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**Summary**

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**Regulations and other acts**

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## Regulations and other acts

Gouvernement du Québec

### O.C. 695-2002, 12 June 2002

Environment Quality Act  
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59)

#### Agricultural Operations

##### Agricultural Operations Regulation

WHEREAS, under paragraphs *a, c, d to h, j, k* and *m* of section 31, subparagraphs 1 to 5 of the first paragraph of section 53.30, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8 of section 70 and sections 109.1 and 124.1 of the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59, s. 1), the Government may make regulations on the matters set forth therein;

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 2 of the Act to impose restrictions on pig farming (2002, c. 18), the Government shall make, no later than 15 June 2002, a regulation to replace the Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources enacted by Order in Council 742-97 dated 4 June 1997;

WHEREAS, under the second paragraph of that section, the making of the regulation is not subject to the publication requirements and date of coming into force set out in section 124 of the Environment Quality Act and sections 8 and 17 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1);

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, upon the recommendation of the Minister of State for Municipal Affairs and Greater Montréal, the Environment and Water and Minister of the Environment:

THAT the Agricultural Operations Regulation, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

JEAN ST-GELAIS,  
*Clerk of the Conseil exécutif*

#### Agricultural Operations Regulation

Environment Quality Act  
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2, s. 31, pars. *a, c, d to h, j, k* and *m*, s. 53.30, 1st par., subpars. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, s. 70, pars. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ss. 109.1 and 124.1; 2001, c. 59, s. 1)

#### CHAPTER I

##### OBJECT, SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

**1.** The object of this Regulation is to protect the environment, particularly water and soil against pollution caused by certain agricultural activities.

**2.** This Regulation applies to the raising of animals and to the facilities used in the raising of such animals, to the storages for their waste and to the spreading of such waste. It also applies to parcels of land used for crop, except for silviculture, and to the use of fertilizers.

This Regulation does not apply to the raising of *canidae* and *felidae* as well as fish farming, zoos, parks and zoological gardens.

**3.** The following definitions apply to this Regulation:

“agro-environmental fertilization plan” means a plan that determines, for each parcel in an agricultural operation and each annual growing season (maximum of five years), the crop grown and the spreading limits for fertilizers; (*plan agroenvironnemental de fertilisation*)

“livestock waste” means animal urine and fecal matter. It also means bedding used as absorbents, contaminated water and precipitation water that came into contact with livestock waste; (*déjections animales*)

“annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production” means the annual volume in cubic metres of livestock waste produced per raising site multiplied by the average phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) concentration in kilograms per cubic metre of that livestock waste; (*production annuelle de phosphore ( $P_2O_5$ )*)

“liquid manure management” means a method of removing livestock waste other than by solid manure management; (*gestion sur fumier liquide*)

“parcel” means a portion of land forming a single block, planted with the same crop and requiring the same fertilization, belonging to the same owner and constituting a lot or part of a lot; (*parcelle*)

“raising facility” means the farm building or yard where animals are raised; (*installation d'élevage*)

“raising site” means a group of raising facilities and storage facilities that belong to the same owner and where the distance between the facilities does not exceed 150 m; (*lieu d'élevage*)

“solid manure management” means a method of removing livestock waste in a solid state, with the liquids having been absorbed by the solid matter through the use of bedding in sufficient quantity or through other means to reduce the water content in the waste to a value lower than 85% at the outlet of an animal building; (*gestion sur fumier solide*)

“spreading site” means a group of parcels close together, belonging to the same owner who does not raise livestock; (*lieu d'épandage*) and

“yard” means a pen or part of a pen where the livestock is kept and which differs from pastures because the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) input is greater than the deposits provided for in Schedule I for those pastures. (*cour d'exercice*)

## CHAPTER II GENERAL PROHIBITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO LIVESTOCK WASTE

**4.** It is prohibited to deposit, discharge, spread, receive, keep in deposit or allow the deposit, discharge, spreading or keeping in deposit of livestock waste except to the extent provided for in this Regulation.

Except for fording across watercourses, it is prohibited to allow livestock to access watercourses and bodies of water and their shoreline.

**5.** The owner of a lot as well as any person to whom the owner has transferred the custody, control or use of that lot shall take the measures necessary to prevent livestock waste from entering the surface or subsurface water.

Any owner or person who has knowledge of the discharge, deposit, storage or spreading of livestock waste on that lot that contravenes this Regulation shall take the measures required to terminate such discharge, deposit, storage or spreading and to immediately remove such substances from the lot and, if necessary, restore it to its previous condition.

## CHAPTER III LAYOUT DESIGN STANDARDS FOR RAISING AND STORAGE FACILITIES, SPREADING AND TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK WASTE

### DIVISION I LOCATION STANDARDS

**6.** It is prohibited to erect, lay out or expand a raising or storage facility in a watercourse, lake, swamp, natural marsh or pond, and the 15-metre area on each side or around those areas, measured from the normal high-water mark, if any.

The first paragraph shall apply to sections of watercourses whose total flow area (average width multiplied by average height) is greater than 2 square metres.

This section does not apply to bodies of water reserved for firefighting or crop irrigation.

### DIVISION II LIVESTOCK WASTE STORAGE

**7.** The storage of solid manure piles in cultivated fields shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) the pile must be more than 150 m from a site referred to in the first paragraph of section 6;

(2) the pile must be more than 15 m from an agricultural ditch;

(3) the soil surface must be covered with vegetation;

(4) the ground must have a slope of less than 5%;

(5) runoff must be prevented from reaching the pile; and

(6) the pile must not be stored in the same place for two consecutive years.

**8.** The ground on which a raising facility is constructed or laid out must be protected from any contact with the livestock waste produced by means of a watertight floor or by any other appropriate means.

The facility must have the capacity to store, without overflow, all of the livestock waste produced between each of the occasions on which the waste is removed.

**9.** Raising sites with liquid manure management must have watertight storages for the livestock waste produced therein.

Raising sites with solid manure management whose annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production is greater than 1 600 kg must have watertight storages for the livestock waste produced or use another facility or layout for the same purposes to prevent the contamination of surface or subsurface water.

**10.** Storages must have the capacity to accumulate, without overflow, for the entire period where the livestock waste may not be spread, the livestock waste produced in the raising facilities as well as all other waste that may be accumulated in those facilities.

**11.** Storages must not be equipped with overflow drains or sump drains.

They must be designed in a way that prevents any runoff infiltration.

**12.** Storages must be equipped, on the entire outer perimeter, with a drain placed level with as or below the floor or bottom. The drain must not be connected to the storage and its outlet must be linked to a manhole with a minimum inside diameter of 40 cm accessible for sample-taking.

A permanent marker must indicate the drain outlet's location.

The drain must be functional at all times and evacuate water by gravity or pumping.

**13.** The livestock waste removal equipment of raising facilities and storages must be watertight and maintained in a fully watertight condition.

**14.** A person who operates a storage facility or who has custody or care of a storage facility shall take every measure to prevent or stop any overflow or leakage of the stored substances.

**15.** A person who stores livestock waste in a storage facility shall remove the waste at least once a year before there is any overflow of the substances contained.

**16.** An operator of a raising site who ships livestock waste to a storage facility belonging to a third party shall enter into a written agreement for that purpose with the operator of the storage facility.

A notice written by an engineer must accompany the agreement specifying that the storage facility has the capacity to store the additional livestock waste shown in the agreement.

Each party to the agreement must keep in its possession a copy of that agreement for a minimum of two years after it expires and provide that copy to the Minister of the Environment upon request.

The owner of a storage facility must keep a register of delivery and record the information relevant to the waste received and provide it to the Minister of the Environment upon request.

**17.** A yard must be laid out so that no runoff can reach it.

**18.** Contaminated water originating from a yard must be contained and channelled toward a watertight storage facility or handled with any other equipment or facility so as to prevent the contamination of surface or subsurface water.

### DIVISION III LIVESTOCK WASTE DISPOSAL

**19.** A person who stores livestock waste must reclaim or eliminate it.

Reclamation shall be made by spreading in accordance with this Regulation or by treatment and transformation into useful products by a person authorized under the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2).

To eliminate livestock waste, it shall be destroyed by a person authorized under the Environment Quality Act.

### DIVISION IV SPREADING OF FERTILIZERS

**20.** The operator of a raising site who spreads livestock waste must have, for each annual growing season, cultivated parcels that correspond to the total area required for the purposes of spreading the waste or surplus waste.

An operator may own, lease or enter into written spreading agreements with a third party for cultivated parcels.

The calculation of the minimum area required to comply with the first paragraph is made from the charts of maximum deposits appearing in Schedule I.

**21.** Each party to a lease or spreading agreement must keep a copy of that lease or agreement for a minimum of two years after it expires and provide it to the Minister of the Environment upon request.

**22.** Spreading fertilizers is permitted only for the purposes of fertilizing the soil of a cultivated parcel. It may be carried out only in compliance with an agro-environmental fertilization plan established in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation according to each parcel to be fertilized.

The following must establish a plan :

(1) operators of raising sites on liquid manure and operators of raising sites on solid manure whose annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production is greater than 1 600 kg ; and

(2) operators of spreading sites whose cumulative area is greater than 15 ha, excluding pasture areas. For market crops or fruit production, the cumulative area shall be reduced to 5 ha.

**23.** The agro-environmental fertilization plan must contain all the information required for its implementation such as fertilizer doses and the spreading periods and methods.

**24.** The plan must be signed by an agrologist who is a member of the Ordre des agronomes du Québec. It may also be signed by persons who cultivate a parcel included in their agricultural operation, or by one of the partners or shareholders of the operation, provided that the signatory holds an attestation for a training course on implementing an agro-environmental fertilization plan delivered under a program of studies authorized by the Minister of Education.

The signatory shall certify that the agro-environmental fertilization plan complies with this Regulation.

**25.** An agrologist or person referred to in the first paragraph of section 24 shall ensure the follow-up of the recommendations of the plan and, at the end of the crop season, attach to the plan a report on the fertilization actually carried out.

**26.** A copy of the plan shall be kept by the person who cultivates a parcel referred to in the plan, by the owner of that parcel and, where applicable, by any mandatory authorized by the Minister of the Environment.

Those persons and, where applicable, the mandatory shall keep a copy of the plan for two years after it ceases to have effect and, upon request, provide the Minister of the Environment with the plan or, if so authorized by the Minister, provide a summary thereof.

**27.** A person who cultivates a parcel on which the spreading of fertilizers is authorized under an agro-environmental fertilization plan shall keep, for each parcel of the agricultural operation and for each annual growing season, a spreading register and, in respect of the spread fertilizers, record the relevant information such as the doses, spreading periods and methods.

That person and the owner of the parcel shall keep a copy of that document and for a minimum of two years from the last entry. They shall provide it to the Minister of the Environment upon request.

**28.** At least once a year, the operator of a raising site shall have the fertilizing content of the livestock waste spread on cultivated parcels analyzed.

The first paragraph does not apply to raising sites on solid manure where the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production is 1 600 kg or less.

**29.** The operator of a parcel cultivated under an agro-environmental plan shall ensure that the phosphorus content and percentage saturation and all the required conditions for its use is analyzed.

The analysis must have been carried out no more than five years before fertilization.

**30.** The spreading of fertilizers is prohibited in the following areas :

(1) a watercourse or body of water as well as within their shoreline the boundaries of which are defined by municipal by-law ; and

(2) in the absence of a shoreline defined by municipal by-law :

(a) in a watercourse, a lake, a swamp having a minimum area of 10 000 square metres or a pond as well as within their 3-metre shoreline ; and

(b) in an agricultural ditch and within a 1-metre strip from that ditch.

Clause *a* of subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph applies to the sections of watercourses whose total flow area (average width multiplied by the average height) is greater than 2 square metres.

Livestock waste must be spread in such manner that there is no runoff from that waste into the areas listed in the first paragraph.



For the purposes of determining the shoreline from the sites referred to in the first paragraph, the measurement shall be taken starting from the normal high water mark. Where there is a slope, that space shall include a width of at least 1 m at the top of the slope.

**31.** Fertilizers must be spread on ground that is not frozen or covered with snow.

Fertilizers may only be spread between 1 April and 1 October of each year.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, fertilizers may be spread after 1 October on ground that is not frozen or covered with snow if

— the agrologist who designed the agro-environmental fertilization plan specifies a new prohibition period. Furthermore, if the fertilizers to be spread are from livestock waste, the following conditions must be complied with:

(1) such waste is buried within two days after the spreading on bare soil and within five days after the spreading on soil with vegetative mat; or

(2) it is a small proportion of the annual volume produced by the raising site.

**32.** The spreading of livestock waste with mobile or stationary spreading equipment designed to project livestock waste at a distance of more than 25 m is prohibited.

Livestock waste from liquid manure management must be spread with low-ramp equipment.

#### **DIVISION V** TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL OF LIVESTOCK WASTE

**33.** The operator of a raising site who ships the livestock waste produced to a facility authorized under the Environment Quality Act to treat and transform it into useful products or dispose of it shall enter into an agreement with the operator of that facility.

Each party to the agreement shall keep a copy of the agreement for a minimum of two years after it expires. They must provide it to the Minister of the Environment upon request.

**34.** The operator of a raising site who ships the livestock waste produced to a facility authorized under the Environment Quality Act to treat and transform it into useful products or dispose of it shall keep a shipping register and record the relevant information on the shipped waste.

The operator shall keep a copy of that document for a minimum of two years after the date of the last entry. The operator must provide it to the Minister of the Environment upon request.

#### **DIVISION VI** MISCELLANEOUS

**35.** Any operator of a raising site referred to in subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of section 22 shall have a phosphorus report of the raising site drawn up, signed by an agrologist who is a member of the Ordre des agronomes du Québec, by establishing the annual phosphorus volume combined with the volume of any other fertilizer used, if any, as well as the volume that may be spread on the lots available, while complying with the maximum deposits established in Schedule I.

Any spreading site operator referred to in subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph of section 22 must have a phosphorus report of the spreading site drawn up, signed by an agrologist who is a member of the Ordre des agronomes du Québec, by establishing the annual phosphorus volume received from any fertilizer, as well as the volume that may be spread on the lots available by complying with the maximum deposits established in Schedule I.

The report must be updated annually considering sections 28 and 29 relating to the analysis of livestock waste and the soil of cultivated parcels.

**36.** Any operator of a raising site must, at the request of the Minister of the Environment, send to the Minister a true copy certified by La Financière agricole du Québec of the most recent final payment statement it issued to the operator with respect to the insured units.

**37.** Wastewater from farm dairies must be recovered according to one of the following methods:

(1) for an operation with liquid manure management, water must flow into the storage or, where permitted, into a sewer system; or

(2) for an operation with solid manure management equipped with storage and a holding basin, water must flow into the holding basin or, where permitted, into a sewer system.

For a raising site with solid manure management existing on 15 June 2002 and equipped with storage and a holding basin that does not have the capacity to recover liquid dairy waste, the requirement in subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph applies only where the number of livestock is increased for that site and the increase justifies the increased storage capacity.

**38.** Livestock waste must be transported in a water-tight container.

#### CHAPTER IV PROJECT NOTICE AND AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATE

##### DIVISION I PROJECT NOTICE

**39.** With the exception of the projects for which an authorization certificate is required, notice must be given to the Minister of the Environment at least 30 days before

— implementing a new raising site with liquid manure management;

— implementing a new raising site with solid manure management the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production of which will be greater than 1 600 kg;

— increasing by more than 5%, in relation to the operating rights, the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production of an existing raising site with liquid manure management;

— increasing by more than 5%, in relation to the operating rights, the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production of a raising site with solid manure management to raise the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production to more than 1 600 kg; and

— transferring, in a raising facility, from solid manure to liquid manure management.

The project notice must be signed by the operator and signed by an agrologist who is a member of the Ordre des agronomes du Québec and who will follow up the application. The agrologist's signature certifies that the proposed application complies with this Regulation.

Where applicable, the confirmation of an engineer stating that the existing storage will be sufficient to receive the additional livestock waste must also be attached to the project notice.

Within 60 days of carrying out the project, the agrologist must provide the Minister of the Environment with a certificate stating that the project complies with this Regulation and the project notice.

**40.** A project notice for erection work or increasing storage capacity must be served to the Minister of the Environment at least 30 days before it is carried out.

The project notice must be signed by the operator and by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec and who will supervise the work. The engineer's signature certifies that the proposed work complies with this Regulation.

Within 60 days of carrying out the project, the engineer must provide the Minister of the Environment with a certificate stating that the work complies with this Regulation and the project notice.

**41.** Any project notice must be given on the form provided by the Minister of the Environment and include the requested documents.

The project notice must contain the identification of the operator, a brief description and the location of the project, the date forecasted for its carrying out, as well as an update, based on the project, of the phosphorus report provided for in section 35.

##### DIVISION II AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATES

**42.** Notwithstanding section 2 of the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act, made by Order in Council 1529-93 dated 3 November 1993, the following projects shall be subject to an authorization certificate:

— implementing a new raising site where the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production will be greater than 3 200 kg; and

— increasing, in relation to the operating rights, the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production of a raising site to raise the annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production to more than 3 200 kg where long the increase is greater than 500 kg.

**43.** Any application for an authorization certificate must be given on the form provided by the Minister of the Environment and include the requested documents.

The application for an authorization certificate, in addition to containing the information required under the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act, made by Order in Council 1529-93 dated 3 November 1993, must also include the agro-environmental fertilization plan referred to in section 22, the plans and specifications of storage, if applicable, and the information related to the reclamation of livestock waste or to their disposal in accordance with section 19.

## CHAPTER V PENALTIES

**44.** Any offence against the provisions of sections 16, 21, 23, 26 to 29, 33 and 34 makes the offender liable

(1) to a fine of \$1 000 to \$15 000 for a first offence and of \$4 000 to \$40 000 for any subsequent offence, for a natural person; and

(2) to a fine of \$1 000 to \$90 000 for a first offence and of \$4 000 to \$120 000 for any subsequent offence, for a legal person.

Any offence against the provisions of other sections of this Regulation makes the offender liable

(1) to a fine of \$2 000 to \$20 000 for a first offence and of \$5 000 to \$50 000 for any subsequent offence, for a natural person; and

(2) to a fine of \$2 000 to \$150 000 for a first offence and of \$5 000 to \$500 000 for any subsequent offence, for a legal person.

## CHAPTER VI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

### DIVISION I LIMITED ACTIVITY ZONES AND SWINE PRODUCTION

**45.** The following definitions apply to this Division:

“full treatment” means a treatment by which livestock waste is transformed into a solid product of a different nature, such as fertilizing granulates or mature composts, and through which the bacteria it contains are destroyed; and

“limited activity zone” means a municipality listed in Schedule II.

**46.** Notwithstanding sections 19 and 20, in a limited activity zone,

(1) no new raising site for swine may be authorized;

(2) in a raising site existing on 15 June 2002, an increase in the number of sows or of more than 250 hogs, in relation to the operating rights, may not be authorized unless the livestock waste from the raising site undergoes a full treatment and the treatment product is used elsewhere than in an agricultural operation located in a limited activity zone; and

(3) in a raising site existing on 15 June 2002, an increase of 250 hogs or less, in relation to the operating rights, may not be authorized except if one of the following conditions is met:

(a) the livestock waste from a raising site undergoes a full treatment and the treatment product is used elsewhere than in an agricultural operation located in a limited activity zone; and

(b) the operator owns, leases or enters into contracts for the available cultivated parcels. In the latter case, the parcels must not be more than 20 km away from the raising site.

The increase provided for in clause *b* of subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph may only be authorized once before 15 June 2004 and for only one of the raising sites belonging to the same operator. An application must be filed no later than 15 June 2003.

**47.** Notwithstanding sections 19 and 20, outside a limited activity zone,

(1) no new raising site for swine may be authorized unless the livestock waste from the raising site undergoes a full treatment and the treatment product is used elsewhere than in an agricultural operation located in a limited activity zone; and

(2) in a raising site existing on 15 June 2002, an increase in the number of sows or of more than 250 hogs, in relation to the operating rights, may not be authorized unless the livestock waste from the raising site undergoes a full treatment and the treatment product is used elsewhere than in an agricultural operation located in a limited activity zone or the livestock waste is spread on cultivated parcels owned by the operator of the raising site.

**48.** Notwithstanding sections 19 and 20, within a limited activity zone, no new raising site other than for swine may be authorized unless the livestock waste from the raising site undergoes a full treatment and the treatment product is used elsewhere than in an agricultural operation located in a limited activity zone or the livestock waste is spread on cultivated parcels owned by the operator of the raising site.

## DIVISION II MISCELLANEOUS

**49.** Operators of a raising site or spreading site existing on 15 June 2002 must send to the Minister of the Environment the phosphorus report referred to in section 35 no later than 15 June 2003.

The report must be given on the form provided by the Minister and include the requested documents. The report must contain, if applicable, the identification of the operator, a description of the raising site (number of raising facilities, type and number of livestock), number of storage facilities and percentage of stored livestock waste, and information relating to the reclamation or disposal of livestock waste in accordance with section 19.

**50.** The operator of a raising site existing on 15 June 2002 that was established in accordance with the law and whose annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production combined with any other fertilizer used, if any, is greater than the phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) load that may be spread in accordance with Schedule I shall take the measures required to reduce that excess and comply with the following deadlines:

— from 1 April 2005, have available the areas required for 50% or more of the phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) load;

— from 1 April 2008, have available the areas required for 75% or more of the phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) load; and

— from 1 April 2010, have available the areas required for the entire phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) load.

This section does not apply to operators of raising sites existing on 15 June 2002 who increase the number of animals in relation to the operating rights; operators must then have available the areas required for the entire phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) load produced combined with the load of any other fertilizer used.

**51.** The requirement related to storage under the second paragraph of section 9 and the requirement related to contaminated water from a yard in section 18 shall apply from 1 April 2010 to raising sites existing on 15 June 2002 and from 1 April 2005 to raising sites established after 15 June 2002.

**52.** The requirement related to the agro-environmental fertilization plan under section 22 applies from

— 1 April 2003 for operators of spreading sites; and

— 1 April 2004 for raising sites with solid manure management whose annual phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) production is less than 3 200 kg but greater than 1 600 kg.

**53.** The provisions of this Regulation apply to immovables in reserved areas and agricultural zones established in accordance with the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (R.S.Q., c. P-41.1).

**54.** This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources made by Order in Council 742-97 dated 4 June 1997.

**55.** The Minister of the Environment shall, no later than 15 June 2005, and thereafter every five years, report to the Government on the implementation of this Regulation, in particular on the necessity of changing the manure management standards based on the scientific and technical knowledge of the time.

**56.** Section 7 relating to the storage of solid manure piles in cultivated fields ceases to have effect on 1 October 2005.

Section 47 relating to the raising of livestock outside a limited activity zone ceases to have effect on 15 December 2003.

Sections 45, 46 and 48 relating to limited activity zones and to swine production cease to have effect on 15 June 2004.

**57.** This Regulation comes into force on 15 June 2002 with the exception of

— the second paragraph of section 4 relating to the access to watercourses and bodies of water which comes into force on 1 April 2005; and

— the second paragraph of section 32 relating to the use of low ramps which comes into force on 1 April 2005 for liquid manure from swine raising and 1 April 2007 for liquid manure from other sources.

**SCHEDULE I**

(ss. 3, 20, 35 and 50)

CHARTS OF MAXIMUM ANNUAL DEPOSITS FOR ALL FERTILIZERS USED ON A PARCEL ACCORDING TO THE CROP GROWN AND EXPRESSED IN KILOGRAMS OF TOTAL PHOSPHORUS (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) PER HECTARE

**CORN**

Phosphorus content (kg P/ha)	Percentage of phosphorus saturation (P/AI)	Crop yields (MT/ha at 15% humidity)		
		< 7	7 to 9	> 9
0 – 30	—	140	150	160
31 – 60	—	130	140	150
61 – 90	—	120	130	140
91 – 120	—	110	120	130
121 – 150	—	100	110	120
151 – 250	< 5	90	100	110
	5 to 10	75	85	95
	> 10	50	60	70
251 – 500	≤ 10	65	75	85
	> 10	50	60	70
501 and more	—	40	50	60

**CEREAL (OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY) AND SOYA****MEADOWS AND PASTURES**

Phosphorus content (kg P/ha)	Percentage of phosphorus saturation (P/AI)	Crop yields (MT/ha at 15% humidity)		
		< 2.5 <sup>1</sup> < 5 <sup>2</sup>	2.5 to 3.5 <sup>1</sup> 5 to 7 <sup>2</sup>	> 3.5 <sup>1</sup> > 7 <sup>2</sup>
0 – 30	—	120	130	140
31 – 60	—	110	120	130
61 – 90	—	100	110	120
91 – 120	—	90	100	110
121 – 150	—	80	90	100

Phosphorus content (kg P/ha)	Percentage of phosphorus saturation (P/AI)	Crop yields (MT/ha at 15% humidity)		
		< 2.5 <sup>1</sup> < 5 <sup>2</sup>	2.5 to 3.5 <sup>1</sup> 5 to 7 <sup>2</sup>	> 3.5 <sup>1</sup> > 7 <sup>2</sup>
151 – 250	< 5	70	80	90
	5 to 10	55	65	75
	> 10	30	40	50
251 – 500	≤ 10	45	55	65
	> 10	30	40	50
501 and more	—	20	30	40

<sup>1</sup> This line refers to cereal and soya.<sup>2</sup> This line refers to meadows and pastures.**NOTES**

1. This Schedule is used to calculate the minimum area required to comply with section 20 of the Regulation. The minimum area required corresponds to the areas necessary to dispose of the phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) load from the raising site from which the treated or removed phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) load in accordance with section 19 was subtracted. The load of any other fertilizer used in conjunction with livestock waste on cultivated parcels must be considered in the calculation of the minimum area in accordance with the conditions of this Schedule.

2. This Schedule refers to a total maximum deposit of phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) and not to a deposit of available phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>). The deposit of phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) is based on the type of crops, crop yield, richness of the soil and phosphorus saturation rate of the parcel in question.

3. The values of maximum deposits are not fertilization recommendations. An agrologist may, in an agro-environmental fertilization plan, recommend fertilization for a given parcel greater than the value appearing in this Schedule.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the total deposit recommended by an agrologist for all parcels and the years referred to in the agro-environmental fertilization plan is greater than the deposit calculated by using this Schedule, the agrologist designing the plan will have to specify in the plan the agrological and environmental reasons justifying the excess and inform the Minister thereof in writing.

An agrologist must, through fertilization recommendations, ensure that the level of soil saturation in phosphorus (P/Al) is lowered to a value less than 7.6% for soil with a clay content greater than 30% and to 13.1% for soil with a clay content equal to or less than 30% and that it is maintained below that value.

4. The deposit calculated using this Schedule is the sum of the deposits of phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) that may be spread on each of the parcels referred to in the agro-environmental plan. The deposit of phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) that may be spread on a parcel is obtained by multiplying the number of hectares of the parcel by the value indicated in this Schedule for the parcel in question.

5. In the absence of analysis of the soil specifying the richness of the soil and the phosphorus saturation rate of a parcel, it is possible to use the average value of the analyses of neighbouring parcels. If no analysis is available, the deposit value that must be retained is the value corresponding to a soil richness of 501 and more.

6. The crop yield for a given parcel is determined from the actual yields of the last five years in the following manner:

— for an agricultural operation where one crop is insured by an individual crop insurance program of La Financière agricole du Québec, the crop yield for the agricultural operation shall be used;

— for an agricultural operation where one crop is insured by a collective crop insurance program of La Financière agricole du Québec, the average value of the zone of the agricultural area shall be used; and

— or an agricultural operation where one crop is not insured by La Financière agricole du Québec, the operation's crop yield measured according to a method recognized by La Financière agricole du Québec or the average value for the zone of agricultural area determined under the collective crop insurance program shall be used.

7. For an agricultural operation that operates parcels referred to in an agro-environmental fertilization plan with types of crops that are not referred to in the chart, the maximum deposits of phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ) on those parcels in particular shall be set by the agrologist designing the plan. The agrologist shall also specify in the plan the reasons justifying the values of the recommended maximum deposits.

## SCHEDULE II

(s. 45)

### TERRITORIES OF MUNICIPALITIES CONSIDERED LIMITED ACTIVITY ZONES

#### Bas-Saint-Laurent REGION

<i>RCM</i>	<i>Kamouraska</i>	
14050	Kamouraska	M
14085	La Pocatière	V
14065	Rivière-Ouelle	M
14035	Saint-Alexandre-de-Kamouraska	M
14040	Saint-André	M
14055	Saint-Denis	P
14045	Saint-Germain	P
14030	Saint-Joseph-de-Kamouraska	P
14070	Saint-Pacôme	M
14018	Saint-Pascal	V
14060	Saint-Philippe-de-Néri	P
14090	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière	P
14025	Sainte-Hélène	P
<i>RCM</i>	<i>La Matapédia</i>	
07100	Saint-Noël	VL
07070	Saint-Tharcisius	P
07085	Sayabec	M
<i>RCM</i>	<i>La Mitis</i>	
09005	La Rédemption	P
09015	Les Hauteurs	M
09025	Saint-Gabriel-de-Rimouski	M
09055	Saint-Octave-de-Métis	P
09092	Sainte-Luce	M
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Les Basques</i>	
11005	Saint-Clément	P
11010	Saint-Jean-de-Dieu	M
11030	Sainte-Françoise	P
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Matane</i>	
08023	Sainte-Félicité	M
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Rimouski-Neigette</i>	
10043	Rimouski	V
10030	Saint-Anaclet-de-Lessard	P
10060	Saint-Valérien	P

<i>RCM</i>	<i>Rivière-du-Loup</i>		<i>RCM</i>	<i>Les Chenaux</i>	
12043	L'Isle-Verte	M	37225	Saint-Luc-de-Vincennes	M
12072	Rivière-du-Loup	V	37230	Saint-Maurice	P
12065	Saint-Arsène	P	37205	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade	M
12010	Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup	M	37215	Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan	P
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Témiscouata</i>		<i>RCM</i>	<i>Maskinongé</i>	
13080	Saint-Louis-du-Ha! Ha!	P	51015	Louiseville	V
<b>Saguenay/Lac-Saint-Jean REGION</b>			51025	Saint-Barnabé	P
<i>NON-RCM</i>			51085	Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan	VL
94068	Saguenay (V)	V	51090	Saint-Étienne-des-Grès	P
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Lac-Saint-Jean-Est</i>		51035	Saint-Léon-le-Grand	P
93042	Alma	V	51060	Saint-Paulin	M
93025	Hébertville-Station	VL	51055	Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont	M
93012	Métabetchouan-Lac-à-la-Croix	V	51040	Sainte-Ursule	P
93030	Saint-Bruno	M	51020	Yamachiche	M
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Le Domaine-du-Roy</i>		<i>RCM</i>	<i>Mékinac</i>	
91020	Chambord	M	35015	Saint-Adelphe	P
91035	Saint-Prime	M	35027	Saint-Tite	V
<b>Capitale-Nationale REGION</b>			<b>Estrie REGION</b>		
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Charlevoix</i>		<i>RCM</i>	<i>Asbestos</i>	
16048	Les Éboulements	M	40047	Danville	V
16050	Saint-Hilarion	P	40025	Saint-Camille	CT
<i>RCM</i>	<i>Charlevoix-Est</i>		40032	Saint-Georges-de-Windsor	M
15005	Saint-Irénée	P	40017	Wotton	M
<i>RCM</i>	<i>L'Île-d'Orléans</i>		<i>RCM</i>	<i>Coaticook</i>	
20010	Sainte-Famille	P	44037	Coaticook	V
<b>Mauricie REGION</b>			44071	Compton	M
<i>NON-RCM</i>			44023	Dixville	M
37067	Trois-Rivières	V	44010	East Hereford	M
			44060	Martinville	M
			44015	Saint-Herménégilde	M
			44003	Saint-Malo	M
			44005	Saint-Venant-de-Paquette	M
			44055	Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton	CT
			44050	Stanstead-Est	M
			<i>RCM</i>	<i>Le Granit</i>	
			30095	Lambton	M
			30110	Stratford	CT

*RCM Le Haut-Saint-François*

41045	Cookshire	V
41042	Eaton	M
41098	Weedon	M
41065	Westbury	CT

*RCM Le Val-Saint-François*

42040	Bonsecours	M
42045	Lawrenceville	VL
42065	Maricourt	M
42075	Melbourne	CT
42032	Racine	M
42020	Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton	P
42050	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle	M
42005	Stoke	M
42095	Val-Joli	M
42060	Valcourt	CT

*RCM Memphrémagog*

45043	Hatley	M
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**Abitibi-Témiscamingue REGION***RCM Témiscamingue*

85055	Fugèreville	M
85050	Laverlochère	P

*RCM Vallée-de-l'Or*

89008	Val-d'Or (V)	M
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**Chaudière-Appalaches REGION***NON-RCM*

25213	Lévis	V
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*RCM Beauce-Sartigan*

29030	La Guadeloupe	VL
29100	Saint-Benoît-Labre	M
29112	Saint-Éphrem-de-Beauce	M
29038	Saint-Honoré-de-Shenley	M
29045	Saint-Martin	P
29065	Saint-Philibert	M
29125	Saint-Simon-les-Mines	M

*RCM Bellechasse*

19037	Armagh	M
19070	Honfleur	M
19090	La Durantaye	P
19062	Saint-Anselme	M
19097	Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse	M
19075	Saint-Gervais	M
19068	Saint-Henri	M
19050	Saint-Lazare-de-Bellechasse	M
19020	Saint-Léon-de-Standon	P
19025	Saint-Malachie	P
19110	Saint-Michel-de-Bellechasse	M
19015	Saint-Nazaire-de-Dorchester	P
19045	Saint-Nérée	P
19082	Saint-Raphaël	M
19055	Sainte-Claire	M

*RCM L'Amiante*

31056	Adstock	M
31020	Disraeli	P
31105	Kinnear's Mills	M
31130	Sacré-Coeur-de-Jésus	P
31095	Saint-Adrien-d'Irlande	M
31030	Saint-Fortunat	M
31140	Saint-Jacques-de-Leeds	M
31135	Saint-Pierre-de-Broughton	M
31060	Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce	M
31084	Thetford Mines	V

*RCM L'Islet*

17078	L'Islet	M
17055	Saint-Aubert	M
17065	Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies	P
17060	Sainte-Louise	P

*RCM La Nouvelle-Beauce*

26005	Frampton	M
26055	Saint-Bernard	M
26022	Saint-Elzéar	M
26063	Saint-Isidore	M
26070	Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon	P
26040	Sainte-Hénédine	P
26035	Sainte-Marguerite	P
26030	Sainte-Marie	V
26010	Saints-Anges	P
26048	Scott	M
26015	Vallée-Jonction	M





*RCM La Haute-Yamaska*

47005	Bromont	V
47015	Granby	V
47047	Roxton Pond	M
47010	Saint-Alphonse	P
47040	Saint-Joachim-de-Shefford	P
47055	Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton	CT
47035	Shefford	CT
47030	Warden	VL

*RCM La Vallée-du-Richelieu*

57033	Saint-Jean-Baptiste	P
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*RCM Le Haut-Richelieu*

56097	Mont-Saint-Grégoire	M
56105	Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville	M

*RCM Les Maskoutains*

54035	La Présentation	P
54105	Saint-Barnabé-Sud	M
54115	Saint-Bernard-de-Michaudville	M
54060	Saint-Dominique	M
54100	Saint-Hugues	M
54048	Saint-Hyacinthe	V
54110	Saint-Jude	M
54072	Saint-Liboire	M
54120	Saint-Louis	P
54010	Saint-Pie	P
54090	Saint-Simon	P
54065	Saint-Valérien-de-Milton	CT
54095	Sainte-Hélène-de-Bagot	M
54025	Sainte-Madeleine	VL

*RCM Rouville*

55008	Ange-Gardien	M
55037	Rougemont	M
55023	Saint-Césaire	V
55015	Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford	P

*RCM Vaudreuil-Soulanges*

71025	Saint-Zotique	VL
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**Centre-du-Québec REGION***RCM Arthabaska*

39030	Chesterville	M
39165	Maddington	CT
39045	Norbertville	VL
39085	Saint-Albert	M
39060	Saint-Christophe-d'Arthabaska	P
39042	Saint-Norbert-d'Arthabaska	M
39145	Saint-Rosaire	P
39135	Saint-Valère	M
39150	Sainte-Anne-du-Sault	M
39117	Sainte-Clotilde-de-Horton	M
39090	Sainte-Élisabeth-de-Warwick	P
39105	Sainte-Séraphine	P
39062	Victoriaville	V
39077	Warwick	V

*RCM Bécancour*

38047	Fortierville	M
38005	Saint-Sylvère	M
38035	Sainte-Françoise	M
38015	Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford	M
38040	Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard	P

*RCM Drummond*

49025	L'Avenir	M
49020	Lefebvre	M
49080	Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil	P
49100	Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham	P
49105	Saint-Eugène	M
49048	Saint-Germain-de-Grantham	M
49090	Saint-Joachim-de-Courval	P
49030	Saint-Lucien	P
49035	Saint-Nicéphore	V
49040	Wickham	M

*RCM L'Érable*

32058	Inverness	M
32072	Laurierville	M
32065	Lyster	M
32080	Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes	P
32045	Plessisville	P
32033	Princeville	V
32023	Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax	M
32085	Villeroy	M

*RCM Nicolet-Yamaska*

50113	Pierreville	M
50023	Saint-Wenceslas	M
50090	Saint-Zéphirin-de-Courval	P

5084

Gouvernement du Québec

## O.C. 696-2002, 12 June 2002

Environment Quality Act  
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59)

### Groundwater Catchment

#### Groundwater Catchment Regulation

WHEREAS, under paragraphs *b, c, e, g, h.1, h.2, k* and *m* of section 31, paragraphs *a, b, d, p, q, r* and *s* of section 46, section 86, paragraph *a* of section 87 and sections 109.1 and 124.1 of the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59, s. 1), the Government may make regulations on the matters set forth therein;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1) and section 124 of the Environment Quality Act, a draft Regulation respecting groundwater catchment was published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* on 13 June 2001 with a notice that it could be made by the Government upon the expiry of a 60-day period following that publication;

WHEREAS, after considering the comments received following the publication of the draft Regulation, it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

WHEREAS, under section 18 of the Regulations Act, a regulation may come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* where the authority that has made it is of the opinion that the urgency of the situation requires it;

WHEREAS, under section 18 of that Act, the reason justifying such coming into force shall be published with the regulation;

WHEREAS the Government is of the opinion that the urgency due to the following circumstances justifies such a coming into force of the Groundwater Catchment Regulation attached to this Order in Council:

— the obligation under the Act to impose restrictions on pig farming (2002, c. 18) to make, no later than 15 June 2002, a regulation to replace the Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources enacted by Order in Council 742-97 dated 4 June 1997;

— the necessity that the measures respecting water catchment protection found in the Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources and

now transferred to the Groundwater Catchment Regulation come into force on the same date as the Agricultural Operations Regulation made by Order in Council 695-2002 dated 12 June 2002 which replaces the Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, upon the recommendation of the Minister of State for Municipal Affairs and Greater Montréal, the Environment and Water and Minister of the Environment:

THAT the Groundwater Catchment Regulation, attached to the Order in Council, be made.

JEAN ST-GELAIS,  
*Clerk of the Conseil exécutif*

## Groundwater Catchment Regulation

Environment Quality Act  
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2, s. 31, pars. *b, c, e, g, h.1, h.2, k* and *m*, s. 46, pars. *a, b, d, p, q, r* and *s*, ss. 86, 87, par. *a*, ss. 109.1 and 124.1; 2001, c. 59, s. 1)

### CHAPTER I OBJECT

**1.** The object of this Regulation is to

(1) promote the protection of groundwater intended for human consumption; and

(2) govern groundwater catchment in order to prevent the catchment of that water by an owner or operator from causing abusive nuisance to its neighbours, in particular by lowering the phreatic water level or by reducing the artesian pressure, to prevent the drawing of water in excessive amounts considering its availability, and to minimize the negative impacts from the catchment on watercourses and bodies of water, on the persons entitled to use them and on the ecosystems associated with those watercourses and bodies of water.

### CHAPTER II CATCHMENT WORKS

**2.** This Chapter applies to catchment works that are not subject to the authorization of the Minister in accordance with Chapters IV and V.

Catchment works referred to in this Chapter are exempt from the application of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2).

**3.** Every catchment work installation is subject to the authorization of the local or regional municipality in the territory of which the work will be installed. The application must specify the location of the work and its capacity.

**4.** Installation works or modification of a catchment work must be carried out in such a way as to prevent groundwater from being contaminated.

Catchment work must be made of materials adequate to supply drinking water.

**5.** It is prohibited to install a catchment work less than

(1) 30 m from any non-watertight wastewater system. However, where the distance is not complied with, a tube well that complies with the standards provided for in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 may be installed at a distance of at least 15 m from a non-watertight wastewater system ; or

(2) 15 m from a watertight wastewater system.

**6.** It is prohibited to install a catchment work in an area subject to flooding with a recurring period of between 0 to 20 years, unless it is to replace a catchment work existing on 15 June 2002. In such case, a tube well that complies with the standards provided for in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 may be installed provided that the casing rises above the ground surface at a sufficient height to prevent possible immersion.

**7.** In an area subject to flooding with a recurring period of between 20 to 100 years, only a tube well that complies with the standards provided for in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 may be installed provided that the casing rises above the ground surface at a sufficient height to prevent possible immersion.

**8.** It is prohibited to install a groundwater catchment work for human consumption purposes less than 30 m from a cultivated parcel. "Parcel" means a portion of land forming a single block and planted with the same crop and requiring the same fertilization, belonging to the same owner and constituting a lot or part of lot.

**9.** A person who installs a tube well must ensure that the casing is new, at least 5.3 m long, has an inside diameter wider than 8 cm, rises above the ground surface by not less than 30 cm and complies with one of the following standards:

— ASTM Standard A 53/A 53M – 99b, if made of steel;

— ASTM Standard A 409/A 409M – 95a, if made of stainless steel; or

— ASTM Standard F 480 – 00, if made of plastic.

The owner must ensure that the casing is at least 30 cm high above the ground at all times.

**10.** A person who installs a tube well in a rock formation must connect a drive shoe to the lower end of the casing.

In addition, if the rock formation lies less than 5 m from the ground surface,

(1) the well must be drilled in such a way so as to obtain, all along the depth required for sealing, a diameter at least 10 cm wider than the nominal diameter of the casing;

(2) the casing must be sunk to a depth of not less than 5 m from the ground surface; and

(3) the annular space must be filled, in accordance with the rules, with a material that ensures a watertight and durable sealing such as a cement bentonite mix since drill cuttings are not acceptable.

The casing must be anchored in bedrock for at least 60 cm or until penetration ceases.

The connection between two casings must be watertight.

**11.** A person who installs a shallow well must comply with the following standards:

(1) the materials used must be new;

(2) the space inside the well must be wider than 60 cm and the well must not be more than 9 m deep below the ground surface;

(3) the casing must be made of concrete pipes complying with Standard NQ 2622-126 or stonework or porous concrete or plastic;

(4) the connection joints must be watertight;

(5) the well must rise above the ground surface by not less than 30 cm; and

(6) the annular space must be filled in accordance with the rules by means of a material that ensures, over a space of at least 5 cm, a watertight and durable sealing such as a cement bentonite mix, to a depth of 1 m below the ground surface.

**12.** A person who installs a spring catchment work must comply with the standards that apply to a surface well. The work must be equipped with an overflow and the sealing of the annular space is not required.

If a horizontal well is used,

(1) it must be buried at least 1 m deep upstream from the natural point of groundwater resurgence so as to collect that water before it surfaces;

(2) it must be connected to a watertight reservoir;

(3) the reservoir must be equipped with an overflow; and

(4) the layout of the ground, above and no less than 3 m upstream from the well, must be carried out so as to prevent runoff or infiltration of surface water.

**13.** A person who installs a well point must ensure that the casing is new, has an inside diameter of not more than 8 cm, rises above the ground surface by not less than 30 cm and complies with one of the standards provided for in the first paragraph of section 9.

**14.** A person who makes underground connections to the casing of a catchment work must ensure that those connections are watertight.

**15.** A person who installs a catchment work must cover it safely so as to prevent contaminant infiltration.

The owner of the work shall ensure that the integrity of the well cover is constantly maintained.

**16.** The owner of a catchment work must ensure that the finishing grade, within a 1-m radius from a catchment work, is carried out so as to prevent the presence of stagnant water and infiltration of water into the ground and that the integrity of the finishing grade is constantly maintained.

**17.** A person who installs or alters a catchment work must, on completion of the work, clean and disinfect the catchment work so as to eliminate any contamination.

The same requirement applies to a person who installs pumping equipment if the installation is made more than two days after the cleaning and disinfecting referred to in the first paragraph.

**18.** The owner of a catchment work must seal it off so as to protect the quality of groundwater

(1) where pumping equipment has not been installed three years after completion of the work;

(2) where pumping has been interrupted for at least three years;

(3) where a new work intended to replace it is installed; or

(4) where the catchment work is non-productive or does not meet the owner's needs.

The requirement set forth in the first paragraph shall be suspended if the owner of the work has filed with the municipality a notice by which the owner expresses his or her intention to use again the catchment work. The notice must be renewed every three years.

**19.** A person who drills a tube well must carry out a flow rate test for not less than 30 minutes, during which the flow rate and the water level before pumping and at the end of pumping must be measured. The test must verify if the flow rate meets the daily peak requirements of a residence, where applicable.

**20.** A person who drills or deepens a catchment work must, within 30 days after completion of the work, draw up a report, in accordance with the sample standard format provided by the Minister of the Environment, containing the information listed in Schedule I. The report must certify that the work complies with the standards provided for in this Regulation.

A copy of the report must be provided to the owner of a catchment work, the municipality and the Minister of the Environment.

**21.** The owner of a catchment work must have groundwater samples taken between the second and the thirtieth day following the beginning of use of the pumping equipment and have the samples analyzed by a laboratory accredited by the Minister under section 118.6 of the Environment Quality Act.

The following parameters must be analyzed:

- total coliform bacteria;
- *Escherichia coli* bacteria;
- enterococcus bacteria;
- arsenic;
- barium;
- chlorides;
- fluorides;
- iron;
- manganese;
- nitrates and nitrites;
- sodium;
- sulfates; and
- total hardness based on the calcium and magnesium content.

The laboratory shall give to the owner and send to the Minister the results of the analyses of the water samples referred to in the first paragraph, within ten days after the samples intended to control bacteria are drawn, or, for samples intended to control other parameters, within 60 days of drawing the samples.

The owner of a catchment work referred to in the first paragraph must ensure that water intended for human consumption complies with section 3 of the Regulation respecting the quality of drinking water made by Order in Council 647-2001 dated 30 May 2001.

**22.** The owner of a catchment work in artesian condition must have it installed and maintain it so as to prevent any gushing.

This section does not apply to spring water catchments.

**23.** Groundwater may be used for heating or air conditioning purposes only where the water is returned to its original aquifer in accordance with Standard CSA-C445-M92.

### CHAPTER III PROTECTION AREAS

#### DIVISION I GENERAL

**24.** Owners of spring water, mineral water or groundwater catchment sites supplying more than 20 persons must take the measures necessary to maintain the quality of groundwater, in particular by delimiting an immediate protection area established within a radius not less than 30 m from the catchment work. That area may be smaller if a hydrogeological study signed by an engineer member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du

Québec or a geologist member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec shows the presence of a natural protection barrier, such as the presence of a layer of clay.

For the purposes of this Regulation, “spring water” and “mineral water” have the meaning given to them in the Regulation respecting bottled water (R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r.5).

A safety fence at least 1.8 m high must be installed at the boundaries of the immediate protection area of a catchment site the average flow rate of which is greater than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day. A notice must be posted at the catchment site and indicate the presence of a groundwater source intended for human consumption.

Within the immediate protection area, activities, facilities or deposits of materials or objects likely to contaminate groundwater are prohibited, except equipment necessary to operate a catchment work when installed safely.

The finishing grade, within the immediate protection area, must be carried out so as to prevent the percolation of water.

**25.** Owners of spring water, mineral water or groundwater catchment sites intended to supply drinking water, the average operation flow rate of which is greater than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day must have the following documents signed by an engineer member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or a geologist member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec:

(1) the plan showing the location of the supply area;

(2) the plan showing the location of the bacteriological protection area and the virological protection area which correspond to the portions of the supply area of the catchment site as defined by using a migration time of groundwater over 200 days (bacteriological protection) and over 550 days (virological protection);

(3) the assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater within the areas defined in paragraph 2 by applying the DRASTIC method;

(4) the inventory of the activities and works located within the areas defined in subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph that are likely to alter the microbiological quality of groundwater such as wastewater treatment systems, works or sites for the storing or spreading of animal waste or farm compost, yards or feedlots.

For catchment sites operated for drinking water supply purposes the average flow rate of which is 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day and supplying more than 20 persons, the bacteriological protection area shall be set within a 100-m radius from the catchment site and the virological protection area shall be set within a 200-m radius. For the purposes of Division II of this Chapter, groundwater is considered vulnerable. Protection areas may be different if they are established in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph and the vulnerability of groundwater was assessed therein by applying the DRASTIC method.

The inventory referred to in subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph must be kept up to date and the information listed in subparagraphs 2, 3 and 4 of that paragraph must be available upon request from the Minister of the Environment.

Furthermore, a copy of the documents referred to in the first paragraph must be given to the local municipality on whose territory the catchment site is located.

## DIVISION II SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR FARMING AREAS

**26.** The spreading of animal waste, farm compost, mineral fertilizer and fertilizing waste substances is prohibited less than 30 m from any groundwater catchment work intended for human consumption.

The spreading of animal waste, farm compost or fertilizing waste substances, except the fertilizing waste substances that comply with the CAN/BNQ 0413-200 standards, is prohibited within the bacteriological protection area of a groundwater catchment site where such water is considered vulnerable or where the DRASTIC vulnerability index is equal to or greater than 100 over any portion of that area.

The spreading of animal waste, farm compost or fertilizing waste substances, except the fertilizing waste substances that comply with the CAN/BNQ 0413-200 standards, on the periphery of the areas of prohibition prescribed in the previous paragraphs must be carried out so as to prevent infiltration into those areas.

**27.** A municipality may, by municipal by-law made under the Act respecting land use planning and development (R.S.Q., c. A-19.1), prohibit the spreading of animal waste, farm compost, mineral fertilizer and fertilizing waste substances in defined portions of the supply area of a catchment work supplying a drinking water distribution system if the concentration in nitrates of water from a groundwater catchment site exceeds 5 mg/L for two consecutive controls carried out within the scope

of the periodic control provided for in the Regulation respecting the quality of drinking water.

**28.** The owner of a catchment site must, if the periodic control provided for in the Regulation respecting the quality of drinking water shows a concentration in nitrates greater than 3 mg/L, notify farm operators who use parcels that intersect with the supply area of the catchment site or, for a catchment site the average flow rate of operation of which is lower than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day, parcels that intersect with the bacteriological and virological protection areas.

**29.** The erection or layout of a raising facility or animal waste storage facility is prohibited

(1) less than 30 m from any groundwater catchment work intended for human consumption ;

(2) in the bacteriological protection area of a groundwater catchment site, where the water is considered vulnerable or where the DRASTIC vulnerability index is equal to or greater than 100 over any portion of that area.

For the layout of a winter enclosure for beef cattle, the distance provided for in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph shall be extended to 75 m.

This section does not apply to the raising of canidae and felidae as well as fish breeding, zoos, parks and zoological gardens.

**30.** Storage directly on the ground of animal waste, farm compost or fertilizing waste substances in a crop field is prohibited

(1) less than 300 m from any groundwater catchment work intended for human consumption ; and

(2) in a bacteriological protection area of a groundwater catchment site where the DRASTIC vulnerability index is equal to or greater than 100 over any portion of that area.

## CHAPTER IV GROUNDWATER CATCHMENT SUBJECT TO THE MINISTER'S AUTHORIZATION

**31.** The following are subject to the authorization of the Minister :

(1) groundwater catchment projects having a capacity less than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day intended to supply more than 20 persons ;

(2) groundwater catchment projects intended to be distributed or sold as spring water or mineral water or to be an ingredient used in the manufacture, conservation or treatment announced as spring water or mineral water on a product within the meaning of the Food Products Act (R.S.Q., c. P-29) or on the package, container or label of such a product; and

(3) groundwater catchment projects having a capacity of 75 m<sup>3</sup> or more per day or that will bring the capacity to more than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day.

Catchment works referred to in this section are exempt from the application of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act.

**32.** Any application for authorization to carry out a project referred to in section 31 must be made in writing and contain the following information and documents :

(1) for a natural person, the person's name, address and telephone number ;

(2) for a legal person, partnership or association, its name, the address of its head office, the position of the signatory of the application and a certified true copy of the deed authorizing the application and its signatory ;

(3) the registration number assigned to an applicant registered in the register of sole proprietorships, partnerships and legal persons ;

(4) for a municipality, a certified true copy of the deed authorizing the application and its signatory ;

(5) the cadastral description of lots on which the project will be carried out ;

(6) the intended use of the water drawn ;

(7) the total flow rate of groundwater intended to be drawn each month in a year ;

(8) titles of ownership and the uses of lots located within a 30-m radius from the site where any groundwater catchment work intended for human consumption will be installed ;

(9) an attestation issued by the Minister of Natural Resources related to the mining rights likely to be granted therein ; and

(10) for a groundwater catchment work located on lands in the domain of the State, a letter from the Minister of Natural Resources indicating the Minister's intention to agree to a lease with an applicant with respect to the

installation of infrastructures related to groundwater catchment activities.

**33.** Applications related to the groundwater catchment projects intended for supplying drinking water referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 31 must include a hydrogeological study establishing the impact of the project on the environment, other users and public health.

**34.** Applications related to the groundwater catchment projects referred to in subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of section 31 must include a hydrogeological study establishing the impact of the project on the environment, other users and its food safety.

**35.** Applications related to the groundwater catchment projects having a capacity of 75 m<sup>3</sup> or more per day but of less than 300 m<sup>3</sup>, the water of which is not intended for human consumption, must include a hydrogeological study establishing the impact of the project on the users established within a 1-km radius.

**36.** Applications related to the groundwater catchment projects having a capacity of more than 300 m<sup>3</sup> per day the water of which is not intended for human consumption must include a hydrogeological study establishing the impact of the project on the environment and other users.

**37.** Studies and reports provided for in sections 33 to 36 must be signed by an engineer member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or a geologist member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec and the plans and specifications of the catchment facilities must be signed by an engineer member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec.

**38.** The valid term of authorizations issued for catchment projects referred to in subparagraph 2 or subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 31 but, in the case of subparagraph 3, that are not intended for supplying drinking water, is ten years.

In the six months preceding the expiry of the valid term of an authorization, the holder must file an application of renewal with the Minister. The application must include a notice signed by an engineer member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or a geologist member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec, certifying that the impact of groundwater catchment on the environment, on other users or, for groundwater catchments for spring water or mineral water purposes, on food safety remains unchanged. If the notice shows that there is a change of impact, the application for renewal must include a hydrogeological study specifying the nature and cause of the changes.



**39.** The following are rights for the issue or modification of authorizations for the projects listed in section 31 :

(1) \$1 500 for groundwater catchment projects having a capacity less than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day intended to supply more than 20 persons ;

(2) \$3 500 for groundwater catchment projects intended to be distributed or sold as spring water or mineral water or to be an ingredient used in the fabrication, conservation or treatment announced as spring water or mineral water on a product within the meaning of the Food Products Act or on the package, container or label of such a product ;

(3) \$1 500 for groundwater catchment projects having a capacity of 75 m<sup>3</sup> and not more than 300 m<sup>3</sup> per day or that will bring the capacity to more than 75 m<sup>3</sup> per day without exceeding 300 m<sup>3</sup> ; and

(4) \$4 000 for groundwater catchment projects having a capacity of more than 300 m<sup>3</sup> per day.

The renewal of authorizations referred to in section 38 is subject to payment of rights representing 10% of the rights provided for in the first paragraph. If there are changes of operating conditions, the rights to be paid are the same as those provided for in the first paragraph.

## CHAPTER V PARTICULAR AREAS

### DIVISION I ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

**40.** Any groundwater operation project in the territory of Îles-de-la-Madeleine is subject to the authorization of the Minister.

For projects not referred to in section 31, the application for authorization must be made in writing and contain the information and include the documents referred to in section 32.

### DIVISION II REGION OF VILLE MERCIER

**41.** This Division applies to the territories of the municipalities of Ville de Mercier, Saint-Isidore, Sainte-Martine and Saint-Urbain-Premier.

**42.** It is prohibited to drill, dig or operate a catchment work in the perimeter described in Schedule II, except for environmental renewal purposes.

**43.** Any tube well installed in the territory of a municipality referred to in this Division but outside the perimeter described in Schedule II and intended to collect groundwater that flows in the bedrock must be drilled so as to cut through it over a minimum depth of 10 m.

**44.** The owner of a groundwater catchment project intended for human consumption or for the production or processing of food the supply area of which is likely to cut in part through the territory described in Schedule II must have a groundwater quality monitoring program for certain organic compounds, in particular vinyl chloride. The content of the monitoring program (sites where groundwater is drawn and frequency, physicochemical parameters, detection limit, method of drawing samples) is related to the technical characteristics of the project (catchment site and volume of water drawn).

The groundwater samples must be analyzed by a laboratory accredited by the Minister under section 118.6 of the Environment Quality Act.

The presence of one of the organic compounds that is part of the monitoring program must be sent to the Minister no later than 30 days after the owner has received the results of the analyses of the water samples referred to in the first paragraph.

The operation of a catchment site may be continued provided that the presence of any organic compound part of the monitoring program is not found.

The results of the monitoring program must be kept and be made available upon request from the Minister.

## CHAPTER VI DRILLING

**45.** Any person who drills for the purposes of exploring for groundwater must, on completion of the work, seal off the bore holes which have been drilled and which will not be used for the purposes of collection or monitoring groundwater.

**46.** Any person who installs an observation well must cover it safely so as to prevent contaminant infiltration.

The owner of the work shall ensure that the integrity of the well cover is constantly maintained.

**47.** Every application for a drilling permit must be made on the form provided by the Minister by the holder of a well drilling contractor's licence issued by the Régie du bâtiment du Québec.

**48.** Every application for renewal of a permit must be made no later than 1 March each year on the form provided by the Minister.

**49.** Every application for a permit or for renewal of a permit must include a postal money order or a certified cheque for \$75 made out to the Minister of Finance.

## CHAPTER VII PENAL

**50.** Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 4 to 23, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, the first paragraph of section 53, the first paragraph of section 54 and sections 58 or 59 commits an offence and is liable to a fine of

- (1) \$500 to \$5 000, in the case of a natural person ; or
- (2) \$1 000 to \$20 000, in the case of a legal person.

**51.** Any owner of a catchment work or catchment site who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 24 to 26, 28 to 30 and 43 commits an offence and is liable to a fine of

- (1) \$2 000 to \$15 000, in the case of a natural person ;  
or
- (2) \$5 000 to \$100 000, in the case of a legal person.

**52.** The fines prescribed in sections 50 and 51 shall be doubled in the case of a subsequent offence.

## CHAPTER VIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

**53.** Notwithstanding section 5, a tube well installed in accordance with subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 may be installed on a lot if, on 15 June 2002, there is on that lot a main construction authorized by the municipality and the dimensions of the lot do not comply with the distances applicable to a catchment work referred to in section 5.

If, during the flow rate test provided for in section 19, water in sufficient quantity cannot be drawn from a tube well to meet domestic needs, a surface well or a well point may be installed instead of a tube well.

**54.** Notwithstanding section 8, a tube well installed in accordance with subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 may be installed on a lot if, on 15 June 2003, there is on that lot, a main construction authorized by the municipality and the dimensions of the lot do not comply with the distances applicable to a catchment work referred to in section 8.

If, during the flow rate test provided for in section 19, water in sufficient quantity cannot be drawn from a tube well to meet domestic needs, a surface well or a well point may be installed instead of a tube well.

**55.** Notwithstanding section 24, the immediate protection area of a catchment site existing on 15 June 2002 may be established at less than 30 m, considering the obstacles found, such as the dimension of the lot, a road or a dwelling.

**56.** For the purposes of section 26 and until 15 June 2006, the bacteriological protection area considered vulnerable of a groundwater catchment site supplying more than 20 persons shall correspond to the area defined by a 100-m radius around the catchment site.

Until 15 June 2006, the bacteriological protection area determined in accordance with section 25 may be applied in the place and stead of the area defined by a 100-m radius around the catchment site if the municipality responsible for the application of that provision makes, under the Act respecting land use planning and development, a by-law that contains in full the provisions of section 26.

**57.** For the purposes of sections 29 and 30 and until 15 June 2006, the bacteriological protection area considered vulnerable of a groundwater catchment site supplying more than 20 persons, the average daily flow rate of which is less than 75 m<sup>3</sup>, shall correspond to the area defined by a 100-m radius around the catchment site. However, a 300-m radius must be applied if the average daily flow rate is greater than 75 m<sup>3</sup> or if groundwater is collected for spring water or mineral water purposes.

Until 15 June 2006, the bacteriological protection area determined in accordance with section 25 may be applied in the place and stead of the area defined by a 300-m radius around the catchment site if the municipality responsible for the application of that provision makes, under the Act respecting land use planning and development, a by-law that contains in full the provisions of sections 29 and 30.

**58.** The owner of a groundwater catchment site located in the territory of a municipality referred to in section 40 must send to the Minister, no later than 15 June 2003, a notice indicating the location of any catchment work, the use of the water collected, an estimate of the average volume of water collected daily and of the daily peak volume, and the number of days per year when water is collected. The owner must then notify the Minister of the Environment of any change to the information contained in the notice.

**59.** The owner of a catchment site that can provide a volume of at least 75 m<sup>3</sup> of groundwater per day must send to the Minister, no later than 15 June 2003, a notice indicating the location of any catchment work, the use of that water, the volume of water drawn daily and the number of days per year when water is drawn. The owner must also notify the Minister of any change that may cause the notice to be inaccurate or incomplete.

**60.** The Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings\* is amended by substituting the following lines for the first line of the table of subparagraph *d* of the first paragraph of section 7.2, starting with the words “Well or source”:

“

Tube well that is 5 m deep or more and installed in accordance with the prescriptions of subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 of the Groundwater Catchment Regulation (O.C. 696-2002) dated 12 June 2002	15
Other well or source used as water supply	30

”.

**61.** This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting underground waters (R.R.Q., 1981, c. M-13, r.3) and the Regulation respecting the protection of ground water in the region of the Town of Mercier made by Order in Council 1525-82 dated 23 June 1982.

**62.** This Regulation applies in particular to a reserved area or an agricultural zone established pursuant to the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (R.S.Q., c. P-41.1).

**63.** Local municipalities are responsible for the application of sections 2 to 20, 22, 23, 42, 43, 53, 54 and the second paragraphs of sections 56 and 57.

\* The Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings (R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-, r.8) was last amended by the Regulation made by Order in Council 217-2000 dated 18 October 2000 (2000, G.O. 2, 5243). For previous amendments, refer to the *Tableau des modifications et Index sommaire*, Éditeur officiel du Québec, 2002, updated to 1 March 2002.

**64.** The Minister of the Environment must, no later than 15 June 2008, and every five years thereafter, file a report with the Government on the application of this Regulation.

The report shall be made public no later than fifteen days after it has been filed with the Government.

**65.** This Regulation comes into force on 15 June 2002 except

(1) the provisions of Chapter II which come into force on 15 June 2003;

(2) the provisions of Chapter IV which come into force on 15 June 2003 except for their application to the territories referred to in section 41 for which they come into force on 15 June 2002; and

(3) section 25 which comes into force on 15 June 2006.

## SCHEDULE I

(s. 20)

### DRILLING REPORT

The following information must be entered in the drilling report:

(1) name of the owner of the site on which the catchment work is installed;

(2) address of the site on which the catchment work is installed (number, street, municipality, postal code);

(3) cadastral description of the lot on which the catchment work is installed;

(4) location of the catchment work:

- No. of topographical map at a scale of 1:50 000;
- latitude – longitude coordinates or UTM coordinates: X and Y;
- UTM zone; and
- projected display used: NAD 27 or NAD 83;

(5) sketch indicating location and distance from

- soil absorption system;
- road;
- dwelling; and
- building;

(6) units of measure used to complete the report;

- (7) intended use of the water drawn ;
- (8) maximum daily volume forecasted ;
- (9) number of water drilling permit (WDP) ;  
number of licence issued by the Régie du bâtiment du Québec ;  
date of installation of catchment work ;
- (10) drilling method :
- rotary ;
  - cable tool ;
  - diamond ;
  - excavation ;
  - earth auger ; and
  - driven wells ;
- (11) description of drilling ;
- drilled depth ; and
  - drilled diameter ;
- (12) casing length and diameter ;  
length rising above the ground ; and  
type of well liner ;
- (13) length, diameter, opening and type of strainer, where applicable ;
- (14) length, diameter and type of exterior liner or cribbing, if any ;
- (15) nature and thickness of the geological formations encountered ; and
- (16) flow rate test :
- date of the test ;
  - water level before pumping (static level) and at the end of pumping (dynamic level) ;
  - duration of pumping ;
  - flow rate of the catchment work ; and
  - pumping method.

**SCHEDULE II**

(s. 41 to 43)

**CONTAMINATED PERIMETER**

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC  
DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS

**Technical Description**

Namely, the whole territory part of Municipalité de Sainte-Martine, MRC de Beauharnois-Salaberry and Ville de Mercier, MRC de Rousillon and bounded to the limits of the following perimeter :

Starting from point “A” located at the meeting point of the southeast right-of-way of Boulevard Sainte-Marguerite and of the northeastern limit of Lot 249 of the cadastre of Paroisse de Sainte-Philomène, thence, in a southeasterly direction following the northeastern limit of Lot 249 to point “B” located at the limit of the cadastre of the parishes of Sainte-Philomène and Saint-Isidore, southeastern limit of Ville de Mercier ; thence, in a southwesterly direction following the limit of the cadastre of the parishes of Sainte-Philomène and Saint-Isidore to point “C” located at the meeting point of that last limit and of the northeastern limit of the first concession of the cadastre of Paroisse de Saint-Urbain-Premier ; thence, in a northerly direction following the northeastern limit of that first concession to point “D” located at the northern apex of Lot 1 of the cadastre of Paroisse de Saint-Urbain-Premier ; thence, in a southwesterly direction following the limit of the cadastre of the parishes of Sainte-Martine and Saint-Urbain-Premier to point “E” located at the meeting point of that last limit and of the southwestern limit of Lot 289 of the cadastre of Paroisse de Sainte-Martine ; thence, in a northwesterly direction following and along the extension of the southwestern limit of Lot 289 to point “F” located along the northwest right-of-way of Rang Saint-Joseph ; thence, in a northeasterly direction following the northwest right-of-way of Rang Saint-Joseph to point “G” located at the meeting point of that last right-of-way and of the southwestern limit of Lot 183 of the

cadastre of Paroisse de Sainte-Martine; thence, in a westerly direction following the southwestern limit of Lot 183 to point "H" located along the southeast right-of-way of Boulevard Saint-Jean-Baptiste; thence, in a northeasterly direction following the southeast right-of-way of Boulevard Saint-Jean-Baptiste to point "I" located at the meeting point of that last right-of-way and of the northeastern limit of Lot 129 of the cadastre of Paroisse de Sainte-Philomène; thence, in a southeasterly direction following and along the extension of the northeastern limit of Lot 129 to point "J" located at the meeting point of that last limit and of the stream called "Branche 10 de la Rivière de l'Esturgeon", located for the one part at the southeastern limit of Lot 129; thence, in a northeasterly direction following the meanders of the southeast bank of that stream to point "K" located at the meeting point of that last bank or its extension and of the northeastern limit of Lot 144 of the cadastre of Paroisse de Sainte-Philomène; thence, in a southeasterly direction following and along the extension of the northeastern limit of Lot 144 to point "L" located along the southeast right-of-way of Boulevard Sainte-Marguerite; thence, in a southwesterly direction following that right-of-way to the starting point "A".

This technical description was prepared at the request of Michel Ouellet, engineer and team head for groundwater of the Service de l'expertise technique en eau at the Direction des politiques du secteur municipal of the Ministère de l'Environnement, based on a summary plan and description provided for the purpose of Schedule II to the future Groundwater Catchment Regulation.

The various data, either on the cadastral or municipal plan, come from cadastral maps at a scale of 1: 20 000 drawn by the Ministère des Ressources naturelles. As for the designation of the stream, the datum comes from Marie Simard, technical officer, Génie civil et urbanisme of Ville de Mercier who referred me to an extract of a plan called "Aire d'application du contrôle intérimaire".

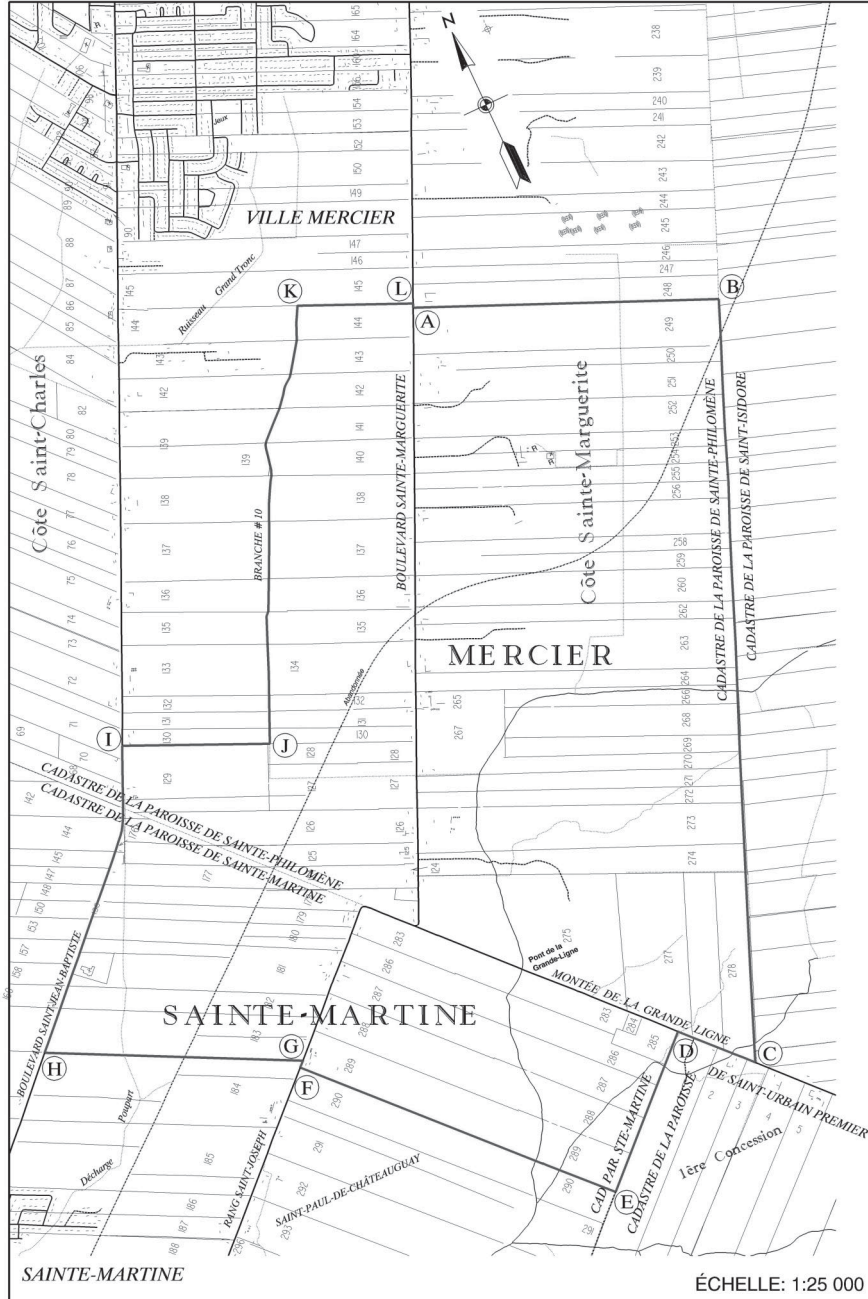
This technical description was prepared by the undersigned in Québec City on 11 June 2001 under the number 2214 of my minutes. The report may be used only for the purposes of the person requesting it and the plan attached is an integral part of it. Any other use will require the signed agreement of the undersigned.

Québec 11 June 2002

ANDRÉ GAGNÉ,  
*Land Surveyor*

Minute: 2214  
Plan: 10342-001  
File: 4116-03-04-93-034

Annexe II au Règlement sur le captage des eaux souterraines



<p>Centre d'expertise hydraulique <b>Québec</b></p>	<p>Cadastre: Paroisses de Sainte-Martine et de Sainte-Philomène Municipalité: Sainte-Martine et Ville de Mercier Cir. Fonc.: Châteauguay M.R.C.: Beauharnois-Saberry et Roussillon</p>	<p>Signé à Québec le 11 juin 2002 sous le numéro 2214 de mes minutes André Gagné arpenteur-géomètre</p>	<p>Copie conforme à l'original émise le _____ Levé: Aucun Date: _____ Calculs: Jean Dowon L.p.</p>
<p>Description technique</p>		<p>Requérant: Direction des politiques du secteur municipal</p>	<p>Dossier: 4116-03-04-93-034 Plan: 10342-001</p>

## Index Statutory Instruments

Abbreviations : **A**: Abrogated, **N**: New, **M**: Modified

<b>Regulations — Statutes</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Agricultural operations . . . . . (Environment Quality Act, R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59)	2643	N
Environment Quality Act — Agricultural operations . . . . . (R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59)	2657	N
Environment Quality Act — Groundwater catchment . . . . . (R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59)	2657	N
Groundwater catchment . . . . . (Environment Quality Act, R.S.Q., c. Q-2; 2001, c. 59)	2657	N

