



Maritimes Monthly Weather & Climate Summary June 2023

Overview

What a difference a month makes! After an extended period of dryness, June was a wet month across most of the Maritimes. Precipitation was above, or well above normal in places, leading to improvements in drought conditions, which had reached moderate to severe levels in parts of the Maritimes by the end of May. Temperatures were near normal across the region.

Temperature – Anomaly

Monthly average temperatures were near normal across the Maritimes. Just a small portion of southwest NB experienced temperatures 1 – 2 degrees C below normal.

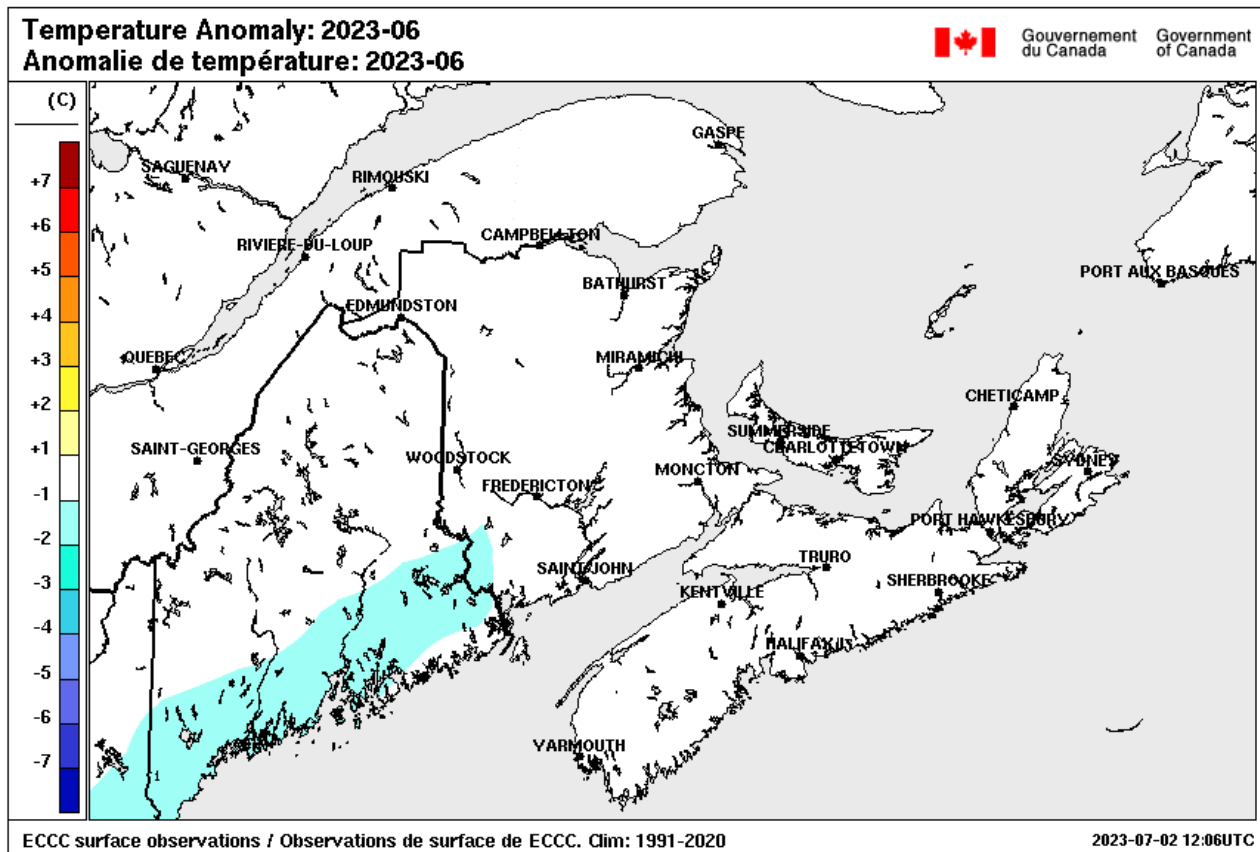


Figure 1: Monthly temperature anomaly map for June 2023 based on archived station data compared to 1991-2020 averages for the Maritimes.

Precipitation – Anomaly

Precipitation in June was higher than normal for much of the Maritimes, except for some northern sections of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which were near normal. Western areas of NS as well as southern and eastern sections of NB had more than double the normal amount of rainfall.

Kejimikujik National Park and Kentville had their wettest June on record, with data beginning 1942 and 1898, respectively. Halifax - Airport area had its 3rd wettest June (data beginning 1953), while Halifax - Shearwater area had its 7th wettest (data beginning 1871). The Saint John area had its 4th wettest June (data beginning 1871).

The first and last weeks of the month were particularly wet. The rain early in the month was much needed as it reduced drought and dampened wildfire activity that began near the end of May and had continued into the month.

In addition to many locations reporting well above normal rainfall totals for the month, many locations across the region also reported rain on significantly more days than normal.

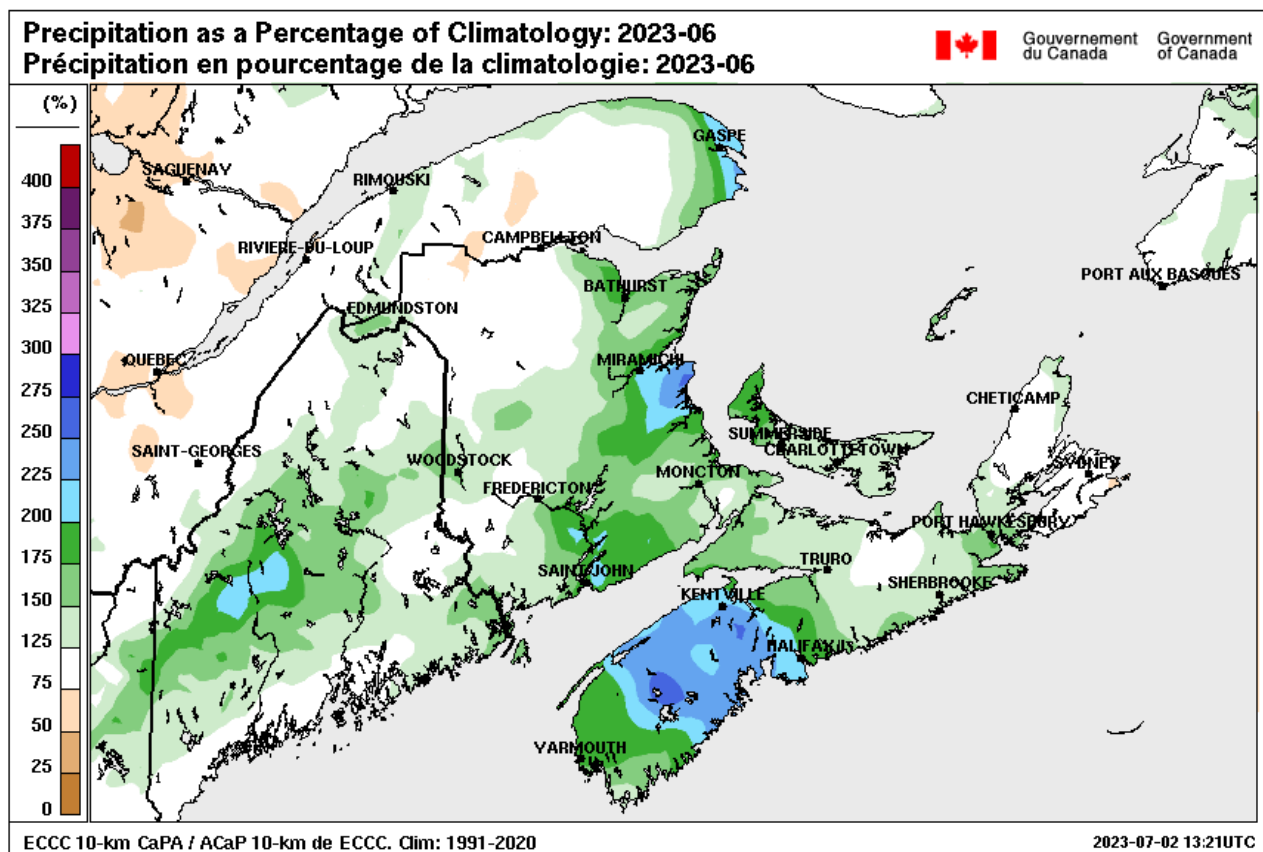


Figure 2: Monthly precipitation anomaly for June 2023 based on ECCC Canadian Precipitation Analysis (CaPA) a gridded blend of model, radar, and station data, compared to 1991-2020 averages for the Maritimes. (Anomaly: Precipitation as a percentage of the average).

Table 1: Monthly average temperature and total precipitation for June 2023 for selected locations in the Maritimes compared to 1981-2010 Canadian Climate Normals (for the same or a nearby station). Temperature difference from normal: cells shaded pink if ≥ 1 °C, blue if ≤ -1 °C. Precipitation as a percent of normal: cells shaded green if $\geq 125\%$ of normal, yellow if $\leq 75\%$ of normal. Rank (if included) provides a ranking of mean temperature (eg. 1 warmest, 2 second warmest etc.) for the month against long-term data for the month).

Location	Mean Temperature (°C)				Total Precipitation (mm)		
	Monthly Mean	Normal Mean	Diff. from Normal	Rank (Warmest, Coldest)	Monthly Total	Normal Total	Total as % of Normal
Bas Caraquet	13.9	15.0	-1.1	>10, >10	134.4	74.9	179
Charlo	14.9	14.6	0.4	>10, >10	127.6	85.1	150
Fredericton	15.4	16.4	-1.0	>10, >10	133.5	86.3	155
Moncton	15.1	15.2	-0.1	>10, >10	146.7	94.6	155
Saint John	13.7	14.0	-0.3	>10, >10	226.4	101.0	224
Woodstock	15.3	16.3	-1.0	>10, >10	150.2	91.0	165
Amherst (Nappan)	15.0	15.0	0.0	>10, >10	169.4	82.6	205
Greenwood	15.9	16.2	-0.3	>10, >10	200.8	81.0	248
Halifax (Airport)	15.4	15.1	0.3	>10, >10	213.7	96.2	222
Halifax (Shearwater)	14.6	14.3	0.3	>10, >10	197.7	117.9	168
Sydney	13.4	13.2	0.2	>10, >10	96.0	96.9	99
Truro (Debert)	15.3	15.1	0.2	>10, >10	147.1	95.9	153
Yarmouth	14.1	13.8	0.3	>10, >10	161.7	94.8	171
Charlottetown	15.1	14.5	0.5	>10, >10	128.4	98.8	130
Summerside	14.5	14.7	-0.2	>10, >10	112.0	91.3	123

Significant Weather Events & Impacts

May 31 – June 1 – A first taste of summer heat affected parts of the region as numerous maximum daily temperature records were broken. Charlo, NB recorded a maximum temperature of 33.6°C on May 31st, setting a new record for May at that location, and Bathurst, NB, tied its record daily maximum temperature for May, at 33.7°C. Humidex values of 38 were recorded in southern NB on June 1st along with average daily temperatures well above normal, up to 10 degrees warmer than normal in central and northern NB.

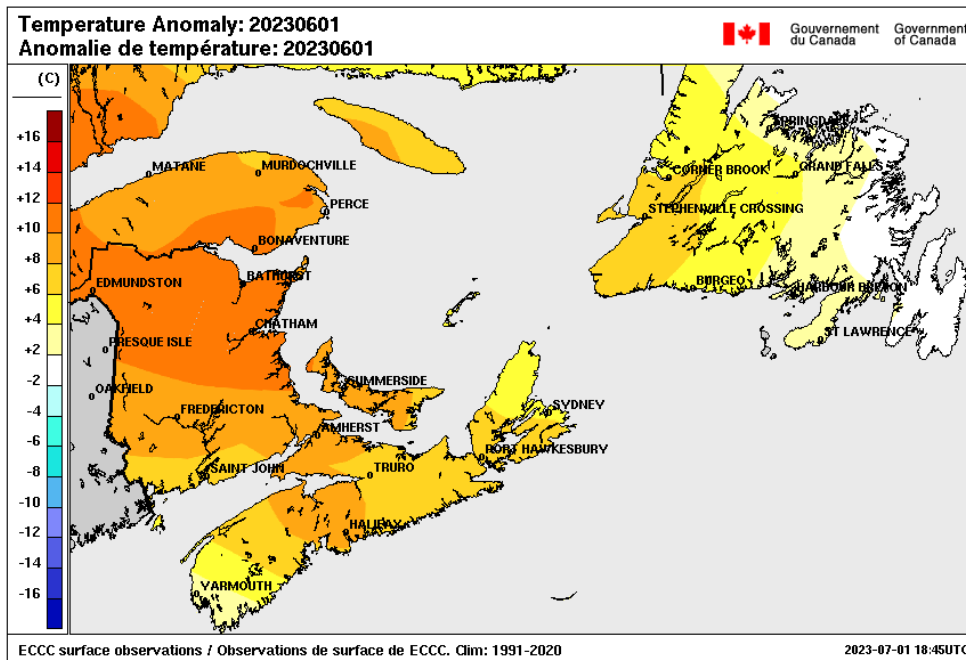


Figure 3: Daily mean temperature anomaly map for June 1, 2023.

June 2-7 – A nearly stationary weather pattern brought consecutive days of moisture to the Maritimes, which greatly assisted in reducing the ongoing dryness in the region. Most areas saw 50-100 mm of rain with localized amounts of up to 200 mm for the Kejimikujik Park area of NS. In addition, a northeasterly wind drastically cooled temperatures experienced nearly a day earlier with average daily temperatures of up to 10 degrees colder than normal. Dozens of low temperature records were broken with maximum temperatures only reaching the 5 to 9C range.

[More than 100 lobster traps destroyed by weekend storm | CBC News](#)

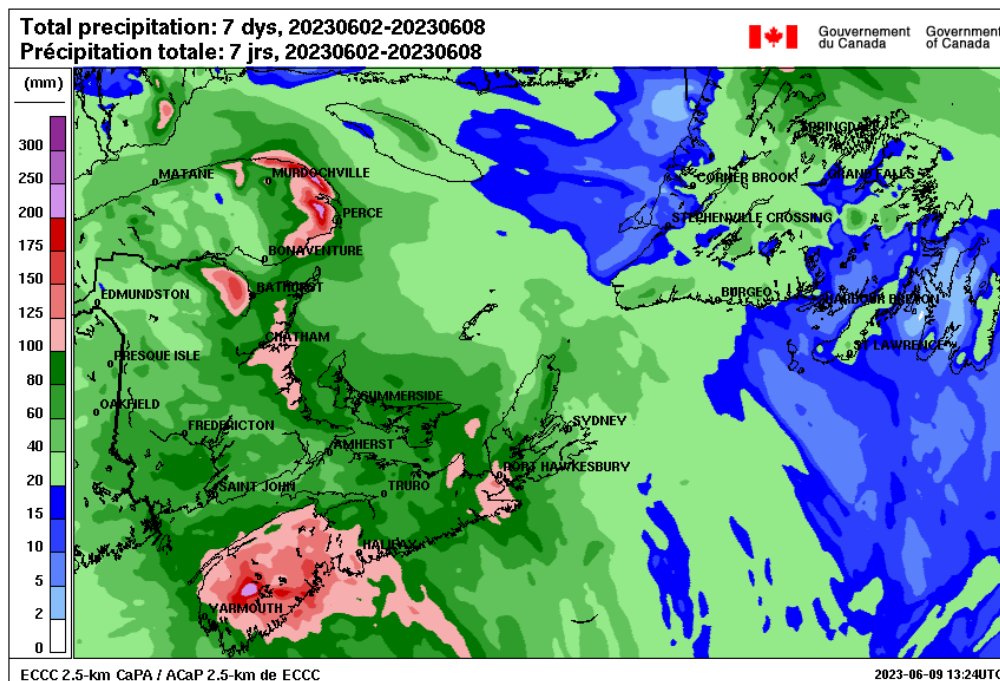


Figure 4: Daily total precipitation for June 2-8, 2023 based on ECCC Canadian Precipitation Analysis (CaPA) a gridded blend of model, radar, and station data

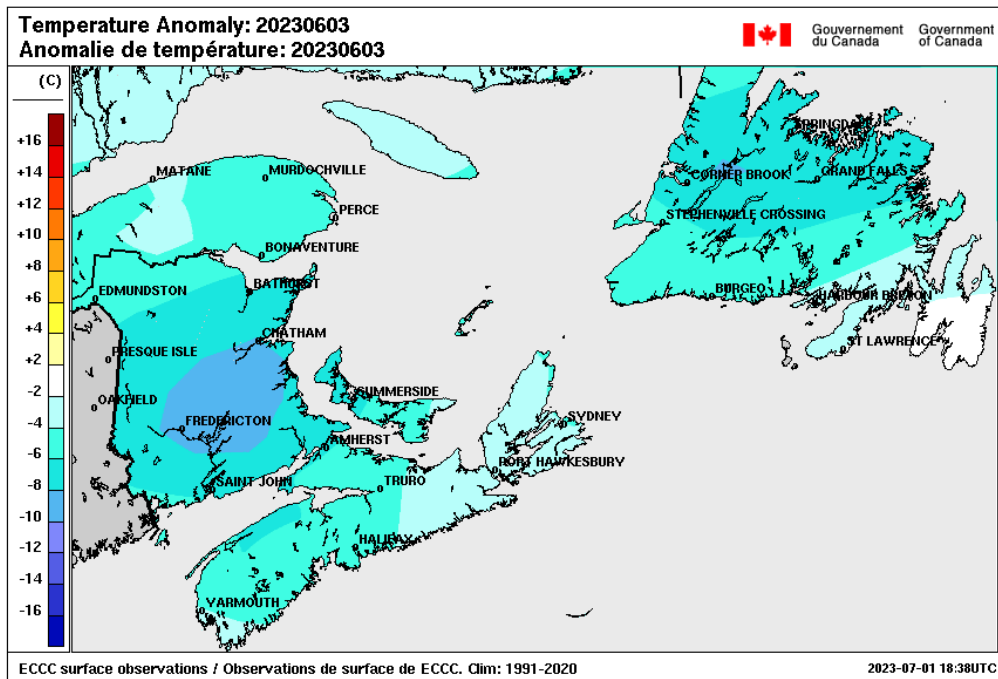


Figure 5: Daily mean temperature anomaly map for June 3, 2023.

June 15 – Slow-moving thunderstorms brought pea-size hail and heavy downpours over localized areas of southern NB and the Annapolis valley in NS. A volunteer report from Hoyt, NB recorded 47 mm in less than 90 minutes while amounts reached as high as 80 mm in the Digby area of NS. Lightning also struck a historic church in Falmouth, NS.

[Historic Falmouth church among buildings struck by sudden lightning storm | SaltWire News](#)

June 17-18 An unseasonable low-pressure system brought widespread rain of generally 15-30 mm across the region. The highest rainfall amounts of near 50 mm were reported in central and western NS associated with embedded thunderstorms.

June 22-24 – A sultry air mass moved into the region and prompted the first heat warnings of the season along with a few new daily maximum temperature records for all three provinces. Maximum temperatures reached into the low 30s for both NB and NS with PEI having values slightly cooler. Humidex values of 37 were also reported in both NB and NS on June 23rd and 24th.

June 25 – Smoke from wildfires in Quebec caused widespread poor air quality in NB and PEI. The worst AQHI values of 9 were experienced in northwest NB. Luckily, the poor conditions were brief as the winds shifted and increased associated with the passage of a cold front, which cleared the air gradually from north to south through the day.

[Forest fire smoke prompts air quality statement for most of N.B. | CBC News](#)

[Smoke from Quebec fires causes hazy day of summer on P.E.I. | CBC News](#)

June 29 – A line of training thunderstorms brought heavy downpours over localized areas of northwestern NB, including Edmundston during the late afternoon. A volunteer observer in nearby St. Hilaire, NB reported 55 mm in approximately 45 minutes. The intense rainfall over a short duration caused several road closures in the area due to washouts and flooding, as well as at least 60 homes with flooded basements.

[Rain storm causes major damage in Edmundston | CBC News](#)

June 25-30 – A persistent southerly flow and a series of weak low-pressure systems maintained cloud and periods of rain across the Maritimes for the last week of June and persisted into the first few days of July. For the hardest hit areas, total rainfall amounts up to the end of June generally ranged from 75 to 170 mm in NB, 60 to 100 mm in NS and 30 to 60 mm in PEI. The highest reported amount was 168 mm at Norton, NB.

Number of days with precipitation (based on 1981-2021 Normals for June): In NB, Fredericton reported 17 days with precipitation (normal is 13.6 days), Moncton reported 20 (normal is 15.1) and Saint John reported 21 (normal is 12.9). In NS, Halifax reported 18 days with precipitation (normal is 12.9) and Yarmouth reported 18 (normal is 11.9). In PEI, Charlottetown reported 19 days with precipitation (normal is 13.2) and Summerside reported 18 (normal is 14.1).

June Lightning

Across the Maritimes, cloud-to-ground lightning stroke totals were below average for June. Nova Scotia had the most lightning activity in the Maritimes in June. Year-to-Date activity was also lower than average.

Province	June 2023** Observed	June Average	June 2023 Rank	Year-to-Date Observed	Year-to-Date Average	Year-to-Date Rank
NB	1,223	9,861	3 rd Lowest	1,366	12,203	2 nd Lowest
NS	4,062	5,998	7 th Highest	4,288	7,189	10 th Highest
PEI	82	488	8 th Lowest	85	566	4 th Lowest

**Data is through June 29, 2023. Statistics courtesy of the Canadian Lightning Detection Network (CLDN), with data beginning 2002.

Daily Temperature and Precipitation Time Series

The temperature time series for the three provincial capitals (Fredericton, Halifax and Charlottetown) are similar with alternating periods of below and above normal temperatures throughout June, giving overall monthly temperatures near normal. The precipitation time series show all three cities experiencing an extended rain event early in the month, with another wet spell in the last week. All three locations experienced higher than normal precipitation for the month.

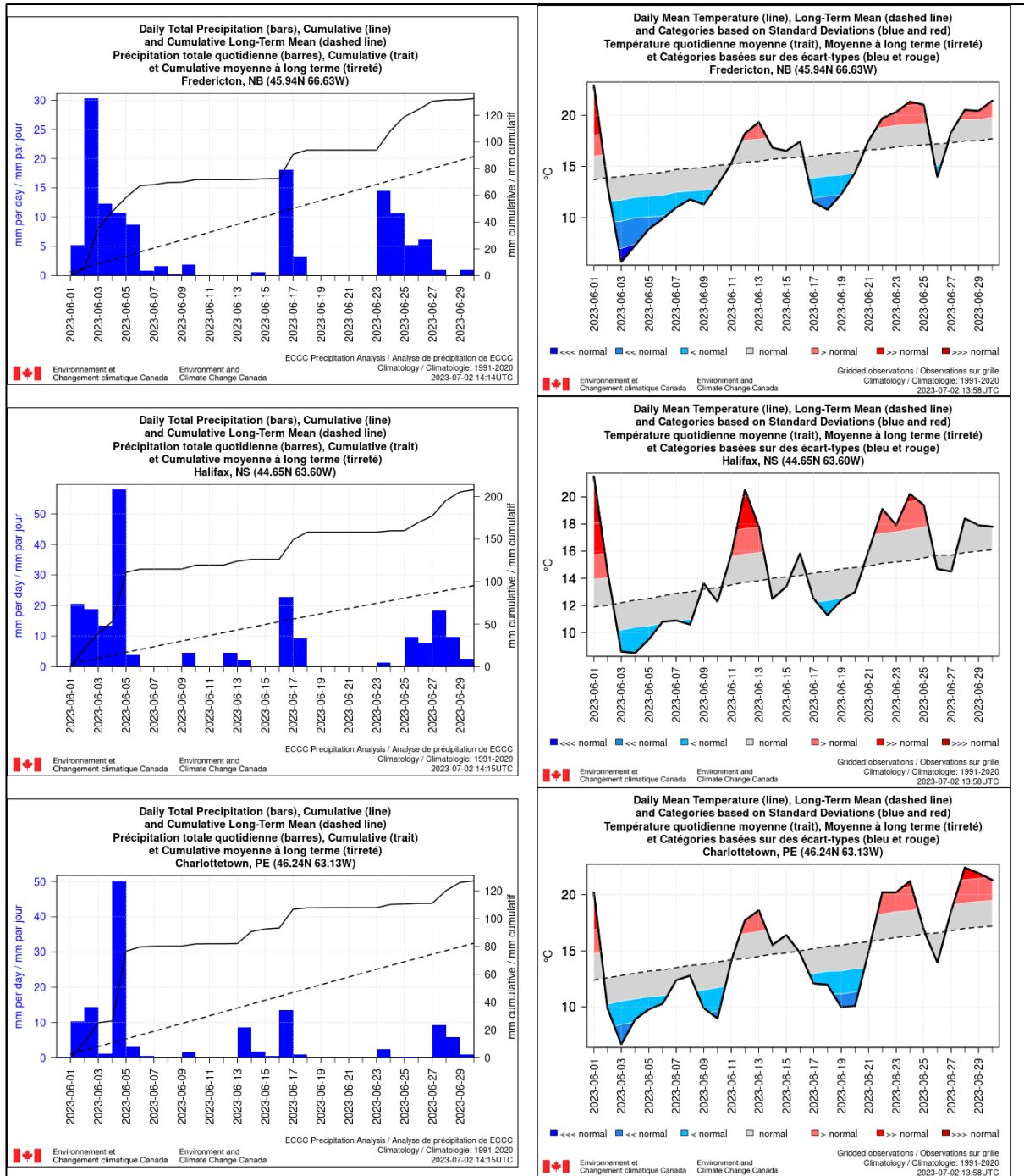


Figure 6: Daily total precipitation (Canadian Precipitation Analysis (CaPA) data) and mean temperature for Fredericton, NB (top), Halifax, NS (middle), and Charlottetown, PEI (bottom), for June 2023 based on gridded data, compared to long-term means (1991 to 2020).

Sea Surface Temperature - Departure from Normal

The sea surface temperature (SST) departure from normal map during the week of June 26 – July 2 shows near normal or higher than normal SST along all coasts of the Maritime provinces. The Northumberland Strait shows SSTs greater than 5 degrees C above normal. Further north into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, cooler SSTs occurred (1-2 degrees below normal). Surrounding waters, including the Bay of Fundy, offshore waters south of NS and the Cabot Strait, were all near or above normal with SSTs up to 5+ degrees C higher than normal.

[Why recent water temperatures in the North Atlantic have scientists buzzing | CBC News](#)
[Slimy and spreading fast: Shellfish farms face biofouling 'invasion' | CBC News](#)

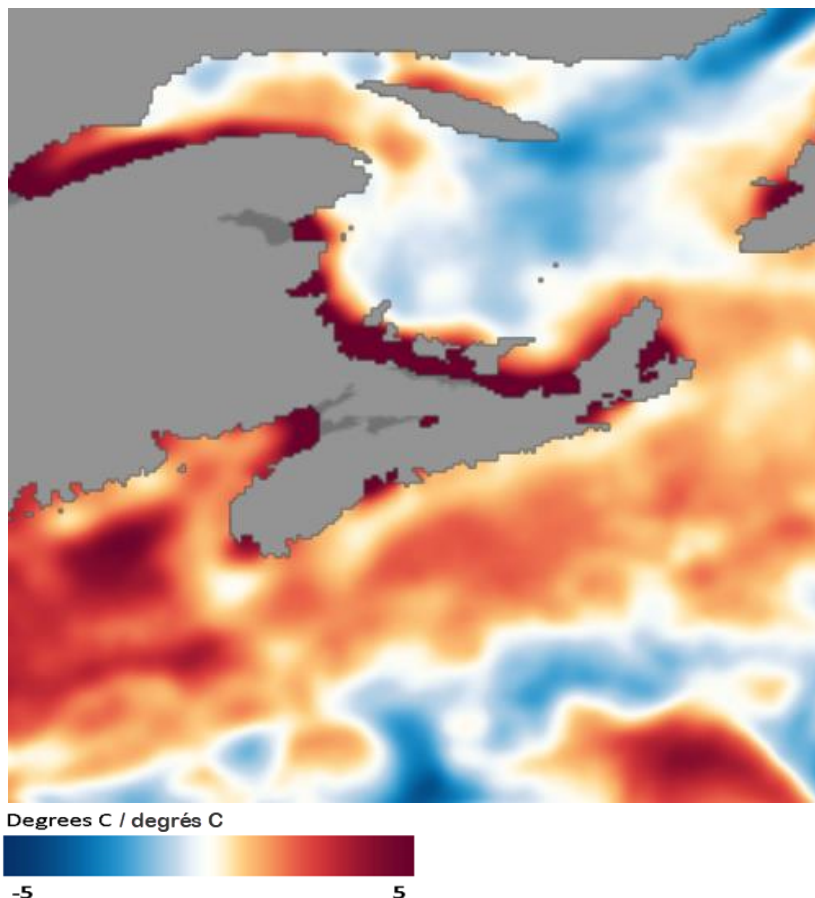


Figure 7: Sea surface temperature (SST) anomaly map for June 26 to July 2, 2023.

Source: <https://www.nnvl.noaa.gov/view/#SSTA>

Hurricane Season Update

The 2023 Atlantic Hurricane Season officially began June 1st with the first named storm to develop within the season, Arlene, forming late on June 2nd in the Gulf of Mexico. Arlene was short-lived but was followed by Bret and Cindy which formed on June 19th and June 23rd respectively. Both of these storms formed in the tropical Atlantic east of 60 degrees west which is atypical for this early in the season. This was also the first time since 1968 that the Atlantic had two named storms in June simultaneously. These storms are added to an unnamed subtropical storm that developed in January making it a total of 4 storms by June 30th. By comparison, the average number of storms by June 30th is 1.2 and 3 more than we had by the end of the month last year.

Other Climate Related Information

[Federal data forecasts grim wildfire season this summer | CBC News](#)

[Canada on track for worst fire season ever seen in Canada, Feds warn | CTV News](#)

[Rain got you down? Start measuring it for science | CBC.ca](#)

[How climate change is making wildfires worse in normally mild and wet Atlantic Canada | CBC News](#)

[Canadian Smoke Reaches Europe \(nasa.gov\)](#)

Temperature & Precipitation Outlook

The four-week outlook for temperature and precipitation for July 3 – 31, suggests a strong chance of higher than normal temperatures for all of the Maritimes. There is not a strong signal for precipitation, however, the model suggests parts of eastern NS, NB and PEI has a chance of seeing higher than normal precipitation.

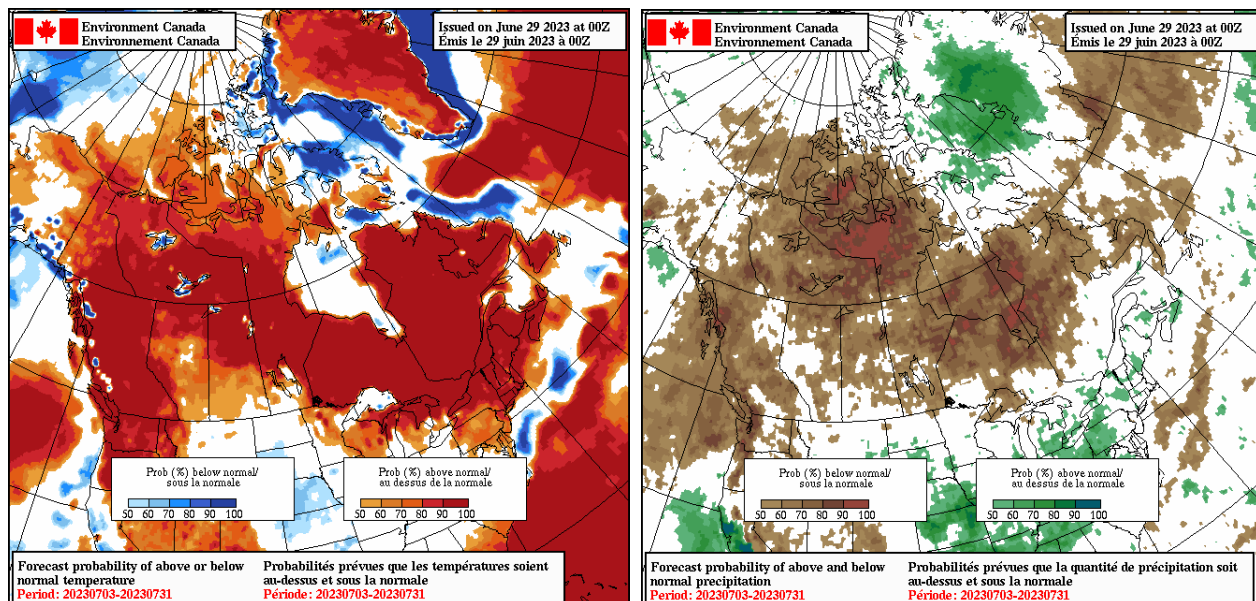


Figure 8: Temperature and Precipitation Anomaly Forecasts from the MSC Global Ensemble Prediction System (GEPS) issued June 29, 2023 for July 3 – 31, 2023.

Source: http://collaboration.cmc.ec.gc.ca/cmc/ensemble/monthly/prev_mens_geps.html

Contact

Environment and Climate Change Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada,
Prediction Services Operations – Atlantic and Ice, Applied Climatology Services
Email address: climatatlantique-climateatlantic@ec.gc.ca

Appendix

Table A1: Station metadata for the selected locations in Table 1.

Location/ Emplacement	Station Name/ Nom de la station	Climate ID/ ID climat	Station Operator/ Opérateur de station ¹	Type ²	Normals Station Name /Nom de la station normals	Normals Station Climate ID / ID climat station normals
Bas Caraquet	BAS CARAQUET (temps)	8100467	ECCC-MSC	A	BAS CARAQUET	8100468
	BAS CARAQUET (precip)	8100468	CCN	H		
Charlo	CHARLO AUTO	8100885	ECCC-MSC	A	CHARLO A	8100880
Fredericton	FREDERICTON CDA CS	8101605	ECCC-MSC	A	FREDERICTON CDA	8101600
Moncton	MONCTON/GREATER MONCTON ROMEO LEBLANC INTL A	8103201	NavCan	H	MONCTON A	8103200
Saint John	SAINT JOHN A	8104901	NavCan	H	SAINT JOHN A	8104900
Woodstock	WOODSTOCK NEWBRIDGE	8105603	ECCC-MSC	A	WOODSTOCK	8105600
Amherst (Nappan)	NAPPAN AUTO	8203702	ECCC-MSC	A	NAPPAN CDA	8203700
Greenwood	GREENWOOD A	8202000	DND	H	GREENWOOD A	8202000
Halifax (Airport)	HALIFAX STANFIELD INT'L A	8202251	NavCan	H	HALIFAX STANFIELD INT'L A	8202250
Halifax (Shearwater)	SHEARWATER RCS	8205092	ECCC-MSC	A	SHEARWATER A	8205090
Sydney	SYDNEY A	8205701	NavCan	H	SYDNEY A	8205700
Truro (Debert)	DEBERT	8201390	ECCC-MSC	A	DEBERT	8201380
Yarmouth	YARMOUTH A	8206495	NavCan	H	YARMOUTH A	8206500
Charlottetown	CHARLOTTETOWN A	8300301	NavCan	H	CHARLOTTETOWN A	8300300
Summerside	SUMMERSIDE	8300596	ECCC-MSC	A	SUMMERSIDE A	8300700

¹ Station Operator: CCN = Cooperative Climate Network, ECCC-MSC = Environment and Climate Change Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, DND = Department of National Defence, NavCan = Nav Canada

² Type: A = Automatic observation, H = Human observation

Table A2: Monthly totals for June 2023 for New Brunswick stations compared to 1981-2010 Canadian Climate Normals (if available for same or nearby station). Temperature difference from normal: cells shaded pink if $\geq 1^\circ\text{C}$, blue if $\leq -1^\circ\text{C}$. Precipitation as a percent of normal: cells shaded green if $\geq 125\%$ of normal, yellow if $\leq 75\%$ of normal.

Station Name / Nom de la station	Prov	TC ID / ID de TC	Station Type / Type de station	Mean Temperature / Température moyenne ($^\circ\text{C}$)			Total Precipitation / Précipitations totales (mm)		
				Monthly Mean / Moyenne mensuelle	Normal Mean / Moyenne Normale	Diff from Normal / Écart avec la normale	Monthly Total / Total mensuel	Normal Total / Total normal	Total as % of Normal / Total en % de la normale
BAS CARAQUET	NB	WXS	AU8	13.9	15.0	-1.1	118.8	74.9	159
BAS CARAQUET	NB		DAILY				134.4	74.9	179
BATHURST A	NB	ZBF	NCA	14.7	15.9	-1.2	211.3	96.9	218
CHARLO AUTO	NB	ZCR	AU8	14.9	14.6	0.4	127.6	85.1	150
DOAKTOWN AUTO RCS	NB	ADN	AU8	15.1	16.0	-0.9	158.3	95.4	166
EDMUNDSTON	NB	ERM	AU8	15.5			186.2	97.4	191
FREDERICTON CDA CS	NB	AFC	AU8	15.4	16.4	-1.0	133.5	86.3	155
FREDERICTON INTL A	NB	YFC	NCA	15.4	16.2	-0.8	170.4	82.4	207
FUNDY PARK (ALMA) CS	NB	AFY	AU8	14.0	13.8	0.2	182.5	110.0	166
GARNETT SETTLEMENT	NB	AJH	AU8	13.9	14.0	-0.2	194.7	101.0	193
GRAND MANAN SAR CS	NB	XGM	AU8	13.5			184.8		
KOUCHIBOUGUAC	NB	AKC	AU8	14.8	15.5	-0.6	220.2	90.5	243
MECHANIC SETTLEMENT	NB	AMS	AU8	13.9			216.8		
MIRAMICHI RCS	NB	ACQ	AU8	15.0	15.7	-0.7	205.4	86.3	238
MISCOU ISLAND (AUT)	NB	WMI	AU8	13.0			123.1		
MONCTON/GREATER MONCTON ROMEO LEBLANC INTL A	NB	YQM	NCH	15.1	15.2	-0.1	146.7	94.6	155
OAK POINT	NB		DAILY	14.8			200.6	86.1	233
POINT LEPREAU CS	NB	WPE	AU8	12.7			146.9	111.0	132
RED PINES	NB	ARP	AU8	14.4	15.4	-1.0	109.4	83.6	131
SAINT JOHN A	NB	YSJ	NCH	13.7	14.0	-0.3	226.4	101.0	224
ST. STEPHEN	NB	WSS	AU8	15.0			153.5		
SUSSEX FOUR CORNERS	NB	ASF	AU8	15.4	16.0	-0.6	193.1	88.4	218
WOODSTOCK NEWBRIDGE	NB	EWD	AU8	15.3	16.3	-1.0	150.2	91.0	165
Average				14.5	15.3	-0.6	169.3	91.4	185
Max				15.5	16.4	0.4	226.4	111.0	243
Min				12.7	13.8	-1.2	109.4	74.9	131

Table A3: Same as Table A2, for Nova Scotia

Station Name / Nom de la station	Prov	TC ID / ID de TC	Station Type / Type de station	Mean Temperature / Température moyenne (°C)			Total Precipitation / Précipitations totales (mm)		
				Monthly Mean / Moyenne mensuelle	Normal Mean / Moyenne Normale	Diff from Normal / Écart avec la normale	Monthly Total / Total mensuel	Normal Total / Total normal	Total as % of Normal / Total en % de la normale
ALDERSVILLE	NS	ANR	AU8	14.9	15.9	-1.0	218.5	99.2	220
BACCARO PT	NS	ACP	AU8	11.8			96.2	95.1	101
BEAVER ISLAND (AUT)	NS	WBV	AU8	11.1					
BEDFORD BASIN	NS	ABB	AU7	15.3	15.2	0.1			
BEDFORD RANGE	NS	ABR	AU7	15.2	14.9	0.3	210.8	100.9	209
BRIER ISLAND	NS	WVU	AU8	12.2			174.2		
CARIBOU POINT (AUT)	NS	WBK	AU8	15.0	15.3	-0.3	104.8	89.7	117
CHETICAMP (C.B. HIGHLANDS NATL PARK)	NS	AHT	AU8	14.9	14.1	0.9	110.0	96.4	114
COLLEGEVILLE AUTO	NS	AGL	AU8	14.4	14.2	0.2	126.4	102.5	123
DEBERT	NS	ZDB	AU8	15.3	15.1	0.2	147.1	95.9	153
ESKASONI FIRST NATION	NS	AEI	AU8	14.5	13.9	0.6	107.7	104.8	103
GRAND ETANG	NS	WZQ	AU8	14.9	14.1	0.9			
GREENWOOD A	NS	YZX	WOD	15.9	16.2	-0.3	200.8	81.0	248
HALIFAX KOOTENAY	NS	AHK	AU7	14.3	14.3	0.0	224.6	117.9	191
HALIFAX STANFIELD INT'L A	NS	YHZ	NCH	15.4	15.1	0.3	213.7	96.2	222
HALIFAX WINDSOR PARK	NS	AHW	AU7	15.4	15.2	0.2	206.6	111.8	185
HART ISLAND (AUT)	NS	WRN	AU8	12.4					
INGONISH BEACH RCS	NS	XIB	AU7	13.4	13.6	-0.1	137.3	90.6	151
KEJIMKUJIK 1	NS	WKG	AU8	15.3	15.2	0.1	344.6	101.5	339
KENTVILLE CDA CS	NS	XKT	AU7	15.9	16.0	-0.1	238.6	81.6	292
LOUISBOURG	NS	AUU	AU8	11.9	11.9	0.0	96.4	113.1	85
LUNENBURG	NS	XLB	AU8	14.0					
MALAY FALLS	NS	XMY	AU8	14.8	13.7	1.1	215.9	108.2	199
MCNABS ISLAND (AUT)	NS	XMI	AU8	13.8					
NAPPAN AUTO	NS	XNP	AU8	15.0	15.0	0.0	169.4	82.6	205
NORTH MOUNTAIN CS	NS	XNM	AU7	12.5	13.6	-1.1	117.0		
NORTHEAST MARGAREE (AUT)	NS	WNS	AU7	14.7	14.1	0.6	100.2	89.9	111
OSBORNE HEAD DND	NS	AOS	AU7	12.5	14.3	-1.8	209.6	117.9	178
PARRSBORO	NS	APR	AU8	14.4	14.2	0.2	152.6	102.3	149
PORT HAWKESBURY	NS	YPD	NCA	14.0	13.9	0.0	189.1	97.3	194
SABLE ISLAND	NS	ASB	AU8	11.7	11.4	0.3	90.6	115.9	78
SABLE ISLAND A	NS	WSA	NCA	11.7	11.4	0.3			
SHEARWATER JETTY	NS	WZU	AU7	14.2	14.3	-0.1	184.4	117.9	156
SHEARWATER RCS	NS	AAW	AU8	14.6	14.3	0.3	197.7	117.9	168
SHELBURNE SANDY POINT	NS	ESB	AU8	14.8			187.1		
ST PAUL ISLAND (AUT)	NS	WEF	AU8	10.3					
SYDNEY A	NS	YQY	NCH	13.4	13.2	0.2	96.0	96.9	99
SYDNEY CS	NS	AQY	AU8	13.6	13.2	0.4	93.6	96.9	97
TRACADIE	NS	XTD	AU8	14.1	14.2	-0.1	111.6	102.5	109
UPPER STEWACKE RCS	NS	AOH	AU8	15.7	14.7	1.0	119.7	98.4	122
WESTERN HEAD	NS	WWE	AU8				240.2		
YARMOUTH A	NS	YQI	NCH	14.1	13.8	0.3	161.7	94.8	171
YARMOUTH RCS	NS	EQI	AU8	14.2	13.8	0.4	153.5	94.8	162
Average				14.0	14.2	0.1	164.2	100.4	163
Max				15.9	16.2	1.1	344.6	117.9	339
Min				10.3	11.4	-1.8	90.6	81.0	78

Table A4: Same as Table A2, for Prince Edward Island.

Station Name / Nom de la station	Prov	TC ID / ID de TC	Station Type / Type de station	Mean Temperature / Température moyenne (°C)			Total Precipitation / Précipitations totales (mm)		
				Monthly Mean / Moyenne mensuelle	Normal Mean / Moyenne Normale	Diff from Normal / Écart avec la normale	Monthly Total / Total mensuel	Normal Total / Total normal	Total as % of Normal / Total en % de la normale
CHARLOTTETOWN A	PEI	YYG	NCH	15.1	14.5	0.5	128.4	98.8	130
EAST POINT (AUT)	PEI	WEP	AU8	13.3	13.6	-0.3	97.3	100.9	96
HARRINGTON CDA CS	PEI	AHR	AU8	14.7	14.5	0.1	136.5	98.8	138
MAPLE PLAINS	PEI	XMP	AU8	14.9	14.6	0.3			
NORTH CAPE	PEI	WNE	AU8	12.8			117.7		
ST. PETERS	PEI	ZSP	AU8	14.4	14.0	0.5	125.6	90.7	138
STANHOPE	PEI	ANH	AU8	14.7					
SUMMERSIDE	PEI	WSD	AU8	14.5	14.7	-0.2	112.0	91.3	123
Average				14.3	14.3	0.2	119.6	96.1	125
Max				15.1	14.7	0.5	136.5	100.9	138
Min				12.8	13.6	-0.3	97.3	90.7	96

Glossary

CaPA: The Canadian Precipitation Analysis. Full details available [here](#).

Standard Deviation: A statistical measure of how data compares to the mean (average) value. The standard deviation referenced in these monthly summaries is relative to the Canadian Climate Normals data set. The higher the standard deviation value, the further the data is from the normal value.

Temperature Anomaly: The deviation of temperature in a given region over a specified period from the long-term average value for the same region.

A more extensive glossary for weather and climate related terminology can be found [here](#).

Disclaimer:

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