



Comments on:

**Draft 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin
Ecosystem (COA)
EBR Registry Number: 010-0063**

Submitted to

**Ministry of the Environment
Land and Water Policy Branch**

May 16, 2007

By the
Canadian Federation of University Women
Ontario Council

Submitted by
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This fax contains 15 pages including this cover

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Re: EBR Registry Number 010-0063- Draft 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem (COA)

The Ontario Council of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem (COA).

Since 1995, CFUW policy has given voice to our concern about the consequences of resource depletion, the degradation of natural systems, the dangers of pollution and the destruction of fragile ecosystems.

In 2001, CFUW established a policy that:

- declared that water, being a non-renewable natural resource of paramount importance, belongs to the Canadian public and its use must be regulated in the public interest;
- requested that government adopt and implement a sustainable and prudent water management policy to respond to long-term regional needs with due regard to the ecosystem and hydro-geological reality; and
- requested that government promote conservation and more efficient use of surface water and groundwater.

The original Canada - Ontario Agreement (COA) was signed by the governments of Ontario and Canada in 1971, as part of the preparation for the signing of the bilateral Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 1972 by the Governments of Canada and the United States. Although both Agreements have been reviewed and updated periodically over the past 35 years, real progress toward achieving the stated goals of the GLWQA and the stated intent of the COA has been very slow. The time has come - it is long overdue - to speed up that progress.

The International Joint Commission (IJC) made several important comments in its 13th Biennial Report on Great Lakes Water Quality (December 2006), which relate to the current (2002) COA as well as the GLWQA. The IJC Report pointed out that:

- the Agreement must be improved so that persistent and emerging challenges to the Lakes can effectively and definitively be addressed;
- insufficient funding remains a core issue; and
- unambiguous accountability is central to the Agreement's success.

A renewed Canada - Ontario Agreement in 2007 will present new challenges, new opportunities and a pressing need for definitive new action and accountability on the part of both the province and the federal government.

CFUW Ontario Council supports the renewal of a Canada - Ontario Agreement in 2007 in which

- **definitive new action and accountability on the part of both the federal government and the province are recognized;**
- **the goals that are set are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based; and**
- **a firm commitment is made to provide adequate funding to support the implementation of the Agreement.**

PREAMBLE:

The Preamble of the COA sets the underlying tone for the whole of the Agreement. While there is a recognition of the importance of the Great Lakes Basin waters, and of the issues facing the waters, and a recognition of an ongoing commitment of the Parties to work together, there is no explicit recognition that it is, in fact, the **responsibility** of the Parties to do so.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that in its preamble, the 2007 Canada - Ontario Agreement explicitly affirm:

- an acknowledgement that (WHEREAS) it is the responsibility of the government of Canada as signatory under the GLWQA
 - to legislate strong protection for the waters of the Great Lakes Basin;
 - to enforce the legislation that already exists to protect these waters;
 - to develop and fund programs to counter emerging threats to the health of the waters;
 - to develop and fund programs to remediate the waters of the Basin which have been degraded; and,
- an acknowledgement that it is the responsibility of the government of Ontario to work with the government of Canada to contribute to and support this Agreement within all areas of provincial jurisdiction.

It has been recognized that a great deal of the past degradation of the Basin waters and much of the ongoing stress and new threats to the waters come from the very sectors listed in the seventh "whereas" clause. Although there have been individuals within each sector who have indeed worked to reduce their negative impact on the Basin waters, that clause, as written, is disingenuous in its implications.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that the seventh "WHEREAS" clause be amended to read:

AND WHEREAS it is the responsibility of the Parties to facilitate the efforts of Basin residents, Aboriginal communities, municipalities, conservation authorities, agriculture, industrial and other business sectors, non-government organizations,

academia and other members of the Great Lakes community which contribute to the restoration and protection of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem;

ARTICLE II: Purpose

CFUW Ontario Council supports this section.

We appreciate the focus of concern which continues to recognize the health of the whole ecosystem, rather than the narrow focus on the water alone.

We appreciate the change in organization and in language which will contribute to a more action-oriented Agreement. In order to facilitate this action,

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that the words "that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based" be added to Section 3. d) to read:

3. (d) establishes common priorities, goals and results that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based for the restoration protection and conservation of the Basin Ecosystem; and

ARTICLE III: Principles

CFUW Ontario Council strongly supports this section. We strongly recommend that it be incorporated into the GLWQA in the next round of bilateral negotiations.

We applaud the changes which introduce three new sections to those of the former 2002 COA.

Sections 1. c) Collaboration and Cooperation and 1. d) Communication recognize and re-emphasize the importance of and the need for strong two-way communication and education between the government ministries and the wider community.

Section 1. h) Net Gain is a vitally important addition, in calling for actions which "maximize environmental benefits" and is not satisfied with those that merely "minimize environmental harm." This is a great step forward in setting government priorities which give precedence to the integrity of the environment and the ecosystem, and we congratulate both governments for setting it forth so clearly.

We also appreciate the change in tone of Article III, expressed by the use of active verbs to describe these Principles. Words like "use/ restore/ ensure/ promote/ design/ provide/ make decisions" underline the action-oriented intent of the 2007 COA.

ARTICLE IV: Annexes

One of the challenges that have long been recognized in the effort to achieve progress has been the **need for more specific goals leading to more measurable results within a stated time**. These challenges need to be addressed and corrected within Section 2 of the 2007 COA.

Section 2. (a) It is just too large a view to require goals for the "Basin Ecosystem". It cannot be easily translated into specific action in. The Basin must be considered in terms of its component parts.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends

- that the words "for each of the Lakes within" be added to Section 2. (a) to read: **2. (a) goals for each of the Lakes within the Basin Ecosystem specific to the subject of the Annex, and that, in the opinion of the Parties, are reasonable and desirable to achieve over the duration of the Annex;**

Section 2. (b) There is no commitment for completion of the tasks listed in this section in the use of the word "pursue".

CFUW Ontario Council recommends

- that the word "pursue" in Section 2. (b) be changed to "complete" to read: **2. (b) results that the Parties will complete in order to contribute towards the achievement of the stated goals; and**

Section 2. (c) The whole "duration of the Annex" is too indeterminate a time frame to work to. It allows too much leeway in the timely provision of resources to fund implementation.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends

- that the words "during specific time periods" be added to Section 2. (c) to read: **2. (c) commitments each of the Parties will deliver jointly or separately during specific time periods over the duration of the Annex in order to contribute to the achievement of the stated goals and results.**

ARTICLE VI : Management Committee

CFUW Ontario Council is pleased to see the continuation of an inter-ministerial team to oversee the implementation of this Agreement. It is vital that all Ministries understand the terms of the COA and recognize their responsibilities under the Agreement.

Role of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans:

The presence of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans is especially important in this committee. The failure of the federal government to enforce the regulations of the Fisheries Act has contributed to many of the problems of pollution caused by industrial waste, untreated sewage, and agricultural nutrient runoff in the Great Lakes Basin, as well as the problems of invasive species from ballast water discharge which now threaten the Basin's ecosystems.

ANNEX 1: Areas of Concern (AOC)

It is discouraging to note that the first COA was signed in 1971, and it took another 14 years, until 1985, to identify 16 AOC sites within the Great Lakes Basin. Now, 12 years later, after several revisions of the COA pledging action, after many "plans" and "studies", and despite the fact that the budget priorities in the intervening years were focused on the AOC's, despite the pages of resolutions for AOC cleanup in the 2002 COA, the fact remains that there have been only 2 of the sites rehabilitated, 1 site in recovery and the remaining sites still retain an AOC designation.

Section II Goals:

In light of the number of years that have passed since the first COA was signed, words like evaluate, study, encourage, and develop seem quaintly out of step. They contradict the action-oriented tone of the 2007 COA. It is time to establish firm benchmarks and timelines for change.

After 35 years of study since the signing of the first COA, effective sewage treatment should not still be optional in Canadian municipalities or in Canadian industry. Sewage treatment plants, storm sewers, and industrial effluent should not still be spewing or leaching pollutants untreated into the environment. Similarly, after 35 years of study, it's time now to implement sediment remediation plans to correct the errors of past practice.

CFUW Ontario Council therefore recommends that:

- **Goal 1: Result 1.3 be amended to read: "Contaminated sediment management strategies developed and implemented for the Wheatley Harbour AOC and implemented in the St. Lawrence (Cornwall) AOC."**
- **Goal 2 be amended to read: "Complete Remedial Action Plan (RAP) implementation, and make significant progress toward environmental recovery and restoration of beneficial uses in the remaining eleven AOC's"**
- **Goal 2: Result 2.1 be amended to read: "Reduced nutrients, microbial and other contaminants from municipal sewage treatment plants, combined sewer overflows, urban stormwater and industrial wastewater to meet delisting targets in the St. Marys River, St. Clair River, Detroit River, Niagara River, Hamilton Harbour, Toronto and Region and Bay of Quinte AOC's."**
- **Goal 2: Result 2.2 be amended to read: "Reduced nutrient, microbial and other contaminants from rural non-point sources to meet RAP delisting criteria in the St. Clair River, Detroit River, Niagara River, Hamilton Harbour and Toronto and Region AOC's."**
- **Goal 2: Result 2.3 be amended to read: "Develop and implement sediment development strategies to reduce ecological and human health risk from contaminated sediments in Thunder Bay, Peninsula Harbour, St. Marys River, St. Clair River, Detroit River, Niagara River, Hamilton Harbour, Port Hope and Bay of Quinte AOC's."**
- **Goal 2: Result 2.4 be amended to read: "Put in place long-term management plans and implement priority actions to meet RAP delisting criteria for the rehabilitation and protection of fish and wildlife habitats and populations in the St. Marys River, St. Clair River, Detroit River, Niagara River, Hamilton Harbour, Toronto and Region and Bay of Quinte AOC's."**

CFUW Ontario Council also recommends that the allocation for funding AOC Remedial Action Plans (RAP's) and the allocation for funding Lakewide Management Plans (LaMP's) be more equally distributed.

ANNEX II: Harmful Pollutants

CFUW Ontario Council supports the initiatives suggested in this Annex for control of harmful pollutants. However, the language chosen to describe many of the goals, especially those of the federal government, demonstrates a lack of definitive commitment to specific action. This needs to be corrected in order to ensure that real progress will be made towards the stated goals of the 2007 COA.

Section III - Results

Result 1: In order to avoid the dumping of substances or articles containing Tier 1 contaminants into landfill sites, there must be accessible alternative methods of disposal offered. Although many municipalities hold an annual "Hazardous Waste Disposal" day, not everyone is willing or able to retain their hazardous waste for an annual or even semi-annual event.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that

- **Result 1. d) make specific mention of promoting accessible Hazardous Waste Disposal Areas in municipalities and also in rural and cottage area landfill sites.**

Result 2: It is clear that voluntary agreements are only effective if everyone involved is motivated to comply with the restrictions that are suggested. It is important that the federal government help facilitate compliance, and that it show leadership and determination when monitoring compliance.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that

- **Result 2 (c) The second sentence be amended by changing the word "could" to "will" to read:
This will include audit programs and development of a green supply network.**
- **Result 2. (d) be amended by changing the words "explore opportunities to" to the word "promote" and adding the words "and fund initiatives" to read:
Promote and fund initiatives to implement diesel retrofits on municipal fleets, school buses and diesel engines in other sectors to reduce Criteria Air Pollutants and other harmful pollutants.**

Result 4: This section of the COA also appears to depend on voluntary programs and opportunities to make progress in this vital area. Voluntary programs and agreements, while important, are not enough to ensure compliance with the stated intent of the COA. They have been a part of COA for many years. Government must also take the lead now to identify gaps or inconsistencies in current legislation and regulations that allow toxic waste to continue to pollute our waters and endanger the human and ecological health of the Great Lakes Basin.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that a new Section Results 4 (a) be added and that the subsequent subsections be renumbered; the new Section 4 (a) to read:

- **Result 4 (a) review current legislation and regulations to ensure they provide a strong basis for protection of the Great Lakes; identify gaps and inconsistencies in this protection; and update or revise current legislation and regulations as required;**

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that

- **Result 4 (g) The second sentence be amended to read: "This will include examining substances identified as high priorities, collecting information on potential releases to the Great Lakes, developing national preventative and control measures, and promoting environmental monitoring to track progress; and"**

CFUW Ontario Council further recommends that a new Section, Result 4 (h) be added and that the subsequent subsections be renumbered; the new Section 4 (h) to read:

- **Result 4 (h) "enforce the Regulations of the Fisheries Act, which prohibit "the deposit of a deleterious substance of any type in water frequented by fish, or in any place under conditions where the deleterious substance may enter the water". This prohibition includes the waters of the Great Lakes Basin."**

ANNEX III: LAKE AND BASIN SUSTAINABILITY

I. Preamble: This Annex is vital to the COA vision of the Great Lakes as a healthy and sustainable resource for generations to come. The work required in this vision is broader than that required in the specific AOC's, but it is no less important.

CFUW Ontario Council reiterates its recommendation that the allocation for funding AOC Remedial Action Plans (RAP's) and the allocation for funding Lakewide Management Plans (LaMP's) be more equally distributed.

There is recognition within the Preamble that each of the Lakes is different, and that each lake faces different challenges. It is therefore important that there be a LaMP established for each of the Lakes. Lake Huron, for example, is experiencing huge stress with declining water levels, excess phosphorus levels, and **algal** bloom, and also with the effects of invasive alien species Zebra mussels and Quagga mussels which threaten the food web and thus the biodiversity of the Lake's ecosystem. And yet Lake Huron does not yet have a LaMP.

CFUW Ontario Council strongly recommends that

- **the Parties ensure that there is a LaMP established for each of the Great Lakes within the first year of the 2007 COA; and**
- each LaMP is supported and funded by the Parties.

III RESULTS:

There is an impressive list of goals included in this section. Unfortunately many are the same goals that have been a part of past COA's but have not yet been achieved. It is important that the focus in 2007 becomes more action-oriented with goals that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based.

Goal 1: Encourage and enhance Great Lakes Sustainability

Result 1.3 Ecosystem processes, such as water flow, are a vital component of the integrity of an ecosystem. If the seasonal flow patterns of a river is affected by dams and reservoirs, for example, the life cycle of the fish and other aquatic organisms is disrupted. Consideration of ecosystem processes should be included in this section.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that Section 1.3 (b) be amended to read:

- **1.3 (b) Conserve aquatic and related terrestrial ecosystems and ecosystem processes through application of relevant federal and provincial laws;**

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that Section 1.3 (g) be amended to read:

- **1.3 (g) Implement fisheries habitat management consistent with Great Lakes planning, and enforce the regulations of the Fisheries Act;**

Goal 2 : Improve Water Quality

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that

- **Result 2.1 (c) be amended to read:**
"Conduct specific watershed investigations to identify and limit sources of harmful pollutants in lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario;"
- **Result 2.1 (d) be amended to read:**
"Ensure the implementation and enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act, the Fisheries Act, and the Conventions of the International Maritime Organization to prevent pollution from shipping sources in the Great Lakes.
- **Result 2.3 (b) be amended to read:**
"Where required develop and implement management plans to reduce the ecological and human health risks posed by contaminated sediment; and"

Goal 3: Conserve and Protect Aquatic Ecosystems: As noted above, ecosystem processes, such as water flow, are a vital component of the integrity of an ecosystem. Consideration of ecosystem processes should also be included in this section.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that

- **Result 3.1 be amended to read:**
Great Lakes aquatic ecosystems, ecosystem processes and habitats are protected, restored and sustained consistent with binational Great Lakes planning.

Goal 4: Reduce the Threat of Aquatic Invasive Species: This section is closely related to the Goals of section 3. Unless the influx of invasive species is controlled and eradicated, it will be impossible to "conserve and protect aquatic ecosystems". The "Results" in Section 4 must be expanded to include not only a mandate to "research", "understand" and "manage" the threat of invasive species - but also a mandate to "control" and to "eradicate" the invasive species and then to "remediate" those areas where the ecosystem has already been damaged. Prevention and pathway control are valuable tools for the future, but it is equally important to do intensive research on eradication of the worst invasive species. The Quagga Mussel, for example, is an aggressively invasive species that has all but destroyed the Diporeia population in Lakes Huron and Michigan. Before 1995, Diporeia, a protein-rich organism, constituted 70% of the benthic biomass in the lakes and was the base of the food chain, representing 70% of fish diet.

Result 4.1: Implementation of the National Action Plan to Address the Threat of Aquatic Invasive Species

CFUW Ontario Council supports the speedy implementation of the 2004 National Action Plan to Address the Threat of Aquatic Invasive Species.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends the addition of Result 4.1 (g) to read:

"Establish programs, based on the latest research and technology, to begin the process of the eradication of invasive species, beginning with those species that pose the greatest risk to the ecosystem."

CFUW Ontario Council supports the addition of Goals 5 and 6 to the 2007 COA Annex 3. Understanding the implications of Climate Change for the waters of the Great Lakes Basin will be crucial to sustainability in maintaining the quality and the quantity of water resources. Aligning the COA with the Source Protection Plans of the Clean Water Act is an important step to ensure that the two pieces of legislation complement one another, and to reduce the danger of wasteful duplication through a mandate for shared research and data collection.

ANNEX 4: COORDINATION OF MONITORING, RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

CFUW Ontario Council supports the initiatives outlined in this Annex. The intentional gathering of research and data from all sources to produce a complete "web-based inventory" will be a key driver for progress, as will its availability from a single access platform. It clearly demonstrates the government's intention to work with all partners in a shared and transparent process to fulfil the common vision of a healthy, sustainable Great Lakes Basin.

CFUW ONTARIO COUNCIL

CFUW Ontario Council is made up of more than 5700 women university graduates living in 58 Ontario communities, including large urban areas as well as in rural and northern towns (see Appendix B). We are non-partisan and non-sectarian and totally member-funded.

When voting on policy each of our clubs has one vote so that the voice of members from Thunder Bay and Renfrew and St. Thomas have the same weight as those from the Toronto and Ottawa areas. This results in well balanced policies that may be embraced by most Ontarians.

Our members put their skills and education at the service of their community and are active in public affairs, working toward the improvement of the status of women, human rights, public education, health, justice and the environment in Ontario.

CFUW Ontario Council is part of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) and has links with the International Federation of University Women (IFUW).

Respectfully submitted,

Linda McGregor
President
Ontario Council of the Canadian Federation of University Women

APPENDIX A**SOME CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
POLICY ON WATER**

**Note: CFUW Ontario Council policy integrates
CFUW Ontario Council policy as well as CFUW and IFUW policy**

1988 Drinking Water Quality

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada, to enact legislation which would establish substantive and procedural laws in order to:

1. set rigorous quality standards for ground and surface drinking water which would be updated frequently to reflect current research and increased technology; and develop strict standardized inspection, testing and enforcement procedures to uphold these standards;
2. fund research into the identification and removal of substances in the drinking water which may be harmful to human health and distribute the results of such research to the provincial and territorial authorities responsible for administering water quality legislation;
3. provide user protection by:
 - a) requiring immediate public notification of instances of water contamination and ensuring an adequate supply of safe water either by decontamination or the provision of alternate sources; and
 - b) requiring the inclusion of safe water provisions in Emergency Planning Canada and promoting emergency planning schemes at other government levels.

2006 Enforcement of the Fisheries Act

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada and the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans to enforce the Fisheries Act to eliminate the pollution of fish and their habitat in Canada's coastal and inland waters.

2004 Alien Invasive Species

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada:

1. to establish and fully implement measures, policies and funding as recommended by the Canadian Biodiversity Convention Office in their Canadian Biodiversity Strategy to fulfill Canada's commitment to the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity (1992) with respect to Alien Invasive Species; and
2. to coordinate the related efforts of departments of the federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments to prevent, control and/or eradicate these species.

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal, provincial territorial and municipal governments to expand and promote broader educational programs that would alert the public to the wide variety of dangers posed by alien invasive species and would inform the public of measures that can be taken by individuals to prevent, control and/or eradicate these species.

2001 Canadian Water

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments of Canada to protect our water resources and specifically to declare that water, being a non-renewable natural resource of paramount importance, belongs to the Canadian public and its use must be regulated in the long-term public interest;

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to adopt and implement a sustainable and prudent water management policy to respond to long-term regional needs with due regard to the ecosystem and hydrogeological reality; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to promote conservation and more efficient use of surface water and groundwater at individual, local, provincial, territorial, national and international levels.

2000 Canadian Water

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to take all measures necessary to ensure that large-scale freshwater commercial exports carried out by any means do not take place.

1993 Canadian Water

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to pass and enforce a Canada Water Preservation Act which will prohibit further diversion of water between drainage basins and which will ensure Canada sovereignty over its domestic water resources; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to resolve immediately the uncertainty surrounding the water-trade issue through the execution of a separate and binding joint diplomatic agreement, ratified by both the US Congress and the Canadian Parliament, which ensures that nothing in the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement shall apply to Canada's water resource in other than bottled form.

1995 Sustainability

RESOLVED, That national federations and associations (of the International Federation of University Women) should:

1. urge their respective legislative bodies to incorporate the protection of the environment as an overall goal into their basic laws;

2. help raise a general awareness of the necessity of protecting the environment, in particular by expounding the consequences of resource depletion, the degradation of natural systems, the dangers of pollution and the destruction of fragile ecosystems;
3. promote the education of girls and boys of all ages in science, technology and disciplines relating to the natural environment; and
4. encourage governments to promote the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns including ecologically safe waste disposal, the re-use and recycling of resources, the reduction of air pollutants, the careful management of energy sources and the use of environmentally sound technologies.

1990 Preservation of Wetlands

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to:

1. establish a standard system of evaluation of wetlands, in co-operation with the provincial and territorial governments in order to identify wetlands which it is agreed are worthy of preservation and statutory protection. (specially significant);
2. increase its support of research on wetlands;
3. increase its efforts to make the Canadian public aware of the vital importance of wetlands; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge their provincial and territorial governments to:

1. a) establish a system of evaluation for wetlands consistent with the national system, and to pass legislation to protect and monitor those wetlands which have been identified as specially significant;
- b) increase their support of research on wetlands;
- c) increase their efforts to make the public aware of the vital importance of wetlands; and to
 2. a) be alert to any proposed development in areas where there are wetlands which might be degraded or lost; and
 - b) urge the relevant planning boards, municipal councils and like authorities at the local level to have evaluations done in order to preserve significant wetlands.

1989 "Our Common Future"

RESOLVED, That national federations and associations (of the International Federation of University Women) be encouraged to take action in their respective countries, and where possible, to encourage joint participation with IFUW affiliates in neighbouring countries to prevent further deterioration of our global environment by working to implement the recommendations of

the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future", (Brundtland Report) presented to the UN General Assembly in October 1987.

1972 Solid Waste Disposal

RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the municipal, provincial and federal governments of Canada to set definite policies and programs on the disposal of solid waste.

1970 Water Pollution and Sewage Treatment Plants

RESOLVED "that the Canadian Federation of University Women strongly urge the Government of Canada to ensure that any proposed phosphate substitute be harmless to the environment.

RESOLVED That CFUW strongly urge the Government of Canada to assist the Provincial and Territorial Governments to finance construction, by their municipalities, of sewage treatment plants with nutrient removal

APPENDIX B

CLUB LOCATIONS
Canadian Federation of University Women
ONTARIO COUNCIL

Ajax - Pickering	Kanata	Orangeville & District	Vaughan
Aurora - Newmarket	Kincardine	Orillia	Welland & District
Barrie & District	Kitchener – Waterloo	Orleans	Weston & District
Belleville & District	Kingston	Oshawa & District	Windsor
Brampton	Leaside - East York	Ottawa	
Brantford	London	Owen Sound & Area	
Brockville & District	Markham-Unionville	Perth	
Burlington	Milton & District	Peterborough	
Cambridge	Mississauga	Renfrew & District	
Chatham - Kent	Muskoka	Sarnia Lambton	
Cornwall & District	Nepean	Saugeen	
Etobicoke	Niagara Falls	Scarborough	
Georgetown	Norfolk	Southport	
Grimsby	North Bay	St. Catharines	
Guelph	North Toronto	St. Thomas	
Haliburton Highlands	North York	Stratford	
	Northumberland	Sudbury	
	Oakville	Thunder Bay	
		Toronto	