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Ontario Region ANNUAL REPORT 1994-95

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Environment Canada
Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee
Ontario Region

Environnement Canada
Comité de coordination des évaluations environnementales
Région de l'Ontario

Canada 

MESSAGE FROM THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL

*E*nvironmental Assessment (EA) is a tool which enables decision-makers to achieve the goal of sustainable development. It is a planning process which provides a systematic approach for identifying potential negative environmental effects. Identification of these effects before they occur enables decision-makers to revise plans so that the potential effects can be minimized or eliminated, and the goal of a healthy environment and sound and prosperous economy can be achieved.

Environmental assessment has been implemented by the Canadian government since 1973 for proposed undertakings which require federal involvement or a decision. Environmental assessment has evolved and improved through recognizing the need to provide clearer procedures for conducting EAs and to clarify responsibilities. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act has established, for the first time in legislation, responsibilities and procedures for the environmental assessment of projects involving the federal government.

Environment Canada has a leadership role to play in terms of embracing the principles of the Act. Our departmental obligations under the Act are successfully met through cooperation and communication amongst staff throughout the Region. The Ontario Region's Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee coordinates Environment Canada's regional involvement in environmental assessment activities. This report provides an opportunity to highlight the Region's environmental assessment activities over the past year, including the number and types of projects which were reviewed, the project highlights and the preparation for the implementation of the CEAA by the Region. To assist us in improving our service even further, I would welcome comments on this Annual Report, or the Environmental Assessment Program.



John Mills

W.I.O.O
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) establishes, for the first time in legislation, the responsibility and procedures for the environmental assessment (EA) of projects involving the federal government. The Act, proclaimed on January 19, 1995, replaces the Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines Order (EARPGO). The shift from EARP to CEAA will provide a much needed clarification of the federal environmental assessment process. With the proclamation of CEAA, Environment Canada (DOE) carries out two roles in the EA process. The responsible authority role arises when Departmental involvement requests it to ensure an EA is conducted. The federal authority role arises when a responsible authority requires the Department to provide available specialist information or knowledge with respect to a project.

The Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee (EACC) - Ontario Region (OR) provides a vehicle for effectively and efficiently coordinating Environment Canada's regional involvement in environmental assessment activities and provides a means of achieving uniformity in the application of the CEAA. The membership of the Ontario EACC is comprised of EA coordinators appointed from each of the scientific and operational Branches of DOE. During the past year, the EACC members have attended various training sessions to obtain a comprehensive understanding of DOE's responsibilities and procedural requirements under the CEAA, and provided related training and briefings to regional staff and managers.

In the context of providing specialist technical advice, DOE - Ontario Region reviewed 85 federally and 80 provincially referred projects. Thirteen of these projects were reviewed under both the federal and provincial environmental assessment review processes during 1994-95. The EACC was involved in the review of 122 new projects during the year. The amount of time involved in reviewing projects varied depending on the scale of the project and the point in the assessment at which DOE became involved. Substantial time was spent continuing the review of ongoing projects from previous years and reactivated projects.

A significant portion of the projects reviewed by the EACC can be categorized as construction and infrastructure projects (primarily bridges, municipal/rural roads and sewer systems). The EACC was also involved in the review of a number of resource exploitation, environmental rehabilitation and waste management projects. As an ongoing program element, environmental assessment review in Ontario Region has been proactive in preserving and restoring the health of the Great Lakes Basin. The Region has been involved in the review of projects, including shoreline works, bridge construction, and wetland rehabilitation around the basin. Through these reviews, Environment Canada has provided useful information for informed decision-making by other agencies.

SOMMAIRE

La *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale* établit, pour la première fois, la responsabilité du gouvernement fédéral concernant les évaluations environnementales, et la marche à suivre pour ces évaluations. Adoptée le 19 janvier 1995, cette loi remplace l'ancien Décret sur les lignes directrices visant le processus d'évaluations environnementales. Ce remplacement permet enfin de palier aux lacunes du processus d'évaluation environnementale fédéral. Depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la loi, le gouvernement fédéral assume deux rôles pour ce qui est des évaluations environnementales. D'une part, celui d'autorité responsable, lequel survient lorsque le Ministère, de par sa participation à un projet, doit veiller à ce qu'on effectue une telle évaluation; d'autre part, celui d'autorité fédérale, qui survient lorsqu'une autorité responsable demande au Ministère de fournir les connaissances techniques ou l'expertise nécessaires au projet.

Le Comité de coordination des évaluations environnementales - Région de l'Ontario a été créé afin de mieux coordonner la participation d'Environnement Canada aux activités régionales d'évaluation environnementale, en plus d'assurer l'uniformité de l'application de la loi. Le Comité est composé de coordonnateurs des évaluations nommés par chacune des directions scientifiques et opérationnelles du Ministère. Au cours de la dernière année, les membres du Comité ont participé à diverses séances de formation dans le but d'acquérir une vaste connaissance des responsabilités d'EC et des exigences juridiques du Ministère en matière de marche à suivre. Les gestionnaires et employés de la région ont aussi obtenu une formation et des renseignements.

Dans le cas des conseils techniques fournis par des spécialistes, EC, Région de l'Ontario, a passé en revue 85 projets fédéraux et 80 projets provinciaux. Onze de ces projets ont été étudiés en 1994-1995 selon les processus provinciaux et fédéraux d'évaluations environnementales. Le temps consacré à l'évaluation des projets dépendait de l'ampleur de ces derniers et du moment où EC s'était joint au projet. On a consacré beaucoup de temps à étudier les projets en cours des années passées et à étudier les projets remis en marche.

On peut classer comme projets de construction et d'infrastructure un grand nombre des projets étudiés par le Comité (surtout des ponts, des routes municipales et rurales et des réseaux d'égout). Le Comité a aussi contribué à l'évaluation d'un certain nombre de projets d'exploitation des ressources, d'assainissement de l'environnement et de gestion des déchets. L'examen des évaluations environnementales constitue déjà un élément des programmes de la Région de l'Ontario. Il a été essentiel à la préservation et à l'assainissement du bassin des Grands Lacs. La Région participe à l'examen des projets, dont travaux le long des berges, construction de ponts et assainissement des terres humides situées autour du bassin. C'est grâce à ces évaluations qu'Environnement Canada a pu dispenser des renseignements utiles à d'autres organismes pour qu'ils puissent prendre des décisions éclairées.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Environmental assessment advice often requires the coordination of input from all Branches of Environment Canada - Ontario Region. The cooperation and assistance of Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee members was essential in the implementation of the EA process. The Environmental Assessment Unit of Great Lakes & Corporate Affairs would like to thank the Environmental Conservation, Environmental Protection, Environmental Services and Monitoring & Systems Branches for their continuing contribution to environmental assessment reviews.

Appreciation is also expressed to Associate EACC members in the National Water Research Institute, Heritage Canada - Parks, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Environmental Assessment Branch (EAB) - Headquarters for their cooperative involvement, and to EAB staff for their support and assistance. Special recognition must be given to Candice Johnston, the EA Unit's co-op student, for her outstanding effort in pulling the annual report together into a quality document reflecting the Region's achievements in the EA program.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Federal EA Process: Past, Present and Future

In 1973, the federal Cabinet established the Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) which provided an important planning tool for predicting the environmental implications of an undertaking which involved a federal government decision-making authority. EARP required federal departments and agencies to assess environmental effects of their activities as early as possible in the planning process. This planning tool allowed for the identification of negative environmental effects and facilitated appropriate mitigation measures.

As EARP evolved, the Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines Order (1984) revised and improved the process. The Guidelines Order reinstated aspects of EARP that were found effective and incorporated others that had developed since 1973. In addition to more precisely defined roles and responsibilities, public participation was reconfirmed as an essential component throughout the EA process. The changes resulted in a more consistent and visible process. However, process application uncertainties still resulted in increased challenges and interpretation by the courts.

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* establishes, for the first time in legislation, the responsibility and procedures for the environmental assessment of projects involving the federal government. The Act, which received Royal Assent on June 23, 1992, was proclaimed on January 19, 1995. CEAA replaces the Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines Order. The shift from EARP to CEAA will provide a much needed clarification of the federal environmental assessment process.

The CEAA identifies responsibilities and procedures for conducting an environmental assessment of a project for which the government holds the decision-making authority: as proponent, land administrator, funding source, or regulator.

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act has four stated objectives:

- ✓ *ensure that the environmental effects of all specific projects receive careful consideration before responsible authorities (RA) take action;*
- ✓ *encourage the RA to take actions that promote sustainable development, thereby achieving or maintaining a healthy environment and healthy economy;*
- ✓ *ensure that projects to be carried out in Canada or on federal lands do not cause significant adverse environmental effects outside the jurisdictions in which the projects are carried out; and*
- ✓ *ensure that there is an opportunity for public participation in the EA process.*

1.2 Roles Under CEAA

With the proclamation of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, DOE carries out two roles in the environmental assessment process. These roles outline responsibilities and help ensure the requirements of the Act are met by the Department in a manner which is both consistent and predictable:

Responsible Authority (RA) Role

- arises through the legal obligations of the Department, acting as a responsible authority, (ie. decision-maker or proponent, land custodian, funder, regulator), in fulfilling requirements defined in the CEAA.

Federal Authority (FA) Role

- arises through the legal obligations of the Department, (acting as a specialist department or federal authority with expertise), in responding to requests from other federal government departments or agencies for technical assistance and/or advice consistent with DOE policies.

1.3 EARP → CEAA Transition



Although the Act establishes an environmental assessment process which is similar to the EARP Guidelines Order, it has introduced changes in several important areas to provide greater specificity to procedural requirements. To address the changes and facilitate implementation of the EA process, the Act contains transitional provisions which address many situations. For example, projects currently being reviewed by an environmental assessment panel under the EARP will continue to be subject to the Guidelines Order. Projects at the initial assessment stage will continue under EARP. However, a project will be assessed under CEAA if it is subsequently referred for public review by a mediator or a panel.

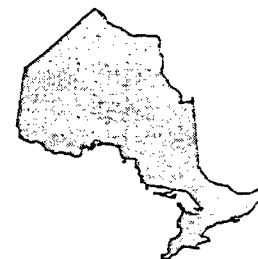
Changes to federal environmental assessment include:

- definition of a "project";
- definition of an "environmental effect" and consideration of cumulative environmental effects;
- introduction of comprehensive studies and mediation as new EA tracks that a project might follow;
- requirement to keep an ongoing record of all documents related to the EA in a public registry;
- requirement to consider the need for a follow-up program; and
- mandatory public input into an EA at certain points.

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN ONTARIO REGION

2.1 DOE's EA Management Framework

The Environmental Assessment Management Framework identifies how DOE will effectively conduct EA's within the Department and ensure the requirements of CEAA are met in a manner which is both consistent and predictable. The Framework clarifies the EA responsibilities of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, DOE - Headquarters (HQ) and DOE Regions. The Agency is responsible for government-wide administration of the federal EA process by providing federal departments and agencies with procedural guidelines and advice with respect to the process. DOE - HQ ensures the national consistency of the EA program across the Department through developing corporate strategies and national policies and procedures. The Regions focus on program delivery and Act implementation. EA compliance responsibility is shared amongst all of the Assistant Deputy Minister's (ADM's) and Regional Director General's (RDG's) within the Department. Appendix A identifies the roles and responsibilities of senior management in the implementation of the CEAA.



2.2 The Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee

The Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee (EACC) - Ontario Region provides a vehicle for effectively and efficiently coordinating Environment Canada's regional involvement in environmental assessment activities and provides a means of achieving uniformity in the application of the CEAA. The primary function of the EACC is to facilitate the multidisciplinary review of proposals (projects, policies or programs) whose potential environmental implications are of concern to DOE. The need for this review can arise through legally defined obligations (CEAA/EARP) or through other mandates of the Department, such as the advocacy of environmental protection under the *Department of the Environment Act* or regulatory responsibilities that do not trigger the CEAA, yet may be relevant to projects under review by other jurisdictions (i.e. Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (EA Act)).

The objectives and responsibilities of the regional EACCs as they apply to environmental assessment activities are:

- (i) intradepartmental coordination to facilitate compliance with the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and the development of departmental positions and technical reviews for environmental assessment public fora;
- (ii) supporting the Regional Director General in managing the preparation, Headquarters consultation and delivery of departmental positions and technical reviews;

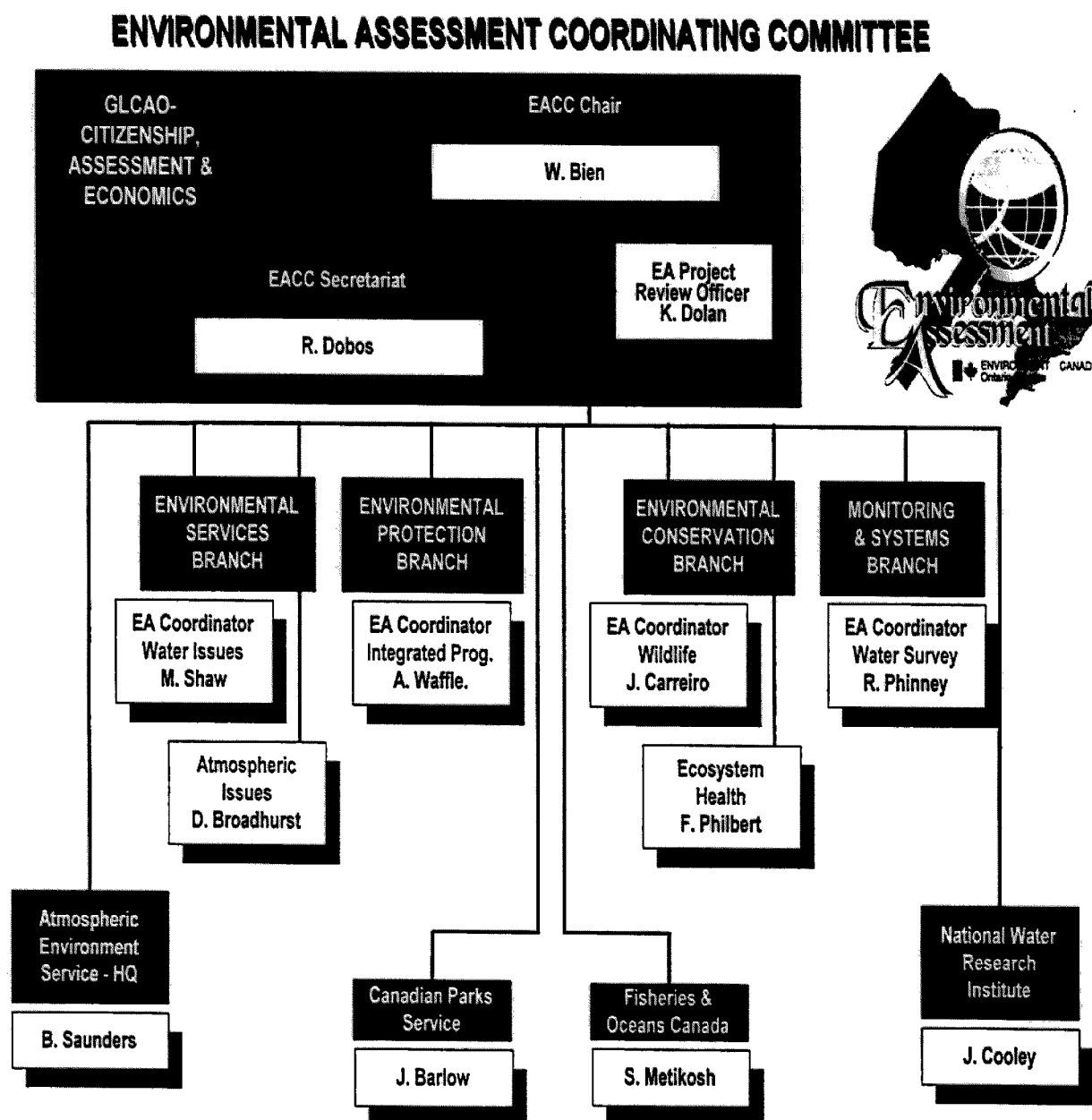
- (iii) provision of timely advice to the RDG and Regional Management Board (RMB) on responsibilities under CEAA;
- (iv) information exchange and liaison between the department's regional program delivery components and the headquarters corporate management (Environmental Assessment Branch - EAB);
- (v) implementation of national departmental EA policies, procedures, and facilitation of related training and education;
- (vi) dissemination of information or advice to DOE regional EA practitioners and staff with environmental assessment responsibilities on areas such as:
 - related regulations administered by DOE,
 - technical and scientific aspects of EA, and
 - legal responsibilities;
- (vii) timely provision of advice and information to the public, including management of the Public Registry under CEAA;
- (viii) working closely with the HQ - EACC to achieve an effective and nationally consistent EA program in the DOE.

2.3 EACC Membership

The membership of the Ontario EACC is comprised of EA Coordinators appointed from each of the scientific and operational Branches of DOE Ontario Region, representing: Great Lakes & Corporate Affairs (GLCAO), Environmental Services, Monitoring & Systems, Environmental Conservation, and Environmental Protection. Additional members include designated officers from the Water Issues, Atmospheric Issues, Ecosystem Health, and Citizenship, Assessment & Economics Divisions. Associate membership is accorded to the National Water Research Institute (NWRI), Atmospheric Environment Service Headquarters (AES-HQ), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), and Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada. Figure 1.0 identifies the EACC Membership for the 1994-95 year. Refer to Appendix B for a list of phone numbers and addresses of the EACC members and associate members.



FIGURE 1.0



2.4 Review and Registration of Projects

In order to ensure DOE regional compliance with the CEAA, the EACC has identified a procedure for the registration and review of proposals.

- (a) All proposals referred to the EACC are registered with the Secretariat. However, only the more complex and controversial projects or issues which may have potentially significant adverse environmental effects are formally elevated for corporate EACC consideration and action.
- (b) Proposals referred to the EACC are normally assigned to a regional lead agency based on the nature of the project or issues affected. The lead agency is responsible for coordinating the assigned review and involving all DOE agencies in Ontario whose mandate, areas of concerns or interests may be affected by the project.
- (c) The EACC (through the Chair and Secretariat) does not routinely undertake the technical review of proposals itself; the EACC provides process, procedural, legal and policy advice, and administrative assistance to the lead agency or branch. However, the EACC may assume direct responsibility for coordinating the review of projects which are considered significant, controversial, or of an process/procedural nature.

2.5 Branches Involved in Environmental Assessment

The review of a proposal (projects, programs or policies) can often involve calling upon several branches within Environment Canada to provide scientific and technical expertise. By including EA Coordinators from each of the scientific and operational branches of DOE, the EACC is able to facilitate the coordination of departmental positions and technical reviews for environmental assessments. The following branches are regularly called upon for their expertise:

Environmental Conservation Branch

The Environmental Conservation Branch (ECB) takes a holistic focus on wildlife habitat and ecosystem conservation. The branch undertakes studies in wildlife toxicology, ecosystem effects of atmospheric change, advocates wildlife co-management and is involved in the development and implementation of integrated ecosystem based approaches to endangered species conservation.

The Environmental Conservation Branch has provided expert advice on the following issues related to environmental assessment: wildlife, including migratory birds, wetlands and other wildlife habitat, and ecosystem health, in particular water quality. The ECB regularly provides advice in EA reviews and was involved in the review of 15 new projects during the 1994-95 year (one for which they took the EACC lead).

Environmental Protection Branch

The primary work of the Environmental Protection Branch (EPB) is to implement federal pollution control legislation and policies, which include the *Fisheries Act*, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA), the Toxics Substances Management Policy, the Pollution Prevention Strategy and the *Great Lakes 2000* program. Implementation of these federal requirements include raising public awareness, environmental emergencies, monitoring, conducting inspections and investigations, laying charges, promoting pollution prevention ethic with key industrial sectors in the region, and technology development. The Branch deals with industries in the private sector and with federal government facilities in Ontario Region. The EPB leads a program to achieve the virtual elimination of persistent substances from the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Programs related to environmental assessment include: contaminated sites, PCB destruction, pollution prevention, wastewater technology, environmental emergency prevention, waste management, and hazardous waste. For these programs, opportunities exist for providing expert advice and undertaking the lead for EA reviews. The EPB was the lead EACC branch for 11 of the 20 new projects they reviewed.

Environmental Services Branch

The Environmental Services Branch (ESB) provides atmospheric and water services to clients in the Region. The Branch's work is implemented by the routine delivery of weather and water information and technical services.

Water Issues Division

The Water Issues Division (WID) fosters and encourages sustainable use of the water resources of Ontario and the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin. The Division communicates and provides services related to understanding and monitoring the movement, quantity (and quality) of water such as the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) services, and the Great Lakes Information Centre. WID provides the Department's support to boards of the International Joint Commission that deal with the levels and flows of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence System. The Division also contributes to Departmental Policies on water diversion and export within the Great Lakes basin and implements the *Canada Water Act*.

EA advice focuses on the hydrologic cycle and human interaction. The WID reviews hydrological impacts from proposed developments such as mines, hydroelectric power plants, dams, bridge and culvert installations, flood control and stormwater management, shoreline works and marina developments. The WID took the lead for 36 of the 45 projects it provided advice on during 1994-95.

Atmospheric Issues Division

The Atmospheric Issues Division (AID) conducts applied atmospheric research and provides expert advice covering a broad spectrum of climate and air issues, including meteorology, climatology and air quality. The AID will evaluate the proponents' characterizations of the meteorological and climatological conditions at a project site to ensure that all weather-related effects of the environment on the project have been addressed. AID will also evaluate air quality concerns surrounding a project with particular emphasis on transboundary issues. In addition, support is available from Atmospheric Environment Service (Headquarters) scientists in the areas of hydrometeorology, air quality and ice conditions. The AID provided specialist advice on four projects and participated in several reviews.

Monitoring and Systems Branch

The Monitoring and Systems Branch (MSB) operates and manages an extensive network of surface water and atmospheric monitoring stations across Ontario. These stations provide hydrological and meteorological data to meet the requirements of Environment Canada programs, other government departments, and external clients. In support of its field monitoring operations, MSB possesses expertise in meteorological, hydrology, construction, electronics, informatics, telecommunications, and data management.

MSB's primary contribution to the EACC is environmental data for use by other EACC members, RAs, and project proponents. Environmental data is often required for project design, environmental screening, and effects monitoring. The 1994-95 fiscal year was MSB's first year on the EACC, their input was limited to reviewing a number of policy documents.

2.6 Environmental Assessment and The Great Lakes Program

The Great Lakes Basin is a nationally and globally significant ecosystem. In recognition of the environmental and economic importance of this area, the Basin provides a focus for Ontario Region activities. The Great Lakes Basin ecosystem is under tremendous stress from human activity, largely from past and present industrial practices, alteration and destruction of natural areas and resource extraction. The *Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem* (COA) formalized a partnership for action on the Great Lakes. COA commits both federal and provincial governments to work jointly on achieving measurable results by the year 2000 that will restore, protect and sustain the Great Lakes Basin. The Canada-Ontario Agreement addresses many of Canada's obligations under the *Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* (GLWQA). *Great Lakes 2000* implements COA by establishing an action plan for the further clean-up and protection of the Great Lakes Basin. The program priorities are to:

- restore degraded sites;
- prevent and control pollution; and
- conserve and protect human and ecosystem health by taking an ecosystem approach to achieving sustainable development in the Great Lakes Basin.

As an ongoing program element, environmental assessment in Ontario Region contributes to the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment. The delivery of the environmental assessment process examines the environmental effects of projects being considered and ensures federal government involvement in a project does not cause significant adverse environmental effects. Environmental assessment review in Ontario Region has been proactive in preserving and restoring the health of the Great Lakes Basin. Table 1.0 identifies the number of DOE environmental assessment reviews undertaken by the EACC during 1994-95 for projects in Areas of Concern where EACC action (or activities) contribute to *Great Lakes 2000* objectives. The Region has been involved in the review of various types of projects including, shoreline works, bridge construction, and wetland rehabilitation around the Basin. Through these reviews, Environment Canada has provided useful information for informed decision-making.

Table 1.0
EA's Reviewed by EACC That Meet
Great Lakes 2000 Objectives
1994-95 Fiscal Year

Project Type	# of Projects
Restoration	11
Prevention	22
Conservation	5
Ecosystem Management	2
Total	40

2.7 Implementation of CEAA

2.7.1 Public Registry System in Ontario Region

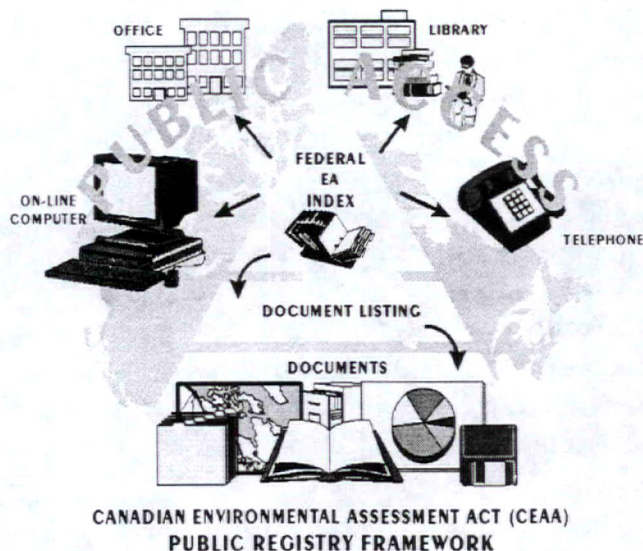
Under CEAA, federal departments that have a decision-making role with respect to any project are responsible for ensuring that the public has access to all environmental assessment information relating to such projects. This is accomplished through the CEAA Public Registry. The Public Registry consists of three components. The first is an electronic data base, called the *Federal Environmental Assessment Index* (FEAI), which provides descriptive information on all projects undergoing environmental assessment subject to CEAA. This system is complemented by an electronic listing of all relevant EA project documentation. Documents in this system are available to the public through the responsible authority. RAs are responsible for maintaining information on the Public Registry from the time of the commencement of an EA until the completion of any required follow-up study.

DOE - Ontario Region initiated the development of the Public Registry Screening Forms to be completed by the responsible authority. RAs are responsible for maintaining information on the Public Registry from the time of commencement of an EA until the completion of any required follow-up study. Public Registry information is transferred by the RA departments to the FEAI via E-mail, and in turn updated once a month by designated individuals in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (Agency) and Environment Canada responsible for maintaining the FEAI.

The public has access to the Public Registry through a variety of means, such as: public libraries, on-line computers, and personal computers via modems.

Document Access Centre

As part of DOE's obligations as an RA under CEAA, the Region has implemented the Public Registry for projects that DOE Ontario Region is the lead RA. The Document Access Centre is a component of this system which provides for public viewing of environmental assessment documents and facilitates the processing of requests for copies of documents. The first Document Access Centre is located in the Canada Centre for Inland Waters (CCIW) Learning Centre in Burlington. There are plans to establish another centre at the regional headquarters in Downsview.



2.7.2 Training Sessions and Activities

Over the past year the Environmental Assessment Unit - Ontario Region and the EACC staff have both attended various training sessions to obtain a comprehensive understanding of DOE's responsibilities and procedural requirements under the CEAA. In turn, they have provided CEAA related training and briefings for regional staff and managers. The Committee also provided input into the development of DOE's CEAA Handbook.

- ***Briefings to RMB on CEAA***

EACC Chairman W. Bien briefed RMB on CEAA on May 30, 1994 and on December 13, 1994 on CEAA implementation in the region. On November 14, 1994, B. Boulden of the Environmental Assessment Branch (EAB) briefed RMB on CEAA.

- ***EA Training Plan***

On June 6, 1994, the EACC - OR with the EAB conducted an EA Briefing Session geared towards program managers that focused on what CEAA means to DOE. Held at Downsview, it was attended by approximately 25 Regional staff.

Phase II of the EA Training Plan was carried out by the EACC and the EAB on November 24-25, 1994, in Toronto. It was attended by 25 staff representing all DOE - OR Branches. The workshops involved case studies to illustrate the various departmental roles under CEAA. Emphasis was also given to document clearing requirements for the public registry according to the *Access to Information and Privacy Acts*.

- ***EPB EARP Training Session***

At the request of the EPB, a training session on the EARP was given by EACC to 10 EPB staff on October 12, 1994 in Toronto. It was a useful refresher on DOE's continuing requirements as an initiator under EARPGO during the transition to CEAA.

- ***Cumulative Effects Workshop***

On March 10, a workshop was held on assessing cumulative environmental effects under CEAA at CCIW in Burlington. The workshop involved discussion of previously developed case studies in order to determine what guidance materials are needed by DOE. The consultant, K. Davies, will develop procedures for DOE to apply cumulative environmental effects assessment principles under CEAA.

- EACC - Ontario Region participated in various national meetings to provide a further understanding of CEAA implementation. The meetings included: Workshop on Computer Applications in EA, a Public Registry Workshop, Workshop on Assessing Socio-economic Effects, and an Atmospheric Environment Service - EA Specialist National meeting. Also, two National EACC Meetings (Edmonton - May '94; Vancouver - Feb. '95) were attended.

3.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

3.1 DOE as Initiator/Responsible Authority (EARP/CEAA)

DOE is required to assess each proposal for which it has decision-making authority. Under EARP section 12, the Department has decision-making authority when it provides funding that would enable the proposed undertaking to proceed in whole or in part, where the Department has an affirmative regulatory duty, when the Department is the proponent, or when Departmental land is involved. Under section 5 of CEAA, essentially the same triggers exist.

3.1.1 Initial Assessments/Screenings by Branch and Program

Various branches within DOE conducted EAs as an initiator or responsible authority due to their obligations under EARP or CEAA. The following identifies the Branches and the types of EAs they carried out as an initiator or responsible authority:

Environmental Conservation Branch

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) issued 1 439 permits under the Migratory Birds Regulations of the *Migratory Bird Convention Act*. Table 2.0 identifies the number and type of permits issued. The CWS conducted an environmental assessment under the National Wildlife Area Facilities Management Program for the deer management plan for Long Point National Wildlife Area. Under the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture, the CWS carried out 11 EA screenings for habitat improvement projects which received funding.

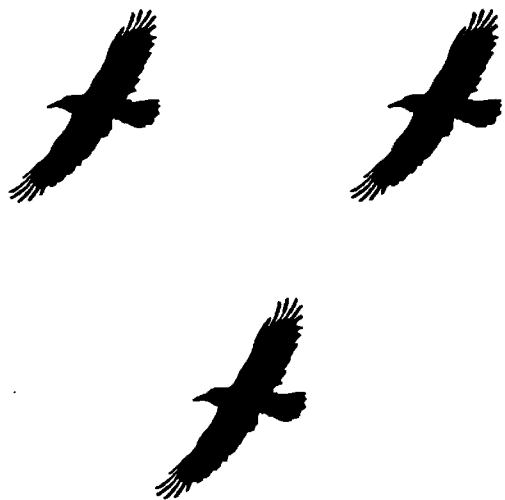


Table 2.0 <i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> Permits Issued by ECB	
Permit Type	# Permits Issued
Scientific Permits	46
Damage Permits	291
Airport Permits	26
Avicultural Permits	853
Taxidermist Permits	221
Specialist Permits	2

Environmental Protection Branch

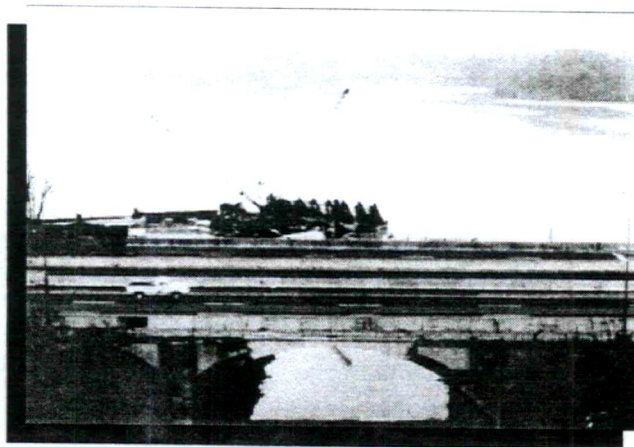
The National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program conducted 35 environmental assessments under the Federal Sites and Orphan Sites components. The Great Lakes Clean-Up Fund administered 18 initial assessments under Section 12 of EARPGO and three screenings under CEAA for projects funded in Great Lakes Areas of Concern. For both programs, federal partners involved as proponents or land managers usually assumed the lead for EA responsibilities.

Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs

The Environmental Partners Fund (EPF) under the Environmental Citizenship Initiative encouraged well-developed, innovative projects that produced measurable environmental benefits. The EACC was involved through the Technical Review Committee in the review of 57 project applications, 26 of these were under EARP and 31 were under CEAA. Of the 31 applications reviewed under CEAA only five were projects as defined by the Act. The EPF has recently been reprofiled into a funding program called EcoAction which focuses on Great Lakes Program Priorities.

3.1.2 DOE Projects Referred to the EACC for Review

During the 1994-95 fiscal year, the EACC reviewed 20 projects which were referred by various initiators within DOE. Of the 19 projects, 16 fell under EARP and, three projects were reviewed under CEAA. Project reviews include site rehabilitation, funding requests and habitat restoration projects. Table 3.0 identifies the DOE screenings referred to the EACC for review.



Cootes Paradise, Hamilton Harbour

*A Habitat
Restoration
Project*

Table 3.0 New DOE Screenings Referred to EACC for Review- 1994-95		
Responsible Authority	Project Name	Review
EPF	16 projects reviewed - June 1 '94 deadline	EARP
NCSRP	Shamrock Chemicals Site Remediation	EARP
NCSRP	National Hard Chrome Plating Site Remediation	EARP
NCSRP	Shannonville Fairgrounds Remediation	EARP
NCSRP	Wapekeka First Nation Diesel Site Remediation	EARP
EPF	10 projects reviewed - October 1 '94 deadline	EARP
GLCuF	Cornwall Pollution Control Plan	EARP
CWS/GLCuF	Oshawa Second Marsh Sediment Removal Demonstration Project	EARP
GLCuF	Penetanguishene Harbour Habitat Restoration Project	EARP
GLCuF	Hamilton Harbour In-Situ Sediment Capping Demonstration Project	EARP
GLCuF	Dunkers Flow Balancing System - Scarborough Bluffs	EARP
GLCuF	Ruwe Marsh Dyke Reconstruction	EARP
WTC	Wastewater Technology Centre Building Extension	EARP
GLCuF	Hamilton Harbour Rendle Reef Sediment Remediation ESR	EARP
GLCuF	In-Situ Treatment of the Dofasco Boatslip Sediment- Hamilton Harbour	EARP
NCSRP	Tom Howe Landfill Tire Fire Waste Disposal Cell	EARP
EPF	31 projects reviewed, 5 projects under CEAA - February 1 '95 deadline	CEAA
NCSRP	Martindale Pond Rehabilitation	CEAA
GLCuF	Welland River Reef Cleanup	CEAA

Legend:

EPF- Environmental Partners Fund
 NCSRP- National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program
 GLCuF- Great Lakes Clean Up Fund
 WTC- Burlington Wastewater Technology Centre

3.1.3 DOE as Initiator/Responsible Authority - Selected Project Highlights and Updates

Oshawa Second Marsh Management Plan

Ownership of the Oshawa Second Marsh was transferred from the Department of Transport (DOT) back to the City of Oshawa in 1992. The Marsh has experienced detrimental changes to its natural function with urban and industrial development on surrounding lands. Sedimentation, heavy metals in bottom sediments, a decrease in waterfowl populations and a general reduction in biodiversity are some of the problems facing the Marsh. Extensive involvement in the development of rehabilitation plans was obtained from other government agencies (Department of Fisheries & Oceans, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, etc.), environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOS) (i.e. Friends of Second Marsh) and members of the public.



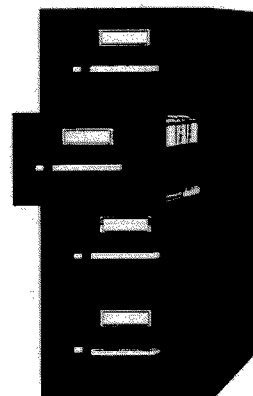
The Environmental Conservation Branch has assumed the federal lead in conjunction with the City of Oshawa for this proposal as a result of federal funding provided under the *Great Lakes Wetlands Action Plan* and the Great Lakes Clean-Up Fund. The EARP initial assessment screenings have been completed for the first phase of activities, which involved a log jam removal on Farewell Creek, and the second phase of activities. The second phase includes: constructing habitat islands, re-opening the western beach outlet to Lake Ontario, vegetation plantings, nesting boxes, trails, boardwalks, interpretive displays, and purple loosestrife and nuisance wildlife control.

The initial assessment reports for phase II activities were prepared and reviewed for technical merit by EACC members (ECB, WID, and EPB). A series of public open houses were held to solicit public input. Following completion of the EARP screening, rehabilitation work began during the 1994-95 winter.

London PCB Destruction Program/LEAP

Through the Federal PCB Destruction Program in Ontario Region, DOE (lead by EPB) has been working with Londoners for the Safe Elimination of All PCBs (LEAP), a citizen's group with the goal of destroying PCBs in the City of London, to also destroy all federal PCBs at a temporary destruction facility. LEAP's main role is to increase community understanding of PCB management options, and to generate community support and public involvement by conducting an open consultation process. Various public meetings have identified two sites in London for PCB destruction. A public opinion survey was approved by London City Council to measure community acceptance of one of the two identified candidate sites as the preferred site.

DOE had identified its initiator role under EARP for this proposal through at least two triggers: as a funder of the PCB Destruction Program, and as a regulator-approvals under section 11 of the Federal Mobile PCB Treatment and Destruction Regulations of The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*. EA process advice was provided to EPB by the EACC. Also, the EACC assisted the EPB in the development of screening criteria for activities related to PCB destruction by Other Government Departments (OGD). Public Works & Government Services Canada (PWGSC) has proposed taking on the lead federal proponentcy role for the PCB destruction program. The Federal PCB Destruction Program was a five year program that expired on March 31, 1995. As of that date, LEAP is no longer receiving funding from DOE to destroy PCBs.



It is anticipated that Ontario's federal PCB inventory will be destroyed at the Alberta Special Waste Management Facility in Swan Hills, Alberta. The facility's service was recently broadened to include all of Canada. Carrier permits are expected to be issued by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (MOEE) in June 1995. Public Works and Government Services Canada has been approached to take on a coordinating role for OGDs in facilitating consolidation and transport for destruction in Alberta. A response from PWGSC on their role, if any, is expected in the near future.

Tom Howe Landfill Tire Fire Waste Disposal

The Ontario MOEE opted to dispose of the Hagersville Tire Fire dry waste in a dedicated landfill cell at the Tom Howe Landfill Site. The site, operated by the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk is located adjacent to the New Credit First Nation Reserve. The MOEE had requested funding for this facility from DOE's National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program (NCSRP). The EPB started an initial assessment for this proposal under EARP, and EA process advice was provided by the EACC.

The Mississauga of the New Credit and the Six Nations bands have expressed frustration over the alleged lack of consultation by the Region of Haldimand-Norfolk and the MOEE in this matter. The bands have retained a consultant to assess the design of the cell and the affects of the possible impacts of the project on their land. In October 1994, the Ontario MOEE put on hold its plan to dispose of the tire fire waste at the Tom Howe site, pending negotiations with the Bands. No screening decision was rendered by the EPB since no plan for the soil disposal was finalized by MOEE. The MOEE continues to negotiate with the Bands on several landfill-related issues, one of which is the disposal of the tire fire wastes.

The NCSRP was a five year program that expired on March 31, 1995. Environment Canada will not be cost-sharing remediation in any further activities related to the Hagersville tire fire site, including disposal of the tire fire waste.

3.2 DOE as a Specialist Department/Federal Authority (EARP/CEAA)

On request, the EACC (through its member agencies) provides: available environmental baseline information; technical and scientific advice; information on existing environmental regulations, guidelines and policies; and any other relevant information consistent with DOE policies and its advocacy role in environmental matters. Section 19 of the EARP Guidelines Order outlines requirements for Departments to provide assessment advice on request to assist in the assessment of an undertaking. Section 12(3) of CEAA outlines requirements for expert information or knowledge from a specialist department.

Ontario Region was active in providing technical and scientific advice on a wide variety of projects undertaken by other government departments. The Region has reviewed 85 federally and 80 provincially referred projects. During 1994-95, DOE was involved in the review of 46 new federally referred projects under Section 19 of the EARP Guidelines Order. Since the proclamation of CEAA, DOE provided expert information or knowledge on 20 new projects during the fiscal year. Thirteen of the projects referred from DOE and other federal departments were also subject to the Provincial EA Process.

One hundred and twenty-two new projects were referred to the EACC for review. The amount of time involved in reviewing projects varied depending on the scale of the project and the point in the assessment at which the EACC became involved. The above numbers refer to new projects reviewed during the 1994-95 fiscal year, however, substantial time was spent continuing the review of ongoing projects from previous years and reactivated projects. Table 4.0 identifies the sources of the referrals from other government departments.

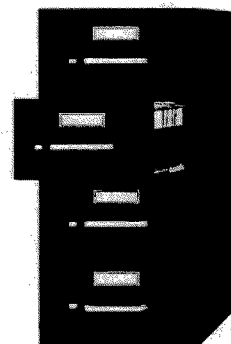
Table 4.0 Referrals From Other Federal Departments: 1994-95			
Department	Under EARPGO Section 19 Number of Projects	Under CEAA Number of Projects	Total Number of Projects
CCG	37	11	48
PWGSC	2		2
NCC	2		2
Industry Canada	1		1
Parks	2	1	3
DFO		4	4
NEB	1	4	5
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	1		1
Total	46	20	66

Legend:

CCG- Canadian Coast Guard
 PWGSC-Public Works & Government
 Services Canada
 NCC- National Capital Commission
 DFO- Department of Fisheries
 and Oceans
 NEB- National Energy Board

3.2.1 DOE as a Specialist Department/FA - Selected Project Highlights and Updates

Over the years, the Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee has been involved in many successful reviews that have ensured that projects where the federal government has decision-making authority have not caused significant adverse environmental effects. The following selected project summaries for a number of major and high profile proposals, outline activities during 1994-95, some of the project reviews that have made a significant contribution to preserving and enhancing the quality of the natural environment in Ontario Region, and the EACC's contributions to these EA reviews.



Amherstburg Confined Disposal Facility (CDF)

The DOT is proposing to build a new CDF in the lower Detroit River for the disposal of contaminated navigational dredging sediments. Public Works & Government Services Canada is carrying out the EARP initial assessment for DOT. The EACC has provided preliminary comments during the scoping exercise for the three preferred sites for the CDF. The EPB is the EACC lead and input for the review was received from the ESB (WID) and the ECB. Concerns identified with the proposal include: cumulative and transboundary hydraulic impacts of facility; impacts on migratory birds; long term management of CDF; need for the facility; and assessment of alternatives. PWGSC will be completing an initial assessment report during the next year.

Bedrock Resources Aggregate Extraction

In 1993, EACC received a *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (NWP) referral from Transport Canada's (DOT) Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) for a proposal by Bedrock Resources Inc. for aggregate extraction from Lake Ontario off the shore of east Toronto and Scarborough using hydraulic dredging techniques. The EPB lead the Region's review and provided specialist advice to DOT's EARP review. The province is reviewing the proposal for approval under the *Aggregate Resources Act*

1994/95 Update

CCG has indicated it will give an NWP exemption for the proposal, therefore EARP no longer applies. However, DOE still has *Fisheries Act* (sec. 36(3)) concerns. As a result of the EPB's and NWRI's review of the supporting documents, outstanding concerns relate to the validity of the model used in assessing the water quality of the nearshore zone of the Toronto waterfront as a result of the sediment plume generated by dredging operations. The DFO has also reviewed the results of the model and indicated that concerns relating to physical fish habitat alterations were still under review. If DFO decides that a sec. 35(2) *Fisheries Act* authorization is required, this would trigger a CEAA review.

Bluewater Bridge

An EARP initial assessment has been initiated by the Blue Water Bridge Authority for the twinning of the Blue Water Bridge, an international highway crossing the St. Clair River at Sarnia. The DOT is the lead initiator, and WID has taken the lead for the EACC review. Potential concerns originally included hydraulic impacts of bridge piers encroaching on the St. Clair River, and disturbance of contaminated river sediments.

1994-95 Update

In July 1994, the EA report was reviewed by the WID, AID, EPB and ECB, and comments were provided to the DOT. The above mentioned concerns were found to be insignificant, however, advice was provided on stormwater management and its impacts on groundwater quality, wetland issues, and wildlife use in the area.

Carson Grove CMHC Development

Carson Grove in the City of Ottawa is a natural area containing a wetland. The City has proposed that this area be designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area. Adjacent portions of the wetland have already been developed within the City of Gloucester. The Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation (CMHC) is proposing to dispose of lands in Carson Grove for a private residential development.

1994/95 Update

The National Capital Commission (NCC) as the initiating agency, completed an initial assessment and approved the proposal on March 26, 1994. The EA was later provided to the EACC, and a subsequent technical review by ECB identified concerns regarding the loss of wetland functions in context of the Federal Policy on Wetlands Conservation. Comments were provided to the NCC in May. Following discussions with DOE, the NCC elected to proceed with the approvals to allow the project to start.

Necessary municipal approvals resulted in an Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) hearing, which took place between August and November 1994. The OMB decision has yet to be made, however, construction has begun on site. The CMHC will likely have to provide compensation to the City of Ottawa for the loss of the wetland area.

CN/CP Ottawa Valley Rail

Canadian National (CN) and Canadian Pacific (CP) Railways are proposing to combine their operations between Montreal and North Bay via the new partnership of CN/CP Ottawa Valley. They are proposing to use CN's existing rail line through Algonquin Provincial Park, abandon the CP line along Ottawa River between Petawawa and Mattawa, and construct three rail connections, one west of Montreal and two near North Bay. The National Transportation Agency (NTA) is the regulatory agency for this proposal. Conveyance and abandonment plans are on the NTA's EARP exclusion list, and approvals were given in October 1993. The NTA is conducting an EARP initial assessment for the three connections. The NTA requested DOE's specialist advice in November 1993 for the initial assessment of the connections.

CN/CP Ottawa Valley Rail 1994-95 Update

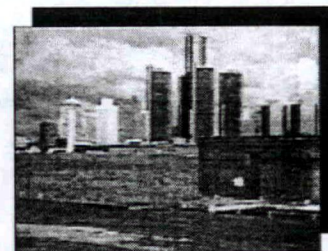
DOE has received over 600 letters addressed to the Minister of the Environment from the public, ENGOS, and also the Ontario Minister of Natural Resources expressing concern with NTA's decision not to subject their approvals of the Algonquin Park route to EARP. The EACC's technical comments on the initial assessment of the rail connections (with input from ECB, EPB and WID) addressed the Birches Road Connection at North Bay, specifically that the potential impacts on the provincially significant Parks Creek Wetland have not been adequately assessed or mitigated. The NTA has requested additional information from the proponent regarding the Parks Creek Wetland rail connection proposal.

The EACC also expressed concern to the NTA that the decision to allow the conveyance of increased rail traffic on the existing CN Rail line through Algonquin Provincial Park did not incorporate environmental considerations, and recommended that it should be subjected to an EARP Review. Minister Copps wrote to the Minister of Transport suggesting reconsideration of the NTA decision and the expansion of the assessment's scope regarding the connections to include the use of a line through Algonquin Provincial Park.

The Minister of Transport has responded to Minister Copps, indicating that DOT would not consider petitions to Cabinet to expand the scope of the assessment until ongoing court action by the unions on non-environmental issues has been resolved. The DOT also indicated that since the NTA was the responsible authority for this proposal, the DOT has no decision-making powers in this matter.

Downtown Windsor Marina

The City of Windsor is proposing to build a 500 boat-slip marina on the Detroit River at a downtown site adjacent to former CN Rail lands. The waterlot is federal property managed by the Windsor Harbour Commission. The marina is proposed to be surrounded by a fixed-panel and floating wave barrier/breakwater to extend 125 metres into the river, but has been designed with panels to reduce hydraulic impacts.



1994-95 Update

In May 1994, the City submitted an EA report to the CCG under EARP and to the MOEE under the Ontario EA Act. The EACC review was lead by the WID, with input from the EPB, ECB, and NWRI. Comments were provided to DOT in July 1994. EACC members met with City of Windsor representatives in November to discuss concerns with the proposal. The WID advocates no encroachments on the Great Lakes Inter-Connecting Channels. The "Great Lakes Water Levels Reference Study", which DOE completed for the International Joint Commission, identifies the need for regulations in Canada to control fills in connecting channels. Fills and obstructions in the connecting channels can impede river outflows and slightly raise lake levels. This position also addresses shoreline management issues by not increasing vulnerability to flood and erosion damages. An agreement has not yet been reached with the proponent to resolve DOE's hydraulic concerns.

Elliot Lake Uranium Mine Tailing Areas Decommissioning

DOE - Ontario Region is participating as an intervenor at the EARP panel hearings for the Elliot Lake uranium mine decommissioning proposals by Rio Algom Ltd. and Denison Mines Ltd. As a result of submissions made to the panel by numerous parties at the scoping hearings held during December 1993, the Minister of Environment issued revised terms of reference for the panel in August 1994. These revisions expanded the EA's scope to consider the cumulative effects of all uranium mining operations in the Serpent River watershed. This is consistent with the submission made by DOE at the scoping sessions, which included a detailed discussion of environmental issues which should be considered by the panel, and comments on the draft EIS guidelines. The final EIS guidelines issued by the panel in August incorporated many of these comments. Final EIS documents have been submitted to the Panel. The panel has requested comments by August 1, 1995, on the adequacy of the documents to proceed to public hearings (expected October, 1995). EIS documents have been sent to the DOE Review Team for technical review. The review team constitutes ECB, ESB, and headquarters units (Industrial Programs Branch, National Hydrology Research Institute, Wastewater Technology Centre). A presentation was made to DOE - OR's Regional Management Board by the Nuclear Programs Division of EPB to ensure their continued support of the Review Team.

Fort Erie CN International Bridge

In 1993 CN Rail sought approval for emergency repairs to two degraded piers of the International Bridge over the Niagara River at Fort Erie. Emergency repairs were completed for piers 1 and 2 in February 1993. At that time, comments and conditions for approval were provided by DOE. One of the conditions required the proponent to prepare a comprehensive report of permanent remedial works for the bridge and their hydraulic impacts on the Niagara River. This report was submitted and reviewed by DOE in September 1993.

1994-95 Update

Remedial works were also recently proposed for piers 2, 3, and 4 with the hydraulic impacts identified. WID prepared and sent comments to the proponent in response to the proposed remedial works. The concerns focused on the base case used to determine hydraulic impacts. DOE requested that conditions should reflect "as-built" conditions in 1873.

EPB was also requested to review the proposed works to determine whether there would be any contaminated sediment concerns with the pile driving activities.

Leitrim Wetlands Development

A private residential development is proposed in the City of Gloucester within the Leitrim Wetland, a provincially significant wetland. A federal EARP trigger exists with the National Capital Commission as the initiator, since a sewer main to service the development will cross federal land. The EACC has been involved in reviewing preliminary hydrological and stormwater management plan studies.

Leitrim Wetlands Development 1994-95 Update

The EACC reviewed the environmental study report (ESR) prepared for the provincial Class EA process. Comments included various hydrogeological and geotechnical concerns with the proposed stormwater management design and concerns over the loss of the wetland area. The EACC review lead by the WID is in the process of reviewing the proposed resolutions to address concerns identified by the ECB and DFO.

Low Level Nuclear Waste Disposal Siting Task Force

The central focus of the Task Force's effort is the establishment of a disposal facility in Ontario for the existing historic low level radioactive wastes currently stored in the Port Hope area. The process established is a voluntary identification of one or more host communities, each with a suitable site. The EPB's Nuclear Programs Division is leading DOE's involvement in this project.

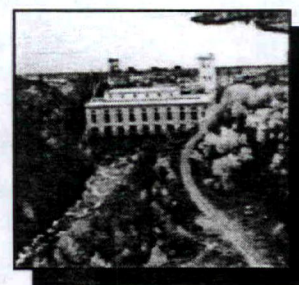
1994-95 Update

As of September 1994, the only community still proposing to host a disposal facility was Deep River. Two potential sites were identified in Deep River, both on Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) property. Throughout August to September 1994, citizen opposition to hosting the waste facility grew substantially. Deep River and surrounding communities have scheduled a referendum for March 1995.

An alternative site at Port Hope is being considered as host for only Port Hope waste. Three sites have been identified in the Town and are currently being assessed. Environmental screening reports on the siting and technology options will be completed shortly and the Task Force expects to bring the siting process through the public referendum by October 1, 1995.

Mattagami River Hydroelectric Development

In November 1990, Ontario Hydro submitted an environmental assessment document to the MOEE for approval to increase the capacities of four existing hydroelectric power generating facilities on the Mattagami River near Kapuskasing in northern Ontario. The DOT is the official lead federal initiator, and the DFO is coordinating the federal review. DOE's role as an advisor previously included reviewing documents such as the EA report and, more recently, terms and conditions to be included as part of the EA approval.



*Smoky Falls Generating Station,
Mattagami River*

1994-95 Update

The Province has accepted the EA with strict terms and conditions dealing with all outstanding environmental and native issues. Approval has not yet been announced by the MOEE, but no hearing is expected. The federal initial assessment screening report will soon be finalized by the DOT.

Muskoka Medium Security Prison

Correctional Services Canada (CSC) is proposing to construct a new medium security prison at the existing Beaver Creek minimum security facility near Gravenhurst. The site is forested and includes several wetlands. An EARP initial assessment has been undertaken by Public Works & Government Services Canada on behalf of CSC. DOE - OR has been involved as a specialist department and participated throughout the initial assessment phase. With the EPB as the lead EACC member, technical input (from ECB, WID, EPB) provided during the development and review of the initial environmental evaluation focused on issues such as: sewage treatment, wetlands compensation, hydrologic impacts, wildlife habitat and water conservation. DOE involvement has resulted in positive changes to the facility design which will reduce the impacts of construction and long term operation on the environment. CSC has redesigned their facility so that no wetlands will be lost. The facility will be connected to the Gravenhurst sewage treatment plant (STP). The EACC is continuing to participate in the detailed design review. DOE has also offered to review the stormwater proposal being developed for the facility to ensure wetland integrity.

Nuclear Fuel Waste Management & Disposal Concept

In 1988, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources referred the nuclear fuel waste management program for public review under the EARP. A Federal Environmental Assessment Panel was established to review the concept of deep geologic disposal of nuclear fuel waste in Canada, proposed by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL). The Panel's mandate is to review the environmental and socio-economic implications of the nuclear fuel waste disposal concept. As an intervenor, DOE will also be conducting an independent review of the disposal concept to ensure all environmental factors have been adequately addressed, and to make a formal submission to the Panel. DOE's involvement in this national review is being led by the EPB - OR's Nuclear Programs Division.

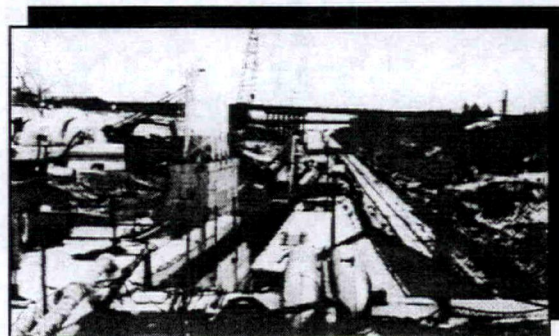
In 1989-90 two external scientific teams were established to provide technical advice to the Department: the Subsurface Advisory Team, responsible for issues associated with the disposal vault and the geosphere; and the Environmental Advisory team, assigned to review issues associated with the biosphere. Environment Canada, along with many other interested parties, submitted comments on the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) guidelines issued for public comment in June 1991. The final EIS guidelines were released by the Panel in March 1992.

1994-95 Update

The Panel released the EIS on October 26, 1994 for a nine month review period. Nine supporting Primary Reference Documents were also released for review. DOE has reviewed all of the documents and a position regarding the acceptability of the EIS and the acceptability of the concept is being prepared. The position will be ready for submission to the Panel before the August 8, 1995 deadline.

St. Clair River CN Rail Tunnel

CN Rail proposed to construct a new rail tunnel under the St. Clair River at Sarnia. The tunnel would be bored with no disturbance to the river bed. CN Rail requested advice from DOE in their initial assessment under EARP. EPB has been the DOE lead in this review. DOE's concerns related to the potential for contact with contaminated groundwater from the deep-well injection of wastes from the local chemical industries, treatment of leachate from the new and old tunnels, and the disposition of the old tunnel.



St. Clair River CN Rail Tunnel, February 1994

In 1992 the DOT and the NTA declared themselves federal initiators for this proposal. CN Rail had already completed an EARP screening and filed a decision with the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office. However, it was DOE's position that this screening decision was premature since the detailed technical reports outlining the mitigation plans for concerns identified during DOE's review had yet to be completed. Subsequent submissions by CN saw DOE's concerns adequately addressed.

The DOT completed its EARP screening and issued its NWPA approval in February 1993. Following this, Walpole Island First Nation raised a number of concerns with the proposal. The First Nation filed and later dropped legal action against the DOT on their screening. Construction of the tunnel began during the fall of 1993.

1994-95 Update

Problems have developed with the boring machine's main bearing causing several weeks delay. Construction began again at the end of August 1994, and the tunnel was completed and in operation by mid-April 1995.

St. Mary's Cement Dock Expansion

St. Mary's Cement is proposing to expand its shipping dock on Lake Ontario, in association with future quarrying operations on their property. Provincial quarrying licences issued in 1974 allow for long term operations, including the destruction of a provincially significant wetland during phase III quarrying. DOT requires NWPA approval for dock expansions. The DOT's initial assessment of St. Mary's Dock Expansion included an assessment of activities from quarrying of phase II lands on the Westside Creek Wetland but not Phase III activities.

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust has been requested by the Town of Clarington and St. Mary's Cement to act as mediator amongst all the government agencies and the proponent to resolve the shoreline issues surrounding this proposal, including the loss of the Westside Creek Wetland.

St. Mary's Cement Dock Expansion 1994-95 Update

The proponent submitted in summer 1994 an initial environmental evaluation (IEE) of the dock expansion to the DOT. DOE provided specialist advice to the DOT stating that impacts on the wetland were not adequately assessed or mitigated. The DFO has rejected the original authorization request for wetland destruction under the *Fisheries Act*. If the proponent resubmits, it is expected to trigger a federal EA under CEAA, although legal clarification is being sought on this matter.

There is much public concern regarding the wetland loss. The Port Darlington Community Association requested the Province to designate quarrying operations under the Ontario EA Act. The Waterfront Regeneration Trust hosted public discussion sessions in Bowmanville in December to obtain public feedback on the issue of the quarrying of Westside Creek Marsh. A presentation was given by the ECB, outlining DOE's roles in regulatory and EA processes and identifying interest in the conservation of Great Lakes coastal wetlands.

Additional Tank at Westover Station

The proposed undertaking by Interprovincial Pipe Line Inc. involves the construction of an additional oil tank at a tank farm at the Westover Station near Hamilton. The station is adjacent to a provincially significant wetland.

1994-95 Update

DOE - OR provided specialist advice which focused on potential cumulative effects of future development on the wetland, tank emissions design standards and impacts on ambient air quality. Input to the technical review was provided by AID, ECB and EPB. All of DOE - OR's concerns were adequately addressed by the proponent.

3.2.2 Municipal Infrastructure Program

Under the Canada - Ontario Municipal Infrastructure Program (COMIFP) agreement, the federal government will contribute \$722 million towards cost-sharing for \$2.1 billion worth of infrastructure projects with the Province of Ontario and municipalities. The program is jointly administered by Industry Canada (IC) and the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs. K. Dolan of the EA Unit, GLCAO - CAED, acted in the position of EA Officer from March 1 - July 15, 1994, where she completed EARP screenings for Industry Canada. As of August 1994, 3 662 project reviews under the COMIFP were conducted and completed by Industry Canada. Of that number, DOE - OR was involved in conducting the EARP screenings for 60% of the total applications received. Of the applications reviewed approximately 3%, 102, required referral to other government agencies, DOE included, for identification of concerns or confirmation of federal initiating department status. Project applications were submitted for funding from municipalities, school boards and post-secondary institutions.

DOE involvement also included consulting with government agencies (federal and provincial), attending meetings with IC staff, and assisting potential proponents in meeting EARP screening requirements, and assisting IC in staffing and related EA training for their Municipal Infrastructure Program EA review officer.

3.3 Provincially Referred Projects

The EACC routinely receives notification of most projects subject to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*. All provincial referrals are registered and screened by the EACC Secretariat to identify potential DOE mandate, interest, or concerns. If such areas of DOE interest may be affected by a project, a lead agency is assigned by the EACC to coordinate the review of the project by all appropriate Branches. Many projects originally referred to the EACC through the provincial EA process may also trigger a federal environmental assessment.

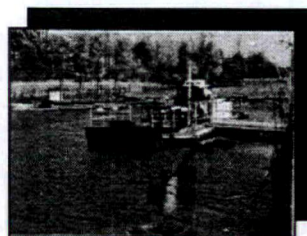
The EACC reviewed 69 provincially referred projects, which were not subject to the federal EA process. The provincially referred projects focused on infrastructure projects including roads, sewers and water pollution control plants. A significant portion of the referred projects also addressed waste management issues.

3.4 Non-Formal Federal/Provincial EA Process Referrals

Three projects referred to EACC were not subject to a formal EA process. These included the: NP6 pipeline from Metcalfe to Casselman proposed by Consumers Gas Company being reviewed under the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) process; the Leamington Area Airport Proposal by the Town of Leamington and Township of Mersea; and the Chaudiere Dam Deck Replacement proposed by Chaudiere Water Power Inc. at Ottawa - Hull. The EACC had concerns with the proposed site of the Leamington Airport with respect to impacts on migratory birds and significant wetland habitats. These concerns were expressed to the proponent, and the site was eventually moved.

3.5 Project Summary by Sector

The EACC has participated in the reviews of EAs for numerous and diverse project types. In order to illustrate the sectors of the economy where our efforts are focused, the 122 projects reviewed by EACC have been broken down into five broad categories as summarized in Table 5.0 and Figure 2.0.



Dredging Demonstration, Welland River, Fall 1991

*Dredging- a
Construction and
Infrastructure
Project*

Table 5.0 Summary of Projects by Sector 1994-95 Fiscal Year	
Waste Management Projects	6
Hazardous Waste Management/Destruction	3
Landfills & Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal	3
Resource Exploitation Projects	14
Aquacultures	3
Hydroelectric - Generation (incl. Dams)	4
Mines	1
Petroleum (incl. Pipelines)	6
Construction & Infrastructure Projects	86
Airports	1
Buildings	3
Bridges	36
Culverts	3
Dredging	2
Dykes	1
Infilling	2
Marine Structures - docks	1
Marine Structures - marinas	3
Roads - highways	1
Roads - municipal/rural	13
Railways (incl. Bridges)	4
Sewer Systems	7
Urban Developments	1
Water Pollution Control Plants	4
Water Supply and Distribution Systems	4
Environmental Rehabilitation Projects	13
Contaminated Site Rehabilitations	7
Habitat Restorations	6
Other Projects	3
Funding Requests (ie. EPF)	3

Waste Management Projects

The hazardous waste management/destruction projects included provincially referred site selection and hazardous waste disposal projects. In the context of an EARP initial assessment, the EACC provided comments on a hazardous waste disposal project to assist the EPB in making a decision on funding under the National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program. Comments included the construction of the waste disposal cell and other potential environmental effects of the proposal. Two of the landfills and non-hazardous waste disposal projects were provincially referred Waste Management Master Plans, for which the EACC was not involved in the review.

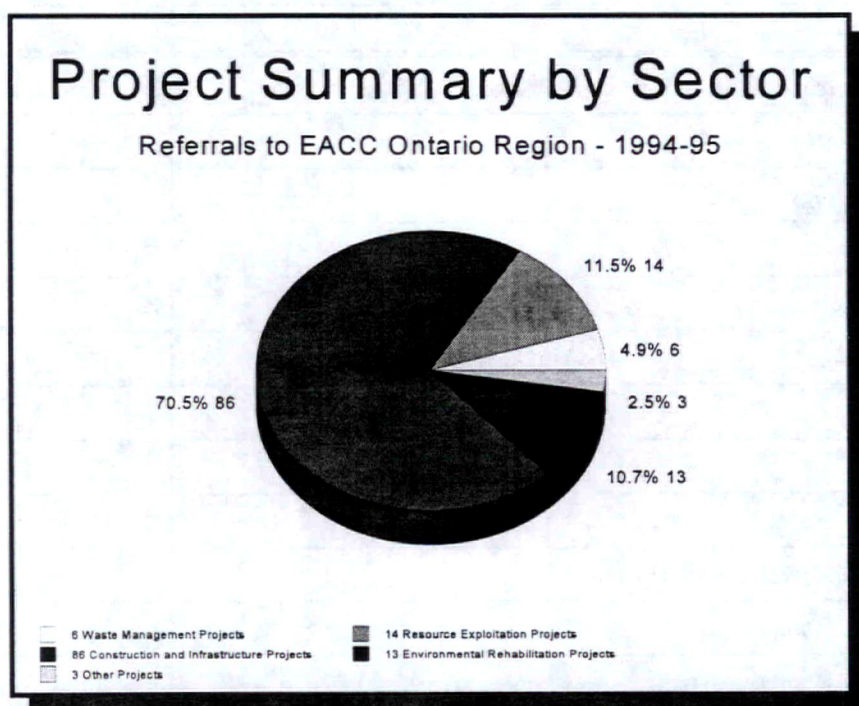


Figure 2

Resource Exploitation Projects

Resource exploitation projects included hydroelectric (4), aquacultures (3), mines (1), and petroleum industry (6) proposals. The assessment of proposed petroleum projects, pipeline expansions, and route selections, concentrated on issues that affect DOE's mandate, including: wildlife, habitat and water quality issues. The hydroelectric project reviews, namely generation projects including dams, focused on the same issues as well as water management concerns.

Construction & Infrastructure Projects

Bridges (36) and roads (14) accounted for most of the construction and infrastructure related projects referred to the EACC, followed by sewer systems (7), and water pollution control plants (4), railways (4), and water supply and distribution systems (4). All project referrals specific to proposed bridges were from the CCG. The Water Issues Division was regularly called upon to lead the review of bridge construction projects. Technical advice with respect to bridges focused on alterations to stream hydrology, impacts on receiving waters, and habitat alteration. The road related projects were all provincial referrals for which the EACC did not participate in the reviews.

Environmental Rehabilitation

Many of the contaminated site rehabilitation projects were referred to the EACC by EPB's National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program. Assessment advice focussed on EA procedures, wildlife and wildlife habitat issues. Five of the six habitat restoration projects involved aquatic ecosystems.

Other Projects

The other projects constitute funding requests for the Environmental Partners Fund. During the 1994-95 fiscal year there were three funding application deadlines. The types of action-oriented projects referred for an EA review included habitat restoration and pollution prevention initiatives.

4.0 LOOKING AHEAD

- ***Federal - Provincial Harmonization***

The Federal - Provincial Bilateral Agreement includes a framework for the coordination of environmental assessments between federal, provincial and territorial governments. The negotiations are now underway between Canada and Ontario and the first draft has been completed and distributed for review. Public consultation is planned. The agreement is scheduled to be in place later in the year. Federal - Provincial Harmonization efforts also include the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) EA Schedule. The EA Schedule focuses on longer term implementation of the federal/provincial bilateral agreements.

- ***Program Review Impacts***

The manner of EA program implementation in the Region and its reliance on participation, which is largely at the discretion of individual Branches, make the EA program vulnerable to withdrawal of EA support. A loss of support in any one area, for example, which contributed fairly specific FA expertise and advice opens up a substantial gap in the Region's ability to credibly address those concerns even though they fall within DOE's mandate and interest. Program Review has forced the Department and Branch managers to make very hard choices about program activities that can no longer be sustained and those that must continue within a significantly reduced resource environment.

The \$145.8 K cut to the region's EA program will impact the potential levels of FA funding to Branches which, in addition to their own Branch EA resource commitments, are directed toward supporting both the federal authority and responsible authority roles under CEAA. This may negatively affect those Branches which relied upon these funds to contract or hire additional personnel to assist with the heavy volume of project reviews actioned by the region.

Program Review decisions to effectively terminate the support on water issues at the end of the 1994-95 fiscal year and on air issues possibly at the end of 1995-96 will result in major deficiencies for regional EA Program delivery as a FA under CEAA.

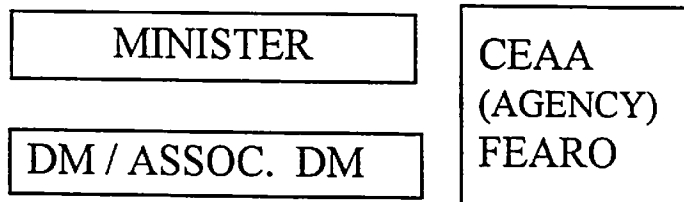
- ***1995-96 Workload***

With regards to branch involvement in EA reviews through the EACC, the workload is projected to be similar to 1994-95. However, there will likely be an increase in project referrals as a result of reintroduction of the *Fisheries Act* trigger under CEAA. The possible transferral of DFO fish habitat component to DOE will also mean a substantial increase in the number of regional projects for which the Department will be an RA. With Program review, branches are facing cutbacks which will have repercussions on the availability of specialists to carry out EA reviews. Also, the decommissioning of hydrometric stations resulting from program review will require the completion of EAs by MSB.

- ***Uranium Mine Decommissioning in Elliot Lake***

In 1995-96, the Environmental Conservation Branch, the Environmental Protection Branch, Great Lakes & Corporate Affairs and the Environmental Services Branch will participate in the CEAA Panel review of the uranium mine decommissioning in Elliot Lake, Ontario.

APPENDIX A
DOE'S MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT



REGIONAL

HQ

RDGs

ALL ADMs

- accountable for preparing and delivering Departmental positions and technical reviews for various EA public fora;
- accountable for regional DOE compliance and effectiveness evaluation under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA);
- accountable for delivery of DOE corporate approaches, policies and procedures in the regions through communications and training;
- RDGs supported by intradepartmental coordinating committees (EACCs).

- accountable for compliance with CEAA on HQ decision-making;
- accountable for distribution of DOE policies and guidelines for CEAA in each Service.

ADM - EPS

- accountable for national consistency in DOE positions and technical reviews for EA public fora;
- accountable for corporate sign-off on DM's behalf for DOE positions and technical reviews for federal panels, joint federal/provincial panels and formal provincial hearings;
- accountable for development of DOE corporate approaches, national policies and procedures;
- facilitates development of national report on DOE compliance with CEAA;
- ADM, EPS, supported by Environmental Assessment Branch, National Programs Directorate, and a HQ intradepartmental EACC.

**APPENDIX B
ONTARIO REGION
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

EC Ontario Region Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee 1994-95 Fiscal Year		
Name	Branch	Telephone No.
Bill Bien (Chairman)	Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office	(905) 336-4948
Rob Dobos (Secretariat)	Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office	(905) 336-4953
Kerry Dolan (Public Registry)	Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office	(905) 336-4954
Joe Carreiro	Environmental Conservation Branch	(613) 952-9027
Francis Philbert	Environmental Conservation Branch	(905) 336-4663
Alan Waffle	Environmental Protection Branch	(416) 973-8484
Michael Shaw	Environmental Services Branch	(905) 336-4957
Dave Broadhurst	Environmental Services Branch	(416) 739-4313
Bob Phinney	Monitoring & Systems Branch	(519) 823-4218

EC Ontario Region Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee Associate Members 1994-95 Fiscal Year		
Name	Branch	Telephone No.
Janet Cooley	National Water Research Institute	(905) 336-4503
Jim Barlow Mark Yeates	Canadian Parks Service- Heritage Canada	(613) 938-5785 (613) 938-5937
Serge Metikosh	Fisheries & Oceans Canada	(905) 336-4637
Bob Saunders	Atmospheric Environment Service- HQ	(416) 739-4142
Tom Wallace	Environmental Assessment Branch- HQ	(819) 953-1701

Appendix C
DOE Ontario Region
Federally Referred Projects

Project No.	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9401	Marina Facilities, Lake Temiskaming	HAILEBURY	DOT	Town of Haileybury
9402	Feagan Bridge, Crossing Little Thessalon River	THESSALON	DOT	Twp. of Thessalon
9403	Floating Dock and Aquaculture in Lake Huron	MANITOULIN ISLAND	DOT	Wabuno Fish Farm
9404	Snowmobile Bridge Crossing, Jocko River	NIPISSING DISTRICT	DOT	North Bay Snowmobilers Club
9405	Little Chaudiere Dam Access, Little French River	SUDBURY	PWGSC	PWGSC
9407	Spanish Municipal Marina, Spanish River	SPANISH	DOT	Township of Shedden
9408	Bridge Crossing, Cow River	CHAPLEAU	DOT	Superior Forest Management Ltd.
9409	Footbridge Crossing, Camp Creek	HANOVER	DOT	Mr. Paul Turner
9410	Jock River Bridge	CARLETON PLACE	DOT	Township of Beckwith
9412	Translimit Road Bridge Crossing La Reine River	TIMMINS	DOT	Abitibi Price Inc.
9413	Environmental Partners Fund-June 1 '94	ONTARIO	DOE/EPF	DOE
9414	Floating Docks in Bayfield Harbour, Georgian Bay	PARRY SOUND	DOT	Mr. Peter Weber
9416	Shamrock Chemicals Site	PORT STANLEY	DOE/EPB	Shamrock Chemicals (Canada) Inc.
9417	National Hard Chrome Plating Sites	NORTH YORK	DOE/EPB	National Hard Chrome Plating Ltd.
9418	Eramosa Concession 6 Bridge Crossing, Speed River	GUELPH	DOT	Township of Eramosa
9419	Replacement of Rail Bridge Crossing Junction Creek	SUDBURY	DOT	CN Rail
9420	Bridge Crossing Camp Creek	HANOVER	DOT	Mr. Yuergen Beck

Project No.	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9421	Boyd (Big) Island Development Pigeon Lake	TRENT-SEVERN WATERWAY	Parks Canada	Grand Island Estates Ltd.
9423	Finney Bridge Crossing Raisin River	CORNWALL	DOT	Township of Charlottenburg
9424	Shannonville Fairgrounds Dumpsite Remediation	BELLEVILLE	DOE/EPB	PWGSC
9427	Nawash Fish Farm Facilities	WIARTON	DOT	Nawash Fish Farm Ltd.
9429	Leamington Area Airport	LEAMINGTON	---	Town of Leamington/ Township of Mersea
9430	Wapekeka First Nation Diesel Site Remediation Project	BIG TROUT LAKE	DOE/EPB	DIAND
9431	Penetanguishene Harbour Habitat Restoration Project	PENETANGUI- SHENE	DOE/ GLCUF	DOE/EPB
9432	Maintenance Excavation of Welland Canal	ST. CATHARINES	SLSA	St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
9433	Britannia Stormwater Management Facilities	OTTAWA	NCC	City of Ottawa
9434	Bridge Crossing Marshy Creek	LAMBTON COUNTY	DOT	Lambton County
9435	Floating Snowmobile Bridge Crossing Pickereel River	PARRY SOUND	DOT	French River Snow Voyageurs
9436	Pedestrian Bridge Crossing Blind River	BLIND RIVER	DOT	Town of Blind River
9438	Hagersville Tire Fire Waste Disposal Cell	HAGERSVILLE	DOE/EPB	MOEE
9439	Wastewater Technology Centre Pilot Plant Building Expansion	BURLINGTON	DOE/ WTC	Wastewater Technology Centre
9440	Western Beaches Stormwater Tunnel	TORONTO	Industry Canada	Corporation of the City of Toronto
9441	Environmental Partners Fund- Oct. 1 '94	ONTARIO	DOE/EPF	DOE
9442	Cleaning and Painting of International Bridge	SAULT STE. MARIE	Parks Canada	International Bridge Authority
9450	Cornwall Pollution Control Plan	CORNWALL	DOE/ GLCUF	City of Cornwall
9451	Turner's Bridge Crossing Saugeen River	PORT ELGIN	DOT	Twp of Saugeen

Project No.	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9452	First Line Bridge Crossing Irvine Creek	FERGUS	DOT	Township of West Garafraxa
9453	Federal Government Office Building	SAULT STE. MARIE	PWGSC	PWGSC
9457	Fish Farm Facilities, Colpoy's Bay	WIARTON	DOT	Mr. Sean Pressey
9458	Bridges 14 & 15 Crossing Grand River	GUELPH	DOT	Township of Pilkington
9459	Rendezvous Marina & Shoreline Works-Lake St. Clair	WINDSOR	DOT	City of Windsor
9460	NPS20 Bluewater Pipeline Route Selection	SARNIA	NEB	St. Clair Pipelines Limited
9465	Oshawa Second Marsh Sediment Removal Demonstration Project	OSHAWA	DOE	DOE
9466	Snowmobile Bridge Crossing Wildgoose Creek	TIMMINS	DOT	Matheson Trail Masters
9471	NPS 6 Pipeline- Metcalfe to Casselman	CASSELMAN	----	Consumers Gas
9484	Hamilton Harbour In-Situ Sediment Capping Demonstration Project	HAMILTON	DOE/ GLCUF	DOE/NWRI
9485	Hamilton Harbour Randle Reef Sediment Remediation	HAMILTON	DOE/ GLCUF	DOE/NWRI
9486	In -Situ Treatment of the Dofasco Boatslip Sediment	HAMILTON	DOE/ GLCUF	DOE/NWRI
9487	Champlain Bridge Reconstruction	OTTAWA	NCC	NCC
9488	Crystal Harbour Dockominiums	WINDSOR	DOT	Roscon Holdings Ltd
9489	Environmental Partners Fund- Feb. 1'95	ONTARIO	DOE/EPF	DOE/EPF
9493	Henley Rowing Course/Martindale Pond Dredging/Rehabilitation	ST. CATHARINES	DOE/EPB	PWGSC
9494	Proposed Fill on the Bed of Otonabee River	PETERBOROUGH	Parks Canada	City of Peterborough
9495	Pipeline Abandonment in the Toronto Harbour Area	TORONTO	NEB	Trans-Northern Pipelines Inc.
9496	Niagara Gas Transmission LINK Project	SARNIA	NEB	Niagara Gas Transmission Ltd.
9497	TransCanada PipeLines- 1996-97 Facilities Application	ONTARIO	NEB	TransCanada PipeLines

Project No.	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9498	Infilling, Dredging & Blasting; Lake Huron	BRUCE MINES	DFO	Ontario Trap Rock Limited
9499	Musselwhite Gold Mine Development	PICKEL LAKE	DFO	Placer Dome Canada Ltd.
94100	Welland River Reef Cleanup Project	WELLAND	DOE/ GLCUF	Atlas Speciality Steeles
94101	Bridge Crossing Circle River	TIMMINS	DOT	Abitibi Price Inc.
94102	CN Rail Bridge Crossing Junction Creek	SUDBURY	DOT	CN Rail
94103	Hwy 69 Bridges Crossing Lake & Gibson River	MUSKOKA	DOT	Ontario Ministry of Transportation
94104	Bridge Crossing Dumbell Creek, Mond Township	SUDBURY	DOT	Ontario Hydro
94105	Snowmobile Bridge Crossing Whiteclay River	TIMMINS	DOT	Holtrye/Ramore Sportsman Club
94106	Two Bridges Crossing the Culliver & English Rivers	KENORA	DOT	Ingace Otters Snowmobile Club
94107	Water Control Dam in the Kashegaba Lake	PARRY SOUND	DOT	***
94108	Bridge Reconstruction Crossing the West Montreal River	SUDBURY	DOT	Liskeard Lumber Limited
94109	Bridge Crossing the Shabotik River, Welsh Township	ALGOMA DISTRICT	DOT	Domtar Inc.
94110	Bridges Crossing Running Creek	WALLACEBURG	DOT	Town of Wallaceburg
94111	Pipelines Crossing Little Sturgen Road & Duchesnay Creek	NIPISSING DISTRICT	DOT	TransCanada PipeLines
94112	Dartnall Road Interchange-Red Hill Creek Expressway	HAMILTON	DFO	Regional Mun. of Hamilton-Wentworth
94113	Chaudiere Dam Deck Replacement	OTTAWA	----	Chaudiere Water Power Inc.
94114	Lowering of IPL's Pipelines Near Brant Street	BURLINGTON	NEB	Interprovincial Pipe Line Inc.
94120	Culverts Crossing Ducannon Creek	SUDBURY	DOT	Chapleau Arctic Watershed Snowmobile Club

Project No.	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
94164	Black Creek Bridge Repairs & Widening	NIAGARA	DOT	Niagara Parks Commission

**Appendix D
DOE Ontario Region
Provincially Referred Projects**

Project No.	Description	Location	Proponent
9426	Grey-Owen Sound Waste Management Master Plan	OWEN SOUND	Grey County
9437	Laidlaw Landfill Service Continuation EA	SARNIA	Laidlaw Environmental Services Ltd.
9444	Markham/Scarborough Transportation Link	TORONTO	Town of Markham, City of Scarborough
9445	Steeles Ave. Widening Hurontario to Mississauga Rd.	MISSISSAUGA	Peel Region
9446	North Bay Cross Town Arterial Rd.	NORTH BAY	City of North Bay
9448	Belleville Hwy. 401 Interchange & Arterial Road	BELLEVILLE	City of Belleville, MTO
94489	Town of Mattawa, Municipal Water & Wastewater Projects	MATTAWA	Town of Mattawa
9455	Steeles Ave. reconstruction- Chinguacousy Rd. to Mississauga Rd.	MISSISSAUGA	Region of Peele
9461	Reconstruction of Jane Street	VAUGHAN	York Region
9462	Reconstruction of Gorham Street	NEWMARKET	York Region
9463	Baseline Road - Cedarview to Greenbank Road	OTTAWA	Ottawa-Carleton Region
9464	Hwy 69 from French River to Sudbury	SUDBURY	Ontario Ministry of Transportation
9467	Upgrade of Water Pollution Control Centre	SARNIA	City of Sarnia
9468	Braneida VII Industrial Park Extension	BRANTFORD	City of Brantford
9472	Quinte Sanitation Landfill Remediation	BELLEVILLE	Fibre Environmental & Ecology Ltd.

Project No.	Description	Location	Proponent
9473	Hurontario Street HOV Lane	MISSISSAUGA	City of Mississauga
9474	Fort Erie & Port Colborne Waste Management Master Plan	PORT COLBORNE	Port Colborne & Fort Erie
9475	Martintown Water & Sewage Project	CORNWALL	Township of Charlottenburgh
9476	Devine St. Combined Sewer Overflow Detention Tank	SARNIA	City of Sarnia
9477	Trafalgar Road Reconstruction	MILTON	Regional Mun. of Halton
9478	Ontario Street Sanitary Sewer Crossing	LINCOLN	Regional Mun. of Niagara
9479	King City Sewage Servicing Study	RICHMOND HILL	Twp. of King, Reg. of York
9480	Albert St./CP Rail Overpass	OSHAWA	Corporation of the City of Oshawa
9481	Mohawk Lake Rehabilitation Project	BRANTFORD	City of Brantford
9482	Water Pollution Control Plant Expansion/Upgrade	COLLINGWOOD	Town of Wasaga Beach
9490	Transportation Infrastructure-North York	NORTH YORK	City of North York
9491	Red Hill Creek- Rymal Road Stormwater Management	HAMILTON	Reg. Mun. of Hamilton-Wentworth
9492	Culvert Replacement, Park Road & Zephyr Creek	GEORGINA	York Region
94115	Bronte Road Feedermain & Upper Middle Road Reservoir and Pumping Station	BURLINGTON	Regional Municipality of Halton
94116	Colborne Water Pollution Control Plant	COLBORNE	Village of Colborne
94117	Expansion & Upgrading of Port McNicoll Sewage Treatment Plant	MIDLAND	Township of Tay

Project No.	Description	Location	Proponent
94118	Brantford Biodolids Storage Facilities	BRANTFORD	City of Brantford
94119	Town of Cobalt Sewage Treatment Plant	COBALT	Town of Cobalt

Appendix E
DOE Ontario Region
Federally and Provincially Referred Projects

Project No.	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9406	Culvert Crossing, Bear Creek	PARRY SOUND DISTRICT	DOT	Ministry of Transportation
9411	Oxford Street Bridge Crossing Big Otter Creek	***	DOT	Town of Tillsonburg
9415	Matabitchuan Generating Station Dam Repairs	KIRKLAND LAKE	DOT	Ontario Hydro
9422	Humber Bridge Project	TORONTO	DOT	Metro. Toronto Transportation Dept.
9425	Ear Falls Hydroelectric Generating Station	DRYDEN	DOT	Ontario Hydro
9428	CP Rail Bridge crossing Desjardins Canal	HAMILTON	DOT	Ontario Ministry of Transportation
9443	Hwy 652 Bridge Crossing Abitibi River	TIMMINS	DOT	Ontario Ministry of Transportation
9447	Hwy 7 Bridge Crossing Ausable River	STRATHROY	DOT	Ontario Ministry of Transportation
9454	Pontleroy Creek Bridge	KIRKLAND LAKE	DOT	Ontario Ministry of Transportation
9456	Adjala-New Tecumseth Townline Bridge Crossing	BARRIE	DOT	County of Simcoe
9469	Access to Mission and McKellar Islands	THUNDER BAY	***	City of Thunder Bay
9470	Burlington Waterfront Development	BURLINGTON	***	City of Burlington
9483	Waterfront Trail Ped.Bridge Crossing Duffins Creek	AJAX	***	MTRCA

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