

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Table 1: Summary of Canadian Federal Environmental Laws and Regulations				
Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Adoption Date/Current To	Responsible Agency	Summary
<b>Federal Acts</b>				
General	Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), 1999	March 31, 2000	Minister of the Environment And Minister of Health	Within the federal government, CEPA 1999 is the primary element of the legislative framework for protecting the Canadian environment and human health. A key aspect of CEPA 1999 is the prevention and management of risks posed by toxic and other harmful substances. CEPA 1999 also manages environmental and human health impacts of products of biotechnology, marine pollution, disposal at sea, vehicle, engine and equipment emissions, fuels, hazardous wastes, environmental emergencies and other sources of pollution. The Minister of the Environment is accountable to Parliament for the administration of all of CEPA 1999. Both the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health jointly administer the task of assessing and managing the risks associated with toxic substances.
General	Environmental Enforcement Act (EEA)	March 23, 2009	Environment Canada	This Act makes amendments relating to the enforcement of, and to enact provisions respecting the enforcement of, certain Acts that relate to the environment. It is intended to ensure more effective enforcement of the laws that protect our national parks, our air, our land, our water, and Canadian wildlife. The Act addresses the shortcomings of existing laws and puts in place a stronger enforcement regime that Canadians want for the protection of their environment and their health. It introduces stiffer fines and new sentencing powers and considerations, and strengthens the government's ability to investigate and prosecute infractions to give Canadians an effective

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				environmental enforcement regime. The legislative changes are accompanied by a range of other complementary measures as well.
General	Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem	Signed June 2007 Extended to March 31, 2011	Environment Canada	The Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes The Basin Ecosystem is the federal-provincial agreement that supports the restoration and protection of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. The Agreement outlines how the governments of Canada and Ontario will cooperate and coordinate their efforts to restore, protect and conserve the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. It is the means by which the federal partners of the Canadian Federal Great Lakes Program interact with the provincial ministries to help meet Canada's obligations under the Canada-US Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA).
General	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement	Signed in 1972 Revised in 1978 Amended 1987 Currently under negotiations for amendment.	Environment Canada	The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) expresses the commitment of Canada and the United States to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes basin ecosystem, and includes a number of objectives and guidelines to achieve these goals. The Agreement reaffirms the rights and obligation of Canada and the United States under the Boundary Waters Treaty.

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General	Environmental Performance Agreements	Various	Environment Canada	<p>Environment Canada uses a range of tools to protect the environment, including non-regulatory agreements with industry that commit certain sectors or companies to specific challenges or performance levels.</p> <p>Each agreement is negotiated around the key principles and design criteria outlined in Environment Canada's <i>Policy Framework for Environmental Performance Agreements</i>.</p>
General	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	1992 Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on July 12, 2010	Environment Canada	This Act ensures that the environmental effects of various projects are carefully reviewed before action is taken in order to avoid significant adverse environmental effects.
Aesthetics	Addressed within other laws and regulations.			
Agricultural and Forest Resources	Addressed within other laws and regulations.			
Air Quality	Canada-Wide Standards	January 1998	Health Canada	<p>Canadian Environment Ministers (with the exception of Québec) signed the Canada-Wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization and its sub-agreement on Canada-Wide Standards (CWS). The CWS provide an alternative regulatory tool for the management of environmental issues of national interest.</p> <p>CWSs are intended to be achievable targets that will reduce health and environmental risks within a specific timeframe. Departments have integrated the NAAQOs (National Ambient Air Quality Objectives) and CWS processes. Air pollutants that have been identified by governments as needing to be managed will be targeted for either CWS or NAAQOs development, not both. CWS</p>

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				<p>are considered Environmental Quality Objectives under CEPA 1999.</p> <p>Airborne particles (or particulate matter) and ground-level ozone have been identified as priority substances for the development of CWS under the Harmonization agreement and standards have been announced June 2000 for Ozone and PM2.5.</p>
Air Quality	National Ambient Air Quality Objectives (NAAQOs)	1992	Health Canada	<p>National Ambient Air Quality Objectives (NAAQOs) identify benchmark levels of protection for people and the environment. NAAQOs guide federal/ provincial/ territorial and regional governments in making risk-management decisions, playing an important role in air quality management (e.g., local source permitting, for air quality index and as benchmarks for developing provincial objectives and standards). NAAQOs are viewed as effects-based long-term air quality goals.</p> <p>The air quality objectives must be consistent with the philosophy of the CEPA 1999, and must be based on recognized scientific principles that include risk assessment and risk management. The NAAQOs are set by the federal government based on recommendations from a National Advisory Committee and Working Group on Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines. Provincial governments have the option of adopting these either as objectives or as enforceable standards according to their legislation.</p>
Air Quality	CEPA-National Advisory Committee Working Group on Air Quality Objectives and		Health Canada	CEPA - National Advisory Committee (NAC) Working Group on Air Quality Objectives and Guidelines (WGAQOG) consists of representatives of federal, provincial and territorial departments of environment and

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	Guidelines			health. The group was established to review scientific information and prepare recommendations for National Ambient Air Quality Objectives (NAAQOs). Science-based guidance is also provided to support the development of Canada-Wide Standards (CWS). The authority of the working group stems from CEPA 1999 Part 1 Section 6 (1)(c) where it is formed to support the CEPA-National Advisory Committee (CEPA-NAC).
Air Quality	U.S. – Canada Air Quality Agreement	Signed in 1991 Expanded in 2000 and 2007		The U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement serves as the primary mechanism for bi-national cooperation to address trans-boundary air pollution issues.
Biological Resources	Fisheries Act	1985 Act current to March 20, 2012 Last amended on April 1, 2011	Environment Canada on behalf of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans	This Act contains provisions to prevent pollution of waters inhabited by fish.
Biological Resources	Species at Risk Act (SARA)	December 12, 2002 Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on October 2, 2011	Environment Canada	The purposes of the Act are to prevent Canadian indigenous species, subspecies, and distinct populations from becoming extirpated or extinct, to provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species, and encourage the management of other species to prevent them from becoming at risk. SARA is a result of the implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, which is in response to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. The Act provides federal legislation to prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct and to provide for their recovery.
Biological Resources	Canada Wildlife Act	1973 Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on	Environment Canada	The Canada Wildlife Act outlines the requirements for designating a geographic area in Canada as a National Wildlife Area by the Canadian Wildlife Service, a division of Environment Canada. The purpose of wildlife area is to

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		December 10, 2010		preserve habitats that are critical to migratory birds and other wildlife species, particularly those that are at risk. Further, the Wildlife Area Regulations, a component of the Canada Wildlife Act, identifies activities that are prohibited on designated areas because they may harm a protected species or its habitat.
Biological Resources	Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on December 10, 2010	Environment Canada	<p>This Act provides the regulatory requirements regarding Migratory Bird Hunting , as well as those applicable to other activities related to migratory birds, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; sale, gift or purchase</li> <li>&gt; shipment</li> <li>&gt; aviculture</li> <li>&gt; taxidermy</li> <li>&gt; activities involving birds causing damage or danger (e.g., agriculture)</li> <li>&gt; activities involving overabundant species</li> <li>&gt; activities at airports</li> <li>&gt; activities for scientific research purposes</li> <li>&gt; collection, possession, sale or trade of eiderdown</li> <li>&gt; import of migratory bird species that are not indigenous to Canada</li> </ul> <p>The Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations grant sanctuary status to areas that represent habitat that is important to migratory birds. These sanctuaries help protect the birds from hunting and all other disturbances while they are in breeding and other staging areas.</p>
Biological Resources	Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of	December 17, 1992 Came into force on May 14, 1996,	Minster of the Environment	The purpose of WAPPRITA is to protect Canadian and foreign species of animals and plants that may be at risk of overexploitation due to illegal trade and also to safeguard

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	International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA)	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on December 10, 2010		<p>Canadian ecosystems from the introduction of species considered to be harmful. It accomplishes these objectives by controlling the international trade and interprovincial transport of certain wild animals and plants, as well as their parts and derivatives.</p> <p>WAPPRIITA also makes it an offence to transport illegally obtained wildlife between provinces and territories or between Canada and other countries.</p>
Cultural Resources	Movable Cultural Property Program (MCP )	1977	Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board	Protects objects of cultural significance to Canada, pursuant to the Cultural Property Export and Import Act , by <b>regulating</b> their export; entering into international agreements that prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural property; and designating well-managed custodial institutions and public authorities to be eligible to apply for grants to acquire cultural property and to apply to the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board to have donations certified as cultural property for income tax purposes.
Cultural Resources	Department of Canadian Heritage Act	1995	Minister of Canadian Heritage	<p>This Act established the Department of Canadian Heritage over which the Minister of Canadian Heritage presides. Under this Act, the Minister's jurisdiction encompasses, but is not limited to, jurisdiction over:</p> <p>(a) the promotion of a greater understanding of human rights, fundamental freedoms and related values;</p> <p>(b) multiculturalism;</p> <p>(c) the arts, including cultural aspects of the status of the artist;</p>

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				<p>(d) cultural heritage and industries, including performing arts, visual and audio-visual arts, publishing, sound recording, film, video and literature;</p> <p>(e) national parks, national historic sites, historic canals, national battlefields, national marine conservation areas, heritage railway stations and federal heritage buildings;</p> <p>(f) the encouragement, promotion and development of amateur sport;</p> <p>(g) the advancement of the equality of status and use of English and French and the enhancement and development of the English and French linguistic minority communities in Canada;</p> <p>(h) state ceremonial and Canadian symbols;</p> <p>(i) broadcasting, except in respect of spectrum management and the technical aspects of broadcasting;</p> <p>(j) the formulation of cultural policy, including the formulation of cultural policy as it relates to foreign investment and copyright;</p> <p>(k) the conservation, exportation and importation of cultural property; and</p> <p>(l) national museums, archives and libraries.</p>

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Cultural Resources	Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act	1985	Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency	<p>The purpose of this Act is to protect heritage railway stations. Unless authorized by the Governor in Council, no railway company shall</p> <p>(a) remove, destroy or alter or sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of a heritage railway station owned by it or otherwise under its control; or</p> <p>(b) alter any of the heritage features of a heritage railway station.</p>
Cultural Resources	Historic Sites and Monuments Act	1985	Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency	<p>This Act established the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Under this Act, the Minister may:</p> <p>(a) by means of plaques or other signs or in any other suitable manner mark or otherwise commemorate historic places;</p> <p>(b) make agreements with any persons for marking or commemorating historic places pursuant to this Act and for the care and preservation of any places so marked or commemorated;</p> <p>(c) with the approval of the Governor in Council, establish historic museums;</p> <p>(d) with the approval of the Treasury Board, acquire on behalf of Her Majesty in right of Canada any historic places, or lands for historic museums, or any interest therein, by purchase, lease or otherwise; and</p>

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				(e) provide for the administration, preservation and maintenance of any historic places acquired or historic museums established pursuant to this Act.
Energy Demand			National Energy Board	The National Energy Board is an independent federal agency that regulates several aspects of Canada's energy industry. Their purpose is to promote safety and security, environmental protection and efficient energy infrastructure and markets in the Canadian public interest within the mandate set by Parliament in the regulation of pipelines, energy development and trade. The National Energy Board is also responsible for all physical activities related to oil and gas exploration and operations in the North.
Energy Demand and Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources	National Model Construction Codes	2010	National Research Council of Canada	<p>Under Canada's <i>Constitution Act</i>, building, fire safety and plumbing regulations are the responsibility of provincial and territorial governments. The National Research Council of Canada, through its Construction Portfolio, publishes six National Model Construction Codes on behalf of the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes, which must be adopted by a regulatory authority in order to come into effect. In some cases, the Codes are amended and/or supplemented to suit regional needs, and then published as provincial codes. The six codes are:</p> <p><b>National Building Code of Canada (NBC):</b> Addresses the design and construction of new buildings and the substantial renovation of existing buildings.</p> <p><b>National Fire Code of Canada (NFC):</b> Provides minimum fire safety requirements for buildings, structures and areas</p>

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				<p>where hazardous materials are used, and addresses fire protection and fire prevention in the ongoing operation of buildings and facilities.</p> <p><b>National Plumbing Code of Canada (NPC):</b> Covers the design and installation of plumbing systems in buildings and facilities.</p> <p><b>The National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings (NECB):</b> Provides technical requirements for the construction of energy-efficient buildings.</p> <p><b>National Energy Code of Canada for Houses (NECH):</b> Provides technical requirements for the construction of energy-efficient houses.</p> <p><b>National Farm Building Code of Canada (NFBC):</b> Provides relaxations of the requirements in the NBC and addresses the particular needs of farm buildings.</p>
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources	Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER) (under the Fisheries Act)	Regulations current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on March 2, 2012	Environment Canada	The Metal Mining Effluent Regulations require metal mines to undertake environmental effects monitoring (EEM) to ensure the adequate protection of all receiving aquatic environments by assessing effects on fish, fish habitat and the usability of fisheries resources. The MMER require at least weekly sampling of effluent and the submission of quarterly and annual reports of results within specified time limits.
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources	Environmental Code of Practice of Metal Mines, 2009	2009	Environment Canada	The Environmental Code of Practice for Metal Mines describes operational activities and associated environmental concerns of this industrial sector. The document applies to the complete life cycle of mining, from exploration to mine closure, and environmental

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				management practices are recommended to mitigate the identified environmental concerns. The recommended practices in the Code include the development and implementation of environmental management tools, the management of wastewater and mining wastes, and the prevention and control of environmental releases to air, water and land.
Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change	Passenger Automobiles and Light Truck Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations	September 23, 2010	Environment Canada	The purpose of these Regulations is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from passenger automobiles and light trucks by establishing emission standards and test procedures that are aligned with the federal requirements of the United States. As a result of the regulations, it is projected that the average GHG emission performance of new vehicles for the 2016 model year will be about 25% lower than the vehicles that were sold in Canada in 2008.

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Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change	Proposed Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations	Proposed April 14, 2012	Environment Canada	<p>The objective is to reduce GHG emissions by establishing mandatory GHG emission standards for new on-road heavy-duty vehicles and engines that are aligned with U.S. national standards.</p> <p>The proposed regulations would reduce emissions from the whole range of on-road heavy-duty vehicles and engines, including large pick-up trucks, short/long-haul tractors, cement and garbage trucks, buses, and more, for the 2014 model year and beyond. They would allow the Government of Canada to continue establishing emission standards and test procedures that are aligned with those of the United States.</p> <p>As a result of implementing the proposed standards, it is anticipated that greenhouse gas emissions from 2018 heavy-duty vehicles will be reduced by up to 23 percent from those sold in 2010. By the year 2020, it is anticipated that greenhouse gas emissions from Canada's heavy-duty vehicles will be reduced by 3 million tons per year.</p>
Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change	Renewable Fuels Regulations	August 23, 2010	Environment Canada	<p>These regulations require fuel producers and importers to have an annual average renewable content of five per cent in gasoline starting on December 15, 2010. The Government of Canada also intends to regulate a two per cent requirement for renewable content in diesel fuel and heating oil by 2011, subject to successful demonstration of technical feasibility under the range of Canadian conditions. The two per cent requirement would be put in place by an amendment to the <i>Renewable Fuels Regulations</i>. These regulations will fulfill the commitment made by the Government of Canada in 2006, when it announced that it would regulate renewable fuel content.</p>

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Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change	Proposed Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-Fired Generation of Electricity Regulations	Proposed June 23, 2010 Final Regulations expected in 2012, to come into effect on July 1, 2015	Environment Canada	These proposed regulations will apply a stringent performance standard to new coal-fired electricity generation units and those coal-fired units that have reached the end of their economic life. The gradual phase-out of traditional coal-fired electricity generation is expected to have a significant impact on reducing emissions. The proposed regulations, in addition to other measures taken by federal and provincial governments and utilities to reduce electricity emissions from coal and other sources, are projected to result in a decline in the absolute level of GHG emissions from electricity generation.
Hazardous Materials/Human Health	Pest Control Products Act	December 12, 2002 Act current to February 9, 2011		This Act controls, among other things, the introduction of new substances and products of biotechnology into the Canadian market so that the risk to the environment and human health is reduced.
Hazardous Materials/Human Health	Feeds Act	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on June 28, 2006		This Act controls, among other things, the introduction of new substances and products of biotechnology into the Canadian market so that the risk to the environment and human health is reduced.
Hazardous Materials/Human Health	Seeds Act	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on December 12, 2005		This Act controls, among other things, the introduction of new substances and products of biotechnology into the Canadian market so that the risk to the environment and human health is reduced.
Hazardous Materials/Human Health	Health of Animals Act	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on July 1, 2007		This Act controls, among other things, the introduction of new substances and products of biotechnology into the Canadian market so that the risk to the environment and human health is reduced.
Hazardous Materials/Human Health	Canada Shipping Act	Act current to March 20, 2012 Last amended on July	Transport Canada	This Act pertains to shipping and navigation. It amends the Shipping Conferences Exemption Act, 1987 and other Acts. This is the principal legislation governing safety in

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		1, 2007		marine transportation and recreational boating, as well as protection of the marine environment. It applies to Canadian vessels operating in all waters and to all vessels operating in Canadian waters (from canoes and kayaks to cruise ships and tankers). The CSA 2001 promotes the sustainable growth of the marine shipping industry without compromising safety.
Hazardous Materials/Human Health	Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on June 16, 2009	Transport Canada	<p>The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations set standards for the movement of harmful chemicals to protect both the public and people moving goods.</p> <p>Dangerous goods are those defined in the regulations. Examples are explosives, compressed gas (such as oxygen, propane, aerosols), flammable liquids (such as paint, gasoline, diesel fuel), oxidizing substances, toxic substances (formerly called poison), infectious substances, corrosive substances, and miscellaneous goods that pose enough of a risk in transport to justify regulation.</p>
Hydrology and Water Quality	Federal Water Policy	1987 Last amended in 2011		<p>The Federal Water Policy addresses the management of water resources, balancing water uses with the requirements of the many interrelationships within the ecosystem.</p> <p>The policy takes into account the needs of all Canadians in its overall objective: to encourage the use of freshwater in an efficient and equitable manner consistent with the social, economic and environmental needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>To manage Canada's water resources, the federal government has defined two main goals: (1) to protect and</p>

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				enhance the quality of the water resource; and, (2) to promote the wise and efficient management and use of water.
Hydrology and Water Quality	Canada Water Act	Passed in 1970 Act current to March 20, 2012 Last amended on April 1, 2005	Environment Canada	This Act provides for the management of the water resources of Canada, including research and the planning and implementation of programs relating to the conservation, development and utilization of water resources. Contains provisions for formal consultation and agreements with the provinces.
Hydrology and Water Quality	International River Improvements Act	Act current to March 20, 2012 Last amended on December 10, 2010	Environment Canada	This Act pertains to the construction, operation and maintenance of international river improvements. Provides for licensing of activities that may alter the flow of rivers flowing into the United States.
Hydrology and Water Quality	Oceans Act	Passed December 18, 1996 Enacted in 1997 Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on October 5, 2005	Environment Canada	The <i>Oceans Act</i> provides a framework for modern ocean management. The Act calls for the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to lead and facilitate the development of a national ocean management strategy. The Act specifies the need to integrate marine conservation with development activities to maintain healthy ecosystems.
Hydrology and Water Quality	International Boundary Waters Treaty Act	1985 Act current to March 20, 2012	Environment Canada	This Act pertains to the International Joint Commission established under the treaty of January 11, 1909 relating to boundary waters.
Hydrology and Water Quality	Navigable Waters Protection Act	Act current to March 20, 2012 Last amended on March 12, 2009	Environment Canada	This Act pertains to the protection of navigable waters
Land Use and Planning	Federal Policy on Land Use	1984	Federal government	The <i>Federal Policy on Land Use</i> is designed to guide the internal activities of the federal government and their effects on the use of private and public land through the

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				<p>nation. The goal of the policy is "To ensure that federal policies and programs and the management of federal lands contribute to the wise use of Canada's land resources." The first policy statement asserts:</p> <p>"The federal government will pursue the achievement of the policy goal through a cooperative federal/provincial approach, and will support those provincial land-use objectives, policies and programs that it views to be operating in the national interest."</p> <p>One of ten guidelines of the <i>Federal Policy on Land Use</i> states:</p> <p>"Local, regional and provincial concerns, plans and zoning will be considered, and appropriate action will be taken to ensure that the federal influence on land and local environments has a positive impact."</p>
Land Use and Planning	Territorial Lands Act	Act current to April 2, 2012 Last amended on April 1, 2003	Governor in Council	This Act pertains to Crown lands in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Subject to Section 6, the Governor in Council may, where the Governor in Council deems it necessary for the protection of the ecological balance or physical characteristics of any area in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut, set apart and appropriate any territorial lands in that area as a land management zone.
Noise	Noise Regulations	Various	Federal government	The federal government sets standards for noise emission labeling and maximum sound emissions for consumer products (e.g., limits for noisy toys, under the <i>Hazardous Products Act</i> ), as well as for equipment and vehicles. For example, the <i>Motor Vehicle Safety Act</i> & regulations

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				<p>mandate maximum exterior sound levels for vehicles, as well as interior sound levels for certain large trucks and buses.</p> <p>The <i>Canada Labour Code</i> regulates occupational noise in federally regulated workplaces. Every employer must ensure that levels of sound and vibration are in accordance with prescribed standards. For example, the <i>Aviation Occupational Safety and Health Regulations</i> and the <i>Oil and Gas Occupational Safety and Health Regulations</i> under the Code set maximum sound levels to which workers can be exposed during a 24-hour period.</p> <p>Health Canada's Acoustics Division promotes reduction of the health effects of noise exposure and provides and implements standards to protect against occupational and environmental noise, among other things. As well, Health Canada is required to advise on the health effects of environmental noise to environmental assessments involving other federal departments. For example, in 1989, Health Canada commented on the health aspects of noise that would be associated with the construction of additional runways at Toronto's Pearson Airport.</p> <p>Health Canada spearheaded development of the (voluntary) Canadian Standards Association's standard <i>Noise Emission Declarations for Machinery</i>. These declarations appear in instructions, technical sales literature and labels and also assist employers in decisions to purchase quieter machines, implement noise control plans and comply with occupational and environmental noise regulations.</p>

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Noise	Occupational Exposure Limits in Canada	July 4, 2011	Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety	<p>The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) promotes the total well-being - physical, psychosocial and mental health - of working Canadians by providing information, training, education, management systems and solutions that support health, safety and wellness programs. A not-for-profit federal department corporation, CCOHS is governed by a tripartite Council - representing government, employers and labor - to ensure a balanced, approach to workplace health and safety issues.</p> <p>Occupational exposure limits (OELs) for noise are typically given as the maximum duration of exposure permitted for various noise levels. They are often displayed in exposure-duration tables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Québec Noise Exposure Limits:</li> <li>&gt; Maximum Permitted Exposure Level for 8 hours is 90 dB(A).</li> <li>&gt; Maximum Peak Pressure Level is 140 dB(peak)</li> <li>&gt; Maximum Number of Impacts is 100</li> </ul>
Employment, Population, and Housing	Addressed within other laws and regulations.			
Public Services	Addressed within other laws and regulations.			
Recreation	Parks Canada Agency Act	1998	Minister of the Environment	This Act established the Parks Canada Agency (PCA) for the purpose of ensuring that Canada's national parks, national historic sites and related heritage areas are protected and presented for this and future generations and in order to further the achievement of the national interest as it relates to those parks, sites and heritage

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Recreation	Canada National Parks Act	1930	Minister of the Environment	<p>This Act, first established in 1930 and amended in 1988, provides the legislation for National Parks in Canada. Previous to 1930 each National Park had been established by individual Acts. The management of such a park was then subject to the stipulations outlined in the establishing legislation. After 1930 the National Parks Act provided an organic set of rules for the operation of every National Park. New park establishment then became simply a designation of the park's boundaries. The purpose statement is as follows:</p> <p>“The National Parks of Canada are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment . . . and shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”</p>
Recreation	Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act	2002	Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency	<p>This Act establishes marine conservation areas for the purpose of protecting and conserving representative marine areas for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people of Canada and the world. Marine conservation areas shall be managed and used in a sustainable manner that meets the needs of present and future generations without compromising the structure and function of the ecosystems, including the submerged lands and water column, with which they are associated.</p> <p>The Governor in Council may make regulations, consistent</p>

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				with international law, for the control and management of any or all Marine Conservation Areas, including regulations for the protection of ecosystems and elements of ecosystems, and for the management and control of renewable resource harvesting activities.
Recreation	Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act	1985	Governor in Council	<p>The use, management and maintenance of every scheduled harbour, the enforcement of regulations relating thereto and the collection of charges for the use of every scheduled harbour are under the control and administration of the Minister.</p> <p>The Governor in Council may make regulations</p> <p>(a) prescribing schedules naming and delimiting or describing the fishing or recreational harbours or portions thereof belonging to Her Majesty in right of Canada that are under the control and administration of the Minister for the purposes of this Act;</p> <p>(b) for the maintenance of order and the safety of persons and property at any scheduled harbour;</p> <p>(c) not inconsistent with any other Act of Parliament or regulations made thereunder, for the control of mooring, berthing, loading and discharging of vessels at any scheduled harbour;</p> <p>(d) not inconsistent with any other Act of Parliament or regulations made thereunder, for the control of pollution at any scheduled harbour;</p>

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				<p>(e) prescribing standards for the accommodation and services provided or to be provided at any scheduled harbour;</p> <p>(f) prescribing charges for the use of any scheduled harbour;</p> <p>(g) prescribing the duties or functions of persons appointed or designated under this Act or any other Act of Parliament to supervise or manage any fishing or recreational harbour to which this Act applies;</p> <p>(h) governing inquiries into accidents and incidents held under section 26;</p> <p>(i) prescribing terms and conditions of agreements entered into pursuant to subsection 5(2) or (3);</p> <p>(j) prescribing the manner of undertaking economic or other studies pursuant to subsection 5(4);</p> <p>(k) prescribing terms and conditions of leases, licenses and agreements entered into or granted pursuant to section 8;</p> <p>(l) prescribing the form of the tickets that may be issued pursuant to paragraph 25(1)(a);</p> <p>(m) respecting the detention and safe-keeping of vessels and goods seized under this Act and the payment of any reasonable costs incidental thereto;</p>

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Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Adoption Date/Current To	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>(n) prescribing the manner of disposing of anything forfeited under this Act; and</p> <p>(o) generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.</p>
Transportation and Traffic	Canada Transportation Act	1996	Transport Canada	An Act to continue the National Transportation Agency as the Canadian Transportation Agency, to consolidate and revise the National Transportation Act, 1987 and the Railway Act and to amend or repeal other Acts as a consequence.
Utilities and Service Systems		April 1976	Canada's Energy and Utility Regulators (CAMPUT)	CAMPUT is a self-supporting, non-profit organization of federal, provincial, and territorial boards and commissions which are responsible for the regulation of the electric, water, gas, and pipeline utilities in Canada. Some CAMPUT members are also responsible for the regulation of matters such as automobile insurance.
Utilities and Service Systems	Regulate pipelines, energy development and trade		National Energy Board (NEB)	NEB is an independent federal agency established in 1959 by the Parliament of Canada to regulate international and interprovincial aspects of the oil, gas and electric utility industries. The purpose of the NEB is to regulate pipelines, energy development and trade in the Canadian public interest. These principles guide NEB staff to carry out and interpret the organization's regulatory responsibilities. The NEB is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Natural Resources Canada.
Utilities and Service Systems	Nuclear Safety and Control Act	May 31, 2000 Act current to April 2, 2012	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC)	The Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA) of Canada replaced the Atomic Energy Control Act of 1946 with new, more effective and explicit legislation to regulate the

**Table 1: Summary of Canadian Federal Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Adoption Date/Current To	Responsible Agency	Summary
		Last amended on July 12, 2010		activities of the Canadian nuclear industry. The NSCA also provided for the establishment of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), which replaced the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB).
Utilities and Service Systems	Nuclear Liability Act	Act current to April 2, 2012		This Act allows the federal government to cap the liability of a nuclear plant operator at \$75 million.
Antarctic Environment	Antarctic Environmental Protection Act (AEPA)	October 20, 2003	Environment Canada	The purpose of the AEPA is to protect the Antarctic environment by implementing the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The AEPA provides the legislative basis that Canada requires to oversee Canadian activities in the Antarctic and otherwise fulfill the Madrid Protocol's obligations.
Antarctic Environment	Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act	Act current to March 20, 2012 Last amended on January 2, 2010		An Act to prevent pollution of areas of the arctic waters adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian arctic.

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
All	Environment Quality Act	1972	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	Québec's <i>Environment Quality Act</i> , enacted in 1978, recognizes a right to a healthy environment and to effective environmental protection. It allows for Québec residents to seek an injunction or stop an unauthorized activity that is harming the environment.
Aesthetics	Act respecting land use planning and development	1979	Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy	<p>Under this Act, every regional county municipality (RCM) must prepare and maintain a land use and development plan or an "RCM plan."</p> <p>An RCM plan must, regarding the territory of a regional county municipality,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) determine the general aims of land development policy for the territory;</li> <li>(2) determine the general policies on land use of the territory for the different parts of it;</li> <li>(3) delimit urbanization perimeters;</li> <li>(4) identify zones where land occupation is subject to special restrictions for reasons of public safety such as flood zones, erosion zones, landslide zones or zones subject to other disasters or for reasons of environmental protection regarding riverbanks and lakeshores, littoral zones and floodplains;</li> <li>(5) identify the thoroughfares whose present or planned presence in a place results in land occupation near this place being subject to major restrictions for reasons of public safety, public health or general welfare;</li> <li>(6) identify any part of the territory that is of historical, cultural, aesthetic or ecological interest to the regional county</li> </ol>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>municipality;</p> <p>(7) describe and plan the organization of land transport.</p>
Agricultural and Forest Resources	Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities	1978	Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	The object of the agricultural land preservation regime established by this Act is to secure a lasting territorial basis for the practice of agriculture, and to promote, in keeping with the concept of sustainable development, the preservation and development of agricultural activities and enterprises in the agricultural zones established by the regime.
Agricultural and Forest Resources	Forest Act	1986	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	The <i>Forest Act</i> is intended to promote sustainable forest management. It contains different sets of requirements for public and private forests. Persons carrying on a forest management activity in public forests, other than road maintenance, must hold a forest management permit. The Act also provides for the negotiation of timber supply and forest management agreements, and forest management contracts.
Agricultural and Forest Resources	Sustainable Forest Development Act	2009	Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife	This Act establishes a forest regime designed, above all, to implement sustainable forest development, in particular through ecosystem-based development aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the forest patrimony. To that end, the Act fosters integrated and regionalized management of forest resources and forest land, and includes provisions specific to Native communities.
Air Quality	Clean Air Regulation	2011	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	The object of this Regulation is to establish particle and gas emission standards, emission opacity standards, air quality standards and monitoring measures to prevent, eliminate, or reduce the emission of contaminants into the atmosphere.
Biological Resources	Natural Heritage Conservation Act	2002	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	The object of this Act is to contribute to the objective of safeguarding the character, diversity and integrity of Québec's natural heritage through measures to protect its biological diversity and the life-sustaining elements of natural settings.

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>More specifically, the Act is intended to facilitate the establishment of a network of protected areas representative of biodiversity by introducing protection measures for natural settings that complete existing measures, including the assigning of protection status to certain areas under the responsibility of other government departments or bodies.</p>
Biological Resources	Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife	1983	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	<p>The object of this Act is the conservation of wildlife and its habitat, their development in keeping with the principle of sustainable development, and the recognition of every person's right to hunt, fish and trap in accordance with the law. To that end, this Act establishes various prohibitions that relate to the conservation of wildlife resources and various standards of safety, and sets forth the rights and obligations of hunters, fishers and trappers.</p> <p>The Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife establishes (enacted in 1983) details the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsibilities of the government with respect to protecting wildlife populations. One important application is the regulation of fishing and hunting in Québec.</li> <li>Responsibilities of conservation agents to apply laws relevant to conservation.</li> <li>Responsibilities for the education of the public about these laws and regulations.</li> </ul>
Biological Resources	Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species	1989	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks and the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife	<p>The Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species was enacted in 1989 and is the provincial law that offers legal protection to species that are threatened or endangered. Among other things, this act establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedure to designate a species as being at risk, and</li> <li>Rights and responsibilities of the government with regard to</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>species protection, and protection of their habitat.</p> <p>In more detail, this Act provides the means to both designate a species as being at risk and to legally protect endangered species. These are two very different procedures.</p> <p>There are currently 374 plants and 78 animals that are listed as susceptible for protection, but only 19 plant species are legally protected under the Act.</p>
Biological Resources	Tree Protection Act	1964	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	An authorization must be obtained from the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks pursuant to the <i>Tree Protection Act</i> to destroy or damage a tree, sapling or shrub, or any underwood, anywhere other than in a forest under the management of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife. In case of failure to obtain such authorization, punitive damages may be payable.
Cultural Resources	Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act	1978	Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy	This Act established the municipalities of the Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village.
Cultural Resources	Act respecting northern villages and the Kativik regional government	1978	Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy	This Act governs the northern villages.
Energy Demand	Act respecting the conservation of energy in buildings	1980	Minister of Labour	<p>This Act applies to buildings constructed after August 1, 1983. The Government may, by regulation, adopt energy efficiency standards and energy conservation measures for buildings and, in particular,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) establish categories of buildings and prescribe different standards for different categories;</li> <li>(2) exclude buildings from the application of this Act and the regulations, in whole or in part;</li> <li>(3) determine different energy conservation standards within the</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>same category of buildings, based on the climatic data of the places where these buildings are situated;</p> <p>(4) prescribe thermal resistance standards;</p> <p>(5) prescribe minimum heat loss standards for openings in the outer shell of a building;</p> <p>(6) prescribe quality standards and installation methods for insulation materials;</p> <p>(7) prescribe measures for preventing condensation in buildings;</p> <p>(8) prescribe standards for air or water heating and cooling systems, for lighting and ventilation systems and for the related control devices;</p> <p>(9) prescribe fenestration standards;</p> <p>(10) prescribe the additional information that must be contained in plans and specifications in certain cases or circumstances, and determine these cases or circumstances;</p> <p>(11) determine the form and content of the statement of conformity that must be transmitted under section 9 or 10;</p> <p>(12) prohibit the installation or require the approval of equipment or a material and designate the person or body authorized to approve it;</p> <p>(13) determine the cases where a natural person wishing to have a building constructed for his exclusive use as a residence may require specifications for that building different from</p>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				those prescribed by regulation.
Energy Demand	Act respecting energy efficiency and innovation		Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife	<p>Based on the Government's energy strategies and policies, the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife must draw up, at least once every five years, a comprehensive plan outlining the measures proposed to promote more efficient energy use and innovation in the energy sector. The Minister is responsible for ensuring that the plan is implemented and followed up. The comprehensive plan must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) a status report with regard to energy efficiency and innovation in Québec;</li> <li>(2) policy directions, priorities and targets with regard to energy efficiency and innovation;</li> <li>(3) a summary of energy efficiency and energy innovation programs;</li> <li>(4) the list of energy efficiency projects submitted by the electric power distributor; and</li> <li>(5) a summary of measures conducive to energy efficiency or innovation.</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources	Mining Act	1987	Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife	<p>The object of this Act is to promote prospection, mineral exploration and development and the development and operation of underground reservoirs, taking into account other possible uses of the land in the territory.</p> <p>In 2009, the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife began the process of delegating to municipalities its powers to regulate and issue leases and permits for sand and gravel extraction.</p>
Greenhouse Gases	Act to amend the Environment Quality Act and other legislative provisions in relation to climate change	2009	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	<p>The purpose of this Act is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which affect the quality of the atmosphere and contribute to global warming and climate change.</p> <p>Under this Act, the Minister may require that emitters determined by regulation of the Minister report their greenhouse gas emissions for the purposes of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory. The information reported by emitters is to be kept in a public register.</p> <p>This Act prescribes that the Minister prepare a climate change action plan and submit it to the Government. It also requires the yearly publication by the Minister of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and of a report on the measures implemented to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to fight climate change.</p> <p>This Act provides that the Government is to set greenhouse gas reduction targets using 1990 emissions as the baseline.</p> <p>It also contains various provisions allowing the Government to put in place, by regulation, all the mechanisms required to implement a cap-and-trade system.</p> <p>In addition, it requires that certain emitters cover their greenhouse gas emissions with an equivalent number of emission allowances,</p>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>whether emission units, offset credits or early reduction credits, which may be traded and banked under the cap-and-trade system. Caps on the number of emission units the Minister may grant are to be set by the Government.</p> <p>This Act contains various other provisions relating to the management and operation of the cap-and-trade system—including delegation of its management to a third party—and to its harmonization and integration with similar systems implemented by other authorities.</p> <p>Lastly, this Act provides that sums collected under the new provisions are to be used to finance various climate change measures.</p>
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Act respecting occupational health and safety	1979	Minister of Labour	<p>The object of this Act is the elimination, at the source, of dangers to the health, safety and physical well-being of workers. This Act provides mechanisms for the participation of workers, workers' associations, employers and employers' associations in the realization of its object.</p> <p>Regulations in every province, territory, and in the federal workplace jurisdiction state that employers must educate and train workers on certain hazardous workplace materials. These materials are "classified," or named, in the Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (WHMIS).</p> <p>Some workplace materials that might be hazardous are not classified under WHMIS. These materials include cosmetics, pesticides, and objects made of wood. Hazardous materials classified under WHMIS include compressed gas, flammable and combustible materials, oxidizing materials, poisonous and infectious materials, corrosive materials and dangerously reactive materials. Each comes with a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and a WHMIS warning label.</p>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				The MSDS and the WHMIS warning label explain the dangers of the material and how to work safely with it. In order to better protect the worker, the employer trains the worker in reading the WHMIS label and data sheet, on safely using the hazardous material, and on responding to a spill, release, fire or poisoning.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Public Health Act	2001	Minister of Health and Social Services	The object of this Act is the protection of the health of the population and the establishment of conditions favourable to the maintenance and enhancement of the health and well-being of the general population.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Pesticides Act	1987	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	<p>The Pesticides Act has two main objectives: 1) preventing and mitigating harmful effects to the environment and human health caused by pesticides; and 2) rationalizing and reducing the use of pesticides. These objectives are fulfilled by analyzing, assessing and controlling the effects of pesticide use, and by developing and promoting alternatives to pesticide use.</p> <p>The Pesticides Act requires pesticide users and vendors to obtain permits and certificates and provides for the establishment of a pesticide classification process. It also grants the Québec government the power to adopt regulations imposing requirements for pesticide storage, sale and use. The two regulations currently in force under the Act are: 1) the <i>Regulation respecting permits and certificates for the sale and use of pesticides</i>; and 2) the <i>Pesticides Management Code</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Pesticides Management Code</i>, in force since April 3, 2003, initially prohibited the use of certain pesticides on lawns of public, semi-public and municipal properties. In April 2006, the prohibition was extended to private and commercial properties, except golf courses.</p>
Hazards and	Petroleum Products Act	1987	Minister of Natural	The <i>Petroleum Products Act</i> is intended to ensure the continuity and

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
Hazardous Materials			Resources and Wildlife	security of the petroleum products supply. Regulations under the <i>Petroleum Products Act</i> and related statutes set out standards governing the types of permitted petroleum products (oil and gasoline), the use, monitoring and maintenance of petroleum storage tanks and other petroleum equipment, leaks and leak prevention, safety procedures, and government inspections and reporting, among other matters.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Fire Safety Act	2000	Minister of Public Security	The object of this Act is the protection of persons and property, except forest resources which are protected pursuant to the <i>Forest Act</i> , against fires of any nature.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Dam Safety Act	2000	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	The purpose of this Act is to increase the safety of the dams to which the Act applies and thereby protect persons and property against the risks associated with the presence of dams.
Hydrology and Water Quality	Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and provide for increased water resource protection	2009	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	This Act creates a new division in the Environment Quality Act titled Water Resource Protection and Management. Henceforward, water withdrawal authorizations are required for any withdrawal of water – defined as the taking of surface water or groundwater by any means – in amounts exceeding 75,000 liters per day. Authorizations are valid for 10 years and government decisions regarding their issuance and renewal must give priority to public health needs and the environment. No water withdrawn in Québec may be transferred out of Québec. Exceptions are provided for water used in hydroelectric power generation, agriculture and bottled water operations.
Hydrology and Water Quality	Watercourses Act	1964	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks and the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife	

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
Hydrology and Water Quality	Act to delimit the high water mark of the St. Lawrence River in the territory of Municipalite regionale de comte de La Cote-de-Beaupre	1999	Minister of the Environment	The object of this bill is to establish the high water mark of the St. Lawrence River within the territory of Municipalite regionale de comte de La Cote-de-Beaupre for land use planning and environmental protection purposes. The bill also sets out conditions for carrying out backfill work in the zones concerned.
Hydrology and Water Quality	Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement	2006	Government	This Agreement is a good-faith agreement among the Governors of the U.S. states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and the Premiers of the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Québec. The agreement details how the States and Provinces will manage the use of the Great Lakes Basin's water supply and builds on the 1985 Great Lakes Charter and its 2001 Annex.
Land Use and Planning	Sustainable Development Act	2006	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	<p>The object of this Act is to establish a new management framework within the Administration to ensure that powers and responsibilities are exercised in the pursuit of sustainable development.</p> <p>The measures introduced by this Act are intended, more specifically, to bring about the necessary change within society with respect to non-viable development methods by further integrating the pursuit of sustainable development into the policies, programs and actions of the Administration, at all levels and in all areas of intervention. They are designed to ensure that government actions in the area of sustainable development are coherent and to enhance the accountability of the Administration in that area, in particular through the controls exercised by the Sustainable Development Commissioner under the Auditor General Act (chapter V-5.01).</p> <p>Within the scope of the proposed measures, "sustainable development" means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is based on a long-term</p>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>approach which takes into account the inextricable nature of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of development activities.</p>
Land Use and Planning	Act respecting land use planning and development	1979	Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy	<p>92% of Québec is in the public domain. The principle tool for managing this land base is through the public land use plan as designated in the Loi sur l'affectation des terres du domaine publique. According to this Act, public lands are classified as one of three categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lands where resource extraction is excluded,</li> <li>2. Lands where resource extraction is permitted, and</li> <li>3. Lands where resource extraction is a priority.</li> </ol> <p>The public land use plan can therefore also set aside public land to be protected from resource extraction, which includes activities such as logging, energy resource acquisition and mining.</p>
Noise	Act respecting occupational health and safety	1979	Minister of Labour	<p>Noise exposure limits in Québec workplaces are found in the Règlement sur la qualité du milieu de travail under the Loi sur la santé et la sécurité du travail, or the Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety. An employer must ensure that a worker is not working with noise levels above the limit set in the regulation. The limit is 90 decibels in an 8-hour day.</p> <p>Warning signs have to mark areas where the noise level is above 90 decibels. If the worker works with noise for more than 8 hours in a 24-hour-period, or less than 8 hours in a 24-hour-period, then the employer must control the noise level according to the precise noise levels and work hours set in the regulation. In order to lower noise to the limit set in the regulation, the employer must, in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce noise at its source,</li> <li>• separate the noisy work area from other work areas,</li> <li>• make the work areas soundproof, and</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have workers use special hearing protection equipment as described in the regulation.</li> </ul>
Employment, Population and Housing	Addressed within other laws and regulations.			
Public Services	Public Service Act	1983	Chairman of the Conseil du trésor	The role of the public service is to provide the public with the services of quality, to which it is entitled, implement the policies formulated by constituted authority and ensure the attainment of the other objectives of the state.
Recreation	Parks Act	1978	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	The Parks Act, which was enacted in 1978, provides the legislative background for the establishment (and abolition) of parks (conservation or recreational) in Québec. This law forbids hunting and resource extraction in provincial parks, regulates the selling or exchange of a park and gives the Québec government the authority to establish regulations for the use of each park.
Recreation	Act respecting the Saguenay — St. Lawrence Marine Park	1997	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	The purpose of this Act is to protect the environment, the flora and fauna and the exceptional natural resources of a representative portion of the Saguenay River and the St. Lawrence estuary, while encouraging its use for educational, recreational and scientific purpose.
Recreation	Act respecting Forillon Park and its surroundings	1970	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	Authorizes the Government to acquire this park.
Recreation	Act respecting Mauricie Park and its surroundings	1972	Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks	Authorizes the Government to acquire this park.
Recreation	Act to ensure the	2006	Minister of Sustainable	This Act changes the boundaries of Parc national du Mont-Orford to

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
	enlargement of Parc national du Mont-Orford, the preservation of the biodiversity of adjacent lands and the maintenance of recreational tourism activities		Development, Environment and Parks	<p>exclude the ski centre and golf course lands. It provides for the sale of those lands by public tender and enables Municipalité régionale de comté de Memphrémagog to propose to the Minister a recreational tourism project that is consistent with the provisions of the bill and that has been approved by at least three bodies representative of regional organizations. If the project is consistent, the elements needed to implement it are to be incorporated into the tender documents.</p> <p>Under the bill, the proceeds of the alienation of the lands excluded from the park are to be paid into the Green Fund and allocated to the funding of the acquisition of areas representative of the natural region of the Sutton mountains and the secondary mountain ranges of Estrie, Beauce and Bellechasse, with a view to their future inclusion within the boundaries of the park, and to the funding of park enhancement work. The bill also empowers the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks to enlarge the park boundaries.</p> <p>In addition, the bill introduces restrictions on the development of the lands excluded from the park in order to protect their biodiversity and preserve landscapes. Residential construction and the construction of works, structures and facilities, as well as forest management activities on the skiable terrain, are subject to the Environment Quality Act.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill sets out penal and administrative penalties for non-compliance with the law, as well as consequential amendments.</p>
Transportation and Traffic	Highway Safety Code	1986	Minister of Transport	<p>This Code governs the use of vehicles on public highways and, in specified cases, on certain private roads and lands, and pedestrian traffic on public highways.</p> <p>It establishes the rules relating to highway safety, to the registration of</p>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<p>road vehicles, to licenses and permits which are under the administration of the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, and to the control of highway transportation of persons and goods.</p> <p>Unless otherwise provided, this Code applies to off-highway vehicles only for the purposes of registration and identification of the vehicle by means of a number affixed to it.</p>
Transportation and Traffic	Act respecting roads	1992	Minister of Transport	This Act applies to all roads under the management of the Minister. The Act details the activities to be carried out by the Minister in the management of Government roads.
Transportation and Traffic	Transport Act	1977	Minister of Transport	The Minister must prepare a plan of transport systems in Québec, list the transport costs, tariffs and, subject to the approval of the Government take steps to improve them while coordinating and integrating them.

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
Transportation and Traffic	Railway Act	1993	Minister of Transport	<p>This Act applies to all railways under the legislative authority of Québec. The Government may, by regulation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) determine the minimum amounts of insurance a rail carrier must hold;</li> <li>(2) determine the requirements any proof of solvency in lieu of a certificate of insurance must meet, and determine the minimum amount required to guarantee solvency;</li> <li>(3) prescribe the information and documents an applicant must provide to obtain a certificate of competence;</li> <li>(4) prescribe the conditions governing the establishment of a tariff for a rail transportation service requested by a shipper; and</li> <li>(5) prescribe the amount of the fees payable for the certificate of competence, and for mediation under section 18.</li> </ul>
Transportation and Traffic	Act to ensure safety in guided land transport	1988	Minister of Transport	<p>The Government may, by regulation, adopt a safety code applicable to guided land transport systems.</p> <p>The code may contain safety standards concerning the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the prevention of, and protection against, fires and accidents;</li> <li>(2) the materials, apparatus and equipment that are mandatory or prohibited in a guided land transport system;</li> <li>(3) the construction and installation of signaling systems;</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(4) the maintenance of a guideway, of the vehicles and equipment of a guided land transport system and of the signaling systems;</li> <li>(5) the coupling mechanisms, brake assemblies and safety devices with which a guided land transport vehicle must be equipped;</li> <li>(6) the rules governing vehicular traffic on a guideway, including those applying to speed limits and guideway signs and signals;</li> <li>(7) the arrangement of guided land transport vehicles in a train, convoy or consist;</li> <li>(8) the use of whistles or horns and the required communications systems in a guided land transport system;</li> <li>(9) the qualifications and skills required of the holder of a position that is critical to safe operations within a guided land transport system, as well as any other requirements he must meet, and the information he must furnish to his employer;</li> <li>(10) the qualifying examination pertaining to administrative and technical knowledge relating to the safe operation of a guided land transport system as well as the conditions for admission to and exemption from the examination in order to obtain or hold a position that is critical to safe operations within a guided land transport system;</li> <li>(11) the illnesses, impairments or situations affecting a person that may be considered to be relatively or totally incompatible with the holding of certain identified positions within a guided</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Summary of Québec's Environmental Laws and Regulations**

Affected Resource	Law/Regulation	Date	Responsible Agency	Summary
				land transport system; (12) the alternation of periods of work and mandatory periods of rest.
Utilities and Service Systems	Addressed within other laws and regulations.			

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