

*Oral Questions***THE SENATE**

New regulations have virtually eliminated such movement of waste. In fact my hon. friend would know, particularly in the province of Quebec, that new regulations were put in place back in 1989, if I recall correctly.

The new standards which were imposed then to deal with the cleaning up of hazardous waste sites had a commitment of \$100 million of federal money. There were three components, one being the cleaning up of orphan sites which were to be cleaned up in a co-operative effort between the provinces and the federal government.

To get to the hon. member's question, the flow of hazardous materials across the border has been virtually stopped.

**Mr. Phillip Edmonston (Chambly):** Madam Speaker, I am talking about 150,000 tonnes of toxic waste that come in to Canada annually. We are not talking about a small amount of toxic waste. We are talking about 90 per cent of toxic waste produced by the Americans.

How can we say that we wish to protect the Canadian public when at the same time the ambassador, on the Prime Minister's orders, is lobbying to weaken U.S. legislation so that we can get as much toxic waste here as possible?

**Hon. Frank Oberle (Minister of Forestry):** Madam Speaker, of course I question the numbers that have been cited by my hon. friend.

The arrangements that have been entered into with our friends in the United States state that there should be no movement of toxic waste across our borders.

It does not help the situation for my friend to cite numbers that he simply cannot substantiate.

**Mr. Fulton:** What's the real number, Frank?

**Mr. Oberle:** It is perhaps true that over time we will have to rely on materials from the United States for recycling in our pulp mills since with the new regulations concerning recycled paper being legislated on the print industry in the United States, it will be very difficult for our industry to gain access to enough waste materials to meet those new guidelines. Thus there will always be a flow of waste materials. But toxic materials are no longer allowed into our country.

**Mr. Bob Horner (Mississauga West):** Madam Speaker, my question is directed to the Minister of State for Finance.

My constituents, and I think they are fairly representative of all Canadians, are fairly frustrated and angered that every bill that is passed by this democratically elected House that goes to the Senate is held up and delayed.

Will the Minister of State for Finance tell me, and by so doing inform all members of this House, what will be the consequences of the Senate's attempts to amend rather than pass the income tax changes arising from the April 1989 budget, which are contained in Bill C-28?

**Hon. Gilles Loiselle (Minister of State (Finance)):** Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. member for his very good question. It is a very, very important question.

The government's position with respect to money bills was made very clear when we discussed Bill C-21, which concerns UI reform. I believe that everyone will agree that the government was elected to manage the fiscal affairs of the country, among other things.

By blocking, as it is doing, numerous bills and government legislation the Senate is threatening to rip a huge hole in our fiscal framework.

In the case of Bill C-28 for example, the deficit will be \$200 million higher in 1989-90 than it would have been if the bill had been passed expeditiously.

**Madam Deputy Speaker:** I think the hon. minister has answered the question.

The hon. member for Gatineau—La Lièvre.

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[Translation]

**THE ENVIRONMENT**

**Mr. Mark Assad (Gatineau—La Lièvre):** My question is for the Minister of the Environment. Because of the fire in Saint-Amable, the whole area's underground water system could be contaminated. Will the minister of the Environment ensure that everything possible is done to prevent the toxic oil from the burning tires from contaminating the underground water in the area, taking