

respect to any work in that province, whether or not it is a federal work. These standards must take into account such factors as best available technology, rate of emission and total quantity of that air contaminant from other sources in the province in which the work subject to the standards is situated, and they can only be prescribed for non-federal works, after the province concerned has been consulted.

Any proposed specific emission standards may be prescribed 60 days after publication in the Canada Gazette.

vi. Enforcement

An inspector is authorized to require any person who proposes to construct, alter or extend a "federal work" likely to emit air contaminants to furnish plans and specifications to determine the quantity and concentration of air contaminant likely to be emitted. If an inspector believes there is likely to be a violation of specific emission standards, he may require modifications, or prohibit the construction. An inspector may issue an Order directing the operator of a "federal work" which is already in violation of specific emission standards to reduce emissions to an acceptable level. If the operator fails to comply with the Order, or if the emissions pose a serious danger to the health of persons, the Inspector may direct the operator of the work forthwith to discontinue its operation and to refrain from operating until the emissions are reduced to an acceptable level.

Contravention of national emission standards prescribed under section 7 or specific emission standards prescribed under sections 13 and 21.2 is an offence under section 9, and upon conviction a fine of up to \$200,000 for each day the offence is continued may be imposed by a court.

The Attorney General of Canada may obtain a court injunction against any conduct that is an offence under the Act, notwithstanding that the offender has not been prosecuted.

No civil remedy is suspended or affected by reason that the act or omission of an operator is an offence under this Act.

Environmental Contaminants Act

This Act, which is administered jointly by the Department of the Environment and the Department of National Health and Welfare, is intended to reinforce existing authority. Control provisions come into play only when the federal government has firm reasons to believe that a