



Environmental Protection Operations Directorate
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Alex Bolton
Chair, Joint Review Panel
Established to review the Benga Mining Ltd. – Grassy Mountain Coal Project

c/o Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
160 Elgin Street, 22nd Floor
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0H3

Dear Mr. Bolton:

RE: Federal Expertise regarding the Grassy Mountain Coal Joint Review Panel Process

On November 2, 2018, the Joint Review Panel reviewing the proposed Grassy Mountain Coal Project (the Project) requested Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) provide a description of the department's knowledge and expertise that may assist the Panel during the review of the Project. In addition, the Panel requested ECCC identify knowledge or expertise in relation to the following areas:

- Selenium-enriched water and ground water;
- Aquatic toxicology; and
- Wildlife health.

ECCC's response to the Panel's request is attached for your consideration. A summary of ECCC's legislation, policy, directives and other initiatives as it relates to the Project or the environmental assessment is included in Attachment 1, Appendix A. An outline of topics for which ECCC is contributing specialist and

expert knowledge relevant to the Project environmental assessment including the topics listed above, is provided in Appendix B.

ECCC has expertise related to selenium-enriched water and groundwater, specifically related to fate and effects of selenium, toxicology, review of modelling, and chemical speciation.

If you require additional information, please contact Melissa Pinto at
<contact information removed>

<contact information removed>

Regards,

<signature removed>

 Susanne Forbrich
Regional Director

cc: Margaret Zellis-Skiba, Head, Environmental Assessment South, ECCC
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Attachments (1)

ATTACHMENT 1

APPENDIX A

Overview of Legislation, Policy and other Directives under the Responsibility of Environment and Climate Change Canada

The following is an overview of the legislation, policy, directives or other initiatives under the responsibility of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) related to the environmental assessment (EA) review of the Grassy Mountain Coal Project. For purposes of reliability and accuracy, and for interpreting and applying regulations or policy, it is recommended that the reader refer to official versions of legislation to be found on the Department of Justice website (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/>).

I. Environmental Protection

Department of Environment Act

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/E-10/>

The *Department of the Environment Act* established the department within the portfolio of the Minister of the Environment responsible for preserving and enhancing the quality of the natural environment, providing meteorological services, and coordinating policies and programs to achieve environmental objectives.

II. Pollution Prevention

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/related-documents.html>

The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) provides the Government of Canada with tools to protect the environment and human health, including:

- To control toxic substances,
- To regulate fuels and components of fuels,
- To control emissions from automobiles and trucks,
- To deal with environmental emergencies, and

- To control sources of air or water pollution in Canada, where it affects another country.

National Pollutant Release Inventory Reporting

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-npri/>

Under the authority of section 46 of CEPA, ECCC collects information concerning the quantities of certain substances that are released or disposed of and publishes this information in the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). Facilities must comply with the ministerial notice and communicate the required information concerning the substances they release.

***Fisheries Act* (Pollution Prevention Provisions)**

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-14/>

ECCC is responsible for the administration of the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*. ECCC administers and enforces subsections 36(3) and (4), the purpose of which is to prevent pollution by prohibiting the deposit of harmful substances into waters frequented by fish, unless authorized by regulations under the *Fisheries Act* or under other federal legislation. Meeting the requirements of the *Fisheries Act* is mandatory, irrespective of any provincial regulatory or permitting system. The release of substances with the potential to be "deleterious," as identified in subsection 34(1) of the *Fisheries Act*, from the construction, operation, reclamation or decommissioning stages of a project in any waters frequented by fish, may constitute violations of the *Fisheries Act*.

III. Biodiversity and Conservation

ECCC's advice and recommendations related to migratory birds and wildlife (species at risk) are based on departmental responsibilities under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA) and *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).

Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/>

The purpose of MBCA and the *Migratory Bird Regulations* (MBR) is to ensure the conservation of migratory bird populations. Harm to birds and their nests is prohibited with some exceptions. The MBR details where a permit can be issued for certain activities such as hunting. MBCA implements the Migratory Birds Convention between Canada and the United States by protecting and conserving

migratory birds, as populations and individual birds, and their nests. ECCC administers and enforces MCBA and MBR.

Section 5.1 of MBCA prohibits the deposit of a substance that is harmful to migratory birds in waters or an area frequented by migratory birds or in a place from which the substance may enter such waters or such an area. Subsection 5(a) of MBCA prohibits the possession of a migratory bird or nest without lawful excuse or authorization by the MBR. There is also a prohibition against the disturbance, destruction, or taking of a nest, egg or nest shelter of a migratory bird and it is set out in subsection 6(a) of MBR. ECCC reviews projects for their potential impacts to migratory birds and provides advice on how impacts could be avoided, mitigated or compensated for.

Migratory birds, the nests of migratory birds and/or their eggs can be inadvertently harmed or disturbed as a result of many activities, including but not limited to clearing trees and other vegetation, draining or flooding land or using fishing gear; this is known as incidental take. Incidental take, in addition to harming individual birds, nests or eggs, can have long-term consequences for migratory bird populations in Canada, especially through the cumulative effects of many different incidents, and is prohibited. For further details, please refer to the Avoiding Harm to Migratory Birds website

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds.html>.

Migratory Birds under CEAA 2012

Migratory birds are also specifically referenced under subparagraph 5(1)(a)(iii) of CEAA 2012:

"5. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the environmental effects that are to be taken into account in relation to an act or thing, a physical activity, a designated project or a project are

a) a change that may be caused to the following components of the environment that are within the legislative authority of Parliament:

(iii) migratory birds as defined in subsection 2(1) of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994."

Species at Risk Act

<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/>

Provisions of SARA refer specifically to environmental assessment of projects. Section 79 of SARA requires that the federal authority responsible for environmental assessment notify the competent minister(s) in writing if the project is likely to affect a listed wildlife species or its critical habitat and to identify the adverse effects of the project. If the project is carried out, subsection 79(2) also requires the authority to "*ensure that measures are taken to avoid or lessen those effects and to monitor them*". The measures taken must be consistent with any applicable recovery strategy or action plan under SARA.

The purpose of SARA is to prevent wildlife species from being extirpated or becoming extinct, to provide for the recovery of wildlife species that are extirpated, endangered or threatened as a result of human activity and to manage species of special concern to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened. SARA supports the federal commitments under the 1996 Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk, which outlines commitments by federal, provincial and territorial ministers to designate species at risk, protect their habitats and develop recovery plans as well as complementary legislation, regulations, policies and programs, including stewardship.

The Minister of the Environment has responsibilities for the overall administration of SARA (subsection 8(1)). SARA defines "competent ministers" as the Minister responsible for Parks Canada (with respect to individuals¹ of a wildlife species in or on federal lands administered by the Parks Canada Agency), the Minister of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (with respect to aquatic species other than individuals on lands administered by Parks Canada) and the Minister of the Environment (with respect to all other individuals of a terrestrial species). Competent ministers have responsibilities regarding recovery planning, protection, permitting and other activities identified within the legislation.

During an EA, mitigation and monitoring is required to be consistent with any applicable recovery strategy and action plan as per subsection 79(2) of SARA. SARA sets out a process for an independent assessment of species potentially at risk and for their consideration by the Governor in Council for listing on Schedule 1 of SARA as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or of Special

¹As defined in SARA, 'individual' means an individual of a wildlife species, whether living or dead, at any developmental stage and includes larvae, embryos, eggs, sperm, seeds, pollen, spores and asexual propagules.

Concern. These assessments fall within the purview of the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC; <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/committee-status-endangered-wildlife.html>) and are submitted to the Minister to make a decision on the recommendation(s) to the Governor in Council. The Minister is also able to amend the listing if the Governor in Council has not taken a course of action within 9 months of receiving an assessment of the status of a species by COSEWIC. SARA requires that recovery strategies and action plans be developed by the competent minister for species listed as Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened. Management plans must be developed for species of Special Concern.

SARA also provides measures for the protection of listed Threatened, Endangered or Extirpated species and their residences. The prohibitions found in sections 32 and 33 of SARA apply to individuals and residences of aquatic species and birds protected by MBCA anywhere they are found in Canada. These general prohibitions also apply to all other Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened species listed on Schedule 1 of SARA when they are on federal lands in the provinces and on land under the authority of the Minister of the Environment or of Parks Canada in the territories. These prohibitions can also apply on non-federal lands (provincial, territorial and private) if the Governor in Council makes an order to that effect based on a recommendation from the federal Minister of the Environment (SARA sections 34 and 35).

Based on the best available information, SARA requires an identification of critical habitat for Threatened, Endangered and Extirpated species to the extent possible in a recovery strategy or action plan. SARA defines the critical habitat of a species as *"the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or an action plan for the species"*. Once critical habitat is identified in a final recovery strategy or action plan, SARA sets out a process to evaluate existing protection mechanisms and, if necessary, to put in place additional protection under SARA. The timelines and instruments which can be used to achieve critical habitat protection vary depending on land ownership and the species involved. SARA is designed to turn first to existing laws and initiatives before contemplating using SARA prohibitions directly, looking to federal laws when critical habitat occurs on federal land and to laws of the province or territory or Acts of Parliament when critical habitat occurs on non-federal lands. Information on recovery strategies and critical habitat are posted for species at risk on the SARA public registry and can be accessed at the following link:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry.html>

Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation

<http://nawcc.wetlandnetwork.ca/Federal%20Policy%20on%20Wetland%20Conservation.pdf>

The Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation (Wetland Policy) is a Cabinet approved policy of the Government of Canada, which was released in March 1991 under Canada's Green Plan. The key policy objectives of the Wetland Policy relevant to federal environmental assessment can be found in Strategy 2 Managing Wetlands on Federal Lands and Waters and in Other Federal Programs. These objectives commit all federal departments to the goal of no net loss of wetland functions (i) on federal lands and waters, (ii) in areas affected by the implementation of federal programs where the continuing loss or degradation of wetlands has reached critical levels, and (iii) where federal activities affect wetlands designated as ecologically or socio-economically important to a region. Due to local circumstances where wetland losses have been severe, in some areas no further loss of any remaining wetland area may be deemed essential (Government of Canada, 1991).

The Wetland Policy should be considered by the responsible authority when there is a potential for the loss of wetlands and wetland functions that could result from a proposed project. For projects on non-federal lands, the Government of Canada should evaluate wetlands and loss of function when issuing permits, licenses, authorizations and other instruments under federal jurisdiction applicable to the project. The no net loss goal should be considered based on regional current conditions for natural, degraded, and artificial wetlands, regardless of size. The no net loss goal should take into account all adverse effects, whether small or large, of short or long duration, and whether the effects are direct or indirect. Further, the no net loss goal should be applied when there may be a temporary as well as long term loss of wetland functions.

In keeping with the Wetland Policy, ECCC's expert advice "*promotes the conservation of Canada's wetlands to sustain their ecological and socioeconomic functions, now and in the future*" (Government of Canada, 1991) and strives for the goal of no net loss of wetland function.

IV. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

ECCC has a broad mandate and policy framework with respect to air quality and climate change, including both national initiatives and international agreements. ECCC is also responsible for producing national emissions inventories of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions for distribution both domestically and internationally, including under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Air Quality Management System

<https://www.ccme.ca/en/resources/air/aqms.html>

The Air Quality Management System (AQMS) is a comprehensive approach for improving air quality in Canada and is the product of collaboration by the federal, provincial and territorial governments and stakeholders. AQMS includes:

- New Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for outdoor air quality management across the country,
- A framework for air zone management within provinces and territories that enables action tailored to specific sources of air emissions in a given area,
- The establishment of regional air sheds that facilitate coordinated action where air pollution crosses a border,
- Industrial emission requirements that set a base level of performance for major industries in Canada, and
- Improved intergovernmental collaboration to reduce emissions from the transportation sector.

CAAQS are health-based air quality objectives for pollutant concentrations in outdoor air. Under AQMS, ECCC and Health Canada have established CAAQS for fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone, which are pollutants of concern to human health and the major components of smog.

Rail

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2017-121/index.html>

ECCC participates in voluntary agreements with the rail industry to address air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions from locomotives. ECCC's current role is to provide analysis and advice on emission reduction approaches through participation in the Management Committee and the Technical Review Committee for the Memorandum of Understanding between Transport Canada and the Railway Association of Canada for Reducing Locomotive Emissions. The *Locomotive Emission Regulations* under the *Railway Safety Act*, establish

Canadian emission standards and test procedures for locomotives. ECCC has also implemented regulations under CEPA on the environmental quality of fuel used by locomotives which can be accessed at <https://pollution-waste.canada.ca/environmental-protection-registry/regulations>.

On-road Heavy-duty Vehicles

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-2003-2/page-11.html>

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2013-24/page-7.html>

On-road heavy-duty vehicles and engines produce emissions such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and a variety of other pollutants. ECCC regulates these emissions through the *On-Road Vehicle and Engine Emission Regulations* and the *Heavy-duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations* under CEPA. The fuels used in these vehicles and engines are also subject to ECCC's legislative authority, and ECCC has implemented a variety of environmental fuel quality regulations to limit pollution from these sources. The regulations impose requirements on companies which manufacture or import vehicles and engines into Canada and not the individual equipment users. ECCC has recently published amendments to *the Heavy-Duty Vehicle and Engine Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations* in Canada Gazette, Part II establishing more stringent emissions standards for model year 2021 on-road heavy-duty vehicles and engines.

Off-road Vehicles and Engines

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2005-32/>

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2003-355/>

Mobile machinery such as portable generators, construction equipment and industrial equipment and their fuels are subject to ECCC's legislative authority. Air pollutant emissions from these products are covered by a variety of regulations such as the *Off-Road Compression Ignition Engine Emission Regulations* and the *Off-Road Small-Spark Ignition Engine Emission Regulations*. The fuels used in these engines are subject to a variety of environmental fuel quality regulations. These off-road engine emission regulations impose requirements on companies which manufacture or import vehicles and engines into Canada and not the individual equipment users. The *Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations* establish, under the authority of CEPA, Canadian emission standards and test procedures.

ECCC is currently working to develop regulations applicable to mobile and stationary compression-ignition and large spark-ignition engines to replace the existing regulation. The proposed *Off-road Compression-Ignition* (Mobile and Stationary) and *Large Spark-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations* are expected to be published in the Canada Gazette, Part I in early 2019. The proposed Regulations will contribute to improving the environment and human health by introducing emission standards to reduce air pollutant emissions from new off-road large spark-ignition and stationary compression-ignition engines. All manufacturers, importers and distributors operating in the Canada-U.S. market would be required to comply with the proposed Regulations.

Marine Transportation

ECCC is developing a national marine emissions inventory tool to estimate national emissions due to shipping considering all current policy and regulations as well as forecasts up to 2050.

Assessment of emissions from marine transportation consider the effects of the Exclusive Economic Zone limit of 200 nautical miles around North America and NOx Tier emission standards under ANNEX VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships Marine Pollution (MARPOL), as developed by the International Maritime Organization (<https://www.marpol-annex-vi.com/marpol-annex-vi/>).

V. Meteorological and Climate Conditions

Meteorology

Under the *Department of Environment Act*, the powers, duties, and functions of the Minister of the Environment extend to a number of matters, including meteorology. ECCC provides weather warnings, forecasts and information to help Canadians and a variety of economic sectors anticipate dangerous meteorological events and afford enough time to protect themselves, their livelihood and their property. ECCC operates and maintains meteorological monitoring infrastructure. The meteorological and hydrological information collected from this infrastructure can be used to support ECCC's assessment of the potential effects of a proposed project or other areas within ECCC's mandate, including water quantity, hydrology, and air quality.

ECCC also uses its climate change expertise to inform evaluations of the possible implications of climate change (such as possible changes in

precipitation and temperature, and related physical environmental conditions) on a project. Under CEEA 2012, section 9(1) states that: “*the environmental assessment of a designated project must take into account the following factors: (h) any change to the designated project that may be caused by the environment*”. Climate change considerations are relevant to project reviews as climate over the lifetime of a project is projected to be different from past and current climate in the area.

VI. Water Quality and Water Quantity

Please refer to **Section II, Pollution Prevention - Fisheries Act** for ECCC jurisdictional authority related to water quality.

Under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012), water quality is assessed under paragraph 5(1)(a) for its potential to impact fish, aquatic species and migratory birds, subparagraph 5(1)(b)(ii) for its potential to cause an environmental change outside the province of the project, and paragraph 5(1)(c) for its potential to affect the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes.

Canada Water Act

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-11/page-1.html>

The *Canada Water Act* provides the framework for cooperation with provinces and territories in the conservation, development and utilization of Canada's water resources. ECCC is the lead federal agency for establishing and operating the associated federal-provincial/territorial water monitoring networks. ECCC conducts or advises on the associated aquatic data and information management, protocols and bio-monitoring networks. ECCC also works with various partners on ecosystem approaches to ensure that Canadians have access to clean, safe and healthy water and that the country's water resources are used wisely, both economically and ecologically.

Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines

https://www.ccme.ca/en/resources/canadian_environmental_quality_guidelines/index.html

The Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines provide nationally endorsed science based goals for the quality of atmospheric, aquatic and terrestrial

ecosystems. The guidelines provide chemical-specific fact sheets that summarize the key scientific information and rationale for each substance, detailed summary tables of recommended guidelines for the different media and resource uses and the protocols used in developing the guidelines along with their associated implementation guidance. Indices of Water Quality, Soil Quality and Sediment Quality are also included.

VII. Accidents and Malfunctions

CEAA 2012 requires that all designated projects consider *"the environmental effects of the designated project, including the environmental effects of malfunctions or accidents that may occur in connection with the designated project and any cumulative environmental effects that are likely to result from the designated project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out"*.

Proponents of designated projects must therefore take into account the projects' potential for unintentional spills and releases of hazardous substances and consequential harm to the environment and to human health and life.

ECCC's review of accidents and malfunctions are based on the Department's mandated interests as they relate to CEPA, MBCA and the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*. ECCC's expertise is provided with a direct view for preventing and mitigating environmental effects that may occur as a result of an accident or malfunction.

Environmental Emergency Regulations

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-2003-307/page-1.html>

Authority to require emergency plans for toxic or other hazardous substances set out in Schedule 1 to the *Environmental Emergency Regulations* (E2 Regulations) is provided in Part 8 of CEPA. The E2 Regulations are aimed at enhancing the protection of the environment and human life and health by promoting the preparedness for, response to, and recovery from environmental emergencies involving a release of a substance on Schedule 1 to the E2 Regulations. The E2 Regulations require those who own, have charge, management or control of toxic and hazardous substances set out in Schedule 1 to the E2 Regulations at or above the specified thresholds to provide required information on the substance(s) and their quantities, and to prepare and implement environmental emergency plans. The primary goal of an environmental emergency plan is to

prevent emergencies from occurring and provide appropriate response activities in the event that an emergency does occur. For additional details about E2 Plans see <https://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/default.asp?n=77C8541E-1>.

ATTACHMENT 1

APPENDIX B

Overview of Environment and Climate Change Canada's Specialist or Expert Information or Knowledge Relevant to the Environmental Assessment Review of the Project

ECCC is participating in the environmental assessment of the Grassy Mountain Coal Project as a federal authority contributing available specialist and expert knowledge to the Joint Review Panel pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*. ECCC's specialist and expert knowledge is identified in Table 1.

Table 1: ECCC specialist or expert knowledge related to the Project.

| | |
|---|--|
| Wildlife / Wildlife Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential adverse effects on migratory birds protected under authority of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i> • Assessment of potential adverse effects on non-aquatic species at risk protected under authority of the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> • Biology and ecology of migratory birds and species at risk in the project area • Advice on measures to mitigate project effects on migratory birds and species at risk • Monitoring levels of organic and inorganic contaminants in avian species and other wildlife • Assessment of adverse health impacts on wildlife species associated with exposure to environmental contaminants and other anthropogenic stressors • Site-specific monitoring, assessment of selenium levels and reproductive health of various avian species in the Elk Valley, BC |
| Water Quality / Aquatic Toxicology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential adverse effects on water quality in relation to section 5.1 of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994</i> and subsection 36(3) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> • Ongoing research on fate and effects of contaminants in aquatic ecosystems, including transport of metals • Sediment quality and water quality modeling • Advice on mitigation measures based on current industry best practices and scientific validity • Assessment of water and sediment quality, and application of guidelines for the protection of aquatic life |
| Selenium- Enriched Water & Groundwater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice on selenium-enriched water and groundwater related to the fate and effects of selenium, toxicology, review of modelling, and chemical speciation |

| | |
|--|--|
| Water Quantity / Hydrology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and interpretation of hydrology and climate data, with one station being within the Regional Assessment Area • Hydrological analysis of flow regimes of project-affected streams and adequacy of water quantity predictions which may impact assessments of water quality, sediment transport and erosion processes, along with extreme flow effects on water management structures • Application of hydrological research including assessment of the effects of climate change on hydrology |
| Climate Change / Climate Conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of climate change effects on the project |
| Accidents & Malfunctions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential adverse environmental effects of accidents and malfunctions as they relate to the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>, section 5.1 of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994</i> and subsection 36(3) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> |
| Air Quality & Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of potential adverse effects of pollutants of concern listed under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>, Schedule 1 • Assessment of direct GHG emissions from stationary and mobile sources including methods used to calculate GHG emissions • Advice on mitigation measures to reduce air pollutant and GHG emissions • Assessment of fugitive methane emissions from underground and surface coal mines • Advice on monitoring and abatement techniques for fugitive coal mine methane emissions |
| Transportation Emissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of air pollutants and GHG emissions from transportation sources • Advice on mitigation measures to reduce pollutant and GHG emissions in the transportation sector |