

A Citizens Guide to Environmental Assessment

Small Scale Hydroelectric Projects
Case Study: Bala Falls, Ontario

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to consolidate information and offer advice to the community of Bala, Ontario. The research was conducted by University of Waterloo students, as a voluntary effort to assist community members with understanding the environmental assessment process pertaining to a proposed 5 MW hydroelectric dam at the Bala Falls, a locally respected piece of natural heritage.

This document presents an introduction to environmental assessment legislation and the respective planning processes used in Ontario and Canada. Environmental assessment is designed to minimize the impacts of proposed developments on our socio-economic, cultural and biophysical environment. This report focuses heavily on the environmental assessment process for small scale hydroelectric developments, specifically for the proposed development in Bala Ontario, which is subject to a process which is no longer standard in Ontario. Where possible, links to internet resources are provided, along with the contact information of important government departments and employees.

While this document could serve to assist other communities faced with similar development projects, the environmental assessment process triggered by this development is unique to this project, since the new Ontario Class EA process for Small Scale Hydroelectric did not come into effect until after this project was already underway. Information on the new process can be found following the Ontario Waterpower Association link in the [Appendix](#).

1.2 Environmental Assessment: What is it?

Environmental assessment (EA) is broadly regarded as a precautionary approach to planning and decision making. Environmental assessment is meant to be an anticipatory, integrated and open process which aims to minimize problems which arise from construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of various development projects (Gibson, 2005). Details of the process are outlined in Canadian environmental assessment legislation, both at the provincial and federal levels of government. The process will vary depending on its size and

scope and it is important for citizens to understand the specific process by which the proponent (those responsible for completing the EA process) must follow in regards to the impact assessment study, as well as public consultation. As some projects may fall under more than one set of legislative requirements, they may be required to undergo more than one type of environmental assessment (See *Federal/Provincial Environmental Assessment Coordination in Ontario* in [Appendix](#)).

EA legislation in Canada is constantly evolving and it is difficult for those not involved to keep up with the process. Government departments are responsible for revising public guidance documents and codes of practice when revisions to public policy are made. Public guidance documents have been developed for both Federal and Provincial legislation ([Box 1](#)) and links to important documents have been provided in [Appendix](#).

The purpose of EA is to assist in making informed decisions, by carefully considering each potential impact on our environment and on society. EA also helps proponents to identify mitigation and avoidance measures in order to minimize the environmental impact of projects. This includes providing the public with an opportunity to participate in the process, by expressing their desires, comments and concerns related to the proposed project (CEAA, 2008).

It is important to be informed about the requirements of the proponent, who the ultimate decision makers are, how to maximize your involvement in the process and your specific rights as citizens who may be impacted by a proposed development. If at any time a citizen is confused about the specific EA process in which a specific project is subject to one should contact the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (Ottawa) for projects subject to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and/or the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch (Toronto). See the *Guide to Federal/Provincial EA Coordination* for projects subject to both Acts ([Appendix](#)).

Box 1

On May 30th, 2007, three Codes of Practice for terms of reference, mediation and consultation and one federal/provincial EA coordination guide were approved by the Ontario Minister of the Environment. These documents can be found through the Codes of Practice link in [Appendix](#).

Box 2

If you are uncertain whether an EA will be conducted for a proposed development in your community, consult the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry and/or the Ontario Environmental Registry websites ([Appendix](#)). For EA project updates in your area, see the Government of Ontario EA Project Updates website ([Appendix](#)). These registries should also indicate what level of EA the project is subject to, otherwise contact the proponent for this information.

1.2.1 Federal Environmental Assessments

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency is responsible for overseeing all projects, plans and policies subject to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. Their role is “to provide Canadians with high quality environmental assessments that contribute to informed decision making, in support of sustainable development” (CEAA, 2008). This Act is triggered in four cases, when a federal authority:

- Proposes a project;
- Provides financial assistance to a proponent to enable a project to be carried out;
- Sells, leases, or otherwise transfers control or administration of federal land to enable a project to be carried out; and
- Provides a license, permit or an approval that is listed in the Law List Regulations website ([Appendix](#)) that enables a project to be carried out (CEAA, 2008).

There are four types of EAs that occur at the federal level: screenings, comprehensive studies, mediations and review panels. Very few projects qualify for a mediation or review panel, and are generally those which will cause significant adverse impacts on the environment. See the link for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency’s Citizen’s Guide ([Appendix](#)) for a more detailed description of each type of EA.

1.2.2 Ontario Environmental Assessments

Projects that trigger provincial legislation in Ontario are subject to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* as governed by the Ministry of the Environment. To view this legislation, visit the Service Ontario e-laws website ([Appendix](#)). Most public sector undertakings and some private sector projects will be subject to this Act. Ontario public sector undertakings (including

those of the provincial government and municipal governments) are subject to this act unless the project is made exempt by approval of a Declaration Order by the Minister of the Environment (see [Appendix](#)). Private sector undertakings are generally not subject to the Act, with the exception of electricity projects through the Electricity Projects regulation (see [Appendix](#)). Private sector undertakings can become subject to the Act if the Minister of the Environment approves a designation request. Any member of the public may submit a designation request for a project to be subject to the requirements of the Act by contacting the Ontario Minister of the Environment (see [Appendix](#) for contact details). This will not guarantee that the private undertaking will be subject, however it will be considered by the Minister (Government of Ontario, 2008).

At the provincial level there are also different types of EAs. While the EA process is legislated, it is designed to be adaptive and flexible to each specific project. For projects which are similar in size and scope Class EA's have been developed to simplify and standardize a consistent process. Those projects not subject to a Class EA are subject to the requirements of an Individual EA. Detailed information on the requirements of these types of EAs are available via the link Environmental Assessment in Ontario in [Appendix](#). The public guidance documents for these can be found by contacting the Environmental Assessment and Approval Branch in Toronto Ontario (see [Appendix](#) for contact). It is important to know that the public consultation requirements vary depending on the type of EA being conducted.

[Ontario Electricity Projects](#)

As previously mentioned, electricity projects in Ontario are required to undergo an environmental assessment. However, the requirements of the EA process are variable for electricity projects since these projects differ in size and scope. Ontario electricity projects have traditionally followed a separate environmental assessment process (See *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* in [Appendix](#)).

Until recently, environmental assessments for small scale hydroelectric projects in Canada have been subject to the Environmental Screening Process (ESP) as outlined in the Ontario Electricity Regulation (Reg. 116/01). In 2008, a new Class EA process was approved for small scale hydroelectric projects. Information about this new process can be found on the Ontario Waterpower Association Link ([Appendix](#)).

Those projects (i.e. Bala Falls Hydroelectric) that commenced prior to approval of the Class EA process remain subject to the ESP and citizens should consult *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* (in [Appendix](#)) for specific project requirements. Visiting the Ontario Waterpower Association Link (in [Appendix](#)) is highly recommended as it provides links to several key documents regarding the change of the EA process for small scale hydro projects ([Box 3](#)).

Box 3

The changes to the public consultation requirements for the new Class EA process may justify the elevation of the Bala Falls project to a more rigorous EA (Environmental Review or Individual EA). According to the *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* public consultation requirements for the ESP are minimal. Proponents are required to submit formal notifications of the development and maintain communication with government agencies and citizen groups. However, EA is meant to be an open and participatory process and dissatisfaction with the development may arise if the consultation process inadequately addressed citizens concerns. All citizens should consult the documents [Reaching Effective Consultation](#) and the [Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process](#). These documents can be used to justify why better consultation is needed for projects subject to the ESP, which may be used to elevate the project to a more rigorous EA that requires more of a participatory and open consultation plan.

1.3 Bala Falls Small Hydroelectric Project: Case Study

In December 2004, the Ministry of Natural Resources released a request for proposals (“RFP”) for the development of a hydroelectric generation station on approximately 0.07 hectares of Crown lands adjacent to Bala’s North Dam. The winner of this RFP was Swift River Energy Limited (the proponent). Their proposal includes the construction of a 3 to 5 megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river dam in the village of Bala, Ontario (Swift River Energy Limited, 2008).

The Bala Falls are an important natural asset in the town and there is potential that this project could affect recreation and tourism at the falls. Construction will also result in the loss of a historic family business and could adversely affect the foundation of a historic church in the area. Residents fear the socioeconomic costs outweigh the benefits of the dam. Additionally, the project will cease the allowance of a centuries old portage between Lake Muskoka and the Moon River (Save the Bala Falls, 2008).

The proposed activities of this project include:

- “The excavation of an approach channel immediately above Bala’s North dam;
- The installation of an intake and a powerhouse structure that would occupy a portion of the 0.07 hectare Crown land site; and
- A tailrace channel to return water to the Moon River some 40 metres from the base of the North dam’s waterfall” (Swift River Energy Limited, 2008).

Additional information on the status of the project and the proponent’s efforts at public consultation can be found on the Swift River Energy Limited website (www.balafalls.ca). Concerned citizens should visit <http://savethebalafalls.com> to read other citizen concerns and to learn how to get involved.

Figures 1 and 2 display an artist’s rendition of the proposed development at Bala Falls, the latter depicting the most recent rendition. The revision to the drawing was made following citizens concerns about the realism of Figure 1.



Figure 1 – The Proponent’s Initial Rendering of the Bala Falls Project

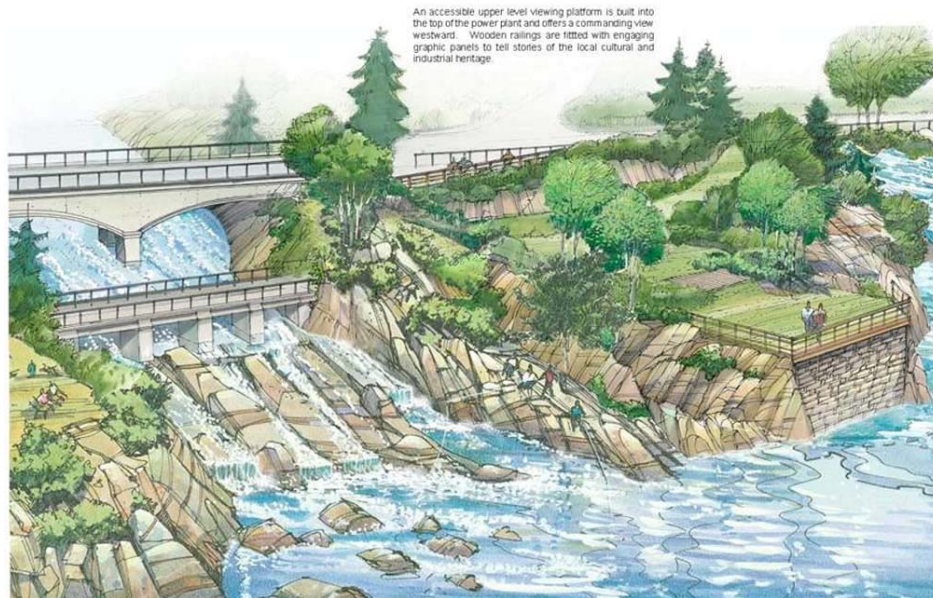


Figure 2 – The Proponent’s Second Rendering of the Project (Swift River Energy Limited, 2008)

1.3.1 Required Environmental Assessments

The proposed hydroelectric development at Bala Falls is subject to an Environmental Assessment (termed Environmental Screening Process) under the requirements of the *Ontario Electricity Regulation* (Reg. 116/01). Additionally, the project has triggered a Federal Environmental Assessment through the *Fisheries Act* and the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and is subject to a Screening following the requirements of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

Provincial Process

Under Ontario Electricity Regulation (Reg. 116/01) the Bala Falls Hydroelectric project is subject to the regulated Environmental Screening Process, whereby the proponent is required to produce an Environmental Screening Report. The Ministry of the Environment established the Environmental Screening Report in order to ensure the regulations under the *Environmental Assessment Act* are maintained in regards to the development of hydroelectric projects (MOE, 2001). The Environmental Screening Report should identify the initial planning, mitigation methods, recommendations to eliminate and/or minimize the potential effects, management, monitoring, preservation, and conservation methods to relieve the effects caused by the project,

and results of consultation with affected and interested parties, stakeholders, and agencies (MOE, 2001).

At present, the proponent is in the Screening stage of the process (Figure 3) and the Environmental Screening Report has not been submitted for formal review. Once the proponent formally submits the Environmental Screening report the public has 30 days to review the report, request for revisions to be made to the proponent and to request for the project to be “bumped-up” to a more comprehensive and rigorous EA process (an Environmental Review or Individual EA).

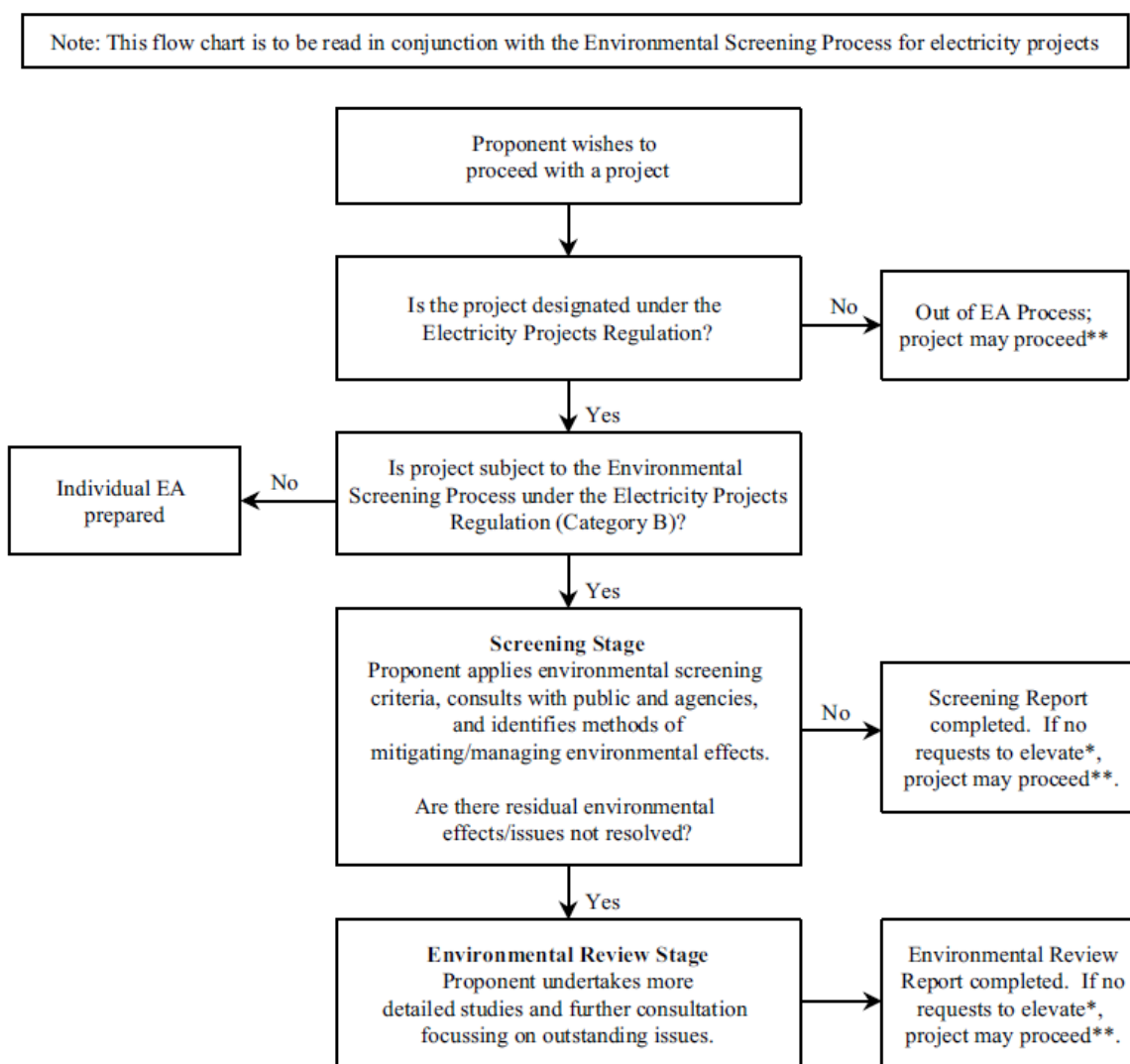


Figure 3 – Key Steps in the ESP for small scale hydro in Ontario (MOE, 2001)

Requests for a bump-up can be made both prior to or following the formal submission of the screening report. If requests are made prior to the submission of the report, the proponent may voluntarily choose to elevate the EA. If the proponent does not wish to elevate the project it is up to the Director of the Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch and the Ontario Minister of the Environment to determine if the project should be elevated.

If there is a request for an elevation, the Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch at the MOE will thoroughly review the Screening Report and determine whether or not there are any outstanding impacts that the proponent did not include in the report and will consider elevation based on substantial ([Box 4](#)) public concerns (MOE, 2001). A MOE Project Evaluator will be assigned the task of reviewing public concerns after which they will advise the Director of the EAAB whether or not the project will be elevated (See [Appendix](#) for contact info of Project Evaluator). If the proponent or Director receives substantive elevation requests the project will be elevated to an Environmental Review or an Individual Environmental Assessment.

Requests for elevation and concerns can be sent to the MOE via the Environmental Assessment Coordinator, the Project Evaluator, the Minister of the Environment or they can be sent directly to the proponent. Given that the Project Evaluator will inevitably be the one who has to collect and review all public comments it is best to submit requests directly to them. It is extremely recommended that leaders of Save the Bala Falls NGO establish communication with the Project Evaluator at the MOE. They are required to provide citizens with any information they need about the project and inevitably will be responsible for making a recommendation to the Director of the EAAB as to whether the project should be elevated. Electronic requests for elevation can easily be sent to the proponent, the EAAB Director, the EA Coordinator and the Project Evaluator. This is recommended since all involved will be aware of the concerns expressed and it provides a document trail necessary for legal matters. Concerns addressed by telephone and mail are not as easily recorded and stored for future reference.

Box 4

The term “substantial” is somewhat ambiguous and refers both the quality and quantity of concerns. While the quantity of concerns (i.e. number of letters written) will reflect citizen dissatisfaction, the severity and quality of concerns are inevitably the deciding factor. Severity of concerns (how substantial they are) is suspected to be considerably enhanced when they are backed by scientific evidence or support from experts. Severity is also enhanced when there is evidence to show that a large number of persons will be negatively impacted by the proposed undertaking and that it will significantly reduce their quality of life.

If the project is elevated to an environmental review, the requirements for public consultation are more participatory and will allow the public to be more involved in the final outcome of the project (see *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects*). Citizens are advised to work proactively with the proponent to not only minimize the negative impacts of the proposed undertaking but to also encourage the proponent to address the positive impacts of the undertaking. Citizens should request that the proponent address positive long-term socio-economic and ecological opportunities of the project. These may include modifications to project design to enhance opportunities for recreation, local tourism and wildlife habitat.

Federal Process

Projects which are subject to Environmental Assessments both at the Provincial and Federal level are more complicated for the proponent. The proponent is required to submit an Environmental Screening Report for approval by both the Ontario Minister of the Environment, as well as a Screening Report for approval by the Minister of Responsible Authority at the Federal Level. The Responsible Authority at the Federal Level for the Bala Falls Hydroelectric Project is the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Box 5

Citizens should consult the guide for *Federal/Provincial Environmental Assessment Coordination in Ontario* ([Appendix](#)) for further information on how these two processes are coordinated. Requests for project elevation can also be made at the federal level and it is advised that citizens directly contact the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency for further information on the success of elevation requests for this type of project. Communication with the Project Officer at the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency is recommended to determine the specifics of the Federal EA process and how requests for elevation should be made. The contact for the Project Officer at the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency is provided in [Appendix](#).

3.0 Reviewing the Screening Report

As a Canadian citizen you have the right to express dissatisfaction in regards to proposed development projects that may impact the physical, mental, spiritual, economic or ecological health of your community, your family and yourself. The proposed hydroelectric dam may serve to meet Ontario's future electricity demands however, it should not be made at the expense of a communities well being. The Screening Process has very few requirements for public consultation and as a result many citizens may express dissatisfaction with the project. Given the nature of the proposed undertaking, the process and our review of the proponents early comments on the results of their studies, we offer the following guidance to assist you in requesting a more rigorous, comprehensive and participatory approach for this planning process.

3.1 Assessing Adverse Environmental Impacts

In the Environmental Screening Report (ESR) the proponent is required to answer a series of yes or no questions aimed to identify whether a given criterion would be negatively impacted by the proposed undertaking. The criteria which are evaluated are pre-defined. The screening criteria are organized as a checklist with the questions being answered by either a yes or no (MOE, 2001). According to the MOE (2001), negative effects include any effect which causes:

“the harmful alteration, disruption, destruction, or loss of natural features, flora or fauna and their habitat, ecological functions, natural resources, air or water quality, and cultural or heritage resources. Negative environmental effects may also include the displacement, impairment, conflict or interference with existing land uses, approved land use plans, businesses or economic enterprises, recreational uses or activities, cultural pursuits, social conditions or economic structure”

As a concerned citizen, it is your responsibility to review the screening report and to determine if the assessment of negative impacts (for each criterion) was based on objective and rigorous scientific evidence, where the results support the research conclusions. Some main points to take into consideration are offered as a guide.

- The assessment of socio-economic impacts should be equally as rigorous as the assessment of biophysical impacts.

- The assessment of impacts should include all phases of the project including construction, operation, decommissioning and post decommissioning.
- Citizens have a right to encourage the proponent to examine the positive impacts of the project.
- Scientific and technical data used to derive conclusions is not required in the report. However, the information must be made available to the public if requested.
- Although technical data is difficult to understand and analyze if you are not an expert, contacting academic experts in Canada is permitted. They may be willing to volunteer their time to answer some specific questions. It is your right to request for a third party opinion on a contentious issue and you should be granted the time necessary to gather this opinion.
- Review the reliability of the data used to derive conclusions. Primary and secondary data sources are valid but validity is enhanced when multiple data sources are used.
- Conclusions should not be convoluted with technical jargon and instead should be clearly representative of the results from data analysis. If this becomes apparent, seek expert advice and assistance; jargon should not be used to cover up knowledge gaps.
- Have the requirements of the screening process been met? Were all impacts of concern addressed by the process? Was anything missed that is considered a substantial impact? Should the process be adapted to include this impact?

Environmental Assessment policy is constantly evolving. If there are serious concerns about the process, we urge citizens to inform governing authorities of these problems so that policy can continuously be improved.

At this time, we have no information regarding what will be in the report, thus it is difficult to comment on specifics. However, some advice based on specific criterion is given based on comments the proponent posted on the project website (www.balafalls.ca).

Aquatic Habitat and Water Quality

- “Based on sampling studies the rocky areas below the North and South dams provide the best habitat to support benthic invertebrate production, bait and game fish foraging, spawning and nursery habitat for game fish. These are critical habitats that are important

for the local fish community. These areas will be maintained during project construction and operation” (Swift River Energy Limited, 2008)

- “Other shoreline areas in the study area, including in the proposed powerhouse and tailrace area, provide a range of functions including residence and foraging habitat for a variety of fish and invertebrate species. However, areas providing these functions are common throughout the study area.” (Swift River Energy Limited, 2008)

In reference to the above two quotes some important questions should be asked regarding the information presented. This exercise should be repeated throughout the review of the screening report. Attempt to review the conclusions objectively and then ask questions. Questions developed in regards to the above two paragraphs include:

1. How did they come to this conclusion?
2. What methodology was used when collecting this data?
3. Is this based on field tests or was the conclusion made by referencing secondary data?
4. What is meant by “However, areas providing these functions are common throughout the study area”?
5. What is the plan for maintaining specific areas during project construction and operation?
6. Is there a plan for decommissioning and post decommissioning scenarios?
7. What if when the dam first opens you find your studies were wrong? (i.e. water temperatures rise) Is there a contingency plan?

We noticed that Walleye were not listed as one of the fish species identified in the 2007 fish survey. However, Walleye spawning habitat has been identified at the site, thus the species is common in the area. It is important that the proponent does not assume that those species identified in the 2007 survey are the only species of fish prevalent in the area. Wildlife data should be based off of multiple year surveys ([Box 6](#)) from multiple data sources (this may include interviews with local fisherman). Citizens should ensure that data sources are clearly outlined and that the fisheries analysis is approved by experts at the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Box 6

From 1968 to 1970, the Moon River population of spawning walleye was estimated to be between 24,000 and 30,000 fish. In 2005 the population was reduced to approximately 1200 individuals (The Eastern Georgian Bay Stewardship Council, OMNR Upper Great Lakes Management Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources, 2007). Since the population of the Moon River walleye population is extremely low and spawning grounds are located in close proximity to the base of the falls (Swift River Energy Limited, 2008), this could be a species of concern.

It is very important that the proponent takes into account the effect of construction, operation and decommissioning on the local water quality of the area to be flooded and the water downstream. Sedimentation of spawning beds is suspected to be a major issue and the proponent should acknowledge this and identify how they will plan to lessen the impact and restore any damages. The full details of the design are not available at this time so it is difficult to comment but short term water quality impacts are anticipated. Additionally, depending on the degree of flooding upstream (size and depth of the reservoir) water quality could be effected.

3.1 Alternatives to the Undertaking

The Environmental Screening Process does not require the proponent to address in consultation with the public 'Alternatives to' and 'Alternative means of' the project. These are a requirement of more rigorous EA's. Alternatives to' the Bala hydroelectric dam might include solar, wind, coal or nuclear power. Clearly, the 'alternatives to' were not considered in consultation with the community of Bala. Alternative means however, can still be addressed and citizens can request that the proponent examines alternatives to any aspect of the project. The proponent may do this voluntarily or may be required to look at alternatives if the project is elevated. These alternatives might include variations in design (i.e. landscaping), length of the project, times of construction, or habitat enhancement alternatives. Alternatives should be discussed in consultation with the public and other government agencies.

3.2 Property Rights

The development of the project may have many possible impacts including increased erosion because of land disturbances, impacts to local residents through recreational, cultural and historical site, and property damage. If any of these damages would possibly affect the property rights of an individual, the affected person can request an elevation. The Ontario *Lakes and*

Rivers Improvement Act (1990) includes in its purpose “the protection of persons and of property by ensuring that dams are suitably located, constructed, operated and maintained and are of an appropriate nature...”. The proponent is required to meet the requirements of the aforementioned Act and develop suitable mitigation measures so that any persons livelihood and well being are not significantly adversely affected.

4.0 Summary

Hydroelectric power generation is one of several options for renewable energy in Ontario that does not produce harmful emissions that effect local air quality and contribute to green house gas emissions. This is understood by most Canadians, including the citizens of the community of Bala. While there are benefits to this development, that the community understands, these developments should still be developed in consultation with the local community in order to minimize negative impacts and maximize the positive returns. Public consultation requirements for the ESP process are minimal and as a result there has been dissatisfaction with the project. It is recommended that proponents of future projects attempt to involve local stakeholders earlier on in the process to address these concerns prior to project design. Communities have the right to decide what development should and should not occur and it is important that these rights are given ample opportunity to be addressed effectively through development policy.

The Environmental Screening Report is expected to be submitted shortly by the proponent. It has likely been thoroughly reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment, as they are responsible for guiding proponents through the process. Citizens are encouraged to take the time to thoroughly review the screening report and take note of any issues with the study. It may be necessary to seek expert scientific as well as legal advice. It may also be necessary for Save the Bala Falls to hire an environmental lawyer (contact Canadian Environmental Law Association, see www.cela.ca) if significant concerns are evident but they are not addressed (i.e. they were ignored by the proponent and the project is not elevated by the MOE despite the concerns). If citizens are already extremely opposed to the project and believe that there will be significant impacts, it is recommended that the CELA is contacted immediately to establish communication with one of their members and inform them of this case. They are a vital resource and should be able to offer further advice and refer you to lawyers with experience with similar cases.

We hope that this document has provided you with the information you need to adequately understand the EA process for the development in your community and will enhance your ability to protect your rights to enjoy a clean, healthy, safe, happy and beautiful environment. The research team will be happy to review the scoping report once submitted to provide additional advice.

5.0 Works Cited

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Appendix – Links and Contacts

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

<http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/>

Swift River Energy – Bala Falls Website

<http://www.balafalls.ca>

ServiceOntario e-laws website

<http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/navigation?file=home&lang=en>

Public Guidance Documents

Codes of Practice Approved in 2007, EA in Ontario

<http://www.ebr.gov.on.ca/ERS-WEB-External/displaynoticecontent.do?noticeId=MTAxMjYy&statusId=MTUxMzI1&language=en>

Federal Government Public Guidance Documents

http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/012/newguidance_e.htm#public

Federal/Provincial Environmental Assessment Coordination in Ontario

http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/er/documents/2007/Finalfedprovguide.pdf

Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/gp/4021e.pdf>

Ontario Waterpower Association Guidance Documents (Includes consultation guide)

<http://www.owa.ca/classea.html>

Ontario Class Environmental Assessments

http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/er/documents/2007/Class%20EA%20Aug%202007.pdf

Using Mediation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process (Code of Practice)

http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/er/documents/2007/Finalmediation.pdf

Federal Government Links

Environmental Assessment in Ontario Region

http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/epad/intro_e.html

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's Citizen's Guide

http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/013/0001/0002/guide_e.htm

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's Law List Regulations

http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/013/act_e.htm

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's Participant Funding Program

http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/010/0001/0002/index_e.htm

Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry

http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/050/index_e.cfm

Provincial Government Links

Declaration Orders (Government of Ontario)

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/eaab/declaration-orders.php>

Environmental Review Tribunal (Hearings)

<http://www.ert.gov.on.ca/english/home.html>

General Information and Documents

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/ea/index.htm>

Ontario Environmental Registry

<http://www.ebr.gov.on.ca/ERS-WEB-External/>

Ontario Environmental Assessment Project Updates Website *

http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/ea/english/EAs/EAs_index.htm

* Presently the website maintained by the EAAB containing information on the status of projects is down. The MOE EAAB maintains an extensive database containing all EA project information along with a library containing copies of all EA documents. To access specific information from this database or to read copies of any EA documents (i.e. at the library) contact the EAAB.

Contacts

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