

The objects of the council are to foster and promote voluntary standardization relating to the construction, manufacture, production, quality performance and safety of buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods.

In the international field, the council appoints members and directs activities of the Canadian national committee of the International Electro-Technical Commission and is the member body for Canada in the International Organization for Standardization. The council co-ordinates and integrates the national and international standards and oversees the accreditation of some 350 delegates to represent Canada at over 360 international technical committee meetings each year. The council's international standardization branch is at Mississauga, Ont.

18.4.4 Trade standards and regulations

In its consumer program, the consumer and corporate affairs department is responsible for administration of broad legislation affecting the marketplace. Policies and programming are determined by the consumer affairs bureau of the consumer and corporate affairs department.

Hazardous products. The product safety branch administers the Hazardous Products Act which deals with consumer goods. The act makes specific mention of products designed for household, garden, or personal use, for use in sports or recreational activities or for use by children. It also mentions without reference to end use, poisonous, toxic, flammable, explosive and corrosive products. The minister is empowered to establish mandatory standards for application in Canada. Compliance orders being enforced include the use of shatterproof glass in patio and shower doors, flammability standards for children's sleepwear and protective standards for hockey helmets. Regulations governing toys, rattles, cribs and portable car seats are designed to protect children. Other rigid specifications cover such products as matches, charcoal and ceramics.

General commodity field. The Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and regulations administered by the consumer fraud protection branch are designed to give uniformity to packaging and labelling practices in Canada, reduce the possibilities of fraud and deception in packaging, and control the proliferation of package sizes. The legislation applies to most pre-packaged consumer products and came into effect in September 1975 for non-food items and in March 1976 for foods.

Regulations under the Textile Labelling Act, in effect since December 1972, require labels on all consumer textile articles. The label must include fibre names and percentages and the identification of the dealer. The regulations also deal with misrepresentation in both labelling and advertising. The textile care labelling system of coloured symbols recommending proper care for textile products is a voluntary program. The Canada standard size system for children's garments, developed by the Canadian Government Specifications Board in conjunction with the consumer and corporate affairs department, is administered under the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act. This system is also voluntary, although dealers must register for a licence before claiming that the garment does, in fact, conform to the standard size and before attaching such a label to the product.

Control of marking of precious metal articles is maintained under the Precious Metals Marking Act. The regulations came into force in July 1973.

18.5 Provincial assistance to manufacturing

18.5.1 Newfoundland

The Newfoundland industrial development department assists prospective industry to determine desirable plant locations, prepare feasibility studies, and define raw materials, transportation and labour costs and other economic data.

Financial assistance may be provided by the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corp. through loans against securities offered by the prospective enterprise, or by holding shares or other securities of any company in the province, with