(2) When the notifier learns of a change to the address referred to in paragraph (1)(c) or (1)(d), the notifier must update the electronic or paper records mentioned in subsection (1) accordingly within 30 days after learning of the change.

(3) The notifier shall create the electronic or paper records mentioned in subsection (1) no later than 30 days after the date the information or documents become available.

(4) The notifier shall maintain the electronic or paper records mentioned in subsection (1):

(a) in English, French, or both languages; and

(b) at the notifier's principal place of business in Canada, or at the principal place of business in Canada of their representative, for a period of at least five years after they are made.

(5) Any records mentioned in subsection (1) that are kept electronically must be in an electronically readable format.

Coming into force

11. The present ministerial conditions come into force on July 28, 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999

Update to Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards for fine particulate matter

Whereas the Minister of the Environment wishes to set ambient air quality standards issued as environmental quality objectives specifying goals or purposes for pollution prevention or environmental control that lead to improved air quality, healthier communities and the protection of the environment;

Whereas the Minister of Health wishes to preserve and improve public health;

Whereas the ministers have worked collaboratively with provinces and territories; Indigenous peoples' representatives; and stakeholders from industry, health, and environmental organizations through a consensus-based process under the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) for the review and update of the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for fine particulate matter;

Whereas that process resulted in a conclusion that more stringent objectives for fine particulate matter are necessary to drive further improvements in air quality across Canada;

Whereas the Minister of the Environment has offered to consult provincial and territorial governments and members of the National Advisory Committee of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* who are representatives of Indigenous peoples, in compliance with subsection 54(3) of the Act;

Whereas at least 60 days have elapsed following the day on which the Minister of the Environment offered to consult in accordance with subsection 54(3) of the Act;

And whereas the new objectives for fine particulate matter relate to the environment, an area identified in paragraph 54(2)(a) of the Act, and to elements of the environment that may affect the life and health of

Canadians, as specified in subsection 55(1) of the Act,

Notice therefore is hereby given that the Minister of the Environment, pursuant to subsection 54(1) of the Act, and the Minister of Health, pursuant to subsection 55(1) of the Act, issue these new objectives for ambient fine particulate matter as described in the Annex.

August 9, 2025

Julie Dabrusin
Minister of the Environment

Marjorie Michel
Minister of Health

ANNEX

1. The Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) [1] are based on three interrelated elements:

(i) an averaging time;

(ii) numerical values for each averaging time; and

(iii) the statistical form that sets out the method of calculation to determine how the ambient air pollutant concentrations compare to the numerical value of the CAAQS to determine the achievement of the standard.

2. The new CAAQS for fine particulate matter are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: CAAQS for fine particulate matter

Averaging time	Standard (numerical values in $\mu g/m^3$) [a] — Year 2030	Statistical form of the standard
24-hour	23	The 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily 24-hour average concentrations
Annual	8.0	The 3-year average of the annual average of the daily 24-hour average concentrations

a $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic metre.

3. The CAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ for the year 2030 will come into effect as of 12:00 a.m. (midnight) on January 1, 2030.

4. The updated CAAQS, once they come into effect, will replace the existing 2020 CAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on May 25, 2013.

5. A review of the CAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ will be undertaken as needed to ensure they are reflective of the latest science and health information.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This explanatory note is not part of the notice*.)

Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) has significant adverse impacts on human health. According to the *Global Burden of Disease 2021: Findings from the GBD 2021 Study* (PDF), air pollution (specifically from ambient $PM_{2.5}$) is a leading environmental cause of death and disease in the world and in

Canada. [2] Health Canada estimates that 12 500 premature deaths per year in Canada can be linked to ambient air pollution from $PM_{2.5}$, from long-term exposure. [3] There is extensive evidence that short- and long-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ are both associated with a variety of adverse health effects, including cardiovascular and respiratory outcomes that require hospital visits and induce premature mortality. Certain individuals, such as those with pre-existing health conditions (e.g. cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and obesity) and children are especially at increased risk of health effects. The evidence also suggests that there are no safe levels of exposure to $PM_{2.5}$, meaning that any reduction in ambient concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$, even in locations currently achieving CAAQS, is expected to result in health benefits for people in Canada.

$PM_{2.5}$ can also adversely impact the environment. Components of $PM_{2.5}$, particularly sulphur and nitrogen compounds, can damage ecosystems through acidification when they are deposited in the environment. Nitrogen species within $PM_{2.5}$ can also cause nutrient imbalances, including eutrophication (a process of excessive nutrient accumulation) in water bodies. Through direct and indirect effects, $PM_{2.5}$ can have impacts on vegetation, including a widespread impact on species composition. Through soiling and corrosion, $PM_{2.5}$ can also damage materials in the built environment. Finally, certain components of $PM_{2.5}$, notably, black carbon, can also impact climate. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, black carbon contributes significantly to near-term climate warming.

All CAAQS are developed considering health and environmental impacts and are intended to drive continuous improvement of air quality in Canada. The CAAQS were developed collaboratively by Health Canada; Environment and Climate Change Canada; provinces and territories; Indigenous peoples'

representatives; and stakeholders from industry, health, and environmental organizations through a consensus-based process under the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME).

The CAAQS are a key element of the Air Quality Management System (AQMS), a collaborative approach implemented by federal, provincial and territorial governments for improving air quality in Canada and for protecting the health of people in Canada and the environment. In October 2012, the CCME endorsed 2015 and 2020 CAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$. Following this endorsement, the federal government established those CAAQS as ambient air quality objectives on May 25, 2013, under the authority of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

As part of the establishment of the $PM_{2.5}$ CAAQS, the CCME agreed to undertake a review of the 2020 CAAQS and consider recommendations for new CAAQS for 2030. The CCME initiated the review in 2019 and, in July 2025, endorsed updated CAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ for 2030. The 2030 $PM_{2.5}$ CAAQS are more stringent than the existing CAAQS and will drive continuous improvement in air quality across the country, further protecting the health of people in Canada and sensitive ecosystems.

The AQMS is comprehensive, considering all significant sources of air pollutant emissions and providing a consistent, yet flexible, framework to implement air quality management actions. These actions are guided by the CCME's Air Zone Management Framework (PDF), which includes four air quality management levels that encourage progressively more rigorous actions by jurisdictions as air quality approaches or exceeds the CAAQS, thereby ensuring that the CAAQS are not perceived as "pollute-up-to levels."

The management levels for the CAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$ are summarized in the table below.

Table 2: Air quality management levels and ranges of ambient air pollutant concentrations

Air quality management levels [b] and goals	Ranges of ambient air pollutant concentrations [a] — $PM_{2.5}$ in $\mu g/m^3$ (24 hour CAAQS)		Ranges of ambient air pollutant concentrations [a] — $PM_{2.5}$ in $\mu g/m^3$ (annual CAAQS)	
	2020	**2030**	**2020**	**2030**
Red **Reduce ambient air pollutant concentrations below the CAAQS**	>27	>23	>8.8	>8.0
Orange **Prevent CAAQS exceedance**	≥20 and ≤27	≥17 and ≤23	≥6.5 and ≤8.8	≥6.1 and ≤8.0
Yellow **Prevent air quality deterioration**	≥11 and ≤19	≥11 and ≤16	≥4.1 and ≤6.4	≥4.1 and ≤6.0
Green **Keep clean areas clean**	≤10		≤4	

a The concentrations have the same statistical form as their corresponding CAAQS (see the Annex above).

b The management levels come into effect at the same time as their respective CAAQS.

To assist in the management of air quality, provinces and territories have delineated their jurisdictions into local areas called air zones. These air zones have different air quality characteristics that are influenced by the number and type of air pollutant sources, meteorology and topography. Provinces and territories lead air quality management actions in the air zones, guided by a number of guidance documents developed by the CCME in consultation with stakeholders.

Under the AQMS, provincial and territorial governments will report regularly to their respective public on air quality, on achievements with respect to ambient air quality standards, and on the management actions undertaken to improve air quality.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CRIMINAL CODE

Designation as counterfeit examiner

Pursuant to subsection 461(2) of the *Criminal Code*, I hereby designate the following persons of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as counterfeit examiners:

Grace Li

Shanshan Ren

Ottawa, July 14, 2025

Craig Oldham
Director General
Crime Prevention Branch

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

CRIMINAL CODE

Revocation of designation as counterfeit examiner

Pursuant to subsection 461(2) of the *Criminal Code*, I hereby revoke the designation of the following persons of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as counterfeit examiners:

Allison DesRoches

Jennifer Merritt

Ottawa, July 14, 2025

Craig Oldham
Director General
Crime Prevention Branch

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

PILOTAGE ACT

Interim Order Respecting Area 4 of the Pacific Pilotage Authority Region

Whereas the Minister of Transport believes that the annexed *Interim Order Respecting Area 4 of the Pacific Pilotage Authority Region* is required to deal with an urgent issue related to the provision of pilotage services that poses a significant risk to safety, human health or the environment;

And whereas the provisions of the annexed Interim Order may be contained in a regulation made under the *Pilotage Act* [a];

Therefore, the Minister of Transport makes the annexed *Interim Order Respecting Area 4 of the Pacific Pilotage Authority Region* under subsection 52.2(1) [b] of the *Pilotage Act* [a].

Ottawa, July 31, 2025

Chrystia Freeland
Minister of Transport

Interim Order Respecting Area 4 of the Pacific Pilotage Authority Region

Definition of *Regulations*

1 In this Interim Order, ***Regulations*** means the *General Pilotage Regulations*.

Extended compulsory pilotage area

2 Area 4 of the region of the Pacific Pilotage Authority, described in paragraph 1(d) of Schedule 5 to the Regulations, is deemed to include all waters enclosed within a line commencing from a position in Latitude 54°35.25' N., Longitude 131°16.75' W., and thence, to a position Latitude 54°18.35' N., Longitude 130°57.85' W., and thence, to a position Latitude 54°15.40' N., Longitude 131°02.50' W., and thence, to a position Latitude 54°02.10' N., Longitude 130°57.25' W., and thence, to a position Latitude 53°29.50' N., Longitude 130°41.50' W., and thence, to a position Latitude 53°55.00' N., Longitude 131°00.00' W., and thence, to a position Latitude 54°15.40' N., Longitude 131°04.75' W.

Ships subject to compulsory pilotage

3 Despite subsection 25.9(1) of the Regulations, only liquid natural gas carriers are subject to compulsory pilotage within Area 4 of the region of the Pacific Pilotage Authority, as extended under section 2.

INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CANADA

RADIOCOMMUNICATION ACT

Notice No. SMSE-006-025 — Release of RSS-247, Issue 4

Notice is hereby given that Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) has published the following document:

- Radio Standards Specification RSS-247, Issue 4, *Digital Transmission Systems, Frequency Hopping Systems and Licence-Exempt Local Area Network Devices in 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, 5150-5350 MHz, and 5470-5895 MHz bands*, which sets out certification requirements for radio apparatus operating on the following frequencies: 902-928 MHz, 2400-2483.5 MHz, 5150-5350 MHz, and 5470-5895 MHz.

The document is now official and available on the Published documents page of the Spectrum management and telecommunications website.

Submitting comments

Comments and suggestions for improving the document may be submitted online using the Standard Change Request form.

July 29, 2025

Wen Kwan
Director General
Engineering, Planning and Standards Branch

Footnotes

a R.S., c. P-14

b S.C. 2019, c. 29, s. 256

1 Airborne particles that measure 2.5 µm (micrometres) or less in diameter are referred to as “PM2.5” or “fine particulate matter.”

2 *Health Impacts of Air Pollution in Canada: Estimates of morbidity and premature mortality outcomes – 2021 Report*

3 Health Canada. 2024. *Health Impacts of Air Pollution in Canada in 2018*.