

The following is a listing, with associated links, to some of the publically available information and data on miscellaneous industrial and development related topics you requested.

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## Water Resources Atlas for Province:

The Water Resources Management Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for water resources management as per provisions of the Environmental Protection Act and the Water Resources Act. The Division has programs to protect, enhance, conserve, develop, control and effectively utilize the water resources of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Activities in support of these programs include: Acts as a lead government agency in drinking water quality monitoring and reporting; Regulates public water and wastewater systems; Provides operator education, training and certification to water and wastewater operators; Manages groundwater resources; Manages allocation of water use and grants water rights; Regulates alterations of water bodies; Participates in environmental assessments; Operates and maintains hydrometric, climate and water quality networks; Conducts hydrological modelling studies and; Conducts water use studies for all sectors.

The Division maintains and updates many online resources related to water resources management including:

### **Water Resources Atlas Of Newfoundland (1992)**

<http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/cycle/hydrologic/atlas.html>

**The Water Resources Portal Main Page** contains links for the Mapping Application, Community Water Resources Reports, Current Boil Advisories, Public Water Supplies and has a Query function which allows the user to select up to three database fields and conditions from the drinking water quality tables and view the results.

<http://maps.gov.nl.ca/water/>

The **Groundwater** site:

<http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/cycle/groundwater/index.html>

### **Hydrogeology:**

<http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/cycle/groundwater/hydro/index.html>

**Water Wells** Listing:

[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/reports/hydrogeology\\_westernnl/appendix\\_ii\\_water\\_wells.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/reports/hydrogeology_westernnl/appendix_ii_water_wells.pdf)

## Use of Seawater

The use of seawater for nondomestic purposes is regulated by the Water Resources Management Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation. This is related to the definition of a body of water in *the Water Resources Act*

<http://assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/w04-01.htm#2>

and the possibility that the usage may have an effect on onland water quality.

The application form for a water use licence is online:

[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/regulations/appforms/application\\_for\\_wul.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/regulations/appforms/application_for_wul.pdf)

Each application is examined individually and, if approved, will usually have terms and conditions attached.

Application forms for other permits and licences, fee schedules, and guidelines are available at:

<http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/regulations/appforms/index.html>.

Other related documents such as the Policy for Allocation of Water Use are available online:

[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/regulations/policies/water\\_use.html](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/regulations/policies/water_use.html)

The contact for these applications is:

Dr. Abdel-Zaher Kamal Abdel-Razek, Ph.D., P.Eng.  
Manager, Water Rights and Investigations Section  
Water Resources Management Division  
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St. John's NL A1B 4J6

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EMAIL: [aabdelrazek@gov.nl.ca](mailto:aabdelrazek@gov.nl.ca)

<http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/index.html>

## Water Well Testing

In Newfoundland and Labrador the majority of people receive drinking water from sources that are owned and operated by a municipality or local service district. These supplies are known as public community water supplies.

Some residents of the Province have their own water source located on their property. This type of supply is called a private water supply and typically is either a drilled or dug well.

*Sanitation Regulations* under the *Public Health Act* outlines the requirements for a certificate of approval for a water supply. <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/regulations/rc960803.htm>

### Public Water Supplies

Environmental Health Officers, with the Government Service Centre, Department of Government Services, collect water samples and conduct chlorine residual testing from public water supplies monthly.

The Department of Environment and Conservation provides an online search engine which allows the user to can query the water supply database by community, services area, supply name etc., for various water quality parameters including Boil Water Advisories, Drinking water Quality Index, Source water nutrients and Metals, Source water physical parameter and major ions. <http://maps.gov.nl.ca/water/reports/adhoc.aspx>

The Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) provides online background documents and guidance on drinking water safety including boil water advisories. Boil water advisories are typically recommended by the regional Medical Officer of Health or an Environmental Health Officer.

### Private Water Supplies

Monitoring and testing of private water supplies is the responsibility of the owner of the supply.

Testing for bacteria in well water is free as a service to owners and users of private wells. Sample bottles can be obtained from at many town halls and at Service NL health laboratories across the province. Environmental Health Officers with the Government Service Centre interpret the test results. If the testing of a drinking water sample determines that the water is unsafe for consumption the owner is notified and advised to boil the water.

### Drinking Water Quality:

The Public Health Division of DHCS has also produced online resources aimed at preventing or controlling illness caused by drinking contaminated water on topics including Arsenic, Lead, Chlorine and Trihalomethanes, Roadside Springs and Home Drinking Water Treatment Units.

## Process of Hazardous Waste Handling

The *Environmental Protection Act*: <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/e14-2.htm> is the overarching legislation for hazardous waste storage, transportation, handling and disposal. Where there is a conflict between this Act and another Act, this Act prevails.

In addition there are other Acts and Regulations administered by the Department of Environment and Conservation which may have requirements impacting on hazardous waste handling e.g.

- *Dangerous Goods Transportation Act* :  
<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/d01.htm>
- *Dangerous Goods Transportation Regulations*:  
<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/Regulations/rc960005.htm>

As well, the *Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) Regulation*, administered by OHS Branch of Service NL may apply to these or related operations:  
<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/Regulations/rc961149.htm>

The Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation provides for the development of plans, programs, standards and activities concerning environmental emergencies, waste management, petroleum storage, industry, pollution prevention, air emissions, environmental science, pesticides and contaminated sites.

The Waste Management Section of the Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for managing the collection, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous and special wastes.

The activities of the Section [http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env\\_protection/waste/](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/) include:

- the development of environmental standards to support the provincial Waste Management Strategy for municipal solid waste;
- management strategy for environmental emergency wastes, focusing on marine spills;
- management of the movement of hazardous and special wastes;
- management of inventories of PCB wastes throughout the province;
- regulation of environmental industries including soil treatment facilities; and
- Environmental Emergency Response and Training

The Section also issues Guidance Documents such as:

- Storage and Disposal of Asphalt :  
[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env\\_protection/waste/guidancedocs/waste\\_asphalt.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/guidancedocs/waste_asphalt.pdf)
- Asbestos Waste Disposal :  
[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env\\_protection/waste/guidancedocs/asbestos\\_waste\\_disposal.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/guidancedocs/asbestos_waste_disposal.pdf)
- Treatment of Petroleum Contaminated Soil:  
[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env\\_protection/waste/guidancedocs/ex\\_situ\\_bioremediation.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/guidancedocs/ex_situ_bioremediation.pdf)
- Toxic Waste Testing and Disposal  
[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env\\_protection/waste/guidancedocs/leachable\\_toxic\\_waste.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/waste/guidancedocs/leachable_toxic_waste.pdf)
- Management of Impacted Sites  
[http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env\\_protection/ics/Guidance\\_Document\\_For\\_the\\_Management\\_of\\_Impacted\\_Sites\\_V2.0\\_Feb\\_6\\_2014.pdf](http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/ics/Guidance_Document_For_the_Management_of_Impacted_Sites_V2.0_Feb_6_2014.pdf)

## Financial Security / Insurance

For **onshore** petroleum drilling operations, the *Petroleum Drilling Regulations* under the *Petroleum and Natural Gas Act* provides for proof of financial responsibility by the operator to demonstrate that they are able to meet financial liability that may be incurred as a result of carrying out a drilling program.

In addition to deposits made by onshore petroleum operators as part of the work commitment bid process, proof of financial responsibility is a requirement for a Drilling Program Approval (DPA). Subsection 14(a) of the *Petroleum Drilling Regulations* (the Regulations) requires the provision of a performance bond in a form and in an amount satisfactory to the Minister. This requirement has been met by a security deposit sufficient to cover costs of proper abandonment of the well and site remediation in the event of the failure of the operator to comply with the Regulations.

The amount of the deposit is estimated on a project by project basis. The Operator, as part of the approval process, submits a detailed estimate of the cost of abandoning the well and restoring the site. The Department of Natural Resources (the Department) reviews the submission and, based on the scale and potential impact of the proposed operations, develops the deposit amount.

It is the current policy of the Department to accept security deposits in the form of a 'letter of credit' or 'certified cheque' from a recognized bank. If the operator complies with the Regulations to the satisfaction of the Minister, then the deposit will be returned in full. However, non-compliance, to any extent, will result in forfeiture of a portion, or the entire amount, of the deposit.

Pursuant to subsection 14(b) of the Regulations, the operator must also provide evidence that they are able to meet financial liability that may be incurred as a result of carrying out a drilling program. As such, the operator is required to carry and provide proof of General Liability Insurance as well as Operator's Extra Expense Insurance in the amount of \$10,000,000.00 for this purpose.

In the **Offshore** Area there are bid deposit and Issuance fees required. Each work expenditure bid package must be accompanied by a bid deposit of \$10,000.00 payable to the Receiver General by bank draft or certified cheque. In the case of a cash bonus bid, a certified cheque payable to the Receiver General for the full amount of the bid must accompany the bid. Furthermore, pursuant to section 14 of the Newfoundland Offshore Area Registration Regulations, the issuance fee - calculated at \$250.00 per grid, or portion thereof - must accompany the bid package. Bid deposits or cash bids and issuance fees are returned to unsuccessful bidders.

In addition to the bidding and issuance fees a Security Deposit is associated with the Work Expenditure Bid. A successful bidder is required to post a security deposit for twenty-five percent (25%) of the work expenditure bid within fifteen (15) days of official notification of being a successful bidder. The security deposit is posted in the form of a promissory note accompanied by a bank letter of guarantee. A credit against the security deposit will be made on the basis of twenty-five percent (25%) of allowable expenditures. This credit is applicable

against the security deposit during the first period of the exploration licence term. Upon receipt of the security deposit, the bid deposit is returned to the successful bidder, and the issuance fee cheque deposited to the account of the Receiver General.

Currently, the operator must provide evidence of sufficient level of financial responsibility to ensure the well is terminated and the well site left in a satisfactory condition and to demonstrate the ability to meet any financial liability which could arise from the well activity. In addition there is unlimited liability should parties be found “at fault or negligent” for a spill and an absolute “no-fault liability” set at \$30 million to ensure the operator has specific resources for clean-up costs and damages to others without requiring proof of fault or litigation.

The total amount required for this purpose is \$100 million. The \$30 million must be provided in a form which would provide unfettered access by the Board. Such forms may include: a letter of credit, a guarantee by a financial institution, an indemnity bond or any combination of the above. The additional \$70 million is provided in the form of a promissory note, supported by an audited financial statement, from the operator or corporate affiliate or parent company.

Before any offshore drilling or production activity can take place, the proponent must provide evidence that it can cover the financial liabilities that may result from a spill. The financial capacity requirements typically range from \$250 million to \$500 million, of which \$30 million is required as a deposit. This deposit is held in trust by the CNLOPB as a letter of credit, guarantee or bond. [http://www.cnlopb.ca/pdfs/guidelines/respecting\\_financial\\_responsibility\\_requirements.pdf](http://www.cnlopb.ca/pdfs/guidelines/respecting_financial_responsibility_requirements.pdf)

The Governments are currently working together to update and expand legislation to further strengthen Canada’s offshore liability regime and improve transparency and clarity of operations.

Highlights of the Proposed Changes:

- Strengthened Prevention
  - Raise the financial capacity requirements for drilling, production and development to at least \$1 billion. This change will provide greater assurance that only those companies that have resources to prevent and respond to incidents are active in Canada’s offshore.
  - Provide the necessary tools to enable the Offshore Boards to be made “responsible authorities” under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (i.e., the Boards can be given authority for environmental assessments). This change would ensure that all relevant offshore projects face rigorous CEAA 2012 environmental assessments by the best-placed regulator.
  - Provide the authority for the Boards to levy administrative and monetary penalties for regulatory contraventions. This will ensure that regulators have a full tool kit to deal with small infractions before these become larger issues.
- Improved Response
  - Permit the safe use of spill treating agents where such agents are expected to achieve a net environmental benefit. This will create a new tool for operators to use in response to an offshore spill by allowing regulators to authorize use of chemical dispersants or other spill-treating agents as part of spill response activities.



- Provide regulators with “direct and unfettered access” to \$100 million in funds per project or a pooled fund of \$250 million. This will ensure that regulators have immediate access to finance in the unlikely case that they need to take direct action to respond or compensate affected parties.
- Stronger Accountability
  - Reference the “polluter pays” principle explicitly in legislation. This will establish clearly and formally that polluters will be held accountable.
  - Maintain and reinforce that liability is unlimited where fault or negligence is proven.
  - Raise the absolute liability (no fault or negligence) to \$1 billion from \$30 million (Atlantic offshore areas) or \$40 million (Arctic).
  - Establish a basis for governments to seek environmental damages. This will ensure that any damages to species, coastlines or other public resources can be addressed.
  - Establish that authorization holders are liable for the actions of their contractors. This will ensure that liabilities can be recovered even if a smaller company is responsible for the incident.
- Greater Transparency
  - Make emergency planning, environmental plans and other documents filed with regulators available to the public. This will ensure that the public can review and understand the steps operators take to prevent incidents and respond to them should one occur.
  - Establish mechanisms to unitize and manage fields that straddle administrative boundaries separating two or more regulators’ jurisdiction. This will ensure that the benefits stemming from a resource that straddles two or more administrative areas are fairly divided. Initially, these changes will proceed only outside the Atlantic offshore areas; amendments affecting the Atlantic offshore areas are expected to follow at a subsequent time.
  - Establish a statutory basis for the regulators to recover their costs from regulated entities. This will establish firmly in law the requirement for contributions from industry to address the costs of regulating the oil and gas activities.  
<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/backgrounder/2014/14660>

For **onshore to offshore** drilling operations, currently, there are no cross-jurisdictional regulations or memorandums of understanding in place to deal with onshore to offshore wells but the staff of the Department of Natural Resources and the CNLOPB co-operate in the application processes to avoid duplication of effort where possible. Operators wishing to drill a well into an offshore Exploration License from an onshore location offshore must meet the requirements of the onshore *Petroleum Drilling Regulations*  
<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/regulations/rc961150.htm>  
 and the Offshore Data Acquisition and Reporting Guidelines.  
[http://www.cnlopb.ca/pdfs/guidelines/data\\_ag\\_guide.pdf](http://www.cnlopb.ca/pdfs/guidelines/data_ag_guide.pdf)

Deposits and insurance generally follow both systems but deposits may be less than required for offshore operations to account for the overall reduction in risk.

## Process for Public Safety and Emergency Planning in our Province

The *Emergency Services Act* established Fire and Emergency Services – Newfoundland and Labrador (FES-NL). FES-NL is responsible for the development and maintenance of effective provincial emergency management system for preparedness, response and recovery and the implementation of an emergency management strategy for responding to and recovering from emergencies, disasters and fires. <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/e09-1.htm#top>

FES-NL is primarily responsible for both the provision of emergency preparedness and emergency response, planning, and training, and for a leadership role in the coordination and/or delivery of fire protection and fire prevention services throughout the province. In addition the agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of both a business continuity plan for the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and an emergency management plan for the Province including chemical, biological, radiological-nuclear, and explosive capabilities.

<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/e09-1.htm>

FES-NL has developed and published to the website a Provincial Emergency Management Plan (last revised January 2014): [http://www.gov.nl.ca/fes/publications/PEMP\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.gov.nl.ca/fes/publications/PEMP_Plan.pdf)

### Contacts:

Provincial Office  
Fire and Emergency Services - NL  
25 Hallett Crescent  
P.O. Box 8700  
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6  
Fire Protection Services Telephone: 1-709-729-1608  
Fire Protection Services Fax: 1-709-729-2524  
Emergency Services Telephone: 1-709-729-3703  
Emergency Services Fax: 1-709-729-3857

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Department of Justice and Public Safety  
Fire & Emergency Services Division  
Email: [dsimmons@gov.nl.ca](mailto:dsimmons@gov.nl.ca)  
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The *Municipalities Act* empowers a council to establish a fire department to provide fire and other emergency services, either inside or outside municipal boundaries. Annex 3 of the Provincial emergency Management Plan lists emergency plans for municipalities and regions which have been developed.

<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/m24.htm>

[http://www.gov.nl.ca/fes/publications/PEMP\\_annex3.pdf](http://www.gov.nl.ca/fes/publications/PEMP_annex3.pdf)

The mandate of the Department of Justice and Public Safety derives primarily from the *Executive Council Act*. Department responsibilities involve administering the province's legal system and the provision of Policing and Enforcement Services.

<http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/e16-1.htm>

## Public Health

The Department of Health and Community Services Notice, 2003 identifies that the Minister of Health and Community Services is responsible for a number of matters including Public Health.: [http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/printer/gazette/weekly\\_issues/2003/2003\\_08\\_01.pdf](http://www.servicenl.gov.nl.ca/printer/gazette/weekly_issues/2003/2003_08_01.pdf) (p. 799)

The *Health and Community Services Act* (formerly the Public Health Act) <http://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/p37-1.htm> authorizes the Minister, Health officers, inspectors or other persons designated by the Minister or authorized by the Chief Medical Officer of Health to gather information and submit the same to the Department in relation to matters impacting on public health. The Act also authorizes and enables the Minister to declare an area to be a restricted area; make regulations applicable to many aspects of health and community services and to issue orders or give directions as necessary to protect public health.

The **Department of Health and Community Services** has a mandate to provide leadership and direction for effective and efficient delivery of public health. The Department provides a lead role in policy, planning, program development, and support to the four regional health authorities and other health and community service agencies. The department also monitors and provides feedback as appropriate to the regional health authorities and agencies with respect to program implementation, accountability issues and health and community outcomes.

The department is responsible for implementing best practices, standards and guidelines prevalent in other jurisdictions and collaborates with other departments of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, governments in other jurisdictions and the Federal Government.

The department is accountable for 41 pieces of legislation and all the orders and regulations made under those Acts. It is accountable to ensure budget controls are in place and adhered to by the regional health authorities and other agencies.

The Minister of Health and Community Services has the ultimate responsibility for implementing the requirements set down in legislation, however for some, this authority may be delegated to the Chief Medical Officer of Health (CMOH) and the Regional Medical Officers of Health (RMOH). <http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/moh.pdf>

The **Public Health Division**, headed by the Chief Medical Officer of Health, is part of the Population Health Branch and reports to the Deputy Minister.

[http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/fag/charts\\_book\\_overview\\_fix.pdf](http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/fag/charts_book_overview_fix.pdf)

The division is primarily responsible for health protection of the population of Newfoundland and Labrador through the prevention and control of communicable disease. This involves surveillance and reporting of disease, disease control programs including immunization, infection prevention and control and disease control recommendations.

The division also makes Public Health related Publications available online: <http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/publications/#9>

The responsibility for the delivery and administration of health services is divided among the four regional health authorities:

Western Health: <http://westernhealth.nl.ca/>

Labrador-Grenfell Health: <http://www.lghealth.ca/index.php?pageid=11>

Central Health: <http://www.centralhealth.nl.ca/>

Eastern Health: <http://www.easternhealth.ca/Default.aspx>

In the event of an emergency, the **Health Emergency Management (HEM)** program provides coordination and support for the provincial health response. The main focus of the Health Emergency Management (HEM) program is to ensure that the provincial health system maintains a state of readiness to respond to and recover from an operational disruption or disaster event. The HEM program supports the Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) and facilitates the coordination of the support activities of other levels of government, departments, agencies and organizations at the provincial level during an event.

<http://www.health.gov.nl.ca/health/publichealth/hem.html>

In a national health emergency or disaster, the **Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), Office of Emergency Response Services (OERS)**, is responsible for supporting emergency health and social services in the provinces, territories or abroad. It manages the National Emergency Stockpile System (NESS), which includes medical, pharmaceutical and related emergency supplies. OERS also administers the Quarantine Act, placing quarantine officers at large international airports across the country. <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/emergency-urgence/index-eng.php>

The PHAC, **Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response** works with Federal, Provincial and Territorial partners, non-governmental organizations, human service professionals, experts and volunteers and has developed manuals to facilitate and support the delivery of Emergency Social Services to victims affected by a disaster. <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/cepr-cmiu/index-eng.php>

The **Pan-Canadian Public Health Network (PHN)** is a network of individuals across Canada from many sectors and levels of government, who effectively work together to strengthen public health in Canada. The PHN includes academics, researchers, public servants, members of non-governmental organizations, and health professionals. <http://www.phn-rsp.ca/network-eng.php>

The **Newfoundland and Labrador Medical Association** interacts with the Department of Health and Community Services and the Regional Health Authorities in areas which impact on Public Health including promotion of healthy living, recruitment and retention issues and physician health and wellness services and programs to ensure physicians are resilient in their professional and personal lives. [http://www.nlmn.nl.ca/FileManager/Documents/docs/Strategic\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.nlmn.nl.ca/FileManager/Documents/docs/Strategic_Plan.pdf)