

Order Paper Questions

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
Canadian Members:						
P. Foley	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Francis	443.80	929.65	1,775.14	701.00	732.65	4,582.24
H. Harvey	—	—	—	—	1,235.70	1,235.70
G. LaRoche	—	—	—	—	2,754.57	2,754.57
W. Neff	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. L. Thomas	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Vaillancourt	—	—	—	—	2,593.63	2,593.63
U.S. Members:						
D. Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Bacon	—	—	—	—	614.04	614.04
W. Cooper	—	—	457.63	650.94	947.35	2,055.92
D. Frey	—	—	—	—	1,515.48	1,515.48
H. Humphrey	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Loehr	1,255.57	1,483.17	—	—	1,785.97	4,524.71

(d) No other direct funding is provided; however, certain secretariat costs, such as office supplies, stationery, ect., are covered by the regional office of the IJC.

2. (a) The Great Lakes Science Advisory Board (SAB) was established pursuant to the provisions of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 (Agreement). The primary role of the SAB is to assist the International Joint Commission (IJC) in the exercise of the powers and responsibilities assigned to the IJC under the Agreement.

The stated purpose of the Parties (The Governments of the United States and Canada) is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes basin ecosystem. In accordance with this general purpose, and the provisions of the Agreement and the terms of reference of the SAB, the SAB shall be the scientific advisor to the IJC and the Water Quality Board (WQB).

The SAB, on behalf of the Commission, is responsible for developing recommendations on matters related to research

and the development of scientific knowledge pertinent to the identification, evaluation and resolution of current and anticipated problems related to water quality in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem.

(b) Matters considered by the Great Lakes Science Advisory Board: Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated styrenes and dibenzofurans, diazinon, toxaphene and linoane, asbestos and silver, fish community data bases, sediments as a source of toxic chemicals, metal speciation, epidemiological models, environmental mapping, air sampling methodology, and several issues related to objectives development.

(c) There are no set number of times that the Board Must meet in a given year however the Board meets an average six times yearly.

(d) In the fiscal year 1982-83 the Board published two reports: the Annual Report, special report on aquatic systems objectives in the Great Lakes.

Great Lakes Science Advisory Board

Canadian Members	Expertise	Term
Dr. Paul Foley (Acting Canadian Chairman) Research Coordinator Pollution Control Branch Ontario Ministry of Environment Toronto	Chemical Engineering Drinking Water Wastewater Treatment	September 1982— January 1985
Dr. George Francis Department of Environmental Studies University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario	Conservation and Resource Environmental Impacts Socioeconomic Implication Policies	September 15, 1980— December 31, 1983
Mr. William Neff Assistant Technical Director The Canadian Chemical Producers' Assoc. Ottawa	Chemical Engineering Industrial Waste Treatment and Design	October 15, 1980— December 31, 1983
Dr. Guy Vaillancourt Department of Chemistry & Biology University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières Trois-Rivières, Quebec	Aquatic Ecology Thermal Pollution Temperature Effects Biota	February 17, 1982— February 17, 1985
Dr. Richard Thomas Director Great Lakes Fisheries Research Branch Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada Centre for Inland Waters Burlington, Ontario	Geochemistry Sediments	February 17, 1982— February 17, 1985
Dr. Harold Harvey University of Toronto Toronto	Ecology Acid Rain Fish Biology	January 1, 1983— January 1, 1986