately 11:50 PM, the fire was reported to rail traffic control and Respondent MMAR dispatched two (2) track maintenance employees (“MMAR Representatives”) to the scene. Neither Respondent Harding nor another properly qualified engineer attended ;

28. By 12:15 AM on July 6, 2013, the blaze was completely extinguished and the firefighters left the Train in the custody of the MMAR Representatives, who confirmed that the Train was safe;
29. At approximately 12:56 AM, after the emergency responders had left and, while no MMAR Representatives were present, the Train began to move downhill along the track towards the town of Lac-Mégantic;
30. At approximately 1:14 AM, the Train derailed at the Rue Frontenac road crossing in Lac-Mégantic and crashed into the downtown core of the town (hereinafter referred to as the “Train Derailment”);
31. Between 1:15 am and 4:00 am, several tanker cars caught fire and the highly flammable tank cars with Shale Oil exploded, decimating the entire area. The explosions continued for several hours as 2,000 residents were evacuate from the area (hereinafter referred to as the “Explosion”), the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the National Post article entitled “Death Toll Rises to 13 with Dozens More Still Missing” dated July 9, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-5**;
32. In the aftermath of the Train Derailment and Explosion, 38 have been confirmed and 13 people suspected to have died in the explosion remain missing (...). Numerous people also sustained extensive physical injuries as a result of the blasts;
33. At least thirty (30) buildings were destroyed in the downtown “red zone” and at least 20 people lost their homes;
34. The Transportation Safety Board of Canada (“TSBC”) and the Sûreté du Québec (“SQ”) have both launched investigations into the causes of the Train Derailment, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the Transportation Safety Board of Canada’s Rail Investigation Report entitled “Railway investigation R13D0054” dated July 12, 2013 and from a copy of the Globe and Mail article entitled “Police signal there are sufficient grounds for charges in Lac-Mégantic” dated July 9, 2013, produced herein, *en liasse*, as **Exhibit R-6**;
35. On July 10, 2013, Respondent Edward Burkhardt gave an impromptu press conference to the media in Lac-Mégantic, in which he was asked by a reporter: “You don’t accept full responsibility for this?”, his answer was the following:

“I didn’t say that, you see people are always putting words in my mouth, please, I did not say that, we think we have plenty of responsibility here, whether we have total responsibility is yet to be determined. We have plenty of it. We’re going to try to help out with everything that we can in this community, working through the city and the Red Cross to do our best to meet our obligation to make repairs and put people back in homes and things like that.”

And when asked about the application of the brakes on the Train, Respondent Burkhardt replied:

“This was a failure of the brakes; it’s very questionable whether the brakes- the hand brakes- were properly applied on this train. As a matter of fact, I’d say they weren’t or we wouldn’t have had this incident [...] I don’t think the employee removed brakes that were set; I think they failed to set the brakes in the first place. We know the brakes were applied properly on a lot of the locomotive. The fact that when the air-brakes released on the locomotive, that the train “ran away”, would indicate that the hand brakes on the balance of the train were not properly applied. It was our employee that was responsible for setting an adequate number of hand brakes on the train.”

The Respondent MMAR’s Poor Safety Record

36. Since 2003, Respondent MMAR has reported 129 accidents, including 14 main track derailments and 4 collisions, according to Canada’s Transportation Safety Board (Exhibit R-6);
37. In the United States, Respondent MMAR has reported 23 accidents, injuries and other mishaps from 2010 to 2012, according to Federal Railroad Administration data, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the Wall Street Journal article entitled “Runaway Quebec Train’s Owner Battled Safety Issues” dated July 9, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-7**;
38. In 2012, Respondent MMAR had an average of 36.1 occurrences per million miles, while the national average was 14.6. Between 2003 and 2011, the company’s rate ranged between 23.4 and 56 incidents per million miles, while the national average ranged between 15.9 and 19.3, according to Federal Railroad Administration data (Exhibit R-7);
39. Several of these incidents involved brakes that failed or were not properly activated, resulting in the train rolling away unmanned;
40. For example, in February 2010, a train of 3 MMAR locomotives were left unattended in Brownville Junction, Maine. The air brakes failed and the train rolled down a hill and crashed, causing physical injury and spilling more than 1,100 litres of fuel, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the Bureau of Remediation & Waste Management report number B-97-2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-8**;
41. On June 11, 2013, a MMAR train derailed in Frontenac, Quebec, just east of Lac Mégantic and spilled 13,000 litres of diesel fuel, the whole as appears more fully

from a copy of the La Presse article entitled “Déversement de 13 000 litres de diesel à Frontenac, près de Lac-Mégantic” dated June 11, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-9**;

The Rail World Respondents’ Cutbacks

42. In 2003, Respondent Rail World bought the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, which spans approximately 1200 kilometers of regional rail track in Maine, Vermont and Canada, and renamed it Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway Inc.;
43. From the beginning, Respondent MMAR suffered many financial difficulties, largely due to decreases in the lumber and pulp-and-paper industries that once sustained it, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of The Gazette article entitled “Railway companies cutting back crew” dated July 10, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-10**;
44. Following the takeover, employee wages were drastically cut in order to save costs. Cuts and layoffs continued in 2006 and again in 2008, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of The Ottawa Star article entitled “Lac Megantic: Railway's history of cost-cutting” dated July 11, 2013, produced herein as **Exhibit R-11**;
45. Respondent MMAR, contrary to industry standards, reduced its locomotive crews by half, replacing two (2) workers with a single employee in charge of an entire train. In North America, most train operators, including two of Canada’s largest - Canadian National Railway Ltd. and Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd- use two staff to operate one train (Exhibit R-7). In particular, it had a special duty to ensure the usage of adequate train crews when transporting highly flammable Shale Liquids through urban and residential areas;
46. In 2010, Respondent MMAR sold 375 kilometers of rail line in Maine to the state itself for close to \$20.1 million, citing economic hardship (Exhibit R-7);
47. In 2012, Respondent MMAR’s finances had somewhat improved after years of operating losses, in part due to the new business of shipping petroleum products to Irving Oil in Saint John, New Brunswick, where the Train was headed before the Train Derailment;
48. In order to keep costs at a minimum and the company profitable, Respondent MMAR began outfitting its trains with remote-control communications technology systems and employing other cost-cutting tactics, such as employee cutbacks, with complete disregard for industry safety and security practices when transporting inherently dangerous goods;

49. These cutbacks demonstrate a serious and concerted preoccupation with finances at the expense of the necessary safety and security policies that should have been the primary concern of the Respondents;
50. The policies pertaining to the transportation of goods by rail and the implementation of such policies by Respondent MMAR emanate from Respondent Rail World, of which Respondent Burkhardt is President and Chief Executive Officer;
51. All directives concerning the number of employees required to operate the Train, the number and manner in which the hand brakes are to be applied, the decisions to leave the Train unattended, the lack of safety and security measures or procedures are dictated and enforced by Respondent Rail World and its alter ego, Respondent Burkhardt in his capacity as President and Chairman of the Board, at his sole unfettered discretion;
52. Canada's rail industry is largely self-regulating, allowing rail corporations such as Respondent Rail World to implement and enforce their own guidelines and standards. Because of the lack of regulation in this industry, it is impossible to know whether these corporations actually implemented these protocols and, if so, whether they actually adhered to their safety protocols;
53. Respondent Burkhardt, through Respondent Company Rail World maintains authority, control, decision making and governing power over all the subsidiary and affiliated corporations including Respondents Rail World Holdings, MMAR, Earlston, Pea Vine, MMAC, MMAR Canada. Rail World is, effectively, the alter-ego of these companies through which it is able to exercise various business transactions;

The DOT-111 Tankers are Prone to Rupture and Explosion

- 53.1 DOT-111 tank cars, also known as CTC-111A tank cars, were leased by Irving Oil and/or World Fuel and/or MMAR and were used to transport the Shale Liquids from North Dakota to New Brunswick. These tanks are multi-purpose, non-pressure tank cars that are widely known to the all Respondents and to regulators to be vulnerable to leaks, ruptures and explosions;
- 53.2 The United States National Transportation Safety Board ("U.S. NTSB") repeatedly noted in numerous investigations, beginning as early as May 1991, that DOT-111 model tank cars have multiple design flaws which result in a high incidence of tank failures during collisions, and render them less suitable for the transport of dangerous products, the whole as appears more fully from a copy of the U.S. NTSB Safety Recommendation dated March 2, 2012, produced herein as **Exhibit R-12**;

53.3 The TSBC has also noted that the DOT-111 tank's design is flawed, resulting in a high incidence of tank failure during accidents. Accidents in Canada where DOT-111 design flaws were ultimately identified as contributing to the damages that were caused are numerous and include, but are not limited to:

- a) the January 30, 1994 derailment of 23 freight cars northwest of Sudbury, Ontario, in which three DOT-111 tanks cars containing dangerous goods failed and released product; the whole as appears more fully from a copy of TSBC Railway Occurrence Report dated January 30, 1994, produced herein as **Exhibit R-13**;
- b) the October 17, 1994 derailment of six tank cars containing methanol in Lethbridge, Alberta. Four derailed DOT-111 tank cars failed and released approximately 230,700 litres of methanol. A 20-square-block area of the city was evacuated; the whole as appears more fully from a copy of TSBC Railway Occurrence Report dated October 17, 1994, produced herein as **Exhibit R-14**;
- c) the January 21, 1995 derailment of 28 freight cars of sulfuric acid near Gouin, Quebec. Eleven DOT-111 tanks failed and released 230,000 litres of sulphuric acid, causing considerable environmental damage; the whole as appears more fully from a copy of TSBC Railway Occurrence Report dated January 21, 1995, produced herein as **Exhibit R-15**;
- d) the August 27, 1999 derailment of a DOT-111 tank that failed and released 5,000 gallons of combustible product in Cornwall, Ontario, resulting in a temporary evacuation of customers and staff from nearby businesses; the whole as appears more fully from a copy of TSBC Railway Investigation Report dated August 27, 1999, produced herein as **Exhibit R-16**; and
- e) the May 2, 2005 collision of 74 freight cars, in which a DOT-11 tank failed and released 98,000 litres of denatured alcohol, resulting in the evacuation of 200 people; the whole as appears more fully from a copy of TSBC Railway Investigation Report dated May 2, 2005, produced herein as **Exhibit R-17**;

53.4 Known flaws in the design of the DOT-111 tank cars include: the tank is not double-hulled and its steel shell is too thin to resist puncture; the tank's ends are especially vulnerable to tears from couplers that can fly up after ripping off between cars; unloading valves and other exposed fittings on the tops of the tanks can break during rollovers; and the tanks are not equipped with shields to resist shock in the event of a collision (Exhibit R-12). As a result, the tanks are highly prone to failure and leakage even in collisions at low speed;

53.5 These flaws were repeatedly identified as concerning to Canadian and American regulators. In 2011, the American Association of Railroads' Tank Car Committee imposed design changes intended to improve safety in new DOT-111s, including requirements for thicker heads, low-pressure release valves and puncture-proof shells. These design modifications have also been adopted for new DOT-111 cars manufactured and used in Canada, but there is no requirement to modify existing tanks. While these changes decrease the likelihood of tank rupture in tanks produced in late 2011 and onwards, the benefits are not realized unless a train is composed entirely of tanks that possess these modifications;

53.6 In the presence of ongoing concerns, the U.S. NTSB issued safety guidelines in March, 2012 for all DOT-111s, which included a recommendation that all tank cars used to carry ethanol and crude oil be reinforced to render them more resistant to punctures and that existing non-reinforced tank cars are phased out completely. These guidelines noted the dangers posed by the transport of large quantities of ethanol and crude oil by rail and specifically cited the increased volume of crude oil being shipped out of the Bakken region of North Dakota as one of many justifications for the requirement for improved standards (Exhibit R-12);

53.7 Despite known concerns surrounding the use of unenforced DOT-111 tanks to transport crude oil, many of the tanks involved in the Train Derailment were older model DOT-111 tanks that were not reinforced, thus remaining highly prone to rupture in the event of a collision;

53.7 The Respondents knew or ought to have known that DOT-111 tanks were prone to rupture and should therefore not have been used to transport the Shale Liquids. The Respondents had a duty to ensure that the Shale Liquids were safely transported in tanks that had property safety features to limit failure in the event of a collision.

D) The Faults

54. The Respondents had a duty to the Petitioners and the Class Members to abide by the rules of conduct, usage or law to ensure the safe transportation of the Shale Liquids and the safe operation of the Train;

54.1 The Respondents had a duty to the Petitioners and the Class Members to exercise reasonable care in their determination of the methods, railway, railway operator and tanks used to ship the Shale Liquids from North Dakota to New Brunswick, and to exercise reasonable care in their physical shipment of the Shale Liquids from North Dakota to New Brunswick.

55. The Train Derailment and the resulting injuries and damages were caused by the faults of the Respondents themselves, as well as, of their agents or servants, for whose actions, omissions and negligence they are responsible, the particulars of which include, but are not limited to:

A. With regards to the Irving Oil and World Fuel Respondents:

- a) they failed and/or neglected to take reasonable or any care to ensure that the Shale Liquids were properly and safely transported;
- b) they failed and/or neglected to take reasonable or any care to ensure that the Shale Liquids were not transported in DOT-111 tanks, or that it was only transported in DOT-111 tanks that were properly reinforced;
- c) they failed and/or neglected to inspect or adequately inspect the Train and its equipment before allowing it to be used to transport the Shale Liquids;
- d) they failed and/or neglected to hire a safe and qualified railway operator with a positive safety record to transport the Shale Liquids;
- e) they failed and/or neglected to identify the risk of the Train Derailment in the present circumstances when they ought reasonably to have done so, and they failed and/or neglected to prevent such an incident from occurring;
- f) they failed and/or neglected to promulgate, implement and enforce rules and regulations pertaining to the safe shipment of the Shale Liquids by train;
- g) they hired incompetent employees and servants, and are liable for the acts, omissions or negligence of same;
- h) they failed or neglected to properly instruct and educate their employees on how to safely transfer Shale Liquids by train;
- i) they allowed a dangerous situation to exist, when, by the use of a reasonable effort, they could have prevented the Train Derailment;

B. With regards to the Rail World Respondents:

- a) they failed and/or neglected to take reasonable or any care to ensure that the Train was safely and securely stationed for the night;
- b) they failed and/or neglected to inspect or adequately inspect the Train and its equipment before leaving it unattended;

- c) they failed and/or neglected to activate or secure a reasonable amount of the Train's hand brakes;
- d) they failed and/or neglected to have or maintain the Train in proper state of mechanical order suitable for the safe use thereof;
- e) they failed and/or neglected to take the appropriate safety and security measures following the fire at 11:30 PM on July 5, 2013;
- f) they failed and/or neglected to consider the dangers of leaving the Train on a slope and on the main rail line, unattended, for an extended period of time;
- g) they failed and/or neglected to identify the risk of the Train Derailment in the present circumstances when they ought reasonably to have done so and they failed and/or neglected to prevent such an incident from occurring;
- h) they failed and/or neglected to promulgate, implement and enforce rules and regulations pertaining to the safe operation of the Train;
- i) they hired incompetent employees and servants, and are liable for the acts, omissions or negligence of same;
- j) they permitted incompetent employees, whose faculties of observation, perception and judgment were inadequate, to operate the Train;
- k) they caused and/or allowed the train to be operated by a single conductor despite the fact that they knew or should have known that having at least two (2) conductors on board was the common safe practice;
- l) they permitted a person to operate the Train who failed to identify a dangerous situation and take appropriate measures to avoid it;
- m) they failed or neglected to properly instruct and educate their employees on how to safely operate the Train and the appropriate measures to take after a fire;
- n) they allowed a dangerous situation to exist, when, by the use of a reasonable effort, they could have prevented the Train Derailment;

55.1 The Train Derailment and the resulting injuries and damages were caused by Respondents. The Respondents knew or should have known about the volatility of the Shale Liquids, the defects and unsuitability of the DOT-111 tankers used to transport the Shale Liquids, the poor safety record of the Rail World

Respondents and the fact that transport of a dangerous substance was occurring in a residential area.

55.2 The Respondents ought to have taken care to minimize all safety risks associated with the transportation of the Shale Liquids by ensuring that the Shale Oil was transported in properly reinforced tanks with adequate safety features to reduce the impact of collision and likelihood of failure; by ensuring that the railway used to ship the Shale Liquids had a strong safety record and low record of collisions; and by ensuring that all staff involved in the transport of the Shale Liquids were adequately trained and that the Train would be adequately staffed during the trip to New Brunswick; and failed to do so;

55.2 This negligence and/or recklessness and the resulting risk of harm was directed towards the general public, which in turn materialized as against the Petitioners and the Class Members. The Respondents knowingly endangered the safety of the Petitioners and the Class Members by shipping the Shale Liquids, a highly flammable and inherently dangerous product, through residential areas in a manner that was known to be dangerous and to result in an increased likelihood of collision, explosion and fire;

II. FACTS GIVING RISE TO AN INDIVIDUAL ACTION BY THE PETITIONERS

Petitioner Ouellet

56. Petitioner Ouellet resides at 4282 Rue Mauger in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec;
57. Petitioner Ouellet suffered many grave losses due to the Train Derailment including, but not limited to the death of his partner, Diane Bizier. They had been in a serious relationship for five (5) years;
58. Petitioner Ouellet's place of work, a factory, was closed for 3 days following the Train Derailment, which resulted in the loss of many hours of work and income;
59. Furthermore, Petitioner Ouellet took a work leave for one week due to overwhelming stress, anxiety and sadness;
60. As a result of the death of his partner, Petitioner Ouellet also suffered a loss of support, companionship and consortium;
61. Petitioner's damages are a direct and proximate result of the Respondents' conduct;
62. In consequence of the foregoing, Petitioner is justified in claiming damages;

Petitioner Gagné

63. Petitioner Gagné resides at 4722 Rue Papineau in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec;
64. Petitioner Gagné owns and operates a restaurant and small concert venue, Musi-Café, located at 5078, Rue Frontenac in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec;
65. Petitioner Gagné was working at Musi-Café the night of the Train Derailment. He and his partner, who was 7 months pregnant at the time, left the establishment merely 15-30 minutes before the Train Derailment;
66. As a result of the Train Derailment, Petitioner Gagné suffered many damages, including, but not limited to: the loss of his business and his place of work, the loss of 3 employees who perished in the tragedy, the loss of 12 employees who are currently unemployed and the investments made over the last two years in the renovation of Musi-Café;
67. After tragedy struck, Petitioner Gagné also suffered from a great deal of sadness, anguish, stress and melancholy;
68. Petitioner Gagné will have to completely rebuild his life, including taking all the administrative measures to revive his business, if possible. As a result of the damage done to his place of business and livelihood, he anticipates many financial problems in his future;
69. Petitioner Gagné has also suffered loss of time, inconvenience and stress due to disorganization and disorientation following the events of July 6, 2013;
70. Petitioner's damages are a direct and proximate result of the Respondents' conduct;
71. In consequence of the foregoing, Petitioner is justified in claiming damages;

III. FACTS GIVING RISE TO AN INDIVIDUAL ACTION BY EACH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

72. Every member of the group resided in, owned or leased property in or were physically present in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec and suffered a loss of nature or kind resulting directly or indirectly from the Train Derailment;
73. Each member of the class is justified in claiming at least one or more of the following as damages:
 - a. For physical injury or death, the individuals or their estates may claim at least one or more of the following non-exhaustive list, namely:

- i. pain and suffering, including physical injury, nervous shock or mental distress;
- ii. loss of enjoyment of life;
- iii. past and future lost income;
- iv. past and future health expenses which are not covered by Medicare;
- v. property damages; and/or
- vi. any other pecuniary losses;

b. Those individuals who did not suffer physical injury may claim one or more of the following non-exhaustive list, namely:

- i. mental distress;
- ii. incurred expenses;
- iii. lost income;
- iv. expenses incurred for preventative health care measures which are covered by Medicare ;
- v. inconvenience;
- vi. loss of real or personal property;
- vii. property damages causing replacement and/or repairs;
- viii. diminished value of real property; and/or
- ix. any other pecuniary losses;

c. Family members of those that died or were physically injured may claim one or more of the following non-exhaustive list, namely:

- i. expenses reasonably incurred for the benefit of the person who was injured or who has died;
- ii. funeral expenses incurred ;
- iii. travel expenses incurred in visiting the injured person during his or her treatment or recovery;
- iv. loss of income or for the value of services where, as a result of the injury, the family member provides nursing, housekeeping or other services for the injured person; and
- v. an amount to compensate for the loss of guidance, care and companionship that the family member might reasonably have expected to receive from the person if the injury or death had not occurred; and/or
- vi. any other pecuniary loss;

d. Businesses Owning or Leasing Property and/or Operating in Lac-Mégantic may claim one or more of the following non-exhaustive list, namely:

- i. loss of real or personal property ;
- ii. property damages causing replacement or and repairs;
- iii. loss of income, earnings, or profits;
- iv. diminished value of real property; and/or

v. any other pecuniary loss;

74. All of these damages to the Class Members are a direct and proximate result of the Respondents' faults and/or negligence;

IV. CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO INSTITUTE A CLASS ACTION

A) The composition of the class renders the application of articles 59 or 67 C.C.P. difficult or impractical

75. Petitioners estimate that there are 5,932 persons living in Lac-Mégantic as of 2011. However, Petitioners are unaware of the precise number of persons who, were residing in, owning or leasing property in, or were physically present in Lac-Mégantic and suffered damages arising directly or indirectly from the Train Derailment that took place on July 6, 2013;

76. In addition, given the significant costs and risks inherent in an action before the courts, many people will hesitate to institute an individual action against the Respondents. Even if the class members themselves could afford such individual litigation, the court system could not as it would be overloaded. Further, individual litigation of the factual and legal issues raised by the conduct of Respondents would increase delay and expense to all parties and to the court system;

77. These facts demonstrate that it would be difficult or impractical to contact each and every member of the class to obtain mandates and to join them in one action;

78. In these circumstances, a class action is the only appropriate procedure for all of the members of the class to effectively pursue their respective rights and have access to justice;

B) The questions of fact and law which are identical, similar, or related with respect to each of the class members with regard to the Respondents and that which the Petitioners wish to have adjudicated upon by this class action

79. Individual questions, if any pale by comparison to the numerous common questions that predominate;

80. The damages sustained by the class members flow, in each instance, from a common nucleus of operative facts, namely, a single accident and the Respondents' alleged misconduct;

81. The recourse of the Class Members raises identical, similar or related questions of fact or law, namely:

a. Did the Respondents negligently and/or recklessly cause or contribute to the Train Derailment and the resulting fire, explosion and Shale Liquids spill?

b. Did the Respondents know or should they have known of the risk of the Train Derailment and did they exercise sufficiently reasonable care in order to prevent such an incident from occurring?

c. Did the Respondents properly inspect the Train and its equipment to assure that it was free from defects, in proper working order and fit for its intended purpose and did this cause or contribute to the Train Derailment?

d. Did the Respondents' agents and/or employees commit any faults in the performance of their duties and did this cause or contribute to the Train Derailment?

e. Did the Rail World Respondents promulgate, implement and enforce rules and regulations pertaining to the safe operations of their trains which would have prevented the Train Derailment?

f. Did the Rail World Respondents fail to properly operate and/or maintain the Train in a manner that would have prevented the Train Derailment?

f.1 Did the Oil Respondents fail and/or neglect to exercise reasonable care to ensure that the Shale Liquids were properly and safely transported?

g. In the affirmative to any of the above questions, did the Respondents' conduct engage their solidary liability toward the members of the Class?

h. What is the nature and the extent of damages and other remedies to which the members of the class can claim?

i. Are members of the class entitled to bodily, moral and/or material damages?

j. Are members of the class entitled to aggravated and/or punitive damages?

k. Are the Mises-en-Cause, as the Rail World Respondents' liability insurers, contractually required to pay members of the class for their prejudice, injury and damages?

82. The interest of justice favour that this motion be granted in accordance with its conclusions;

V. NATURE OF THE ACTION AND CONCLUSIONS SOUGHT

83. The action that the Petitioners wish to institute on behalf of the members of the class is an action in damages;

84. The conclusions that the Petitioners wish to introduce by way of a motion to institute proceedings are:

GRANT the class action of the Petitioners and each of the members of the class;

DECLARE the Defendants solidarily liable for the damages suffered by the Petitioners and each of the members of the class;

CONDEMN the Defendants to pay to each member of the class a sum to be determined in compensation of the damages suffered, and ORDER collective recovery of these sums;

CONDEMN the Defendants to pay to each of the members of the class, punitive damages, and ORDER collective recovery of these sums;

CONDEMN the Defendants to pay interest and additional indemnity on the above sums according to law from the date of service of the motion to authorize a class action;

ORDER the Defendants to deposit in the office of this court the totality of the sums which forms part of the collective recovery, with interest and costs;

ORDER that the claims of individual class members be the object of collective liquidation if the proof permits and alternately, by individual liquidation;

CONDEMN the Defendants to bear the costs of the present action including expert and notice fees;

RENDER any other order that this Honourable court shall determine and that is in the interest of the members of the class;

A) The Petitioners request that he be attributed the status of representative of the Class

85. Petitioners are members of the class;

86. Petitioners are ready and available to manage and direct the present action in the interest of the members of the class that they wish to represent and is determined to lead the present dossier until a final resolution of the matter, the whole for the benefit of the class, as well as, to dedicate the time necessary for the present action before the Courts of Quebec and the Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs, as the case may be, and to collaborate with their attorneys;
87. Petitioners have the capacity and interest to fairly and adequately protect and represent the interest of the members of the class;
88. Petitioners have given the mandate to their attorneys to obtain all relevant information with respect to the present action and intends to keep informed of all developments;
89. Petitioners, with the assistance of their attorneys, are ready and available to dedicate the time necessary for this action and to collaborate with other members of the class and to keep them informed;
90. Petitioners are in good faith and have instituted this action for the sole goal of having their rights, as well as the rights of other class members, recognized and protected so that they may be compensated for the damages that they have suffered as a consequence of the Respondents' conduct;
91. Petitioners understand the nature of the action;
92. Petitioners' interests are not antagonistic to those of other members of the class;

B) The Petitioners suggest that this class action be exercised before the Superior Court of justice in the district of Saint-François

93. A great number of the members of the class reside in the judicial district of Mégantic (...);
94. The present motion is well founded in fact and in law.

FOR THESE REASONS, MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

GRANT the present motion;

AUTHORIZE the bringing of a class action in the form of a motion to institute proceedings in damages (...);

ASCRIBE the Petitioners the status of representatives of the persons included in the class herein described as:

- all persons and entities (natural persons, legal persons established for a private interest, partnerships or associations as defined in article 999 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec) residing in, owning or leasing property in, operating a business in and/or were physically present in Lac-Mégantic [including their estate, successor, spouse or partner, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent and sibling], who have suffered a loss of any nature or kind relating to or arising directly or indirectly from the train derailment that took place on July 6, 2013 in Lac-Mégantic (the “Train Derailment”), or any other group to be determined by the Court;

IDENTIFY the principle questions of fact and law to be treated collectively as the following:

a. Did the Respondents negligently and/or recklessly cause or contribute to the Train Derailment and the resulting fire, explosion and Shale Liquids spill?

b. Did the Respondents know or should they have known of the risk of the Train Derailment and did they exercise sufficiently reasonable care in order to prevent such an incident from occurring?

c. Did the Respondents properly inspect the train and its equipment to assure that it was free from defects, in proper working order and fit for its intended purpose and did this cause or contribute to the Train Derailment?

d. Did the Respondents’ agents and/or employees commit any faults in the performance of their duties and did this cause or contribute to the Train Derailment?

e. Did the Rail World Respondents promulgate, implement and enforce rules and regulations pertaining to the safe operations of their trains which would have prevented the Train Derailment?

f. Did the Rail World Respondents fail to properly operate and/or maintain the Train in a manner that would have prevented the Train Derailment?

f.1 Did the Oil Respondents fail and/or neglect to exercise reasonable care to ensure that the Shale Liquids were properly and safely transported?

g. In the affirmative to any of the above questions, did the Respondents’ conduct engage their solidary liability toward the members of the Class?

h. What is the nature and the extent of damages and other remedies to which the members of the class can claim?

i. Are members of the class entitled to bodily, moral and/or material damages?

j. Are members of the class entitled to aggravated and/or punitive damages?

k. Are the Mises-en-Cause, as the Rail World Respondents' liability insurers, contractually required to pay members of the class for their prejudice, injury and damages?

IDENTIFY the conclusions sought by the class action to be instituted as being the following:

GRANT the class action of the Petitioners and each of the members of the class;

DECLARE the Defendants solidarily liable for the damages suffered by the Petitioners and each of the members of the class;

CONDEMN the Defendants to pay to each member of the class a sum to be determined in compensation of the damages suffered, and ORDER collective recovery of these sums;

CONDEMN the Defendants to pay to each of the members of the class, punitive damages, and ORDER collective recovery of these sums;

CONDEMN the Defendants to pay interest and additional indemnity on the above sums according to law from the date of service of the motion to authorize a class action;

ORDER the Defendants to deposit in the office of this court the totality of the sums which forms part of the collective recovery, with interest and costs;

ORDER that the claims of individual class members be the object of collective liquidation if the proof permits and alternately, by individual liquidation;

CONDEMN the Defendants to bear the costs of the present action including expert and notice fees;

RENDER any other order that this Honourable court shall determine and that is in the interest of the members of the class;

DECLARE that all members of the class that have not requested their exclusion, be bound by any judgment to be rendered on the class action to be instituted in the manner provided for by the law;

FIX the delay of exclusion at thirty (30) days from the date of the publication of the notice to the members, date upon which the members of the class that have not exercised their means of exclusion will be bound by any judgment to be rendered herein;

ORDER the publication of a notice to the members of the group in accordance with article 1006 C.C.P. within sixty (60) days from the judgment to be rendered herein in LA PRESSE (national edition), LE DEVOIR, LA TRIBUNE, L'ÉCHO DE FRONTENAC and the LE JOURNAL DE QUÉBEC;

ORDER that said notice be available on the Respondents' websites with a link stating "Notice to all persons and entities residing in, owning or leasing property in, operating a business in and/or were physically present in Lac-Mégantic and who have suffered a loss relating to the Train Derailment that took place on July 6, 2013";

RENDER any other order that this Honourable court shall determine and that is in the interest of the members of the class;

THE WHOLE with costs, including all publications fees.

Lac-Mégantic, July 17, 2013

(s) Daniel Larochelle

ME DANIEL LAROCHELLE
Attorney for the Petitioners

(s) Jeff Orenstein

CONSUMER LAW GROUP INC.
Per: Me Jeff Orenstein
Attorneys for the Petitioners