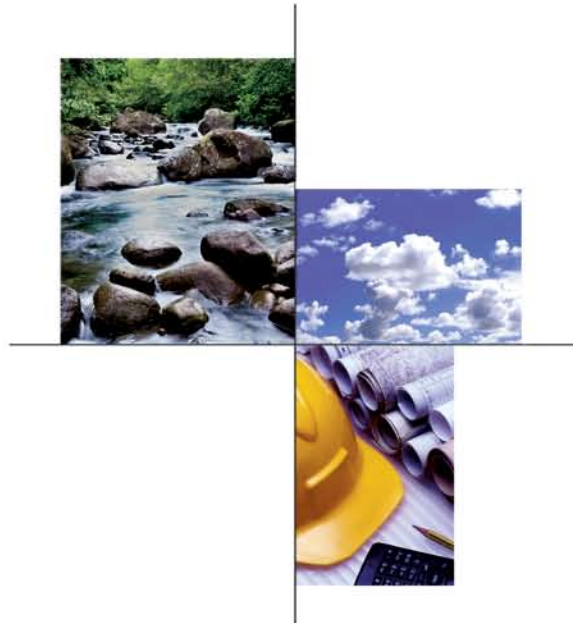




Project Description Guide: British Columbia

To Determine Federal Roles
under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*



February 2007

Prepared by:
Pacific and Yukon Region,
Canadian Environmental
Assessment Agency



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INTRODUCTION

In British Columbia both the federal and provincial governments may conduct an environmental assessment (EA) of a project before it can proceed. When the two levels of government conduct a review of the same project, they cooperate in conducting the environmental assessment as per the *Canada-BC Agreement for Environmental Assessment Cooperation*. However, different information is needed by the federal and provincial governments to determine whether an EA is required. With information on the category (e.g. mine, hydropower) and magnitude (i.e. threshold), the province of British Columbia is able to determine whether the project is 'reviewable' under the BC *Environmental Assessment Act*, that is, whether the project requires environmental assessment under the provincial act. Considerably more information may be needed before federal agencies are able to determine whether an EA is required under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA). Differing information needs for the different levels of government can lead to confusion in identifying government responsibilities and can delay the onset of a project review. This has led to the need for a federal Project Description Guide.

Purpose of the Guide

The Project Description Guide is intended to assist proponents in the preparation of project descriptions which can then be used by federal agencies to determine whether the project may require assessment under the CEAA. The guide is also meant to help proponents identify which federal agencies may have an interest in the project and what their roles may be under CEAA.

This guide provides general background information about the purpose of a project description, outlines a simple means for identifying potential federal involvement, and identifies the general information needs of federal agencies. It also includes a sample table of contents to assist proponents in preparing a project description that will meet the needs of federal agencies. Key information needs of individual federal agencies that should be included in a project description are identified in Step 3.

How to Use the Project Description Guide

The Project Description Guide is broken down into three steps: background information, federal triggers in BC, and information needs. It includes two tables to assist proponents in developing their project descriptions.

- Step 1. Review the background information to ensure the functions of a project description are fully understood.
- Step 2. Answer questions in Table 1 to provide early identification of federal triggers in BC.
- Step 3. Prepare a project description that fulfills relevant information needs in Table 2.

While all information needs could be provided in a single, thorough project description, this is often difficult for proponents to achieve without engaging federal agencies first to ensure federal information needs are met¹.

¹ This is not the same level of information that will be required during the 'permitting' phase of approvals when more specific information will be needed.

Step 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Review the background information to ensure the functions of a project description are fully understood.

A project description is a key document used by federal agencies at the beginning of an environmental assessment. Since CEAA does not apply to all projects and may not apply to all components of a project, federal agencies can use a well written project description to make early decisions about the project.

Under CEAA a "project" means:

(a) in relation to a *physical work*², any proposed construction, operation, modification, decommissioning, abandonment or other undertaking in relation to that physical work, or

(b) any proposed *physical activity* not relating to a physical work that is prescribed or is within a class of physical activities that is listed in the Inclusion List Regulations.

Role of Project Description

A project description is a tool to help federal agencies determine the need for a federal EA, promote efficient coordination amongst federal agencies, and engage federal agencies early in the process.

To Determine Need for an Environmental Assessment

CEAA normally applies to federal agencies when they contemplate some action in relation to a project, as defined in CEAA, which would allow it to proceed. CEAA applies when a federal agency:

- is the proponent;
- provides financial assistance to a proponent;
- grants an interest in land (i.e. lease, sale, etc.); and/or
- issues a permit, licence or performs any other regulatory function³

to enable a project to proceed in whole or in part.

A project description should include the above information on federal action in relation to the project to determine if an environmental assessment under CEAA is required.

² A physical work may be excluded from an environmental assessment if it is described in the *Exclusion List Regulations*.

³ Only those regulatory functions included in the *Law List Regulations*.

To Promote Efficient Coordination

When the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) receives a project description that contains sufficient information, it is forwarded to all potentially interested federal agencies to determine whether there is a likely requirement for an EA of the project under CEAA and, if so, which federal agencies may have a responsibility or interest. Early identification and notification of appropriate federal agencies will help ensure that the Agency can efficiently coordinate the various federal agencies, and that the proponent is informed of the federal EA requirements in a timely manner.

To Engage Federal Agencies Early

Federal agencies generally follow the principle of 'in-until-out' when engaging in the EA process. This refers to the situation where sufficient project-related information has been provided to allow a federal agency to determine a potential CEAA trigger. Based on this information, the federal agency will engage in the EA review as if it were a responsible authority (RA), until proven otherwise. This involvement can include participating in working group meetings, identifying project-related issues, commenting on draft baseline study proposals and Application Terms of Reference and generally providing input into the EA process. This early federal involvement in the EA can result in more effective planning of the project and fewer delays in the environmental assessment process. It is during the planning phase of a project where best efforts can be made to avoid, reduce or eliminate environmental effects.

During the EA process a federal agency may later determine that, due to changes in the project, provision of additional information, or other key documents, it no longer has a role to play in the environmental assessment of a project. Depending on the nature of the trigger, this may mean that the CEAA no longer applies to the project and the Agency will so notify the proponent.

Role of Federal Agencies

Frequently, more than one federal agency will be involved in an environmental assessment either in a decision-making role or as an expert advisor.

Decision-Making Role

Federal agencies who are decision makers for the project are responsible authorities (RAs) under CEAA. When CEAA is triggered, RAs who propose the project or who have a role to play in funding, providing access to federal land or issuing permits, licences, etc., become responsible for conducting the environmental assessment of the project.

Expert Advisor

Federal agencies that provide advice to RAs, based on their federal mandates and technical expertise, are called expert federal authorities (FAs).

Step 2. FEDERAL TRIGGERS IN BC

Answer questions in Table 1 to provide early identification of federal triggers in BC.

Federal triggers under CEAA that apply most commonly in British Columbia are included in Table 1; the table does not include all federal triggers for CEAA that apply within Canada⁴.

Using Table 1

The left column of Table 1 consists of a series of questions to assist in preparing preliminary information for a project description. By providing answers to those questions that are relevant to its project, a proponent should be able to get an early indication of whether CEAA may apply and to identify which federal agencies are likely to be involved.

Use of Preliminary Information

By providing this preliminary information to federal agencies, proponents will assist them in identifying whether they have a likely CEAA trigger early in the EA process and will engage federal agencies early in the planning phase. This will be particularly useful when an environmental assessment is also required under the BC *Environmental Assessment Act* as it will assist the Agency in commencing federal participation in the joint federal/provincial review. Should it be determined that a comprehensive study may be required, early involvement of federal agencies will facilitate the development of a scoping document as part of the first steps in the comprehensive study process.

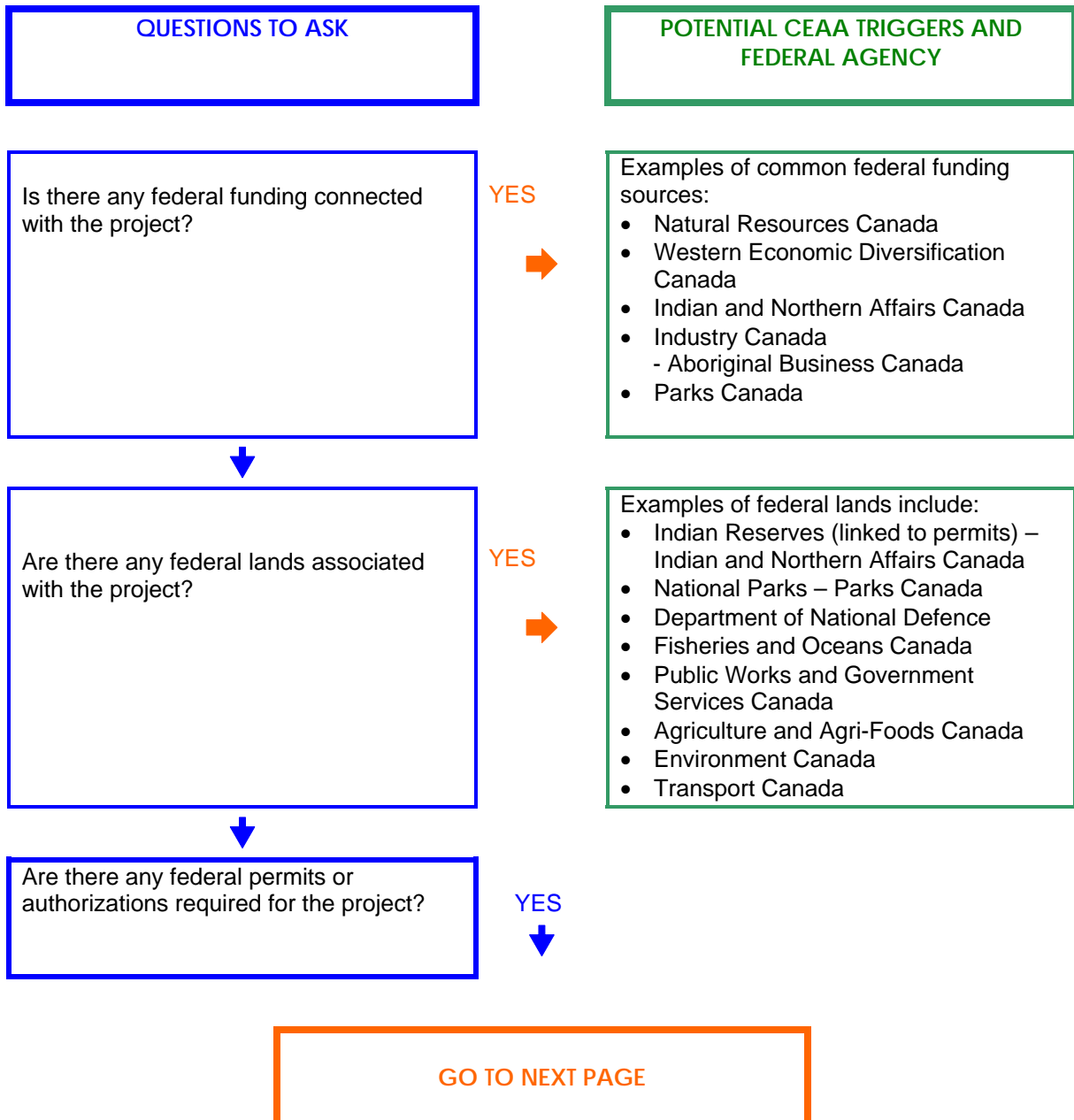
Benefits

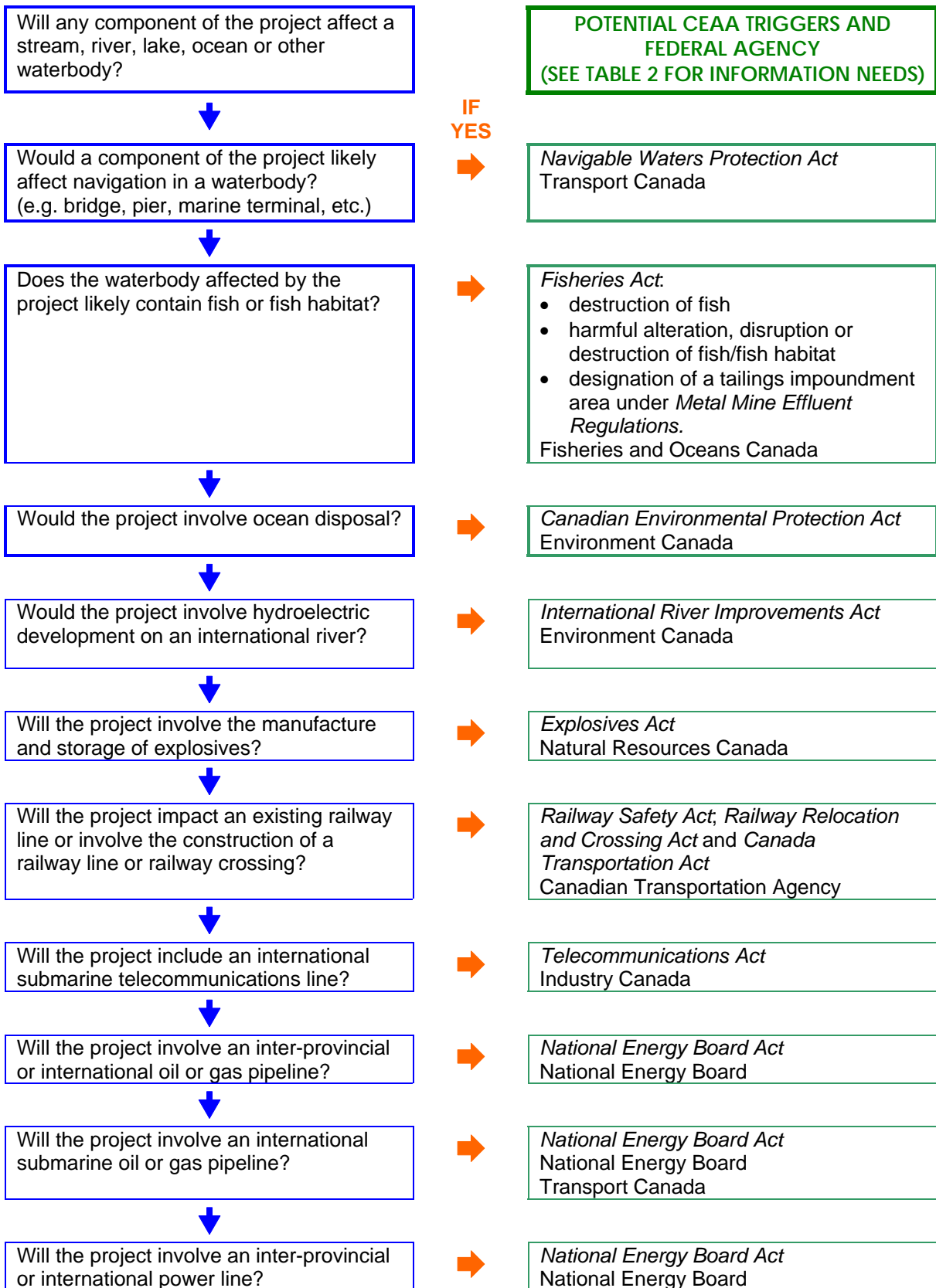
When federal agencies are involved early in the planning phase, they can provide assistance to the proponent in developing the full suite of information that will be needed to conduct the EA. Commonly, iterations in information sharing provide a means of refining requirements and planning the project. This often takes the form of providing guidance on baseline studies and comments on the adequacy of baseline information. A proponent can work more effectively with these agencies to identify ways that the project could be redesigned to avoid, reduce or eliminate environmental impacts, and to reduce costly mitigation measures. This will improve timeliness, efficiency and the EA process.

⁴ See the Law List Regulations for a complete listing of all federal regulatory triggers under CEAA.

Table 1. Proponent Guide to Common Federal Triggers in British Columbia under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*

Note: Before following the steps as outlined, proponents are advised to check the Exclusion List Regulations to be sure that the project is not excluded from review under CEAA.





Step 3. INFORMATION NEEDS

Prepare a project description that fulfills information needs in Table 2.

In the previous step, proponents identified potential triggers for CEAA and likely RAs by providing preliminary information. Table 2 outlines information needs for federal agencies to take the next step and commence the environmental assessment process for the project.

As already stated, the project description is a key document to determine whether an environmental assessment is or may be required under CEAA, who the key federal agencies are and whether federal agencies have a role as a decision maker (RA) or a role as an expert advisor (FA). A detailed project description that provides the relevant information reduces the likelihood that further information will be required from the proponent in order to determine federal involvement and thereby avoids delays in the review.

The project description should provide the name of the proponent, contact information, the project components and the general environmental setting. In addition, the project description should provide the following information relating to the federal triggers for environmental assessment listed in Section 5(1) of CEAA:

- The name of any federal agency which is, or is part of the group, proposing the project;
- The name of any federal agency that may be providing support to the project proponent in the form of any financial assistance and the nature of this assistance (e.g. direct contributions, incentives, financing, name of funding program);
- The name of any federal agency that controls federal land that may be sold, leased, licensed, or otherwise disposed of to enable the project to proceed, the location of the land, and the size of land required for the project. This includes an area map showing location, or work, including name of waterbody, latitude/longitude of work site and legal site description (lot, section and plan number and district name);
- The name of any federal agency, that may be required to issue a permit, license or other regulatory approval in connection with the project and the expected nature of this federal regulatory approval. To ensure that all federal participants that may need to exercise a regulatory responsibility are engaged in the environmental assessment, additional information needs are described in Table 2.

The proponent is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate federal agency is further consulted to meet federal regulatory requirements.

Each federal agency has different information needs to determine whether it has a role and, if so, the scope of their role. Proponents should provide as much of this information in the project description as possible in order to engage all relevant federal participants early in the review of the project. Some federal agencies may have a potential trigger but are not able to confirm the nature of their involvement until later in the assessment process (e.g. INAC funding, *Fisheries Act* authorizations or permits, etc.).

The mandates, regulatory triggers under the CEAA and information needs of federal agencies likely to be involved in a federal EA, which might also be subject to the B.C. *Environmental Assessment Act* and, therefore, a joint review with the province, are given in Table 2⁵. It should be noted that this table focuses on the information needs of the major federal regulatory agencies that may trigger assessments under CEAA. It does not include information needs of federal funding agencies such as Western Economic Diversification as these vary with the project or information needs of Crown Corporations, Port Authorities or Airport Authorities.

The Information needs of expert federal agencies are given in Table 3. Proponents are encouraged to include information that addresses the needs of expert federal agencies, but this is discretionary. The determination of the range of information to include should be based upon the anticipated effects of the project.

On the next page is a suggested table of contents for a project description that will meet federal needs for early involvement in the EA.

⁵ Table 2 only includes information needs likely to apply to environmental assessment in British Columbia.

Sample Outline of a Table of Contents for a Project Description

1. General Information

- Name and proposed location of the project
- Name of the proponent(s) and contact information
- Other EA regimes to which the project may be subject (i.e. province, territorial, international, First Nation land settlement, First Nation EA process, etc.)
- Consultations with other parties (federal, provincial, First Nations, public, USA)

2. Project Information

- Project background, rationale (if applicable) and objectives
- Components: Description of the project and main components and activities, including permanent and temporary structures and size of main components (e.g. length of road, footprint of main facilities, etc.) with reference to thresholds from the Comprehensive Study List Regulations.
- Location: Detailed location of the project (coordinates), including site maps (chart and topographic map #) and off-site activities, name of waterway (width and depth) and upland owners, geographical context and relationship to other projects/communities, legal description of land/water lot license, on-reserve location (or proximity to reserve).
- Resource materials: Production capacity (e.g. tonnes/day, litres/second, tonnes/annum) and processes
- Waste disposal and emissions
- Sustainability features
- Construction, operation and decommissioning phases and scheduling

3. Federal Involvement (see Table 1)

- Proponent
- Funding
- Land ownership/use
- Regulatory requirements (summary of potential permits, licences, etc.)

4. Environmental Features

- Summary of physical and environmental components likely to be affected by the project (see information needs in Tables 1 and 2)
- Summary of potential environmental effects

5. Other matters of potential relevance to federal authorities (e.g. First Nations issues, public concerns, controversy, uncertainties)

Table 2. Information Needs to Determine Involvement of Federal Agencies in British Columbia

Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA)	
<i>Mandate</i> CTA administers the economic and regulatory provisions affecting all modes of transport under federal jurisdiction. Among other responsibilities, the Agency licenses air and rail carriers; approves proposed construction of railway lines; protects the interests of Canadian marine vessel operators when authorizing foreign vessels to operate in Canadian waters; and acts as the Canadian aeronautical authority.	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<i>Canada Transportation Act</i> ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will there be construction of rail infrastructure involving Canadian National Railway or Canadian Pacific Railway? - Will there be construction of a new line of railway (outside the existing right of way for more than 3km and within 100m of the existing rail line or greater than 100m away from an existing line)? - Will there be a road or utility crossing of a railway line owned by CNR/CPR where the parties cannot reach an agreement for the crossing?

Environment Canada (EC)	
<i>Mandate</i> EC's mandate is to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality; to conserve Canada's renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna; to carry out meteorology; to enforce the rules made by the Canada - United States International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters; and to coordinate environmental policies and programs for the federal government. The Department is also one of the three responsible authorities under the Species at Risk Act.	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i>	- Is Disposal at Sea being considered as a waste management option / component of the project?
Federal Mobile PCB Treatment and Destruction Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is operation of a mobile PCB Treatment or destruction system a component of the project? - Will tests of the mobile PCB Treatment or destruction system be undertaken to obtain an authorization?
<i>International Rivers Improvements Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the project near a transboundary river? (Canada/USA) - Is there a possibility that a transboundary river may be affected by the project?

⁶ applies to all federal railways (cross a provincial or international boundary)

Environment Canada (EC) (cont'd)	
<p>Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) CWS provides expertise with respect to best practices for migratory birds, forest habitat of migratory birds, wetlands and wildlife at risk in Canada.</p>	
<p><i>Migratory Birds Regulations</i></p>	<p>Will permits for scientific purposes (taking blood or feathers, possess or kill), killing of migratory birds (avicultural, airport kill, taxidermy, migratory bird hunting), or other prohibited activities be applied for or be required?</p> <p>Will a permit to deposit a harmful substance in waters frequented by migratory birds be required for scientific purposes?</p> <p>Will a special permit to disturb, destroy or take nests or eggs of migratory birds or have in possession live migratory birds or the carcass, skin, nest or eggs of migratory birds be required to undertake the project?</p>
<p><i>Migratory Birds Sanctuary Regulations</i></p>	<p>Applies in all migratory bird sanctuaries: <i>Christie Islet Bird Sanctuary; Esquimalt Lagoon Bird Sanctuary; George C. Reifel Bird Sanctuary; Nechako River Bird Sanctuary; Shoal Harbour Bird Sanctuary; Vaseux Lake Bird Sanctuary; and, Victoria Harbour Bird Sanctuary</i></p> <p>Will a permit be required in a migratory bird sanctuary, to carry on any activity that is harmful to migratory birds or the eggs, nests or habitat of migratory birds?</p> <p>NOTE: Federally issued permits may be required for <i>Esquimalt Lagoon Bird Sanctuary; George C. Reifel Bird Sanctuary and Victoria Harbour Bird Sanctuary</i>. The other migratory bird sanctuaries are primarily provincially or privately owned.</p>
<p><i>Wildlife Area Regulations</i></p>	<p>Will wildlife research or conservation measures be undertaken in a National Wildlife Area?</p>

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	
<p><i>Mandate</i> DFO is responsible for the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, which confers responsibility to the Minister for the management of fisheries, habitat and aquaculture. The Department is also one of the three responsible authorities under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i>.</p>	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<p><i>Fisheries Act</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicate proximity of project to fish and fish habitat. - Indicate presence of fish and fish habitat in project area. - What is the anticipated impact to fish and fish habitat (i.e. harmful alteration, disruption or destruction)? - What is the applicability of DFO's Regional Operational Statements?⁷
<p><i>Metal Mining Effluent Regulations</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will a TIA be required for waste rock disposal? - Will the siting of the TIA involve a natural waterbody frequented by fish?

⁷ http://www-heb.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/decisionsupport/os/operational_statements_e.htm

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	
<p><i>Mandate</i> INAC is responsible for supporting First Nations in developing healthy, sustainable communities and in achieving their economic and social aspirations in accordance with the <i>Indian Act</i>.</p>	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<i>Indian Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there a band, band member or band corporation directly involved? - Does the project involve land tenure on reserve land? - Will there be leases, permits etc. required for use of reserve land? - Indicate the proximity to reserve land.
<i>Indian Oil and Gas Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the project involve oil and/or gas exploration on reserve? (Include a proposed shot point map showing receiver and source lines) - Will a pipeline remove oil or gas produced from an on-reserve well? (Include information on the right of way for the alignment on-reserve) - Will the project exploit oil and gas reserves underneath reserve land?
<i>Indian Reserve Waste Disposal Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will there be waste disposal on reserve? - Describe the type of waste to be disposed.
<i>Indian Timber Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will there be timber cut on/removed from a reserve?

Industry Canada (IC)	
<p><i>Mandate</i> IC's mandate is to promote a fair, efficient and competitive marketplace, both in Canada and internationally, to stimulate investment, and to facilitate technological development in communications systems for Canadians. Taken together, the Department's strategic outcomes support growth in employment, income, productivity and sustainable development in Canada.</p>	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<i>Radiocommunication Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there a potential for interference with radio-communication activities in the region? <p>Proposed radio-communication antenna structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will a licence be applied for under the Radiocommunication Act? - Will the project include installing, expanding, or modifying a radiocommunication antenna and its supporting structure at a fixed location? <p>NOTE: Please refer to <i>Exclusion List Regulations</i>, Section 13 for further details</p>
<i>Telecommunications Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will a licence be applied for under the <i>Telecommunications Act</i>? If so, what is the purpose of the licence? - Is the project proposing to install a submarine cable between Canada and another country?

National Energy Board (NEB)	
<p><i>Mandate</i> NEB's purpose is to promote safety and security, environmental protection and efficient energy infrastructure and markets in the Canadian public interest within the mandate set by Parliament in the regulation of pipelines, energy development and trade.</p> <p>The NEB is an independent federal regulatory body that reports to Parliament through the Minister of Natural Resources Canada.</p>	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<i>National Energy Board Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the proposed project involve the construction, operation, or abandonment of a pipeline that crosses an interprovincial boundary or the international boundary? - Does the proposed project involve construction, operation, or abandonment of an international or designated interprovincial power line? - Does the proposed project involve prospecting for mines or minerals within 40 m of an NEB regulated pipeline? - Does the proposed project involve the construction of a facility across, on, along, or under an NEB regulated pipeline? - Does the proposed project involve excavation, using power operated equipment, within 30 m of an NEB regulated pipeline?

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)	
<p><i>Mandate</i> NRCan has a mandate to promote the sustainable development and responsible use of Canada's mineral, energy and forestry resources, and to develop an understanding of Canada's geography and geology that supports decisions about land-based and offshore resources.</p>	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<i>Explosives Act</i>	<p>Description of the use or manufacture of explosives (magazine or factory).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is a magazine required? - Is a factory to make explosives required at or near the site? - What is the proposed location of the magazine and/or factory? <p>Types of explosives (e.g. Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is either an Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO) Permission or an Explosive Factory Licence required? <p>Use of explosives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will there be blending for immediate discharge down the borehole? - Will there be blending with powered equipment for interim storage prior to use? - Is there any storage or sale foreseen? - Will ANFO production be subcontracted to a manufacturer? <p>NOTE: NRCan provides a questionnaire to be completed to determine whether or not a permit is required under the <i>Explosives Act</i>.</p>
<i>Timber Regulations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will there be any timber removal on federal land (not reserve land)?

<u>Parks Canada Agency (PCA)</u>	
<p><i>Mandate</i> PC has a mandate to protect national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas (NMCA), natural and cultural heritage, and ensure ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations</p> <p>PC is also one of the three responsible authorities under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i>.</p>	
<i>Regulatory triggers</i>	<i>Information Needs</i>
<i>Canada National Parks Act</i>	Indicate proximity to national historic site, national marine conservation area, national park, national park reserve, proposed national park or area of interest to Parks Canada.
<i>National Historic Parks General Regulations</i>	Individuals or municipalities adjacent to a National Historic Park who wish to take water from the park for domestic or tourism purposes must provide information on water withdrawal needs (volume) and purpose of water (i.e. domestic or tourism use).
<i>National Parks General Regulations</i>	Individuals wishing to remove flora or natural objects from a national park for scientific or construction purposes; Persons taking water from a park for doestice, business or railway purposes. Describe resources to be removed and methods to be used.
<i>National Parks Building Regulations</i>	Construction of a building on national park property must describe construction to be undertaken in the park and the methodology.
<i>National Parks Businesses Regulations</i>	Persons wishing to operate a business in a national park require a national park licence and must describe the business to be operated.
<i>National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations</i>	Tourism, schools, churches, hospitals, service stations and places for accommodation, recreation and entertainment enterprises that will occupy national park lands must describe the activities and facilities to be operated on those lands.
<i>National Parks Wildlife Regulations</i>	Persons wishing to remove, relocate or destroy wildlife in a national park for scientific or management purposes must describe the activities to be conducted on national park lands.
<i>Federal Real Property Regulations</i>	Persons wishing to occupy or use federal real property must describe the activities and/or facilities to be operated.

Transport Canada (TC)	
<p><i>Mandate</i> TC works to help ensure that Canadians have a safe, efficient and environmentally friendly transportation system, including highway, airport, rail and marine projects.</p>	
Regulatory triggers	Information Needs
<p><i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is any component of the project in, on, over, under, through or across a water body? <p>Please indicate and/or provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of work (bridge, boom, dam, wharf, pier, etc.) and vertical clearance above normal high water level - Status of work (proposed or existing/year built) - Photos taken upstream, downstream and across the water body of proposed crossing - Any known navigational use of the water body (use by boats, canoes, kayaks) - Whether any component of the project will involve removal of a shipwreck
<p><i>National Energy Board Act</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the project involve an oil & gas pipeline crossing international waters?
<p><i>Railway Safety Act</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe railway works that depart from engineering standards set in regulation under the <i>Railway Safety Act to ensure safety for rail and bulk safety facilities</i>
<p><i>Regulations under Railway Safety Act</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ammonium nitrate storage facilities</i> • <i>Anhydrous ammonia bulk storage</i> • <i>Flammable liquids bulk storage</i> • <i>Liquid petroleum gases bulk storage</i> • <i>Chlorine Tank car unloading facilities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will the project will be located on federally regulated railway property (owned or leased)? <p>Please indicate and/or provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume to be stored - Distance of storage container/facility to any other structures (i.e. buildings) - Distance to other combustibles and/or vegetation - Stamped drawings of proposed storage container/facility <p>NOTE: Please refer to the appropriate General Order under the <i>Railway Safety Act</i> for more information.</p>

Table 3. Information Needs of Expert Federal Agencies in British Columbia

<u>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)</u>
<p>AAFC provides information, research and technology, and policies and programs to achieve security of the food system, health of the environment and innovation for growth.</p> <p><i>Health of Animals Regulation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Import of animals for agricultural purposes
<u>Environment Canada (EC)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality - Sedimentation - Tailings impoundment area designation under the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations - Contaminated sites - <i>Species at Risk</i> (Schedule I) - Air Quality - Proximity to Wetlands - Wastewater Treatment Facility - Migratory birds
<u>Health Canada (HC)</u>
<p>HC, as administrator of the <i>Canada Health Act</i>, is responsible for developing health policy, enforcing health regulations, promoting disease prevention and enhancing healthy living for all Canadians. HC has jurisdiction over the health of federal employees on federal lands. In particular, HC ensures that health services are available and accessible to First Nations and Inuit communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise impacts - Air quality health impacts, local and regional - Potable water quality - Electromagnetic impacts - Proximity to First Nations' reserve land - Proximity to communities and sensitive populations - Public Health (particularly First Nations) - Contamination of country foods - Socio-community impacts
<u>Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of mine wastes, acid rock drainage, development/restoration of mining sites - Geology and geosciences (hydrogeology, seismicity, landslides, etc.) - Forestry (forest ecosystems and ecology, entomology, forest fires, silviculture and regeneration, etc) - Energy technologies

Parks Canada Agency (PCA)

PC is able to provide expert advice on:

1. historical, archaeological, paleontological and architectural resources
 2. management of protected areas, national parks, national historic sites, heritage rivers and historic canals.
 3. Grizzly Bears and other species
- Description of cultural resources on site or how cultural resource impacts will be assessed and mitigated.
 - Description of biological resources, natural areas or ecosystems that may be impacted and/or methods used to assess and mitigate impacts to these resources.
 - Proximity to national historic site, national marine conservation area, national park, national park reserve, proposed national park or area of interest to Parks Canada.

APPENDIX 1: Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms	
CEAA	<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>
EA	Environmental Assessment
FA	Federal Authority
RA	Responsible Authority
the Agency	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

Definitions	
Baseline information	Information describing the environment before the project proceeds
Baseline studies	A program designed to ensure appropriate baseline information is collected
Comprehensive Study	The type of environmental assessment conducted for projects that are likely to have significant adverse environmental effects. Such projects are described in the <i>Comprehensive Study List Regulations</i>
Federal coordination	Activities to ensure that an environmental assessment involves the appropriate federal authorities and other parties and that the participation of all parties is carried out in a manner that is efficient, coordinated and cooperative
Federal triggers	Federal proponent, federal funding, federal lands, federal permits, licences or authorizations
Federal agency	An agency of the Government of Canada, also known as a federal department. Please note that although the NEB is considered a federal agency it is not considered a federal department.
Joint review with the province	Environmental assessment that is conducted in accordance with the <i>Canada-BC Agreement for Environmental Assessment Cooperation</i> (Harmonization Agreement) with the province acting as the lead through the Environmental Assessment Office (EAO)
Mitigation	The elimination, reduction or control of the adverse environmental effects of the project and includes restitution through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means
Permitting phase of approvals	After an environmental assessment is concluded, then detailed information will be required that is specific to the permit needed for the project
Proponent	An organization or individual that proposes the project

APPENDIX 2: Contacts for Federal Agencies in British Columbia

Organization	Name	Position	Address	Telephone	Email
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Edwards, Jennifer	Environmental Analyst	3015 Ord Road Kamloops, BC V2B 8A9	250-554-5205	edwardsji@agr.gc.ca
Canadian Transportation Agency	Aird, Bill	Senior Environmental Services Officer	15 Eddy St. Ottawa, ON K1A 0N9	819-953-9924	BILL.AIRD@cta-otc.gc.ca
Fisheries & Oceans Canada	Silverstein, Adam	Pacific Environmental Assessment and Major Projects Manager	Oceans, Habitat and Enhancement Branch #200-401 Burrard St. Vancouver, BC V6C 3S4	604-666-2855	silversteinA@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Environment Canada	La Rusic, Adam	Senior Environmental Assessment Engineer	#201-401 Burrard St. Vancouver, BC V6C 3S5	604- 666-8342	Adam.larusic@ec.gc.ca
Health Canada	Alleyne, Carl	Regional Environmental Assessment Coordinator	400 - 4595 Canada Way Burnaby, BC V5G 1J9	604-666-4693	carl_alleyne@hc-sc.gc.ca
Indian & Northern Affairs Canada	Webster, Lisa	Senior Environmental Specialist	#600-1138 Melville St. Vancouver BC V6E 4S3	604-666-0596	websterlk@inac-ainc.gc.ca
Industry Canada	Drake, Bruce	Executive Director, Pacific Region	#2000-300 West Georgia St. Vancouver, BC V6B 6E1	604- 666-5000	drake.bruce@ic.gc.ca
National Energy Board	Hess Paul	Environmental Specialist	444 7th Ave. SW, Calgary AB T2P 0X8	403-292-4077	phess@neb-one.gc.ca
Natural Resources Canada	Turpin, Micheline	Information Coordination Officer	Environmental Assessment Group Strategic Policy Sector 580 Booth St. 3rd Floor Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4	613-996-3086	ea-spb/ee-dps@nrca.gc.ca
Parks Canada	Oates, Steve	Resource Conservation	300 West Georgia St. Vancouver, BC V6B 6B4	604-666-0286	steve.oates@pc.gc.ca
Transport Canada	Sisler, Bob	Regional Manager	Environmental Services #620-800 Burrard St. Vancouver BC V6Z 2J8	604-666-5370	sislerr@tc.gc.ca

