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Under section 2(4) of the *Professional Engineers Act*, PEO is required to “establish, maintain and develop standards of professional ethics among its members.” Further, section 7(1) of the Act gives PEO Council the power to make regulations “prescribing a code of ethics.” PEO’s current Code of Ethics is found in section 77 of Regulation 941 under the Act. While the code appears in our legislation in this manner, it has been considered “unenforceable” because a breach solely of the Code of Ethics has been specifically excluded from the definition of professional misconduct. Section 72(2) of Regulation 941 provides a list of 14 acts or omissions by professional engineers that would constitute professional misconduct. Item (g) on that list states that professional misconduct is a “breach of the Act or regulations, other than an action that is solely a breach of the code of ethics.” This means that if a professional engineer has violated only the Code of Ethics, PEO would have no power to sanction or discipline that practitioner.

PEO media releases and other public communications typically contain a statement indicating that professional engineers are “committed to a Code of Ethics that puts the public first.” This statement also appears on the home page of PEO’s website. The contrast between this statement and the situation created by section 72(2)(g) has caused some members of the public to express the view that PEO is not serious about violations of the Code of Ethics.

PEO Council acknowledged these concerns, and at its policy agenda workshop in May 2007 authorized a project to assess the benefits and downsides of making all elements of the current Code of Ethics enforceable. The project included research on the enforceability of the codes of ethics of other engineering regulators in Canada, and of other professional regulatory bodies in Canada. It also included an assessment of PEO’s current Code of Ethics for issues of enforceability. Last,

## Towards an enforceable Code of Ethics

PEO promotes the commitment of our members to the Code of Ethics. However, the current wording of the regulation makes the Code of Ethics “unenforceable”—meaning a breach solely of the Code of Ethics can have no disciplinary consequences. Recent action by PEO Council has addressed this situation and PEO should soon have an enforceable Code of Ethics.

consultations were held with some key stakeholders regarding options for making the Code of Ethics enforceable. The scope of the project did not include rewriting the Code of Ethics from scratch, but rather examining ways to make the existing code enforceable.

The research showed that PEO is the only engineering regulator in Canada with a code of ethics (or equivalent tenets of professional conduct) that is not enforceable. The project also identified a number of provisions within the existing Code of Ethics that are highly subjective, vaguely worded, and/or phrased as guidance, which would make these provisions difficult, if not impossible, to enforce. The project identified several areas where there is overlap between the provisions of the Code of Ethics and the definitions of professional misconduct found under section 72(2) of the regulation.

### Three options

As a result of the project research, it was recommended that Council establish a policy direction that PEO’s Code of Ethics should be enforceable, and three options were provided for achieving this goal. The first, and simplest, would be to amend section 72(2)(g) of the regulation to remove the exception for breaches solely of the Code of Ethics. However, that would cause the vague and subjective

elements to be enforceable on paper, while virtually unenforceable from a practical perspective. The second option was to amend section 72(2)(g) and to remove from the existing Code of Ethics those elements that are vague, subjective or that overlap with existing provisions of the definition of professional misconduct. The third option involved everything in the second option, plus consolidating all of the conduct-related provisions of the Code of Ethics and the current definitions of professional misconduct into a single section of the regulation that would be the new, fully enforceable Code of Ethics. This consolidation would also simplify the definition of professional misconduct.

At its meeting on March 27, 2008, PEO Council received the project report and passed a policy direction that “all elements of a Code of Ethics that appear in the regulation should be enforceable (i.e. a breach would constitute professional misconduct).” But there was significant discussion about the options to make the Code of Ethics enforceable. Some members of Council were concerned that by eliminating the vague and subjective elements, certain ideals of the profession would be lost. In the end, Council passed a motion directing the CEO/registrar to use PEO’s regulation-making powers to amend the regulation to reflect the third

option, but with the inclusion of a preamble to the new Code of Ethics that would establish the overarching guiding ethical principles that professional engineers should follow.

The specific proposed amendments to Regulation 941/90 are:

**“Section 72 of the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

- 72.(1) For the purposes of the Act and this Regulation, “professional misconduct” means,
- (a) negligence, which means an act or an omission in the carrying out of the work of a practitioner that constitutes a failure to maintain the standards that a reasonable and prudent practitioner would maintain in the circumstances;
  - (b) harassment, which means engaging in a course of vexatious comment or conduct that is known or ought reasonably to be known as unwelcome and that might reasonably be regarded as interfering in a professional engineering relationship;
  - (c) a breach of the Act or regulations; and
  - (d) conduct or an act relevant to the practice of professional engineering that, having regard to all the circumstances, would reasonably be regarded by the engineering profession as disgraceful, dishonourable or unprofessional.”

**“Section 77 of the Regulation is revoked and the following substituted:**

- 77.(1) The Association establishes the following guiding ethical principles to assist practitioners in their professional dealings with the public, the practitioner’s employer, the practitioner’s clients, and other members of the practitioner’s profession:
1. A practitioner shall endeavour at all times to act with fairness and loyalty to the practitioner’s associates, employers, clients, subordinates and employees, with fidelity to public needs and with devotion to high ideals of personal honour and professional integrity.
  2. A practitioner shall endeavour to work cooperatively with other professionals engaged on a project.
  3. A practitioner shall endeavour to act towards other practitioners with courtesy and good faith.
- (2) The following is the Code of Ethics of the Association:
1. A practitioner shall regard the practitioner’s duty to the public welfare as paramount.
  2. A practitioner shall act to

correct or report a situation that the practitioner believes may endanger the safety or welfare of the public.

3. A practitioner shall make reasonable provision for the safeguarding of life, health or property of a person who may be affected by the work for which the practitioner is responsible.
4. A practitioner shall make responsible provision for complying with applicable statutes, regulations, standards, codes, by-laws and rules in connection with work being undertaken by or under the responsibility of the practitioner.
5. A practitioner shall only undertake work the practitioner is competent to perform by virtue of the practitioner’s training and experience.
6. A practitioner shall abide by the terms, conditions or limitations of the practitioner’s licence, provisional licence, limited licence, temporary licence or certificate.
7. A practitioner shall not sign or seal a final drawing, specification, plan, report or other document that was not actually prepared or checked by the practitioner.
8. A practitioner shall not express publicly, or while the practitioner is serving as a witness before a court, commission or other tribunal, opinions on professional engineering matters that are not founded on adequate knowledge and honest conviction.
9. A practitioner shall act in professional engineering matters for each employer as a faithful agent or trustee and shall regard as confidential information obtained by the practitioner as to the business affairs, technical methods or processes of an employer.
10. A practitioner shall present clearly to the practitioner’s employer the consequences to be

### Notice of withdrawal of allegations—Ervin Weisz, P.Eng., and Nexus Engineering Inc.

In the matter of Ervin Weisz, P.Eng., (Weisz) and Nexus Engineering Inc. (Nexus), which was first listed on the discipline hearing schedule in the March/April 2008 Gazette, the member and the Certificate of Authorization holder retained legal counsel and subsequently obtained an independent engineering report. That report, along with other relevant information and documentation, was provided to PEO. Upon review of that new material, PEO and its legal counsel were satisfied that the allegations of incompetence and professional misconduct against Weisz and Nexus were unfounded. On May 14, 2008, PEO sought and obtained an order from the Discipline Committee authorizing it to withdraw all of the allegations against Weisz and Nexus. The order was obtained pursuant to rule 8 of the Discipline Committee rules of procedure.

expected from a deviation proposed in work, if the professional engineering judgment of the practitioner is overruled by non-technical authority in cases where the practitioner is responsible for the technical adequacy of professional engineering work.

11. A practitioner who is an employee-engineer and is contracting in the practitioner's own name to perform professional engineering work for other than the practitioner's employer shall provide the practitioner's client with a written statement of the nature of the practitioner's status as an employee and the attendant limitations on the practitioner's services to the client, and shall inform the practitioner's employer of the work.
12. A practitioner shall make prompt, voluntary and complete disclosure of an interest, direct or indirect, that might in any way be, or be construed as, prejudicial to the professional judgment of the practitioner in rendering service to the public, to an employer or to a client, and in particular, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, shall make such disclosure prior to carrying out any of the following acts:
  - (a) accepting compensation in any form for a particular service from more than one party;
  - (b) submitting a tender or acting as a contractor in respect of work upon which the practitioner may be performing as a professional engineer;
  - (c) participating in the supply of material or equipment to be used by the employer or client of the practitioner;
  - (d) contracting in the practitioner's own right to perform professional engineering services for other than the practitioner's employer; or
  - (e) expressing opinions or making statements concerning matters within the practice of professional engineering of public interest where the opinions or statements are inspired or paid for by other interests.
13. A practitioner shall maintain knowledge of developments in the area of professional engineering relevant to any services that are undertaken.
14. A practitioner shall give proper credit for engineering work.
15. A practitioner shall not attempt to gain an advantage over other practitioners by paying or accepting a commission in securing professional engineering work.
16. A practitioner shall not maliciously injure the reputation or business of another practitioner.
17. A practitioner shall not accept an engagement to review the work of another practitioner for the same employer except with the knowledge of

the other practitioner or except where the connection of the other practitioner with the work has been terminated.

18. A practitioner shall maintain the honour and integrity of the practitioner's profession and without fear or favour expose before the proper tribunals unprofessional, dishonest or unethical conduct by any other practitioner.
19. A practitioner shall supply documents or information requested by an investigator acting under section 33 of the Act.
20. A practitioner shall not permit, counsel or assist a person who is not a practitioner to engage in the practice of professional engineering except as provided for in the Act or the regulations."

At its meeting on June 27, 2008, PEO Council directed the registrar to develop and execute a consultation plan with respect to these proposed draft regulation changes. A legal review will also be undertaken. The results of those activities will be brought to Council at its September 2008 meeting prior to the regulation changes being submitted to the attorney general for formal implementation.

## **Notice of resolution—Timothy E. Leier, P.Eng., and A.D. Williams Engineering Inc.**

In the matter of Timothy E. Leier, P.Eng., (Leier) and A.D. Williams Engineering Inc. (ADWEI), the parties have negotiated a resolution to the matter. Leier has voluntarily accepted that a term and limitation be placed on his licence, stating that he may not engage in the practice of professional engineering in relation to forensic engineering matters. Further, Leier has resigned his licence with PEO and returned his seal and licence certificate. Lastly, ADWEI has provided PEO with an undertaking to ensure that its future Certificate of Authorization renewals will identify all ADWEI staff who are licensed by PEO and who are taking responsibility for and supervising the engineering services provided by ADWEI in Ontario.

In return for these actions, on April 28, 2008, PEO sought and obtained an order from the Discipline Committee, allowing PEO to withdraw the allegations of incompetence and professional misconduct against Leier and ADWEI that were set out in a Notice of Hearing dated July 3, 2007. The order was obtained pursuant to rule 8 of the Discipline Committee rules of procedure. At no time did Leier or ADWEI admit to any incompetence or professional misconduct.

# Regulation 941/90 amended effective June 16, 2008

The amended sections are shown below. To access the complete Regulation 941/90, visit [www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws\\_regs\\_900941\\_e.htm](http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_900941_e.htm).

## Section 1

1. In this Regulation,
  - “Chapter” means a chapter established pursuant to the by-laws;
  - “general secretary” means the general secretary appointed by the Council;
  - “Junior Regional Councillor” means that one of the two regional councillors from a Region who is serving his or her first year of a two-year term of office;
  - “Member” means a member of the Association;
  - “practitioner” means holder of a licence, a temporary licence, a provisional licence, a limited licence or a certificate of authorization, as the case requires;
  - “Professional Practice Examination” means the examination in respect of professional ethics, engineering law and such other general matters as are approved by the Council from time to time;
  - “Region” means a region established by this Regulation. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 1; O.Reg. 13/03, s. 1; O.Reg. 143/08, s. 1.

## Section 2

2. Fifteen members shall be elected to the Council as follows:
  1. Thirteen members shall be elected to the Council for a two-year term of whom,
    - (i) three members shall be elected as councillors-at-large by and from among the Members,
    - (ii) two members shall be elected by and from among the Members in each of the five Regions.
  2. Two members shall be elected annually by and from among the Members as a president-elect and a vice-president. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 2; O.Reg. 143/08, s. 2.

## Section 5

5. The area of each Region is the area described in Table 1. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 5; O.Reg. 143/08, s. 3.

## Section 12

- 12.(1) The Council shall appoint a Central Election and Search Committee each year composed of,
  - (a) the penultimate past-president;
  - (b) the immediate past-president;

At its meeting on March 27, 28, 2008, PEO Council approved amendments to Regulation 941/90 made under the *Professional Engineers Act*. Following approval by Cabinet, the regulation amendments were filed with the Registrar of Regulations as O.Reg. 143/08 on May 15, 2008, and came into force on June 16, 2008.

- (c) the president; and
  - (d) two other Members. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 12(1); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 3(1).
- (2) The penultimate past-president shall act as chair, unless he or she is unable or unwilling to act, in which event another member of the Central Election and Search Committee designated by the Council shall act as chair. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 12(2); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 3(2).
  - (3) The Central Election and Search Committee shall,
    - (a) encourage Members to seek nomination for election to the Council as president-elect, vice-president or a councillor-at-large;
    - (b) assist the Chief Elections Officer as may be required by him or her; and
    - (c) receive and respond to complaints regarding the procedures for nominating, electing and voting for members to the Council in accordance with this Regulation. O.Reg. 157/07, s. 3(3).
  - (4) Meetings of the Central Election and Search Committee shall be convened by the chair from time to time or as directed by Council. O.Reg. 157/07, s. 3(3).

- (5) Three members of the Central Election and Search Committee constitute a quorum. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 4.
- (6) No member of the Central Election and Search Committee shall consent to being nominated for election to the Council while holding a position with the Committee. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 4.
- (7) The Council may remove a member of the Central Election and Search Committee from his or her position if,
  - (a) the member is unable or unwilling to fulfil his or her duties or functions as a member of the Committee; or
  - (b) the member consents to being nominated for election to the Council in contravention of subsection (6). O.Reg. 143/08, s. 4.
- (8) If a vacancy occurs on the Central Election and Search Committee by reason of the death, resignation or removal under subsection (7) of a member of the Committee, the Council may designate a member of the Council to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 4.
- (9) To be valid, a motion under subsection (7) or (8) must be approved by the votes of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council present and voting on the motion. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 4.

### Section 13

- 13.(1) The Council shall in each year appoint a Regional Election and Search Committee for each Region composed of the chair of each Chapter in the Region. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 13(1); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(1); O.Reg. 143/08, s. 5.
- (2) The Junior Regional Councillor in each Region shall act as chair of the Regional Election and Search Committee for that Region and shall not be entitled to vote. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 13(2); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(1).
- (3) If the Junior Regional Councillor is unable to act, the Regional Election and Search Committee shall select a chair from among its members and the chair shall only be entitled to vote to break a tie. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 13(3); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(1).
- (4) The Regional Election and Search Committee for a Region shall encourage Members residing in the Region to seek nomination for election to the

Council as a regional councillor. O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(2).

- (4.1) Meetings of a Regional Election and Search Committee for a Region shall be convened by the chair from time to time or as directed by Council. O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(2).
- (5) A Chapter chair who is unable to attend a meeting of the Regional Election and Search Committee may appoint a delegate, who must be a member of the Chapter Executive to attend the meeting and act in his or her place, and the delegate must deliver the written authorization of the Chapter chair to the chair of the meeting. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 13(5); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(3).
- (6) A majority of Regional Election and Search Committee members constitutes a quorum at any meeting of the committee. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 13(6); O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(3).
- (7), (8) Revoked: O.Reg. 157/07, s. 4(4).

### Section 41

- 41.(1) The Experience Requirements Committee is continued and shall be composed of a chair appointed by Council, the immediate past chair, if any, and such other Members as are appointed by the Council, and three members of the Committee constitute a quorum. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 41(1).
- (2) Where an application for the issuance of a licence, temporary licence or limited licence is referred to the Experience Requirements Committee pursuant to the Act, the Committee shall,
  - (a) assess the experience qualifications of the applicant; and
  - (b) determine whether the applicant meets the experience requirements prescribed by this Regulation and so advise the Registrar. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 41(2).
- (2.1) If the Experience Requirements Committee is requested to assess, for the purposes of section 51.1, an applicant for the reinstatement of a licence or limited licence, the Committee shall,
  - (a) assess the applicant's knowledge and understanding of the current laws and standards governing the practice of professional engineering; and
  - (b) determine whether the applicant's knowledge and understanding is sufficient to warrant the rein-

statement of his or her licence or limited licence and so advise the Registrar. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 6.

(3) For the purpose of carrying out its duties, the Experience Requirements Committee may, in the discretion of the Committee and on its own initiative, interview the applicant. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 41(3).

(4) The Committee shall interview the applicant if there is a question raised with respect to the ability of the applicant to communicate adequately in the English language. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 941, s. 41(4).

## Section 51

**51.** The following qualifications and requirements are prescribed for the reinstatement of the licence of a Member who resigned:

1. Payment of the fees owing by the applicant for reinstatement to the Association at the time the applicant resigned, if any, and of the fees for the current year. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.

2. Payment of a reinstatement fee of \$230. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.

3. Production of evidence of good character. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.

**51.1** The following qualifications and requirements are prescribed for the reinstatement of the licence or limited licence of a Member whose licence or limited licence was cancelled for non-payment of fees:

1. Payment of the fees owing by the applicant for reinstatement to the Association at the time his or her licence or limited licence was cancelled and of the fees for the current year. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.

2. Payment of a reinstatement fee of,

- (i) \$50, if the payments referred to in paragraph 1 are made in full within 90 days after the cancellation,
- (ii) \$230, if the payments referred to in paragraph 1 are made in full more than 90 days and within two years after the cancellation, and

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**TABLE 1**

Region	Description
1. Western	Includes all that part of Ontario lying south and west of a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the Canada-United States border at the Town of Fort Erie on the Niagara River, north along the Niagara River to the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake on the shoreline of Lake Ontario; then west along the shoreline of Lake Ontario to the boundary between the City of Burlington and the Town of Oakville; then north along that boundary to its northern end; continuing north along the same line to Highway 407; then west on Highway 407 to Halton Regional Road 5; continuing west along Halton Regional Road 5 to the western boundary of The Regional Municipality of Halton; then north along that boundary to Highway 401; then east on Highway 401 to Halton Regional Road 25; then north on Halton Regional Road 25, which becomes Halton Regional Road 125, to Halton Regional Road 124; then west on Halton Regional Road 124 to Wellington County Road 26; then north on Wellington County Road 26 to Wellington County Road 18; then east on Wellington County Road 18, which becomes Dufferin County Road 3, to Dufferin County Road 24; then north on Dufferin County Road 24 to Dufferin County Road 109; then west on Dufferin County Road 109 to Dufferin County Road 25; then north on Dufferin County Road 25 to Highway 89; then east on Highway 89 to Dufferin County Road 124; then north on Dufferin County Road 124 to the northern boundary of the County of Dufferin; then west along the northern boundary of the County of Dufferin to the eastern boundary of the County of Grey; then north along the eastern boundary of the County of Grey to Grey County Road 19; then northwest on Grey County Road 19 to Nottawasaga Bay.

Region	Description
<p><b>2. West Central</b></p>	<p>Includes all that part of Ontario lying within a line drawn as follows:            Beginning at Lake Ontario at the boundary between the City of Burlington and the Town of Oakville, north along that boundary to its northern end; continuing north along the same line to Highway 407; then west on Highway 407 to Halton Regional Road 5; continuing west along Halton Regional Road 5 to the western boundary of The Regional Municipality of Halton; then north along that boundary to Highway 401; then east on Highway 401 to Halton Regional Road 25; then north on Halton Regional Road 25, which becomes Halton Regional Road 125, to Halton Regional Road 124; then west on Halton Regional Road 124 to Wellington County Road 26; then north on Wellington County Road 26 to Wellington County Road 18; then east on Wellington County Road 18, which becomes Dufferin County Road 3, to Dufferin County Road 24; then north on Dufferin County Road 24 to Dufferin County Road 109; then west on Dufferin County Road 109 to Dufferin County Road 25; then north on Dufferin County Road 25 to Highway 89; then east on Highway 89 to Dufferin County Road 124; then north on Dufferin County Road 124 to the northern boundary of the County of Dufferin; then east along the northern boundary of the County of Dufferin to its eastern boundary; then south along the eastern boundary of the County of Dufferin to Highway 9; then east on Highway 9 to the eastern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Peel; then south along the eastern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Peel to Steeles Avenue West; then east along Steeles Avenue West to the West Don River; then south and southeast along the West Don River to Yonge Street, just south of Old York Mills Road; then south on Yonge Street to Yorkville Avenue; then west on Yorkville Avenue to Bay Street; then south on Bay Street to College Street; then east on College Street to Yonge Street; then south on Yonge Street to Lake Ontario; then west along the shoreline of Lake Ontario, but including the Toronto Islands, to the boundary between the City of Burlington and the Town of Oakville.</p>
<p><b>3. East Central</b></p>	<p>Includes all that part of Ontario lying within a line drawn as follows:            Beginning at Georgian Bay at the eastern end of the northern boundary of the District Municipality of Muskoka, east along that boundary to the western boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park; then south along the western boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park to the northern boundary of the County of Haliburton; then west and then south and then west and then south along the northern boundary of the County of Haliburton to the central portion of the northern boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes; then west and then south and then west and then south along the northern boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes to the northern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham; then west along the northern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham to its western boundary; then south along the western boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham to York Regional Road 32; then northeast following a line to the western end of Highway 7; then east on Highway 7 to the western boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes; then south and then east and then south along the western boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes to the northern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham; then east along the northern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham to its eastern boundary; then south along the eastern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham to Lake Ontario; then west along the shoreline of Lake Ontario to Yonge Street; then north on Yonge Street to College Street; then west on College Street to Bay Street; then north on Bay Street to Yorkville Avenue; then east on Yorkville Avenue to Yonge Street; then north on Yonge Street to the West Don River, just south of Old York Mills Road; then north and northwest along the West Don River to the southern boundary of The Regional Municipality of York; then west along the southern boundary of The Regional Municipality of York to its western boundary; then north along the western boundary of The Regional Municipality of York to the southern boundary of the County of Simcoe; then west and then north and then west and then north along the western boundary of the County of Simcoe to Grey County Road 19; then northwest on Grey County Road 19 to Nottawasaga Bay.</p>

Region	Description
<p><b>4. Eastern</b></p>	<p>Includes all that part of Ontario lying east of a line drawn as follows: Beginning at Lake Ontario at the western boundary of the County of Northumberland, north along that boundary to the southern boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes; then west along the southern boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes to its western boundary; then north and then west and then north along the western boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes to Highway 7; then west on Highway 7 to its western end; then southwest following a line to the eastern end of York Regional Road 32; then north along the western boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham to its northern boundary; then east along the northern boundary of The Regional Municipality of Durham to the western boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes; then north and then east and then north and then east along the western boundary of the City of Kawartha Lakes to the western boundary of the County of Haliburton; then north and then east and then north and then east along the northern boundary of the County of Haliburton to the western boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park; then north along the western boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park to its northern boundary; then east along the northern boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park to the western boundary of the County of Renfrew; then north along the western boundary of the County of Renfrew to the Ottawa River.</p>
<p><b>5. Northern</b></p>	<p>Includes all that part of Ontario lying north of a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the Ottawa River at the western boundary of the County of Renfrew, south along that boundary to the northern boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park; then west along the northern boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park to its western boundary; then south along the western boundary of Algonquin Provincial Park to the southern boundary of the Territorial District of Parry Sound; then west along the southern boundary of the Territorial District of Parry Sound to Georgian Bay; then northwest following a line through Georgian Bay to the mid point in the main channel between the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island; then west following a line to the Canada-United States border.</p>

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(iii) \$460, if the payments referred to in paragraph 1 are made in full more than two years after the cancellation. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.

3. Production of evidence of good character, if the payments referred to in paragraph 1 are made in full more than one year after the cancellation. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.
4. Successful completion of an assessment by the Experience Requirements Committee that the applicant has sufficient knowledge and understanding of the current laws and standards governing the practice of professional engineering, if the

payments referred to in paragraph 1 are made in full more than two years after the cancellation. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 7.

#### Section 80

80. (1) The application fee for registration as a holder of a licence is \$230. O.Reg. 631/92, s. 1; O.Reg. 81/06, s. 4(1).
- (2) The registration fee for an applicant for registration as a holder of a licence whose application is accepted is \$230. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 8.

#### Section 82

82. The application fee for registration as a holder of a temporary licence is \$590. O.Reg. 143/08, s. 9.