

Fred James

Chief Regulatory Officer

Phone: 604-623-4046

Fax: 604-623-4407

bchydroregulatorygroup@bchydro.com

November 12, 2020

Ms. Marija Tresoglavic
Acting Commission Secretary and Manager
Regulatory Support
British Columbia Utilities Commission
Suite 410, 900 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2N3

Dear Ms. Tresoglavic:

**RE: British Columbia Utilities Commission (BCUC or Commission)
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (BC Hydro)
BCUC Inquiry into the Regulation of Safety (Inquiry)**

BC Hydro is writing to provide our submission to the Inquiry. The BCUC established this Inquiry by Order No. G-241-20 (the **Order**) to seek input on safety regulation in the energy sector and the ways by which the BCUC can most effectively deliver on its safety mandate. In particular, the BCUC seeks clarity on its jurisdiction over safety and has asked all participants to respond to four questions.

BC Hydro appreciates the opportunity to provide these submissions to the Inquiry.

Safety above all

At the outset, we wish to emphasize that safety is very important at BC Hydro. We place “safety above all”, which means safety is an overarching, organization-wide, core value for us. It reflects the expectation we have of our workforce, contractors and the public that safety requirements are followed at all times. It also reflects our obligation to keep our workplace and assets safe through our design and construction, operations and maintenance, and asset investment programs. This approach integrates safety into how we plan, design, construct, maintain and run our operations throughout the company. This ensures consistency and clarity of safety requirements thereby improving our safety performance.

Safety is extensively regulated and there is no need for additional regulatory oversight

Our submission responds to each of the BCUC’s four key topics as set out in Appendix B of the Order. In summary, we believe safety in respect of public utilities operating in B.C. is already extensively and adequately regulated under various

provincial and federal laws, including the *Utilities Commission Act*¹ (UCA). We have not identified any problems or legislative gaps that need to be addressed with respect to the safety of public utility activities, and we respectfully submit that no additional regulatory oversight is necessary.

Worker, Asset and Public Safety

The BCUC acknowledges that safety is a broad term and it considers the regulation of safety to comprise asset safety, worker safety, and public safety. For the purposes of this Inquiry, we find those categories useful; however, we note that there is overlap between them and there are subcategories in some cases. This is discussed further below.

The four questions

In Appendix B of the Order, the BCUC has set out the following questions on which it would like input from interveners in this Inquiry:

1. What is the BCUC's jurisdiction with respect to the regulation of safety and what aspects of a public utility's activities does it apply to?
 - a. Does the BCUC have the authority under the UCA to set standards, rules or regulations with respect to safety?
2. Are there currently any legislative gaps in the oversight of public utilities with respect to safety?
3. Are there any areas of legislative overlap or duplication in the oversight of public utilities with respect to safety?
4. Would a workshop in support of the Inquiry be beneficial?
 - a. If so, what would an appropriate scope for a workshop include?

The remainder of this submission responds to the four questions. Our response to these questions is focused on public utilities generally and is not specific to BC Hydro's operations. We note that section 32 of the *Hydro Power and Authority Act*² provides that only certain provincial statutes apply to BC Hydro. This should be viewed as a purposeful decision by the Legislature that BC Hydro should not be subject to those statutes that are not listed in section 32. The fact certain statutes are not listed in section 32 does not create a "legislative gap". BC Hydro's manages it affairs and conducts its operations in accordance with the *Hydro Power and Authority Act* and all provincial safety laws applicable to BC Hydro.

¹ RSBC 1996, c 473.

² RSBC 1996, c 212.

1.0 What is the BCUC's jurisdiction with respect to the regulation of safety and what aspects of a public utility's activities does it apply to?

As a general principle, the BCUC's jurisdiction over safety must be set out in the UCA.

The British Columbia Court of Appeal has confirmed that the UCA describes the BCUC's jurisdiction and there is no need to imply terms for this purpose.³ That means that any jurisdiction the BCUC has regarding safety must be expressly provided for in the UCA.

The Supreme Court of Canada has also held that administrative tribunals such as the BCUC are statutory creations.⁴ They cannot exceed the powers that are granted to them by their enabling statute. In other words, a tribunal's jurisdiction is limited to what is expressly stated in its enabling legislation or, in certain cases, by necessary implication.

While the BCUC has the jurisdiction to consider the costs with respect to safety matters in a revenue requirements application and to review safety issues in the context of proposed capital expenditures and projects, the nature of that jurisdiction is not the same as regulating safety directly or setting standards (i.e., it is not a regulatory compliance function).

BC Hydro will first briefly discuss below how safety is considered by the BCUC in the context of revenue requirements applications and capital expenditures and projects. Then the balance of our submission on this topic is focused on whether the BCUC has jurisdiction to regulate safety and establish safety standards.

Revenue Requirements

In providing regulated services to customers, public utilities incur costs to implement worker, asset and public safety programs and to meet requirements, which may be recovered in their rates. The BCUC has the jurisdiction to review a public utility's expenditures as they may relate to these safety matters in a revenue requirements application to ensure the costs have been incurred prudently.

Capital projects and expenditures

Public utilities may ask the BCUC to approve or accept as in the public interest capital projects by way of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (**CPCN**) application or a section 44.2 filing. Approval of a project's expenditure and eventual recovery of costs in rates is obtained through a revenue requirements application.

³ *British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority v. British Columbia (Utilities Commission)*, 1996 CanLII 3048 at para 51 (BCCA).

⁴ *ATCO Gas & Pipelines Ltd. v. Alberta (Energy & Utilities Board)*, 2006 SCC 4 at para 35 (CanLII).

Safety may be relevant to capital projects and expenditures in at least two ways. First, safety may be the justification for the proposed project or capital expenditure. A good example of this is a dam spillway upgrade project that is being undertaken for safety purposes. Second, a project may require certain safety expenditures during execution of the project or as part of the design that affects project costs and the BCUC may review those costs to ensure they are prudent and reasonable. BC Hydro submits that, in these contexts, the BCUC may exercise its jurisdiction to consider safety matters and it would be appropriate to do so.

Jurisdiction to regulate safety and set safety standards

As noted, the only jurisdiction the BCUC may have with respect to safety matters must be provided for in the UCA. The UCA is not an enactment specifically dealing with safety and the BCUC is not a safety regulator. Nonetheless, several sections of the UCA refer to safety. For example, the UCA grants the BCUC jurisdiction to:

- make orders it considers necessary for “the safety ... of the public”;⁵
- make regulations requiring a public utility to conduct operations in a way that “does not unnecessarily interfere with, or cause unnecessary damage or inconvenience to, the public”;⁶
- if the BCUC finds that the service of a public utility is unsafe, determine what is safe service and order the public utility to provide it;⁷ and
- appoint a supervisor or inspector to supervise or inspect the system, works, plant, equipment or service of a public utility with a view to establishing and carrying out measures for the safety of the public and of the users of the utility's service.⁸

In BC Hydro's submission, the BCUC's jurisdiction is not so broad as to capture any safety issue that may arise simply because the word “safety” appears in the UCA. Additionally, given that safety is such a broad term, BC Hydro respectfully submits that any jurisdiction the BCUC has regarding safety is only with respect to the specific area referred to in the applicable section of the UCA.

It is notable that the references to safety in the UCA are focused on: (1) safety of the public; and (2) safe service to customers. Depending on the circumstances, this could include asset and public safety. As stated by the BCUC in Appendix B to the Order, “public safety” has played a prominent role in numerous proceedings for CPCN applications⁹ and this is discussed further below.

⁵ UCA, s 23(1)(g).

⁶ UCA, s 23(2).

⁷ UCA, s 25.

⁸ UCA, s 37.

⁹ Appendix B to Order No. G-241-20, section 3.3.

However, the UCA does not provide that the BCUC has jurisdiction over worker safety, including contractors and their workers. In our respectful submission, the BCUC has no jurisdiction to regulate or set standards in respect of worker safety. That is a matter dealt with under the *Workers Compensation Act*¹⁰ (**WCA**), which we also discuss below.

(a) Does the BCUC have the authority under the UCA to set standards, rules or regulations with respect to safety?

The UCA grants the BCUC the power to determine and set “just and reasonable standards ... [or] rules” to be used by a public utility.¹¹ In BC Hydro’s view, the BCUC therefore has jurisdiction under the UCA to set standards, rules and regulations regarding safety, but only relating to the categories of safety regulation for which it has been given jurisdiction in the UCA expressly, as discussed above.

In other words, in BC Hydro’s view, the BCUC does not have unlimited powers to set standards, rules or regulations regarding any safety matter. Rather, it may only set standards, rules or regulations if the BCUC has jurisdiction over the safety matter at issue as expressly set out in the UCA.

2.0 Are there currently any legislative gaps in the oversight of public utilities with respect to safety?

Safety is extensively regulated in B.C. BC Hydro submits that public utilities in B.C. are adequately regulated with respect to safety and, in our view, there are no meaningful “legislative gaps”. In Attachment 1 to this submission, BC Hydro provides a table of the numerous statutes that concern the safety activities of public utilities in B.C. This table is not an exhaustive list, but it demonstrates the extent of safety regulation in B.C.

Worker Safety

The safety of public utility workers in British Columbia is regulated extensively and comprehensively under the WCA and its regulations.

The purpose of the occupational health and safety provisions of that legislation is to “benefit all citizens of British Columbia by promoting occupational health and safety and protecting workers and other persons present at workplaces from work-related risks to their health and safety.”¹² Other specific purposes include preventing work-related accidents, injuries and illnesses, and ensuring an occupational environment that provides for the health and safety of workers and others.¹³

¹⁰ RSBC 2019, c 1.

¹¹ UCA, s 26(1).

¹² WCA, s 14(1).

¹³ WCA, s 14(2).

The mandate given to WorkSafe BC under the WCA is “to be concerned with occupational health and safety generally, and with the maintenance of reasonable standards for the protection of the health and safety of workers in British Columbia and the occupational environment in which they work.”¹⁴ In order to carry out that mandate, WorkSafe BC has explicitly been given the power under the WCA to, among other things:

- make regulations to establish standards and requirements for the protection of the health and safety of workers and the occupational environment in which they work;¹⁵
- undertake inspections, investigations and inquiries on matters of occupational health and safety and occupational environment;¹⁶ and
- impose administrative penalties on employers for failing to comply with applicable requirements.¹⁷

In BC Hydro’s view, there is clearly no “legislative gap” in the oversight of public utilities with respect to worker safety, given the broad and extensive jurisdiction given under the WCA in that area. Moreover, as noted above, the UCA does not give the BCUC jurisdiction over worker safety.

Asset Safety

Numerous statutes concern aspects of asset safety for public utilities in British Columbia – for example:

- Dams and their related operations and facilities are comprehensively regulated under the *Water Sustainability Act*¹⁸ (**WSA**) and the *Dam Safety Regulation*¹⁹ (**DSR**). In this heavily regulated area, BC Hydro regularly provides submissions to and interacts with the Comptroller of Water Rights and the Dam Safety Officers of the Provincial Dam Safety Program. BC Hydro must comply with all orders issued by that office;
- Oil, gas and renewable geothermal operations, including hydraulic fracturing operations in areas around BC Hydro’s hydroelectric facilities, is regulated under the *Oil and Gas Activities Act*²⁰ (**OGAA**) and its regulations;
- International and interprovincial pipelines and powerlines are regulated under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*²¹ and its regulations; and

¹⁴ WCA, s 17(1)(a).

¹⁵ WCA, s 17(2).

¹⁶ WCA, s 17(2)(b).

¹⁷ WCA, ss 94 and 95.

¹⁸ SBC 2014, c 15.

¹⁹ BC Reg 40/2016.

²⁰ SBC 2008, c 36.

²¹ SC 2019, c 28, s 10.

- Building construction is regulated under the *Building Act*²² and its regulations.

Additional examples are referred to in Attachment 1 of this submission.

The BCUC also considers asset safety in certain contexts. For example, as noted, safety may play a prominent role in proceedings for CPCN applications or section 44.2 capital expenditure reviews, including those referred to in Appendix B to the Order. Other examples include BC Hydro's John Hart Generating Station Replacement Project and its Ruskin Dam and Powerhouse Upgrade Project, which were both undertaken, in part, because of seismic and safety concerns.²³

The BCUC also regulates asset safety through the **complaints process**. Complaints may be filed under section 25 of the UCA where it is alleged that the service provided by a public utility is unsafe. For example, in 2009, the BCUC received several complaints from customers of BC Hydro because their equipment and appliances suffered damage due to an over-voltage event. In the complaint process, BCUC staff noted a safety issue regarding the electrical system as a result of transmission lines having distribution underbuild,²⁴ which BC Hydro addressed through its Station Class Surge Arrestor program.

We also note that there are various **industry guidelines and standards**, including standards developed by the CSA Group (formerly the Canadian Standards Association) and best practices developed by the BC Common Ground Alliance, which public utilities, including BC Hydro, generally comply with. While no regulator has the express legislative authority to ensure compliance with these standards and guidelines, regulators, such as the BCUC, may nevertheless consider these standards and guidelines when making their regulatory decisions (e.g., on revenue requirement applications, in complaints or projects).

The BCUC also adopts mandatory reliability standards (**MRS**) for application in B.C. under section 125.2 of the UCA. While MRS focus on reliability, they often have asset and public safety benefits, such as reduced wildfire risk.

In BC Hydro's view, as described above and based on its experience to date, there is no meaningful "legislative gap" in the oversight of public utilities with respect to asset safety.

²² SBC 2015, c 2.

²³ Refer to e.g., pages 12 and 25 of the BCUC's Decision regarding BC Hydro's application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the John Hart Generating Station Replacement Project; refer also to pages 14 and 18 of the BCUC's Decision regarding BC Hydro's application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Ruskin Dam and Powerhouse Upgrade Project.

²⁴ BCUC Order No. G-54-09 and BCUC Letter Nos. L-60-10 and L-35-11.

Public Safety

Numerous statutes concern aspects of public safety for public utilities in British Columbia, which often overlap with asset safety. For example:

- certain activities of public utilities are regulated under the *Safety Standards Act*²⁵ and its regulations;
- dams and related operations and facilities are regulated under the WSA and DSR;
- oil, gas and renewable geothermal operations are regulated under the OGAA and its regulations;
- potential wildfire activity is regulated under the *Wildfire Act*;²⁶
- the use, sale, manufacture, import, export, processing and release of PCBs is regulated under the *PCB Regulations*;²⁷
- the proper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes is regulated under the *Environmental Management Act*²⁸ and its regulations; and
- professional engineers and engineering firms are regulated and governed under the *Professional Governance Act*²⁹ and the *Engineers and Geoscientists Act*.³⁰

Additional examples are referred to in Attachment 1 to this submission.

The BCUC also regulates public safety through its approval processes. For example, further to the discussion above, public safety may play a prominent role in proceedings for CPCN or section 44.2 applications. Examples include proceedings where the issue of exposure to electro-magnetic fields was a significant concern, such as the proceeding for BC Hydro's CPCN application for the Vancouver Island Transmission Reinforcement Project.³¹ In that proceeding, the BCUC also considered the safety of a transmission line's location, because it was near a school and there was a concern it could block an emergency exit if it fell during an earthquake.³²

Further, the BCUC regulates public safety through the **complaints** process. For example, the BCUC made inquiries and determinations in relation to a complaint alleging that smart meters installed by BC Hydro and FortisBC Inc. materially increase

²⁵ SBC 2003, c 39.

²⁶ SBC 2004, c 31.

²⁷ SOR/2008-273.

²⁸ SBC 2003, c 53.

²⁹ SBC 2018, c 47.

³⁰ RSBC 1996, c 116.

³¹ Refer to e.g., section 5.2 of the BCUC's Decision regarding an Application for a Certificate Of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Vancouver Island Transmission Reinforcement Project.

³² *Ibid* at section 5.1.

the risk of fires in B.C. over analog and digital meters. The BCUC determined that there was no evidence to support that allegation and directed ongoing reporting over a period of time for further monitoring.³³

We also note that public utilities may be accountable for any failure to protect public safety through civil litigation (e.g., negligence) or criminal sanctions if there is a *Criminal Code* violation. In some cases, that may be the appropriate way to ensure public utilities take appropriate steps to conduct their activities safely. For example, if a member of the public is injured on the premises of a public utility, that person may seek compensation from the utility for damages if it is determined that the utility was negligent.

In BC Hydro's view, as described above and based on its experience to date, there are no meaningful legislative gaps in the oversight of public utilities with respect to public safety.

3.0 Are there any areas of legislative overlap or duplication in the oversight of public utilities with respect to safety?

As noted, there are numerous regulators that have jurisdiction over safety activities of public utilities, as shown in Attachment 1.

The UCA expressly provides that the powers granted to the BCUC under the UCA apply even if the subject matter about which these powers are exercised is the subject of another statute.³⁴ However, in BC Hydro's view, if a regulator has specific expertise over a safety matter and is regulating the area, then the BCUC should decline to exercise any jurisdiction it may have to the extent of the overlap and defer to the other regulator. This is consistent with the BCUC's conclusion in the EV Inquiry where it stated:³⁵

Section 38 of the UCA provides that a public utility must maintain its equipment to enable it to provide safe service ... the Panel is satisfied that safety supervision of EV charging infrastructure, as currently provided by Technical Safety BC, is adequate such that duplication of that safety regulation by the BCUC is unwarranted and would be counterproductive. Thus, the Panel is satisfied that there is sufficient safety oversight pertaining to EV charging stations.

In BC Hydro's submission, the BCUC should decline to exercise its jurisdiction over safety to the extent it overlaps with the jurisdiction of other regulators if the other regulator is already regulating the area and has specific expertise. Doing otherwise – i.e., having two or more regulators regulating the same subject matter – is unnecessary, costly, inefficient, and it may lead to conflicting and confusing results.

³³ Refer to BCUC Order No. G-124-16. Refer also to BCUC Letter No. L-3-18.

³⁴ UCA, s 110(a).

³⁵ Refer to page 50 of the BCUC's Phase 2 Report in the Inquiry into the Regulation of Electric Vehicle Charging Service.

Worker Safety

As discussed above, worker safety for public utilities in British Columbia is regulated extensively and comprehensively under the WCA. This includes contractors and their employees. In BC Hydro's submission, WorkSafe BC has specific expertise in worker safety, it is generally the only regulator with jurisdiction over worker safety, and it has proven to be an effective regulator. The BCUC does not have jurisdiction to regulate worker safety. As such, there is no legislative overlap or duplication in that area.

Asset Safety

From BC Hydro's perspective, an area of legislative overlap or duplication is dam safety to the extent that the BCUC's jurisdiction overlaps with the jurisdiction given under the WSA and DSR. Dam safety is actively and comprehensively regulated by the Comptroller of Water Rights under that legislation. The Comptroller oversees the Provincial Dam Safety Program, which, under the DSR, sets requirements for design, construction, operation, maintenance, surveillance, and removal and decommissioning of dams. Dam Safety Officers protect public safety by monitoring and auditing the activities of dam owners, providing education, awareness and training, and taking compliance and enforcement action. In BC Hydro's view, the Comptroller has proven to be an effective regulator.

In BC Hydro's respectful submission, the BCUC should decline to exercise the jurisdiction it may have over dam safety given the Comptroller's active, comprehensive and effective oversight of that area. The Comptroller has developed the expertise necessary to effectively regulate the safety of over 1,500 active dams in B.C. It would be unnecessary, costly and inefficient for the BCUC to also regulate this area, and it may also lead to conflicting and confusing results.

Public Safety

From BC Hydro's perspective, an area of potential legislative overlap or duplication is between worker safety (from WorkSafe BC's perspective) and public safety (from the BCUC's perspective). For example, if an individual who is employed or retained by a non-public utility is exposed to unsafe conditions while working around a public utility's operations, WorkSafe BC would consider that individual to be worker for the purposes of the WCA, but the BCUC may consider that individual to be a member of the public.

In BC Hydro's respectful submission, the BCUC should decline to exercise its jurisdiction in such a situation, given WorkSafe BC's comprehensive and effective oversight of this area.

4.0 Would a workshop in support of the Inquiry be beneficial?

Given that the topics at issue in this Inquiry mainly concern statutory interpretation, BC Hydro believes that a written process is adequate and preferable compared to a

workshop, particularly if the submissions filed by interveners in this proceeding are largely aligned. However, if the BCUC determines that a workshop would be beneficial, BC Hydro would of course be pleased to participate in it. We note that there are currently many regulatory proceedings underway and, as such, we request that any workshop not occur until 2021.

(a) If so, what would an appropriate scope for a workshop include?

It is difficult to comment on what the scope of a workshop should be without knowing what the positions of the interveners in this Inquiry are. Therefore, if the BCUC determines that a workshop would be beneficial, BC Hydro respectfully requests that interveners be given the opportunity to provide comments on the scope of the workshop after the initial submissions in this Inquiry are filed.

Yours sincerely,



(for) Fred James
Chief Regulatory Officer

fj/ma

Relevant Legislation Related to Safety

Regulator	Legislation	Description
<i>Provincial</i>		
Comptroller of Water Rights	<i>Water Sustainability Act</i> <i>Dam Safety Regulation</i>	The Comptroller oversees the Provincial Dam Safety Program, which, under the <i>Dam Safety Regulation</i> , sets requirements for design, construction, operation, maintenance, surveillance, and removal and decommissioning of dams. Dam Safety Officers protect public safety by monitoring and auditing the activities of dam owners, providing education, awareness and training, and taking compliance and enforcement action.
WorkSafeBC	<i>Workers Compensation Act</i> <i>Occupational Health and Safety Regulation (OHSR)</i>	WorkSafeBC regulates worker and workplace safety. The OHSR, among other things, incorporates certain federal safety standards.
Technical Safety BC	<i>Safety Standards Act</i> ¹ <i>Electrical Safety Regulation</i> <i>Gas Safety Regulation</i> <i>Safety Standards General Regulation</i> <i>Power Engineers, Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Safety Regulation</i>	Technical Safety BC has oversight of electrical equipment and natural gas systems operating at pressures equal to or lower than 700 kPa. In addition, it regulates the safe design and operation of pressure equipment in British Columbia, which includes certain equipment used by natural gas distribution utilities. The <i>Electrical Safety Regulation</i> , pursuant to section 3(2), only applies to the electrical equipment of a public utility if the electrical equipment is not used directly in the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

¹ Pursuant to section 32 of the *Hydro and Power Authority Act (HPAA)*, the *Safety Standards Act* does not apply to BC Hydro other than section 19.2 and in respect of electrical equipment and regulated work respecting electrical equipment as those terms are defined under the *Safety Standards Act*.

Regulator	Legislation	Description
BC Oil and Gas Commission	<i>Oil and Gas Activities Act</i> ² <i>Emergency Management Regulation</i> <i>Environmental Protection and Management Regulation</i> <i>Oil and Gas Activities Act General Regulation</i> <i>Oil and Gas Road Regulation</i> <i>Pipeline Crossings Regulation</i> <i>Pipeline Regulation</i> <i>Liquid Natural Gas Facility Regulation</i> <i>Emergency Management Regulation</i>	The BC Oil and Gas Commission oversees the safety of pipeline operations in BC that start and end within provincial borders and are above a certain distribution pressure.
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (MPSSG) BC Wildfire Service	<i>Wildfire Act</i> <i>Wildfire Regulation</i>	The MPSSG, through the BC Wildfire Service, manages wildfire activity and compliance with the requirements of the <i>Wildfire Act</i> and <i>Wildfire Regulation</i> . The regulation specifies safety standards for certain types of works that may present a high fire risk depending on the fire rating for the work's location.
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	<i>Environmental Management Act</i> <i>Hazardous Waste Regulation</i> <i>Contaminated Sites Regulation</i> <i>Oil and Gas Waste Regulation</i> <i>Spill Reporting Regulation</i> <i>Integrated Pest Management Act</i> <i>Integrated Pest Management Regulation</i>	The MOE regulates the proper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes, the clean-up of contaminated sites, and regulates pest management and the use of pesticides.
Local Authorities and the Building Code Appeal Board	<i>Building Act</i> ³ <i>Building Act General Regulation</i>	The <i>Building Act General Regulation</i> incorporates the BC Building Code, which governs the construction and repair of buildings to ensure they are safe.
Fire Commissioner	<i>Fire Services Act</i> ⁴ <i>Fire Code Administration Regulation</i>	The Fire Commissioner is responsible for ensuring compliance with the fire safety requirements in the legislation and administering the British Columbia Fire Code.

² This statute and accompanying regulations do not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPAA.

³ This statute and accompanying regulation do not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPAA.

⁴ This statute and accompanying regulation do not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPAA.

Regulator	Legislation	Description
Local Police	<i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> <i>Motor Vehicle Act</i> ⁵ <i>Motor Vehicle Act Regulation</i> <i>Use of Electronic Devices while Driving Regulation</i> <i>Off-Road Vehicle Act</i> ⁶ <i>Off-Road Vehicle Regulation</i>	Police investigate matters under the <i>Criminal Code</i> , including workplace safety offences such as criminal negligence. They also enforce the provisions around the safe operation of motor vehicles and off-road vehicles, such as ATVs and snowmobiles.
N/A	<i>Occupiers Liability Act</i> ⁷	The <i>Occupiers Liability Act</i> establishes that an occupier of a premises owes a duty to take care that users of the premises will be reasonably safe.
Engineers and Geoscientists B.C.	<i>Engineers and Geoscientists Act</i> ⁸ <i>Professional Governance Act</i> ⁹	Engineers and Geoscientists B.C. regulates and governs professional engineers and engineering firms.
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	<i>Transport of Dangerous Goods Act</i> ¹⁰ <i>Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulation</i>	The Ministry designates inspectors to ensure the safe handling and transportation of dangerous goods. The act and regulation incorporate the federal safety standards provided in the federal <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992</i> and the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation</i> .
Federal		
Canada Energy Regulator (CER)	<i>Canadian Energy Regulator Act</i> <i>International and Interprovincial Power Line Damage Prevention Regulations — Authorizations</i> <i>International and Interprovincial Power Line Damage Prevention Regulations – Obligations of Holders of Permits and Certificates</i>	The CER regulates certain safety aspects of international and interprovincial powerlines, including through the damage prevention regulations.

⁵ This statute and accompanying regulations do not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPA.

⁶ This statute and accompanying regulation do not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPA.

⁷ This statute does not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPA.

⁸ This statute does not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPA.

⁹ This statute does not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPA.

¹⁰ This statute and accompanying regulation do not apply to BC Hydro pursuant to section 32 of the HPA.

Regulator	Legislation	Description
Transport Canada (TC)	<i>Aeronautics Act</i> <i>Canadian Aviation Regulations</i> <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992</i> <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i>	Part IX (Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems) of the <i>Canadian Aviation Regulations</i> contains most of the rules that apply to drones up to 25 kilograms. TC also oversees the transportation of dangerous goods to promote public safety and security. The federal requirements have been incorporated into the applicable provincial legislation.
Environment Canada (EC)	<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)</i> <i>Environmental Emergency Regulations, 2019</i> <i>PCB Regulations</i> <i>Regulations Limiting Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Generation of Electricity</i>	EC regulates compliance with the CEPA, which covers matters such as air and water quality, controlling levels of toxic substances, and enforcing regulatory requirements. The emergency regulations require reporting of a facility's storage of prescribed substances and emergency reporting procedures. These requirements include regulating the release, use, storage, and destruction of PCBs and for limiting CO ₂ emissions resulting from the generation of electricity by means of thermal energy from the combustion of natural gas.
Transportation Safety Board (TSB)	<i>Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act</i> <i>Transportation Safety Board Regulations</i>	The TSB investigates transportation accidents, including those involving aircraft and ships.