

AQUACULTURE LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO

(Revision of November 1996 version)

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Summary

The legislative and regulatory systems affecting aquaculture in Ontario can be very complex. No single agency is responsible for all aquacultural regulations. The principle regulating agencies are: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ontario Ministry of Environment and local municipalities. However, depending on the type of operation or activities, numerous other Acts administered by various federal and provincial agencies may be involved. Where applicable, these Acts can invoke requirements for multiple additional licences. This factsheet has been revised because the new Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act came into effect on January 1st 1999, with an accompanying change in the licences required.



INTRODUCTION

Legislation affecting commercial aquaculture in Ontario is principally concerned with the orderly development of the industry, management of the environment and its indigenous organisms, and the safety of fish products and the protection of consumers. This requires a balance between allowing new and diverse forms of farming activity while preventing, or at least controlling, the impact of these activities. The laws affecting aquaculture involve federal, provincial and municipal governments in a complex legislative network. This fact sheet provides a brief overview of Ontario aquaculture legislation; and summarizes the applicable Acts, Regulations, important agencies and licences and permits which relate to them (Tables 1 and 2).

The Oxford Dictionary defines Law as a "rule enacted or customary in a community and recognized as enjoining or prohibiting certain actions". The aim of Law is to ensure some measure of justice and protection of the rights of society. This encompasses a belief that future generations and the environment in which they will live should also be protected. Canadian Law is classified as either Common Law or Statute Law. Common Law consists of rules, principles and customs used as a basis for decision making, while Statute Law consists of Acts of Legislature or Parliament developed to protect society. Each Act embodies a series of 'Regulations' which provide details about the interpretation and administration of the respective Act.

AGENCIES INVOLVED IN AQUACULTURE

In part, the complexity of the legislation affecting aquaculture in Ontario is due to the way that provincial and federal jurisdiction affect property rights. "Aquaculture" is simply the culture of any aquatic plant or animal, and as such involves the propagation of essentially "private property" in water that may also be "private property". The laws affecting private property are primarily bound by provincial jurisdiction. However, federal jurisdiction comes into force when "private property" is moved between provinces or out of the country. In law, federal legislation usually takes precedence over provincial legislation which in turn takes precedence over municipal by-law.

The key provincial government agencies involved in the regulation and administration of aquaculture in Ontario are: the **Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources**, the **Ontario Ministry of the Environment**, the local **Conservation Authority**, the **Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing** and the local **Municipality**.

The key federal government agencies are: **Fisheries and Oceans Canada**; **Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada**; **Health Canada** and **Environment Canada**. In addition, several provincial and federal government agencies that regulate most business ventures are also involved such as the **Ontario Ministry of Labour**, the **Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations** and **Canada Customs and Revenue Agency**.



Cage aquaculture has unique requirements for licencing

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The administrative agencies and respective legislation and permits that may apply to aquaculture are listed in Table 2. Although there is considerable overlap of mandate both within and between agencies, granting of an approval, permit or licence from one agency in no way confers sanction or approval for any other permit or licence from another agency. Often, each agency administers its own legislation independently and it is the farmer's responsibility to ensure that all required approvals have been obtained at the appropriate time.

The legislation described in the following sections is primarily concerned with regulating the development of new farms. Once a farm has begun operations and is producing fish or other aquacultural products, further regulations often come into effect. Established fish farmers should be aware that changes to their operation, e.g. amount of water taken, method of obtaining water, soil excavations etc. invariably require amendments to existing permits and/or the granting of new or additional permits.



A. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

i. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

The Federal Government is responsible for fisheries in Canada, as enabled by the **Fisheries Act** of Canada. To aid in the administration of the Fisheries Act, a number of regulations have been established. Of these, the **Ontario Fishery Regulations** deal with the management of fish in Ontario. The Ontario Fishery Regulations confer the authority for regulating certain aspects of fish and fisheries management in Ontario to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). OMNR also administers **The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of**



A good catch from a fee-for-fishing operation

Ontario (with associated regulations) which provides for the management, perpetuation and rehabilitation of all Ontario's fish and wildlife resources. This act replaced The Game and Fish Act of Ontario on January 1st 1999.

It is legal to raise and sell most game and baitfish indigenous to Ontario, in addition to tilapia and crayfish (Table 1). The culture of a specific fish species is subject to licence approval by the local OMNR District office.

Licences to culture and sell fish, stock fish in Ontario waters and collect fish and/or their gametes are issued by OMNR.

An **Aquaculture Licence** permits the holder to culture, purchase, sell and transport the species specified in the licence. The granting of an Aquaculture Licence depends upon recommendations by OMNR specialists who assess the potential ecological impacts of the proposed fish farm. The licence is valid for five years. An Aquaculture Licence is renewable or transferable, providing the licence conditions are complied with. The cage culture of fish on public lands (i.e. lakes) requires the monitoring and maintenance of water quality as specified on the particular licence. The implementation of this specific condition is currently under review by all the involved parties. Fee-for-fishing operations, formerly licenced as fishing preserves, now require an Aquaculture Licence.

A **Licence to Stock Fish in Ontario Waters** permits the stocking and transportation into any ponds or waters either connected to open waters or situated in a flood plain. Permission to stock will be in accordance to OMNR policies and guidelines. This licence is valid for three years. A Licence to Stock Fish in Ontario Waters is not required for artificial waters (ponds).



Pond construction on a natural watercourse

A **Licence to Collect Fish From Ontario Waters** is required before wild fish or their gametes are taken from Ontario waters. The issuing of this licence is based on conservation needs, aboriginal or treaty rights and the needs of all other resource users, including aquaculture.

Fee-for-fishing operations, where users pay a fee to catch cultured fish, require an **Aquaculture Licence**. This licence exempts the holder and all persons angling on the premises from requiring a sport fishing licence, catch limits and season restrictions. There are additional licences that cover commercial fishing, baitfish harvesting and the collection of fish for scientific purposes. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act also has a provision for the protection and control of certain fish eating birds which are known to frequent fish farms such as kingfishers and ospreys.

In Ontario, the law respecting watercourses is based on the maxim of Common Law "Aqua currit et debet currere", which translates as "water flows naturally and should be permitted to thus flow". OMNR is responsible for administering the **Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act** which requires the Ministry's approval *before* construction of any works in or near water. Examples of these works include: dams, diversions, channels, fill, crossings and removal of existing structures. This Act pertains to both new structures or changes to existing ones (e.g. dam repairs).

OMNR also administers the **Beds of Navigable Waters Act** and the **Public Lands Act** which involves a **Land Use Permit** for cage culture operations.

Fish products sold within Ontario may be subject to OMNR's Fish Inspection Act, although this Act has not yet been applied to farmed fish.

The Aquaculture Licence allows the sale of fish species specified in the licence. Processed product sold at the "farm gate" normally requires no additional permits. However, sale of smoked fish products, regardless of the point of sale, may be regulated by Health Canada and the local Health Department. When fish and fish products are moved between provinces or exported from Canada they are subject to federal jurisdiction (see Federal Government Agencies, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Food Inspection Agency).

ii. Ontario Ministry of the Environment

In addition to OMNR's interest in the use of lakes and rivers, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (OME) has a legislated mandate for the management of surface and ground water quality and quantity throughout the province. OME administers several Acts which directly affect aquaculture: the **Ontario Water Resources Act**, the **Environmental Protection Act** and the **Pesticides Act**.



Spreading fish manure on agricultural land

The **Ontario Water Resources Act** requires a **Permit to Take Water** before the start up of any facility using more than 50,000 litres per day (approximately 35 litres per minute or 8 Imperial gallons per minute). The application for a Permit to Take Water requires details about the type of water source and proposed use of the water, including purpose, location, quantity and timing. In some cases, an application may also require a hydrological study of local wells and surrounding zones, installation and monitoring of additional observation wells, flow records, pump testing and other conditions.

A **Certificate of Approval** is required for wastewater treatment works, to ensure that there will be no adverse effects on the environment. The **Application for the Approval of Plans and Specifications for the Construction of Works for the Collection, Transmission, Treatment and Discharge of Industrial Wastewater** (i.e. the application which, if successful, results in a Certificate of Approval) is required by most indus-



An artesian well at 1000 litres per minute

trial facilities that discharge water. The application requires a complete description of the facility, the volume of water to be used and, what effluent will be produced and how the effluent will be treated and disposed.

The **Environmental Protection Act** and the **Ontario Water Resources Act**, provide legislation which controls the discharge of specific waste materials from fish farms. Particular attention is given to the timing, method and location of sewage sludge application. Disposal of sewage outside the farm's immediate property requires an additional **Certificate of Approval for Organic Waste Management System and Site**. The Environmental Protection Act may also require a **Certificate of Approval (Air)** for the exhaust emissions from a stationary combustion engine (e.g. standby electricity generator).

The **Pesticides Act** requires a **Permit to Purchase** and/or **Perform a Water Extermination** from OME before any pesticide is applied to surface waters in Ontario. In addition, a **Water Exterminator's Licence** may be required when using certain substances. The actual pesticides that can be used must be registered under the federal **Pest Control Products Act** and scheduled under Ontario's Pesticides Act.

A fourth act that may apply to an aquaculture venture is Ontario's **Environmental Assessment Act**. An environmental impact assessment may be required for proposed aquaculture facilities. However, to date, this has rarely been required.

OME have produced several publications on water, wastewater and aquatic weed management.

iii. Conservation Authority

The local Conservation Authority has partial authority (under OMNR) to regulate development within floodplains and headwater swamps. Consultation may be required if your property lies in an environmentally sensitive area. It should be noted that the Conservation Authority will generally prohibit the construction of any permanent dwelling within a river flood plain. OMNR staff at the local District or Area Office will advise on the specific situation.

iv. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local Municipality

The Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing oversees the **Planning Act** under which there is provision for Municipal Governments to control local development through by-laws. Although in many cases the architect or contractor will obtain the necessary municipal permits, the farmer is ultimately responsible for having them issued and should therefore be familiar with them. In Ontario, a **Zoning Bylaw** is a precise legal document used by the local municipality to regulate land use. It states what land uses are permitted in an area, where buildings can be located, the types of uses for buildings, sizing of buildings and many other details. If your plans do not comply exactly with the zoning bylaw, a **Minor Variance** may

be obtained. A Committee of Adjustment will hear applications for a minor variance and decisions can be appealed to the **Ontario Municipal Board**. The actual rules governing the requirement of a **Building Permit** vary among municipalities, but generally any construction work over 100 square feet requires a building permit. The building permit is issued by the Building Department to ensure compliance with zoning bylaws, the **Building Code Act** and other applicable regulations.

Most municipal permits and approvals are straightforward and easy to obtain, provided the right preparation is made. In all cases, municipal staff are available for consultation.

v. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) and the local Municipality administer **The Drainage Act**. This Act can affect aquaculture facilities that intend to discharge effluent into a municipal drainage system.

OMAFRA is also responsible for Ontario's **Veterinarians**

Act, though the diagnosis and treatment of fish is exempt from the provincial legislation. Drug prescription is only permitted by a qualified and registered veterinarian (see Federal Government Agencies, Health Canada).

OMAFRA supports a major initiative in research and services for the Ontario aquaculture industry.

vi. Ontario Ministry of Labour

The **Occupational Health and Safety Act** is administered by the Ontario Ministry of Labour. Aquaculturists may come under the regulations, which require for example, guard rails around tanks, life jackets, accompanying person on duty, safety poles etc. Operations that involve scuba diving come under a specific set of regulations.

vii. Ontario Ministry of Transportation

Approvals may be necessary if wells or culverts etc. are proposed in proximity to public highways. OMNR staff can advise.



B. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

i. Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, in concert with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, administers the **Fish Health Protection Regulations**, pursuant to the **Fisheries Act** of Canada. These two agencies are concerned with the movement of fish disease organisms within Canada. There are several fish related pathogens which are classified as **Emergency Fish Disease Agents**. Aquaculturists should be familiar with these agents



and the ramifications of infection. Fish infected with any of the Emergency Fish Disease Agents may be subject to specific action such as quarantine or eradication.

Aquaculturists who intend to move live salmonids or eggs into or out of Ontario must be aware of the **Fish Health Protection Regulations**. This is important because necessary "certification" procedures can require regular inspections of a farm over a minimum two-year period. The details of this certification are given in the "Fish Health Protection Regulations: Manual of Compliance" (see Table 3 and Further Reading). Eviscerated farmed-fish are exempt from these regulations. Therefore, it is acceptable to import or transfer such fish between provinces without an import permit.

When fish and fish products are exported to the United States, it may be necessary to comply with legislation under U.S. **Title 50 Regulations**. When exporting to the United States

further consideration should be given to possible inspection by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

The Navigable Waters Protection Act is administered by the Canadian Coast Guard of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and prohibits the placement or construction of works in any navigable waterway in Canada without approval of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. This Act is of concern to those considering the use of cages in the Great Lakes or other open water bodies. The **Navigational Impact Assessment Guidelines** outline the important criteria, e.g. aids to navigation, anchor lines, markers and equipment etc. and can be obtained from your local Canadian Coast Guard office.

ii. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada administer three acts that can affect aquaculture: the **Health of Animals Act** under which the import and registration of fish vaccines are regulated; the **Feeds Act** under which fish feeds and feed additives are regulated; and all fish and fish products that are marketed and subsequently transported between provinces or exported from Canada must be processed in accordance with the **Fish Inspection Act**. The **Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)** is responsible for applying the regulations under this act.



Fresh products of Ontario aquaculture

iii. Health Canada

By a Memorandum of Understanding between Health Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, some chemicals used to treat animals are regulated as drugs by Health Canada, while others are regulated as pesticides by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

The **Food and Drugs Act** along with various regulations are administered by Health Canada. Within Health Canada, the Drugs Directorate is responsible for ensuring that all drugs sold in Canada for use in animals are safe and effective for the animals being treated, and their proper use does not result in harmful drug residues in human foods.

While aquaculturists currently obtain various drugs from several sources, including veterinarians, feed companies and aquaculture service companies, only a few drugs are registered for fish culture use in Canada. These include AQUAFLO, AQUALIFE TMS, MARINIL, PARASITE S, PEROX-AID, ROMET-30, SALMOSAN, TERRAMYCIN AQUA and TRIB-RISSIN 40. All other drugs used in fish culture are subject to an “Emergency Drug Release Regulation” requiring limited use under the supervision and/or prescription of a veterinary practitioner. There is limited data available on the residues remaining in fish flesh from the use of these unapproved drugs. The **Pest Control Products Act** determines what pesticides can be used and links with Ontario’s Pesticides Act, administered by OME. The **Pest Management Regulatory**

Agency within Health Canada oversees this act.

iv. Environment Canada

The **Migratory Birds Convention Act** affects control measures of heron species, and fish farmers are able to apply to the Canadian Wildlife Service for special permits. The control of other fish eating birds, e.g. kingfishers, are subject to the Ontario Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (see Provincial Government Agencies, OMNR).

v. Canada Customs and Revenue Agency

All businesses with annual sales over \$30,000 are required to register for Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection. The GST legislation classes fish as “zero-rated” and therefore a fish farmer would not normally collect GST on sales. However, since many purchases needed to operate a fish farm would have GST applied, most fish farmers would benefit from registration, regardless of their sales volume, to permit a tax refund.



Control measures of bird predators are regulated provincially and federally



Table 1. List of species eligible for culture in Ontario (subject to approval by the local District Office of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Lake sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Common shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>
Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Golden shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Emerald shiner	<i>Notropis atherinoides</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Lake trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	Goldfish	<i>Carassius auratus</i>
Arctic charr	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Coho salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Pink salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Lake whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Lake herring (cisco)	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>	Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Muskellunge	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>	Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>
Creek chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	Sauger	<i>Stizostedion canadense</i>
White sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Bluntnose minnow	<i>Pimephales notatus</i>	Tilapia of the genera	<i>Oreochromis, Sarotheradon, Tilapia</i>
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Crayfish	<i>Cambarus robustus, C. bartonii</i>
Redbelly dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>		<i>Orconectes immunus, O. virilis, O. propinquus</i>
Finescale dace	<i>Phoxinus neogaeus</i>		

Table 2. Summary of Legislation and Regulations Pertaining to Aquaculture in Ontario

Administrative Agency and Legislation	Summary of Principle	Permit(s)
A. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources		
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act + Ontario Fishery Regulations The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act The Conservation Authorities Act Beds of Navigable Waters Act Public Lands Act Aggregate Resources Act Fish Inspection Act	Provide management, perpetuation and rehabilitation of wildlife..... a,b,c,d Ensure that alterations to water flow do not pose a hazard..... e,f Preservation of habitat lying within established flood plains. A lake-bed lease is required by cage culture operations. Provides controlled use of public land, and cage culture areas..... g Regulates aggregate removal from water courses. Inspection of products. Ensure product safety and quality.	
Ontario Ministry of the Environment		
Ontario Water Resources Act The Environmental Protection Act Pesticides Act Environmental Assessment Act	Management of surface and groundwater quality and quantity..... h,i,j Provide protection and conservation of the natural environment..... k,l Control the availability and use of pesticides..... m Allows environmental assessment to be carried out.	
Conservation Authority		
The Conservation Authorities Act	Controls development within flood plains (see OMNR).	
Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Local Municipality		
The Planning Act Provincial Municipal Act The Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act	Allow orderly planning and development of land use. Bylaws established by local government to regulate land use etc..... n,o Additional control of development in this area.	
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs		
The Drainage Act The Veterinarians Act Fish Inspection Act	Controls drainage of land, including the discharge of surface water. Regulates drug use.	
Ontario Ministry of Labour		
Occupational Health and Safety Act	Protect workers against health and safety hazards.	
Ontario Ministry of Transportation		
Highways Act	Wells and structures next to highways..... p	
Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations		
	Company registration and/or incorporation.	
B. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Fisheries and Oceans Canada		
Fisheries Act of Canada + Fish Health Protection Regulations + Ontario Fishery Regulations Navigable Waters Protection Act	Protection of fisheries and their habitat. Import/export of fish..... q Regulates movement of certain fish species throughout Canada. Any work or structure placed in navigable water requires approval..... r	
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Canadian Food Inspection Agency		
Health of Animals Act Feeds Act Fish Inspection Act and Regulations	Import and registration of biologics and fish vaccines. Regulates feed quality and drugs in feed. Inspection of products for export. Ensure product safety and quality.	
Health Canada and Pest Management Regulatory Agency		
Food and Drugs Act Pest Control Products Act	Approval of drugs used in animals, including fish and smoked fish products. Registration of pesticides.	
Environment Canada		
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act Canadian Environmental Protection Act Migratory Birds Convention Act	Integrates environmental factors into planning process. Provides protection and conservation of the natural environment. Protection of certain bird species..... s	
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency		
Goods and Services Act	Consumption tax.	
PERMITS OR LICENCES REQUIRED:		
a. Aquaculture Licence. b. Licence to Stock Fish in Ontario Waters. c. Licence to Collect Fish from Ontario Waters. d. Bait-fish Dealers Licence. e. Application for approval of project's location required. Subsequently, detailed plans and specifications to be submitted. f. Permit for Construction, Fill or Alteration of a Watercourse required for any construction or fill placed in a flood plain or for alteration of a water course. g. A Licence of Occupation of Public Land or Crown Land Lease is required if river or lake bottom owned by the Crown. h. Permit to Take Water required if more than 50,000 litres/day (approximately 10,000 l/gpd) taken. i. A "Certificate of Approval" is required for construction of any treatment works. j. Well construction permit required by all water well contractors.	k. A "Certificate of Approval" for Organic Waste Management System and Site required for off-property disposal. l. A "Certificate of Approval" is required for stationary combustion engines (e.g. generators). m. A Permit to Purchase and/or Perform a Water Extermination must be obtained before any pesticide is applied to surface waters. n. Building Permit required for any construction work exceeding 100 square feet. o. Additional permits required for electricity, plumbing, heating, fire etc. p. Permit required by property owner prior to construction of a well near to a Kings Highway. q. Import Permit required to transfer cultured salmonids and eggs from wild fish between provinces. r. A Declaration of Exemption is required by cage culture operations. s. Scare Permit or Damage-Kill Permit may be issued by Canadian Wildlife Service to deter herons.	

Table 3. List of Internet Sites related to Aquaculture Legislation in Ontario.

Name of Agency /Ministry	Internet Address	Comments
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT:		
Government of Ontario	http://www.gov.on.ca http://www.gov.on.ca/MBS/english/index.html	Home Page Ontario Acts & regulations
Ont. Min. Agric. Food & Rural Affairs	http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/	Home Page
Ont. Min. Environment	http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/	Home Page
Ont. Min. Natural Resources	http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR	Home Page
Conservation Authority	http://www.grandriver.on.ca/ontario_ca.html	Websites and email addresses
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:		
Government of Canada	http://canada.gc.ca http://canada.justice.gc.ca	Home Page Links to Acts & regulations
Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada	http://www.agr.ca/lawse.html	See also Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Environment Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/legis_e.html http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/index.htm	Publications - Legislation Water policy and legislation
Fisheries & Oceans Canada	http://www.ncr.dfo.ca http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/policy/dnload_e.htm	Home Page Acts, orders & regulations
Health Canada	http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/policy.htm	Regulation & policy information
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	http://www.ccr-aadrc.gc.ca	Was Revenue Canada. Gives GST details
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/mainactse.shtml	Oversees a large number of Acts & regulations
Pest Management Regulatory Agency	http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pmra-arla	Home Page
OTHER LINKS:		
University of Guelph	http://www.aps.uoguelph.ca/~aquaculture/ABM/Health.htm	Aquaculture Centre "links page"
University of Purdue, USA	http://ag.ansc.purdue.edu/aquanic/jsa http://ag.ansc.purdue.edu/aquanic/publicat/govagen/usda/gdvp.htm	U.S. Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture Guide to Drug, Vaccine, and Pesticide Use in Aquaculture



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This fact sheet is a general guide to the legislation affecting the aquaculture industry in Ontario. Every effort has been made to ensure a complete and accurate presentation of the facts as the authors understand them. However, the authors, the University of Guelph and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs do not assume any liability for loss or other damage caused by the use of any information contained in this publication.



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