

ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
COORDINATING
COMMITTEE

ONTARIO REGION

Annual Report

1995-96

Report on Environmental Assessment Activities in Ontario Region for Fiscal Year 1995-96

Environmental Assessment Unit
Environmental Policy, Planning, Assessment and Citizenship Division
Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office
Environment Canada
Ontario Region

*Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee
Ontario Region
Annual Report 1995-96*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i>	i
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	ii
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	ii
<i>FORWARD: MESSAGE FROM THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL</i>	iii
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i>	iv
<i>RÉSUMÉ</i>	v
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	vi
<i>ACRONYMS USED IN TEXT</i>	vii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Federal EA Process: Past, Present and Future	1
1.2 Roles Under CEAA	1
1.3 The Transition From EARP to CEAA	2
2.0 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM DELIVERY	
2.1 The Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee	3
2.2 EACC Membership	4
2.3 Branches Involved in Environmental Assessment	4
2.4 Advocating DOE Priorities through the EA Program	6
2.4.1 Canadian Biodiversity Strategy	7
2.4.2 Atmospheric Issues and Climate Change	7
2.4.3 Toxics	8
2.4.4 Enforcement	8
2.4.5 Preserving Ecosystems	8
3.0 EACC CORPORATE ACTIVITIES	
3.1 Overview: CEAA - The First Full Year	10
3.2 Public Registry System in Ontario Region	11
3.3 EA/CEAA Training and Education	12
3.4 EACC on the World Wide Web (WWW)	13
4.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES	
4.1 DOE as Responsible Authority (RA)	14
4.1.1 Screenings by Branch and Program	14

4.1.2	DOE Projects Referred to the EACC for Review	15
4.1.3	DOE as Responsible Authority - Selected Project Highlights and Updates	15
4.2	DOE as Federal Authority	16
4.2.1	DOE as Federal Authority - Selected New and Ongoing Project Highlights	17
4.3	Provincially Referred Projects	28
4.4	Non-Formal Federal/Provincial EA Process Referrals	28
5.0	LOOKING AHEAD	
5.1	Federal-Provincial Harmonization	29
5.2	1996-97 Workload under CEAA	29
5.3	EA Delivery Effectiveness Evaluation Study	29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	WWW addresses to selected DOE sites	13
Table 2	Referrals from other Federal Departments	17
Table 3	Summary of Projects by Sector - EACC-OR	26

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	DOE - Ontario Region - Federally Referred Projects	30
Appendix B	DOE - Ontario Region - Provincially Referred Projects	34
Appendix C	Ontario Region EACC - Environment Canada	36
Appendix D	Ontario Region EACC Associate Members	37
Appendix E	DOE - Ontario Region EACC Members phone listing	38

**MESSAGE FROM THE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL**

Environment Canada is committed to helping Canadians work towards environmentally sustainable development through improved, environmentally responsible decision-making. Environmental Assessment (EA) is a key tool enabling decision-makers to systematically consider the potential effects and consequences of projects and activities during their planning stages and to ensure that any detrimental environmental effects and impacts are eliminated or minimized.

The federal EA process is directed at proposed undertakings which require federal involvement or decision. Since its inception by the Canadian government in 1973, it has been evolving to reflect the lessons learned from practical experience, new co-operative initiatives by industry and provincial governments, and the changing roles and responsibilities of the federal government. A significant milestone in this evolution was the January-1995 promulgation of the new Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA). The past year has been the first full year under which the federal EA process has been governed by this legislation.

Environmental Assessment is one of Environment Canada's most visible and dynamic program areas. In addition to the leadership role the department plays in terms of embracing the principles of the Act and ensuring its own obligations under the Act are fulfilled in exemplary fashion, Environment Canada is an important source of environmental and technical expertise for EA. Environment Canada - Ontario Region's Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee (EACC) facilitates and coordinates these roles and our involvement in regional EA activities in a manner consistent with other regions of the department.

This report provides the opportunity to review the regional EACC's activities and EA program during the 1995-96 fiscal year, highlighting the efforts of the various branches and some of the major projects actioned by the region. I commend the efforts and achievements of our regional staff in this model of integrated regional endeavour and, thereby, their contribution towards attainment of the broader goal of sustainable development and a healthy environment.



John Mills

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) legislates the responsibilities and procedures for the federal environmental assessment (EA) process. The 1995-96 fiscal year marked the first full year during which CEAA has governed the assessment of new project proposals involving the federal government. Under CEAA, Environment Canada (DOE) fulfills two roles in the environmental assessment process: that of a responsible authority (RA) and a federal authority (FA). As a responsible authority, DOE must ensure that an EA is conducted for all projects for which the department has decision-making authority. As a federal authority, the department is obligated, upon request, to provide specialist information or advice to other federal departments having a responsible authority role under CEAA.

The Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee (EACC) - Ontario Region (OR) is comprised of EA coordinators from each of the scientific and operational branches of DOE. DOE's regional involvement in EA activities is coordinated through the EACC-OR in order to ensure consistency in the application of CEAA. EACC members have met regularly during the last year to review and discuss EA activities, and have attended a number of training sessions designed to improve the EA process.

During 1995-96, the Region reviewed a total of 128 new projects, a slightly greater number than the previous year (122). These included projects subject to EA under CEAA, the EARP Guidelines Order (predecessor of CEAA governing some ongoing EAs) and the provincial EA Act, as well as several non-formal EAs. In addition to actions on new EA projects, substantial effort was also devoted to the review of projects ongoing or reactivated from previous years.

The majority of the projects fell under the "construction and infrastructure" category which encompassed mainly roads and bridges (See Table 3). Others included resource exploitation, environmental rehabilitation and waste management projects. Environmental assessment review has advocated Environment Canada's priorities and contributed to the preservation of ecosystem health in Ontario and the Great Lakes Basin by providing environmental knowledge for informed decision-making by other agencies.

RÉSUMÉ

La *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale* établit la façon de procéder et les responsabilités pour ce qui est du processus d'évaluation environnementale. L'exercice financier 1995-96 est le premier au cours duquel la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale* s'est appliquée à l'évaluation des projets relevant du gouvernement fédéral. Selon cette loi, le ministère de l'Environnement joue deux rôles dans le processus d'évaluation environnementale, celui d'autorité responsable, et celui d'autorité fédérale. En tant qu'autorité responsable, le ministère de l'Environnement procède à l'évaluation environnementale de tout projet sur lequel il jouit d'un pouvoir décisionnel. En tant qu'autorité fédérale, le ministère doit fournir renseignements et conseils d'ordre technique à tout autre ministère qui joue le rôle d'autorité responsable en vertu de la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale*.

Le Comité coordonnateur de l'évaluation environnementale pour la Région de l'Ontario regroupe les coordonnateurs de chaque direction scientifique et opérationnelle du ministère de l'Environnement. Ce comité coordonne la participation du ministère de l'Environnement aux activités d'évaluation environnementale, ce qui permet d'uniformiser l'application de la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale*. Les membres du Comité se sont réunis régulièrement l'année dernière afin d'étudier les activités d'évaluation environnementale et d'en discuter; ils ont aussi assisté à un certain nombre de séances de formation, dont le but était d'améliorer le processus d'évaluation.

Au cours de l'année 1995-96, la Région a procédé à l'examen de 128 nouveaux projets, ce qui représente une hausse par rapport à l'année dernière (122). L'évaluation environnementale prévue pour ces projets relevait de la législation et de la réglementation suivante: *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale*; Décret sur les lignes directrices concernant le PEEE (remplacé par la *Loi canadienne sur l'évaluation environnementale*, il continue à s'appliquer à certaines évaluations environnementales en cours); évaluations non officielles prévues. En plus des évaluations environnementales qui ont été entreprises, il faut noter l'énergie considérable qui a été consacrée à l'examen des projets en cours, ou de ceux des années passées qui ont été repris.

La majorité de ces projets tombent dans la catégorie «construction et infrastructure», qui porte surtout sur les routes et les ponts (voir Table 3). D'autres relèvent de l'exploitation des ressources, de la réhabilitation de l'environnement ou de la gestion des déchets. En plus de permettre au ministère de l'Environnement d'établir ses priorités, l'évaluation environnementale a contribué à la préservation de l'écosystème de l'Ontario et du bassin des Grands Lacs en fournissant aux autres agences les données environnementales dont elles avaient besoin pour prendre des décisions éclairées.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The provision of environmental assessment advice often requires the coordination of contributions from many branches of Environment Canada - Ontario Region. The cooperation, assistance and timely responses from Regional EACC members and their associated staff was an integral part 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.

Associate EACC members are periodically called upon for their particular expertise. Appreciation is expressed to associate 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. Finally, special recognition is due to Dave Thomson, the EA Unit's co-op student for his high quality effort and work in the production of this report, and to Rob Dobos, Mike Shaw and other members of the EACC for their valuable assistance and comments.

W. (Bill) Bien

Chairman, Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee

and Head, Environmental Assessment Unit - Great Lakes & Corporate Affairs Office

ACRONYMS USED IN TEXT

AECL	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
AES	Atmospheric Environment Service
AEP	Atmospheric Environment Program
Agency	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
AID	Atmospheric Issues Division
AOC	Areas of Concern
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CDF	Confined Disposal Facility
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CN	Canadian National Railways
COA	Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem
CP	Canadian Pacific Railways
CPML	Consolidated Professor Mines Limited
CS	Comprehensive Study
CSC	Correctional Services Canada
CSR	Comprehensive Study Report
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DOE	Environment Canada
DOT	Transport Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAB	Environmental Assessment Branch
EACC	Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee
EARP	Environmental Assessment and Review Process
ECB	Environmental Conservation Branch
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPB	Environmental Protection Branch
ESB	Environmental Services Branch
FA	Federal Authority
FEAI	Federal Environmental Assessment Index
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLCA	Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office
GLCuF	Great Lakes Clean Up Fund
GLIMR	Great Lakes Information Management Resource
GLWQA	Canada-US Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
HHRAP	Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan
HQ	Headquarters
IC	Industry Canada
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
LaMPs	Lakewide Management Plans
MNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
MOEE	Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy
MSB	Monitoring and Systems Branch
NCC	National Capital Commission
NTA	National Transportation Agency
NWPA	Navigable Waters Protection Act
NWRI	National Water Research Institute
OR	Ontario Region
PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
RA	Responsible Authority
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RCEA	Regional Committee on Environmental Assessment
RDG	Regional Director General
RMB	Regional Management Board
RMOC	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
WID	Water Issues Division
WRT	Waterfront Regeneration Trust
WWW	World Wide Web

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

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.*

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* (CEAA) 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, and was proclaimed on January 19, 1995, replaced the Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines Order. In the shift from EARP to CEAA, much needed

clarification and certainty has been introduced to guide federal environmental assessment of projects for which the government holds the decision-making authority: as proponent, land administrator, funding source, or regulator.

1.2 Roles Under CEAA

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* requires Environment Canada (DOE) to carry out one or both roles of a responsible authority (RA) and a federal authority (FA). DOE's

Environmental Assessment Management Framework outlines the responsibilities under these roles of the Regions and Headquarters to help ensure the requirements of the Act are met by the Department in a manner which is both consistent and predictable:

Responsible Authority Role

- ▶ arises through the legal obligations of the Department, acting as a decision-maker or proponent, land custodian, funder, or regulator, to ensure that EAs are carried out for projects according to the requirements of CEAA.

Federal Authority 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 The Transition From EARP to CEAA

No new EAs were initiated under the EARP Guidelines Order by the federal government during the 1995-96 fiscal year (April 1995-March 1996), but a number of EAs previously started under EARP continued under that regime. CEAA contains transitional provisions which address such situations. Projects currently being reviewed by an environmental assessment panel under the EARP continue to be subject to the Guidelines Order. EAs at the initial assessment stage continue under EARP, but projects subsequently referred for public review by a mediator or a panel will be assessed under CEAA. A number of ongoing projects started under EARP have since triggered the CEAA process as well, due to the incorporation of new federal EA triggers, such as the *Fisheries Act* section 35(2), in the Law List Regulation.



CEAA Logo

2.0 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM DELIVERY

2.1 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 helps achieve uniformity in CEAA implementation. The primary function of the EACC is to coordinate the multidisciplinary review of proposals whose potential environmental impacts are of concern to DOE. The review is a result of legally defined obligations as outlined in the Act or through other mandates of the Department, such as advocacy of environmental protection under the *Department of the Environment Act*. Other examples include regulatory responsibilities that do not trigger CEAA but may be relevant to projects under review by other jurisdictions, such as the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (EA Act).

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

- (i) intra-departmental 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 (RDG) 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; and
- (viii) working closely with the HQ - EACC to achieve an effective and nationally consistent EA program in the DOE.

2.2 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 Office (GLCA), Environmental Services Branch (ESB), Monitoring & Systems Branch (MSB), Environmental Conservation Branch (ECB), and Environmental Protection Branch (EPB). Additional members include designated officers from the Ecosystem Health Division - ECB, and Citizenship, Assessment & Economics Division - GLCA.

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. Appendices C and D list phone numbers and addresses of the EACC members and associate members, respectively.

2.3 Branches Involved in Environmental Assessment

The multidisciplinary nature of EA often calls for the scientific and technical expertise represented by the different branches of Environment Canada responsible for a variety of environmental program areas. For this reason the DOE branches are routinely solicited for their scientific, technical and policy advice and comments with respect to project proposals.

Projects Referred to DOE

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

- 1. All projects referred to DOE for specialist knowledge and information should be addressed to the Chairman of EACC-OR.*
- 2. Once referred to DOE, all projects are registered with the Secretariat.*
- 3. The EACC Secretariat conducts an initial screening to determine if DOE's mandate or interests are affecting, and identifies the regional lead agency and other Branches who should be involved in the review.*
- 4. The lead agency is responsible for coordinating the assigned review and involving all DOE agencies whose mandate, concerns or interests may be affected by the project, and responding to the client with DOE's consolidated comments and position. DOE will also participate in any related meetings with the proponent and other branches and/or departments.*
- 5. The progress of DOE's involvement in all EA referrals is tracked by the EACC Secretariat.*

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 provides expert EA advice on the following issues: wildlife, including migratory birds, wetlands and other wildlife habitat, and ecosystem health, in particular water quality.

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. Programs related to environmental assessment include: contaminated sites, PCB destruction, pollution prevention, wastewater technology, environmental emergency prevention, waste management, nuclear issues and hazardous waste.

Environmental Services Branch

The Environmental Services Branch (ESB) provides atmospheric and water services to clients in the Region. The Branch also provides weather and water information and technical services.

Water Issues Division

The Water Issues Division (WID) encourages sustainable use of the water resources of Ontario and the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin. The Division provides services such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the Great Lakes Information Centre, which are related to understanding and monitoring the movement, quantity and quality of water. 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 implements the *Canada Water Act* and contributes to the DOE's water diversion and export policies within the Great Lakes Basin. It also is responsible for administering the International River Improvements Act.

Hydrological impacts are evaluated for proposed developments such as mines, hydroelectric power plants, dams, bridge and culvert installations, flood control and stormwater management, shoreline works and marina developments.

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 evaluates 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 adequately addressed. AID also evaluates air quality concerns surrounding a project with particular emphasis on transboundary issues. Support is available from Atmospheric Environment Service (headquarters) scientists in the areas of hydrometeorology, climate change, air quality and ice conditions.

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.

Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office

The EA Section of Great Lakes & Corporate Affairs Office (GLCA) manages the EA Program delivery of DOE-OR, and performs the EACC function through the Chairman and Secretariat. In addition to coordination of EA reviews, the EA Section provides advice on procedural, policy and legal issues related to an EA review. The EA Section may also elect to retain the EACC lead on any EA reviews.

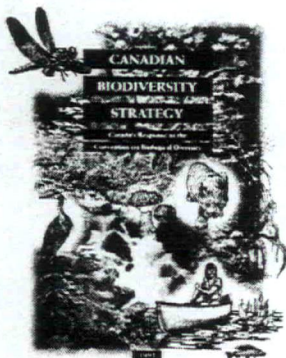
The Economics Section of GLCA concentrates their efforts on providing advice on resource valuation issues such as wetlands, and the socio-economic assessment of implementing programs such as Remedial Action Plans. This Section also addresses issues relating to economic instruments and marketing environmental technologies. With respect to providing specialist information, the Economics Section reviews proposals related to the economics of all resource media (land, air and water) including alternative technologies, financing and sustainability.

2.4 Advocating DOE Priorities through the EA Program

Environment Canada has identified several priority areas of environmental concern to focus departmental efforts in order to achieve our objectives. CEAA and the environmental assessment process allows the EACC to advocate departmental priorities through the provision of specialist advice to other departments. Thus, the EA program is an effective vehicle for the delivery of these priority areas.

2.4.1 Canadian Biodiversity Strategy

This strategy represents Canada's response to obligations under the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity*. The EACC helps further DOE's fulfilment of these obligations through the EA process by evaluating the impacts of proposed projects, programs and policies that could affect biodiversity. The following principles guide the assessment of impacts of a project affecting biodiversity:



- ensure preservation, restoration and protection of the integrity of Canada's ecosystems;
- promote the idea of no significant 'net loss' of the ecosystem;
- apply the 'precautionary' principle to avoid irreversible losses;
- ensure there will be no significant effect on sustainable use of biological resources;
- ensure the maintenance of natural processes and providing for adequate protected areas of different landscapes for the conservation of wild flora and fauna and other wild organisms;
- use indicator or rare species or valued ecosystem components to focus the environmental assessment;
- emphasize an ecosystem approach;
- ensure local/traditional ecological knowledge is used in EA as appropriate; and
- ensure evaluation of cumulative effects of a project on biological diversity.

The stability of the local climate is vital to many ecosystems; research in the area of climate change (see below) is also a priority related to enhancing biodiversity.

2.4.2 Atmospheric Issues and Climate Change

The Atmospheric Issues Division (AID) places a high priority on research of air toxics, climate variability and change, and increasing efforts in environmental adaptation research. The AID directs part of their research toward fulfilling departmental obligations under agreements such as the *Framework Convention on Climate Change* (FCCC), *Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change*, and the *International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme*. Research activities such as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Project complement other DOE priority research areas by modelling the effects of global climate change on this international waterway, for example. The effects of climate change may be significant for long-lived or permanent projects such as the decommissioning of a mine. It is especially important for projects where a key component (e.g. tailings pond) is sensitive to changes in weather parameters such as temperature or precipitation.

Canada's
National Action Program
on Climate Change



1995

2.4.3 Toxics

In support of its *Toxic Substances Management Policy*, the department works with a multi-stakeholder consultative forum to assess alternative management tools (e.g. economic instruments, regulations, product standards and voluntary agreements) to determine the most effective and efficient means to address specific environmental issues. This process uses scientific, technical and socio-economic information to assess management options and to recommend policy directions. Environment Canada is working to finalize a certification program for environmental industries that will allow more rapid commercialization of environmental technologies.

The EACC advocates the use of best available technology for pollution control through the review of EAs for industrial proposals and others involving effluent and waste discharges. The provision of specialist advice through these reviews complement other efforts supporting the Toxic Substances Management Policy.

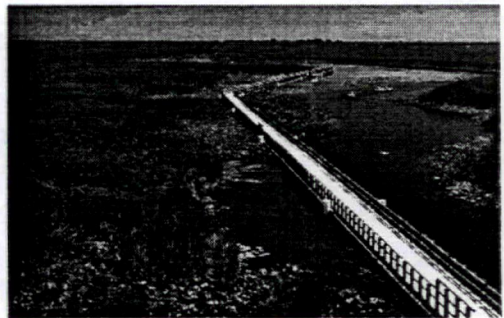
2.4.4 Enforcement

Environment Canada is accountable for ensuring compliance with more than 30 environmental regulations. An *Enforcement Activity Tracking System* has recently been developed to provide data on current enforcement activity and to allow users to track inspections, investigations and compliance histories. It will be implemented over the next year. Emphasis will continue to be on increasing compliance with pollution and wildlife regulations and with widely accepted standards and norms where regulations do not exist.

Through the provision of EA advice, the EACC endeavours to inform clients of environmental regulatory requirements for which DOE is responsible.

2.4.5 Preserving Ecosystems

An ecosystem approach uses a broad definition of the environment which incorporates natural, physical, economic, social, and cultural factors and an understanding that humans are part of nature, not separate from it. 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 *1994 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem* (COA) formalizes 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 in Areas of Concern (AOCs), and through Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs). 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 through the delivery of EA advice on projects under consideration. This ensures that federal government involvement in a project does not cause significant adverse environmental effects. Consequently, the EACC has been proactive in preserving and restoring the health of the Great Lakes Basin.



EA Practitioners Workshop - October, 1996 - Ontario Region

3.0 EACC CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

3.1 Overview: CEAA - The First Full Year

While fiscal year 1995-96 marked the first full year of CEAA implementation, regional and headquarters EA staff have steadily prepared to ease into the new federal EA regime so as to ensure continuity and national consistency. The headquarters EAB, with the input of DOE regions, previously issued a departmental *CEAA Handbook* to guide the transition from EARP to CEAA, and the implementation of the new Act. Several CEAA training sessions and briefings for both EA staff and program managers were held in the previous year. Further training and education efforts on CEAA were continued during the review year.

The transition for EA project reviews from the EARP regime to CEAA proceeded relatively straightforwardly. While a number of project EAs initiated under the EARP Guidelines Order continued under that process as provided for by CEAA (eg. Elliot Lake uranium mines decommissioning), new project referrals, without exception, were actioned under the new Act. Establishment of the public registry system was a major new component to the EA Program and DOE's responsible authority role which required some measure of adjustment on the part of EA staff and internal procedures. Interim public registry input forms which provided the project audit and tracking trail were gradually supplanted by a computer-based electronic entry form to facilitate regional reporting to the public registry system.

During the review year, the Regional EACC held five meetings. Through the Chair and/or Secretariat, the region was represented at two National EACC meetings to review and discuss matters of CEAA implementation and departmental consistency. Also as part of the corporate EA function, the region participated in a meeting of the Regional Committee on Environmental Assessment (RCEA), attended by EA coordinators or representatives from the various federal departments and provincial ministries in Ontario.

Some of the corporate activities and initiatives that may be highlighted over 1995-96 include:

- ***CEAA Cost-Recovery Review*** - In preparation for an intended memorandum to cabinet on EA cost-recovery, the regions provided estimates of resources expended in support of CEAA FA and RA responsibilities, categorized by project EA level (ie. screening, comprehensive study, public review panel).
- ***Canada-Ontario Bilateral Agreement on EA Harmonization*** - A second draft of the agreement was reviewed and subject to discussion at a meeting of the RCEA. Further action on the agreement awaited completion of a review by provincial ministries and provincial public consultation.
- ***Legal Advice and Clarification on CEAA*** - At the national level, interpretations were sought and obtained for matters dealing with CEAA sec 38(2) requirements on public

notification, and the application of the Fisheries Act, Metal Mining Liquid Effluent Regulations, to gold mine projects.

- **Regional EA Handbook** - A draft of a handbook to acquaint responsible authority departments and clients with DOE's areas of mandate and expertise and handling of EA project referrals was completed.
- **Regional EA Delivery Evaluation Study** - A contract study was completed to determine the effectiveness of the region's delivery of its federal authority (FA) role to client federal departments and agencies.
- **First Nations EA** - Regional advice was provided in several areas related to First Nations and EA issues: First Nations Strategy document, Six Nations Interim Notification Agreement and Regional Native Affairs Network, Akwasasne EA system.
- **Health in EA Workshop** - The region participated in a Health Canada regional workshop for health and EA professionals to help define the role of health professionals in environmental assessment.

3.2 Public Registry System in Ontario Region

Under CEAA, federal departments that have a decision-making role in a project are responsible for ensuring that the public has access to all environmental assessment information related to such projects. This is accomplished through the CEAA Public Registry, which is comprised of three



components. The first is an electronic database, 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. A third component to the Public Registry will eventually expand the FEAI to

include full texts of all listed documents. Public Registry information is transferred to the FEAI via e-mail, and is updated once a month by designated individuals in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (Agency) and Environment Canada-Ontario Region staff are responsible for maintaining the FEAI. The Public Registry is accessible through a variety of means, such as public libraries, and via the World Wide Web at <http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/pubreg.html>.

DOE's Environmental Assessment Branch (EAB) developed an electronic screening form with

assistance from Ontario Region. This software provides a user-friendly mechanism for DOE staff to meet RA obligations for screenings. It also provides an interface to the public registry FEAI, and a means of compiling a departmental database of EA information for its projects. This system was implemented early in 1996, and several screenings have already been completed by regional staff and sent to the public registry using this software. It is expected that its use by the Region will increase in the new fiscal year.

3.3 EA/CEAA Training and Education

Over the past year the Environmental Assessment Unit - Ontario Region has organized various training sessions to regional staff to upgrade their understanding of DOE's responsibilities and procedural requirements under the CEAA.

- ***CEAA training of EPB staff***
EACC Chairman W. Bien and Secretariat R. Dobos provided a one-day training course on CEAA for EPB staff in Toronto on May 24, 1995.
- ***CEAA briefing to WID staff***
WID staff were briefed on CEAA during a half-day seminar held June 8 in Burlington.
- ***DOE EA Database Training Session***
EACC staff attended a workshop on January 25, 1996 in Downsview delivered by EAB's Claire Michaud, on the use of the new electronic screening form and registration report.

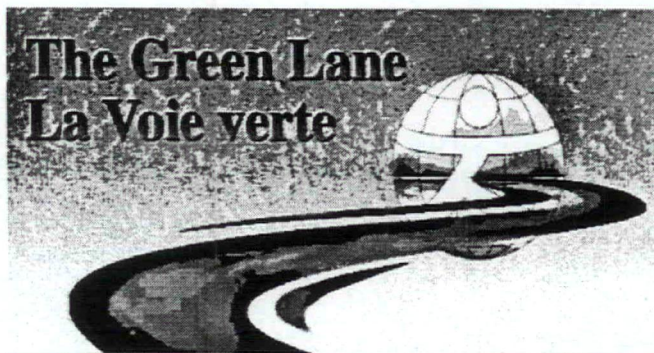
Other EA-related training sessions EACC staff participated in include:

- ***National EA Practitioner's Workshop***
EACC-OR hosted an EA workshop on October 26-27, 1995 in Toronto. It was organized by the Environmental Assessment Branch and attracted 42 participants from all Regions and Headquarters. Topics included guidance on assessing cumulative effects and socio-economics, and on legal issues.
 - ***AEP EA Practitioners Workshop***
This workshop was held March 6-8, 1996 and focused on improving the science base of EA advice provided by AEP specialists. Topics covered included climate data and analysis, and air quality assessment and modelling.
 - ***AEP EA Practitioners' Annual Meeting***
This October 25, 1995 meeting was held in Downsview and was attended by regional EACC staff.
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3.4 EACC on the World Wide Web (WWW)

The World Wide Web is becoming an increasingly prominent means of making information accessible to people. It also represents an environmentally-friendly paper-free method of making various departmental publications available to members of the public that have access to the WWW.

The 1994-95 and 1995-96 EACC-OR Annual Reports are available on the WWW through DOE's Great Lakes Information Management Resource (GLIMR) site by visiting the home page for the Canada Centre for Inland Waters, and are also linked through a variety of other pages. Future reports will likely also be available on the World Wide Web. The Public Registry also is linked to this web address, but can be accessed directly at the address below.



Environment Canada can be found on the information superhighway in the Green Lane

Table 1 - WWW addresses to selected DOE sites

Environment Canada's Ontario Region Green Lane	http://www.cciw.ca/green-lane/intro.html
Canada Centre for Inland Waters	http://www.cciw.ca
Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office (GLCA)	http://www.cciw.ca/glimr/agency-search/ec-or/gl-and-ca/intro.html
Public Registry	http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/pubreg.html
Index to branches involved in EA	http://www.doe.ca/whoeng.html
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)	http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/e_act/e_act.html

More information about Environment Canada, its mandate, services or products, can be found by visiting the home page at <http://www.doe.ca>. It was voted the "1995 Best Canadian Government Internet Site."

A list of other WWW sites maintained by the federal government is at:
<http://www.screen.com/CPACf/program/resources/English/fedwww.html>

4.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

4.1 DOE as Responsible Authority (RA)

DOE is required to assess each project for which it has a decision-making authority. Section 5(1) of CEAA confers decision-making authority to the Department in the following instances:

- when the Department is the proponent;
- when it provides funding that would enable the proposed undertaking to proceed in whole or in part;
- when Departmental land is involved; or
- where the Department issues a permit or licence or grants approval per the Law List Regulation.

Any of these "triggers" invoke DOE's responsible authority role.

4.1.1 Screenings by Branch and Program

Various branches within DOE conducted EAs as a responsible authority due to their obligations under CEAA, and in a few cases, as an initiator under EARP. Listed below are the various branches and types of EAs they carried out as a responsible authority:

Environmental Conservation Branch

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) conducted an environmental assessment under the National Wildlife Area Facilities Management Program for the modification of the Warden Station at Long Point. Five informal impact assessments for habitat improvement projects not subject to CEAA were carried out under the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture. An addendum to a previously completed EARP screening for the Oshawa Second Marsh Rehabilitation Project was completed by ECB for a change in planned sediment removal activities.

Environmental Protection Branch

The Great Lakes Clean-Up Fund completed eleven screenings under CEAA for projects funded in Great Lakes Areas of Concern. For this program, federal partners involved as proponents usually assumed the lead for EA responsibilities.

One EARP initial assessment screening was completed during 1995 for funding of remediation activities at the Shamrock Chemicals Site in Port Stanley, under the sun-set National Contaminated Sites Remediation Program - Orphan Sites, since this EA was initiated late in 1994. An EARP screening was also completed in September 1995 by EPB's Remediation Technologies Program for the remediation of contaminated sediments in the Welland River. This EA was also initiated in 1994.

Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office

Action 21, launched in 1995, provides community funding to non-profit, non-government groups to carry out environmental projects, and implements public awareness initiatives on issues such as toxics, ecosystems, biodiversity and air quality. Formerly the Environmental Partners Fund, Action 21's Community Funding program encourages projects that protect, rehabilitate or enhance the natural environment, and promote sustainability. Four CEAA screenings were completed during the 1995-96 year.

4.1.2 DOE Projects Referred to the EACC for Review

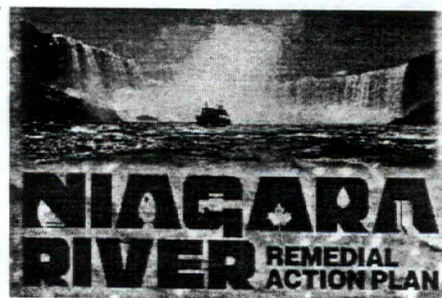
During the 1995-96 fiscal year, the EACC reviewed eight new projects for technical input referred by various organizational units within the Department acting as RA. These came mainly from EPB's Great Lakes Clean Up Fund. Project types reviewed included stormwater management, hazardous waste management and habitat restoration projects. The EACC was also involved in the ongoing activities of five projects initiated last year for which the Department was an EARP lead initiator or a CEAA Responsible Authority. EACC assistance involved EA process advice or technical review through the Committee.

4.1.3 DOE as Responsible Authority - Selected Project Highlights and Updates***REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS (RAPs)***

The International Joint Commission has identified 43 Areas of Concern (AOC) in Canada and the United States where the ecosystem is under a great deal of human-induced stress. The various levels of government are to cooperate to ensure RAPs use an ecosystem approach to restore impaired uses, and ensure public consultation. The 16 Canadian Areas of Concern are:

Thunder Bay, Nipigon Bay, Jackfish Bay, Peninsula Harbour, St. Mary's River, Spanish Harbour, Severn Sound, St. Clair River, Detroit River, Wheatley Harbour, Niagara River, Hamilton Harbour, Metropolitan Toronto, Port Hope, Bay of Quinte, and the St. Lawrence River.

Funding for remedial actions in AOC is partially provided by the DOE's Great Lakes Clean-up Fund, and DOE consequently becomes a responsible authority (RA) for projects under CEAA. Highlights of selected projects are below.

***HAMILTON HARBOUR RANDLE REEF SEDIMENT REMEDIATION***

One of the major components of the Hamilton Harbour Remedial Action Plan (HHRAP) is the remediation of heavily contaminated sediments off the Stelco docks at Randle Reef. DOE has committed up to \$5 million toward the project, involving many other provincial, municipal and

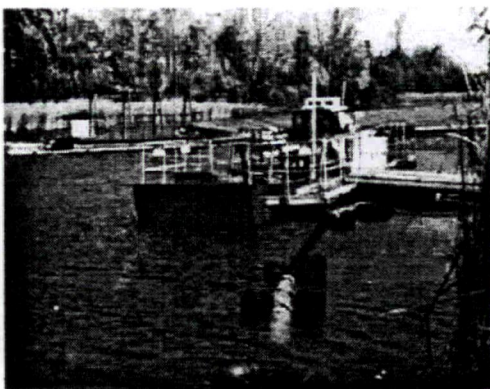
federal agencies. Options under consideration for the sediment remediation include a combination of removal, treatment and disposal. DOE is acting as the lead proponent for the development of options for the proposal and the EA requirements. Louise Knox of ECB is the current HHRAP Coordinator and leading the project for DOE. The EACC is providing process advice and technical review throughout the EA process.

A Comprehensive Study (CS) may ultimately be required, depending which option is selected. DOE is preparing an EA report that would meet requirements of a CS in the event that the selected option meets the Comprehensive Study List definition for waste management. The Randle Reef Remediation Steering Committee has developed criteria for exclusion and comparison of options and is examining their application to the proposals under consideration. Public consultation will begin in the spring, and the EA study should be completed by the end of the year, followed by implementation.

MARTINDALE POND REHABILITATION

Martindale Pond in St. Catharines is the site of the Henley Rowing Course, host of the 1999 World Rowing Championships. International depth standards require dredging of parts of the watercourse. In addition to the deepening of the watercourse, the proposal involves associated shoreline stabilization and ecosystem enhancement work. Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) is currently responsible for the pond, and is the lead RA for this project. DFO, DOE and the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) are also RAs under CEAA. DOE's RA obligations are a result of a funding application under the GLCuF. The EACC assisted with the technical review of PWGSC's screening report. Dredging of the course is expected to begin by the fall of 1996.

WELLAND RIVER REEF REMEDIATION



GLCuF's Sediment Remediation Technologies Program (EPB) funded a full-scale removal and treatment of contaminated sediments in the Welland River near the Atlas Steel outfall in the City of Welland. The removal technology was demonstrated in 1993 as a Niagara River RAP initiative, and also was funded by EPB.

An EARP initial assessment screening was completed for this project by EPB, with technical and process advice from the EACC. The sediment removal was successfully completed during the fall and winter of 1995-96.

4.2 DOE as Federal Authority (FA)

The EACC, through its member agencies, provides the following information and advice to Responsible Authorities to assist with their EAs: 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 12(3) of CEAA outlines requirements for the provision of expert information or knowledge.

Ontario Region was active in providing technical and scientific advice on a wide variety of projects undertaken by other government departments. During 1995-96, the Region reviewed 88 new projects referred under CEAA. An additional 34 projects undergoing the provincial EA process were referred, and sixteen of the CEAA referrals were also subject to provincial environmental assessment.

Table 2 - Referrals from other Federal Departments

Department	1994-95	1995-96
Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Canadian Coast Guard	48	35
Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Fisheries Habitat Management	4	23
National Defence Canada	0	2
Public Works and Government Services Canada	2	1
Transport Canada	0	5
National Capital Commission	2	0
Industry Canada	2	5
Heritage Canada (Parks)	2	2
Natural Resources Canada	1	1
National Energy Board	5	4
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	0	2
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	1	1
Agriculture Canada	0	1
Total	66	82

The sum total of 128 new referrals also included six that were not formally subject to either federal or provincial environmental assessment processes. A number of larger, more complex EAs remained active from previous years. 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. Table 2 identifies the sources of the referrals from other government departments.

4.2.1 DOE as Federal Authority - Selected New and Ongoing Project Highlights and Updates

The Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee has successfully reviewed many projects where the federal government has been involved as the decision-making authority. Below are selected project summaries for a number of major and high profile proposals active during 1995-96. The EACC's contributions to these EA reviews have significantly contributed to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment in Ontario, or have involved considerable effort on behalf of the region.

PUBLIC REVIEW PANELS

**ELLIOT LAKE URANIUM MINE TAILING AREAS
DECOMMISSIONING**

DOE - Ontario Region participated 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 for consideration by the panel, and comments on the draft EIS guidelines. Final EIS guidelines issued by the panel in August 1994 incorporated many of these comments.



*Environment Canada is celebrating its 25th
anniversary in 1996.*

1995-96 Update

Final EIS documents for this project were submitted to the DOE Review Team by EPB in May 1995. The review team consists of staff from EPB, ECB, ESB, and headquarters units (Industrial Programs Branch, National Hydrology Research Institute, Wastewater Technology Centre). A 60-day public review period was announced, ending on September 1. The DOE evaluation and technical report was provided to the panel at this time. The panel subsequently asked the proponents to respond to the inadequacies identified in the submissions.

The public hearings began November 14 in Elliot Lake with a session in Sudbury and concluded at the Serpent River First Nations reserve on January 26. DOE's presentation to the panel was given on November 17 by EPB-OR Director Ron Shimizu, who was supported by several members of the DOE review team and fielded questions by the panel. DOE's main concerns related to monitoring, climatology and wildlife issues. The Department's presentation was well-received by the panel and the public. The panel is expected to release its public report by the end of April 1996.

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 EA 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 Section.

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 EIS guidelines issued for public comment in June 1991. The final EIS guidelines were released by the panel in March 1992. 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.

1995-96 Update

DOE has reviewed all of the documents and a position regarding the acceptability of the EIS and the concept was sent to the panel, which concluded that there were "significant shortcomings" in the EIS and have requested clarification and additional information from AECL.

The panel began the first of three phases of public hearings on March 11, 1996. Social impacts were addressed during the first phase; scientific aspects will be examined in the second phase, which started on June 10, 1996. The third phase provides for a six-week period for general discussion and public comment on the concept. It began in autumn of 1996.

COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES

MATACHEWAN GOLD MINE



deposited in Davidson Lake, which has previously been impacted by tailings disposal.

Royal Oak Mines Incorporated is proposing to develop a gold mine approximately three kilometres west of the town of Matachewan, Ontario. This ten to fifteen year project would reoccupy previous open pit and underground mine sites that have been abandoned since 1957. The mine is expected to produce 5000 tons per day for the 10-15 year life of the mine and will employ approximately 350 persons. Ore would be shipped to Timmins for refining at an existing mill. Tailings would be





Royal Oak Mines met with federal departments including DOE during February 1996 to determine what regulatory requirements must be satisfied. It has subsequently been determined that the *Fisheries Act* would apply, thereby triggering CEAA with requirements for a comprehensive study.

MUSSELWHITE GOLD MINE

Placer Dome Canada Ltd. is proposing to construct an underground gold mine and surface milling operation at the Musselwhite project site, 130 km north of the northern Ontario community of Pickle Lake. Gold production of 3000 tonnes/day using gravity floatation and cyanidation is proposed, with tailings to be disposed in Crazy Wind Pond. The site drains into the Paseminon River and eventually to the Pipestone River. Several First Nations are located downstream of the site. The proponent already had negotiated the Musselwhite Agreement with the First Nations with respect to socio-economic issues.

DFO was the lead RA for the project as a result of a *Fisheries Act* authorization Law List trigger. FA advice was requested from DOE in April 1995. DFO was required to complete a CS for the proposal, the first to be completed under CEAA.

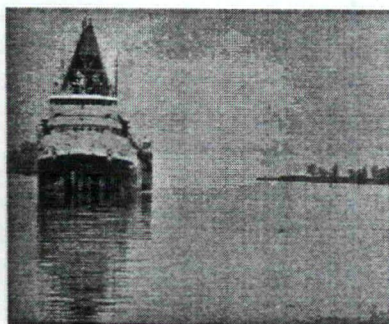
The EACC provided extensive technical advice throughout the development of the CS report. Staff from EPB, ECB, ESB and MSB were involved. The main concern identified in the EACC review was the potential for bioaccumulation of toxics in wildlife, which was responded to adequately by the proponent. DOE notified DFO on September 27 that the Department was satisfied that negative impacts could be mitigated.

DFO submitted the comprehensive study report (CSR) to the Agency and the Minister of Environment in September. It was advertised by the Agency for public comment for thirty days ending November 4. Based on responses received, the Agency made its recommendation to the Minister on the acceptability of the CSR. On November 17, Minister Copps wrote to DFO returning the CSR for action to proceed. Recommendations were made on the implementation of the mitigation plan and consideration of a follow-up plan, as well as directions on notification of the public by DFO of its decision. DFO subsequently completed their EA, and Placer Dome announced that it would proceed with the development.

ONGOING SCREENINGS under EARP/CEAA

AMHERSTBURG CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY (CDF)

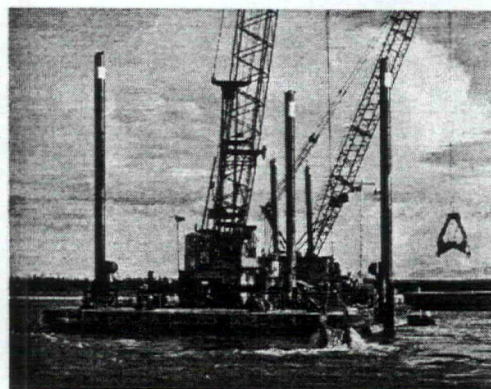
Transport Canada (DOT) is proposing to build a new CDF in the lower Detroit River for the disposal



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. EPB is the EACC lead and input for the review was received from ESB (WID) and 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 for the management of dredged sediments.

1995-96 Update

DOE staff attended a meeting with DOT and PWGSC on April 25 to discuss departmental concerns, centred on transboundary water management impacts. There is no formal U.S.-Canada agreement outlining responsibility for maintenance of the navigational channels. The proponent indicated that the 0.6 mm increase in river levels will be reduced to zero through compensatory activities to satisfy the hydraulic concerns. A report on the hydraulic impacts was sent to DOE in February 1996 and is under review. Other issues raised by DOE have not yet been addressed.



Staff from DOE, DFO, DOT, CCG, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and Essex Region Conservation Authority met with the owner of Boblo Island in August 1995 to consider siting the proposed CDF within the waterlot adjacent to the island. However, DOT has not pursued this proposed location.

BEDROCK RESOURCES AGGREGATE EXTRACTION

In 1993, the EACC received a *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (NWP) referral from 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 led the Region's review and provided specialist advice to CCG's EARP review. The province was reviewing the proposal for approval under the *Ontario Aggregate Resources Act*.

1995-96 Update

Public concern over possible contamination of Toronto's drinking water supply increased in the early part of the year, and the City of Toronto passed a motion opposing the project in mid-1995.

Bedrock Resources provided DFO and MNR with information suggesting that dredging will not adversely effect fish habitat, and MNR did not refer the proposal to DFO for a *Fisheries Act* authorization. MNR did, however, express concern with the proponent's iterative approach to

responding to concerns. The Ministry has asked the company to either withdraw its application, have it held in abeyance for 24 months while Bedrock addressed all concerns, or to proceed with the application and hold a public meeting by November 30 to air all concerns. The proponent selected the third option. DOE staff met with DFO and MNR on November 20 to discuss the proponent's proposed monitoring and mitigation measures.

Ontario Minister of Natural Resources, Chris Hodgson, announced on November 22 that the *Ontario Aggregate Resources Act* extraction permit would not be issued to Bedrock Resources, citing potential risks to human health and the environment.

CN/CP OTTAWA VALLEY RAIL

Canadian National (CN) and Canadian Pacific (CP) Railways proposed in 1993 to combine their operations between Montreal and North Bay via the new partnership of CN/CP Ottawa Valley. They proposed using CN's existing rail line through Algonquin Provincial Park, abandoning the CP line along the Ottawa River between Petawawa and Mattawa, and constructing three rail connections, one west of Montreal and two near North Bay. The National Transportation Agency (NTA) was the regulatory agency for this proposal and requested DOE's specialist advice in November 1993 for the initial assessment of the connections. There was a great deal of public concern. In addition, the EACC expressed concern that environmental considerations were neglected in the NTA's approvals for the abandonment and conveyances already provided. The EACC recommended that it should be subjected to an EARP Review. Minister Copps requested that the Minister of Transport reconsider the NTA decision. Due to ongoing court action by the unions on non-environmental issues, no action was taken by DOT.

1995-96 Update

The partnership agreement between CN and CP lapsed before final approvals were given for the proposal. Subsequently, the railways wrote to Minister Copps in mid-1995 to inform her that they had abandoned their plans to combine rail operations through Algonquin Provincial Park, citing environmental concerns as the reason for the decision.

DUPORT GOLD MINE PROJECT, SHOAL LAKE

1995-96 Update

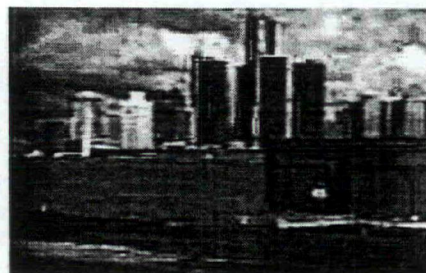
This proposal for a gold mine and milling operation by Consolidated Professor Mines Limited (CPML) at Shoal Lake near Kenora re-emerged in December 1995. The EACC had received a draft Environmental Study Report completed by the proponent to satisfy provincial regulatory requirements. The mine site is located on Stevens Island and the mill site is located on the mainland near Potter Lake outside of the Shoal Lake watershed.

The Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (MOEE) is undertaking a technical review of the EA report and has sought advice from federal agencies. This will be provided by EPB. The Ministry will likely require a public hearing under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*. Federal EA

requirements were being determined by potential Responsible Authorities. Royal Oak Mines Inc. acquired the property from Consolidated Professor in January of 1996. The status of the proposal is on hold until the new company has determined how it will proceed with the proposal.

DOWNTOWN WINDSOR MARINA

The City of Windsor proposed 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 was to be surrounded by a fixed-panel and floating wave barrier/breakwater to extend 125 metres into the river, and was designed with floating panels to reduce hydraulic impacts.



In May 1994, the City submitted an EA report to the CCG under EARP and to the MOEE under the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act*. The EACC review was led by WID, with input from 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 advocated no encroachments on the Great Lakes Inter-Connecting Channels. Fills and obstructions in the connecting channels can impede river outflows and ultimately raising upstream lake levels.

1995-96 Update

DOE, CCG, DFO, MOEE and the Windsor Harbour Commission met on May 2, 1995 to discuss concerns, including water quality issues submitted by the Walpole Island First Nation. Navigational concerns raised by the shipping industry were expressed by the CCG. A totally revised marina layout was submitted to federal agencies January 30, 1996 providing for a shorter, completely floating structure extending only 90 metres into the river, with a greatly reduced number of boat slips (271). The inclusion of a floating structure in the revised proposal addressed many of DOE's transboundary water management concerns.

LEITRIM WETLANDS URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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 as they relate to impacts on wetland functions.

1995-96 Update

The City of Gloucester completed its Class EA process during May 1995 and public requests for a

"bump-up" to a full EA were received during the public comment period. The Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (RMOC) gave draft approval to the plan of subdivision for the development proposal, but with 71 conditions of approval. These included requirements for a monitoring program to be established based on the requirements identified during the EACC's review of the stormwater management plan report.

The NCC prepared an EARP screening report in January 1996 for the stormwater facilities. This was reviewed by the EACC which is also participating in a technical advisory committee being formed by NCC. The technical advisory committee will develop a hydrologic monitoring protocol to determine baseline conditions for the Leitrim Wetland area. DFO informed NCC that a *Fisheries Act* authorization (section 35(2)) would be required before the proposed work could proceed, in which case CEAA would be triggered. The authorization has not yet been requested.

MUSKOKA MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

Correctional Services Canada (CSC) is proposing to construct a new medium security prison at the existing Beaver Creek Medium Security Facility near Gravenhurst. The site is forested and includes several wetlands. An EARP initial assessment has been completed by PWGSC on behalf of CSC. DOE-OR had been involved as a specialist department and participated throughout the initial assessment phase. With EPB as the lead, EACC technical input (from ECB, WID, EPB) focused on issues such as: sewage treatment, wetlands compensation, hydrological 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 the prison's long term operation on the environment.

1995-96 Update

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 reviewed the stormwater proposal being developed for the facility to ensure wetland integrity. Final design of the facility has resulted in the total avoidance of the wetland area. Construction of the prison facility has started and is expected to be completed within three years.

A provincial class EA has been undertaken for the water and sewer services. CSC will screen this infrastructure component under CEAA.

ST. MARY'S CEMENT DOCK EXPANSION AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS

St. Mary's Cement Corp. proposed in 1992 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 three quarrying. CCG requires NWP approval for the dock expansion. CCG's initial assessment of St. Mary's Dock Expansion included an assessment of activities from quarrying of phase two lands on the Westside Creek Wetland but not phase three activities.

The Waterfront Regeneration Trust (WRT) 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. The Port Darlington Community Association requested the Province designate quarrying operations under the *Ontario EA Act*. The WRT hosted public discussion sessions in Bowmanville in December 1994 to obtain feedback on the issue of quarrying Westside Creek Marsh. A presentation was given by ECB, outlining DOE's roles in regulatory and EA processes and identifying interest in the conservation of Great Lakes coastal wetlands.

1995-96 Update

CCG completed its EARP screening decision and the EACC provided recommendations on the mitigation and monitoring measures attached to the approval. DFO also carried out a CEAA screening on the dock expansion using the information supplied to CCG.

The WRT hosted workshops involving all stakeholders in order to develop an acceptable proposal to mitigate the loss of Westside Creek Wetland, which will occur as a result of phase three quarrying by St. Mary's Cement. An initial plan developed for the proponent has been sent to the DFO for consideration under the *Fisheries Act*.

TORONTO WESTERN BEACHES STORMWATER TUNNEL

1995-96 Update

Initiated in 1993, this proposal calls for the installation of a seven-metre diameter tunnel system along the western lake shore of Toronto to detain and treat stormwater and combined sewer overflow before discharging it into Lake Ontario. Partial funding for the project is being sought from Industry Canada (IC) under the Canada-Ontario Infrastructure Works Program. IC has developed a federal EA process under EARP to follow if the project is approved by the province and forwarded for funding consideration.

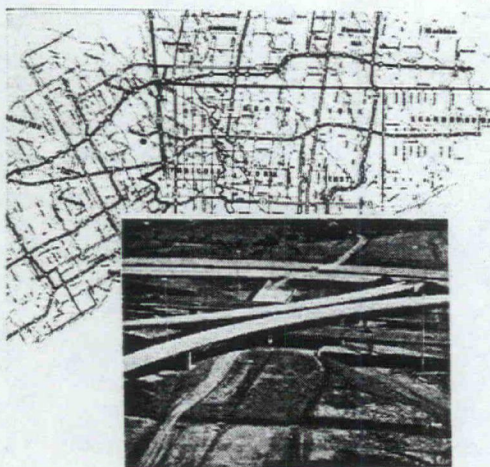
Public opposition and environmental concerns expressed by the provincial Environmental Assessment Advisory Committee caused the project to be bumped up to a full provincial EA review. The City of Toronto subsequently applied to the province for an exemption from the minister's directive. The province has granted the exemption request with numerous terms and conditions.

EPB has undertaken the lead for DOE and provided comments on the proposal to IC regarding potential toxicity of the effluent. The Branch has suggested some monitoring requirements to be included as a condition of funding.

TABLE 3 - SUMMARY OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR - EACC-OR		
	1994-95	1995-96
WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS	6	12
Hazardous Waste Management/Destruction	3	3
Landfills and Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal	3	9
RESOURCE EXPLOITATION PROJECTS	14	18
Aquacultures	3	3
Forest Management Plan	1	1
Hydroelectric or other Power Generation	4	4
Mines	1	3
Petroleum (including Pipelines)	6	6
Quarry	n/a	1
CONSTRUCTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	86	91
Airports	1	1
Buildings	3	3
Bridges	36	33
Culverts	3	3
Dredging	2	3
Dykes	1	1
Infilling	2	1
Marine Structures - Docks	1	4
Marine Structures - Marinas	3	5
Railways (including Bridges)	1	1
Recreational Development	n/a	1
Roads	14	21
Sewer Systems	7	3
Stormwater Management	n/a	4
Telecommunication	n/a	1
Urban Developments	1	2
Water Pollution Control Plants	4	2
Water Supply and Distribution Systems	4	2
ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS	13	5
Habitat Restoration	6	4
Site Remediation	n/a	1
Contaminated Site Rehabilitation	7	0
OTHER PROJECTS	3	1
Geological Surveying (Lithoprobe)	n/a	1
Funding Requests (ie. EPF/Action 21)	3	0

NEW EAs UNDER CEAA

HIGHWAY 407 CONSTRUCTION



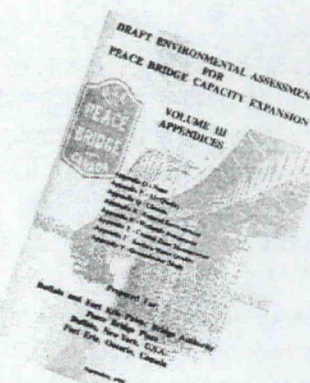
The provincial Ministry of Transportation (MTO) is in the process of constructing the western portion of Highway 407, which is to skirt the Toronto area from Highway 403 to Highway 48. This section was exempted from the *Ontario EA Act*. Federal approvals for certain river crossings have triggered CEAA via the *Fisheries Act* and *Navigable Waters Protection Act*. The EACC has been providing technical advice to the CCG and Fisheries Habitat Management of DFO for the screenings of crossings at Sixteen Mile Creek, the Credit River and Rouge River tributaries, with contributions from ECB and GLCA.

The eastern portion of the highway, from Highway 48 to Highways 35/115 is undergoing a provincial EA review, and approvals are not expected to be received before construction of the western portion is completed. The MTO hopes to extend the construction of the western portion eastward by up to ten kilometres as a result of concerns over traffic flows at Highway 48 in Markham. CEAA requirements for the Rouge River and other waterbody crossings are being determined.

PEACE BRIDGE CAPACITY EXPANSION

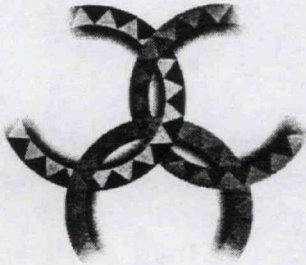
The Peace Bridge Authority has initiated a study on the expansion of capacity of the Peace Bridge over the Niagara River at Fort Erie. Options being considered include twinning the bridge either upstream or downstream of existing bridge, or widening the bridge using cantilevered decks.

DOE has met with the Authority to discuss Canadian EA requirements for the preferred option of twinning the bridge, which would trigger CEAA through a *Navigable Waters Protection Act* requirement. DOE concerns would largely relate to transboundary water management issues associated with hydraulic impacts from new bridge piers in the river.



RAMA RESERVE INTERIM CASINO

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation on Lake Couchiching near Orillia, was selected by the Province of Ontario to host the first full service First Nation Casino (Casino Rama). The Interim Casino was proposed in early 1995, with a permanent facility to be in operation by 1998.



DOE specialist advice was requested by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), which is the Responsible Authority under CEAA. DOE issues raised included impacts on wetlands, in particular from the proposal to expand the current landfill into a wetland. This was addressed by a commitment to haul solid waste from the temporary casino off-site.

Contractual negotiations between the Band and the province resulted in some delays in construction; however the project has now been completed.

TORONTO CITY CENTRE AIRPORT FIXED LINK

A fixed link between Toronto Island and the mainland has been proposed by the Toronto City Centre Airport. The link would be sited on lands owned by Ports & Harbours of the DOT and PWGSC, and would require an NWP permit from CCG. An EA committee was convened in January of 1996 to determine regulatory requirements and clarify the degree of departmental involvement. The committee's membership is comprised of representatives from DFO, PWGSC, DOT (Ports and Harbours, and Airports), CCG, City of Toronto, and Toronto Harbour Commission. DOE will participate as a technical advisor. DOT will act as the lead RA.

4.3 Provincially Referred Projects

The EACC routinely receives notification of many 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, in which cases the Committee's involvement would be as an FA to support the CEAA review.

The EACC reviewed 50 new provincially referred projects in 1995-96, 16 of which were subject to the federal EA process. The provincially referred projects focused on infrastructure works including roads, sewers and water pollution control plants.

4.4 Non-Formal Federal/Provincial EA Process Referrals

Six projects referred to the EACC were not subject to a formal EA process. These included projects by crown corporations not yet subject to CEAA, projects excluded from CEAA, and a U.S. EA study on a hydroelectric project re-licensing affecting transboundary waters.

5.0 LOOKING AHEAD

5.1 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; a second draft has been completed and reviewed by federal and provincial agencies. Public consultation on the agreement, which is scheduled to be in place later in the year, is planned. 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.

5.2 1996-97 Workload under CEAA

The number of EA screenings referred to DOE, as a Federal Authority, by other departments remains fairly constant from year to year, and no major increase in referrals is expected in 1996-97. The workload of the EACC could intensify, however, with a number of new comprehensive studies triggered early in 1996 for several gold mining proposals and Great Lakes Area of Concern site remediations (DOE as an RA). No new public reviews are apparent at this time, and the Elliot Lake Uranium Mines Decommissioning panel hearing is winding down.

The EACC workload could also increase if the Canada-Ontario harmonization agreement is implemented, since stricter response timelines would likely be required, and more provincial referrals may result.

5.3 EA Delivery Effectiveness Evaluation Study

An independent consultant was hired by the EA Unit - Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs to evaluate the usefulness and effectiveness of services and advice provided by the EACC to client Responsible Authority departments. This study was the first of its kind undertaken by a regional EACC.

The report provided a number of revealing perspectives and generally concluded that departmental advice was for the most part timely and relevant. Most respondents, however, felt that more specific statements on impact and mitigation measures should be provided: "very clear, simplistic, site specific advice with a 'bottom-line' which would determine the significance of environmental impacts and how they could be suitably mitigated." The results of the study will be shared with other DOE regions and a regional action plan will be developed to respond to study findings.

**Appendix A
DOE Ontario Region
Federally Referred Projects**

Project Number	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9501	Wastewater Treatment Plant Strategy & Expansion	PETERBOROUGH	Parks Canada - TSW	City of Peterborough
9502	Amberlakes Urban Development	OTTAWA	DFO	Amberlakes Development Corp.
9503	Casino Rama	LAKE COUCHICHING	Indian and Northern Affairs	Casino Rama
9504	Hunta LRB re-alignment, Hwy 655	COCHRANE	Industry Canada	MTO
9505	Jellicoe Compressor Station 77	JELlicoe	NEB	TransCanada PipeLines
9506	Armstrong Compressor Station (1108)	ARMSTRONG	NEB	TransCanada PipeLines
9507	Chatham Ethanol Plant	CHATHAM	Agriculture Canada	Commercial Alcohols Inc.
9510	Etobicoke Motel Strip Waterfront Park Development	ETOBICOKE	DFO	Metro Toronto & Region Conservation Authority
9511	Cockburn Island Water Supply	COCKBURN ISLAND	DFO	Indian and Northern Affairs
9512	Clarence Point to Thurso Ferry Dock Landing and Dredging	CLARENCE	DFO	Service de Traversier Masson
9513	Chiniguchi River Bridge Crossing	NIPISSING DISTRICT	CCG	Goulard Lumber Ltd.
9514	Distress River Snowmobile Bridge	PARRY SOUND DISTRICT	CCG	Parry Sound Snow Sport Assn.
9515	Mountjoy River Bridge Replacement	TIMMINS	CCG	Henry Lazure
9516	Snug Harbour Pedestrian Bridge	ST. CATHARINES	CCG	City of St. Catharines
9518	Furkey's Marina	UPPER ST. MARYS RIVER	CCG	J. Furkey
9519	Kaneki Creek Bridge	DISTRICT OF SUDBURY	CCG	Malette Inc.
9520	Little Seguin River Bridge	PARRY SOUND DISTRICT	CCG	Sam Caruso
9529	Stormwater Mgmt Constructed Wetland Greenhouse Study	WATERLOO	DOE-GLCuF	University of Waterloo
9530	Break Wall Extension, Hilton Beach	VILLAGE OF HILTON BEACH	DFO	Charles Nelson
9531	Proposed Water Intake and Sewage Treatment System	TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE	Parks Canada	Ennismore Township
9532	St. Mary's River Hydrological Study	SAULT STE. MARIE	DOE-GLCuF	MOEE
9533	Temporary Riverboat Casino	WINDSOR		Ontario Casino Corporation
9534	Wye Marsh Leadshot Remediation Project	MIDLAND	DOE-EPB	Remediation Tech. Program DOE
9535	Grindstone Creek Pedestrian Bridge	BURLINGTON	DFO	Royal Botanical Gardens
9536	RIPP Tires Inc. Recycling Proposal	BLIND RIVER	Industry Canada	RIPP Tires Inc.
9537	Maintenance Excavation, Welland Canal Locks 1 & 2	ST. CATHARINES	St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	
9538	Conestoga River Stirton Bridge	WELLINGTON COUNTY	CCG	Township of Maryborough

* Italicized projects are undergoing both federal and provincial environmental assessment reviews.

Project Number	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9539	Georgian Bay Pedestrian Bridge	MUSKOKA DISTRICT	CCG	Paul Terr
9540	Foch River Bridge, Flanders Lake Road	DISTRICT OF ALGOMA	CCG	Buchanan Forest Products Limited
9541	Hagans Bridge, Speed River	ARTHUR	CCG	Wellington County
9542	High Hill Harbour Marina, Lake Nipigon	NIPIGON	DFO	Township of Beardmore
9543	Sunrise Fisheries Aquaculture Expansion	MANITOULIN ISLAND	Industry Canada	Sunrise Fisheries
9554	<i>Foster Park Stormwater Management Pond</i>	<i>BELLEVILLE</i>	<i>DFO</i>	<i>City of Belleville</i>
9557	<i>Point Mouillee-Bainsville Bay Habitat Restoration</i>	<i>CORNWALL</i>	<i>DOE-GLCuF</i>	<i>MNR</i>
9558	Peace Bridge Capacity Expansion	FORT ERIE	CCG	Peace Bridge Authority
9559	Georgian Bay Pedestrian Bridge-Mink Islands	PARRY SOUND	CCG	Mary Attkin
9560	Burwash Range and Training Area Phase 2	SUDBURY	DND	DND
9561	Perley Bridge Replacement - Ottawa River	HAWKESBURY	PWGSC	PWGSC
9562	Shamrock Chemicals Phase 3 Remediation draft	PORT STANLEY	DOE - EPB	EPB - NCSRP
9563	Pringle Creek Property Development	WHITBY	DFO	Sonterland Construction Limited
9564	Line 8 Oil Products Transportation System	SOUTHERN ONTARIO	NEB	Interprovincial Pipe Line Inc.
9565	Muskoka Road 26 Reconstruction, Bank Stabilization	MUSKOKA DISTRICT	DFO	MNR
9566	Mink Lake Causeway	WILBERFORCE TWP	CCG	McKibbin Brothers
9567	<i>Fly Creek Stormwater Pond Retrofit Project</i>	<i>CORNWALL</i>	<i>DOE - GLCuF</i>	<i>Raisin Region Conservation Authority</i>
9568	<i>Niagara District Airport Sanitary Sewer Project</i>	<i>NIAGARA DISTRICT</i>	<i>DOT</i>	<i>Transport Canada - Niagara Airport</i>
9569	<i>Store Creek Bridge</i>	<i>MOOSONEE</i>	<i>CCG</i>	<i>Moosonee Area Development Board</i>
9570	<i>Sewage Treatment Plant Expansion</i>	<i>ROCKLAND</i>	<i>Industry Canada</i>	<i>Town of Rockland</i>
9571	Salmon Cage Culture Farm	DURHAM COUNTY	CCG Central Region	Ontario Socekeye Salmon Farms
9572	Communications Tower	CARLSBAD SPRINGS	Industry Canada	Bell Mobility
9573	Floating Dock Facility	WINDSOR	DFO	ADM Agri Industries
9574	<i>Atherly Narrows Bridge Widening</i>	<i>ORILLIA</i>	<i>CCG</i>	<i>MTO</i>
9575	Duport Gold Mine	SHOAL LAKE	proponent	Consolidated Professor

* Italicized projects are undergoing both federal and provincial environmental assessment reviews.

Project Number	Description	Location	Referred By	Proponent
9576	<i>Highway 407 Bridge Crossing Credit River</i>	CHURCHVILLE	CCG	Ontario Transportation Capital Corp
9577	<i>Cobourg Harbour Waterfront Development Concept</i>	COBOURG	DFO	Town of Cobourg
9578	Pipeline Crossing Eaglehead River		CCG	TransCanada PipeLines Limited
9579	Pipeline Crossing Kenogamiss River		CCG	TransCanada PipeLines Limited
9580	Aquarius Open Pit Gold Mine Development	TIMMINS	DFO	Aquarius Joint Ventures
9581	Airport Transfers	DRYDEN, KENORA, RED LAKE	DOT	DOT
9582	Richards Landing Marina	ST. MARY'S RIVER	DFO	Township of St. Joseph
9583	Toronto City Centre Airport - Fixed Link	TORONTO ISLAND	DOT	Toronto Harbour Commission
9584	<i>Red Hill Valley Expressway</i>	HAMILTON	DFO	Region of Hamilton-Wentworth
9585	<i>Highway 407 Culvert Crossings of Rouge River tributaries</i>	MARKHAM	DFO	Ontario Transportation Capital Corp
9586	Oba Lake Bridge	ALGOMA DISTRICT	CCG	Algoma Central Railway Inc.
9587	Irvine River Bridge Replacement	WELLINGTON COUNTY	CCG	Nichol Township
9588	Mattawishkwia River Bridge	COCHRANE DISTRICT	CCG	Levesque Plywood Limited
9589	York Street Bridge	EDEN MILLS	CCG	Eramosa Township
9590	St. Clair River Shoreline Infilling	LAMBTON COUNTY	DFO	Kenneth Burns
9591	Lithoprobe Seismic Refraction Experiment	NORTHWEST ONTARIO	NRCan	Geological Survey of Canada
9595	Landfill Use Amendment	TENNYSON TOWNSHIP		Town of Massey
9596	<i>Bridge Crossing Sauble River</i>	COUNTY OF GREY	CCG	Township of Sullivan
9597	Bridge Crossing Redsucker River	ADANAC TOWNSHIP	CCG	Abitibi-Price
9598	<i>Highway 407 Markham Area Extension</i>	MARKHAM	CCG	MTO
9599	<i>Cummings Bridge Rehabilitation</i>	RIDEAU RIVER	CCG	RM of Ottawa-Carleton
95100	Namakan River Bridge	LAC LA CROIX FIRST NATION	INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
95101	Ferry from Port Stanley to Cleveland	PORT STANLEY	DOT	Port Stanley-Cleveland Ferry Corp.
95103	Dock Construction	GRAVENHURST	CCG	Gravenhurst Bay Rest. & Marina
95104	Royal Oak Mines Matachewan Gold Mine Project	MATACHEWAN	DFO	Royal Oak Mines
95105	<i>Highway 416, Carp Town Road to Highway 401</i>	LEEDS & GRENVILLE CTY	DOT	MTO
95106	Stag Island Fish and Wildlife Habitat Rehabilitation	SARNIA	DOE - GLCuF	MNR
95109	Boat Launch and Communal Dock	ST. JOSEPH ISLAND	DFO	Gilbertson Enterprises

* Italicized projects are undergoing both federal and provincial environmental assessment reviews.

95110 Emerald Meadows Golf Course	GLOUCESTER	DFO	R.E. Champlain Co. Ltd.
95111 Camp Ipperwash Decommissioning	CFB IPPERWASH	Agency	DND
95112 Stormwater Management Facility	RICHMOND HILL	DFO	Town of Richmond Hill
95114 Bridge Crossing Goldie River	ALGOMA DISTRICT	CCG	Echum Township
95115 Bridge Crossing North Muskego River	SYDERE TOWNSHIP	CCG	District of Cochrane
95116 ICI Canada Controlled Wastewater Discharge to St. Clair R.	WALLACEBURG	EPB	ICI
95117 Rainbow Trout Aquacage Fish Farm	BAY OF QUINTE	CCG	Norseman Fisheries
95118 Brockville Waterfront Development	BROCKVILLE	DFO	City of Brockville
95119 TransCanada Pipelines Facilities Facilities Expansion	NORTHERN ONTARIO	NEB	TransCanada Pipelines
95121 <i>Port Sandfield Swing Bridge</i>	<i>PORT SANDFIELD</i>	<i>CCG</i>	<i>District of Muskoka</i>
95128 Bridge Crossing East Muskego River	BRADBURN TOWNSHIP	CCG	District of Cochrane

* Italicized projects are undergoing both federal and provincial environmental assessment reviews.

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

Project	Description	Location	Proponent
9517	Tri-neighbours Waste Management System Plan	BRUCE MINES	Tri-Neighbours Waste M. C.
9521	Wonderland Road	LONDON	City of London
9522	Waste Diversion Study	ARNPRIOR	Joint Municipal WM Committee
9523	Trafalgar Road Widening	OAKVILLE	Region of Halton
9524	Exeter Flood Reduction Project	EXETER	Ausable Bayfield
9525	Ninth Line Bridge at Little Rouge Creek	MARKHAM	Town of Markham
9526	Stott's and Maxwell Bridges, Rouge River	SCARBOROUGH	City of Scarborough
9527	Kakabeka Falls G.S. modifications	THUNDER BAY	Ontario Hydro
9028	Prince Edward County Rd 10 reconstruction	PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	Prince Edward
9544	Hwy 69 - Tower Road to Hwy. 141	PARRY SOUND	MTO
9545	Metro Toronto Landfill Site Search	TORONTO	Metropolitan Toronto
9546	Niagara Falls Transportation Planning Study	NIAGARA	City of Niagara Falls
9547	York/Durham Line Reconstruction - Steeles to Hwy 7	MARKHAM	York RM
9548	King Road Bridge	VAUGHAN	York RM
9549	Hwy 403 improvements - hwy 6 to Mohawk Road	HAMILTON	MTO
9550	Guelph Line Reconstruction - Britannia to Derry Rds	BURLINGTON	Halton RM
9551	Holland Landing Sanitary Sewage Treatment Study	NEWMARKET	York RM
9552	Pembroke and Area Waste Management Board	PEMBROKE	Pembroke and Area WMB
9553	Dufferin Street Culvert Replacement	KING CITY	York RM
9555	Highway 10 Improvements	CALEDON	Peel RM
9557	<i>Point Mouillee-Bainsville Bay Habitat Restoration</i>	<i>CORNWALL</i>	<i>MNR</i>
9567	<i>Fly Creek Stormwater Pond Retrofit Project</i>	<i>CORNWALL</i>	<i>Raison Region Conservation Authority</i>
9568	<i>Niagara District Airport Sanitary Sewer Project</i>	<i>NIAGARA DISTRICT</i>	<i>Transport Canada - Niagara Airport</i>
9569	<i>Store Creek Bridge</i>	<i>MOOSONEE</i>	<i>Moosonee Area Development Board</i>

* Italicized projects are undergoing both federal and provincial environmental assessment reviews.

Project	Description	Location	Proponent
9570	<i>Sewage Treatment Plant Expansion</i>	ROCKLAND	Town of Rockland
9574	<i>Atherly Narrows Bridge Widening</i>	ORILLIA	MTO
9576	<i>Highway 407 Bridge Crossing Credit River</i>	CHURCHVILLE	Ontario Transportation Capital Corp
9577	<i>Cobourg Harbour Waterfront Development Concept</i>	COBOURG	Town of Cobourg
9584	<i>Red Hill Valley Expressway</i>	HAMILTON	Region of Hamilton-Wentworth
9585	<i>Highway 407 Culvert Crossings of Rouge River tributaries</i>	MARKHAM	Ontario Transportation Capital Corp
9592	QEW/Mississauga Road Interchange	QEW/Mississauga Road	MTO
9593	London/Middlesex WMP	MIDDLESEX CTY	City of London
9594	Leslie Street Upgrade - 16th Ave. to Major Mackenzie Dr.	TOWN OF RICHMOND HILL	York RM
9595	Landfill Use Amendment	TENNYSON TOWNSHIP	Town of Massey
9596	<i>Bridge Crossing Sauble River</i>	COUNTY OF GREY	Township of Sullivan
9598	<i>Highway 407 Markham Area Extension</i>	MARKHAM	MTO
9599	<i>Cummings Bridge Rehabilitation</i>	RIDEAU RIVER	RM of Ottawa-Carleton
95102	Transformer Station #1 Reconstruction	KITCHENER-WILMOT	Kitchener-Wilmot Hydro
95105	<i>Highway 416, Carp Town Road to Highway 401</i>	LEEDS & GRENVILLE COUNTY	DOT
95116	ICI Canada Controlled Wastewater Discharge to St. Clair R.	WALLACEBURG	ICI
95120	Markham Bypass	MARKHAM	Town of Markham
95121	<i>Port Sandfield Swing Bridge</i>	PORT SANDFIELD	District of Muskoka
95122	Black River Forest Management Plan	MANITOUWADGE	Great West Timber Ltd.
95123	Burbrook Drainage Area Improvement Program	LONDON	City of London
95124	Southwest Transitway Extension	OTTAWA-CARLETON	Region of Ottawa-Carleton
95125	North Renfrew Waste Management Board	DEEP RIVER	North Renfrew Waste Management Bd.
95126	Rutherford Road from Bathurst St. to Barrhill Road	VAUGHAN	City of Vaughan
95127	Hurontario Street Improvements	MISSISSAUGA	City of Mississauga

* Italicized projects are undergoing both federal and provincial environmental assessment reviews.

Appendix C - Ontario Region Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee (EACC) - Environment Canada -

Branch or organizational unit	Members/Alternates EA contacts	Address	Telephone/DOTS	Fax/e-mail
Great Lakes & Corporate Affairs Office	Bill Bien, <i>Chairman</i>	EACC Ontario Region. 867 Lakeshore Road Burlington, Ontario. L7R 4A6	905 336-4948	905 336-8901 bill.bien@ec.gc.ca
	Rob Dobos, <i>Secretariat</i>		905 336-4953	905 336-8901 rob.dobos@ec.gc.ca
	Mike Shaw, <i>Public Registry</i>		905 336-4957	905 336-8901 michael.shaw@ec.gc.ca
Environmental Conservation Branch	Joe Carreiro, <i>Special Wildlife Advisor</i>	49 Camelot Drive Nepean, Ontario. K1A 0H3	613 952-0931	613 952-9027 carreiroj@aesott.am.doe.ca
	John Fischer, <i>EA Specialist</i>	867 Lakeshore Road Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6	905 336-4961	905 336-4906 john.fischer@cciw.ca
	Francis Philbert <i>Manager, Ecosystem Health Division</i>	867 Lakeshore Road Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6	905 336-4663	905 336-4609 francis.philbert@cciw.ca
Environmental Protection Branch	Alan Waffle, <i>Manager, Integrated Programs Division</i>	4905 Dufferin Street Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T4	416 973-8484 POTTSS	416 973-1160 wafflea@aestor.am.doe.ca
	Tom Wallace, <i>Integrated Program Division</i>	49 Camelot Drive Nepean, Ontario K1A 0H3	613 952-2401 WALLACET	613 952-8995 wallacet@aesott.am.doe.ca
Environmental Services Branch	Dave Broadhurst, <i>Meteorologist, Atmospheric Issues Division</i>	4905 Dufferin Street Downsview, Ontario. M3H 5T4	416 739-4313 BROADHURSTD	416 739-4379 broadhurstd@aestor.am.doe.ca
Monitoring and Systems Branch	Bob Phinney, <i>Network Design</i>	75 Farquahar Street, Guelph, Ontario N1H 3N4	519 823-4218 REGHYDGLPH	519 826-2083 phinneyb@am.dow.on.doe.ca

Appendix D - Ontario Region Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee (EACC) - Environment Canada -

Associate Members

Branch or organizational unit	Members/ EA contacts	Address	Telephone	Fax/e-mail
National Water Research Institute DOE-HQ	Janet Cooley, <i>Manager,</i> Program Liaison Unit	867 Lakeshore Road Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6	905 336 4503	905 336-6444 janet.cooley@cciw.ca
Canadian Parks Service - Heritage Canada	Mark Yeates, <i>Environmental Assessment Specialist,</i> Ecosystem Management Services	111 Water Street East Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6S3	613 938-5871	613 938-5785 mark_yeates@pch.gc.ca
Fish and Habitat Management - Fisheries & Oceans Canada	Serge Metikosh, <i>Senior Fisheries Habitat Biologist</i>	867 Lakeshore Road Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6	905 336 4637	905 336 4819
Atmospheric Environment Service - HQ	Bob Saunders, <i>National AEP - EA Coordinator</i>	4905 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T4	416 739-4142	416 739-4380 bob.saunders@aestor.am.doe.ca
Environmental Assessment Branch - HQ	Claire Michaud	Place Vicent Massey, 351 St. Joseph Blvd. Hull, Quebec. K1A 0H3	819 997-2542	819 953-4093 michaudc@cpits1.am.doe.ca

Appendix E
EC Ontario Region
Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinating Committee - Members
1995-96 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
Mike Shaw (Public Registry)	Great Lakes and Corporate Affairs Office	(905) 336-4957
Joe Carreiro	Environmental Conservation Branch	(613) 952-9027
Alan Waffle	Environmental Protection Branch	(416) 739-5854
Dave Broadhurst	Environmental Services Branch	(416) 739-4313
Bob Phinney	Monitoring & Systems Branch	(519) 823-4218

Associate Members

Name	Branch	Telephone No.
Janet Cooley	National Water Research Institute	(905) 336-4503
Bob Saunders	Atmospheric Environment Service- HQ	(416) 739-4142
Mark Yeates	Canadian Parks Service- Heritage Canada	(613) 938-5871
Serge Metikosh	Fisheries & Oceans Canada	(905) 336-4637
Claire Michaud	Environmental Assessment Branch- HQ	(819) 997-2542



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