

**REGULATORY RECONCILIATION AND COOPERATION TABLE (RCT)
LIST OF ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE 2018-2019 WORK PLAN**

July 20, 2018

Section 1

REGULATORY MEASURES TO BE RECONCILED

	<i>THEME</i>	<i>TOPIC</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
1	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	First Aid Kits & Workplace First Aid Training	Presently in Canada, jurisdictions have their own rules in place for First Aid course content, duration, and types of courses, as well as for types of First Aid Kits in the workplace. Business owners are required to purchase as many as 10 different kits depending on the scope of their operations.
2	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	Hearing Protection	Businesses operating in or desiring to expand into other jurisdictions in Canada must comply with differing federal, provincial and territorial OSH regulations. Areas of focus for hearing protection include noise monitoring, audiometric testing and hearing conservation programs.
3	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	Fall Protection	All provincial governments require businesses to provide their workers with fall protection equipment, but the type of equipment varies from one province to the next.
4	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs)	All federal, provincial and territorial governments regulate PFDs for standards and their use. There are slight differences between jurisdictions regarding the use of PFDs and equipment requirements. There are also differences between how jurisdictions recognize PFDs and lifejackets.
5	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	Head Foot and Eye Protection	Businesses operating in or desiring to expand into other jurisdictions in Canada must comply with differing federal, provincial and territorial OSH regulations.

6	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	Occupational Exposure Limits	<p>Businesses operating in or desiring to expand into other jurisdictions in Canada must comply with differing federal, provincial and territorial OSH regulations.</p> <p>Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) for chemicals vary across Canada.</p>
7	<i>Occupational Health and Safety</i>	Occupational Health and Safety Management System	<p>An Occupational Health and Safety Management System is a process put in place by an employer to minimize the risk of injury and illness. Currently no Canadian jurisdiction requires the use of occupational health and safety management systems in legislation or regulation and there are no known plans for doing so. But a number of provinces do encourage the use of such systems by providing benefits for businesses.</p>
8	<i>Transport</i>	Wide Base Single (WBS) Tires	<p>WBS tires are wider tires that replace dual tires, that can allow trucks to carry similar weights with less wear on tires and increased fuel economy, which reduces the carbon footprint of the trucking industry.</p> <p>The patchwork of regulations and allowances across the country results in several barriers for the trucking industry.</p>
9	<i>Transport</i>	Spring Weight Restrictions (Trans-Canada Highway)	<p>Differing spring weight regulations require transport trucks, which are distributing goods across provincial boundaries on the Trans-Canada Highway, to abide by the lowest weight restriction.</p>
10	<i>Transport</i>	Size and Weight Restrictions (excepting Spring Weight Restrictions)	<p>Trucking businesses have to contend with different trucking rules, depending on whether they are travelling inter-provincially or intra-provincially. Each province and territory is responsible for regulating the size and weights of trucks allowed on their highway systems.</p>
11	<i>Transport</i>	Electronic Logging devices	<p>In Canada, electronic logging devices (ELDs) are not currently mandated for use in the trucking industry to track the consecutive hours of service (HOS) on the road; they are mandatory in the United States, affecting Canadian trucking companies.</p> <p>In December 2017 Transport Canada (TC) proposed changes to the Federal <i>Commercial Vehicle Driver's Hours of Service (HOS) Regulations</i>, including the mandated use of ELDs for interprovincial travel. As provinces and territories consider mandating for intraprovincial travel, a consistent in approach will enable more accurate monitoring of a driver's HOS, enhance road safety, and provide a level and competitive playing field for all carriers.</p>

12	<i>Standards and Codes</i>	Building Codes	<p>The timely adoption and implementation by provinces and territories of national codes for building is variable. Provinces and territories base their codes on national code content for building, fire, plumbing and energy efficiency. Jurisdictional variations to the codes remain in terms of scope of application and special requirements.</p> <p>Policy and historically driven variations in each jurisdiction to the national codes results in barriers related to the manufacture, operation, inspection, education/training, design, cost, mobility of labour, recognition of use and certification for products, process or activities regulated by these codes for industry, trades, professionals, local governments, international jurisdictions, regulators, the public and others.</p> <p>Variations also occur where jurisdictions are not harmonized to national codes in a timely manner.</p>
13	<i>Standards and Codes</i>	CRN for Pressure Equipment	<p>The Canadian Registration Number (CRN) is an alpha-numerical identifier which serves as proof that a pressure equipment design has been registered for use by a provincial or territorial regulator. Currently, each province and territory issues its own CRN through a separate application process. A manufacturer is required to obtain a CRN for each jurisdiction where it plans to sell its equipment. Provincial and territorial CRN application processes and associated fees vary in each jurisdiction. This has been identified by stakeholders as being confusing, time consuming, and costly. The cost, administrative burden and time associated with the CRN process can impede investment, innovation, and product choice.</p>
14	<i>Standards and Codes</i>	Energy Efficiency Standards for Household Appliances	<p>Discrepancies between federal and provincial energy efficiency requirements for household appliances can impose unnecessary regulatory burden on industry. Currently, federal energy efficiency regulations are lower than some provinces, but aligned with others.</p> <p>Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) is responsible for administering the <i>Energy Efficiency Act</i> and <i>Regulations</i> to set and enforce minimum energy performance standards for energy-using products, such as labelling requirements. Household appliances are typically manufactured outside of Canada for the larger North American market.</p>
15	<i>Agriculture / Agri-Food / Aquaculture</i>	Food Inspection	<p>Food sold within a province or territory must comply with that province or territory's food safety and inspection rules. Once it crosses borders, it falls within the jurisdiction of the new province/territory, as well as applicable federal legislation. To trade inter-provincially, businesses must meet all the applicable federal requirements to get a federal registration.</p>

16	<i>Agriculture / Agri-Food / Aquaculture</i>	Meat Inspection	<p>Only meat processed in federally registered abattoirs can be exported inter-provincially.</p> <p>Meeting the requirements for federal registration is currently costly and time consuming, and there are no provisions for exemptions based on regulatory system recognition.</p>
17	<i>Agriculture / Agri-Food / Aquaculture</i>	Aquaculture Site Marking	<p>The requirements under the Navigation Protection Program (NPP) differ slightly from those outlined in provincial regulations. These differing site marking requirements require duplicative provincial and federal government inspections to verify that a producer is meeting the requirements.</p>
18	<i>Agriculture / Agri-Food / Aquaculture</i>	Aquaculture Organic Labeling	<p>Under authority of the Canadian Agricultural Products Act, aquaculture products are not considered to be agricultural products and do not have a technical standard within the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 310 Standard.</p> <p>Products that are excluded from the scope cannot be certified under the Canada Organic Regime and cannot bear the Canada Organic Logo. Only products that meet the Canada Organic standard requirements, are certified by a CFIA accredited Certification Body and contain at least 95% organic content may be labelled as organic and bear the Canada Organic Logo.</p>
19	<i>Agriculture / Agri-Food / Aquaculture</i>	Grade Inspection for Produce	<p>There are different requirements for quality and grade inspections for certain fresh fruits and vegetables, depending on province of origin and destination. Apples, potatoes (for grade) and blueberries (phytosanitary) from some provinces must be inspected prior to interprovincial trade.</p>
20	<i>Labour Mobility</i>	Construction labour (hiring priority system)	<p>For parties that employ a hiring priority system in its construction industry, employers of a Party must give priority to hiring workers residing in the region where the construction site is located before using workers from other regions within the jurisdiction and outside of it.</p>
21	<i>Drug Scheduling Requirements</i>	Drug Scheduling	<p>When a drug is approved for sale in Canada, Health Canada decides whether or not the drug requires a prescription to be sold. The scheduling of non-prescription drugs (decisions on how they are to be sold in pharmacies) is the responsibility of the provinces and territories.</p> <p>Currently, the process by which jurisdictions schedule non-prescription drugs varies across the country. This leads to uneven access to consumer health products and imposes a high regulatory burden on industry.</p>

22	<i>Registration Requirements</i>	Corporate Registry	Businesses face substantial amounts of red tape when registering their companies as they seek to expand operations to other provinces across Canada. While some provinces are in the process of creating a more seamless registration process for companies incorporated in other jurisdictions, most businesses must register and file reports in each jurisdiction in which they operate.
23	<i>Registration Requirements</i>	Workers' Compensation Board	Current Canadian workers' compensation legislation varies from one province to the next. As a result, businesses employing workers in many provinces or territories must comply with sometimes highly variable rules according to the government authority – federal, provincial or territorial.

General Note:

For all the items of this work plan, the desired outcome is to achieve regulatory reconciliation among the Parties.

Section 2

IDENTIFIED REGULATORY MEASURES POSTPONED FOR A FUTURE WORK PLAN

THEMES	TOPICS
<i>Trucking Requirements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single trip fuel permits • Configuration • Carrier profiles • Semi-trailer registration frequency
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Requirements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigned protection factors for respirators