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^{DU}
Québec

Part

2

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Laws and Regulations

Volume 146

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Contents

Part 2 contains:

- (1) Acts assented to, before their publication in the annual collection of statutes;
- (2) proclamations of Acts;
- (3) regulations made by the Government, a minister or a group of ministers and of Government agencies and semi-public agencies described by the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), which before coming into force must be approved by the Government, a minister or a group of ministers;
- (4) decisions of the Conseil du trésor and ministers’ orders whose publications in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* is required by law or by the Government;
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- (6) rules of practice made by judicial courts and quasi-judicial tribunals;
- (7) drafts of the texts mentioned in paragraph 3 whose publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* is required by law before their adoption or approval by the Government.

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Regulations and other Acts

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1136-2014, 17 December 2014

An Act respecting the Pension Plan
of Management Personnel
(chapter R-12.1)

Provisions respecting the determination of supplementary benefits in respect of certain classes of employees under section 208 of the Act — Amendments

Amendments to the Provisions respecting the determination of supplementary benefits in respect of certain classes of employees under section 208 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 108 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (chapter R-12.1), the Government may, with respect to classes of employees designated under the first paragraph of section 23 of the Act, establish a plan that provides for supplementary benefits payable from the date of retirement and may also provide in the plan for the payment of benefits to the spouses of such employees;

WHEREAS the Government made the Provisions respecting the determination of supplementary benefits in respect of certain classes of employees under section 208 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (R-12.1, r. 3);

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Provisions;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister responsible for Government Administration and Ongoing Program Review and Chair of the Conseil du trésor:

THAT the amendments to the Provisions respecting the determination of supplementary benefits in respect of certain classes of employees under section 208 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel, attached to this Order in Council, be made;

THAT the amendments come into force on the date on which the Order in Council making the amendments is made.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Amendments to the Provisions respecting the determination of supplementary benefits in respect of certain classes of employees under section 208 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel

An Act respecting the Pension Plan
of Management Personnel
(chapter R-12.1, s. 208, 1st par.)

1. The Provisions respecting the determination of supplementary benefits in respect of certain classes of employees under section 208 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (chapter R-12.1, r. 3) are amended in section 3 by replacing “in accordance with the provisions of the former pension plan and section 27” in subparagraph 6 of the first paragraph by “under section 26”.

2. Section 7 is amended by replacing “1 to 4 and 6” by “1 to 4, 5.1 and 6”.

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Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1137-2014, 17 December 2014

An Act respecting the Pension Plan
of Management Personnel
(chapter R-12.1)

Special provisions in respect of classes of employees designated under section 23 of the Act — Amendments

Amendments to the Special provisions in respect of classes of employees designated under section 23 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 23 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (chapter R-12.1), notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of the Act, except the provisions of Chapter VIII, the Government may establish special provisions with respect to classes of employees it designates;

WHEREAS the Government made the Special provisions in respect of classes of employees designated under section 23 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (chapter R-12.1, r. 2);

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister responsible for Government Administration and Ongoing Program Review and Chair of the Conseil du trésor:

THAT the amendments to the Special provisions in respect of classes of employees designated under section 23 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel, attached to this Order in Council, be made;

THAT the amendments come into force on the date on which the Order in Council making the amendments is made.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Amendments to the Special provisions in respect of classes of employees designated under section 23 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel

An Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel
(chapter R-12.1, s. 23, 1st par.)

1. The Special provisions in respect of classes of employees designated under section 23 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (chapter R-12.1, r. 2) are amended in section 10 by replacing “69” by “71” everywhere it appears in the second paragraph.

2. Section 33 is amended by adding the following at the end: “The same applies to compensatory amount referred to in the third paragraph of section 177.1 of the Act received from employers that are not referred to in Schedule IV to the Act.”

3. The following is inserted after section 33:

“**33.1.** The third paragraph of section 177.1 of the Act does not apply to employees covered by the Order in Council whose employer is referred to in Schedule IV to the Act.”

4. Section 37 is replaced by the following:

“**37.** From 1 January following the actuarial valuation of the plan prepared in accordance with section 171 of the Act, the actuarial value of the sums transferred under section 203 of the Act must be established in accordance with the actuarial assumptions and method used for the actuarial valuation, by replacing certain assumptions by those indicated in Schedule VI.

As regards a person referred to in this Order in Council, the amount available on the date of the transfer application may not be lower than the value of the end of participation benefit that would be paid on the same date.”

5. Schedule II is amended by replacing “of Class 23 and higher classes” by “of Class 24 or HC6, as the case may be, and the classes respectively higher than those classes” in paragraph 13.

6. Schedule V is amended by striking out “For the purposes of section 16 of the Act,” in the last paragraph.

7. The following is added at the end:

“SCHEDULE VI (s. 37)

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

(1) End of employment rates

49 years old or younger:	0.02
50 years old or older:	0.00

(2) Retirement rates

An employee whose age and years of service add up or would add up to 85 or more (criteria 85) at age 50 or older but before age 60:

—40% at criteria 85

—100% (of the remaining 60%) at 35 years of service or at age 65 if the employee attains that age without attaining 35 years of service

An employee who has fewer than 25 years of service at age 60 or older:

—60% at age 60

—100% (of the remaining 40%) at age 65

An employee who has at least 35 years of service at the time of transfer:

—70% 6 months after the transfer

—100% (of the remaining 30%) at 38 years of service

An employee who is 60 years of age or older at the time of transfer:

—40% 6 months after the transfer

—100% (of the remaining 60%) at 35 years of service or age 65 if the employee attains that age without attaining 35 years of service

If the last 2 criteria apply, the assumption retained is that of the criteria of 35 years of service.”.

3588

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1145-2014, 17 December 2014

An Act to promote workforce skills development and recognition
(chapter D-8.3)

Eligible training expenditures

— Amendment

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures

WHEREAS, under subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of section 20 of the Act to promote workforce skills development and recognition (chapter D-8.3), the Commission des partenaires du marché du travail may make regulations to define eligible training expenditures, and provide for exclusions, limits or deductions;

WHEREAS, under section 22 of the Act, the Regulation requires the approval of the Government;

WHEREAS the Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures (chapter D-8.3, r. 3) was made by the Government on 6 December 1995;

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Regulation;

WHEREAS, on 3 December 2014, the Commission des partenaires du marché du travail made the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures;

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 22 of the Act, the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity obtained the opinion of the Minister of Revenue which he attached to his recommendation;

WHEREAS, under section 12 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft regulation may be approved without having been published pursuant to section 8 of that Act, if the authority approving it is of the opinion that the urgency of the situation requires it;

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

WHEREAS, under section 13 and the second paragraph of section 18 of that Act, the reasons justifying the absence of prior publication and such coming into force must be published with the regulation;

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Government, the urgency due to the following circumstances justifies the absence of publication as a draft Regulation and its coming into force on the date of its publication:

—The regulatory amendments must come into force before 31 December 2014 to allow employers concerned to take them into account in the final calculation of the contribution they must declare for 2014 under section 14 of the Act to promote workforce skills development and recognition;

WHEREAS it is expedient to approve the Regulation;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity:

THAT the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures, attached to this Order in Council, be approved.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures

An Act to promote workforce skills development and recognition
(chapter D-8.3, s. 20)

1. The Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures (chapter D8.3, r. 3) is amended in section 7 by inserting the following after subparagraph *a* of the second paragraph of paragraph 13:

“(a.1) a job integration company certified by Emploi-Québec;”.

2. This Regulation comes into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3604

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1160-2014, 17 December 2014

Professional Code
(chapter C-26)

Amount of the contribution of each member of a professional order for the 2015-2016 fiscal year of the Office des professions du Québec

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 196.2 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26), the expenditures incurred by the Office des professions du Québec in a fiscal year are to be payable by the members of the professional orders;

WHEREAS, under the second paragraph of section 196.2 of the Code, the members of the orders are required to pay, for each fiscal year of the Office, a contribution determined by the Government;

WHEREAS, under the third paragraph of section 196.2 of the Code, each fiscal year, the surplus of the Office for the preceding fiscal year is added to, or its deficit for the preceding year is deducted from, the expenditures determined by the Office in its budget estimates for the following fiscal year;

WHEREAS any surplus or deficit expected by the Office for a fiscal year may also be taken into account;

WHEREAS the resulting amount under the third paragraph of section 196.2 of the Code is then divided by the number of members in all the orders on 31 March of the calendar year in progress; the quotient is the amount of the annual contribution of each member;

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 196.8 of the Professional Code, every person or group and every department or other government body are to pay the charge determined by regulation of the Government after consultation with the Office and the Interprofessional Council in respect of any request they submit to the Office or of any act that must be performed by the Office in the exercise of its functions;

WHEREAS, under the second paragraph of section 196.8 of the Code, the charges collected during a fiscal year are taken into account in establishing the contribution computed under section 196.2 of the Code;

WHEREAS, under subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 19.1 of the Code, the Minister of Justice has submitted to the Interprofessional Council, for advice, the amount of the contribution of each member of an order for the 2015-2016 fiscal year;

WHEREAS it is expedient to set the amount of the contribution of each member of an order;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice:

THAT the amount of the contribution of each member of a professional order for the 2015-2016 fiscal year of the Office des professions du Québec be set at \$27.20.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

3605

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1162-2014, 17 December 2014

An Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction
(chapter A-23.01)

Application of the Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction as regards Japan and its taking effect as regards Albania, Andorra, the Dominican Republic, San Marino, Singapore and Ukraine

WHEREAS section 41 of the Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction (chapter A-23.01) provides that the Government, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and, as the case may be, of the Minister responsible for

Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs or the Minister of International Relations, shall designate by order published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* any State, province or territory in which he considers that Québec residents may benefit from measures similar to those set out in the Act;

WHEREAS section 41 also provides that the order shall indicate the date of the taking of effect of the Act for each State, province or territory designated in it;

WHEREAS Japan ratified the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction on 24 January 2014 and that the Convention came into force in Japan on 1 April 2014;

WHEREAS the Government considers that Québec residents will benefit in the abovementioned State from measures similar to those set out in the Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction;

WHEREAS, by Order in Council 476-2009 dated 22 April 2009, the Government accepted the accession of the Dominican Republic to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and designated that State as a State to which the Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction applies;

WHEREAS, by Order in Council 21-2014 dated 15 January 2014, the Government accepted the accession of Albania, Andorra, San Marino, Singapore and Ukraine to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and designated those States as States to which the Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction applies;

WHEREAS the Orders in Council provide that the Act takes effect on a later date to be set by the Government as regards those States;

WHEREAS it is expedient to set the date on which the Act takes effect as regards those States;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie:

THAT Japan be designated as a State to which the Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction (chapter A-23.01) applies and the Act take effect on 1 April 2014 as regards that State;

THAT the Act take effect on 1 January 2015 as regards Albania, Andorra, the Dominican Republic, San Marino, Singapore and Ukraine.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

3606

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 1170-2014, 17 December 2014

An Act respecting contracting by public bodies
(chapter C-65.1)

Minister of Transport

— Authorization to enter into contracts under conditions different than those applicable under the Act respecting contracting by public bodies

Authorization to the Minister of Transport to enter into contracts under conditions different than those applicable under the Act respecting contracting by public bodies

WHEREAS, under Order in Council 292-93 dated 3 March 1993 and its subsequent amendments, Highway 138 which crosses the Honoré-Mercier Bridge is under the management of the Minister of Transport;

WHEREAS the Gouvernement du Québec has jurisdiction over the portion of the Honoré-Mercier Bridge that spans the St. Lawrence River;

WHEREAS that portion of the bridge and Highway 138 which crosses it are in need of maintenance and repair;

WHEREAS, under Order in Council 628-2009 dated 4 July 2009, the Gouvernement du Québec and the Mohawk Council of Kahnawake signed, on 10 June 2009, a statement of understanding and mutual respect in which they agree to participate as partners in various Kahnawake economic development ventures;

WHEREAS, historically, the use of Mohawk workers has priority in the execution of work on that portion of the bridge and Highway 138 which crosses it;

WHEREAS representatives from the Mohawk Council of Kahnawake have requested that the Gouvernement du Québec implement a contract award procedure giving priority to Mohawk contractors for the execution of the maintenance and repair work on that portion of the bridge and the Highway;

WHEREAS it is appropriate to grant the request to promote the economic development of Kahnawake;

WHEREAS, to achieve that objective, amendments must be made to the contracting conditions of the Minister of Transport;

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 25 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1), the Government may, on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, authorize a public body to enter into a contract on conditions different from those applicable to it under the Act, and determine the conditions for such a contract;

WHEREAS the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor was obtained;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs:

THAT the Minister of Transport be authorized to enter, with Mohawk contractors from Kahnawake, into service contracts of a technical nature and construction contracts, whose number is estimated at 10, for the fiscal years 2014-2015 to 2019-2020, on conditions different from those applicable to it under the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1) and its regulations;

THAT the authorization be given solely for contracts for the maintenance and repair of the portion of the Honoré-Mercier Bridge that spans the St. Lawrence River and Highway 138 which crosses it;

THAT the different conditions be those indicated in the Schedule attached to this Order in Council.

JUAN ROBERTO IGLESIAS,
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

SCHEDULE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ENTERING INTO CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND MOHAWK CONTRACTORS FROM KAHNAWAKE

1. The Minister of Transport (hereafter “the Minister”) may award or assign a service contract of a technical nature or a construction contract to a Mohawk contractor by the means the Minister considers most appropriate in the circumstances, even if it involves an expenditure equal to or above the lowest threshold specified in an applicable

intergovernmental agreement. The Minister may use one of the following methods: regionalized public call for tenders, invitation to tender and agreement.

2. A “Mohawk contractor” is a contractor referred to in the first paragraph of section 1 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1) whose domicile or main establishment is located in the territory of Kahnawake, as defined in section 2 of the Agreement on labour between the Mohawk Council of Kahnawake and the Gouvernement du Québec approved under Order in Council 730-2014 dated 24 July 2014 and concluded on 18 September 2014.

3. In addition to the electronic tendering system referred to in sections 11 and 56 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies, the Minister is authorized to use one or a number of other means of broadcasting, in particular for notices, tender documents and addenda.

4. The Minister may determine the form and content of the tender documents according to what the Minister deems most appropriate in the circumstances. The Minister may prescribe eligibility and compliance requirements different from those prescribed by regulation.

5. The Minister determines, according to what the Minister deems most appropriate in the circumstances, on which basis a contract referred to in section 1 of this Schedule is to be awarded. The Minister may consider, alternatively or concurrently, the price and quality level of tenders.

6. The Minister determines whether guarantees should be required from Mohawk contractors and, where applicable, determines their form and scope.

7. Where a task order contract is entered into with a number of Mohawk contractors, the performance requests may be made in a fair manner on the basis of availability.

8. The Minister may negotiate with all eligible and compliant tenderers if the price submitted by each of them is deemed too high. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, in addition to the price, negotiation may pertain to other elements initially provided for in the call for tenders. The Minister must then ensure that the principles of equity and equality between tenderers are respected.

9. Division II of Chapter VI of the Regulation respecting service contracts of public bodies (chapter C-65.1, r. 4) does not apply to service contracts of a technical nature referred to in section 1 of this Schedule.

10. Division IV of Chapter VI of the Regulation respecting service contracts of public bodies and Division III of Chapter V of the Regulation respecting construction contracts of public bodies (chapter C-65.1, r. 5) do not apply to the contracts referred to in section 1 of this Schedule.

11. Chapters V.1 and V.2 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies do not apply to the contracts referred to in section 1 of this Schedule.

12. The provisions of this Schedule have priority over any other inconsistent provision of any policy, objective, condition, measure, directive, model contract form and standard document of the Conseil du trésor.

3613

M.O., 2014

Order number 2014 009 of the Minister of Health and Social Services dated 11 December 2014

An Act respecting Health Services and Social Services (chapter S-4.2)

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain terms of employment applicable to officers of agencies and health and social services institutions;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES,

CONSIDERING the first paragraph of section 487.2 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2), which provides, in particular, that the Minister may, by regulation, determine the standards and scales which must be used by agencies and public institutions for the selection, appointment and engagement of and the remuneration and other terms of employment applicable to executive directors and senior and middle management personnel;

CONSIDERING that it is expedient to amend this regulation;

CONSIDERING the authorization by the Conseil du trésor, in accordance with the third paragraph of section 487.2 of that Act;

CONSIDERING that it is expedient to make the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain terms of employment applicable to officers of agencies and health and social services institutions

ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

The Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain terms of employment applicable to officers of agencies and health and social services institutions is hereby made.

GAÉTAN BARRETTE,
*Minister of Health and
Social Services*

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain terms of employment applicable to officers of agencies and health and social services institutions

An Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2, s. 487.2)

1. The Regulation respecting certain terms of employment applicable to officers of agencies and health and social services institutions (chapter S-4.2, r. 5.1) is amended in section 3 by inserting in alphabetical order:

““reassignment” means the transfer of athen officer, following a decision of the officer’s employer, to a position of union member or unionizable non-member within the institution;”.

2. Section 22 is amended by inserting “subject to an extension authorized by the Minister” after the word “months” in the fifth paragraph.

3. Section 23 is amended by inserting “subject to an extension authorized by the Minister” after the word “months” in the second paragraph.

4. Section 24 is amended by inserting “or coordinates the unit’s evening, night, weekend or statutory holiday activities,” after the word “agreement” in the second paragraph.

5. Section 29.0.2 is amended by adding “, unless the officer also supervises a unit in which such an increased schedule applies” at the end of the first paragraph.

6. Section 53 is amended by replacing “24 months” by “104 weeks” in paragraph 2.

7. Schedule 1 is amended by replacing the first paragraph by the following:

“The salary classes of officers are established by the Minister, subject to the approval of the Conseil du trésor. Those classes are available on the website of the Ministère

de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS) (www.msss.gouv.qc.ca) by clicking on “Documentation”, “Normes et pratique de gestion”, “Index par codification” and “02 01 22 01”.”.

8. The following replaces the paragraph in Schedule 2:

“The salary rates of officer physicians are established by the Minister, subject to the approval of the Conseil du trésor. Those classes are available on the website of the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS) (www.msss.gouv.qc.ca) by clicking on “Documentation”, “Normes et pratique de gestion”, “Index par codification” and “02 01 22 01”.”.

9. This Regulation comes into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3611

M.O., 2014

Order number 2014-015 of the Minister of Immigration, Diversity and Inclusiveness dated 28 November 2014

An Act respecting immigration to Québec (chapter I-0.2)

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals

THE MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSIVENESS,

CONSIDERING section 3.4 of the Act respecting immigration to Québec (chapter I-0.2) which, among others, authorizes the Minister to establish by regulation the weighting of selection criteria of foreign nationals;

CONSIDERING that the section provides that such regulation made by the Minister is not subject to the requirement to publish contained in section 8 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1) and that, despite section 17 of that Act, it may come into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, or at any later date fixed in the regulation;

CONSIDERING the Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals (chapter I-0.2, r. 2) made by Order in Council 2009011 dated 30 September 2009, 2009 *G.O.* 2, 3485;

CONSIDERING that the Regulation was amended by the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals made by Order in Council 2013-007 dated 4 July 2013, 2013, *G.O.* 2, 1983;

CONSIDERING that it is expedient to amend the Regulation to increase the points given to doctorates under the criterion “Education level” of the factor “Training” in all subclasses and under the criterion “Validated employment offer in the metropolitan area of Montreal” of the factor “Validated employment offer” in the subclass “Skilled worker”;

ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

The Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals, attached to this Minister’s Order, is hereby made.

KATHLEEN WEIL,
*Minister of Immigration,
Diversity and Inclusiveness*

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals

An Act respecting immigration to Québec (chapter I-0.2, s. 3.4)

1. The Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals (chapter I-0.2, r. 2) is amended in section 1 by replacing in subclass I SKILLED WORKER:

(1) «**Maximum = 28**” in “Factor 1. Training” by “**Maximum = 30**”;

(2) “*Maximum = 12*” in criterion “1.1 Education Level” by “*Maximum = 14*”;

(3) “12” in subparagraph *m* of criterion “1.1 Education Level” by “14”;

(4) “**Maximum = 16**” in “Factor 6. Characteristics of the accompanying spouse or de facto spouse” by “**Maximum = 17**”;

(5) “*Maximum = 3*” in criterion “6.1 Education Level” by “*Maximum = 4*”;

(6) “3” in subparagraph *j* of criterion “6.1 Education Level” by “4”;

(7) “3” in subparagraph *k* of criterion “6.1 Education Level” by “4”;

(8) “6” in criterion “7.1 Validated employment offer in the metropolitan area of Montreal” by “8”;

(9) divisions “PRELIMINARY PROCESSING” and “SELECTION” by the following:

“PRELIMINARY PROCESSING”	APPLICABLE FACTORS	PASSING SCORE	MAXIMUM
Applicant without spouse or de facto spouse	All, except 6 and 10	49 points	103 points
	Employability cutoff score: total of factors 1 to 7, except 6	42 points	94 points
Applicant with spouse or de facto spouse	All, except 10	57 points	120 points
	Employability cutoff score: total of factors 1 to 7	50 points	111 points
SELECTION	APPLICABLE FACTORS	PASSING SCORE	MAXIMUM
Applicant without spouse or de facto spouse	All, except 6	55 points	109 points
Applicant with spouse or de facto spouse”.	All	63 points	126 points

2. Section 1 is also amended by replacing, in subclass II SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON:

(1) “**Maximum = 12**” in “Factor 1. Training” by “**Maximum = 14**”;

(2) “12” in subparagraph *m* of criterion “1.1 Education Level” by “14”;

(3) “**Maximum = 12**” in “Factor 6. Characteristics of the accompanying spouse or de facto spouse” by “**Maximum = 13**”;

(4) “*Maximum = 3*” in criterion “6.1 Education Level” by “*Maximum = 4*”;

(5) “3” in subparagraph *j* of criterion “6.1 Education Level” by “4”;

(6) “3” in subparagraph *k* of criterion “6.1 Education Level” by “4”;

(7) divisions “PRELIMINARY PROCESSING” and “SELECTION” by the following:

“PRELIMINARY PROCESSING”	APPLICABLE FACTORS	PASSING SCORE	MAXIMUM
Applicant without spouse or de facto spouse	All, except 6 and 10	38 points	77 points
Applicant with spouse or de facto spouse	All, except 10	45 points	90 points
SELECTION	APPLICABLE FACTORS	PASSING SCORE	MAXIMUM
Applicant without spouse or de facto spouse	All, except 6	44 points	83 points
Applicant with spouse or de facto spouse”	All	51 points	96 points

3. Section 1 is also amended by replacing, in subclass III ENTREPRENEUR:

(1) “**Maximum = 12**” in “Factor 1. Training” by “**Maximum = 14**”;

(2) “12” in subparagraph *m* of criterion “1.1 Education Level” by “14”;

(3) the division “SELECTION” by the following:

“SELECTION”	APPLICABLE FACTORS	PASSING SCORE	MAXIMUM
Processing of application in relation to factor 12.1			
Applicant with or without spouse or de facto spouse	All	50 points	112 points
OR			
Processing of application in relation to factor 12.2			
Applicant with or without spouse or de facto spouse”.	All	60 points	112 points

4. Section 1 is also amended by replacing, in sub-class IV INVESTOR:

(1) “**Maximum = 12**” in “Factor 1. Training” by “**Maximum = 14**”;

(2) “12” in subparagraph *m* of criterion “1.1 Education Level” by “14”;

(3) the division “SELECTION” by the following:

“SELECTION	APPLICABLE FACTORS	PASSING SCORE	MAXIMUM
Applicant with or without spouse or de facto spouse”.	All	40 points	94 points

5. Despite the provisions of this Regulation, section 1 of the Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals, as it read before (*insert the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), continues to apply to applications filed with the Minister before that date and for which the examination has begun.

6. This Regulation comes into force on the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3619

M.O., 2014

Order of the Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change dated 16 December 2014

MAKING the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere

THE MINISTER OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE,

CONSIDERING section 2.2 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2), under which the Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change may make regulations determining what information a person or a municipality is required to provide to the Minister regarding an enterprise, a facility or an establishment that the person or municipality operates;

CONSIDERING section 46.2 of the Act, which also empowers the Minister to determine, by regulation, the emitters required to report to the Minister greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the related information and documents that must be provided to the Minister;

CONSIDERING the publication in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 15 October 2014, in accordance with sections 10, 12 and 13 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), as well as the fifth paragraph of section 2.2 and the second paragraph of section 46.2 of the Environment Quality Act, of a draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere, with a notice that it could be made by the Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change upon the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

CONSIDERING section 18 of the Regulations Act, which provides that a regulation may come into force between the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and the fifteenth day following that date where the authority making it is of the opinion that the urgency of the situation requires it, and that the reason justifying such coming into force must be published with the regulation;

CONSIDERING that the Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change is of the opinion that the urgency due to the following circumstances justifies the coming into force of the Regulation on 1 January 2015:

— fuel distributors must report their greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the amendments made by the draft Regulation from 1 January 2015, since the information is required for the purposes of the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances (chapter Q-2, r. 46.1), which will apply to fuel distributors from that date.

CONSIDERING that it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

The Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere, attached to this Order, is made.

Québec, 16 December 2014

DAVID HEURTEL,
Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere

Environment Quality Act
(chapter Q-2, ss. 2.2, 46.2, 115.27 and 115.34)

1. The Regulation respecting the mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere (chapter Q-2, r. 15) is amended by striking out the fourth paragraph of section 4.

2. Section 6.1 is amended by replacing the third paragraph by the following:

"Every person or municipality operating an enterprise that distributes more than 200 litres of fuels annually and is referred to in part QC.30.1 of protocol QC.30 in Schedule A.2 is to report to the Minister all greenhouse gas emissions attributable to their combustion or use."

3. Section 6.2 is amended by inserting the following after subparagraph 2.2 of the first paragraph:

"(2.2.1) in the case of a person or municipality operating an enterprise that exports electricity produced in Québec, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the production of that electricity, in metric tons CO₂ equivalent;"

4. Section 6.6 is amended

(1) by replacing the first paragraph and the part preceding subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph by the following:

"An emitter referred to in the first and second paragraphs of section 2 of the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances (chapter Q-2, r. 46.1) must, not later than 1 June of each year, send to the Minister a report on the verification of its emissions report carried out by an organization accredited to ISO 14065, by a member of the International Accreditation Forum and in compliance with an ISO-17011 program, for the emitter's sector of activity.

The following emissions do not need to be verified:"; and

(2) by replacing "verification threshold provided for in the first paragraph" in the fourth paragraph by "emissions threshold determined in the first or second paragraph of section 2 of the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances".

5. Section 6.8 is amended by inserting “carries on gas or oil exploration or production or distributes fuel,” after “natural gas” in the second paragraph.

6. Section 6.9 is amended by inserting the following after paragraph 7.3:

“(7.4) the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the acquisition by the emitter of electricity produced outside Québec for its own consumption or for sale in Québec, and the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the exportation of electricity, in metric tonnes CO₂ equivalent, calculated in accordance with protocol QC.17 of Schedule A.2;

(7.5) in cases where the verifier observes that a portion of the reported quantity of greenhouse gas emissions or reference units was not determined in accordance with this Regulation and that the error relating to those emissions or units is equal to or greater than the relative importance threshold calculated in accordance with the first paragraph of section 6.7, an estimate of the absolute uncertainty and relative uncertainty relating to those emissions or units, established as follows:

Absolute uncertainty = |Quantity found non-compliant – Quantity documented|

Relative uncertainty = (Absolute uncertainty ÷ Total quantity reported) x 100%

Where:

Quantity found non-compliant = Portion of the reported quantity of greenhouse gas emissions or reference units determined as non-compliant by the verifier;

Quantity documented = Portion of the quantity found to be non-compliant that is re-evaluated by the verifier using invoices, operating registers, measuring instruments or process data;

Total quantity reported = Total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions reported and referred to in paragraph 7, 7.3 or 7.4 or total quantity of reference units reported and referred to in paragraph 7.1;”.

7. Section 8 is amended by striking out paragraph 1.

8. Section 9 is amended by replacing “section 6.1, the first or second paragraph of section 6.2 or section 6.4 or 6.5” by “or section 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 or 6.5”.

9. Section 9.3 is amended by striking out “the third paragraph of section 6 or 6.2 or” in the part preceding subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph.

10. Section 9.4 is amended by replacing “, section 6.1, the first or second paragraph of section 6.2 or section 6.4 or 6.5” by “or section 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 or 6.5”.

11. Schedule A.2 is amended

(1) in protocol QC.1,

(a) by inserting the following paragraph after the first paragraph of part QC.1.5.2:

“For the application of the formula provided for in subparagraph *b* of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph, in the case of a solid fuel, the volumetric mass used to determine the variation in inventory must be measured in accordance with an analysis method published by an organization listed in QC.1.5.”;

(b) by replacing “subparagraph 2 of the fifth paragraph of QC.1.3.4” in subparagraph 4 of the second paragraph of part QC.1.5.4 by “QC.1.3.5”;

(c) in Table 1-1 in part QC.1.7,

(i) by replacing “31.18” in the “Tires” line in the “Solid fuels” list by “32.80”;

(ii) by adding the following line after the “Biogas (methane portion)” line in the “Gaseous fuels” list:

“

Acetylene	54.8
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”.

(d) by adding the following line after the “Biogas (methane portion)” line in the “Gaseous fuels and biofuels” list in Table 1-3 in QC.1.7:

“

Acetylene	3.7193	67.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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”.

(2) in protocol QC.3,

(a) by striking out “again” in the part preceding subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of QC.3.6.1;

(b) by adding “or a series of pots is started up” at the end of subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of QC.3.6.1;

(c) by adding the following paragraph after the second paragraph of QC.3.6.1:

“The slope or the overvoltage coefficient calculated following the performance tests conducted in the cases provided for in subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the second paragraph must be used beginning on

(1) the date of the change; or

(2) 1 January immediately following the measurements.”;

(3) in protocol QC.7,

(a) by inserting “of CO₂” after “the emissions” in subparagraph 1 of the fourth paragraph of part QC.7.2.;

(b) by inserting “of CH₄” after “the emissions” in subparagraph 3 of the fourth paragraph of part QC.7.2.;

(4) in protocol QC.9,

(a) by inserting “5,” after “2,” in subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of part QC.9.2;

(b) by replacing “3 to 5” in subparagraph 3 of the second paragraph of part QC.9.2 by “3, 4”;

(c) by replacing equation 9-19 in the French text of paragraph 1 of part QC.9.3.7 by the following:

“Équation 9-19

$$CH_4 = Q \times DCO_{\text{moy}} \times B \times FCM \times 0,001$$

Où :

CH_4 = Émissions annuelles de CH_4 attribuables au traitement des eaux usées, en tonnes métriques;

Q = Quantité d'eaux usées traitées annuellement, en mètres cubes;

DCO_{moy} = Moyenne trimestrielle de la demande chimique en oxygène des eaux usées, en kilogrammes par mètre cube;

B = Capacité de génération de CH_4 , soit 0,25 kg de CH_4 par kilogramme de demande chimique en oxygène;

FCM = Facteur de conversion en CH_4 indiqué au tableau 9-3, prévu à QC.9.6, selon le procédé;

0,001 = Facteur de conversion des kilogrammes en tonnes métriques;;

(d) by inserting the following line before the definition of the factor “ N_2O ” in Equation 9-26 in paragraph 3 of QC.9.3.10 of the French text:

“Où :”;

(5) in the second paragraph of QC.10.2 in protocol QC.10,

(a) by replacing “subparagraphs 1 and” in subparagraph 1 by “subparagraph”;

(b) by inserting “2, ” after “subparagraphs” in subparagraph 2;

(c) by replacing “subparagraphs 2 and” in subparagraph 3 by “subparagraph”;

(6) by replacing Table 17-1 in part QC.17.4 of protocol QC.17 by the following:

“Table 17-1. Default greenhouse gas emission factors for Canadian provinces and certain North American markets, in metric tons CO₂ equivalent per megawatt-hour

(QC.17.3.1(3), QC.17.3.2(1) and (2))

Canadian provinces and North American markets	Default emission factor (metric tons GHG per megawatt-hour)
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.020
Nova Scotia	0.706
New Brunswick	0.418
Québec	0.003
Ontario	0.096
Manitoba	0.003
Vermont	0.002
New England Independent System Operator (NE-ISO), including all or part of the following states: - Connecticut - Massachusetts - Maine - Rhode Island - Vermont - New Hampshire	0.288
New York Independent System Operator (NY-ISO)	0.263
Pennsylvania Jersey Maryland Interconnection Regional Transmission Organization (PJM-RTO), including all or part of the following states: - North Carolina - Delaware - Indiana - Illinois - Kentucky - Maryland - Michigan - New Jersey - Ohio - Pennsylvania - Tennessee - Virginia - West Virginia - District of Columbia	0.602

Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator (MISO-RTO), including all or part of the following states: - Arkansas - North Dakota - South Dakota - Minnesota - Iowa - Missouri - Wisconsin - Illinois - Michigan - Nebraska - Indiana - Montana - Kentucky - Texas - Louisiana - Mississippi	0.641
Southwest Power Pool (SPP), including all or part of the following states: - Kansas - Oklahoma - Nebraska - New Mexico - Texas - Louisiana - Missouri - Mississippi - Arkansas	0.625

”,
,

(7) in protocol QC.24,

(a) by inserting “, determined in accordance with equation 24-12.1 or measured or weighed in accordance with QC.24.4.4” after “containers” in the definition of the factor “ $M_{res,j}$ ” in Equation 24-11 in QC.24.3.3;

(b) by inserting the following equations after Equation 24-12 in QC.24.3.3:

“Equation 24-12.1

$$M_{res,j} = \frac{M_j \times P_j \times V_j}{Z_j \times R \times T_j}$$

Where:

$M_{\text{res},j}$ = Residual mass of gas j , in grams;

M_j = Molar mass of gas j , in grams per mole;

P_j = Absolute pressure of gas j , in pascals;

V_j = Volume of gas j , in cubic metres;

Z_j = Compressibility factor of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.2;

R = Perfect gas constant of 8.314 joules per kelvin-mole;

T_j = Absolute temperature of gas j , in kelvins;

Equation 24-12.2

Where:
$$Z_i = 1 + B_j^{(0)} \times \frac{P_{rj}}{T_{rj}} + \omega_j \times B_j^{(1)} \times \frac{P_{rj}}{T_{rj}}$$

Z_j = Compressibility factor of gas j ;

$B_j^{(0)}$ = First parameter of the virial coefficient of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.5;

P_{rj} = Reduced pressure of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.3, in pascals;

T_{rj} = Reduced temperature of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.4, in kelvins;

ω_j = Acentric Pitzer factor of gas j ;

$B_j^{(1)}$ = Second parameter of the virial coefficient of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.6;

Equation 24-12.3

$$P_{rj} = \frac{P_j}{P_{cj}}$$

Where:

P_{rj} = Reduced pressure of gas j , in pascals;

P_j = Absolute pressure of gas j , in pascals;

P_{cj} = Critical pressure of gas j , in pascals;

Equation 24-12.4

$$T_{rj} = \frac{T_j}{T_{cj}}$$

Where:

T_{rj} = Reduced temperature of gas j , in kelvins;

T_j = Absolute temperature of gas j , in kelvins;

T_{cj} = Critical temperature of gas j , in kelvins;

Equation 24-12.5

$$B_j^{(0)} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{rj}^{1.6}}$$

Where:

$B_j^{(0)}$ = First parameter of the virial coefficient of gas j ;

T_{rj} = Reduced temperature of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.4, in kelvins;

Equation 24-12.6

$$B_j^{(1)} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{rj}^{4.2}}$$

Where:

$B_j^{(1)}$ = Second parameter of the virial coefficient of gas j ;

T_{rj} = Reduced temperature of gas j , calculated using equation 24-12.4, in kelvins;";

(8) by replacing the “Natural gas vehicle” line in Table 27-1 in part QC.27.7 of protocol QC.27 by the following:

“

Liquefied natural gas vehicle	1.178	N/A	N/A
Compressed natural gas vehicle	1.907×10^{-3}	N/A	N/A

”.

(9) by replacing “metric tons per hour” in the definition of the factor “EF” in Equation 29-19 in QC.29.3.10 of protocol QC.29 by “cubic metres per hour at standard conditions”;

(10) in protocol QC.30,

(a) by replacing the part preceding subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of QC.30.1 by the following:

“For the purposes of the emissions report referred to in the third paragraph of section 6.1 and this protocol, whoever is the first in Québec to perform one of the following activities for fuels it owns is considered an emitter who distributes fuels:”.

(b) by inserting the following after subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of part QC.30.1:

“(1.1) the sale or trade in Québec, for consumption, trade or sale in Québec, of fuel from outside Québec, other than natural gas distributed by a natural gas distributor within the meaning of section 2 of the Act respecting the Régie de l’énergie (chapter R-6.01);”;

(c) in part QC.30.1,

(i) by replacing “the acquisition outside Québec” in subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph by “the importing into Québec”;

(ii) by striking out “, contained in one or more containers totalling over 200 litres, except the fuel contained in the fuel tank installed as standard equipment to supply a vehicle’s engine” in subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph;

(d) by adding the following paragraph at the end of QC.30.1:

"Subparagraphs 1.1 and 2 of the second paragraph do not apply to fuels contained in the fuel tank installed as standard equipment to supply a vehicle's engine.";

(e) by inserting "and documents" after "information" in the part of the first paragraph of QC.30.2 preceding subparagraph 1;

(f) by adding ", by type of fuel" at the end of subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of QC.30.2;

(g) by inserting the following after subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of QC.30.2:

"(3.1) the name and contact information of the establishments of each person to whom the emitter distributed fuel outside Québec, and the total annual quantity distributed to each establishment, by type of fuel;

(3.2) in the cases referred to in subparagraphs 3 and 3.1 and in the case where an emitter is able to show that the quantity of fuel distributed by the emitter in Québec was ultimately redistributed to the establishment of an emitter referred to in the first paragraph of section 2 of the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances or to a person outside Québec, an attestation signed by the person who actually received the fuel from the emitter who confirms the total quantity received during the year, for each type of fuel;"

(h) in the second paragraph of QC.30.2,

(i) by striking out "subparagraph 2 of"

(ii) by replacing "kilolitres at standard conditions" by "kilolitres";

(j) by striking out, in equation 30-1, "at standard conditions" in the second line under the definition of the factor " Q_i " and ", at standard conditions" in the second line under the definition of the factor " EF_i ", and by replacing, in equation 30-2, "kilolitres at standard conditions" in the definitions of the factors " Q_i ", " Q_{iT} " and " Q_{iG} " by "kilolitres";

(j) by replacing "Quantity" in the definition of the factor " Q_i " in equation 30-1 of QC.30.3 by "Annual quantity";

(k) by replacing "Total annual" in the definition of the factor " Q_i " in equation 30-2 of QC.30.3 by "Annual";

(l) by replacing the second paragraph of part QC.30.4 by the following:

“The emitter who operates an enterprise that distributes fuels must measure the quantity of the fuels at the following points, according to the type of activity performed:

(1) for the activity referred to in subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of QC.30.1, at the primary distribution point;

(2) for activities referred to in subparagraphs 1.1 and 2 of the second paragraph of QC.30.1, at the point of receipt of the fuels in Québec, or, if such measurement cannot be made, the emitter must obtain the quantities from the supplier;

(3) for the activity referred to in subparagraph 3 of the second paragraph of QC.30.1, at the point of delivery.”;

(m) in Table 30-1 in QC.30.6,

(i) by replacing “2.790” in the “Diesels” line by “3.007”;

(ii) by replacing “1.890” in the “Liquefied natural gas” line by “1.178”;

(11) in protocol QC.34,

(a) by replacing “1 and 2” in subparagraph 1 of the third paragraph of part QC.34.2 by “1 to 4”;

(b) by replacing “3” in subparagraph 2 of the third paragraph of part QC.34.2 by “5”.

12. For the 2014 annual emissions report, an emitter may use the calculation methods as amended by this Regulation.

13. This Regulation comes into force on 1 January 2015.

Notice

Automobile Insurance Act
(chapter A-25)

Insurance contributions — Amendment

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 151.1 of the Automobile Insurance Act (chapter A-25), the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec has the power to update, by regulation, the list of makes and models of motorcycles appended to the Regulation respecting insurance contributions (chapter A-25, r. 3.1);

WHEREAS, under the second paragraph of section 151.1 of the Act, the Société is exempted from the requirement of publishing the Regulation in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and from the date of coming into force set out in sections 8 and 17 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1);

WHEREAS, by its resolution AR-2897 dated 11 December 2014, the Société made the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting insurance contributions which updates the list of makes and models of motorcycles appended to the Regulation respecting insurance contributions;

THEREFORE, in accordance with section 15 of the Regulations Act, the Société hereby publishes the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting insurance contributions.

GUY MORNEAU,
*Chair of the board of directors of the Société de
l'assurance automobile du Québec*

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting insurance contributions

Automobile Insurance Act
(chapter A-25, s. 151.1)

1. The Regulation respecting insurance contributions (chapter A-25, r. 3.1) is amended by replacing Schedule I by the following:

"SCHEDULE I

(s. 2, 1st par., subpar. 3)

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKAZXCK1*F	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA ABS SE	2015
JKAZXCJ1*F	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA SE	2015
JKBZXNF1*F	KAWASAKI	ZX-14R NINJA ABS LE	2015
JKBZXJE1*F	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2015
JKBZXJF1*F	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R ABS SE	2015
JKBZXJE1*F	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R SE	2015
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2015
ZD4RKUA2*E	APRILIA	RSV4 FACTORY ABS	2014
ZD4RKUA4*E	APRILIA	RSV4 R ABS	2014
WB10D010*E	BMW	HP4	2014
WB105080*E	BMW	K1300S	2014
WB105240*E	BMW	S1000RR	2014
ZDM14BPW*E	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE	2014
ZDM14BPW*E	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE S	2014
ZDM14BVW*E	DUCATI	1199 SUPERLEGGERA	2014
ZDM14BUW*E	DUCATI	899 PANIGALE	2014
JH2SC594*E	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2014
JH2SC595*E	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2014
JH2SC59M*E	HONDA	CBR1000RR SP	2014
JH2SC592*E	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2014
JH2PC402*E	HONDA	CBR600RR	2014
JH2PC407*E	HONDA	CBR600RR	2014
JH2PC40G*E	HONDA	CBR600RRA	2014
JH2SC632*E	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2014
JH2SC636*E	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2014
JKAZXCJ1*E	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2014
JKAZXCK1*E	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA ABS	2014
JKBZXNF1*E	KAWASAKI	ZX-14R NINJA ABS	2014
JKBZXJE1*E	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2014
JKBZXJF1*E	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R ABS	2014
VBKVR940*E	KTM	1190 RC8 R	2014
ZCGGEGLU*E	MV AGUSTA	F3 675 ABS	2014
ZCGGEGNU*E	MV AGUSTA	F3 800 ABS	2014
ZCGGCFTW*E	MV AGUSTA	F4 ABS	2014
ZCGNCFTW*E	MV AGUSTA	F4 RR ABS	2014
JS1GX72B*E	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2014

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JS1GX72B*E	SUZUKI	GSX1300RZ HAYABUSA SPECIAL EDITION	2014
JS1GT78A*E	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2014
JS1GN7FA*E	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2014
JS1GR7MA*E	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2014
JS1GR7MA*E	SUZUKI	GSX-R750Z SPECIAL EDITION	2014
SMTA01YK*E	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675 ABS	2014
SMTA02YK*E	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675R ABS	2014
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2014
JYARN23N*E	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2014
JYARJ16N*E	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2014
ZD4RKU02*D	APRILIA	RSV4 FACTORY ABS	2013
ZD4RKU01*D	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2013
ZD4RKU04*D	APRILIA	RSV4 R ABS	2013
WB10D010*D	BMW	HP4	2013
WB105080*D	BMW	K1300S	2013
WB105240*D	BMW	S1000RR	2013
ZDM14BPW*D	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE	2013
ZDM14BPW*D	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE S	2013
ZDM14BPW*D	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE S TRICOLORE	2013
ZDM1XBMV*D	DUCATI	848 EVO	2013
ZDM1XBMV*D	DUCATI	848 EVO CORSE SE	2013
JH2SC594*D	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2013
JH2SC595*D	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2013
JH2SC59M*D	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2013
JH2PC402*D	HONDA	CBR600RR	2013
JH2PC407*D	HONDA	CBR600RRA	2013
JH2PC40G*D	HONDA	CBR600RRA	2013
JH2SC632*D	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2013
JH2SC636*D	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2013
JKAZXCJ1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2013
JKAZXCK1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA ABS	2013
JKBZXNE1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX-14R NINJA ABS	2013
JKBZXNF1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX-14R NINJA ABS	2013
JKAZXJE1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2013
JKBZXJE1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2013
JKAZXJF1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R ABS	2013

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKBZXJF1*D	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R ABS	2013
VBKVR940*D	KTM	1190 RC8 R	2013
ZCGGEGLU*D	MV AGUSTA	F3 675	2013
ZCGMEGLU*D	MV AGUSTA	F3 675	2013
ZCGMEGLU*D	MV AGUSTA	F3 ORO	2013
ZCGGCFTW*D	MV AGUSTA	F4	2013
ZCGNCFTW*D	MV AGUSTA	F4 RR	2013
JS1GX72A*D	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2013
JS1GX72B*D	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2013
JS1GT78A*D	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2013
JS1GN7FA*D	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2013
JS1GR7MA*D	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2013
SMTA01YK*D	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2013
SMTD00NS*D	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2013
SMTA01YK*D	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675 ABS	2013
SMTA02YK*D	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675R	2013
SMTD03NS*D	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675R	2013
SMTA02YK*D	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675R ABS	2013
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2013
JYARN23N*D	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2013
JYARN23Y*D	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2013
JYARJ16E*D	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2013
JYARJ16N*D	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2013
ZD4RKU00*C	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2012
ZD4RKU01*C	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2012
WB105080*C	BMW	K1300S	2012
WB105240*C	BMW	S1000RR	2012
WB105340*C	BMW	S1000RR	2012
ZDM14BPW*C	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE	2012
ZDM14BPW*C	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE S	2012
ZDM14BPW*C	DUCATI	1199 PANIGALE S TRICOLORE	2012
ZDM1XBMV*C	DUCATI	848 EVO	2012
ZDM1XBMV*C	DUCATI	848 EVO CORSE SE	2012
JH2SC590*C	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2012
JH2SC594*C	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2012
JH2SC595*C	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2012
JH2SC59E*C	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2012
JH2SC59M*C	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2012

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2PC400*C	HONDA	CBR600RR	2012
JH2PC404*C	HONDA	CBR600RR	2012
JH2PC405*C	HONDA	CBR600RRA	2012
JH2SC632*C	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2012
JH2SC632*C	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2012
JH2SC635*C	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2012
JH2SC636*C	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2012
JKAZXCJ1*C	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2012
JKAZXCK1*C	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA ABS	2012
JKBZXNE1*C	KAWASAKI	ZX-14R NINJA	2012
JKAZX4R1*C	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2012
VBKVR940*C	KTM	1190 RC8 R	2012
ZCGNCFTW*C	MV AGUSTA	F4 RR	2012
JS1GX72A*C	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2012
JS1GT78A*C	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2012
JS1GN7FA*C	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2012
JS1GR7MA*C	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2012
SMTD00NS*C	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2012
SMTD03NS*C	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675R	2012
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2012
JYARN23E*C	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2012
JYARN23N*C	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2012
JYARN23Y*C	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2012
JYARJ16E*C	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2012
JYARJ16N*C	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2012
ZD4RKC01*B	APRILIA	RSV4 FACTORY	2011
ZD4RKC00*B	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2011
ZD4RKC01*B	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2011
WB105080*B	BMW	K1300S	2011
WB105070*B	BMW	S1000RR	2011
WB105170*B	BMW	S1000RR	2011
ZDM1XBLW*B	DUCATI	1198	2011
ZDM1XBLW*B	DUCATI	1198 SP	2011
ZDM1XBMV*B	DUCATI	848 EVO	2011
JH2SC590*B	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2011
JH2SC594*B	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2011
JH2SC59E*B	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2011
JH2SC59J*B	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2011
JH2SC59M*B	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2011

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2SC598*B	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2011
JH2SC59E*B	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2011
JH2PC400*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2PC401*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2PC402*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2PC404*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2PC405*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2PC406*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2PC408*B	HONDA	CBR600RR	2011
JH2SC632*B	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2011
JH2SC636*B	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2011
JKAZXCF1*B	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2011
JKAZXCJ1*B	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2011
JKAZXCJ1*B	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA ABS	2011
JKAZXCK1*B	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA ABS	2011
JKBZXNC1*B	KAWASAKI	ZX-14 NINJA	2011
JKAZX4R1*B	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2011
VBKVR940*B	KTM	1190 RC8 R	2011
ZCGGCFTW*B	MV AGUSTA	F4	2011
JS1GW71A*B	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2011
JS1GX72A*B	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2011
JS1GT77A*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2011
JS1GT78A*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2011
JS1GN70A*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2011
JS1GN7DA*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2011
JS1GN7EA*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2011
JS1GN7FA*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2011
JS1GR7LA*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2011
JS1GR7MA*B	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2011
SMTD00NS*B	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2011
SMTD03NS*B	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675R	2011
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2011
JYARN23E*B	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2011
JYARN23N*B	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2011
JYARN23Y*B	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2011
JYARJ16E*B	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2011
JYARJ16N*B	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2011
JYARJ16Y*A	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2011
ZD4RKC01*A	APRILIA	RSV4 FACTORY	2010

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
ZD4RKC00*A	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2010
ZD4RKC01*A	APRILIA	RSV4 R	2010
WB104580*A	BMW	HP 2 SPORT	2010
WB105080*A	BMW	K1300S	2010
WB105090*A	BMW	K1300S	2010
WB105070*A	BMW	S1000RR	2010
WB105170*A	BMW	S1000RR	2010
4MZHL04D*A	BUELL	1125R	2010
4MZHL04L*A	BUELL	1125R	2010
4MZHL04N*A	BUELL	1125R	2010
ZDM1XBLW*A	DUCATI	1198	2010
ZDM1XBLW*A	DUCATI	1198 S	2010
ZDM1XBGV*A	DUCATI	848	2010
JH2SC590*A	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2010
JH2SC59E*A	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2010
JH2PC404*A	HONDA	CBR600RR	2010
JH2PC405*A	HONDA	CBR600RR	2010
JH2SC631*A	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2010
JH2SC632*A	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2010
JH2SC635*A	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2010
JH2SC636*A	HONDA	VFR1200FA	2010
JH2SC635*A	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2010
JH2SC636*A	HONDA	VFR1200FA DCT	2010
JKAZXCF1*A	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2010
JKBZXNC1*A	KAWASAKI	ZX-14 NINJA	2010
JKAZX4R1*A	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2010
VBKVR940*A	KTM	1190 RC8	2010
VBKVR940*A	KTM	1190 RC8 R	2010
JS1GW71A*A	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2010
JS1GX72A*A	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2010
JS1GT77A*A	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2010
JS1GT78A*A	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2010
JS1GN70A*A	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2010
JS1GN7DA*A	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2010
JS1GN7EA*A	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2010
JS1GR7LA*A	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2010
SMTD00NS*A	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2010
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2010
JYARN20E*A	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2010

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JYARN20N*A	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2010
JYARN23E*A	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2010
JYARN23N*A	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2010
JYARJ12E*A	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2010
JYARJ12N*A	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2010
JYARJ16E*A	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2010
JYARJ16N*A	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2010
JYARJ16Y*A	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2010
ZD4RRTR0*9	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2009
ZD4RRTR0*9	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2009
WB104580*9	BMW	HP 2 SPORT	2009
WB105080*9	BMW	K1300S	2009
WB105090*9	BMW	K1300S	2009
4MZHL04D*9	BUELL	1125R	2009
4MZHL04L*9	BUELL	1125R	2009
5MZHL04N*9	BUELL	1125R	2009
ZDM1XBHW*9	DUCATI	1098R	2009
ZDM1XBLW*9	DUCATI	1198	2009
ZDM1XBGV*9	DUCATI	848	2009
JH2SC570*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC572*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC574*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC576*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC590*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC592*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC596*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC59E*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC59H*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC59J*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC59M*9	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2009
JH2SC59G*9	HONDA	CBR1000RRA	2009
JH2PC400*9	HONDA	CBR600RR	2009
JH2PC401*9	HONDA	CBR600RR	2009
JH2PC402*9	HONDA	CBR600RR	2009
JH2PC404*9	HONDA	CBR600RR	2009
JH2PC405*9	HONDA	CBR600RR	2009
JH2PC405*9	HONDA	CBR600RRA	2009
JH2PC408*9	HONDA	CBR600RRA	2009
JKAZXCC1*9	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2009

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKAZXCD1*9	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2009
JKAZXCE1*9	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2009
JKBZXNC1*9	KAWASAKI	ZX-14 NINJA	2009
JKAZX4R1*9	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2009
JKAZX4J1*9	KAWASAKI	ZZ-R600 NINJA	2009
VBKVR940*9	KTM	1190 RC8	2009
VBKVR940*9	KTM	1190 RC8 R	2009
JS1GW71A*9	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2009
JS1GX72A*9	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2009
JS1GT77A*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2009
JS1GT78A*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2009
JS1GN70A*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2009
JS1GN7DA*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2009
JS1GN7EA*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2009
JS1GR7KA*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2009
JS1GR7LA*9	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2009
SMTD00NS*9	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2009
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2009
JYARN20E*9	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2009
JYARN20N*9	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2009
JYARN23E*9	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2009
JYARN23N*9	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2009
JYARN23Y*9	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2009
JYARJ12E*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2009
JYARJ12N*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2009
JYARJ16E*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2009
JYARJ16N*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2009
JYARJ16Y*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2009
JYARJ06E*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2009
JYARJ06N*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2009
JYARJ06Y*9	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2009
ZD4RRTR0*8	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2008
ZD4RRTR0*8	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2008
WB104580*8	BMW	HP 2 SPORT	2008
WB10581A*8	BMW	K1200S	2008
WB10591A*8	BMW	K1200S	2008
4MZHL04D*8	BUELL	1125R	2008
4MZHL04L*8	BUELL	1125R	2008
5MZHL04N*8	BUELL	1125R	2008

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
ZDM1XBEW*8	DUCATI	1098	2008
ZDM1XBEW*8	DUCATI	1098 S	2008
ZDM1XBHW*8	DUCATI	1098R	2008
ZDM1XBGV*8	DUCATI	848	2008
ZDM1ZDFW*8	DUCATI	DESMOSEDICI RR	2008
JH2SC570*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC572*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC574*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC576*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC590*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC591*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC592*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC594*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2SC596*8	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2008
JH2PC400*8	HONDA	CBR600RR	2008
JH2PC401*8	HONDA	CBR600RR	2008
JH2PC402*8	HONDA	CBR600RR	2008
JH2PC404*8	HONDA	CBR600RR	2008
JH2PC405*8	HONDA	CBR600RR	2008
JKAZXCC1*8	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2008
JKAZXCD1*8	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2008
JKAZXCE1*8	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2008
JKBZXNC1*8	KAWASAKI	ZX-14 NINJA	2008
JKAZX4P1*8	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2008
JKAZX4J1*8	KAWASAKI	ZZ-R600 NINJA	2008
VBKVR940*8	KTM	1190 RC8	2008
JS1GX72A*8	SUZUKI	GSX1300 HAYABUSA	2008
JS1GW71A*8	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2008
JS1GX72A*8	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2008
JS1GT77A*8	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2008
JS1GN70A*8	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2008
JS1GN7DA*8	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2008
JS1GN7EA*8	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2008
JS1GR7KA*8	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2008
JS1GR7LA*8	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2008
SMTD00NS*8	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2008
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2008
JYARN20E*8	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2008
JYARN20N*8	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2008

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JYARJ12E*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2008
JYARJ12N*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2008
JYARJ16E*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2008
JYARJ16N*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2008
JYARJ16Y*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2008
JYARJ06E*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2008
JYARJ06N*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2008
JYARJ06Y*8	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2008
ZD4RRTR0*7	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2007
ZD4RRU00*7	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2007
ZD4RRC00*7	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2007
ZD4RRTR0*7	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2007
WB10581A*7	BMW	K1200S	2007
WB10591A*7	BMW	K1200S	2007
ZDM1XBEW*7	DUCATI	1098	2007
ZDM1XBEW*7	DUCATI	1098 S	2007
ZDM1UB5V*7	DUCATI	999S TEAM USA	2007
ZDM1LAAN*7	DUCATI	SS800F	2007
JH2SC570*7	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2007
JH2SC571*7	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2007
JH2SC572*7	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2007
JH2SC574*7	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2007
JH2SC576*7	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2007
JH2PC400*7	HONDA	CBR600RR	2007
JH2PC401*7	HONDA	CBR600RR	2007
JH2PC402*7	HONDA	CBR600RR	2007
JKAZXCC1*7	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2007
JKAZXCD1*7	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2007
JKBZXNA1*7	KAWASAKI	ZX-14 NINJA	2007
JKAZX4P1*7	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2007
JKAZX4J1*7	KAWASAKI	ZZ-R600 NINJA	2007
ZCGF511B*7	MV AGUSTA	F4 1000 R	2007
ZCGAKFGM*7	MV AGUSTA	F4 1000 R 1+1	2007
ZCGAKFGM*7	MV AGUSTA	F4 1000 SENNA	2007
JS1GW71A*7	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2007
JS1GT77A*7	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2007
JS1GN70A*7	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2007
JS1GN7DA*7	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2007
JS1GR7KA*7	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2007

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
SMTD00NS*7	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2007
2SAAQQ4	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	2007
JYARN20E*7	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2007
JYARN20N*7	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2007
JYARN20Y*7	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2007
JYARJ12E*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2007
JYARJ12N*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2007
JYARJ12Y*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2007
JYARJ12Y*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6 CHAMPIONS LIMITED EDITION	2007
JYARJ06E*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2007
JYARJ06N*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2007
JYARJ06Y*7	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2007
JYARJ10E*7	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2007
JYARJ10N*7	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2007
JYARJ10Y*7	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2007
ZD4RRU00*6	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2006
ZD4RRU01*6	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2006
WB10581A*6	BMW	K1200S	2006
WB10591A*6	BMW	K1200S	2006
ZDM1UB3S*6	DUCATI	749	2006
ZDM1UB3S*6	DUCATI	749 DARK	2006
ZDM1UB3S*6	DUCATI	749R	2006
ZDM1UB3S*6	DUCATI	749S	2006
ZDM1UB5V*6	DUCATI	999	2006
ZDM1UB5W*6	DUCATI	999R	2006
ZDM1UB5W*6	DUCATI	999R XEROX	2006
ZDM1UB5V*6	DUCATI	999S	2006
ZDM1LABP*6	DUCATI	SS1000F	2006
ZDM1LAAN*6	DUCATI	SS800F	2006
JH2SC570*6	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2006
JH2SC571*6	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2006
JH2SC572*6	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2006
JH2PC350*6	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2006
JH2PC352*6	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2006
JH2PC370*6	HONDA	CBR600RR	2006
JH2PC371*6	HONDA	CBR600RR	2006
JH2PC372*6	HONDA	CBR600RR	2006
JH2SC450*6	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2006

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKAZXCC1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2006
JKAZXCD1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2006
JKBZXNA1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX-14 NINJA	2006
JKAZX4M1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6RR	2006
JKAZX4N1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6RR	2006
JKBZXJC1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2006
JKBZXJD1*6	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2006
JKAZX4J1*6	KAWASAKI	ZZ-R600 NINJA	2006
ZCGAKFGM*6	MV AGUSTA	F4 1000 SENNA	2006
ZCGAKFGM*6	MV AGUSTA	F4-1000S 1+1	2006
JS1GW71A*6	SUZUKI	GSX1300 HAYABUSA LIMITED EDITION	2006
JS1GW71A*6	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2006
JS1GT76A*6	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2006
JS1GN7CA*6	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2006
JS1GN7DA*6	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2006
JS1GR7JA*6	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2006
JS1GR7KA*6	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2006
SMTD00NS*6	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 675	2006
SMT502FP*6	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2006
JYARN13N*6	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2006
JYARN15E*6	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2006
JYARN15N*6	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2006
JYARN15Y*6	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2006
JYARJ06N*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2006
JYARJ12E*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2006
JYARJ12Y*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2006
JYARJ06E*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2006
JYARJ06N*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2006
JYARJ06Y*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2006
JYARJ12N*6	YAMAHA	YZF R6S	2006
JYA5AHN0*6	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2006
JYARJ10E*6	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2006
JYARJ10N*6	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2006
ZD4RRC00*5	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2005
ZD4RRU00*5	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2005
ZD4RRC00*5	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2005
ZD4RRU01*5	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2005
WB10581A*5	BMW	K1200S	2005

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
WB10591A*5	BMW	K1200S	2005
ZDM1UB3S*5	DUCATI	749	2005
ZDM1UB3S*5	DUCATI	749 DARK	2005
ZDM1UB3S*5	DUCATI	749R	2005
ZDM1UB3T*5	DUCATI	749R	2005
ZDM1UB3S*5	DUCATI	749S	2005
ZDM1UB5T*5	DUCATI	999	2005
ZDM1UB5V*5	DUCATI	999	2005
ZDM1UB5W*5	DUCATI	999R	2005
ZDM1UB5V*5	DUCATI	999S	2005
ZDM1LABP*5	DUCATI	SS1000F	2005
ZDM1LAAN*5	DUCATI	SS800F	2005
JH2SC570*5	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2005
JH2SC571*5	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2005
JH2SC572*5	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2005
JH2SC574*5	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2005
JH2SC576*5	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2005
JH2PC350*5	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2005
JH2PC352*5	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2005
JH2PC370*5	HONDA	CBR600RR	2005
JH2PC371*5	HONDA	CBR600RR	2005
JH2PC372*5	HONDA	CBR600RR	2005
JH2SC450*5	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2005
JH2SC451*5	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2005
JH2SC452*5	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2005
JKAZXCC1*5	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2005
JKAZX9B1*5	KAWASAKI	ZX-12R NINJA	2005
JKAZX4M1*5	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6RR	2005
JKAZX4N1*5	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6RR	2005
JKBZXJC1*5	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2005
ZCGAKFGM*5	MV AGUSTA	F4-1000S	2005
ZCGAKFGM*5	MV AGUSTA	F4-1000S 1+1	2005
JS1GW71A*5	SUZUKI	GSX1300 HAYABUSA LIMITED EDITION	2005
JS1GW71A*5	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2005
JS1GT76A*5	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2005
JS1GN7CA*5	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2005
JS1GR7JA*5	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2005
SMT815MD*5	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 650	2005

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
SMT502FP*5	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2005
SMT502FT*5	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2005
JYARN10E*5	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2005
JYARN10N*5	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2005
JYARN13E*5	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2005
JYARN13N*5	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2005
JYARJ06E*5	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2005
JYARJ06N*5	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2005
JYARJ06Y*5	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2005
JYA5AHE0*5	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2005
JYA5AHN0*5	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2005
JYARJ06N*5	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2005
ZD4RPC03*4	APRILIA	RSV 1000 R NERA	2004
ZD4RPU03*4	APRILIA	RSV 1000 R NERA	2004
ZD4RPU02*4	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2004
ZD4RRC00*4	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2004
ZD4RRU00*4	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2004
ZD4RRC01*4	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2004
ZD4RRU01*4	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R FACTORY	2004
ZD4PAC00*4	APRILIA	SL 1000 FALCO	2004
ZD4PAC10*4	APRILIA	SL 1000 FALCO	2004
ZDM1UB3S*4	DUCATI	749	2004
ZDM1UB3T*4	DUCATI	749	2004
ZDM1UB3S*4	DUCATI	749R	2004
ZDM1UB3T*4	DUCATI	749R	2004
ZDM1UB3S*4	DUCATI	749S	2004
ZDM1UB3T*4	DUCATI	749S	2004
ZDM1SB5T*4	DUCATI	998 MATRIX	2004
ZDM1SB5V*4	DUCATI	998FE	2004
ZDM1UB5T*4	DUCATI	999	2004
ZDM1UB5W*4	DUCATI	999R	2004
ZDM1UB5V*4	DUCATI	999S	2004
ZDM1LABP*4	DUCATI	SS1000F DS	2004
ZDM1LAAN*4	DUCATI	SS800F	2004
JH2SC570*4	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2004
JH2SC571*4	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2004
JH2SC572*4	HONDA	CBR1000RR	2004
JH2PC350*4	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2004
JH2PC351*4	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2004

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2PC352*4	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2004
JH2PC370*4	HONDA	CBR600RR	2004
JH2PC372*4	HONDA	CBR600RR	2004
JH2SC452*4	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2004
JH2SC453*4	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2004
JKAZXCC1*4	KAWASAKI	ZX-10R NINJA	2004
JKAZX9B1*4	KAWASAKI	ZX-12R NINJA	2004
JKAZX4M1*4	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6RR	2004
JKBZXJB1*4	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2004
JS1GW71A*4	SUZUKI	GSX1300 HAYABUSA LIMITED EDITION	2004
JS1GW71A*4	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2004
JS1GT74A*4	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2004
JS1GT75A*4	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2004
JS1GN7BA*4	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2004
JS1GN7CA*4	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2004
JS1GR7HA*4	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2004
JS1GR7JA*4	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2004
SMT810G2*4	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 600	2004
SMT810GM*4	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 600	2004
SMT502FP*4	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2004
SMT502FT*4	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2004
JYARN10E*4	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2004
JYARN10N*4	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2004
JYARN13E*4	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2004
JYARN13N*4	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2004
JYARN13Y*4	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2004
JYARJ04N*4	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2004
JYARJ06E*4	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2004
JYARJ06N*4	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2004
JYA5AHE0*4	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2004
JYA5AHN0*4	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2004
JYARJ06N*4	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2004
ZD4RPU02*3	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2003
ZD4RPC03*3	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2003
ZD4RPU03*3	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2003
ZD4PAC00*3	APRILIA	SL 1000	2003
ZDM1LA2K*3	DUCATI	620 SPORT FF	2003
ZDM1UB3S*3	DUCATI	749	2003

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
ZDM1UB3S*3	DUCATI	749S	2003
ZDM1LAAN*3	DUCATI	800 SPORT FF	2003
ZDM1UB5T*3	DUCATI	999	2003
ZDM1UB5W*3	DUCATI	999R	2003
ZDM1UB5V*3	DUCATI	999S	2003
ZDM1LABP*3	DUCATI	SS1000F DS	2003
ZDM1LAAN*3	DUCATI	SS800F	2003
JH2PC252*3	HONDA	CBR600F4	2003
JH2PC350*3	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2003
JH2PC351*3	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2003
JH2PC352*3	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2003
JH2PC370*3	HONDA	CBR600RR	2003
JH2PC371*3	HONDA	CBR600RR	2003
JH2PC372*3	HONDA	CBR600RR	2003
JH2SC500*3	HONDA	CBR954RR	2003
JH2SC502*3	HONDA	CBR954RR	2003
JH2SC452*3	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2003
JH2SC453*3	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2003
JH2SC454*3	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2003
JKAZX9B1*3	KAWASAKI	ZX-12R NINJA	2003
JKAZXJB1*3	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2003
JKAZX4K1*3	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6RR	2003
JKBZXJB1*3	KAWASAKI	ZX636 NINJA ZX-6R	2003
JKAZXDP1*3	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	2003
JKAZX2F1*3	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	2003
JS1GW71A*3	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2003
JS1GT74A*3	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2003
JS1GT75A*3	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2003
JS1GN7BA*3	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2003
JS1GR7HA*3	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2003
JS1VT52A*3	SUZUKI	TL1000R	2003
SMT502FK*3	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2003
SMT502FP*3	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2003
SMT800GE*3	TRIUMPH	TT600	2003
JYARN10E*3	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2003
JYARN10N*3	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2003
JYARN10Y*3	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2003
JYARJ04N*3	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2003
JYARJ06E*3	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2003

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JYARJ06N*3	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2003
JYA5AHC0*3	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2003
JYA5AHE0*3	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2003
JYA5AHN0*3	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2003
ZD4RPU00*2	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2002
ZD4RPU00*2	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2002
ZD4RPU01*2	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2002
ZD4RPU02*2	APRILIA	RSV MILLE SP	2002
ZD4PAC00*2	APRILIA	SL 1000	2002
ZD4PAC10*2	APRILIA	SL 1000 FALCO	2002
ZDM1SB3R*2	DUCATI	748	2002
ZDM1SB3R*2	DUCATI	748R	2002
ZDM3H74R*2	DUCATI	748R	2002
ZDM1SB3R*2	DUCATI	748S	2002
ZDM1LA3K*2	DUCATI	750 SPORT	2002
ZDM1LC4N*2	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	2002
ZDM1LC4N*2	DUCATI	900SS	2002
ZDM1SB5V*2	DUCATI	998	2002
ZDM1SB5V*2	DUCATI	998S BAYLISS REPLICIA	2002
ZDM1SB5V*2	DUCATI	998S BOSTROM REPLICIA	2002
JH2PC252*2	HONDA	CBR600F4	2002
JH2PC350*2	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2002
JH2PC351*2	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2002
JH2PC352*2	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2002
JH2SC500*2	HONDA	CBR954RR	2002
JH2SC501*2	HONDA	CBR954RR	2002
JH2SC502*2	HONDA	CBR954RR	2002
JH2SC452*2	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2002
JH2SC453*2	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2002
JH2SC454*2	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2002
JKAZX9B1*2	KAWASAKI	ZX-12R NINJA	2002
JKAZX4J1*2	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2002
JKAZXDP1*2	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	2002
JKAZX2F1*2	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	2002
ZCGAGFLJ*2	MV AGUSTA	F4 S	2002
ZCGAGFLJ*2	MV AGUSTA	F4 S 1+1	2002
JS1GW71A*2	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2002
JS1GT74A*2	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2002
JS1GN7BA*2	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2002

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JS1GR7HA*2	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2002
JS1VT52A*2	SUZUKI	TL1000R	2002
SMT502FK*2	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2002
SMT502FP*2	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2002
SMT502FT*2	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2002
SMT502FP*2	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA CENTENARY	2002
SMT800GE*2	TRIUMPH	TT600	2002
JYARN10E*2	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2002
JYARN10N*2	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2002
JYARJ04E*2	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2002
JYARJ04N*2	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2002
JYA5AHE0*2	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2002
JYA5AHN0*2	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2002
ZD4RPD00*1	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2001
ZD4RPD01*1	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2001
ZD4RPE00*1	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2001
ZD4RPE01*1	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2001
ZD4PAC00*1	APRILIA	SL 1000 FALCO	2001
ZD4PAC10*1	APRILIA	SL 1000 FALCO	2001
ZDM1SB3R*1	DUCATI	748	2001
ZDM1SB3R*1	DUCATI	748R	2001
ZDM3H74R*1	DUCATI	748R	2001
ZDM1SB3R*1	DUCATI	748S	2001
ZDM1LA3K*1	DUCATI	750 SPORT	2001
ZDM1LA3K*1	DUCATI	750 SS	2001
ZDM1LC4N*1	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	2001
ZDM1LD4N*1	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	2001
ZDM1LD4N*1	DUCATI	900SS	2001
ZDM1SB5T*1	DUCATI	996	2001
ZDM1SB5T*1	DUCATI	996S	2001
JH2PC252*1	HONDA	CBR600F4	2001
JH2PC350*1	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2001
JH2PC351*1	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2001
JH2PC352*1	HONDA	CBR600F4i	2001
JH2SC441*1	HONDA	CBR900RR	2001
JH2SC444*1	HONDA	CBR900RR	2001
JH2SC445*1	HONDA	CBR929RE ERION	2001
JH2SC440*1	HONDA	CBR929RR	2001
JH2SC442*1	HONDA	CBR929RR	2001

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2SC443*1	HONDA	CBR929RR	2001
JH2SC452*1	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2001
JH2SC453*1	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2001
JH2SC454*1	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2001
JKAZX9A1*1	KAWASAKI	ZX-12R NINJA	2001
JKAZX4J1*1	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2001
JKAZXDP1*1	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	2001
JKAZX2E1*1	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	2001
ZCGAGFLJ*1	MV AGUSTA	F4 S	2001
ZCGAGFLJ*1	MV AGUSTA	F4 S 1+1	2001
JS1GW71A*1	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2001
JS1GT74A*1	SUZUKI	GSX-R1000	2001
JS1GN78A*1	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2001
JS1GN7BA*1	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2001
JS1GR7HA*1	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2001
JS1VT52A*1	SUZUKI	TL1000R	2001
SMT502FK*1	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2001
SMT800GE*1	TRIUMPH	TT600	2001
JYARN05E*1	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2001
JYARN05N*1	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2001
JYARN05N*1	YAMAHA	YZF R1 CHAMPIONS LIMITED EDITION	2001
JYARN05Y*1	YAMAHA	YZF R1 CHAMPIONS LIMITED EDITION	2001
JYARJ04E*1	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2001
JYARJ04N*1	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2001
JYARJ04N*1	YAMAHA	YZF R6 CHAMPIONS LIMITED EDITION	2001
JYA4NEN0*1	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2001
JYA5AHE0*1	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2001
JYA5AHN0*1	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2001
ZD4MEE00*Y	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2000
ZD4MEE10*Y	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	2000
ZD4MEE01*Y	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2000
ZD4MEE11*Y	APRILIA	RSV MILLE R	2000
ZD4MEE00*Y	APRILIA	RSV MILLE SP	2000
ZD4PAC00*Y	APRILIA	SL 1000	2000
ZD4PAC10*Y	APRILIA	SL 1000	2000
ZESDB400*Y	BIMOTA	DB4	2000

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
ZESSB600*Y	BIMOTA	SB6R	2000
ZESSB8S0*Y	BIMOTA	SB8R	2000
ZESSB8R0*Y	BIMOTA	SB8S	2000
ZDM1SB3R*Y	DUCATI	748	2000
ZDM1SB3R*Y	DUCATI	748R	2000
ZDM3SB3S*Y	DUCATI	748R	2000
ZDM1SB3R*Y	DUCATI	748S	2000
ZDM1LA3K*Y	DUCATI	750 SS	2000
ZDM1LC4N*Y	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	2000
ZDM1LD4N*Y	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	2000
ZDM1LD4N*Y	DUCATI	900SS	2000
ZDM1SB5T*Y	DUCATI	996	2000
ZDM3SB5V*Y	DUCATI	996	2000
ZDM1SB5T*Y	DUCATI	996S	2000
JH2PC350*Y	HONDA	CBR600F	2000
JH2PC350*Y	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	2000
JH2PC350*Y	HONDA	CBR600F4	2000
JH2PC352*Y	HONDA	CBR600F4	2000
JH2PC350*Y	HONDA	CBR600SE	2000
JH2SC330*Y	HONDA	CBR900RR	2000
JH2SC331*Y	HONDA	CBR900RR	2000
JH2SC332*Y	HONDA	CBR900RR	2000
JH2SC440*Y	HONDA	CBR900RR	2000
JH2SC441*Y	HONDA	CBR900RR	2000
JH2SC442*Y	HONDA	CBR929RR	2000
JH2SC452*Y	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2000
JH2SC453*Y	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2000
JH2SC454*Y	HONDA	RVT1000R RC51	2000
JKAZX9A1*Y	KAWASAKI	ZX-12R NINJA	2000
JKAZX4J1*Y	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	2000
JKAZXDP1*Y	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	2000
JKAZX2E1*Y	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	2000
ZCGAGFLJ*Y	MV AGUSTA	F4 S	2000
ZCGAGFLJ*Y	MV AGUSTA	F4 S 1+1	2000
JS1GW71A*Y	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	2000
JS1GN78A*Y	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	2000
JS1GR7HA*Y	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	2000
JS1GR7BA*Y	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	2000
JS1VT52A*Y	SUZUKI	TL1000R	2000

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
SMT502FK*Y	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	2000
SMT800GE*Y	TRIUMPH	TT600	2000
JYARN05E*Y	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2000
JYARN05N*Y	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2000
JYARN05Y*Y	YAMAHA	YZF R1	2000
JYARJ04E*Y	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2000
JYARJ04N*Y	YAMAHA	YZF R6	2000
JYARJ04E*Y	YAMAHA	YZF R6 CHAMPIONS LIMITED EDITION	2000
JYA4NEN0*Y	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2000
JYA5AHC0*Y	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2000
JYA5AHE0*Y	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2000
JYA5AHN0*Y	YAMAHA	YZF600R	2000
ZD4MEE00*X	APRILIA	RSV MILLE	1999
ZES1DB41*X	BIMOTA	DB4	1999
ZESSB600*X	BIMOTA	SB6R	1999
ZESSB8R0*X	BIMOTA	SB8R	1999
ZES1YB11*X	BIMOTA	YB11	1999
ZDM1SB3R*X	DUCATI	748	1999
ZDM1SB3R*X	DUCATI	748S	1999
ZDM1LA3K*X	DUCATI	750 SS	1999
ZDM1LAZK*X	DUCATI	750 SS	1999
ZDM1LC4N*X	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	1999
ZDM1LD4N*X	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	1999
ZDM1LC4N*X	DUCATI	900SS	1999
ZDM1LD4N*X	DUCATI	900SS	1999
ZDM1SB5T*X	DUCATI	996	1999
ZDM3SB5V*X	DUCATI	996S	1999
JH2PC353*X	HONDA	CBR600F	1999
JH2PC354*X	HONDA	CBR600F	1999
JH2PC355*X	HONDA	CBR600F	1999
JH2PC350*X	HONDA	CBR600F4	1999
JH2PC351*X	HONDA	CBR600F4	1999
JH2PC352*X	HONDA	CBR600F4	1999
JH2SC330*X	HONDA	CBR900RR	1999
JH2SC331*X	HONDA	CBR900RR	1999
JH2SC332*X	HONDA	CBR900RR	1999
JKAZX4G1*X	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	1999
JKAZXDP1*X	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1999

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKAZX2C1*X	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1999
ZCGAGFLJ*X	MV AGUSTA	F4 S	1999
JS1GW71A*X	SUZUKI	GSX1300R HAYABUSA	1999
JS1GN78A*X	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	1999
JS1GR7DA*X	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1999
JS1GR7BA*X	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1999
JS1VT52A*X	SUZUKI	TL1000R	1999
SMT371CA*X	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1999
SMT502FK*X	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955i	1999
JYA3HHN0*X	YAMAHA	FZR600	1999
JYARN02E*X	YAMAHA	YZF R1	1999
JYARN02N*X	YAMAHA	YZF R1	1999
JYARN02Y*X	YAMAHA	YZF R1	1999
JYARJ04E*X	YAMAHA	YZF R6	1999
JYARJ04N*X	YAMAHA	YZF R6	1999
JYARJ04Y*X	YAMAHA	YZF R6	1999
JYA4NEN0*X	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1999
JYA5AHE0*X	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1999
JYA5AHN0*X	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1999
ZESSB600*W	BIMOTA	SB6R	1998
ZESSB8R0*W	BIMOTA	SB8R	1998
ZDM1SB3R*W	DUCATI	748	1998
ZDM1SB8R*W	DUCATI	748	1998
ZDM1LC4M*W	DUCATI	900FE	1998
ZDM1LC4N*W	DUCATI	900SS	1998
ZDM1LD4N*W	DUCATI	900SS CR	1998
ZDM1SB8S*W	DUCATI	916	1998
ZDM1SB8S*W	DUCATI	916 BIPOSTO	1998
JH2PC250*W	HONDA	CBR600F	1998
JH2PC251*W	HONDA	CBR600F	1998
JH2PC252*W	HONDA	CBR600F	1998
JH2PC255*W	HONDA	CBR600F	1998
JH2PC253*W	HONDA	CBR600SE	1998
JH2PC254*W	HONDA	CBR600SE	1998
JH2SC330*W	HONDA	CBR900RR	1998
JH2SC331*W	HONDA	CBR900RR	1998
JH2SC332*W	HONDA	CBR900RR	1998
JKAZX4F1*W	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	1998
JKAZX4G1*W	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	1998

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKAZXDP1*W	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1998
JKAZXDN1*W	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7RR	1998
JKAZX2B1*W	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1998
JKAZX2C1*W	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1998
JS1GU75A*W	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1998
JS1GN78A*W	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	1998
JS1GR7DA*W	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1998
JS1GR7BA*W	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1998
JS1GR7BA*W	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1998
JS1GR7DA*W	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1998
JS1VT52A*W	SUZUKI	TL1000R	1998
SMT370DF*W	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955 (T595)	1998
SMT502FK*W	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955 (T595)	1998
JYA3HHN0*W	YAMAHA	FZR600	1998
JYA3UUC0*W	YAMAHA	FZR600	1998
JYA3HHE0*W	YAMAHA	FZR600RK	1998
JYARN02E*W	YAMAHA	YZF R1	1998
JYARN02N*W	YAMAHA	YZF R1	1998
JYA4NEN0*W	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1998
JYA5AHE0*W	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1998
JYA5AHN0*W	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1998
JYA4HYN0*W	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1998
JYA4LEN0*W	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1998
ZES1DB21*V	BIMOTA	DB2	1997
ZESSB600*V	BIMOTA	SB6R	1997
ZES1YB11*V	BIMOTA	YB11	1997
ZDM1SB3R*V	DUCATI	748	1997
ZDM1SB8R*V	DUCATI	748	1997
ZDM1LD4N*V	DUCATI	900SS CR	1997
ZDM1LC4M*V	DUCATI	900SS SP	1997
ZDM1LC4N*V	DUCATI	900SS SP	1997
ZDM1SB8S*V	DUCATI	916	1997
ZDM1SB8S*V	DUCATI	916 BIPOSTO	1997
JH2PC250*V	HONDA	CBR600F	1997
JH2PC251*V	HONDA	CBR600F	1997
JH2PC252*V	HONDA	CBR600F	1997
JH2PC253*V	HONDA	CBR600SE	1997
JH2PC254*V	HONDA	CBR600SE	1997
JH2SC330*V	HONDA	CBR900RR	1997

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2SC331*V	HONDA	CBR900RR	1997
JH2SC332*V	HONDA	CBR900RR	1997
JKAZX4F1*V	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	1997
JKAZXDP1*V	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1997
JKAZXDN1*V	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7RR	1997
JKAZX2B1*V	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1997
JS1GU75A*V	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1997
JS1GN78A*V	SUZUKI	GSX-R600	1997
JS1GR7DA*V	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1997
JS1GR7BA*V	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1997
JS1GR7BA*V	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1997
SMT371CA*V	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1997
SMT370DF*V	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955 (T595)	1997
SMT502FK*V	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 955 (T595)	1997
JYA3HHE0*V	YAMAHA	FZR600	1997
JYA3HHN0*V	YAMAHA	FZR600	1997
JYA3UUN0*V	YAMAHA	FZR600	1997
JYA4WNN0*V	YAMAHA	YZF1000R	1997
JYA4YWE0*V	YAMAHA	YZF1000R	1997
JYA4YWN0*V	YAMAHA	YZF1000R	1997
JYA4NEN0*V	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1997
JYA5AHE0*V	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1997
JYA5AHN0*V	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1997
JYA4HYN0*V	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1997
JYA4LEE0*V	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1997
JYA4LEN0*V	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1997
ZES1SB60*T	BIMOTA	SB6	1996
ZES1YB11*T	BIMOTA	YB11	1996
ZDM1LC4N*T	DUCATI	900SS CR	1996
ZDM1LD4N*T	DUCATI	900SS CR	1996
ZDM1LC4N*T	DUCATI	900SS SP	1996
ZDM1SB8S*T	DUCATI	916	1996
JH2PC250*T	HONDA	CBR600F	1996
JH2PC251*T	HONDA	CBR600F	1996
JH2PC252*T	HONDA	CBR600F	1996
JH2PC255*T	HONDA	CBR600F	1996
JH2PC253*T	HONDA	CBR600SE	1996
JH2PC254*T	HONDA	CBR600SE	1996
JH2SC330*T	HONDA	CBR900RR	1996

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2SC331*T	HONDA	CBR900RR	1996
JH2SC332*T	HONDA	CBR900RR	1996
JKAZX4F1*T	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	1996
JKAZXDP1*T	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1996
JKAZXDN1*T	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7RR	1996
JKAZX2B1*T	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1996
ZGUKEAKE*T	MOTO GUZZI	SPORT 1100	1996
JS1GU75A*T	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1996
JS1GR7DA*T	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1996
JS1GR7BA*T	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1996
JS1GR7BA*T	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1996
SMT371CA*T	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1996
SMT370DF*T	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 900	1996
SMT372DD*T	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA SUPER III	1996
JYA3HHE0*T	YAMAHA	FZR600	1996
JYA3HHN0*T	YAMAHA	FZR600	1996
JYA3UUN0*T	YAMAHA	FZR600	1996
JYA4WNN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF1000R	1996
JYA4NAE0*T	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1996
JYA4NAN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1996
JYA4NCN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1996
JYA4NEN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1996
JYA4WFN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF600R2	1996
JYA4HYN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1996
JYA4LEE0*T	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1996
JYA4LEN0*T	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1996
ZES1DB21*S	BIMOTA	DB2	1995
ZES1SB60*S	BIMOTA	SB6	1995
ZDM1LD4N*S	DUCATI	900SS CR	1995
ZDM1LC4M*S	DUCATI	900SS SP	1995
ZDM1LC4N*S	DUCATI	900SS SP	1995
ZDM1SB8S*S	DUCATI	916	1995
JH2PC250*S	HONDA	CBR600F	1995
JH2PC251*S	HONDA	CBR600F	1995
JH2PC252*S	HONDA	CBR600F	1995
JH2SC280*S	HONDA	CBR900RR	1995
JH2SC281*S	HONDA	CBR900RR	1995
JH2SC282*S	HONDA	CBR900RR	1995
JKAZX4F1*S	KAWASAKI	ZX600 NINJA ZX-6R	1995

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JKAZX2B1*S	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1995
ZGUKAKE*S	MOTO GUZZI	SPORT 1100	1995
JS1GU75A*S	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1995
JS1GR7BA*S	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1995
JS1GR7BA*S	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1995
SMT371CA*S	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1995
SMT370DF*S	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 900	1995
SMT372DD*S	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA SUPER III	1995
JYA3LKE0*S	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1995
JYA3LKN0*S	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1995
JYA3HHE0*S	YAMAHA	FZR600	1995
JYA3HHN0*S	YAMAHA	FZR600	1995
JYA3UUC0*S	YAMAHA	FZR600	1995
JYA3UUN0*S	YAMAHA	FZR600	1995
JYA4NAE0*S	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1995
JYA4NAN0*S	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1995
JYA4NCN0*S	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1995
JYA4NEN0*S	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1995
JYA4HYN0*S	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1995
JYA4LEN0*S	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1995
ZDM1HB7R*R	DUCATI	851 SUPERBIKE	1994
ZDM1HB7R*R	DUCATI	888 LTD	1994
ZDM1LD4N*R	DUCATI	900SS CR	1994
ZDM1LC4N*R	DUCATI	900SS SP	1994
JH2PC250*R	HONDA	CBR600F	1994
JH2PC251*R	HONDA	CBR600F	1994
JH2PC252*R	HONDA	CBR600F	1994
JH2SC280*R	HONDA	CBR900RR	1994
JH2SC281*R	HONDA	CBR900RR	1994
JH2SC282*R	HONDA	CBR900RR	1994
JH2RC450*R	HONDA	RVF750R	1994
JH2RC452*R	HONDA	RVF750R	1994
JH2RC455*R	HONDA	RVF750R	1994
JKAZXDM1*R	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1994
JKAZX2B1*R	KAWASAKI	ZX900 NINJA ZX-9R	1994
ZGUKAKE*R	MOTO GUZZI	SPORT 1100	1994
JS1GU75A*R	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1994
JS1GR7BA*R	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1994
JS1GR7BA*R	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1994

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
SMT370CA*R	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1994
SMT371CA*R	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1994
SMT370DD*R	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 900	1994
SMT370DF*R	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 900	1994
SMT372DD*R	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA SUPER III	1994
JYA3LKN0*R	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1994
JYA3HHE0*R	YAMAHA	FZR600	1994
JYA3HHN0*R	YAMAHA	FZR600	1994
JYA3UUN0*R	YAMAHA	FZR600	1994
JYA4NEN0*R	YAMAHA	YZF600R	1994
JYA4HYN0*R	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1994
JYA4LEE0*R	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1994
JYA4LEN0*R	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1994
JYA4JAN0*R	YAMAHA	YZF750SP	1994
1B9RS11G*P	BUELL	RS1200	1993
1B9RS11G*P	BUELL	RSS1200	1993
ZDM1NC3L*P	DUCATI	750 SS	1993
ZDM1NC3M*P	DUCATI	750 SS	1993
ZDM1HB7R*P	DUCATI	851 SUPERBIKE	1993
ZDM1HB7R*P	DUCATI	888 SPORT	1993
ZDM1LC4N*P	DUCATI	900 SUPERLIGHT	1993
ZDM1LC4M*P	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	1993
ZDM1LC4M*P	DUCATI	900SS	1993
ZDM1LD4N*P	DUCATI	900SS	1993
ZDM1LC4N*P	DUCATI	900SS SP	1993
JH2PC250*P	HONDA	CBR600F	1993
JH2PC251*P	HONDA	CBR600F	1993
JH2PC252*P	HONDA	CBR600F	1993
JH2SC280*P	HONDA	CBR900RR	1993
JH2SC281*P	HONDA	CBR900RR	1993
JH2SC282*P	HONDA	CBR900RR	1993
JKAZXDM1*P	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1993
ZGUVYBVY*P	MOTO GUZZI	DAYTONA 1000	1993
JS1GU75A*P	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1993
JS1GN75A*P	SUZUKI	GSX-R600W	1993
JS1GR7BA*P	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1993
JS1GR7BA*P	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1993
SMT370CA*P	TRIUMPH	DAYTONA 1200	1993
JYA3LKN0*P	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1993

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JYA3HHE0*P	YAMAHA	FZR600	1993
JYA3HHN0*P	YAMAHA	FZR600	1993
JYA3UUC0*P	YAMAHA	FZR600	1993
JYA3UUN0*P	YAMAHA	FZR600	1993
JYA4HYN0*P	YAMAHA	YZF750R	1993
JYA4HSN0*P	YAMAHA	YZF750SP	1993
JYA4JAN0*P	YAMAHA	YZF750SP	1993
1B9RS11G*N	BUELL	RS1200	1992
ZDM1NC3L*N	DUCATI	750 SS	1992
ZDM1NC3M*N	DUCATI	750 SS	1992
ZDM1HB6R*N	DUCATI	851 SPORT	1992
ZDM1HB6P*N	DUCATI	851 SUPERBIKE	1992
ZDM1LC4M*N	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	1992
ZDM1LD4N*N	DUCATI	900 SUPERSPORT	1992
ZDM1LC4M*N	DUCATI	900SS	1992
ZDM1LC4M*N	DUCATI	900SS CR	1992
ZDM1LC4N*N	DUCATI	900SS SP	1992
JH2PC250*N	HONDA	CBR600F	1992
JH2PC251*N	HONDA	CBR600F	1992
JH2PC252*N	HONDA	CBR600F	1992
JH2SC280*N	HONDA	CBR900RR	1992
JH2SC281*N	HONDA	CBR900RR	1992
JH2SC282*N	HONDA	CBR900RR	1992
JKAZXDK1*N	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1992
JS1GV73A*N	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1992
JS1GN75A*N	SUZUKI	GSX-R600 KATANA	1992
JS1GN75A*N	SUZUKI	GSX-R600W	1992
JS1GR7AA*N	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1992
JS1GR7BA*N	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1992
JS1GR7BA*N	SUZUKI	GSX-R750W	1992
JYA3LKN0*N	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1992
JYA3HHE0*N	YAMAHA	FZR600	1992
JYA3HHN0*N	YAMAHA	FZR600	1992
JYA3UUN0*N	YAMAHA	FZR600	1992
1B9RS11G*M	BUELL	RS1200	1991
ZDM1HB6R*M	DUCATI	851 SPORT	1991
ZDM1HB8R*M	DUCATI	851 SUPERBIKE	1991
ZDM1LC4M*M	DUCATI	900SS	1991
ZDM1LC4N*M	DUCATI	900SS SP	1991

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2PC250*M	HONDA	CBR600F	1991
JH2PC251*M	HONDA	CBR600F	1991
JH2PC252*M	HONDA	CBR600F	1991
JKAZXDK1*M	KAWASAKI	ZX750 NINJA ZX-7R	1991
JS1GV73A*M	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1991
JS1GR7AA*M	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1991
JS1GR79A*M	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1991
JYA3LKN0*M	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1991
JYA3HHE0*M	YAMAHA	FZR600	1991
JYA3HHN0*M	YAMAHA	FZR600	1991
JYA3UUN0*M	YAMAHA	FZR600	1991
JYA3JVN0*M	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1991
1B9RR11G*L	BUELL	RR1200	1990
1B9RS11G*L	BUELL	RS1200	1990
ZDM1KA3J*L	DUCATI	750 SPORT	1990
ZDM1HB6R*L	DUCATI	851 SPORT	1990
ZDM1JB4L*L	DUCATI	906 PASO	1990
ZDM1JB4M*L	DUCATI	906 PASO	1990
JH2PC230*L	HONDA	CBR600F	1990
JH2PC231*L	HONDA	CBR600F	1990
JH2PC232*L	HONDA	CBR600F	1990
JH2PC230*L	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1990
JH2PC231*L	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1990
JH2PC232*L	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1990
JH2RC300*L	HONDA	VFR750R	1990
JH2RC301*L	HONDA	VFR750R	1990
JS1GV73A*L	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1990
JS1GR7AA*L	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1990
JS1GR79A*L	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1990
JYA3LKE0*L	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1990
JYA3LKN0*L	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1990
JYA3HHE0*L	YAMAHA	FZR600	1990
JYA3HHN0*L	YAMAHA	FZR600	1990
JYA3HWC0*L	YAMAHA	FZR600	1990
JYA3HWN0*L	YAMAHA	FZR600	1990
JYA3UUN0*L	YAMAHA	FZR600	1990
JYA3JVN0*L	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1990
JH2PC190*K	HONDA	CBR600F	1989
JH2PC191*K	HONDA	CBR600F	1989

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH ¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
JH2PC192*K	HONDA	CBR600F	1989
JH2PC230*K	HONDA	CBR600F	1989
JH2PC231*K	HONDA	CBR600F	1989
JH2PC232*K	HONDA	CBR600F	1989
JH2PC192*K	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1989
JH2PC232*K	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1989
JH2RC302*K	HONDA	VFR750R	1989
JS1GV73A*K	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1989
JS1GR77A*K	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1989
JS1GR79A*K	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1989
JYA3LKE0*K	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1989
JYA3LKN0*K	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1989
JYA2HWN0*K	YAMAHA	FZR600	1989
JYA3HHE0*K	YAMAHA	FZR600	1989
JYA3HHN0*K	YAMAHA	FZR600	1989
JYA3HWN0*K	YAMAHA	FZR600	1989
JYA3JVN0*K	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1989
ZDM1AA3L*J	DUCATI	750 F-1	1988
ZDM1DA3M*J	DUCATI	750 PASO	1988
ZDM1DA3N*J	DUCATI	750 PASO	1988
ZDM1DA3M*J	DUCATI	750 PASO LTD	1988
ZDM1DA3N*J	DUCATI	750 PASO LTD	1988
JH2PC190*J	HONDA	CBR600F	1988
JH2PC191*J	HONDA	CBR600F	1988
JH2PC192*J	HONDA	CBR600F	1988
JH2PC232*J	HONDA	CBR600F	1988
JH2PC190*J	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1988
JH2PC191*J	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1988
JH2PC192*J	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1988
JH2RC302*J	HONDA	VFR750R	1988
JH2RC361*J	HONDA	VFR750R	1988
JS1GU74A*J	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1988
JS1GR77A*J	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1988
JYA2LHE0*J	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1988
JYA2LHN0*J	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1988
JYA2LJN0*J	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1988
JYA2LKN0*J	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1988
JYA2NKN0*J	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1988
JYA2TTN0*J	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1988

TEN FIRST CHARACTERS OF THE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER EXCEPT THE NINTH¹	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR
ZDM3AA3L*H	DUCATI	750 F-1	1987
ZDM3AA3L*H	DUCATI	750 F-1B	1987
ZDM1DA3N*H	DUCATI	750 PASO	1987
JH2PC190*H	HONDA	CBR600F	1987
JH2PC191*H	HONDA	CBR600F	1987
JH2PC190*H	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1987
JH2PC191*H	HONDA	CBR600F HURRICANE	1987
JS1GU74A*H	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1987
JS1GR75A*H	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1987
JYA2LH00*H	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1987
JYA2LJ00*H	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1987
JYA2LK00*H	YAMAHA	FZR1000	1987
JYA2NK00*H	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1987
JYA2TT00*H	YAMAHA	FZR750R	1987
ZDM3AA3L*G	DUCATI	750 F-1	1986
ZDM3AA3L*G	DUCATI	750 F-1B	1986
JH2SC160*G	HONDA	VF1000R	1986
JH2SC161*G	HONDA	VF1000R	1986
JS1GU74A*G	SUZUKI	GSX-R1100	1986
JS1GR75A*G	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1986
JS1GR75A*G	SUZUKI	GSX-R750R	1986
JH2SC160*F	HONDA	VF1000R	1985
JH2SC161*F	HONDA	VF1000R	1985
JS1GR75A*F	SUZUKI	GSX-R750	1985

1. The asterisks appearing in the first column mark the space taken by the ninth character in the identification number."

2. This Regulation comes into force on 30 December 2014.

Draft Regulations

Draft regulation

Education Act
(chapter I-13.3)

Agreements entered into by school boards with respect to collaboration with police forces for prevention and investigation purposes and interventions by police officers in an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation respecting Agreements entered into by school boards with respect to collaboration with police forces for prevention and investigation purposes and interventions by police officers in an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported, appearing below, may be made by the government on the expiry of 45 days from this publication.

The draft Regulation determines the essential elements and special stipulations that must be contained in an agreement that a school board enters into under the Education Act (chapter I-13.3) with the competent authority in respect of the police forces in all or part of its territory. The object of the agreement is, in particular, to specify how police officers will intervene in the event of an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported, and to establish the mode of collaboration between school boards and police forces for prevention and investigation purposes.

The draft Regulation has no negative effect on citizens or small and medium-sized businesses.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Danielle Marquis, Secteur du développement pédagogique et du soutien aux élèves, Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 17^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5; telephone: 418 6434208, extension 3109; Email: danielle.marquis@mels.gouv.qc.ca

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to the Yves Bolduc, Minister of Education, Recreation and Sports, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 16^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5.

LISE THÉRIAULT,
*Deputy Premier and Minister
of Public Security*

YVES BOLDUC,
*Minister of Education,
Recreation and Sports*

Regulation respecting Agreements entered into by school boards with respect to collaboration with police forces for prevention and investigation purposes and interventions by police officers in an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported

Education Act
(chapter I-13.3, s. 214.1)

1. An agreement entered into under section 214.1 of the Education Act (chapter I13.3) between a school board and a competent authority in respect of a police force in all or part of its territory must include an undertaking by the parties to

(1) promote collaboration, cooperation and reciprocal action to achieve the purposes of the agreement;

(2) provide the information on the contents of the agreement needed to ensure its implementation to the persons concerned within their respective organizations;

(3) complete a joint report, each year, on the implementation of the agreement.

2. The agreement must contain the following essential elements:

(1) the names and addresses of the schools of the school board covered by the agreement;

(2) the term of the agreement, which cannot be less than three years nor more than five years, and the conditions for its renewal;

(3) the name, position and contact information of the designated representatives of the parties for the implementation of the measures specified in the agreement and for any communication between the parties concerning the application, amendment or renewal of the agreement;

(4) the methods to be used by one party to notify the other party without delay of any change in the name, position or contact information of one of its representatives;

(5) the procedure for amending the agreement;

(6) the signatures of the parties, and the date of each signature.

3. The agreement must establish special stipulations for three general intervention contexts: prevention, investigation and emergency.

It must also establish special stipulations for situations where an act of bullying or violence is reported to police officers.

4. In the prevention context, the agreement must contain the following special stipulations:

(1) for the annual planning of prevention activities, an undertaking by the parties to communicate to each other, in writing, at the dates or on the conditions set in the agreement:

i. the needs of the school board, taking into account the situation of each school;

ii. the services and tools likely to meet the schools' needs, based on the expertise and experience of the police force in the field;

(2) for each school year covered by the agreement, the prevention activities that will be carried out by the police force, alone or in collaboration with a partner whose experience is recognized by the police force.

5. In the investigation context, the agreement must contain the following special stipulations:

(1) the criteria used to determine situations that may require police investigation;

(2) the roles, responsibilities and procedures to be followed during an investigation conducted by a police force, taking into account the respective mission of each party;

(3) a communications strategy applicable in the context and targeting the parents of students, the members of the school staff, the media and any other person concerned.

6. In the emergency context, the agreement must contain the following special stipulations:

(1) the roles, responsibilities and procedures to be followed when an event occurs that requires an emergency police intervention, taking into account the respective mission of each party and, where applicable, any applicable emergency plan or other mode of intervention;

(2) an undertaking by the parties to conduct a review following an emergency police intervention, focusing on the quality and effectiveness of the collaboration and the intervention;

(3) a communications strategy applicable in the context and targeting the parents of students, the members of the school staff, the media and any other person concerned.

7. The agreement must contain special stipulations for situations where an act of bullying or violence is reported to police officers:

(1) an undertaking by the police force to collaborate with the school authorities concerned, in particular in order to protect students;

(2) a description of the nature or type of information that may be communicated between the parties and of the applicable mode of communication in each case;

(3) an undertaking by the parties, if they jointly consider that it is necessary in the circumstances, to agree on actions to take with respect to the reported act of bullying or violence.

8. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3608

Draft Regulation

Environment Quality Act
(chapter Q-2)

Clean Air —Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1) and section 124 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2), that the Regulation to amend the Clean Air Regulation, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 60 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation provides for various amendments to the Clean Air Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 4.1) concerning aluminum smelters and incinerators whose design feed rate is of less than 1 ton per hour.

The draft Regulation also proposes some technical amendments to facilitate the understanding or the implementation of the Regulation.

The regulatory amendments proposed in the draft Regulation will not have additional financial impact on the enterprises concerned.

Further information may be obtained by contacting France Delisle, Director, Direction des politiques de la qualité de l'atmosphère, Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques; telephone: 418 521-3813, extension 4565; fax: 418 646-0001; email: france.delisle@mdelcc.gouv.qc.ca

Any person wishing to comment is requested to submit written comments within the 60-day period to France Delisle, Director, Direction des politiques de la qualité de l'atmosphère, Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, édifice Marie-Guyart, 675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, 5^e étage, boîte 30, Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7; fax: 418 646-0001; email: france.delisle@mdelcc.gouv.qc.ca

DAVID HEURTEL,
*Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment
and the Fight Against Climate Change*

Regulation to amend the Clean Air Regulation

Environment Quality Act
(chapter Q-2, ss. 31 and 53)

- 1.** The Clean Air Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 4.1) is amended in section 26 by striking out the second paragraph.
- 2.** Section 27 is amended by inserting “in which paints are applied, for industrial or commercial purposes,” after “establishment”.
- 3.** Section 101 is amended by replacing “designed and used” in the fourth paragraph by “designed or used”.
- 4.** The following is inserted after section 109:

“**109.1** An incinerator whose rate is less than 1 ton per hour and which burns liquid or gaseous residual hazardous materials by plasma treatment is not subject to sections 108 and 109.”.
- 5.** Section 135 is amended by replacing the table by the following:

“

Emission limit values (kg/t of aluminum produced)			
	Total	Particle fluorides	Date of application
Annual	4.95	15.4	1 January 2015
	1.35	7	1 January 2021
Monthly	5.5	16.5	1 January 2015
	1.5	8	1 January 2021

”.

6. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3618

Draft Regulation

An Act respecting financial assistance
for education expenses
(chapter A-13.3)

Financial assistance for education expenses — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting financial assistance for education expenses, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation indexes certain amounts allocated as exemptions or allowable expenses for the purpose of computing the amount of financial assistance for education expenses and the maximum amount of a loan that may be granted for a year of allocation.

The draft Regulation also specifies the nature of the income used to compute the contribution of the parents, sponsor or spouse and the nature of the school fees covered.

The draft Regulation also abolishes certain measures covered otherwise, namely, additional day-care expenses and extension of the full exemption period for a student who is in a precarious financial situation.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Simon Boucher-Doddridge, Acting Director, Direction de la planification des programmes, Aide financière aux études et gouvernance interne des ressources, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Science, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 20^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5, telephone: 418 6436276, extension 6085.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to the Minister of Higher Education, Research and Science, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 16^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5.

YVES BOLDUC,
*Minister of Higher Education,
Research and Science*

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting financial assistance for education expenses

An Act respecting financial assistance
for education expenses
(chapter A-13.3, s. 57)

1. The Regulation respecting financial assistance for education expenses (chapter A-13.3, r. 1) is amended in section 2 by replacing “\$1,110” in the second paragraph by “\$1,122”.

2. Section 15 is amended by adding the following words at the end of the first paragraph: “and by the amount transferred from a locked-in retirement account and for which a deduction has been made.”

3. Section 17 is amended

(1) by replacing “\$2,956” in paragraph 1 by “\$2,987”; and

(2) by replacing “\$2,508” in paragraph 2 by “\$2,535”.

4. Section 18 is amended by replacing “\$2,508” by “\$2,535”.

5. Section 26 is amended by replacing “\$184” in the second paragraph by “\$186”.

6. Section 29 is amended

(1) by replacing “fees related to instructional services and any other fees prescribed by the educational institution” in the first paragraph by “and fees related to instructional services”; and

(2) by replacing the amounts in subparagraphs 1 to 6 of the third paragraph by the following amounts:

(1) “\$186”;

(2) “\$186”;

(3) “\$210”;

(4) “\$402”;

(5) “\$459”;

(6) “\$210”.

7. Section 32 is amended

(1) by replacing “\$384” and “\$819” in the first paragraph by “\$388” and “\$828” respectively;

(2) by replacing “\$171”, “\$213”, “\$606” and “\$213” in the second paragraph by “\$173”, “\$215”, “\$612” and “\$216” respectively.

8. Section 33 is amended

(1) by replacing “\$66” in the first paragraph by “\$67”; and

(2) by replacing “\$185” in the second paragraph by “\$187”.

9. Section 34 is amended by replacing “\$271” and “\$1,260” in the first paragraph by “\$274” and “\$1,273” respectively.

10. Section 35 is amended by replacing “\$93” in the second paragraph by “\$94”.

11. Section 37 is amended by replacing “\$246” in the fifth paragraph by “\$249”.

12. Section 39 is struck out.

13. Section 40 is amended by replacing “\$71” and “\$566” in the first paragraph by “\$72” and “\$572” respectively.

14. Section 50 is amended

(1) by replacing the amounts in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the first paragraph by the following amounts:

(1) “\$14,453”;

(2) “\$14,453”;

(3) “\$17,363”; and

(2) by replacing the amounts in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the third paragraph by the following amounts:

(1) “\$3,895”;

(2) “\$4,929”;

(3) “\$5,969”.

15. Section 51 is amended

(1) by replacing the amounts in subparagraphs 1 to 5 of the first paragraph by the following amounts:

(1) “\$202”;

(2) “\$222”;

(3) “\$308”;

(4) “\$409”;

(5) “\$409”;

(2) by striking out the third paragraph; and

(3) by replacing “\$315” in the fourth paragraph by “\$318”.

16. Section 52 is amended by replacing “\$950” by “\$960”.

17. Section 61 is amended by striking out the second paragraph.

18. Section 74 is amended by replacing “\$246” and “\$123” in the second paragraph by “\$249” and “\$124” respectively.

19. Section 82 is amended by replacing “\$2,956” and “\$2,214” in the third paragraph by “\$2,987” and “\$2,237” respectively.

20. Section 83 is amended by adding the following at the end of the third paragraph: “and by the amount transferred from a locked-in retirement account and for which a deduction has been made.”.

21. Section 86 is amended

(1) by replacing the amounts in subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the first paragraph by the following amounts:

(1) “\$2.21”;

(2) “\$3.30”;

(3) “\$113.89”; and

(2) by replacing “\$10.94” in the second paragraph by “\$11.06”.

22. Section 87.1 is amended by replacing “\$374” by “\$378”.

23. This Regulation applies as of the 2015-2016 year of allocation.

24. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3609

Draft Regulation

Highway Safety Code
(chapter C-24.2)

Health of drivers —Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation respecting the health of drivers, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

Most of the medical standards contained in the Regulation respecting access to driving a road vehicle in connection with the health of drivers (chapter C-24.2, r. 8) to assess the ability to drive have not been substantially reviewed since approximately 30 years. The draft Regulation respecting the health of drivers reviews and updates those standards using the functional approach, which gives precedence to the effects of the medical condition over the diagnosis alone in order to assess the ability to drive. Those standards are based on a consensus among experts and on the latest scientific literature. They also take into consideration the standards that are promoted throughout North America.

The measures proposed in the draft Regulation have no particular impact on the public because the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec has been able through the years, using the powers conferred on it by the Highway Safety Code, to adjust its practices to the evolution of medical standards and the resulting principles.

No particular impact on enterprises, including small and medium-sized businesses is foreseen, since the medical standards applicable to professional drivers are modeled after those already in force and recognized throughout Canada.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Jamie Dow, Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, 333, boulevard Jean-Lesage, C-4-12, case postale 19600, Québec (Québec) G1K 8J6; telephone: 418 528-4984.

Any person wishing to comment on the matter is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to the Minister of Transport, 700, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, 29^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5H1.

ROBERT POËTI,
Minister of Transport

Regulation respecting the health of drivers

Highway Safety Code
(chapter C-24.2, s. 619, pars. 2 and 8)

DIVISION I GENERAL

1. In this Regulation, every reference to a licence class is made pursuant to the Regulation respecting licences (chapter C-24.2, r. 34).

2. A person who, by reason of a medical condition, must receive treatment to be able to drive, but fails to comply with the instructions or refuses treatment despite the physician's recommendations, places himself or herself in a situation essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION II ILLNESSES AND DEFICIENCY OF THE EYE

3. Distance vision is assessed according to the Snellen chart without corrective lenses, or with corrective lenses if they are required to drive. The field of vision is measured using the Goldmann III/4e technique with scotoma screening, the Esterman technique or a technique recognized as equivalent.

Despite the foregoing, visual acuity may not be assessed with the telescopic part of glasses.

4. Visual acuity of less than 6/9 with both eyes open and examined together is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

5. Visual acuity of less than 6/15 with both eyes open and examined together is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8.

6. A field of vision of less than 150 continuous degrees along the horizontal meridian and less than 10 continuous degrees above fixation and less than 20 continuous degrees below fixation, with both eyes open and examined together, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

7. A field of vision of less than 100 continuous degrees along the vertical meridian and less than 10 continuous degrees above fixation and less than 20 continuous degrees below fixation or less than 30 degrees on each side of the vertical meridian, with both eyes open and examined together, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8.

8. The incapacity to distinguish traffic lights is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

9. Uncorrected diplopia within the central 40 degrees is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

10. Diplopia within the central 40 degrees corrected by occlusion of an eye is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

Despite the foregoing, diplopia corrected by wearing prismatic glasses is consistent with driving a road vehicle of any of those classes if, while wearing those glasses, the visual standards applicable under the provisions of this Division for the classes held are complied with.

11. Sudden loss of the use of an eye or occlusion of an eye because of diplopia within the central 40 degrees is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle for a period of 3 months following the beginning of monocular vision.

12. An ocular condition, a visual deficiency or a situation affecting vision other than those referred to in sections 4 to 11 causing a reduction in visual function is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION III ILLNESSES AND DEFICIENCY OF THE EAR

13. A corrected or uncorrected average loss of hearing greater than 40 decibels in the better ear at frequencies of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 hertz, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 2 and Class 4 or a road vehicle that requires the display of safety placards in accordance with the provisions of Division IV of the Transportation of Dangerous Substances Regulation

(chapter C-24.2, r. 43), unless the affected person is able to perceive a forced whispered voice at not less than 1.5 metres with or without the use of a hearing aid.

DIVISION IV

ILLNESSES AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

14. For the purposes of this Division, the following functional cardiac classification is established:

(1) Class I: no limitation of activity and no symptoms during daily activities;

(2) Class II: slight limitation of activity but comfortable at rest or during mild physical activity;

(3) Class III: marked limitation of activity and comfortable only at rest;

(4) Class IV: the person should be at complete rest, confined to bed or chair and any physical activity brings on discomfort and symptoms may occur even at rest.

15. A cardiac disorder that places a person in Class IV is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

16. A cardiac disorder that places a person in Class III or an ejection fraction for the left ventricle of less than 35% is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

17. The presence of an implantable defibrillator is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4, unless the cardiac disorder that justified the installation of the defibrillator no longer exists.

18. A person who had an implantable defibrillator installed following a cardiac rhythm event with decreased state of consciousness is authorized to drive a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8 provided that no cardiac rhythm disorder affecting the state of consciousness has occurred for at least 6 months and that the person has been under medical supervision during that period. If these requirements are not satisfied, the presence of such defibrillator is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of any of those classes.

Any disturbance of consciousness resulting from the action of a defibrillator is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle for a period of 6 months following the event.

19. A surgically indicated aortic aneurysm is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

20. A cardiac or vascular condition medically recognized as causing angina, rhythm disorder, syncope, embolisms or ischemia is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION V

ILLNESSES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND MOTOR DEFICIENCY

21. Anatomical or functional loss of a limb or a limb joint or limb immobilization is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle unless the person shows, to the satisfaction of the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, that the person can safely drive a road vehicle corresponding to the class of licence concerned or to the class the person wishes to obtain.

22. A disease or deficiency of the musculoskeletal system other than those mentioned in section 21, which may impair safe driving, is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION VI

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

23. Psychiatric disorders that result in marked impairment of judgment or behaviour, pronounced aggressiveness, pronounced difficulty in perception or a pronounced slowing down or acceleration of psychomotor activity, in particular, are essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

Despite the foregoing, an affected person is authorized to drive after the disappearance of the symptoms described in the first paragraph, provided that the person medically demonstrates that his or her emotional and psychic state is consistent with the safe driving of a road vehicle.

24. A recurrent major psychiatric disorder is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4, unless the person has been asymptomatic for at least 12 months and is under medical supervision.

A major psychiatric disorder is considered recurrent when 2 episodes or more occur within 1 year, or when 3 episodes or more occur within 3 years.

25. A recurrent major psychiatric disorder is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8, unless the person has been asymptomatic for at least 6 months and is under medical supervision.

Recurrence is established in accordance with the second paragraph of section 24.

26. Mild or moderate psychiatric disorders are relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION VII

DISORDERS RELATED TO THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER SUBSTANCES

27. The consumption of any drug, medication or substance medically recognized as causing psychomotor disorders or impaired alertness that may constitute a safety hazard is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

28. A minor disorder related to the consumption of alcohol or drugs, established according to the criteria of the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle, unless the person is in sustained remission or otherwise demonstrates by providing a health assessment required by the Société pursuant to section 73 of the Highway Safety Code (chapter C-24.2) that his or her rapport with alcohol or drugs does not compromise the safe driving of a road vehicle.

29. A moderate or severe disorder related to the consumption of alcohol or drugs, established according to the criteria of the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle, unless the person is in sustained remission or otherwise demonstrates by providing a health assessment required by the Société pursuant to section 73 of the Highway Safety Code, including a supervision plan, that his or her rapport with alcohol or drugs does not compromise the safe driving of a road vehicle.

DIVISION VIII

ILLNESSES AND IMPAIRMENTS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

30. Neurological disorders resulting in serious disturbances of cognitive functions, alertness, consciousness, motor or sensory functions, equilibrium or coordination are essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

31. Neurological disorders resulting in slight disturbances of cognitive functions, alertness, consciousness, motor or sensory functions, equilibrium or coordination are relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

32. Epilepsy, if less than 5 years have elapsed since the last seizure, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4, unless the affected person

(1) has had partial simple seizures, somatosensory seizures or motor seizures involving one anatomical area having no impact on driving; the seizures are always of the same type and do not perturb the person's state of consciousness, and a period of not less than 3 years has elapsed without any other type of seizure;

(2) has had one or more seizures resulting from an interruption or change in the treatment for epilepsy prescribed by a physician while epilepsy was well controlled, and the person had no seizure during the 5 preceding years if a period of not less than 6 months has elapsed since the last seizure resulting from the interruption or change in the treatment and treatment has resumed;

(3) has had one or more seizures in a brief period of time due to exceptional circumstances or an intercurrent disease whose cause has been clearly established, which are unlikely to recur in a person who is usually well controlled and closely follows the treatment, provided that the person had no seizure during the 5 preceding years and a period of not less than 6 months has elapsed since the last seizure; or

(4) has had seizures occurring while sleeping or shortly after waking up and a period of not less than 5 years has elapsed without any other type of seizure.

33. Epilepsy, if less than 6 months have elapsed since the last seizure, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8, unless the affected person

(1) has had focal seizures, excluding partial complex and partial simple seizures with adverse symptoms, limited to one anatomical area, without perturbing the person's state of consciousness and where a period of not less than 12 months has elapsed without any other type of seizure,

(2) has had one or more seizures resulting from an interruption or change in the treatment for epilepsy prescribed by a physician while epilepsy was well controlled, where a period of not less than 3 months has elapsed since the last seizure and treatment has resumed;

(3) has had one or more seizures in a brief period of time, due to exceptional circumstances or an intercurrent disease whose cause has been clearly established, which are unlikely to recur in a person who is usually well controlled and closely follows the treatment, and where a period of not less than 3 months has elapsed since the last seizure; or

(4) has had seizures occurring while sleeping or shortly after waking up and a period of not less than 12 months has elapsed without any other type of seizure.

34. Convulsive seizures or loss of consciousness provoked by toxic substances or alcohol are essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4 if a period of less than 12 months has elapsed since the last seizure or loss of consciousness, during which period the person abstained from the substance that caused the seizures or the loss of consciousness.

35. Convulsive seizures or loss of consciousness provoked by toxic substances or alcohol are essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8 if a period of less than 6 months has elapsed since the last seizure or loss of consciousness, during which period the person abstained from the substance that caused the seizures or the loss of consciousness.

36. A single convulsive seizure without evident cause after a neurological and cardiac investigation, including an electroencephalogram showing no epileptic activity, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4 if a period of less than 12 months has elapsed without any seizure or loss of consciousness.

37. A single convulsive seizure without evident cause after a neurological and cardiac investigation, including an electroencephalogram showing no epileptic activity, is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8 if a period of less than 3 months has elapsed without any seizure or loss of consciousness.

38. One or more episodes of non-convulsive loss of consciousness or one or more episodes of syncope the cause of which remains unknown after medical investigation or for which there is no efficient treatment are essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4 if a period of less than 12 months has elapsed without any loss of consciousness or syncope.

39. Episodes of non-convulsive loss of consciousness or syncope the cause of which remains unknown after medical investigation or for which there is no efficient treatment are essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8 if a period of less than 3 months has elapsed without any loss of consciousness or syncope.

DIVISION IX **COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENTS**

40. Severe dementia is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

41. Mild or moderate dementia is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

42. Mild or moderate dementia is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8.

43. A cognitive deficit without a diagnosis of dementia is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION X **ILLNESSES AND DEFICIENCIES AFFECTING** **METABOLISM**

44. Diabetes is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle, unless the person affected meets the following conditions:

(1) the person has had no hypoglycemic episode while awake resulting in altered consciousness and requiring the intervention of a third person for 3 months;

(2) the person shows a good understanding of the disease;

(3) the person is under regular medical supervision for diabetes.

45. Diabetes treated with hypoglycemic drugs is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4, unless the person affected meets the following conditions:

(1) the person has had no hypoglycemic episode while awake resulting in altered consciousness and requiring the intervention of a third person for 6 months;

(2) the person shows a good understanding of the disease;

(3) the person is under regular medical supervision for diabetes.

46. Diabetes treated with insulin is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4, unless the person affected meets the following conditions:

(1) the person has had no hypoglycemic episode while awake resulting in altered consciousness and requiring the intervention of a third person for 6 months;

(2) the person shows a good understanding of the disease;

(3) the person's glycosylated hemoglobin is less than twice the normal limit;

- (4) self-monitoring of glycemia is conducted properly;
- (5) the person's condition is subject to an annual medical follow-up.

DIVISION XI **ILLNESSES AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE** **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

47. For the purposes of this Division, the following functional respiratory classification is established:

- (1) Class I: presence or absence of dyspnea. If dyspnea is present, it is attributable to non-respiratory causes;
- (2) Class II: presence of dyspnea while walking briskly on flat ground or while climbing a slope;
- (3) Class III: presence of dyspnea while walking on flat ground as compared to a person of the same age or while climbing stairs;
- (4) Class IV: presence of dyspnea after a 100-metre walk on flat ground at the person's own rhythm;
- (5) Class V: presence of dyspnea while dressing, undressing or speaking.

48. A respiratory illness that warrants the attribution of Class V is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

49. A respiratory illness that warrants the attribution of Class III or IV is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4.

50. A respiratory illness that warrants the attribution of Class V is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8.

51. A sleep disorder other than narcolepsy is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 1 to Class 4 in the following cases:

- (1) the assessment of sleep apnea shows an apnea-hypopnea index greater than 30 and apnea is not adequately treated;
- (2) the sleep disorder is accompanied by important daytime drowsiness that is not adequately treated;
- (3) the sleep disorder is not treated adequately and the person has already had an accident after falling asleep while driving;

(4) the manifestations related to the sleep disorder do not, in the opinion of a physician, allow the driving of a road vehicle in those classes.

52. A sleep disorder other than narcolepsy is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle of Class 5, Class 6 or Class 8 in the following cases:

- (1) the sleep disorder is not treated adequately and the person has already had an accident after falling asleep while driving in the last 3 years;
- (2) the manifestations related to the sleep disorder do not, in the opinion of a physician, allow the driving of a road vehicle in those classes.

53. Narcolepsy is essentially inconsistent with driving a road vehicle in the presence of episodes of significant disabling cataplexy or important daytime drowsiness that is not adequately treated unless a period of at least 12 months has elapsed since the last episode.

DIVISION XII **IMPAIRMENT OF GENERAL CONDITION AND** **MULTIPLE IMPAIRMENTS**

54. Severe vertigo is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

55. Morbid obesity resulting in functional limitations is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

56. The presence of one or more medical conditions resulting in a deterioration of functional abilities is relatively inconsistent with driving a road vehicle.

DIVISION XIII **LICENCES TO WHICH CONDITIONS** **ARE ATTACHED**

57. A licence may have conditions attached to it in the following cases:

- (1) its holder suffers from a medical condition covered by this Regulation;
- (2) reports and information held by the Société concerning the licence holder indicate that road safety depends on that licence having a condition attached to it.

58. A licence may have a condition attached to it on the basis of any of the following criteria:

(1) the purpose of the condition is to facilitate the licence holder's ability to drive a road vehicle by requiring the installation of special equipment or controls adapted to the holder's functional capability;

(2) the purpose of the condition is to restrict the licence holder's driving of a road vehicle to a certain period, duration or territory, taking into account the effects of the holder's functional capability on his or her driving;

(3) the purpose of the condition is to restrict the classes, subclasses or types of road vehicle that the licence holder may drive, taking into account the effects of the holder's functional capability on his or her driving and general public safety;

(4) the purpose of the condition is to improve the licence holder's functional capability by observing the prohibitions and restrictions applicable to the driving of a road vehicle set forth in this Regulation;

(5) the purpose of the condition is to provide for another person giving immediate assistance in the driving of a road vehicle to the licence holder, taking into account the licence holder's functional capability;

(6) the purpose of the condition is to prescribe periodic examinations and health assessments of the licence holder;

(7) the purpose of the condition is to allow the person to drive a road vehicle if the vehicle is equipped with a device, approved by the Société, that is designed to measure the rate of alcohol in the driver's body and to prevent the vehicle from being started.

59. This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting access to driving a road vehicle in connection with the health of drivers (chapter C-24.2, r. 8).

60. This Regulation comes into force on 18 October 2015.

3581

Draft Regulation

Highway Safety Code
(chapter C-24.2)

Licences — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting licences, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation rewrites the provision concerning the declaration of health to be provided by a person when applying for a driver's licence or its renewal to establish his or her ability to drive in accordance with the health standards prescribed by regulation.

The measure proposed by the draft Regulation has no particular impact on the public, because it does not change the nature of a person's obligation to declare a disease or medical condition likely to affect the person's ability to drive safely.

No significant impact is foreseen for enterprises, including and small and medium-sized businesses.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Jamie Dow, Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, 333, boulevard Jean-Lesage, C-4-12, case postale 19600, Québec (Québec) G1K 8J6; telephone 418 528-4984.

Any person wishing to comment on the matter is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to the Minister of Transport, 700, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, 29^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5H1.

ROBERT POËTI,
Minister of Transport

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting licences

Highway Safety Code
(chapter C-24.2, s. 619, par. 6)

1. The Regulation respecting licences (chapter C-24.2, r. 34) is amended by replacing section 7 by the following:

"7. The declaration of illness or functional impairment that a person must provide to obtain or renew a licence or when paying the amounts prescribed in section 93.1 of the Highway Safety Code (chapter C-24.2) must refer to the health problems described in the Regulation respecting the health of drivers (*insert the number and the date of the Order in Council*)."

2. This Regulation comes into force on 18 October 2015.

3580

Draft regulation

An Act respecting private education
(chapter E-9.1)

Agreements entered into by private educational institutions with respect to collaboration with police forces for prevention and investigation purposes and interventions by police officers in an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation respecting Agreements entered into by private educational institutions with respect to collaboration with police forces for prevention and investigation purposes and interventions by police officers in an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported, appearing below, may be made by the government on the expiry of 45 days from this publication.

The draft Regulation determines the essential elements and special stipulations that must be contained in an agreement that a private educational institution enters into under the Act respecting private education (chapter E-9.1) with the competent authority in respect of the police force in its territory. The object of the agreement is, in particular, to specify how police officers will intervene in the event of an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported, and to establish the mode of collaboration between private educational institutions and police forces for prevention and investigation purposes.

The draft Regulation has no negative effect on citizens or small and medium-sized businesses.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Danielle Marquis, Secteur du développement pédagogique et du soutien aux élèves, Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 17^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5; telephone: 418 6434208, extension 3109; Email: danielle.marquis@mels.gouv.qc.ca

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to the Yves Bolduc, Minister of Education, Recreation and Sports, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 16^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5.

LISE THÉRIAULT,
*Deputy Premier and Minister
of Public Security*

YVES BOLDUC,
*Minister of Education,
Recreation and Sports*

Regulation respecting Agreements entered into by private educational institutions with respect to collaboration with police forces for prevention and investigation purposes and interventions by police officers in an emergency or when an act of bullying or violence is reported

An Act respecting private education
(chapter E-9.1, s. 63.9)

1. An agreement entered into under section 63.9 of the Act respecting private education (chapter E-9.1) between an institution and the competent authority in respect of the police force in its territory must include an undertaking by the parties to

(1) promote collaboration, cooperation and reciprocal action to achieve the purposes of the agreement;

(2) provide the information on the contents of the agreement needed to ensure its implementation to the persons concerned within their respective organizations;

(3) complete a joint report, each year, on the implementation of the agreement.

2. The agreement must contain the following essential elements:

(1) the names and addresses of each facility of the institution covered by the agreement;

(2) the term of the agreement, which cannot be less than three years nor more than five years, and the conditions for its renewal;

(3) the name, position and contact information of the designated representatives of the parties for the implementation of the measures specified in the agreement and for any communication between the parties concerning the application, amendment or renewal of the agreement;

(4) the methods to be used by one party to notify the other party without delay of any change in the name, position or contact information of one of its representatives;

(5) the procedure for amending the agreement;

(6) the signatures of the parties, and the date of each signature.

3. The agreement must establish special stipulations for three general intervention contexts: prevention, investigation and emergency.

It must also establish special stipulations for situations where an act of bullying or violence is reported to police officers.

4. In the prevention context, the agreement must contain the following special stipulations:

(1) for the annual planning of prevention activities, an undertaking by the parties to communicate to each other, in writing, at the dates or on the conditions set in the agreement:

i. the needs of the institution, taking into account the situation of each facility;

ii. the services and tools likely to meet the facilities' needs, based on the expertise and experience of the police force in the field;

(2) for each school year covered by the agreement, the prevention activities that will be carried out by the police force, alone or in collaboration with a partner whose experience is recognized by the police force.

5. In the investigation context, the agreement must contain the following special stipulations:

(1) the criteria used to determine situations that may require police investigation;

(2) the roles, responsibilities and procedures to be followed during an investigation conducted by a police force, taking into account the respective mission of each party;

(3) a communications strategy applicable in the context and targeting the parents of students, the members of the school staff, the media and any other person concerned.

6. In the emergency context, the agreement must contain the following special stipulations:

(1) the roles, responsibilities and procedures to be followed when an event occurs that requires an emergency police intervention, taking into account the respective mission of each party and, where applicable, any applicable emergency plan or other mode of intervention;

(2) an undertaking by the parties to conduct a review following an emergency police intervention, focusing on the quality and effectiveness of the collaboration and the intervention;

(3) a communications strategy applicable in the context and targeting the parents of students, the members of the school staff, the media and any other person concerned.

7. The agreement must contain special stipulations for situations where an act of bullying or violence is reported to police officers:

(1) an undertaking by the police force to collaborate with the school authorities concerned, in particular in order to protect students;

(2) a description of the nature or type of information that may be communicated between the parties and of the applicable mode of communication in each case;

(3) an undertaking by the parties, if they jointly consider that it is necessary in the circumstances, to agree on actions to take with respect to the reported act of bullying or violence.

8. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

3607

Draft Regulation

Sustainable Forest Development Act
(chapter A-18.1)

An Act respecting the conservation and
development of wildlife
(chapter C-61.1)

Environment Quality Act
(chapter Q-2)

Sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State

Wildlife habitats — Amendment

Application of the Environment Quality Act — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1) and section 124 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2), that the draft Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State and to amend the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats and the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 60 days following this publication.

The main purpose of the draft Regulation is to establish a framework for forest development activities in the forests in the domain of the State so as to take into consideration

the environmental, social and economic aspects in connection with forests. It will impose, on anyone carrying on a forest development activity in the forests in the domain of the State, standards for the sustainable development of forests. Those standards are mainly intended to ensure the preservation or reconstitution of the forest cover, the protection of forest environment, the conciliation of forest development activities with the activities of Natives and other users of forests and the compatibility of forest development activities with the land use for lands in the domain of the State provided for in the land use plan referred to in the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1).

The impacts of the draft Regulation on the administrative and financial burdens of forest enterprises will be minor generally speaking since a number of provisions of the draft Regulation are already current practices, in keeping with the Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State (chapter A-18.1, r. 7) and the Forest Act (chapter F-4.1). In addition, a number of provisions of the draft Regulation are already covered by agreements between Native communities or other users of forests and stakeholders who develop the forest.

The analysis of the economic impact of the draft Regulation on forest enterprises shows that the provisions to maintain the free flow of fish in the works done to cross a watercourse during the construction, improvement and repair of roads will entail the following costs:

Enterprises	Annual costs (\$/year)
–138 forestry enterprises	9.2M (\$66,667 per enterprise or \$0.46/m ²)
–428 other enterprises in the forest sector	71,890 (\$168 per enterprise)
Subtotal	9.27M

The current assessment of the costs and impacts is maximized because the expertise that will be developed by the industry in the coming years will make it possible to reduce costs progressively.

Ensuring the free flow of fish in the works to cross a watercourse will achieve the following:

—ensuring consistency between the Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14), the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1), the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2), the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats (chapter C-61.1, r. 18) and the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2, r. 3);

—facilitating the forestry certification of Québec forests or the maintenance of certificates in force and ensuring compliance with the certification standard Forest Stewardship Council Canada (FSC-Canada), which will soon require the free flow of fish in the works done to cross a watercourse.

The draft Regulation should not impose on small and medium-sized businesses a burden greater than one imposed on large enterprises because the same standards will apply, but only a smaller scale.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Daniel Julien, Direction de la protection des forêts, Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, 5700, 4^e Avenue Ouest, bureau A-220, Québec (Québec) G1H 6R1; telephone: 418 627-8646, extension 4154; fax: 418 643-2368; email: daniel.julien@mffp.gouv.qc.ca

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments before the expiry of the 60-day period to Ronald Brizard, acting Associate Deputy Minister for Forests, Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, 5700, 4^e Avenue Ouest, bureau A-405, Québec (Québec) G1H 6R1.

LAURENT LESSARD,
Minister of Forests, Wildlife and Parks

Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State and to amend the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats and the Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act

Sustainable Forest Development Act
(chapter A-18.1, ss. 38, 39 and 44)

An Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife
(chapter C-61.1, ss. 128.6 and 128.18)

Environment Quality Act
(chapter Q-2, ss. 2.1 and 31)

CHAPTER I SCOPE AND INTERPRETATION

DIVISION I SCOPE

1. This Regulation applies to forests in the domain of the State up to the northern limit of the forest tundra.

That territory is shown on the map “Vegetation areas and bioclimatic domains of Québec” reproduced in Schedule 1. The map is available on the website of the department.

DIVISION II INTERPRETATION

2. In this Regulation,

“abutment” means the end support of a bridge that holds the approach fill. Abutments are made of reinforced concrete, wood or steel caissons or a combination of stakes crowned by a portal cap beam; (*culée*)

“accommodation centre” means a group of commercial buildings laid out on an area in a single block and having an accommodation capacity of at least 20 persons per day; (*établissement d’hébergement*)

“archaeological sector” means a place where archaeological sites are concentrated and the surrounding grounds whose geographical characteristics and situation offer an archaeological potential; (*secteur archéologique*)

“archaeological site” means any site indicating prehistoric or historic human occupation and registered in the Register of the domain of the State referred to in section 26 of the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1); (*site archéologique*)

“bank” or “shore” means the lateral part of variable steepness of the bed of a watercourse or lake that may be submerged without the water overflowing. The upper limit of the bank is located at the top of the angle of repose located at the lower limit of emerged grass or, if there is no such grass, at the low limit of shrubs. In the absence of emerged grass and shrubs, the top of the angle of repose corresponds to the level of the bankfull discharge; (*berge*)

“bear den” means a site where bears hibernate. The bear dens that are to be protected are those indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*tanière d’ours*)

“bed of a watercourse” means a natural depression in the ground occupied by a permanent or intermittent watercourse, comprising the bottom and the banks. The bed of the watercourse is free of vegetation other than aquatic plants, if any. It shows signs or traces of waterflow, whether underground or not; (*lit d’un cours d’eau*)

“block cutting” means an area of total cutting or a group of areas of total cutting carried out in a given territory so as to preserve, within the limits of the block cutting harvest site, a residual forest having the characteristics set out in section 136; (*coupe en mosaïque*)

“block cutting harvest site” means a territory delimited by all the cutting areas for block cutting, with a distance of less than 2 km between the areas, and by a strip of land 2 km wide surrounding the whole site; (*chantier de récolte en mosaïque*)

“boat access route to trapping grounds” means a route that comprises rivers, lakes and portage trails leading to trapping grounds and recognized by a Native community that includes members who use it every year. The boat access routes to trapping grounds that are to be protected are those indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*parcours d’accès en embarcation aux terrains de piégeage*)

“bridge” means a structure not built under embankments including abutments, sometimes piers, a deck and stabilizing materials and that allows a road to cross an obstacle, such as a watercourse; (*pont*)

“burial site” means a place where the body of a deceased person is interred. The burial sites that are to be protected are those indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*site de sépulture*)

“canoe-kayak-camping course” means a marked route to go down watercourses in a canoe or kayak that includes rivers and lakes along the banks and shores of which a number of wilderness campgrounds are located, and often portage trails that are developed and maintained by a government body, a municipality, the Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak or a club affiliated with that federation. The canoe-kayak-camping courses that are to be protected are those indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*parcours de canot-kayak-camping*)

“caribou calving area north of the 52nd parallel” means a caribou calving area north of the 52nd parallel within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*aire de mise bas du caribou au nord du 52^e parallèle*)

“cliff inhabited by a colony of birds” means a cliff inhabited by a colony of birds within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*falaise habitée par une colonie d’oiseaux*)

“commercial species” means a tree species referred to in Part A or Part B of Schedule 3; (*essence commerciale*)

“complementary vacation site” means a site comprising at least 3 vacation lots, at the rate of at least 1 lot per 0.8 ha. Complementary vacation sites are developed to complete the development of vacation sites on the shores of a lake where the biophysical characteristics of the

environment no longer make it possible to comply with the installation criteria for a grouped vacation site; (*site de villégiature complémentaire*)

“concentrated network of hiking trails” means a site criss-crossed by hiking trails developed for recreational purposes, except trails intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, at a density equal to or greater than 2.5 km per square kilometer; (*réseau dense de sentiers de randonnée*)

“continuous forest cover” means a forest cover with a density of at least 25%, characterized by a relatively uniform space between its stems and not having any patch greater than the size of the dominant trees forming it; (*couvert forestier continu*)

“culvert” means a structure built under embankments including an arch or at least a conduit and stabilizing materials and that allows a road to cross an obstacle, such as a watercourse; (*ponceau*)

“cutting area” means an area in a single block where a single type of cut is used, during a single harvest year, comprised in a development unit or in another forest of the domain of the State; (*aire de coupe*)

“developed campground” means a site developed for the sojourn of campers, accessible by road and having service areas such as shelters, toilets and parking lots. Each camping site or group of sites including no more than 20 camping site is supplied with running water or electric power by a private or public distribution network offered by the lessor of camping space; (*camping aménagé*)

“developed trail” means a trail for which amounts were invested by the managers of an outfitting operation with exclusive rights, a controlled zone or a wildlife sanctuary, with a view to offering services to all the users of those territories; (*sentier aménagé*)

“dock site with a boat ramp” means a public site with the facilities required to facilitate the coming alongside and the launching of pleasure boats, as well as its service areas, such as shelters, toilets and parking lots; (*site de quai avec rampe de mise à l'eau*)

“downhill skiing station” means a site developed for the practice of downhill skiing and its service areas, such as shelters, toilets and parking lots; (*station de ski alpin*)

“dwelling” means any building intended for occupancy by human beings and provided with a water supply system and a waste water disposal system connected to the ground; (*habitation*)

“ecological or nature interpretation centre” means a site consisting of trails developed for educational purposes in connection with ecology or for purposes of discovering nature and service areas such as shelters, toilets and parking lots; (*centre d'écologie ou de découverte de la nature*)

“fish hatchery” means a site comprising the facilities and equipment required for the raising and breeding of fish with a view to seeding the lakes and watercourses of a region; (*station piscicole*)

“forest camp” means a place where dwellings and facilities are grouped mainly for the use of workers assigned to forest development activities authorized under a forest development plan (*camp forestier*)

“forest cover density” means the relative ground cover by the ground projection of the top of trees 7 m tall or higher; (*densité du couvert forestier*)

“forest development activity” means a forest development activity within the meaning of paragraph 1 of section 4 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1); however, for the purposes of sections 3, 5, 18 to 21, 46, 49, 52 to 54, 56 and 58, it does not include the repair, maintenance and closure of forest roads or the control of fires, insect epidemics and cryptogamic diseases; (*activité d'aménagement forestier*)

“forest operations zone” means a maximum area of 250 ha, not necessarily in a single block, that is the subject of a single silvicultural treatment during a single harvest year, comprised in a single development unit or other forest in the domain of the State; (*secteur d'intervention*)

“geotextile membrane” means a permeable textile, needle punched and nonwoven, having a minimum tensile strength of 1,000 newtons and interstices smaller than 150 micrometres; (*membrane géotextile*)

“grouped vacation site” means a site comprising at least 5 vacation lots, at the rate of at least 1 lot per 0.8 ha; (*site de villégiature regroupé*)

“harvest year” means the period comprised between 1 April of a year and 31 March of the following year; (*année de récolte*)

“heritage cultural landscape” means a land area recognized by a community for its remarkable landscape features, which are the result of the interaction of natural and human factors and are worth preserving and, if applicable, enhancing because of their historical or emblematic interest, or their value as a source of identity, within the meaning of section 2 of the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002); (*paysage culturel patrimonial*)

“heritage site” means a place, a group of immovables or, in the case of a heritage site referred to in section 58 of the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002), a land area that is of interest for its archaeological, architectural, artistic, emblematic, ethnological, historical, identity, landscape, scientific, urbanistic or technological value, within the meaning of section 2 of that Act; (*site patrimonial*)

“heronry” means a heronry within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*héronnière*)

“holder of a forestry permit” means the holder of a forestry permit referred to in section 73 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1) or the third person to whom the permit holder entrusted the performance of the work authorized by the permit; (*titulaire d'un permis d'intervention*)

“improvement work on a road, bridge or culvert” means work performed to improve a road or road segment, including the bridges and culverts, in relation to the condition it was in at the time of its construction or latest improvement, as the case may be. In the case of a road, the work includes the following, among other things: operations to upgrade a road's class, particularly by making it wider; course correction; the reduction of slopes and the addition of safety devices such as safety slides. In the case of a bridge or culvert, the work includes, among other things: the replacement of the structure by a different structure, such as replacing a culvert with a conduit by a culvert with an arch, and alterations to the structure of a bridge to improve its bearing capacity; (*travaux d'amélioration d'un chemin, d'un pont ou d'un ponceau*)

“integrated forest development plan” means a tactical plan or an operational plan referred to in section 54 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1); (*plan d'aménagement forestier intégré*)

“intermittent watercourse” means a watercourse whose flow is intermittent and whose bed consequently dries up during certain times of year; (*cours d'eau intermittent*)

“interregional trail” means a hiking trail developed for recreational purposes, linked to a concentrated trail network, excluding trails for motorized all-terrain vehicles; (*parcours interrégional de randonnées*)

“island or peninsula inhabited by a colony of birds” means an island or a peninsula inhabited by a colony of birds within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*île ou presque île habitée par une colonie d'oiseaux*)

“isolated vacation site” means land leased under section 47 of the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1) and intended for vacation, excluding land intended for the construction of a shelter; (*site de villégiature isolé*)

“landfill” means a landfill within the meaning of the Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials (chapter Q-2, r. 19); (*lieu d'enfouissement de matières résiduelles*)

“lichenous black spruce stand” means a stand of black spruce whose forest cover density is less than 40% and that grows on soil more than 40% covered by lichens; (*peissière noire à lichens*)

“lichenous grey pine stand” means a stand of grey pines whose forest cover density is less than 40% and that grows on soil more than 40% covered by lichens; (*pinède grise à lichens*)

“logging machine” means a machine, motorized or not, mobile or stationary, including machines pulled by a motor vehicle, used to carry out one or more forest development activities; (*engin forestier*)

“maintenance work on a road, bridge or culvert” means work performed to prevent the degradation of a road or road segment, including the bridges and culverts, so that it remains in the condition it was in at the time of its construction or latest improvement, as the case may be. In the case of a road, the work includes, among other things: the leveling and resurfacing of the roadway provided that it does not entail the road's reclassification; cleaning and digging ditches, the installation or replacement of drainage channels; the repair and stabilization of embankments; clearing the right-of-way of bushes to ensure visibility; spreading dust suppressants and spreading abrasives on roads during wintertime. In the case of a bridge or culvert, the work includes, among other things: clearing a culvert's entrance and repairing the roadway surface and kerbs of a bridge; (*travaux d'entretien d'un chemin, d'un pont ou d'un ponceau*)

“marsh” means land flooded permanently or temporarily, and dominated by grass growing on a mineral or organic soil. Shrubs and trees, if any, cover less than 25% of the swamp's area. A swamp is usually riparian, that is, adjacent to a lake or watercourse, or isolated; (*marais*)

“Minister” and “department” means the Minister responsible for the administration of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1) and the department within which the Minister discharges duties; (*ministre and ministère*)

“muskrat habitat” means a muskrat habitat within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*habitat du rat musqué*)

“Native gathering or sojourn area” means an area regularly frequented by Natives and located along a boat access route to trapping grounds or at the meeting point of a portage trail and a river or lake, identified by a Native community and indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*aire de rassemblement ou de séjour autochtone*)

“natural drainage” means a soil’s capacity to naturally discharge, by runoff or by infiltration into the soil, the waters brought by precipitations and the melting of snow; (*drainage naturel*)

“numeric information layers” means the most up-to-date numeric information layers used in the process of forest planning for the cartographic localization of places and territories in respect of which normative provisions are applicable; (*couches d’informations numériques*)

“observatory” means a site comprising facilities intended for astronomical observation and its service areas, such as shelters, toilets and parking lots; (*observatoire*)

“outdoor recreation centre” means a site developed to practise outdoor activities and its service areas, such as shelters, toilets and parking lots; (*base de plein air*)

“outlying circuit of a concentrated network of hiking trails” means a hiking trail developed for recreational purposes, connected to a concentrated network of hiking trails, except for trails for motorized all-terrain vehicles; (*circuit périphérique d’un réseau dense de sentiers de randonnée*)

“partial cutting” means a forest cutting that takes less than 50% of the basal area of a stand at each passage and that ensures at all times the maintenance of a forest cover at least 7 m high in commercial species; (*coupe partielle*)

“peat bog” means a piece of land covered with moss, resulting from the accumulation of partially decomposed organic matter. The organic matter is at least 30 cm thick. The water table is usually at the same level as the soil or close to its surface. A peat bog may be open (unwooded) or wooded; in the latter case, the trees are more than 4 m high with a cover equal to or greater than 25%. A peat bog with a pond is composed of one or more isolated bodies of water forming one or more ponds of various shapes; (*tourbière*)

“permanent watercourse” means a continuous watercourse whose flow is permanent and whose bed consequently does not dry up, except during exceptional periods of drought; (*cours d’eau permanent*)

“pier” means an intermediate support of a bridge’s deck installed in the bed of a watercourse. Piers are made of reinforced concrete, wood or steel caissons or a combination of stakes crowned by a portal cap beam; (*pile*)

“piling area” means a site used to pile timber, bark, wood shavings or forest biomass, where logging and sawing activities may take place; (*aire d’empilement*)

“public beach” means a site comprising a beach, a strip of land extending 300 m inland from the shoreline and the facilities necessary for swimming and relaxation; (*plage publique*)

“reception station” means a place where the principal building is located, used to register, inform and supervise users and visitors who want to have access to an outfitting operation with exclusive rights, a controlled zone or a wildlife sanctuary; (*poste d’accueil*)

“removable structure” means a structure that is installed on a temporary basis to cross a watercourse; (*ouvrage amovible*)

“repair work on a road, bridge or culvert” means work carried out to put a degraded road or road segment, including the bridges and culverts, back in the condition it was in at the time of its construction or latest improvement, as the case may be. In the case of a bridge or culvert, the work includes, among other things: replacing the conduit of a culvert by a new one of the same type, altering the structure of a bridge to increase its bearing capacity such as the repair or replacement of the deck, of a part of the structure or of a part of a bridge’s abutments; (*travaux de réparation d’un chemin, d’un pont ou d’un ponceau*)

“residual forest” means a portion of forest that remains in place following a natural disturbance, such as fire, windfall and insect epidemics, or following a man-made disturbance; (*forêt résiduelle*)

“rest area” means a site developed along a road corridor for rest purposes or for picnicking and its service areas such as shelters, toilets and parking lots; (*halte routière*)

“restaurant or accommodation site” means a site that includes a dwelling offering restaurant or accommodation services on a commercial basis, or an area where an establishment has been constructed offering lodging for hunting and fishing activities on a commercial basis; (*site de restauration ou d’hébergement*)

“right-of-way of a road” means the surface occupied by the roadway, shoulders, ditches and embankments of a road, as well as the deforested strip of land on each side of the roadway. The roadway is generally located at the centre of the right-of-way; (*emprise d’un chemin*)

“riparian ecotone” means the transitional zone between the water environment and the forest, characterized by the muscinal, herbaceous or shrubby vegetation of wetlands and sometimes including a few scattered trees; (*écotone riverain*)

“road corridor” means a numbered public road appearing on the official map of the Ministère des Transports and located in the bioclimatic domains of the maple or fir forest referred to in Schedule 2, or such a road located in the bioclimatic domain of the spruce-moss forest that links 2 local municipalities or that covers a distance of no more than 50 km from the urban perimeter of a local municipality. That map is the map accessible on the website of the Ministère des Transports. A unnumbered public road giving access to an Indian reserve, to the settlements of Kitcisakik, Hunter’s Point, Pakuashipi, Oujé-Bougoumou and Winneway, to an accommodation centre or a welcome centre in an outfitting operation, a controlled zone or a wildlife sanctuary within the meaning of sections 86, 104 and 111 of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) is also considered a road corridor; (*corridor routier*)

“salt lick” means a salt lick within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*vasière*)

“sand pit” means an open-air site where unconsolidated substances such as sand, gravel and soil are extracted. Any site to extract unconsolidated substances transported by truck is deemed to be a sand pit for the purposes of this Regulation; (*sablière*)

“scenic outlook” means a site developed for the observation of nature; (*belvédère*)

“swamp” means land subject to seasonal floods or characterized by a soil permanently or temporarily saturated with water and dominated by a ligneous, shrub or arborescent vegetation growing on a mineral soil. The ligneous vegetal covers more than 25% of the marsh’s area. A marsh may either be riparian, that is, adjacent to a lake or watercourse, or isolated; (*marécage*)

“territorial reference unit” means a development unit or other forest in the domain of the State or a subdivision thereof, forming a single block, measuring less than 100 km² in the bioclimatic domains of the maple forest,

less than 300 km² in the bioclimatic domains of the fir forest and less than 500 km² in the bioclimatic domain of the spruce-moss forest. Those bioclimatic domains are shown in Schedule 2 per development unit and per territorial reference unit and they are indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*unité territoriale de référence*)

“thalweg” means the line connecting the deepest points of the bed of a watercourse; (*thalweg*)

“total cutting” means a forest cutting carried out during one or more operations, spread over 10 years or less, that takes once all interventions are carried out more than 80% of the basal area of the species and diameters specified in the silvicultural prescription of the stand; (*coupe totale*)

“tourist circuits or roads” means a road corridor recognized as a main interregional access road or as an itinerary proposed on one of the maps in the tourist guides published jointly by the Gouvernement du Québec and the regional tourist associations; (*circuits ou routes touristiques*)

“trail intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles” means a trail developed and maintained for users of motorized all-terrain vehicles. The trails intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles that are to be protected are those used year after year and indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning; (*sentier destiné aux véhicules tout terrain motorisés*)

“ungroomed road” means a road free of stumps and free in whole or in part of vegetal cover, that has undergone no earth-moving operation besides *what* is required to flatten its surface, and whose use is reserved for the harvest and transportation of timber in winter time; (*chemin sans mise en forme*)

“visual setting” means a part of the landscape visible from a site of interest over 360 degrees at a height of 1.5 m from the ground and whose limits are given by the surrounding topography; (*encadrement visuel*)

“water fowl gathering area” means a water fowl gathering area within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats (chapter C-61.1, r. 18); (*aire de concentration d’oiseaux aquatiques*)

“water intake” means a site subject to the Regulation respecting the quality of drinking water (chapter Q-2, r. 40) that includes a structure to draw water from a watercourse, lake, reservoir or spring and the 60 m strip of woodland surrounding it; (*prise d’eau*)

“watercourse” means any permanent or intermittent watercourse of a hydrographic system flowing in a bed, excluding the water discharged by the natural draining of the soil; (*cours d’eau*)

“white-tailed deer yard” means a white-tailed deer yard within the meaning of section 1 of the Regulation respecting wildlife habitats; (*aire de confinement du cerf de Virginie*)

“wilderness campground” means a site established for the sojourn of campers, not supplied with running water or electric power by a private or public distribution network, and offering a lower quantity and quality of the other services; (*camping rustique*)

“winter period” means the period of the year provided for in Schedule 4 for each region of Québec; (*période hivernale*)

“wooden culvert” means a culvert with a wooden arch; (*ponceau de bois*)

“work to build a road, bridge or culvert” means work performed to build a road or road segment at a new place, including work to build bridges and culverts on that road; (*travaux de construction d’un chemin, d’un pont ou d’un ponceau*)

“work to close a road” means work to prevent access to a road or road segment on a permanent or temporary basis. (*travaux de fermeture d’un chemin*)

For the purposes of this Regulation, an outdoor recreation centre, a scenic outlook, a developed campground, a wilderness campground, an ecological or nature interpretation centre, a cottage with a capacity for at least 4 persons that offers lodging and operated on a commercial basis by the manager of an outfitting operation with exclusive rights, a controlled zone or a wildlife sanctuary, an outlying circuit of a concentrated network of hiking trails, an accommodation centre, a rest area, a landfill, an observatory, an interregional trail, a public beach, a reception station, a water intake, a concentrated network of hiking trails, a trail intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, a dock site with a boat ramp, a restaurant or accommodation site, a vacation site, a downhill skiing station and a fish hatchery are those for which a right has been granted under a law or regulation of the Government.

CHAPTER II PROTECTION OF PARTICULAR PLACES AND TERRITORIES

DIVISION I GENERAL

§1. Prohibited forest development activities

3. No forest development activity may be carried out in the following places and territories:

(1) a protected area, proposed or permanent, of Category I, II or III of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, constituted in accordance with the Natural Heritage Conservation Act (chapter C-61.01) or the Parks Act (chapter P-9) and entered in the register of protected areas, unless the carrying out of the activity is authorized under one of those Acts or pursuant to them;

(2) an outdoor recreation centre;

(3) a scenic outlook;

(4) a developed campground;

(5) a wilderness campground;

(6) an accommodation centre;

(7) a rest area;

(8) an island whose area is less than 250 ha;

(9) an observatory;

(10) a public beach;

(11) a water intake;

(12) an archeological site;

(13) a dock site with a boat ramp;

(14) a restaurant or accommodation site;

(15) a burial site;

(16) a complementary vacation site;

(17) an isolated vacation site or other land leased under section 47 of the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1);

(18) a grouped vacation site;

(19) a projected site or place, referred to in subparagraphs 2 to 4, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 20, and indicated in a regional plan for the development of the public territory – recreation and tourism sector - or in a regional plan for integrated land and resource development;

(20) a downhill skiing station;

(21) a fish hatchery.

The first paragraph does not apply to archeological sites where the Minister has allowed, under the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), forest development activities to be carried out. The person carrying out the activities must however leave the soil intact.

Furthermore, that person must harvest trees during the winter period when the ground is frozen at a depth of at least 35 cm.

Before allowing forest development activities to be carried out on an archaeological site other than a site located in a classified heritage site entered in the cultural heritage register referred to in section 5 of the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002), the Minister consults the Minister responsible for the administration of that Act to obtain his or her opinion on the cultural interest of the site.

The carrying out of forest development activities on a classified heritage site requires the authorizations provided for in the Cultural Heritage Act.

4. A person who carries out forest development activities in an archaeological sector must leave the soil intact. Furthermore, the person must harvest trees during the winter period when the ground is frozen at a depth of at least 35 cm.

The first paragraph does not apply to archeological sites where the Minister has allowed, under the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), forest development activities to be carried out on conditions different from those provided for in the first paragraph.

Before allowing forest development activities to be carried out on an archaeological site on conditions different from those provided for in the first paragraph, the Minister consults the Minister responsible for the administration of the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002) to obtain his or her opinion on the cultural interest of the sector.

5. Where a trapping camp erected under section 88 of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) is permanently installed in a development unit or other forest in the domain of the State, no forest development activity may be carried out over an area of 4,000 km², including the camp area.

The camp must be indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning.

This section does not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

6. Subparagraphs 2 to 10 and 13 to 21 of the first paragraph of section 3 do not apply to a holder of a forestry permit issued for forest development activities carried out by a holder of mining rights for the purposes of exercising his or her rights, unless the mining activities are to extract surface mineral substances, nor to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

§2. Strips of woodland

7. A strip of woodland at least 60 m in width must be preserved around the following places and territories:

(1) a protected area, proposed or permanent, of Category I, II or III of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, constituted in accordance with the Natural Heritage Conservation Act (chapter C-61.01) or the Parks Act (chapter P-9) and entered in the register of protected areas, except where the limit of the area is a road;

(2) an outdoor recreation centre;

(3) a scenic outlook;

(4) a developed campground;

(5) a wilderness campground;

(6) a cottage with a capacity for at least 4 persons that offers lodging and operated on a commercial basis by the manager of an outfitting operation with exclusive rights, a controlled zone or a wildlife sanctuary;

(7) an accommodation centre;

(8) a rest area;

(9) the facilities in place in an ecological or nature interpretation centre or a concentrated network of hiking trails;

(10) an observatory;

(11) a reception station;

(12) a refuge erected on land in respect of which a right has been issued under the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1) or under

section 88 and 118 of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) and used as a shelter by users of an outlying circuit of a concentrated network of hiking trails, an interregional trail, a concentrated network of hiking trails and users of a trail intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles;

- (13) a dock site with a boat ramp;
- (14) a restaurant or accommodation site;
- (15) a complementary vacation site;
- (16) an isolated vacation site;
- (17) a grouped vacation site;
- (18) a classified heritage site entered in the register of cultural heritage referred to in section 5 of the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002).

8. A strip of woodland at least 30 m wide must be preserved around the following sites and places:

- (1) a sugar bush;
- (2) a landfill;
- (3) a burial site.

A strip of woodland at least 30 m in width must also be kept on each side of the following roads and trails:

- (1) a road identified as a road corridor, unless the silvicultural treatment carried out where the road is located is total cutting carried out according to the conditions of block cutting, or partial cutting;
- (2) a hiking trail forming part of an ecological or nature interpretation centre or a concentrated network of hiking trails;
- (3) an access trail to a scenic outlook, an outlying circuit of a concentrated network of hiking trails or an interregional trail, specifically deforested for those purposes;
- (4) a portage trail included in a canoe-kayak-camping course, specifically deforested for those purposes;
- (5) a developed trail.

The strip of woodland of a road identified as a road corridor must be maintained until regeneration is established in the cutting area adjacent to that strip of woodland and has reached an average height of 3 m.

9. A partial harvest not exceeding 40% of the merchantable stems, in the case of stands of species referred to in Part A of Schedule 3, or 40% of the basal area in the case of stands of species referred to in Part B of that Schedule, is however allowed in the strip of woodland when forest operations are carried out on the adjacent land.

However, the density of the stand may never be reduced to less than 700 merchantable stems/ha, in the case of stands of species referred to in Part A of Schedule 3, or the basal area may not be reduced to less than 16 m²/ha, in the case of stand of species referred to in Part B of that Schedule.

Despite the first and second paragraphs of this section, where the silvicultural prescription provides for partial cutting in the stand adjacent to the strip of woodland referred to in sections 7 and 8, the harvest level indicated in the silvicultural prescription of the adjacent stand then applies to that strip of woodland.

Residual trees in the strip of woodland must be spread uniformly so as to constitute a visual screen and contribute to maintain the forest ambience and the function of the place or territory concerned.

Total cutting is prohibited in the strip of woodland.

10. In a strip of woodland kept along a road identified as a road corridor, an outlying circuit of a concentrated network of hiking trails, an interregional trail or a portage trail included in a canoe-kayak-camping course, a hauling trail or other road may be constructed only at a distance of more than 250 m from another hauling trail or another road. Deforestation for that purpose may not exceed the width of the hauling trail or the width of the road, including the roadway, embankments and ditches.

§3. Visual setting

11. A visual setting of 1.5 km must be preserved along tourist circuits or routes and around the following places and territories:

- (1) a rest area;
- (2) a public beach;
- (3) a dock site with a boat ramp when it includes in its service areas restaurant and accommodation facilities;
- (4) a proposed site or place, referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 and indicated in the regional plan for the development of the public territory – recreation and tourism sector – or in a regional plan for integrated land and resource development;

(5) a heritage site declared by the Government under the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002).

12. A visual setting of 3 km must be preserved around the following places and territories:

- (1) an outdoor recreation centre;
- (2) a scenic outlook;
- (3) a developed campground with at least 9 camping lots;
- (4) an accommodation centre;
- (5) the boundaries of a town;
- (6) a reception station;
- (7) a complementary vacation site;
- (8) a grouped vacation site;
- (9) a projected site or place, referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4, 6 to 8 and 10 and indicated in the regional plan for the development of the public territory – recreation and tourism sector – or in a regional plan for integrated land and resource development;
- (10) a downhill skiing station.

13. Partial cutting with maintenance of a continuous forest cover is allowed throughout the visual setting or in a heritage cultural landscape. Partial cutting without maintenance of a forest cover is prohibited.

Total cutting is also allowed in a visual setting, except total cutting with a harvest pattern by harvest strips more than 6 m in width or by blocks with a straight contour. However, all the areas where the allowed total cutting is carried out must cover at least the third of the area of the visual setting during each third of the expected period of rotation of the stands, in order to preserve at all times the quality of the landscape.

Total cutting is prohibited in a heritage cultural landscape designated by the Government under the Cultural Heritage Act (chapter P-9.002).

§4. Maintenance of an area of stands on islands, in outfitting operations with exclusive rights, controlled zones and wildlife sanctuaries

14. At least 30% of the productive forest area in stands of 7 m or more must be preserved at all times on islands whose area ranges from 250 to 500 ha.

15. At least 30% of the productive forest area in stands of 7 m or more must be preserved at all times in outfitting operations with exclusive rights, in controlled zones and wildlife sanctuaries;

That percentage must be maintained throughout the territory and on all portions of territory whose area is 30 km² or more corresponding:

- (1) in the bioclimatic domains of the maple forest and fir forest: to the reference territorial units or parts thereof comprised within the limits of the territory;
- (2) in the bioclimatic domain of the spruce-moss forest: to the aggregated cut blocks or parts thereof comprised within the limits of the territory.

§5. Protection of certain trails

16. The following trails may not be used for hauling or trucking purposes:

- (1) hiking trails forming part of an ecological or nature interpretation centre or of a concentrated network of hiking trails;
- (2) access trails to a scenic outlook and hiking trails of an outlying circuit of a concentrated network of hiking trails or interregional trail, deforested specifically for those purposes;
- (3) trails intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, portage trails of boat access route to trapping grounds and portage trails comprised in a canoe-kayak-camping course, developed specifically or those purposes;

- (4) developed trails.

17. All trees or parts thereof that fall on a trail during the carrying out of forest development activities must be removed. The pilling and windrowing of logging residues is prohibited on a trail.

Where a trail is damaged because of a forest development activity carried out near a trail, in particular during hauling, the trail must be put back in the condition it was in before the carrying out of the activity.

This section applies to all the trails referred to in section 16.

DIVISION II**SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO NATIVE PORTAGE TRAILS, NATIVE CAMPGROUNDS AND NATIVE GATHERING OR SOJOURN AREAS**

18. No forest development activity may be carried out on a Native portage trail. However, it is allowed to build or improve a road that crosses a Native portage trail.

A strip of woodland at least 30 m wide must be preserved around Native portage trails so as to create a visual setting and to maintain the forest ambiance of the site.

The provisions of section 9 respecting partial cutting applies to that strip of woodland kept around Native portage trails.

This section does not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for forest development activities carried out by the holder of mining rights to exercise those rights, unless the mining activities are to extract surface mineral substances, and does not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

19. Where a campground established under the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Québec territories (chapter D-13.1) is installed permanently on a trapping ground located in a development unit or other forest of the domain of the State, no forest development activity may be carried out over an area of 40,000 m², including the campground area.

The foregoing also applies to a Native campground used to trap in beaver reserves, installed permanently in a development unit or other forest of the domain of the State.

This section applies to a maximum of one campground per 100 km² of trapping ground.

This section does not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

20. Where a Native campground not referred to in the second paragraph of section 19 is installed on the territory of a beaver reserve, no forest development activity may be carried out over an area of 4,000 m², including the area of the campground or group of campgrounds. This section applies to a maximum of 2 isolated campgrounds or 2 groups of campgrounds per 100 km² of the territory.

This section does not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

21. Where a Native gathering or sojourn area is located in a development unit or other forest in the domain of the State, no forest development activity may be carried out on an area 40 m wide and 100 m long alongside a lake or watercourse near those areas. That area includes the area of the strip of woodland kept alongside the lake or watercourse.

This section does not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

22. Native portage trails and Native gathering or sojourn areas referred to in sections 18 to 21 must be indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning after having been recognized by the Native band council concerned.

CHAPTER III**PROTECTION OF AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS, RIPARIAN AREAS, WETLANDS AND SOILS****DIVISION I****BEDS OF LAKES AND WATERCOURSES**

23. The travel of logging machines is prohibited on the bed of a lake.

Despite the foregoing, the travel of logging machines is allowed on the bed of a lake to construct, improve or repair a road, bridge or culvert to cross a lake if such work is authorized as part of an activity or project for which a certificate of authorization was issued following a decision of the authority concerned made under section 31.5, 164 or 201 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).

24. The travel of logging machines is prohibited on the bed of a watercourse, except to construct or remove a bridge or culvert or to place or remove a removable structure. In that case, only one round trip of the logging machine in the watercourse is then allowed on the site of the installation and no work may be done from the bed of the watercourse.

The travel of logging machines is also allowed on the bed of a watercourse to carry out work to install coffer dams and structures to temporarily divert the watercourse, in accordance with section 90.

This section does not apply to the travel of logging machines used to carry out vegetation control activities required for public utility works. However, passing through the fish habitat requires the prior issue of the authorizations required under the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1).

DIVISION II**OPEN PEAT BOGS (UNWOODED) WITH A POND, MARSHES, RIPARIAN SHRUB SWAMPS, LAKES AND PERMANENT WATERCOURSES**

25. A strip of woodland at least 20 m wide must be preserved alongside a peat bog with a pond, a marsh, riparian shrub swamp, lake or permanent watercourse.

The strip of woodland is measured from the limit of the stand bordering on the environment to be protected or the stand adjacent to the riparian ecotone if the latter is present. The strip must be linked to the residual forest.

26. A maximum partial harvest of 40% of merchantable stems, in the case of stands of the species referred to in Part A of Schedule 3, or 40% of the basal area, in the case of stands of the species referred to in Part B of that Schedule, is however allowed in the strip of woodland if the slope degree is less than 30%.

However, the density of the stand may never be reduced to less than 700 merchantable stems/ha, in the case of stands of the species referred to in Part A of Schedule 3, or the basal area may not be reduced to less than 16 m²/ha, in the case of stands of the species referred to in Part B of that Schedule.

Despite the first and second paragraphs of this section, where the silvicultural prescription provides for partial cutting in the stand adjacent to the strip of woodland referred to in section 25, the harvest level indicated in the prescription for the adjacent stand then applies to the strip of woodland.

The residual trees in the strip of woodland must be spread evenly to ensure the protection of aquatic environments, riparian areas and wetlands.

Total cutting is prohibited in the strip of woodland.

27. Sections 25 and 26 do not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for forest development activities carried out by a holder of mining rights where the holder carries out mining exploration work, nor to a holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects, nor to a holder of a forestry permit issued for public utility works, nor if the construction, improvement or repair of a road is not prohibited by this Regulation.

However, the holder of a development permit issued for public utility works who installs a power transmission line or a gas pipeline requiring the deforestation of the strip of woodland must preserve the stumps, shrubs and grass in that strip, or reestablish such vegetation.

28. Despite section 25, the holder of a mining right to whom a forestry permit was issued who lays out an access to an open peat bog with a pond, to a marsh, to a riparian shrub swamp, to a lake or to a permanent watercourse in order to carry out mining exploration work or to install equipment required for such work may clear an opening not wider than 5 m in the strip of woodland.

The stumps, grass and advance growth must be preserved in that opening.

29. Despite section 25, a maximum of 3 visual openings may be cleared in the strip of woodland where a forest camp is established near a peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian shrub swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse. The width of each opening must not exceed 10% of the length of the strip of woodland separating the camp from those environments.

The stumps, grass and advance growth must be preserved in those openings.

Only one road not exceeding 5 m in width and leading to the environments referred to in the first paragraph may be developed for all the openings.

30. The travel of logging machines is prohibited in the riparian ecotone when the latter is present and within the first 20 metres of a strip of woodland kept alongside an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian shrub swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse, except in the following cases:

- (1) to dig drainage ditches for silvicultural purposes;
- (2) to take a hauling trail across a watercourse by means of a removable structure;
- (3) to carry out a wildlife development project authorized under a forestry permit, provided that the development project is carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in the permit;
- (4) to construct, improve, repair or remove a structure used to cross a watercourse on a road or install infrastructures, provided that the person is authorized to do so under the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1);
- (5) to carry out vegetation control activities required for public utility works.

DIVISION III**RIPARIAN SHRUB SWAMPS, OPEN PEAT BOGS (UNWOODED) WITHOUT A POND AND INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSES**

31. Harvesting is prohibited in the riparian shrub swamps whose ecological type is one of the following forests:

- (1) silver maple, elm, ash forest (FO18);
- (2) black ash, fir forest on hydric drainage (MF18);
- (3) yellow birch, fir, sugar maple forest on hydric drainage (MJ18);
- (4) fir, yellow birch forest on hydric drainage (MS18);
- (5) fir, red maple forest on hydric drainage (MS68);
- (6) fir, white cedar forest (RS18).

Harvesting is allowed in riparian shrub swamps whose ecological type is not one of those referred to in the first paragraph. However, the travel of logging machines during harvest may not result in the natural drainage of the soil being disturbed.

32. The travel of logging machines is prohibited over a width of at least 6 m alongside an open peat bog without a pond or an intermittent watercourse, except in any of the cases provided for in paragraph 1, 2, 4 or 5 of section 30. The 6 m-width is measured from the perimeter of the peat bog or from the upper limit of the bank of the intermittent watercourse.

Harvesting is however allowed in that 6 m strip of land. However, the vegetal cover and the stumps must be preserved to minimize disturbances in the soil and water regime.

DIVISION IV**SYLVICULTURAL DRAINAGE, WASHING WATER, CONTAMINANTS, EARTH AND TREE DEBRIS****§1. Sylvicultural drainage ditch**

33. Despite section 25, an opening not wider than 5 m in the strip of woodland referred to in that section may be cleared to dig a drainage ditch for sylvicultural purposes.

34. A ditch or network of sylvicultural drainage ditches must have a settling pond at its outlet.

The ditch or network of sylvicultural drainage ditches and the settling pond must not allow for the introduction of sediments into an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a watercourse, nor over a width of 20 m, measured from the limit of the stand bordering on those environments or the stand adjacent to the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

35. The settling pond must remain operational and be drained when the water height above the sediments is less than 30 cm over at least 50% of the settling pond's area.

§2. Discharge, recovery and treatment of washing water

36. Washing logging machines is prohibited in a forest where it takes place at 60 m or less from an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian marsh, a lake or a watercourse. The 60-m distance is measured from the perimeter of the peat bog, marsh or swamp or from the upper limit of the shore of a lake or bank of a watercourse, or from the outside of the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

37. Water for washing logging machines may be discharged in the forest only if all the following conditions are met:

- (1) washing is not done at the top of a slope leading directly to an open peat bog, a marsh, a swamp, a lake or a watercourse;
- (2) the washing is limited to the engine space;
- (3) washing is done using high pressure equipment and without degreasing agents;
- (4) a geotextile membrane is placed under the logging machine to collect the residues dislodged by washing;
- (5) the geotextile membrane and dislodged residues must be recovered and disposed of in accordance with the Regulation respecting hazardous materials (chapter Q-2, r. 32).

Despite the first paragraph, washing water may be discharged in the forest provided that it is treated on the site and that it does not contain more than 30 mg/l of suspended matter and 15 mg/l of hydrocarbons (C10-C50).

Residues from washing and water treatment on the site must be recovered and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

38. Water for washing logging machines that may not be discharged in the forest must be recovered and be treated in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

39. The owner of the logging machine must obtain from the enterprise that treats the washing water on the site a certificate of compliance with the standards provided for in the second paragraph of section 37 before the washing water may be discharged in the forest.

The certificate must contain the name and address of the enterprise that has treated the washing water on the site and the signature of the person who, within that enterprise, has treated the water, the name, address and signature of the logging machine's owner or his or her representative, the GPS positioning data of the washing site and the volume of water treated and discharged in the forest.

The certificate must be preserved for at least one year and be submitted, upon request, to the Minister.

§3. Discharge of contaminants and earth and removal of trees or tree debris

40. The discharge of hydrocarbons, chemicals or other contaminants is prohibited in the forest.

41. Any person who discharges hydrocarbons, chemicals or other contaminants in the forest must immediately stop the discharge, recover the materials discharged and remove any contaminated matter that cannot be treated on the site.

Every logging machine must be equipped with a case containing confinement and recovery material, as well as devices or tools that make it possible to intervene effectively and without delay in case of discharge. The case must be adapted to the type and volume of contaminant found on the logging machine.

42. The discharge of earth is prohibited in an open peat bog, a swamp, a marsh, a lake or a watercourse.

This section does not apply to the discharge of earth during the construction, improvement or repair of a road where those activities are carried out in accordance with this Regulation.

43. Any person who carries out a forest development activity alongside an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian shrub swamp, a lake or a watercourse must remove all trees or tree parts that fall into those environments during the carrying out of the activity.

DIVISION V
SOILS

44. The ruts created in the falling and hauling trails during forest operations must not appear over more than 25% of the length of trails per total cutting area.

For the purposes of this section, a rut is a trace dug in the ground by the wheels or tracks of logging machines assigned to land preparation or to operations to harvest, haul, pile or load timber, and that is at least 4 m in length. On organic soil, a torn vegetal cover is considered as a rut. On mineral soil, a rut is more than 200 mm deep, measured from the mineral soil that it not disturbed by the logging machine.

45. In forest stands belonging to the ecological sub-regions and ecological types indicated in Schedule 5, tree branches and tops must be left on the falling site, near the stump, to prevent a loss in soil fertility in the long term.

CHAPTER IV
WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION

DIVISION I
PROHIBITED FOREST DEVELOPMENT
ACTIVITIES

46. No forest development activity may take place in the following wildlife habitats:

- (1) a caribou calving area north of the 52nd parallel;
- (2) a cliff inhabited by a colony of birds;
- (3) a muskrat habitat;
- (4) the site where a heronry's nests are located;
- (5) an island or peninsula inhabited by a colony of birds;
- (6) a salt lick.

47. The following forest development activities are prohibited in a waterfowl gathering area:

- (1) the application of pesticides to control insect epidemics and cryptogamic diseases;
- (2) the application of phytocides;
- (3) the construction of roads;
- (4) the digging of a drainage ditch for silvicultural purposes.

The foregoing also applies to tree pruning, felling or harvesting and preparatory work for forest production purposes in the floodplain of a waterfowl gathering area between 15 March and 15 December of each year.

Partial cutting not exceeding 30% of the merchantable stems present, carried out over a 10-year period, is allowed from 16 December to 14 March in waterfowl gathering areas.

48. Section 46 and the second and third paragraphs of section 47 do not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for forest development activities carried out by the holder of mining rights for the purposes of exercising his or her rights, unless the mining activities are to extract surface mineral substances, nor to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

DIVISION II

STRIPS OF WOODLAND

§1. White-tailed deer yards

49. Despite the provisions of sections 26 and 28 to 30, no forest development activity is allowed within the first 20 metres of the strip of woodland kept alongside an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian shrub swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse located in a white-tailed deer yard.

50. Where the strip of woodland referred to in section 49 is made wider than 20 m to fulfill the needs of the white-tailed deer habitat, only partial cutting not exceeding 40% of the merchantable stems, in the case of stands of species referred to in Part A of Schedule 3, or 40% of the basal area in the case of stands of species referred to in Part B of that Schedule, is allowed beyond the first 20 metres of the strip of woodland.

However, the density of the stand may never be reduced to less than 700 merchantable stems/ha, in the case of stands of species referred to in Part A of Schedule 3, or the basal area may not be reduced to less than 16 m²/ha, in the case of stand of species referred to in Part B of that Schedule.

Despite the first and second paragraphs of this section, where the silvicultural prescription provides for partial cutting in the stand adjacent to the strip of woodland referred to in section 49, the harvest level indicated in the silvicultural prescription of the adjacent stand then applies to the widened part of that strip of woodland.

Residual trees in the widened strip of woodland where partial harvest takes place must be spread uniformly so as to favor the renewal of the forest cover and to maintain shelters and food for the white-tailed deer.

51. Sections 49 and 50 do not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for forest development activities carried out by the holder of mining rights where the holder carries out mining exploration work, nor to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects, nor to the holder of a forestry permit issued for public utility works, nor if the construction, improvement or repair of a road is not prohibited by this Regulation.

52. A strip of woodland at least 60 m wide and at least 7 m high linking a white-tailed deer yard to the residual forest must be preserved and kept in place until the adjacent stands have reached an average height of 7 m.

No forest development activity may be carried out in that strip of woodland.

In softwood and softwood-dominant mixed stands within a white-tailed deer yard, a strip of woodland at least 60 m wide must be preserved and kept in place between 2 areas of total cutting until the dominant forest cover in those cutting areas has reached an average height of 7 m.

§2. Heronries

53. A strip of woodland at least 200 m wide must be preserved within a strip of 500 m surrounding the site where a heronry's nests are located. The strip of woodland is measured from the beginning of the stand bordering on the site of the nests.

Forest development activities are prohibited within the first 200 m of the strip of woodland referred to in the first paragraph. They are allowed beyond the first 200 m of that strip of woodland, but only from 1 August to 31 March.

The maximum width of the roadway of a road located within the limits of a heronry is 5.5 metres.

The first and second paragraphs do not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for forest development activities carried out by the holder of mining rights for the purposes of exercising his or her rights, unless the mining activities are to extract surface mineral substances, nor to the holder of a forestry permit issued for wildlife, recreational or agricultural development projects.

§3. Salmon rivers

54. A strip of woodland at least 60 m wide must be preserved on both sides of the river or part of a river designated by the Minister as a salmon river. The width of the strip of woodland is measured from the limit of the stand bordering on the environment to be protected or the stand adjacent to the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

Forest development activities are prohibited in that strip of woodland, unless prior authorization is obtained from the Minister in accordance with section 39 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

In the case of land immersed following the construction of dams, the strip of woodland begins at the limit of the land where the trees have perished as a result of the immersion.

§4. Bear dens

55. A strip of woodland at least 60 m wide must be preserved around a bear den from 15 November to 15 April. The strip may be harvested outside that period.

§5. Salt licks

56. A strip of woodland at least 60 m wide and at least 7 m high linking a the salt lick to the residual forest must be preserved intact and kept in place until the adjacent stands have reached a height of 7 m.

No forest development activity may be carried out in that strip of woodland.

DIVISION III OPERATIONS IN CERTAIN WILDLIFE HABITATS

§1. White-tailed deer yard

57. Total cutting, carried out in one or more operations or according to the terms of block cutting, is prohibited in a white-tailed deer yard on the following areas:

(1) in hardwood and hardwood-dominant mixed stands, over a single block greater than 25 ha once all operations are completed;

(2) in softwood and softwood-dominant mixed stands, over a single block greater than 10 ha once all operations are completed.

Total cutting may be carried out again on the areas harvested if regeneration has reached a height of 7 m over all the harvested area.

At the time of cutting, the vegetal elements used as shelter and food by white-tailed deer must be preserved.

Line cutting over a width greater than 2 metres is prohibited in a white-tailed deer yard.

The construction, improvement or repair of a road is prohibited in a white-tailed deer yard from 1 December to 1 May.

The first, second and third paragraphs do not apply to the holder of a forestry permit issued for public utility works who installs a power transmission line or gas pipeline.

§2. Woodland caribou habitat, woodland ecotype

58. In the application zone of the Plan de rétablissement du caribou forestier under a program referred to in paragraph 2 of section 7 of the Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (chapter E-12.01), no forest development activity may be carried out in a territory of 4 ha or more in a single block, of the RE1 ecological type and occupied by a lichenous black spruce stand, a lichenous grey pine stand or a stand of lichens whose basal area is composed at a minimum of 75% of black spruce and grey pine. That plan is accessible on the website of the department within which the Minister responsible for the application of that plan carries out duties.

However, a forest development activity may be carried out there if it is authorized as part of an activity or project for which a certificate of authorization was issued following a decision of the authority concerned made under section 31.5, 164 or 201 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).

This section does not apply to a person who, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), has been authorized by the Minister to build or improve a multi-purpose road in a forest stand referred to in the first paragraph of this section, nor to a person who has obtained such authorization under a forestry permit or a contract or agreement entered into under that Act.

59. In the application zone of the Plan de rétablissement du caribou forestier, exceptional roads, class 1 and class 2, whose characteristics are defined in Schedule 6, must be located at least 1 km from the limit of the timber stands for the protection of woodland caribou, woodland ecotype, that are indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning.

60. In the application zone of the Plan de rétablissement du caribou forestier, roads built in an aggregated cut block of 100 km² or more designed to become a timber stand for the protection of woodland caribou, woodland ecotype, must be closed and put back into production at the end of the forest development activities. Closing the roads and putting them back into production must help the cutting areas to reach the requirements required to become timber stands for the protection of caribou so as to take the relay as soon as those timber stands will be cut.

The integrated forest development plan must indicate those roads, specify the means to be used to close and put them back into production, and describe the procedure to be followed.

CHAPTER V

ROADS, SAND PITS AND FOREST INFRASTRUCTURES

DIVISION I

SCOPE

61. The provisions of this Chapter apply to forests roads over all the territory referred to in section 1.

However, they do not apply to roads under the management of the Minister responsible for the Act respecting roads (chapter V-9) that are classified as autoroutes or national roads, regional roads or collector roads, except the provisions of Division V regarding sand pits comprised in sections 115 to 120.

DIVISION II

ROADS

§1. General

62. Where construction, improvement, repair, maintenance or closing work is carried out on a road or road segment, waste and other residual materials other than granular material must be collected and carried outside the forest to an appropriate site.

Where improvement work is carried out on a road or road segment, the bridges, culverts, safety devices and road signs of the road must be modified if need be so as to comply with the characteristics of the new class of roads, referred to in Schedule 6.

63. Every person who is authorized to carry out forest development activities and who, in the course of those activities, damages a road or renders it unusable must make the repairs required without delay to make the road usable. The road must be usable for all kinds of vehicles likely to take the class of road to which the road belongs.

64. Every person who intends to do repair work on a road, bridge or culvert must, at least 10 days before the work is to begin, send to the Minister a written notice describing the intended work and showing the place and date of beginning of the work.

§2. Prohibited construction, improvement or repair

65. The construction, improvement or repair of a road to cross a lake is prohibited, unless authorized as part of an activity or project for which a certificate of authorization

was issued following a decision of the authority concerned made under section 31.5, 164 or 201 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).

66. The construction or improvement of a road, other than a felling trail, a hauling trail or a trail not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, is prohibited within 60 m of an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse, as well as within 30 m of an intermittent watercourse. The distance from the lake or watercourse is measured from the upper limit of the shore or bank to the base of the embankment of the road closest to the lake or watercourse. For an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh or a riparian swamp, the 60-m distance is measured from its perimeter to the base of the embankment of the road closest to that environment.

In places where the soil is impervious hardpan, the distance between the road and the lake or watercourse to be considered for the purposes of the first paragraph must be at least 4 times the height of the lakeshore or the bank of the watercourse, with a minimum of 60 m. In those places, the hardpan must be left intact and the vegetal cover and stumps must be preserved.

The first and second paragraphs do not apply if the topography or hydrography of the site does not make it possible to comply with the distances prescribed in those paragraphs and, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), the construction or improvement of the road within a shorter distance has been authorized by the Minister, or the performance of such work is authorized under a forestry permit or a contract or agreement entered into under that Act. Those situations must be the subject of written applications justifying a departure from the first or second paragraph and indicating the alternative measures proposed to ensure the protection of the environment.

The Minister consults the ministers responsible for the administration of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) and the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2) where the situations described in the third paragraph require the construction or improvement of the road less than 20 m from the lake or watercourse. In addition, the construction, improvement or repair of a road running along a lake or watercourse while encroaching on its bed or riparian ecotone requires the authorizations provided for in those Acts.

67. The repair of a road, other than a felling or hauling trail or other than a trail not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, is prohibited within 60 m from an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse and within 30 m from an intermittent watercourse. The distance from the lake or

watercourse is measured from the upper limit of the shore or bank to the base of the embankment of the road closest to the lake or watercourse. For an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh or a riparian swamp, the 60-m distance is measured from its perimeter to the base of the embankment of the road closest to that environment.

Despite the first paragraph, the repair of a road is allowed in the environments referred to in the first paragraph where all the following conditions are met:

(1) no tree cutting is carried out in the strip of woodland referred to in section 25, except the place occupied by the roadway, shoulders, ditches and embankments of the road under repair;

(2) no logging machine travels in the strip of woodland referred to in section 25, except the place occupied by the roadway, shoulders, ditches and embankments of the road under repair;

(3) the repair work is not carried out in the winter period;

(4) the road surface is profiled so that the runoff leaves the roadway on the side opposite to the environment to be protected;

(5) the water flowing at the foot of the embankments of a road is diverted towards vegetation areas more than 20 m away from the environment to be protected to prevent sediments from being carried into the environment or, if that condition cannot be met, settling ponds are built;

(6) measures are taken during the repair of the road to prevent at all times sediments from being carried into the environment to be protected.

68. The construction or improvement of a road segment longer than 100 metres is prohibited in an open peat bog, unless that work is carried out on a felling or hauling trail, a trail not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles or an ungroomed road.

The first paragraph does not apply if the topography or hydrography of the site does not allow for the construction or improvement of a road elsewhere than in the open peat bog and, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), the construction or improvement of the road has been authorized by the Minister, or the performance of such work is authorized under a forestry permit or a contract or agreement entered into under that Act. Those situations must be the subject of written applications justifying a departure from the first paragraph and indicating the alternative measures proposed to ensure the protection of the open peat bog.

The Minister consults the Minister responsible for the administration of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2) where the situations described in the second paragraph require the construction or improvement of the road over a distance of more than 100 metres in an open peat bog.

§3. Road implantation features

69. Subject to the second paragraph, the width of the right-of-way of a road may not exceed the width prescribed in Schedule 6 for the class of road to which it belongs. For the purposes of this paragraph, the class of road is assessed on the basis of the width of the roadway and road shoulders, as indicated in Schedule 6.

The maximum width of the right-of-way of a road located within the limits of a sugar bush operated for acericultural purposes or having a potential for maple production or within the limits of a white-tailed deer yard is 20 m. For the purposes of this paragraph, a hardwood stand at least 60% of which is composed of sugar maples or red maples or a combination of both species and allowing more than 150 tapholes per hectare constitutes a sugar bush with a potential for maple production. The sugar bushes with a potential for maple production to be protected are those indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning.

This first paragraph does not apply to a person who, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), has been authorized by the Minister to build or improve a road whose right-of-way is wider than the width provided for in the first paragraph, nor to a person who has obtained such authorization under a forestry permit or a contract or agreement entered into under that Act.

70. The soil may not be removed over a width greater than the width of the right-of-way of the road during the construction, improvement, repair or maintenance of a road.

The soil, organic debris and materials removed during the construction, improvement or repair of a road may not be deposited outside the right-of-way. Where they are deposited in the zone between the road shoulder and the limit of the right-of-way, they must be leveled.

In the case of a road crossing a watercourse, no material may be removed in the riparian ecotone or in a zone 20 m in width measured from the upper limit of the watercourse bank

§4. Stabilization of excavated soils and road embankments and diversion of runoff

71. The excavated soils and road embankments must be stabilized without delay during the construction, improvement or repair of a road, by means of soil stabilization techniques as much as possible in harmony with the natural setting of the environment, in places where the erosion of the road could bring sediments into an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a watercourse.

Stabilization techniques are, in particular: stabilization with vegetation, riprap and the construction of a retaining wall. A geotextile membrane must be placed under the riprap or retaining wall if there is a risk of bringing sediments into the environments referred to in the first paragraph.

72. A road other than a felling or hauling trail or other than a trail intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles must be built, improved, repaired or maintained while respecting the natural drainage of the soil in order to maintain, by the installation of a drainage channel, the normal flow of the water from one side of the road to the other.

73. During the construction, improvement, repair or maintenance of a road, the runoff from the roadway surface, other than a felling or hauling trail or other than a trail not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, must be discharged outside the roadway and shoulders towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from the beginning of the stand that borders on an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse or towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from an intermittent watercourse. The distance of 20 m from the intermittent watercourse is measured from the upper limit of the bank or outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

74. During the construction, improvement, repair or maintenance of a road, the water flowing at the foot of the embankments of a road, other than a felling or hauling trail or other than a trail not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, must be regularly diverted outside the right-of-way of the road towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from the beginning of the stand that borders on an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse or towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from an intermittent watercourse. The distance of 20 m from the intermittent watercourse is measured from the upper limit of the bank or outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

The maximum distance in meters to be respected between the diversions is calculated by dividing the number 500 by the percentage, in whole number rounded to the closest unit, of the road slope, or is calculated by any other technique ensuring that the diversions are in a sufficient number and laid out so as to prevent the erosion of the road infrastructure.

Where the slope of the road to be built or improved is greater than 9% and the foot of the slope is less than 60 m from an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian shrub swamp, a lake or a watercourse, the slope of the embankments and the clearing of the road must be reduced to a ratio of at least 1 (V): 1.5 (H) and the embankment must be stabilized using the techniques mentioned in section 71. This paragraph does not apply to a person who, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), was authorized by the Minister to build or improve a road meeting other conditions, or to a person who has obtained such an authorization by a forestry permit or a contract or agreement entered into under that Act.

In the case of the repair of a road carried out under the same conditions as those provided for in the third paragraph, the slope of the embankments and the clearing of the road must be stable and not allow the carrying of sediments into the environment to be protected.

75. The water flowing in felling or hauling trails that channel surface water into the hydrographic system must be blocked and diverted towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from the beginning of the stand bordering on an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse or towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from an intermittent watercourse. The distance of 20 m from the intermittent watercourse is measured from the upper limit of the bank or outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

76. The diameter of a drainage channel used to divert water from one side of a road to the other, other than a felling or hauling trail or other than a trail not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, must be sufficient to prevent the obstruction of the channel and maintain at all times the free flow of the water. The diameter of the channel may not be less than 300 mm.

The fill covering a drainage channel must be greater than 300 mm.

The end of the drainage channel must extend at least 300 mm beyond the base of the fill supporting the road and the fill in that location must be stabilized at the time of installation.

§5. Maintenance and closure of a road

77. During the maintenance of roads, measures must be taken to prevent materials from the roadway surface and abrasives spread on the roadway in winter from covering the stabilized embankments and end up in open peat bogs with a pond, marshes, riparian swamps, lakes or watercourses or within 20 m from the beginning of a stand bordering on one of those environments or outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

Road maintenance work and the spreading of abrasives must be carried out so as to prevent sediments from being carried into the aquatic environments, wetlands and riparian environments.

78. The techniques used during the temporary or permanent closure of a road must prevent the obstruction of the water flow and the sedimentation in watercourses. They must also ensure the free flow of fish in crossing sites other than those referred to in section 100.

Bridges and culverts must be removed when the closure of the road is permanent. After their removal, the bed and banks of the watercourses must be stabilized. The vegetal cover in the strips of woodland or the strip of land referred to in section 25 or 32 must be reconstituted. The right-of-way of the road must be reforested over a minimum length of 250 m from the point of closure or up to the first bridge or culvert removed in order to make use impossible. Reforestation must be carried out within 2 years using species adapted to the site.

§6. Ungroomed roads

79. The earthwork of an ungroomed road must allow the preservation of the natural drainage of the soil and must not have the effect of channeling water on the surface of the road.

The installation of a drainage channel is prohibited in an ungroomed road.

80. Runoff from the surface of an ungroomed road must be blocked and diverted towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from the beginning of the stand bordering on an open peat bog with a pond, a marsh, a riparian swamp, a lake or a permanent watercourse or towards vegetation areas located more than 20 m from an intermittent watercourse. The distance of 20 m from the intermittent watercourse is measured from the upper limit of the bank or outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

§7. Control of the access of motorized vehicles to sugar bushes

81. The holder of a sugar bush management permit may, on the conditions provided for in section 82, control the access of motorized vehicles to the main building used for boiling the sap by means of a gate or any other safe means approved by the Minister and indicated in the permit, that the holder may install for that purpose.

82. Access of motorized vehicles may only be controlled on the following conditions:

(1) the main building used for boiling the sap must be located within the limits of the sugar bush that is the subject of the management permit;

(2) the road on which access is controlled must lead only to the main building;

(3) the control must take place within the limits of the sugar bush and less than 100 m from the main building;

(4) the device used for controlling the access of motorized vehicles must be visible at all times in order to ensure the safety of the public.

DIVISION III BRIDGES, CULVERTS, REMOVABLE STRUCTURES AND RUDIMENTARY STRUCTURES

§1. General

83. Every person authorized to build or improve a road crossing a watercourse must ensure that the bridges, culverts or removable structures that are part of the road allow the free flow of the water. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a road crossing a watercourse.

Bridges, culverts and removable structures must prevent the contact of vehicles with the water and the bed of the watercourse and the carrying of sediments into the aquatic environment.

Bridges, culverts and removable structures must be stabilized as soon as possible during the work to prevent any possible risk of erosion.

§2. Prohibited construction, improvement or repair

84. The construction, improvement or repair of a bridge or culvert to cross a lake is prohibited, except if it is authorized as part of an activity or a project for which

a certificate of authorization was issued following a decision of the authority concerned made under section 31.5, 164 or 201 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).

85. The construction of a bridge or a culvert is prohibited on an ungroomed road or in felling or hauling trails.

86. The construction of a bridge or a culvert or the installation of a removable structure is prohibited in a spawning ground. Such work is also prohibited within the first 100 meters upstream from a spawning ground indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning.

87. The construction, improvement or repair of a bridge or a culvert or the installation of a removable structure in a salmonid watercourse must be carried out at all times by using techniques that allow to limit the carrying of sediments outside the work area and thus preserve the attributes of the habitats present such as spawning grounds. The techniques must be adapted to the conditions of the site. The techniques include the drying of the work area, the performance of the work during the period of minimum flow and the installation of a sediment confinement curtain.

The first paragraph does not apply where all the construction, improvement or repair work of a bridge or a culvert or the installation work of a removable structure are done outside the upper limit of the bank.

A spawning ground affected by sediment deposition following work must be restored as soon as possible.

88. Sections 86 and 87 do not apply if the work referred to in those sections are authorized as part of an activity or a project for which a certificate of authorization was issued following a decision of the authority concerned made under section 31.5, 164 or 201 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).

89. The construction, improvement or repair of a bridge or a culvert between the banks of a watercourse containing any of the species of fish referred to in Schedule 7 is allowed only during the periods of work provided for in that Schedule, which vary depending on the regions and the species of fish present. The work may be carried out outside the periods if all the work is carried out outside the upper limits of the banks or if all the work carried out on the bed of the watercourse is done in less than 72 hours.

Excavation, installation of the conduit, backfilling, stabilization of embankments located between the banks of the watercourse and work on the piers of a bridge are covered by this section.

This section does not apply to a person who, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), was authorized by the Minister to build or improve a bridge or a culvert outside the periods of work provided for in Schedule 7 or to a person who obtained such an authorization under a forestry permit or a contract or agreement entered into under the Act.

§3. Drying of work area

90. Every person who installs coffer dams and structures for the temporary diversion of a watercourse, such as a diversion canal, to dry all or part of the work area during the construction, improvement, repair or removal of a bridge or a culvert must, in situations other than those described in section 100, ensure that the coffer dams and diversion structures do not prevent the flow of fish during more than 5 days and that they limit the carrying of sediments into the watercourse. Where the period exceeds 5 days, the coffer dams and diversion structures must not reduce the width of the watercourse by more than 1/3. The width of the watercourse is measured at the level of the upper limit of the banks.

At the end of the work, the coffer dams must be removed and the diversion canal used during the diversion of the watercourse must be filled by restoring the vegetal cover.

91. The person must also ensure that the coffer dams and the piers installed in a watercourse frequented by salmonids are composed of clean materials, free from fine particles less than 5 mm, except if mitigation measures limiting the carrying of sediments are applied. The purpose of the measures is to preserve the attributes of the habitats present, such as spawning grounds.

§4. General provisions applicable to bridges or culverts

92. The embankments of a road that crosses a watercourse must be stabilized between the banks up to above the conduit or the arch, during the construction, improvement or repair of the road, with a geotextile membrane covered with riprap or a retaining wall.

The slope of the embankments located between the banks and above the conduit or the arch and the slope of the embankment located within 20 m of the watercourse, measured from the upper limit of the bank, must be reduced to a ratio of 1 (V):1.5 (H) and the embankment must be stabilized using the usual techniques, such as those referred to in the second paragraph of section 71. The reduction of the slope is not required if the embankment is stabilized with a geotextile membrane covered with riprap or a retaining wall.

93. During the construction, improvement or repair of a road, the bed of the watercourse upstream and downstream of a bridge or a culvert must be stabilized at the time of the work with adequate materials to prevent the scouring of the bed and ensure the free circulation of water and fish if the free flow of fish must be ensured by reason of the absence of any of the situations described in section 100.

94. Every person carrying out a forest development activity that regularly uses a road crossing a watercourse must ensure that the bed of the watercourse is stabilized at the entrance and exit of the culvert and that the condition of the culvert allows free circulation of the water in order to ensure the durability of the road. The foregoing also applies to the manager of an outfitting operation, a controlled zone or a wildlife sanctuary within the meaning of sections 86, 104 and 111 of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) or an enterprise carrying on mining activities or public utility works.

95. Every person authorized to build or improve a bridge or a culvert on the watercourse of a canoe-kayak-camping course and downriver canoeing course or boat access route to trapping grounds must ensure that the minimum clearance of the bridge or culvert is 1.5 m above the upper limit of the bank. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a bridge or a culvert on the watercourse of a canoe-kayak-camping course and downriver canoeing course or boat access route to trapping grounds.

96. The construction, improvement or repair of a bridge or a culvert must be carried out so that it is stable and remains operational regardless of the period the work is carried out and the work methods used. The stabilization must be done as the work progresses and any defect of the bridge or the culvert must be corrected as soon as it is detected.

The fill must be compacted in successive layers up to above the conduit or arch.

To ensure the durability of the culvert, special measures must be taken during the winter period to ensure compaction and an adequate stabilization.

Every person authorized to build or improve a culvert in the winter period must inspect the culvert after the spring flood and correct any defect within 7 days after the inspection. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a culvert during the winter period. The inspection must be carried out not later than 90 days following the end of the winter period.

97. Every person authorized to build or improve a culvert must ensure that the end of the conduit or arch extends from the base of the embankment after its stabilization by not more than 300 mm. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a culvert.

Except culverts with a reinforced concrete rectangular conduit and wooden culverts, the person must also fill above the conduit or arch of the culvert up to the following height:

(1) for conduits or arches having a diameter or span of 600 mm or less, up to a height corresponding to the diameter or the span of the conduit or the arch divided by 4, plus 300 mm;

(2) for conduits or arches having a diameter or span of more than 600 mm to 3,600 mm, up to a height corresponding to the diameter or the span of the conduit or the arch divided by 4, with a minimum of 600 mm;

(3) for conduits or arches having a diameter or span greater than 3,600 mm, up to a height of at least 1,500 mm.

For a wooden culvert, the person must fill above the arch to a minimum height of 300 mm up to a maximum of 1,000 mm.

98. The minimum discharge capacity that a culvert must possess is determined on the basis of the peak flow calculated using the method provided for in Schedule 8 for drainage basins having an area equal to or less than 60 km² or in Schedule 9 for drainage basins having an area greater than 60 km² and on the basis of the size of circular conduits provided for in Schedule 10. Conduits that are not circular or conduits with outlets, culverts with an arch or bridges must have a discharge surface sufficient to discharge the peak flow calculated using the method provided for in Schedule 8 or 9 as the case may be.

Every person authorized to build or improve a bridge or a culvert must, at the request of the Minister, give to the Minister within 48 hours of the request the calculations of the peak flow performed prior to the work. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a bridge or a culvert.

99. During the construction, improvement or repair of a road, a culvert may not have more than 2 parallel conduits. The conduits may be of different diameters provided that, according to Schedule 10, their diameters vary only by one class of diameter and provided that the total minimum discharge capacity determined according to the method of calculation of the peak flow for drainage basins provided for in Schedule 8 or 9, as the case may be, is met.

The minimum distance between the conduits is 1 m.

A device for guiding debris must be installed upstream from a culvert with parallel conduits.

100. During the construction, improvement or repair of a road that crosses a watercourse, a culvert must be installed so as to ensure the free flow of fish, except if, less than 250 m upstream or 500 m downstream of the crossing site, any of the following situations is present:

(1) there is the presence of a vertical fall more than 1 m high, measured from the surface of the water, and no spawning ground identified on the land or indicated in the numeric information layers used for forest planning is present between the fall and the crossing site;

(2) the bed of the watercourse has a section of smooth bedrock with an average slope of 5% or more over a minimum distance of 3 m and the depth of the water flowing over the entire section is less than 10 cm;

(3) a section of the watercourse has a slope equal to or greater than 20%, evaluated using the department's topographical maps or observed on the site over a distance of more than 20 m.

A culvert need not be installed to ensure the free flow of fish where, less than 250 m upstream from the crossing site, the bed of the watercourse disappears over a distance of more than 5 m.

Subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the first paragraph do not apply to a watercourse frequented by Atlantic salmon, ouananiche, Arctic char of the *ogouassa* subspecies and anadromous brook trout.

For the purposes of this section, beaver dams, wood debris and anthropogenic obstacles are deemed not to be obstacles to the free flow of fish.

101. On crossing sites where the free flow of fish needs not be ensured by reason of the presence of any of the situations described in section 100, the installation of the culvert must meet the following conditions:

(1) the diameter or span of the conduit or arch must be at least 450 mm;

(2) the conduit must be installed following the natural slope of the watercourse and be buried under the bed of the watercourse at a depth equivalent to 10% the height of the conduit, without exceeding 500 mm regardless of the size of the conduit;

(3) the culvert may not reduce the width of the watercourse by more than 50%, measured from the upper limit of the bank.

On a crossing site where the free flow of fish need not be ensured, a culvert may include 1 smooth wall conduit or 2 in the case of parallel conduits.

102. On crossing sites where the free flow of fish must be ensured, a culvert may be installed only if it includes a circular conduit and if its installation meets the conditions provided for in Schedule 11.

During the installation of a culvert, the installation of smooth wall conduits is prohibited in a watercourse where the free flow of fish must be ensured.

103. Despite section 102, the following culverts may be installed where the conditions provided for in Schedule 11 may not be met:

(1) a culvert including a conduit with outlets, designed and installed according to the conditions provided for in Schedule 12;

(2) a culvert that meets other conditions the installation of which was authorized by the Minister under section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1) or the installation of which is authorized under a forestry permit or by a contract or an agreement entered into under the Act.

§5. Special provisions applicable to bridges or culverts with an arch

104. Despite sections 100 to 103, a bridge or a culvert with an arch may be installed on a crossing site, on the conditions provided for in section 105, regardless of the slope of the watercourse and whether or not the flow of fish must be ensured.

105. The construction, improvement or repair of a bridge must meet the following conditions:

(1) the bridge must not have the effect of reducing the width of the watercourse, measured from the upper limit of the bank;

(2) the piers and caissons of a bridge must be installed outside the upper limit of the bank and be buried at least 60 cm under the level of the upper limit of the bank.

Subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph does not apply to a bridge including 1 or a number of piers. The piers and materials used for their stabilization must not have the effect of reducing the width of the watercourse by more than 20%, measured from the upper limit of the bank.

The construction, improvement or repair of a culvert with an arch must meet the following conditions:

- (1) the work area must be dried;
- (2) the length of an arch must be not more than 24 m;
- (3) an arch must be installed in the natural axis of the watercourse, in a relatively straight section whose banks are well defined. The length of an arch must be greater than 80% of the length of the thalweg of the section of the watercourse that will be disrupted by the work;
- (4) an arch must not have the effect of reducing the width of the watercourse, measured from the upper limit of the bank;
- (5) the walls of a wooden arch or the shoes of an arch other than wooden must be installed outside the upper limit of the bank and be buried under the thalweg, where the banks are not disrupted by the work, or be buried at a depth of at least 30 cm in relation to the thalweg, where the banks are disrupted by the work. Where there is the presence of rock before reaching those depths, the walls or shoes of the arch must be anchored thereto;
- (6) the parts of each shoe of an arch other than wooden must be installed so as to form a continuous shoe and be attached over the whole length of the arch. Where bases, in particular in millwork wood, are installed between the foundations and the shoes of an arch other than wooden, they must be continuous and attached to the shoes;
- (7) the walls or shoes of an arch must be installed on level foundations consolidated over the whole length of the arch. For ground with weak bearing capacity, the walls or shoes of an arch must be installed over a granular blanket at least 400 mm thick;
- (8) the walls, shoes, bases and foundations of an arch must be adequately protected with riprap that is flood resistant in order to prevent scouring. The riprap of a culvert must not encroach on the bed of the reconstituted watercourse;
- (9) a section of watercourse disrupted by the construction, improvement or repair work of a culvert with an arch must be reconstituted by meeting the following conditions:
 - (a) the reconstituted section of the watercourse must have the same width as that measured from the upper limit of the bank before the work;
 - (b) the bed must be reconstituted with heterogeneous materials similar to that constituting the bed of the natural watercourse to which big rocks must be added;

(c) wood debris, organic matter and topsoil may not be used to reconstitute the bed. The materials that may be used must include enough fine particles to seal the reconstituted bed. Where materials from the bed excavated during the work are used to reconstitute the bed, only surface materials may be used;

(d) a canal must be laid out in the reconstituted section of the watercourse in order to concentrate the flow during the low flow period;

(e) the water of the watercourse must be gradually re-circulated in the work area to allow the adjustment and imbrication of the materials of the reconstituted bed and thus ensure the imperviousness of the bed;

(f) in a salmonid watercourse, the devices used to temporarily dry the work area must be removed gradually so that 2/3 of the flow of the watercourse is re-circulated in the work area;

(g) in a salmonid watercourse, the arch, riprap, bed and banks located in the work area must be cleaned to remove fine particles deposited on the surface;

(h) in a salmonid watercourse, roily water must be pumped outside the work area to vegetation areas located more than 20 m from the beginning of the stand bordering on the watercourse. The water must be clear before opening the coffer dam located downstream from the culvert with an arch and removing all the devices used to temporarily dry the work area;

(10) a wooden culvert must also meet the characteristics provided for in Schedule 13.

This section does not apply to a person who, in accordance with section 41 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), was authorized by the Minister to build a bridge or a culvert with an arch meeting other conditions or to a person who has obtained such an authorization under a forestry permit or by a contract or an agreement entered into under the Act.

106. Every person authorized to build or improve a bridge must, in addition to the conditions concerning bridges provided for in section 105, meet the conditions relating to bridges provided for in Schedule 14. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a bridge.

\$6. *Special provisions applicable to removable structures and rudimentary structures*

107. The installation of a removable structure is allowed exclusively in a felling or hauling trail or in an ungroomed road.

The structure must be installed so as to prevent the contact of the motorized vehicle with the watercourse while ensuring the free flow of the water and of the fish where the free flow of fish must be ensured by reason of the absence of a situation described in section 100.

108. The installation of a removable structure whose supports are located outside the upper limit of a bank is allowed all year long. However, that type of structure must not be in contact with the watercourse.

In the winter period, the following types of removable structures may also be installed:

(1) a structure composed of 1 or more conduits at least 600 mm in diameter installed on the bed of a watercourse and whose fill is constituted of tree trunks or snow and covered if needed with a geotextile membrane and granular materials;

(2) a structure composed of compacted snow or frozen water, covered if needed by a geotextile membrane and granular materials, in particular where there is a risk of carrying sediments into the watercourse;

(3) an ice bridge, that is a structure composed only of frozen water and reinforced if needed by log mats that are interconnected.

Any type of removable structure other than those described in the second paragraph is prohibited during the winter period.

Where a removable structure is installed during the winter period, the banks must be stabilized over the whole width of the trail regardless of the type of removable structure installed. The removable structure installed must be appropriate for the crossing site in order to minimize the disruptions of the bed of the watercourse when it is used and removed.

109. Removable structures whose supports are located outside the upper limit of the bank must be removed from the watercourse not later than 6 months after their installation.

The types of removable structures described in the second paragraph of section 108 must be removed from the watercourse at the end of their use, not later than the end of the winter period, so as to prevent the carrying of sediments into the watercourse and the creation of an ice jam.

Where log mats that are interconnected to stabilize the banks have been used, they must be stabilized and left in place. The granular materials used for the roadway surface

near the removable structures that have been removed must be recovered over a distance of at least 20 m, measured from the upper limit of the bank and they must be deposited further than that distance.

110. The installation of rudimentary or light structures to cross a watercourse, such as foot bridges or small structures made of logs, is only allowed in a trail that is not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles, in particular in a cross-country ski trail, a bike trail and a hiking trail.

The structure must allow the free flow of water and its supports must be outside the banks.

\$7. Stabilization of the bed, banks and riparian zone of a watercourse

111. The bed, banks, riparian ecotone of a watercourse and the strip of woodland and land strip referred to in section 25 or 32 that have been disrupted during the construction, improvement, repair or removal of a bridge or a culvert or during the installation or removal of a removable structure must be stabilized immediately. The soil stabilization techniques used must allow the rapid reconstitution of the vegetal cover of the affected basal areas.

Materials with a sufficient gauge and stable enough to be flood resistant must be used when stabilizing the bed and banks of a watercourse.

DIVISION IV ROAD SIGNS

\$1. Provisions applicable to roads

112. Every person authorized to build or improve a road must, at the end of the work, post the following elements: mandatory stops, dangerous curves and intersections, steep slopes, level crossings, rock fall areas; truck crossings, unsawn timber transportation areas, narrow passages and restricted visibility areas, the number of the road, kilometre markers, the maximum speed on main roads and all situations potentially dangerous for the users of the road. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a road.

Every person authorized to close a road must, at the intersection of the road crossing the closed road, signal the closure of the road, the presence of gates or obstacles, if applicable, and the removal of bridges or culverts where the closure of the road is permanent.

Road signs must comply with, as the case may be, the standards in chapter 2 or 3 of Volume V of the *Signalisation routière* manual determined and set out by

the Minister of Transport under the second paragraph of section 289 of the Highway Safety Code (chapter C-24.2) or the standards of the *Guide de signalisation routière sur les terres du domaine de l'État*, published by the Minister responsible for the administration of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

All road and traffic signs must be installed with care, facing vehicles, so as to be perfectly visible even at night. No obstacle such as vegetation or a snow bank must reduce the visibility of the signs.

113. Every person who carries out forest development activities that regularly uses a forest road must see to the adequate maintenance of the road and traffic signs in order to ensure the safety of users and the protection of road infrastructures. The foregoing also applies to the manager of an outfitting operation, of a controlled zone or of a wildlife sanctuary within the meaning of sections 86, 104 and 111 of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) or of an enterprise that carries out mining activities or public utility works.

§2. Provisions applicable to bridges

114. Every person authorized to build or improve a bridge must, at the end of the work, post at each end of the bridge the following elements: hazard markers signalling the limits of the bridge deck, the indication of a narrow crossing, the maximum load the bridge may support based on the types of vehicles and the speed allowed for crossing the bridge. The foregoing also applies to a person who repairs a bridge.

All signs and tab signs must be installed with care, facing the vehicles, so as to be perfectly visible even at night. No obstacle such as vegetation or a snow bank must reduce the visibility of the signs or tab signs. They must comply with the standards in the *Guide de signalisation routière sur les terres du domaine de l'État*, published by the Minister responsible for the administration of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

A vehicle whose total loaded mass exceeds the mass posted on site pursuant to the first paragraph may not travel on the bridge of a road.

DIVISION V SANDPITS

§1. Scope

115. This Division applies to sandpits used for the construction, improvement, repair, maintenance or closure of forest roads.

§2. Sandpit operating area and organic matter storage area

116. A sandpit operating area and the storage area for the organic matter that covered the sandpit must be at a distance of more than 30 m from an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian shrub marsh, a lake or a watercourse.

Runoff from a sandpit operating area or the storage area for the organic matter that covered the sandpit must be diverted to a vegetation area located at a distance of at least 20 m from an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian shrub marsh, a lake or a watercourse.

The distances referred to in this section are measured from the perimeter of the peat bog, marsh or swamp or from the upper limit of the shore of the lake or the bank of the watercourse or from outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

117. The holder of a lease to mine surface mineral substances referred to in section 140 of the Mining Act (chapter M-13.1) must, before the expiry of the lease, restore the site to allow its integration into the environment and, for that purpose, clear the surface of the site of machine parts, waste, debris and other litter, reduce the slopes to a ratio of 1 (V) in 1 (H) or to a lesser ratio and respread the organic matter that has been piled up since its opening. The site must be left in conditions conducive to the rapid establishment of the natural regeneration.

118. A sandpit may not be opened or operated within 35 m from a numbered public road appearing on the official map of the Ministère des Transports, within 150 m from a dwelling on public or private land, within 150 m from a developed campground with at least 9 campsites or within 1,000 m from a municipal water intake.

119. A minimum distance of 100 m must be kept between a sandpit operating area and the boundaries of a park established under the Parks Act (chapter P-9), the boundaries of a proposed or permanent protected area, categories I, II or III of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, established in accordance with the Natural Heritage Conservation Act (chapter C-61.01) or the Parks Act and entered in the register of protected areas and the boundaries of the habitat of a threatened or vulnerable wildlife or plant species identified under the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1) or the Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (chapter E-12.01).

120. The bottom of the sandpit must be above the level of groundwater at all times.

DIVISION VI

PILING AREAS, FOREST CAMPS AND FACILITIES USED TO OPERATE A SUGAR BUSH

§1. Piling area

121. The setting up of a piling area is prohibited on a 30-m strip located along a road corridor and in its right-of-way.

The setting up of a piling area is also prohibited within 20 m of an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian shrub marsh, a lake or a watercourse.

The organic matter from the scraping of soil for the laying out of a piling area must be piled more than 20 m from an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian shrub marsh, a lake or a watercourse for its reuse. Runoff from a piling area must be diverted to a vegetation area located more than 20 metres from those environments.

The distance of 20 m referred to in the second and third paragraphs is measured from the perimeter of the peat bog, swamp or marsh or from the upper limit of the shore of the lake or bank of the watercourse or from outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

122. In the case of a partial cutting or a harvesting passage by total cutting that maintains a forest cover equivalent to the cover of a partial cutting, the person carrying out the cutting must ensure that the total length of the piling areas set up on the side of a road does not exceed 20% of the length of the side of the road in front of the cutting area.

The depth of the piling area may not exceed 30 m. It is measured from the foot of the embankment of the road bordering on it.

123. In the case of a total cutting of whole trees, the person who carries out the cutting must aggregate logging residues in windrows over an area that does not exceed 30% of the total area of the piling area or spread the logging residues evenly over the entire cutting area so that the residues decompose quickly and do not affect the pre-established regeneration.

Windrowing of logging residues in the piling area or the spreading of the logging residues over the cutting area must be carried out within 30 days following the end of the cutting or within 90 days following the end of the winter period where the cutting was carried out during that period. Where the recovery of forest biomass is authorized in the cutting area, windrowing of logging residues in the piling area or the spreading of the logging residues over the cutting area must be performed after the recovery.

Windrowing of logging residues in the piling area must not affect the visibility and the safety of the users of the road.

For the purpose of calculating the area of the piling area, the length of the edge of the cutting area facing the road is considered as the distance that may be occupied by the piling area. The depth of the piling area may not exceed 30 m. It is measured from the foot of the embankment of the road bordering on it.

124. A person who has carried out the timber cutting and has set up a piling area must, within 30 days following the end of the cutting or within 90 days following the end of the winter period if the cutting was carried out during that period, spread over the piling area the organic matter piled during the laying out and leave the site in conditions conducive to the rapid establishment of the natural regeneration.

This section does not apply to a piling area referred to in section 122 where it is planned that the area will be used again within a period of 25 years or less.

§2. Forest camps

125. A forest camp area may not be set up within 30 m of an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian shrub marsh, a lake or a watercourse. Organic matter from the setting up of a forest camp area must be piled more than 20 m from those environments for its reuse.

The distances are measured from the perimeter of the peat bog, the swamp or the marsh or from the upper limit of the shore of the lake or the bank of the watercourse or from outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

126. The area of a forest camp must be cleaned at the end of its use by removing all the installations, equipment, debris and waste found there. The organic matter piled must also be spread over the area. The site must be left in conditions conducive to the rapid establishment of the natural regeneration.

§3. Facilities used to operate a sugar bush

127. The installation of a building and the motorized equipment necessary for the cultivation and operation of a sugar bush is prohibited within 30 m from an open peat bog, a swamp, a riparian shrub marsh, a lake or a watercourse. The distance is measured from the perimeter of the peat bog, swamp or marsh or the upper limit of the shore of the lake or the bank of the watercourse or from outside the riparian ecotone if the latter is present.

CHAPTER VI ALLOCATION OF FOREST OPERATIONS AND RESIDUAL FOREST

DIVISION I GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE BIOCLIMATIC DOMAINS OF THE SUGAR BUSH, THE BALSAM FIR FOREST AND THE SPRUCE-MOSS FOREST

128. A minimum of 30% of the productive forest area in residual forest of 7 m or more in height must be maintained at all times in a territorial reference unit where harvesting is carried out.

Where the limits of a territorial reference unit are changed, in particular following a change of the limits of a development unit, the first paragraph applies to the new territorial reference unit.

129. The provisions of section 128 do not prevent deforestation carried out in order to build, improve or repair a road giving access to another territorial reference unit.

DIVISION II SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE BIOCLIMATIC DOMAINS OF THE SUGAR BUSH AND THE BALSAM FIR FOREST

§1. Total cutting

130. In the development units or in the territorial reference units located in the bioclimatic domains of the sugar bush referred to in Schedule 2, the total cutting areas must

(1) have a size less than or equal to 25 ha over at least 70% of the harvested area for that type of cutting;

(2) have a size less than or equal to 50 ha over at least 90% of the harvested area for that type of cutting;

(3) have a size less than or equal to 100 ha over 100% of the harvested area for that type of cutting.

131. In the development units or in the territorial reference units located in the bioclimatic domains of the balsam fir stand referred to in Schedule 2, the total cutting areas must

(1) have a size less than or equal to 50 ha over at least 70% of the harvested area for that type of cutting;

(2) have a size less than or equal to 100 ha over at least 90% of the harvested area for that type of cutting;

(3) have a size less than or equal to 150 ha over 100% of the harvested area for that type of cutting.

132. The total cutting areas to which sections 130 and 131 apply are those indicated in the integrated forest development plan and whose planned harvest is carried out during a harvest year.

§2. Total cutting other than block cutting

133. A strip of woodland in a single block must be maintained between the total cutting areas other than block cutting, until the regeneration of the cutting areas has reached an average height of 3 m. The strip of woodland between 2 cutting areas must be at least 60 m wide where each cutting area covers an area of less than 100 ha or at least 100 m wide where one of the cutting areas covers an area of 100 to 150 ha.

The strip of woodland must be composed of trees, shrubs or brush over 3 m in height and must be used as a visual screen and a corridor for the movement of wildlife.

The travel of logging machines is prohibited in that strip of woodland, except during the construction or improvement of a road.

134. Any cutting, total or partial, is prohibited in the strip of woodland referred to in section 133 until the regeneration is established in the cutting areas in accordance with the first paragraph of that section.

The construction or improvement of a road crossing the strip of woodland is allowed to the extent that the deforestation carried out for that purpose does not exceed the width of the right-of-way provided for in Schedule 6 for the class of road to which it belongs.

§3. Block cutting

135. The cutting areas of a block cutting must be of variable size and form.

136. The residual forest of a block cutting must have the following characteristics:

(1) have, inside the limit of the block cutting harvest site, an area at least equivalent to the area of the cutting areas of a block cutting;

(2) have a width of at least 200 m;

(3) be composed in a proportion of at least 80% of forest stands 7 m or more in height and, in a proportion not exceeding 20% of its area, forest stands of 4 m to less than 7 m in height;

(4) be composed of stands having a forest cover density greater than 40% over at least 80% of its area and from 25 to 40% over its remaining area. It may also be composed of stands having a forest cover density of 25 to 40% over more than 20% of its area, provided that that proportion is equal to or less than the proportion of the stands with such a density that are located in forests 7 m or more in height of the block cutting harvest site before the operation;

(5) be composed of forest stands that can produce in commercial species a volume of mature rough merchantable timber of at least 50 m³/ha or, where they cannot produce such a volume, be composed of forest stands equivalent in composition and in area to those harvested;

(6) be composed of forest stands belonging in a proportion of at least 20% to the same type of forest cover as those harvested;

(7) not have been the subject, in the last 10 years of harvesting, of a commercial harvest other than a silvicultural treatment referred to in the second paragraph of section 139.

137. Each block cutting harvest site must be indicated in the integrated forest development plan. The foregoing also applies to the residual forest of a block cutting.

Once indicated in the plan, the residual forest of a block cutting may not be used again as residual forest for as long as the harvesting cannot be carried out in accordance with the first paragraph of section 139.

138. A forest area composed of trees, shrubs or brush having an average height of 3 m or more must be preserved on the perimeter of a cutting area of a block cutting. Its width must be at least 200 m or at least 100 m if the cutting area is less than 25 ha.

The first paragraph does not apply to the part of the perimeter of a cutting area adjacent to a strip of woodland preserved along a lake or a watercourse whose width, measured at the level of the upper limit of the shores or banks, exceeds 35 m.

A forest area composed of trees, shrubs or brush having an average height of 3 m or more that is at least 200 m wide must also be preserved between a residual forest and the cutting areas of a block cutting and between a residual forest and the other total cutting areas in order to be used as a corridor for the movement of wildlife.

The forest areas referred to this section must be preserved until the regeneration in the block cutting areas reaches an average height of 3 m or more.

139. The residual forest of a block cutting must be preserved inside the limit of the harvest site until it may be harvested. It may be harvested only on the expiry of a 10-year period after the date on which block cutting was carried out or, if the regeneration has not yet reached after that period the average height of 3 m, until that regeneration has reached such a height.

The first paragraph does not apply to the following silvicultural treatments carried out in a residual forest:

(1) a commercial thinning or selection cutting carried out according to the applicable silvicultural prescriptions;

(2) a partial cutting in a mature tree stand or in a stand that will reach maturity in less than 15 years where not more than 35% of the marketable basal area of the stand is harvested, provided that after harvesting, a marketable basal area of at least 15 m²/ha of well-spaced trees composed of species and proportions similar to those of the initial stand, is maintained.

A residual forest of a block cutting may be crossed by a road whose deforestation width does not exceed the width of the right-of-way provided for in Schedule 6 for the class of road to which it belongs or by a watercourse whose width at the limits of the riparian ecotone does not exceed on average 35 m. At the time of indicating a residual forest in the integrated forest management plan, neither the area nor the width of the road or the watercourse may be considered in calculating the area and the width of the residual forest for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 136.

140. During a harvest year, at least 60% of the total area of the total cutting areas of a development unit or other forests in the domain of the State must be planned and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation applicable to block cutting.

DIVISION III

SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE BIOCLIMATIC DOMAIN OF THE SPRUCE-MOSS FOREST

141. In the development units or in the territorial reference units located in the bioclimatic domain of the spruce-moss stand referred to in Schedule 2, forest operations are carried out on the basis of an approach including aggregated cut blocks and timber stands.

142. Aggregated cut blocks are portions of the territory located in a development unit in which total cutting areas with or without recent natural disturbance zones are concentrated. They must have variable forms and an area

less than or equal to 150 km². They may reach a greater area in the case of plans for the protection of woodland caribou, woodland ecotype.

A minimum of 30% of the productive forest area in residual forest stands 7 m or more in height must be maintained at all times in an aggregated cut block where the trees are harvested and that area must be well distributed in the cut block.

143. Timber stands are forest areas at least 30 km² in a single block located in a development unit. In those stands, the productive forest is composed of at least 70% of forest stands of 7 m or more in height.

Timber stands must occupy at least 20% of the area of a development unit and be well distributed in the unit.

CHAPTER VII HARVEST OPTIMIZATION, FOREST REGENERATION AND SOIL PROTECTION

DIVISION I HARVEST AND OPTIMUM USE OF LIGNEOUS MATTER

144. Tree cutting must be carried out at a height not exceeding 25 cm above the highest level of the soil.

Where snow depth on the ground reaches a height equivalent to a column of water at least 20 cm high, the maximum height of the stumps must be less than 45 cm.

145. During the construction, improvement or repair of a road, the construction of a power transmission line, the setting up of a piling area, the installation of a forest camp or the setting up or expansion of a sandpit, the trees that have the characteristics indicated in the forestry permit, the silvicultural prescription or other document authorizing the activity must be harvested.

146. For all silvicultural treatments requiring marking according to the requirements of the silvicultural prescription, the marking must be carried out by a person holding a certificate of conformity or an apprenticeship card for the trade of tree marker issued by the Bureau de normalisation du Québec under the certification program BNQ 9800-911 "Reconnaissance des compétences - Métier de marteleur en milieu forestier".

In addition, where a person holds an apprenticeship card for the trade of tree marker, the person must be supervised by a person holding a certificate of qualification of tree marker and recognized as a journeyman for the purposes of the person's apprenticeship under that certification program.

147. During a partial cutting, only the tree stems covered by the silvicultural treatment or prescription may be cut.

148. The usable ligneous matter from trees or parts of trees of a species or group of species indicated in the forestry permit, the harvest agreement or in a contract entered into under the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1) must be harvested by taking into account section 149, including previously felled trees, lodged or overturned trees and trees affected by fire, insects or disease.

The usable ligneous matter from a tree is the ligneous matter found at least 15 cm above the highest ground level that must be harvested according to the criteria indicated in the forestry permit, the harvest agreement or in a contract entered into under the Sustainable Forest Development Act, relating to the harvesting diameter at a height of 1.3 m above ground, the species or the minimum usable diameter of the stems.

149. In a piling area, a forest operations zone having an area less than 4 ha or in any portion in a single block of 4 ha or more included in a forest operations zone, the volume of usable ligneous matter left on the ground or not harvested that exceeds 3.5 m³/ha in the case of a total cutting or that exceeds 1 m³/ha in the case of a partial cutting must be recovered on each of those areas within 30 days following the end of the cutting or within 90 days following the end of the winter period if the cutting was carried out during that period.

Where the silvicultural prescription associated to the treatment to be carried out provides for a recovery standard different from that provided for in the first paragraph for the purposes of maintaining biodiversity, the threshold above which the volume of usable ligneous matter left on the ground or not harvested must be recovered is that provided for in the silvicultural prescription.

For the purposes of this section, the volumes of commercial species that may be left on the cutting area according to the Minister's directions and deadwood and rejected wood are excluded from the volume of usable ligneous matter.

Deadwood is quality M wood.

Rejected wood is a log or part of a log of a merchantable size that contains such a quantity of defects that it no longer has any value for the forest product industry, except for the development of forest biomass. Logs or parts of logs that meet the criteria provided for in Schedule 15 are deemed to have no value.

DIVISION II**PROTECTION OF FOREST REGENERATION
AND SOILS AND PREPARATORY WORK FOR
FOREST PRODUCTION**

150. Any cutting without regeneration and soil protection is prohibited.

During felling, processing and hauling operations, measures limiting injury to the forest regeneration in place and stems that are not harvested must be taken to ensure that they are adequately protected.

This section does not apply where the silvicultural prescription specifies special management procedures adapted to the cutting sector with a view to ensuring forest regeneration.

151. Where forest development activities are carried out by the holder of a forestry permit issued for public utility works, the permit holder must remove waste, debris and other litter from the surface of the site. The site must be left in conditions conducive to the rapid establishment of the natural regeneration.

152. The follow-up of the forest regeneration after the operations must be carried out in accordance with the silvicultural prescriptions.

**CHAPTER VIII
OFFENCES**

153. Every person authorized to harvest timber in the forests in the domain of the State or a third person to whom the person has entrusted the harvesting work who contravenes any of sections 7 to 9, section 18, except the first paragraph, sections 25 and 26, the first paragraph of sections 29 and 31, sections 33 and 50, the first and third paragraphs of section 52, the first paragraph of sections 53 and 54, sections 55 and 56, the first and second paragraphs of section 57, section 133, except the third paragraph, sections 134, 144 and 145 commits an offence and is liable to the fine provided for in paragraph 1 of section 245 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

Every holder of a mining right referred to in section 28 who contravenes the first paragraph of that section also commits an offence and is liable to the same fine as that referred to in the first paragraph.

154. Every person authorized to harvest timber in the forests in the domain of the State who contravenes section 149 commits an offence and is liable to the fine provided for in paragraph 2 of section 245 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

155. Every person authorized to harvest timber in the forests in the domain of the State or a third person to whom the person has entrusted the harvesting work who contravenes any of sections 44, 45, 147 and 150 commits an offence and is liable to the fine provided for in paragraph 3 of section 245 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

156. Every person who contravenes any of the first paragraph of sections 3 and 5, section 16, the first paragraph of section 18, sections 19 to 21, 23, 24 and 30, the first paragraph of section 32, sections 36 to 38 and 40, the first paragraph of section 41, sections 42 and 46, the first paragraph of section 47, section 49, the second paragraph of sections 52 to 54, sections 58 and 65, the first and second paragraphs of section 66, section 67, the first paragraph of section 68, sections 84, 85, 86 and 121, sections 125 to 127, and the third paragraph of section 133, commits an offence and is liable to the fine provided for in paragraph 4 of section 245 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

The following persons also commits an offence and are liable to the same fine as the fine referred to in the first paragraph:

(1) every person referred to in the second paragraph of section 3, the first paragraph of section 4, sections 63, 64, 83, 90, 91, 94 and 95, the fourth paragraph of section 96, section 97, the second paragraph of section 98, sections 106, 112 and 113, the first and second paragraphs of section 114, and sections 122 to 124 who contravenes any provision of those sections concerning the person;

(2) every person having the right to carry out a forest development activity or the third person to whom the person has entrusted the carrying out of that activity who contravenes any provision of sections 10 to 15 and 17, the second and third paragraphs of section 29, the second paragraph of sections 31 and 32, sections 34 and 43, the second and third paragraphs of section 47, section 50, the third paragraph of section 53, the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of section 57, section 59, the first paragraph of section 60, sections 62 to 80, 87, 89, 92 and 93, the first, second and third paragraphs of section 96, the first paragraph of section 98, sections 99 to 103, 105, 107 to 111, 128, 130, 131, 138 to 140, 142, 143 and 146;

(3) every holder of a forestry permit referred to in the second paragraph of section 27 and sections 81, 82 and 151 who contravenes any provision of those sections concerning the permit holder;

(4) every holder of a mining right referred to in section 28 who contravenes the second paragraph of that section;

(5) every owner of logging machines who contravenes any of section 39 and the second paragraph of section 41;

(6) every person opening or operating a sandpit referred to in section 115 who contravenes any of sections 116 and 118 to 120;

(7) every holder of a lease to mine surface mineral substances referred to in section 140 of the Mining Act (chapter M-13.1) who contravenes section 117.

157. Every person who contravenes the third paragraph of section 114 commits an offence and is liable to the fine provided for in paragraph 3 of section 244 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1).

CHAPTER IX AMENDING PROVISIONS

158. The Regulation respecting wildlife habitats (chapter C-61.1, r. 18) is amended by replacing section 8 by the following:

“8. A person may, in a wildlife habitat, other than the habitat of a threatened or vulnerable wildlife species, carry on a forest development activity within the meaning of section 4 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1), provided that the person complies with the standards applicable to those activities and prescribed in the Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State, made by Order in Council (enter the number and date of the Order in Council), and any other forest development standard applicable to those activities that the person must comply with pursuant to the Sustainable Forest Development Act.

The following forest development activities are excluded from the application of the first paragraph and remain subject to the prohibition referred to in section 128.6 of the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (chapter C-61.1):

(1) the construction, improvement and repair of roads whose management is under the Minister responsible for the Act respecting roads (chapter V-9) and that are classified autoroute or a national, regional or collector road;

(2) the construction, improvement and repair of a road that skirts a lake or a watercourse by encroaching on the fish habitat.”

159. The Regulation is amended by replacing the words “surrounding the site” wherever they appear in sections 11, 14, 15, 23 and 24 by “surrounding the site where the nests are found”

160. Sections 37, 38 and 39 of that Regulation are revoked.

161. The Regulation respecting the application of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2, r. 3) is amended by replacing paragraph 1 of section 1 by the following:

“(1) the activities, constructions and work whose carrying out is subject to the Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State, made by Order in Council (*enter the number and date of the Order in Council*), except

(a) the construction, widening and straightening of a road whose management is under the Minister responsible for the Act respecting roads (chapter V-9) and that is classified autoroute or a national, regional or collector road;

(b) the construction, improvement and repair of a road that skirts a lake or a watercourse by encroaching on its bed or “riparian ecotone” within the meaning of section 2 of the Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State;”

162. Section 2 of that Regulation is amended

(1) by replacing paragraph 3 by the following:

“(3) the construction, widening and straightening of a road, a route or another road infrastructure, except

(a) a project located less than 60 m from a lake or a constant watercourse and that skirts it over a distance of 300 m or more, to the extent that the carrying out of the project is not subject to the Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State, made by Order in Council (*enter the number and date of the Order in Council*);

(b) a project that has any of the following characteristics:

— a roadway having 4 lanes or more;

— a right-of-way having an average width of at least 35 m;

— a length of at least 1 km;

The exclusion provided for in subparagraph *b* of paragraph 3 does not apply to the following projects:

— a project whose carrying out is subject to the Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State;

—a project intended for forest development, mining or energy purposes that is planned elsewhere than in a forest in the domain of the State;

—all or part of a project located inside an urbanization perimeter established in a land use and development plan or inside a metropolitan perimeter established in a metropolitan land use and development plan;”;

(2) by replacing the part preceding subparagraph *a* of paragraph 13 by the following:

“(13) subject to the application of another provision of this Regulation, “forest development activities” within the meaning of section 4 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1) carried out in a forest in the domain of the State or in a private forest, except”;

(3) by replacing subparagraph *a* of paragraph 13 by the following:

“(a) the spreading of fertilizers other than manure, mineral fertilizers, wood waste from cutting areas or lime applications complying with the most recent version of the standard *Amendements calciques ou magnésiens provenant de procédés industriels* (BNQ 0419-090);”;

(4) by striking out subparagraphs *b* and *c* of paragraph 13.

163. Section 3 of this Regulation is amended

(1) by replacing paragraph 2 by the following:

“(2) subject to the application of another provision of this Regulation, “forest development activities” within the meaning of section 4 of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1) carried out in a peat bog, excluding

(a) the spreading of fertilizers other than manure, mineral fertilizers, wood waste from cutting areas or lime applications complying with the most recent version of the standard *Amendements calciques ou magnésiens provenant de procédés industriels* (BNQ 0419-090), whether the spreading is planned in a forest in the domain of the State or in a private forest;

(b) work involving the use of pesticides that are referred to in subparagraphs *b* to *d* of paragraph 10 of section 2, whether the work is planned in a forest in the domain of the State or in a private forest;

(c) the construction, widening and straightening of a road, a route or another road infrastructure located less than 60 m from a lake or a constant watercourse that skirts

it over a distance of 300 m or more, to the extent that those activities are planned elsewhere than in a forest in the domain of the State;

(d) the construction, widening and straightening of a road or a road in the unwooded part of a peat bog where the ground is frozen to a depth of less than 35 cm, to the extent that those activities are planned elsewhere than in a forest in the domain of the State;

(e) the digging of a ditch, the installation of a drain or reforestation work carried out in the unwooded part of a peat bog, to the extent that those activities are planned elsewhere than in a forest in the domain of the State;”;

(2) by replacing paragraph 4 by the following:

“(4) the construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of culverts.”.

164. The Protection Policy for Lakeshores, Riverbanks, Littoral Zones and Floodplains (chapter Q-2, r. 35) is amended by replacing the words “forest management standards that apply to forests in the domain of the State”, “standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State” and “standards of forest management in forests in the domain of the State” wherever they appear in sections 2.2, 3.2 and 6.1 by “standards for the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State”.

165. Section 2.8 of the Policy is amended by replacing “Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State (chapter A-18.1, r. 7)” in paragraph *b* by “Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State, made by Order in Council (enter the number and date of the Order in Council)”.

166. Unless the context indicates otherwise, a reference in a regulation to the Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State (chapter A-18.1, r. 7) or any of its provisions is deemed to be a reference to this Regulation or the corresponding provision of this Regulation.

CHAPTER X **TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL**

167. Despite section 116, the holder of a lease to mine surface mineral substances may continue to operate at a distance of 30 m or less from an intermittent watercourse a sandpit referred to in section 115 opened before 1 April 2015, as long as the lease has not expired.

168. Despite section 118, the holder of a lease to mine surface mineral substances may continue to operate at a distance of 150 m or less from a dwelling located on private land a sandpit referred to in section 115 opened before 1 April 2015, as long as the lease has not expired.

169. Section 119 does not apply to a sandpit opened before 1 April 2015 that, on that date, is the subject of a lease to mine surface mineral substances, as long as the lease has not expired.

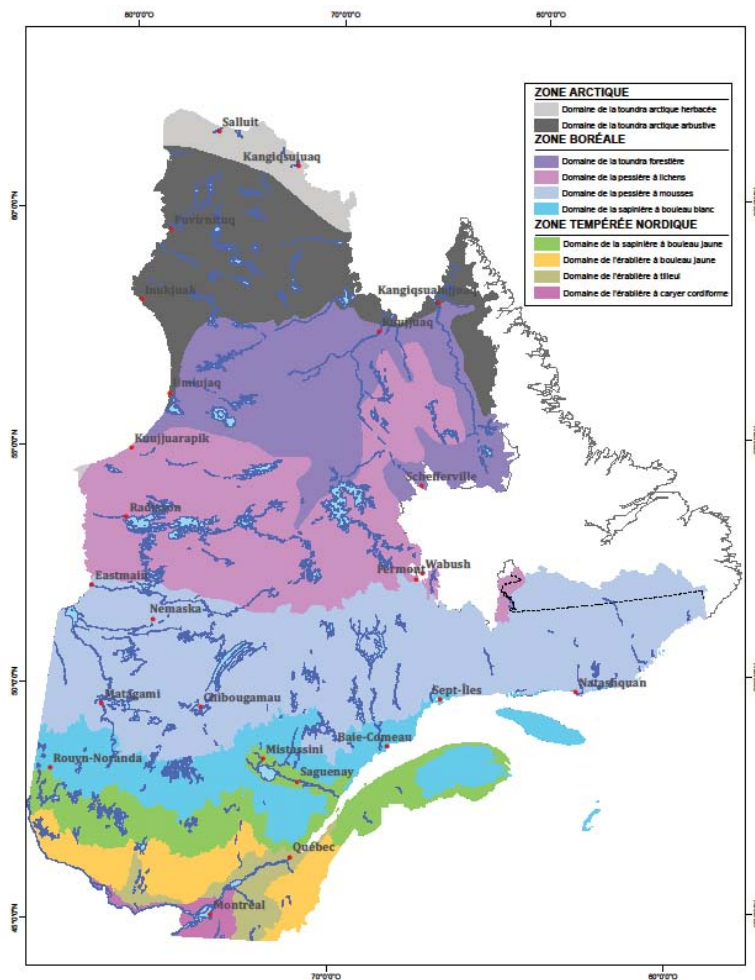
Despite the foregoing, a minimum distance of 100 m must be kept between the operation area of a sandpit referred to in the first paragraph and the limits of an ecological reserve or a proposed ecological reserve.

170. This Regulation governs forest development activities after 31 March 2015.

171. This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting standards of forest management for forests in the domain of the State (chapter A-18.1, r. 7).

172. This Regulation comes into force on 1 April 2015.

SCHEDULE 1
VEGETATION AREAS AND BIOCLIMATIC DOMAINS OF QUÉBEC



SCHEDULE 2

LIST OF DEVELOPMENT UNITS (DU) AND TERRITORIAL REFERENCE UNITS (TRU) IN THE
VARIOUS BIOCLIMATIC DOMAINS

Bioclimatic domain of the spruce-moss stand	
Development units (DU)	Territorial reference units (TRU)
2352	3003
2451	2003–2004–2006–2007–2009–2012–3001 to 3021*
2452	2005–2011–2012–3013 to 3031
2551	3001 to 3058
2651	2001–3001 to 3009
2661	3001 to 3012
2662	3001 to 3009–3011 to 3015
2663	3001 to 3009
2664	3001 to 3008
2665	3001 to 3007
2666	3001 to 3004
2751	3001 to 3019
8551	2060–2070–2080–3120–3130–3140–3150–3160–3170–3180–3190–3230–3240–3250–3260–3270–3280–3290–3300–3310–3320–3330–3340–3350–3360–3370–3380–3390–3400–3410–3420–3430–3440
8562	3010–3020–3030
8652	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070–3080–3090–3100–3110–3111–3120–3130–3140–3160–3170–3171
8663	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070–3080–3090
8664	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060
8665	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070
8666	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070–3080–3090–3100
8751	2020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3090–3110–3120–3130–3140–3150–3160–3170–3180–3190–3210
8762	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070–3080–3090
8763	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070
8764	3010–3020–3030–3040–3050–3060–3070–3080
9351	3023 to 3060
9352	3001 to 3031
9451	3001 to 3006–3009–3011–3013–3014–3016 to 3018–3020 to 3028–3030 to 3035
9452	3001 to 3024
9551	3001 to 3012
9751	2028–3001 to 3016–3022 to 3027–3030–3031–3040–3041

*: in this table, the sequence includes the last number of the TRU

Bioclimatic domain of the balsam fir stand (yellow birch; white birch)	
Development units (DU)	Territorial reference units (TRU)
1151	2001 to 2010*
1152	2001 to 2008
1251	2001 to 2007
1252	2001 to 2005
1253	2001 to 2013
1254	2001 to 2008
2251	2001 to 2023
2351	2001 to 2012
2352	2001 to 2018–2020 to 2033–3001 to 3009
2451	2001, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2010 to 2013
2452	2001 to 2004–2006 to 2010
2551	2001 to 2032
2651	2002
2751	2001 to 2020
3151	1001–1003–1111–1114–2008–2009–2012–2110–2121
3152	2118–2119–2222–3117–3220–3221
3153	3001 to 3008
3351	2001 to 2024
3551	2021–2024
4151	1018–2022 to 2027–2031 to 2034–2051
4251	1017–2004 to 2013–2019–2021–2022–2026 to 2033–3001 to 3003
4351	2001–2002–2016 to 2038–2201 to 2210
4352	2001 to 2029
6152	1020–2019–2021 to 2025
6252	2001 to 2011–2013–2016
6451	2202 to 2228–2301 to 2310
7152	2122–2124 to 2126–2128 to 2130–2230 to 2232
7351	2033 to 2035
7352	2001 to 2019
7451	2001 to 2035
8152	1010–1060–1130–1170–1300–1420–1440–1500–1550–1570–2510–2520–2530–2540–2560–2580–2590–2600–2610–2620–2630–2640–2650–2660–2670–2680–2690–2700–2710–2720–2730–2740
8251	1110–1120–1130–2010–2020–2030–2040–2050–2060–2070–2080–2090–2100–2140–2150–2160–2170–2180–2190–2200–2210–2220–2230–2240–2250–2260–2270–2280
8351	2010–2020–2030–2040–2050–2060–2070–2080–2090–2100–2110–2120–2130–2140–2150–2160–2170–2180–2190–2200–2210–2220–2230–2240–2250–2260–2270–2280–2290–2300–2310–2320–2330–2340–2350–2360–2370–2380–2390–2400–2410–2420–2430–2440–2450–2460–2470–2480–2490–2500–2510–2520–2530–2540–2550–2560–2570–2580–2590–2600–2610–2620–2630–2640–2650–2660–2670
8451	2020–2030–2040–2050–2060–2070–2080–2090–2100–2110–2120–2130–2140–2150–2160–2170–2180–2200–2210–2220–2230–2240–2250–2260–2280–2300–2310–2320–2330–3010–3190–3270–3290
8462	2010–2060–3020–3030–3040–3050
8551	2010–2020–2030–2040–2050–2450–3090–3100–3110–3200–3210–3220
8651	2010–2020–2030–2040–2050–2060–2070–2080–2090–2100–2110–2120–2130–2140–2150–2160–2170–2180–3190–3200–3210–3220–3230–3240–3250–3260–3270–3280
8652	3150
8751	2010–3070–3080–3100–3200
9351	2001 to 2022
9451	2007–2008–2010–2012–2015–2019–2029
9751	1049–1051–1057–1061–1063–1064–1066 to 1069–2017 to 2021–2029–2032 to 2039–2042 to 2048–2050–2052 to 2056–2058 to 2060–2062–2065
11151	2001 to 2007

11152	2001 to 2008
11153	2001 to 2026
11154	2001 to 2007
11255	2001 to 2019
11256	2001 to 2016
11257	2001 to 2007

* : in this table, the sequence includes the last number of the TRU

Bioclimatic domain of the sugar bush (hickory; linden tree; yellow birch)	
Development units (DU)	Territorial reference units (TRU)
3151	1001–1004 to 1006*–1113–1115–1116
3451	1101 to 1105
3452	1002 to 1010–2001–2011 to 2013
3551	1001 to 1020–1022–1023–1025–1201 to 1204
4151	1001 to 1021–1029–1030–1035 to 1050
4251	1014 to 1016–1018–1023 to 1025–2020
6151	1001 to 1030
6152	1001 to 1018
6251	2001 to 2036
6252	1014–1015–1017–1018–2012
6451	1101 to 1125
6452	1001 to 1023
7151	1101 to 1112–1201 to 1217
7152	1101 to 1123–1203 to 1229–2127
7251	1001 to 1040
7351	1001 to 1032–1038 to 1048–2036–2037
8151	1010–1020–1030–1040–1050–1060–1070–1080– 1090–1100–1110–1120–1130–1140–1150–1160– 1170–1180–1190–1200–1210–1220–1230–1240– 1250–1260–1270–1280–1290–1300–1310–1320– 1330–1340–1350–1360–1370–1380–1390–1400– 1410–1420–1430–1440
8152	1020–1030–1040–1050–1070–1080–1090–1100– 1110–1120–1140–1150–1160–1180–1190–1200– 1210–1220–1230–1240–1250–1260–1270–1280– 1290–1310–1320–1330–1340–1350–1360–1370– 1380–1390–1400–1410–1430–1450–1460–1470– 1480–1490

* : in this table, the sequence includes the last number of the TRU

SCHEDULE 3

COMMERCIAL SPECIES
Part ASoftwood species

White spruce
Black spruce
Red spruce
Norway spruce
Tamarack
Jack pine
Canadian hemlock
Fir
White cedar

Hardwood species

White birch
Balsam poplar
Big-toothed aspen
Trembling aspen
Other poplars

Part B

Softwood species

White pine
Red pine

Hardwood species

Yellow birch
Hickory
Red oak
Black cherry
Burr oak
Swamp white oak
White oak
Silver maple
Sugar maple
Red maple
Black maple
Ash
American beech
Walnut
American elm
Slippery elm
Ironwood
Basswood

SCHEDULE 4

WINTER PERIODS TO BE CONSIDERED IN EACH REGIONS OF QUÉBEC

Region	Period	
	from ¹	to ¹
Bas Saint-Laurent	15 December	31 March
Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1 December	31 March
Capitale-Nationale – Chaudière-Appalaches	1 December	31 March
Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec	1 December	31 March
Estrie – Laurentides – Montréal – Montréal – Laval –Lanaudière	15 December	15 March
Outaouais	15 December	15 March
Abitibi – Témiscamingue	15 December	15 March
Côte-Nord	1 December	31 March
Nord-du-Québec	1 December	31 March
Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1 December	31 March

¹ : inclusively

SCHEDULE 5

SITES HAVING LONG-TERM SOIL FERTILITY PROBLEMS

In forest stands belonging to the ecological sub-regions and ecological types indicated in the table below, branches and tree tops must be left in the felling areas, near the stumps, in order to prevent a long-term loss of soil fertility.

Ecological sub-region	Ecological type	Type of potential vegetation
2aT	FC10	Red oak forest on very shallow soil
2bT, 4cT	FE30	Sugar maple-yellow birch forest
3aS, 4bT, 4cM, 4dT	FE31	
4cM	FE35	
4dM	FE40	
2bT	FE42	Sugar maple, yellow birch, beech forest
2bT	FE50	Sugar maple-ironwood forest on very shallow soil
2aT, 3cM	FE60	Sugar maple, red oak forest on very shallow soil
1aT	FO14	Elm, black ash forest
3aM, 3bM	FO18	
1aT, 2aT, 3cT	MF14	Black ash, fir forest
3cS, 3cT, 4aT	MJ11	Yellow birch, fir, sugar maple forest
3cT	MJ14	
4dM	MS11	Yellow birch, fir forest
4cT	MJ26	
3cM, 4bT	MJ21	Fir, yellow birch forest
3cM	MS20	Fir, white birch forest
3aM, 6dT	MS21	
3bM	RC38	White cedar, fir forest on organic soil
3cS	RE24	Black spruce, feathermoss, ericaeous forest
1aT, 2aT, 2bT, 2cT, 3aM, 3aS, 3aT, 3bM, 3bT, 3cM, 3cS, 3cT, 3dM, 3dT, 4aT, 4bM, 4bS, 4bT, 4cM, 4cT, 4dM, 4dT, 4eT, 4fS, 4fT, 4gT, 4hT, 5aT, 5bT, 5cM, 5cS, 5cT, 5dM, 5dT, 5eS, 5eT, 5fS, 5fT, 5gT, 5hT, 5jT, 6aT, 6bT, 6cT, 6dT, 6eT, 6fT, 6gT, 6hT, 6iS, 6iT, 6jS, 6jT, 6kT, 6iT, 6mT, 6nT, 6pT	RE39	Black spruce, sphagnum forest on ombrotrophic, hydric, organic soil
2aT	RP14	White or red pine forest
3cM	RS11	Fir, white cedar forest
3cT	RS14	
1aT, 2aT, 2bT, 2cT, 3aM, 3aS, 3aT, 3bM, 3bT, 3cM, 3cS, 3cT, 3dM, 3dT, 4aT, 4bM, 4bS, 4bT, 4cM, 4cT, 4dM, 4dT, 4eT, 4gT, 4hT, 5aT, 5bT, 5cM, 5cS, 5cT, 5dM, 5dT, 5eT, 5fS, 5fT, 5gT, 5hT, 5iS, 5iT, 5jT, 6aT, 6cT, 6dT, 6eT, 6fT, 6gT, 6hT, 6iS, 6iT, 6jS, 6jT, 6kT, 6iT, 6mT, 6nT, 6pT	RS39	Fir, black spruce, sphagnum forest on ombrotrophic, hydric, organic soil
3cS	RT10	Hemlock forest
3cM	RT11	
3cS	RT12	

Source: Ouimet, R. et L. Duchesne. 2009. *Évaluation des types écologiques forestiers sensibles à l'appauvrissement des sols en minéraux par la récolte de biomasse. MRNF, Direction de la recherche forestière. Rapport hors série. 26 p.*

SCHEDULE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROADS ACCORDING TO THEIR CLASSIFICATION

Classes of road									
Unclassified		1	2	3	4	5	Path intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles	Path not intended for motorized all-terrain vehicles	Ungroomed
Design criteria									
Duration of use	50 years	25 years	25 years	10-15 years	3-10 years	1-3 years	Variable	Variable	3 months
Speed posted	70 km/h	70 km/h	60 km/h	50 km/h	40 km/h	20 km/h	—	—	—
Minimal stopping sight distance (design)	170 m	110 m	85 m	65 m	45 m	30 m	—	—	—
Dimensions of the road									
Right of way	35 m	35 m	30 m	25 m	20 m	15 m	less than 8 m	less than 3 m	15 m
Roadway	9.1 m or more	8.5 m to < 9.1 m	8 m to < 8.5 m	7.5 m to < 8 m	5.5 m to < 7.5 m	4 m to < 5.5 m	—	—	—
Shoulder (each side)	1.0 m	1.0 m	1.0 m	1.0 m	0.75 m	0.5 m	—	—	—
Vertical and horizontal alignment									
Horizontal curve (minimum radius)	340 m	190 m	130 m	90 m	50 m	50 m	—	—	—
Maximum adverse slope	4%	6%	7%	8%	10%	—	—	—	—
Maximum favourable slope	6%	9%	11%	14%	16%	—	—	—	—
Material used									
Foundation	Natural gravel	Natural gravel	Natural gravel	Mineral soil	Mineral soil, organic soil (thin layer) and plant residue	Mineral soil, organic soil (thin layer) and plant residue	—	—	Grubbed ground bare of all or part of the vegetation cover
Road surface	Rock chips	Rock chips or screened gravel	Natural gravel	Natural gravel	Mineral soil	Mineral soil	—	—	Slow
Works allowed									
Type	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Bridge ¹ and culvert	Culvert and rudimentary structure	Removable structure

¹ usable width of the bridge = 4.3 m

SCHEDULE 7

PERIODS DURING WHICH THE WORK BETWEEN THE BANKS WILL BE CARRIED OUT (EXCAVATION, INSTALLATION OF A CONDUIT, BACKFILLING, SLOPE STABILIZATION AND WORK CONCERNING BRIDGE PIERS)

Region	Species of interest ¹	Presence of salmonids ²	Salmon or ouananiche ³	Threatened or vulnerable species ⁴
1	1 June to 31 March	1 June to 30 September	1 June to 30 September	Work is prohibited, subject to the third paragraph of section 89 of this Regulation
2	1 August to 15 April	1 June to 15 September	1 July to 15 September	
3	15 July to 15 April	15 June to 15 September	1 July to 15 September	
4	15 July to 31 March	1 June to 15 September	15 June to 15 September	
5	15 June to 31 March	15 June to 15 September	15 June to 15 September	
6	1 August to 31 March	15 May to 15 September	15 May to 15 September	
7	15 July to 31 March	1 June to 30 September	1 June to 30 September	
8	15 June to 15 April	15 May to 30 September	1 January to 31 December	
9	1 August to 15 April	1 June to 15 September	1 July to 15 September	
10	15 July to 15 April	1 July to 31 August	1 July to 31 July	
11	1 July to 30 April	1 June to 15 September	1 August to 30 September	
12	1 July to 31 March	15 June to 15 September	15 June to 15 September	
13	1 August to 31 March	15 May to 15 September	15 May to 15 September	
14	15 July to 31 March	1 June to 15 September	1 June to 15 September	
15	1 July to 31 March	1 June to 30 September	1 June to 31 August	
16	1 August to 31 March	15 May to 15 September	1 January to 31 December	
17	15 July to 31 March	1 June to 15 September	15 June to 30 September	

¹ Presence of the following species of interest: smallmouth bass, walleye, sand pike, rainbow smelt, northern pike, muskellunge, yellow perch

² Presence of the following salmonids: lake whitefish, brook trout, lake trout

³ Presence of salmon and/or ouananiche

⁴ Where work concerns an occurrence or is carried out in the first 100 metres upstream of an occurrence of a species registered in the list of wildlife species designated threatened or vulnerable or likely to be designated as such, Occurrence is the term used by the network of conservation data centres associated to NatureServe. The word designates a territory (point, line or map polygon) sheltering or having sheltered a biodiversity element. An occurrence has a conservation value (quality designation) for the biodiversity element. When talking about a species, the occurrence corresponds generally to the habitat occupied by a local

population of the species concerned. The occurrence and criteria selected to allocate the quality designation associated to the occurrence vary according to the biodiversity element considered. The occurrence may correspond to a single map polygon (or observation point) or a group of nearby polygons. <http://www.cdpq.gouv.qc.ca/methodologie.htm>

Note: Where there is the presence of species of interest and salmonids, the period for carrying out the work to meet corresponds to the period in which coincide the two periods concerning the species provided for in the table above. In the case where the person who intends to carry out the work is unable to meet that period, the person must obtain from the Minister the authorization to carry out the work outside that period as provided for in the third paragraph of section 89 of this Regulation. In this case, the period for carrying out the work for one species over the other could be prioritized and the period determined on the basis of the characteristics of the environment and knowledge on the watercourses in the region concerned.

SCHEDULE 8

**PEAK FLOW CALCULATION METHOD FOR DRAINAGE BASINS
WHOSE AREA IS EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 60 KM²**

The so-called rational method is used to calculate the 10-year interval peak flow. The method was validated for drainage basins whose area is less than 25 km². Thus, where the area of the drainage basin covers between 25 and 60 km², the result must be validated in the field by looking for signs indicating the water level reached by the floods of previous years or by establishing a relationship with basins that were measured on the same territory or near it.

STEPS IN CALCULATION

1. Delimitation of the drainage basin;
2. Calculation of the average slope of the drainage basin;
3. Identification of the use of the territory and of the surface deposits in the drainage basin;
4. Calculation of the total area of the basin, of the proportion of each type of surface deposits per land use type and of the percentage of the basin covered by lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands;
5. Determination of the watercourse's length and calculation of the "85-10" slope of the watercourse;
6. Calculation of the weighted runoff coefficient of the drainage basin;
7. Calculation of the drainage basin's concentration time;
8. Determination of rainfall intensity;
9. Calculation of the correction coefficient for rainfall intensity;
10. Determination of the reduction coefficient for peak flow;
11. Calculation of the 10-year interval peak flow.

EXPLANATION OF THE STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED WITH AN EXAMPLE**Step 1 - Delimitation of the drainage basin**

The drainage basin that supplies the watercourse with water at the crossing point is delimited using a topographic map at a scale of 1: 20 000. Figure 1 shows, as an example, the delimitation of a drainage basin under study.

Step 2 - Calculation of the average slope of the drainage basin (S_b)

The average slope is calculated using a grid (1 cm X 1 cm) superimposed on the drainage basin. The number of times each horizontal and vertical line of that grid crosses a contour line must be determined. The length of those lines is also recorded. The calculation made to determine the average slope of the drainage basin under study is given in figure 2.

Step 3 - Identification of the use of the territory and of the surface deposits in the drainage basin

With the help of the surface deposit maps, the forest maps and knowledge of the territory, the use of the lands comprised within the drainage basin must be identified. They may be woodlands, pasturelands or croplands. Then the surface deposits for each land use type must be identified. Bare and semi-bare wetlands must also be located.

Figure 3 identifies the surface deposits and locates the bare and semi-bare wetlands in the drainage basin under study, which is completely wooded.

Step 4 - Calculation of the total area of the basin, of the proportion of each type of surface deposits per land use type and of the percentage of the basin covered by lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands

In the case of the basin under study, according to figure 3, the results are the following:

Land use type	Identification ¹	Area (ha)	Proportion
Wooded	2AR	238	57%
Wooded	2BEM	127	31%
Wooded	2BE	19	5%
-	Lakes and bare /semi-bare	30	7%

	wetlands		
-	Total area	414	100%

¹ Identification of surface deposits and location of lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands

Step 5 - Determination of the watercourse's length (L_c) and calculation of the "85-10" slope of the watercourse (S_c)

The length of the watercourse is measured from the crossing point, following the course of the main watercourse extended to the watershed divide, that is, to the most distant point in the drainage basin determining the longest route a drop of water must travel to reach the crossing point.

The "85-10" slope of the watercourse is defined as the average slope of the section of the watercourse between 2 points located respectively 10% upstream from the crossing point and 15% downstream from the farthest limit of the drainage basin.

Figure 4 locates the line determining the length of the watercourse (L_c) and figure 5 shows the calculation method for the "85-10" slope of the watercourse (S_c) for the drainage basin under study.

Step 6 - Calculation of the weighted runoff coefficient of the drainage basin (C_p)

Firstly, using table 1, the various types of surface deposits in the drainage basin are classified on a hydrological basis.

Table 1: Hydrological classification of surface deposits

Types of surface deposits (designation)	Hydrological classification
1AB-1BF-1BI-1BN-1BP-1AB-1BF-1BI-1BN-1BP-1BPY-1BR-1P-2-2A-2AE-2AK-2AT-2B-2BD-2BE-2BP-3AC-4GS-5S-6-6A-8AP-8APM-8APY-8AY-8AYP-8CM-8CY-8E-8F-8M-8P-8PM	AB
8Y-9-9A-9R-9S-1BD-1BDY-1BIM-1BIY-2AM-2AR-2AY-2BEM-2BER-2BEY-2BR-3-3AN-3ANY-4P-6S-6SM-6SR-6SY-8A-8AM-8AR-8C-M6S-M8A-M8AP-M8C-M8PY	B
3AE-3D-4-4A-4GSR-4GSY-5SM-5SR-5SY-6R-8-8G	BC
1AA-1AAM-1AAR-1AM-1ASY-1AY-1AYR-4AR-4AY-4GA-4GAM-4GAY-4GAR-4GD-5A-5L-5R-5Y-M1A-M1AA-R1-R1A-R2A-R2BE-R3AN-R4-R4GS-R5S-R6S-R8A-R8C-RS	C
1AAY-5AM-5AR-5AY-5G-5GR-R-R1AA-R4GA-R5A	CD
7-7E-7R-7T-7TM-7TY-AN-R7T	n.a.

Note: Type 7 deposits are classified as bare and semi-bare wetlands.

When the hydrological classification of surface deposits is completed, the runoff coefficient for each type of deposit is determined using table 2 based on land use and the average slope of the drainage basin.

Table 2: Runoff coefficients(C)

Land use type	Average slope of drainage basin (S _b)	Hydrological classification of surface deposits				
		AB	B	BC	C	CD
Croplands	< 3%	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.51
	3 to 8%	0.34	0.43	0.51	0.59	0.67
	> 8%	0.43	0.51	0.61	0.67	0.73
Pasturelands	< 3%	0.12	0.17	0.25	0.34	0.43
	3 to 8%	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.43	0.51
	> 8%	0.22	0.39	0.47	0.56	0.64
Woodlands	< 3%	0.09	0.15	0.21	0.29	0.37
	3 to 8%	0.12	0.19	0.26	0.34	0.43
	> 8%	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.43	0.51
Lakes and bare/semi-bare wetlands		0.05				

Then the weighted runoff coefficient for the drainage basin may be calculated (C_p). In the case of the basin under study, the data and calculations are the following:

Land use type	Identification	Proportion of drainage basin	Hydrological classification	Slope of drainage basin (S _b)	Runoff coefficient (C)
Woodlands	2AR	57%	B	-	0.26
Woodlands	2BEM	31%	B	> 8%	0.26
Woodlands	2BE	5%	AB	-	0.18
Lakes and bare/semi-bare wetlands		7%	-	-	0.05

Weighted runoff coefficient

$$(C_p) = (57\% \times 0.26) + (31\% \times 0.26) + (5\% \times 0.18) + (7\% \times 0.05) = 0.24$$

Step 7- Calculation of the drainage basin's concentration time (t_c)

The concentration time of the drainage basin is determined using one of the following 2 formulas:

If C_p < 0.40

$$t_c = \frac{3.26 (1.1 - C_p) L_c^{0.5}}{S_c^{0.33}}$$

where:

t_c : concentration time (minutes)

C_p : weighted runoff coefficient for the basin

L_c : length of watercourse (m)

S_c : "85-10" slope of the watercourse (%)

if C_p ≤ 0.20, S_c minimum to be used = 0.1%

if 0.20 < C_p < 0.40, S_c minimum to be used = 0.5%

t_c minimum = 10 minutes

If C_p ≥ 0.40

$$t_c = \frac{0.057 L_c}{S_c^{0.2} A_b^{0.1}}$$

where:

t_c : concentration time (minutes)

L_c : length of watercourse (m)

S_c : "85-10" slope of watercourse (%)

A_b : area of drainage basin (ha)

t_c minimum = 10 minutes

In the case of the basin under study, the C_p is equal to 0.24. Consequently, the first formula must be used.

$$t_c = \frac{3.26 (1.1 - 0.24) \times 3,600^{0.5}}{1.9^{0.33}} = 136 \text{ minutes}$$

Step 8 - Determination of rainfall intensity (I)

Rainfall intensity is determined using figures 6 and 7. In figure 6, average total rainfall of a 1-hour duration for the basin under study is indicated by the contour line closest to that basin. Figure 7 indicates the standard deviation for the total rainfall of a 1-hour duration.

The rainfall intensity applicable to the drainage basin is determined as follows:

I = average total rainfall of a 1-hour duration + (1.305 X standard deviation for total rainfall of a 1-hour duration).

In our example, which is located on sheet 21M/6 N.E., the average is 22 mm/hour and the standard deviation is 8 mm/hour. The rainfall intensity applicable to that drainage basin is therefore 32.4 mm/hour, that is, $22 + (1.305 \times 8)$.

Step 9 - Calculation of the correction coefficient for rainfall intensity (F_i)

Depending on the concentration time of the drainage basin, the correction coefficient for rainfall intensity is calculated using one of the following 2 formulas:

$$F_i = \frac{12.25}{t_c^{0.612}} \quad \text{for } 10 \text{ minutes} \leq t_c < 60 \text{ minutes}$$

$$F_i = \frac{17.07}{t_c^{0.693}} \quad \text{for } t_c \geq 60 \text{ minutes}$$

where:

t_c : concentration time (minutes)

In the case of the basin under study, the second formula must be used ($t_c = 136$ minutes).

$$F_i = \frac{17.07}{136^{0.693}} = 0.567$$

Step 10 - Determination of the reduction coefficient for the peak flow (F_L)

The retention zones such as lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands entail a significant reduction in the peak flow. The reduction coefficient for peak flow is evaluated using the proportion of lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands calculated at step 4 and figure 8. In the case of the basin under study, that coefficient is 0.69 (curve B, 7% covered by lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands).

Step 11 - Calculation of the 10-year interval peak flow (Q_{10})

That flow is calculated using the following formula:

$$Q_{10} \text{ (m}^3\text{/s)} = \frac{C_p F_i I A_b F_L}{360}$$

where:

- C_p = Weighted runoff coefficient for the drainage basin
- F_i = Correction coefficient for rainfall intensity
- I = Rainfall intensity (mm/hour)
- A_b = Area of the drainage basin (ha)
- F_L = Reduction coefficient for peak flow

For the basin under study:

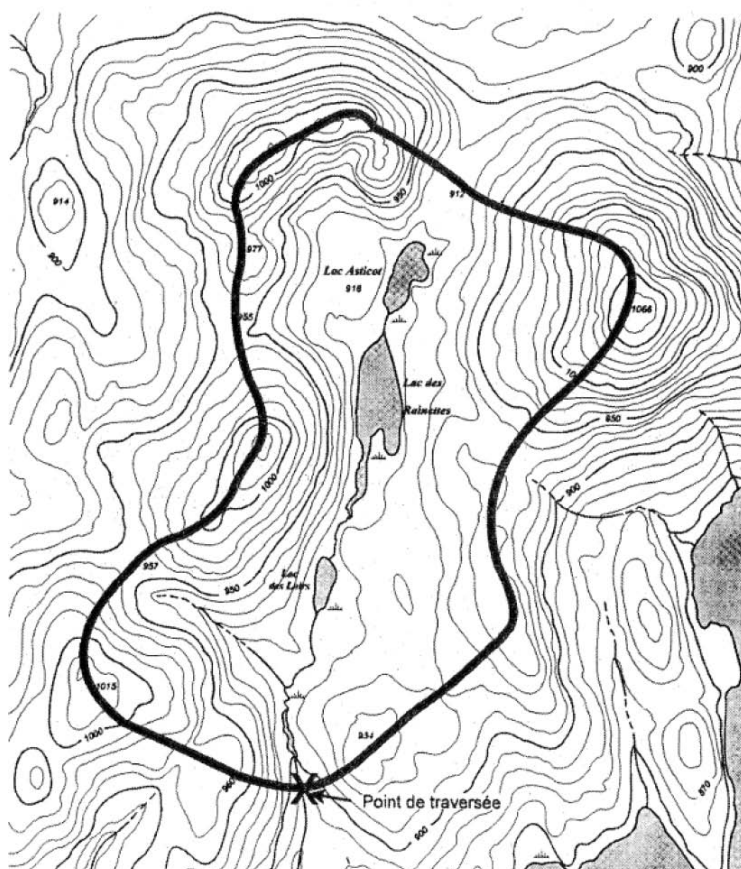
$$Q_{10} = \frac{0.24 \times 0.567 \times 32.4 \times 414 \times 0.69}{360}$$

$$Q_{10} = 3.5 \text{ m}^3\text{/s}$$

A weighted factor of at least 5% is then applied to the flow obtained in order to take into account exceptional climatic events.

$$\text{i.e.: } 3.5 \text{ m}^3\text{/s} \times 1.05 = 3.67 \text{ m}^3\text{/s}$$

Figure 1
Délimitation d'un bassin versant au point de traversée d'un cours d'eau



S_0 : Pente moyenne du bassin versant
 $N_{h,v}$: Nombre de fois que les lignes horizontales, verticales coupent une courbe de niveau
 E_q : Équidistance des courbes de niveau (m)
 $L_{h,v}$: Longueur des lignes horizontales, verticales (m)

Figure 3
Identification of surface deposits in the drainage basin and location of lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands

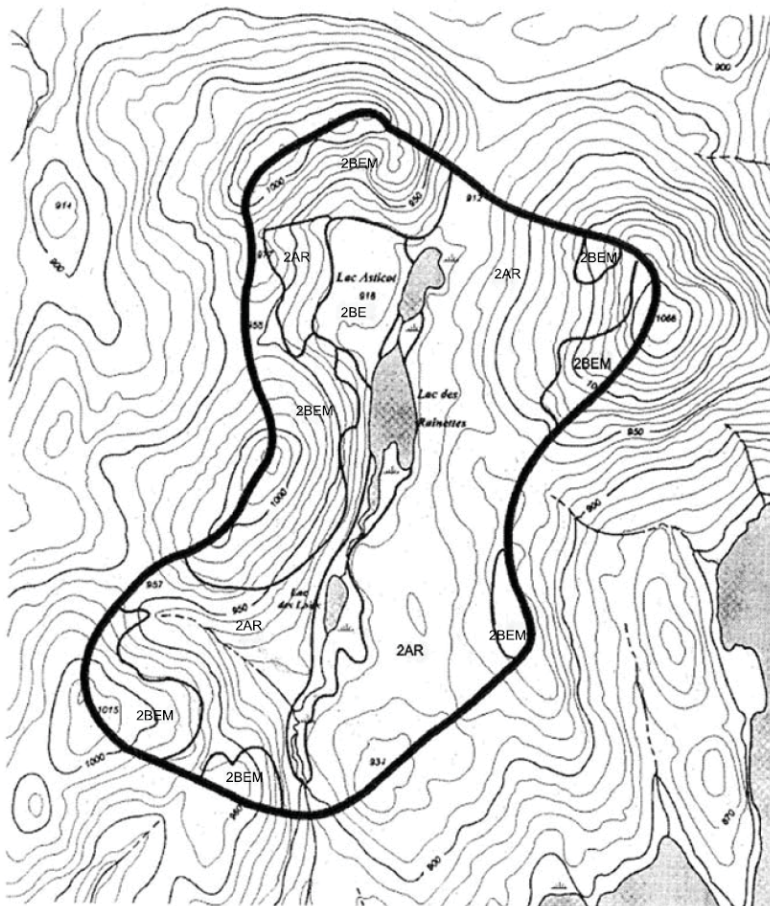


Figure 4
Détermination de la longueur du cours d'eau (L_c)

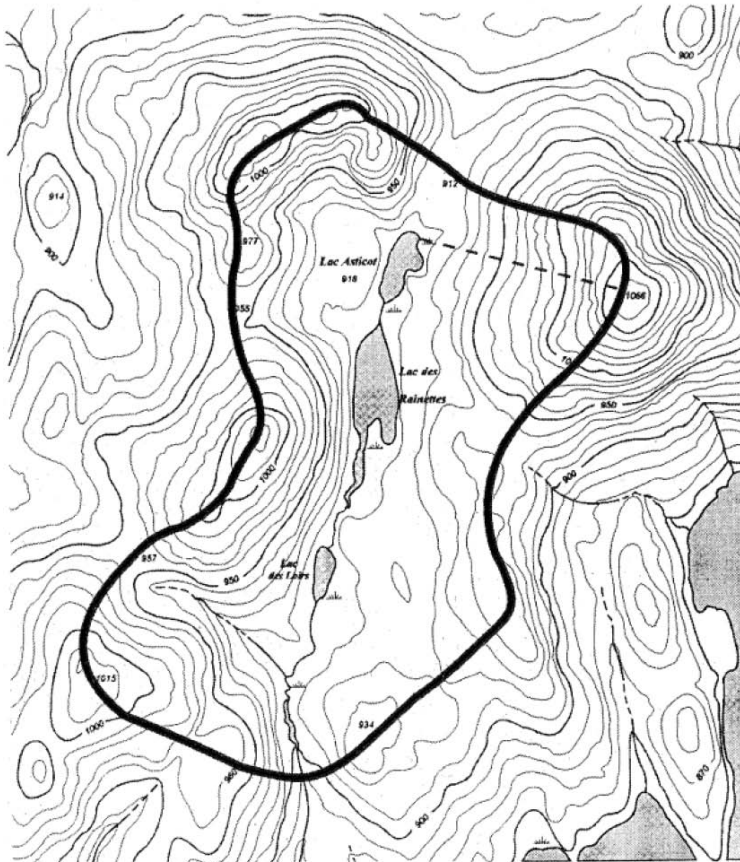


Figure 5

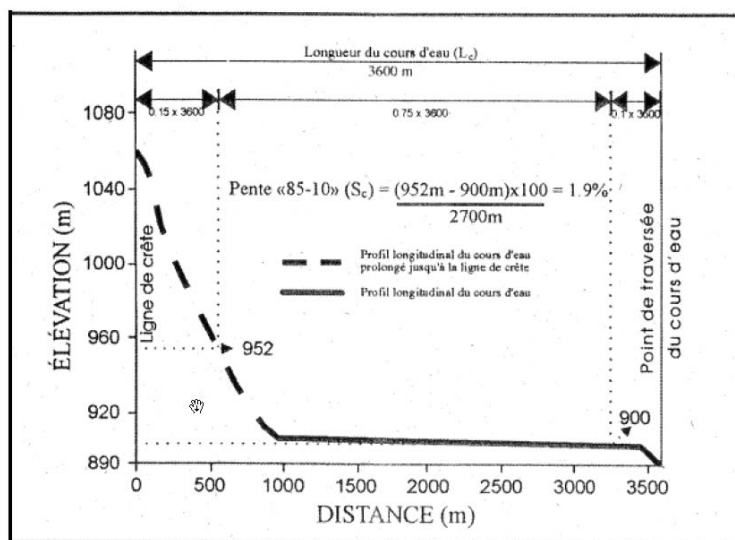


Figure 6

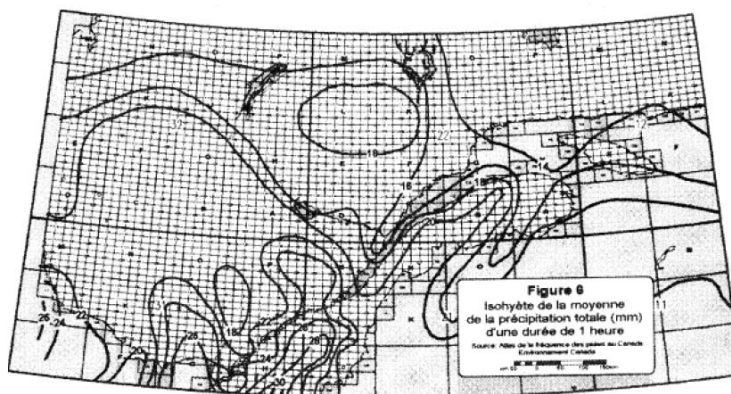


Figure 7
Isohyète de l'écart-type de la précipitation totale (mm) d'une durée de 1 heure

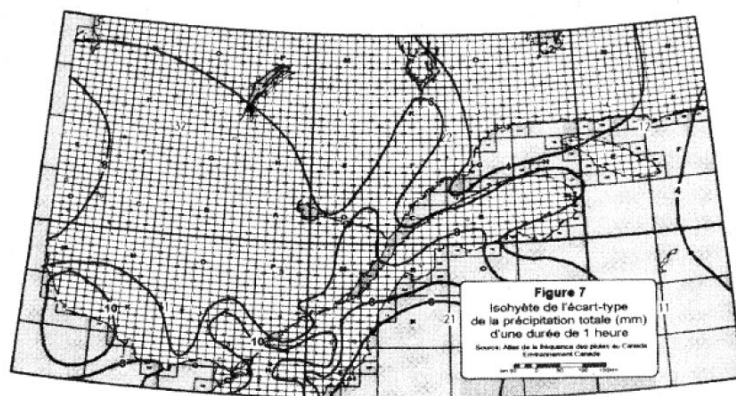
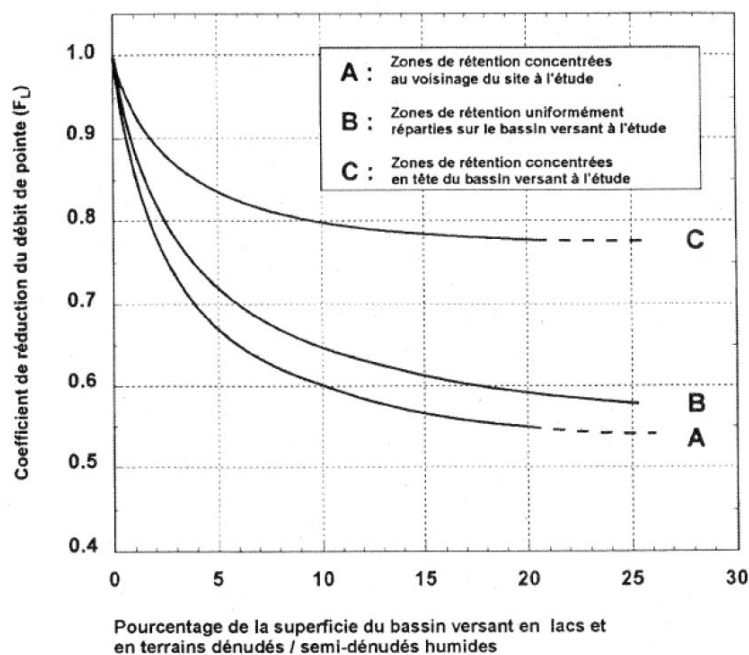


Figure 8
Effet de laminage des lacs et des terrains dénudés / semi-dénudés humides



Source : Manuel de conception des ponceaux, MTQ

SCHEDULE 9

CALCULATION METHOD FOR THE PEAK FLOW OF A DRAINAGE BASIN
OF AN AREA GREATER THAN 60 km²

The HP-40 statistical method is used to calculate the 20-year interval maximum daily flow. The method was validated for drainage basins whose area is greater than 150 km². Thus, where the area of the basin covers between 60 and 150 km², the result must be validated in the field by looking for signs indicating the water level reached by the floods of previous years or by establishing a relationship with basins that were measured on the same territory or near it.

STEPS IN THE CALCULATION

1. Delimitation of the drainage basin with a topographic map at a scale of 1:20 000;
2. Calculation of the drainage basin's area;
3. Calculation of the "85-10" slope of the watercourse;
4. Calculation of the proportion of the basin covered by lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands;
5. Calculation of the 20-year interval maximum daily flow.

The delimitation of a drainage basin is shown as an example in step 1 of Schedule 8. The calculation method for the "85-10" slope of the watercourse is the same as that used for drainage basins of 60 km² or less (Schedule 8 — step 5). The 20-year interval maximum daily flow ($Q_{1,20}$) is determined using the following formula:

$$Q_{1,20}(\text{m}^3/\text{s}) = \frac{0.7882 (A_b/100)^{0.93} (S_c)^{0.30}}{S_t^{0.24}}$$

where:

A_b = area of the drainage basin (ha)

S_c = "85-10" slope of the watercourse (%)

S_t = percentage of the area of the drainage basin covered by lakes and bare and semi-bare wetlands (%)

Example:

$$A_b = 75 \text{ km}^2 \quad Q_{1,20} = \frac{0.7882 (75)^{0.93} (1)^{0.30}}{(5)^{0.24}} = 29.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

where:

$S_c = 1\%$

$S_t = 5\%$

A weighted factor of at least 5% is then applied to the flow obtained in order to take into account exceptional climatic events.

i.e.: $29.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.05 = 31.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

SCHEDULE 10

Diameter required for round conduits according to the peak flow^a (Q_{10} ; $Q_{1.20}$),
the type of intake and the burial

Type of intake	Round conduit				(0%				Round conduit with outlets (2% < slope ≤ 6%)							
	Burial 10%		Burial 20%		Burial 30%				Burial 30%							
	Projection	Bevelled or straight	Projection	Bevelled or straight	Projection	Bevelled or straight	Projection	Bevelled or straight	Projection	Bevelled or straight	Projection	Bevelled or straight				
Diameter of conduit (mm)	Flow classes (m³/sec) ^b															
450	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
600	0.18	0.27	0.20	0.30	—	—	—	—	0	0.19	0	0.22	—	—	—	—
700	0.28	0.40	0.31	0.44	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.28	—	—	—	—
750	0.41	0.47	0.45	0.52	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.35	0.26	0.32	0.29	0.35	—	—	—	—
800	0.48	0.56	0.53	0.62	0.33	0.39	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.39	0.36	0.43	—	—	—	—
900	0.57	0.75	0.63	0.83	0.40	0.56	0.44	0.62	0.40	0.53	0.44	0.60	—	—	—	—
1,000	0.76	0.97	0.84	1.08	0.57	0.76	0.63	0.85	0.54	0.69	0.61	0.78	—	—	—	—
1,125	0.98	1.30	1.09	1.44	0.77	1.08	0.86	1.20	0.70	0.93	0.79	1.04	—	—	—	—
1,200	1.31	1.53	1.45	1.70	1.09	1.29	1.21	1.44	0.94	1.10	1.05	1.23	0	0.82	0	0.82
1,400	1.54	2.25	1.71	2.49	1.30	1.93	1.45	2.15	1.11	1.61	1.24	1.80	0.83	1.51	0.83	1.51
1,500	2.26	2.67	2.50	2.96	1.94	2.29	2.16	2.55	1.62	1.91	1.81	2.14	1.52	1.95	1.52	1.95
1,600	2.68	3.14	2.97	3.48	2.30	2.69	2.56	3.00	1.92	2.25	2.15	2.52	1.96	2.46	1.96	2.46
1,800	3.15	4.21	3.49	4.67	2.70	3.61	3.01	4.02	2.26	3.15	2.53	3.52	2.47	3.68	2.47	3.68
2,000	4.22	5.48	4.68	6.08	3.62	4.70	4.03	5.24	3.16	4.31	3.53	4.81	3.69	5.21	3.69	5.21
2,200	5.49	6.96	6.09	7.71	4.71	5.97	5.25	6.64	4.32	5.70	4.82	6.35	5.22	6.88	5.22	7.07
2,400	6.97	8.65	7.72	9.59	5.98	7.42	6.65	8.26	5.71	7.32	6.36	8.15	6.89	8.72	7.08	9.28
2,700	8.66	11.61	9.60	12.87	7.43	10.20	8.27	11.35	7.33	10.20	8.16	11.35	8.73	12.04	9.29	12.83
3,000	11.62	15.12	12.88	16.76	10.21	13.69	11.36	15.21	10.21	13.69	11.36	15.21	12.05	15.92	12.84	16.98
3,300	15.13	19.17	16.77	21.26	13.70	17.77	15.22	19.74	13.70	17.77	15.22	19.74	15.93	20.44	16.99	21.85
3,600	19.18	23.83	21.27	26.43	17.78	22.51	19.75	25.00	17.78	22.51	19.75	25.00	20.45	25.58	21.86	27.45
3,670	23.84	25.01	26.44	27.74	22.52	23.72	25.01	26.35	22.52	23.72	25.01	26.35	25.59	26.88	27.46	28.95
3,990	25.02	30.82	27.75	34.18	23.73	29.71	26.36	32.98	23.73	29.71	26.36	32.98	26.89	33.33	28.96	35.92
4,300	30.83	37.16	34.19	41.22	29.72	36.30	32.99	40.29	29.72	36.30	32.99	40.29	33.34	40.39	35.93	43.57
4,610	37.17	44.25	41.23	49.03	36.31	43.72	40.30	48.45	36.31	43.72	40.30	48.45	40.40	48.24	43.58	52.07
4,920	44.26	52.05	49.04	57.72	43.73	51.93	48.46	57.59	43.73	51.93	48.46	57.59	48.25	57.00	52.08	61.51
5,230	52.06	61.01	57.72	67.64	51.94	61.01	57.60	67.64	51.94	61.01	57.60	67.64	57.01	66.62	61.52	71.83
5,540	61.02	70.97	67.65	78.53	61.02	70.97	67.65	78.53	61.02	70.97	67.65	78.53	66.63	77.10	71.84	80.98
5,850	70.98	81.89	78.54	90.52	70.98	81.89	78.54	90.52	70.98	81.89	78.54	90.52	77.11	88.62	83.09	95.43
6,160	81.90	93.72	90.53	103.46	81.90	93.72	90.53	103.46	81.90	93.72	90.53	103.46	88.63	101.05	95.44	108.74
6,470	93.73	106.51	103.47	117.45	93.73	106.51	103.47	117.45	93.73	106.51	103.47	117.45	101.06	114.46	108.75	123.12
6,780	106.52	120.33	117.46	132.54	106.52	120.33	117.46	132.54	106.52	120.33	117.46	132.54	114.47	128.92	123.13	138.60

a: calibrated so that the height of the water in the conduit is always less than or equal to 85% of the clearance after burial of the conduit;

b: the numbers correspond to the flow interval (class) in which a conduit, having a given size and characteristics, discharges optimally up to the maximum capacity of the class.

Source: Plamondon, André P. Février 2013. *Capacité d'écoulement des conduits circulaires enfouis et munis de déversoirs – Application au milieu forestier*. 88 p. Unpublished report.

SCHEDULE 11

**CONDITIONS TO MEET FOR A CULVERT WITH A ROUND CONDUIT
WHERE FREE FLOW OF FISH MUST BE ENSURED**

Length of conduit (L)	Maximum slope of watercourse at the site of crossing ¹	Minimum diameter of conduit (mm)	Burial of conduit over its entire length ²		Maximum narrowing of the width of the watercourse ³	
			Proportion of diameter	Minimum	Slope ⁵ upstream > 1%	Slope ⁵ upstream ≤ 1%
0 < L ≤ 9 m	2%	600	30%	250 mm ³	20%	50%
9 < L ≤ 12 m	2%	750	30%	250 mm	20%	50%
12 < L ≤ 18 m	1%	750	20%	250 mm	20%	20%
18 < L ≤ 24 m	0.5%	750	20%	250 mm	20%	20%

¹ The slope is the inclination of the section of the watercourse included between the first natural thresholds not touched by the work (excavation, installation of conduit, rockfill, etc.) and located upstream and downstream of the culvert. It is measured from the thalweg of each threshold.

² The depth of the burial to the invert downstream is measured with relation to the thalweg of the threshold of the natural bed of the watercourse, located at a distance of over three times the diameter of the conduit downstream. The slope of the conduit will be the same as the slope of the watercourse.

³ Except 600-mm diameter conduits that must be buried at a depth of 180 mm.

⁴ The width of the watercourse is measured at the level of the upper limit of the banks.

⁵ Corresponds to the slope of a watercourse measured between two natural thresholds that are not touched by the work and are located upstream at a distance equivalent to twice the length of the conduit.

SCHEDULE 12

**CONDITIONS TO BE MET FOR A CULVERT WITH
A CONDUIT HAVING OUTLETS WHERE THE CONDITIONS PROVIDED FOR IN SCHEDULE 11 FOR
THE LAYOUT OF A CULVERT WITH A ROUND CONDUIT MAY NOT BE MET**

SLOPE OF WATERCOURSE

Conduits with outlets must be installed in watercourses whose slope is greater than 2%. In addition, the slope of the watercourse may not exceed the percentage appearing in table 1, which varies on the basis of the length of the conduits.

Table 1. Maximum slope of the watercourse on the basis of the length of the conduits

Length of the conduit (m)	Maximum slope of the watercourse
Less than 15	5
Equal to or greater than 15	6

¹ The slope is the inclination of the section of the watercourse between the first natural thresholds not touched by the work (excavation, installation of conduit, rockfill, etc.) and located upstream and downstream of the culvert. It is measured from the thalweg of each threshold.

NARROWING AND WIDENING OF THE WATERCOURSE

Maximum narrowing of the width of the watercourse: 20%

Widening of the watercourse: where required by the calculation of the flow

DIMENSIONS OF CONDUITS

Minimum diameter of the conduits: 1,200 mm

Minimum length of the conduits: 9 m

Maximum length of the conduits: 24 m

DESIGN OF OUTLETS**Characteristics of outlets**

The outlets must be manufactured to remain in good working order and be functional for the expected life of the conduit. The outlets must not reduce the expected life of the conduit.

The outlets must have a height of 500 mm or more and dull edges. They must be equipped with abutments. The material of the outlets must be corrosion resistant.

The outlets must not be inclined by more than 9 degrees in relation with the transverse axis of the conduit. The joints between the outlets and the conduit must be leakproof. The number of outlets and their location in the conduits must comply with the standards in table 2, which vary according to the length of the conduit.

Table 2. Number and location of the outlets in relation with the length of the conduit

Length of the conduit (m) ¹	Number of outlets	Space between outlets (mm)	Distance of the ends of the conduit (mm)
6	3	2,000	1,000
9	5	1,800	900
12	6	2,000	1,000
15	8	1,900	900

¹ Conduits greater than or equal to 12 m in length may be obtained by connecting conduits with a lesser length presented in table 2.

Characteristics of notches in outlets

Notches in outlets must be rectangular with dull edges. Notches may be located in the centre of the outlets or off-centre alternating from one outlet to the other. The dimensions of the notches in the outlets must comply with the standards in table 3, which vary according to the diameter of the conduit.

Table 3. Dimensions of notches in outlets according to the diameter of the conduit

Diameter of the conduit (mm)	Dimensions of notches	
	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
Less than 2,200	150	200
2,200 to < 2,700	200	250
2,700 to < 3,300	250	300
3,300 to < 3,600	300	300
3,600 and over	400	300

PROCEDURE FOR INSTALLATION

Burial depth of downstream invert

The downstream invert of the conduit must be buried at a depth of 500 mm in relation with the thalweg of the control sill not touched by the work. The control sill is located downstream of the energy dissipation basin at a distance equal to or greater than three times the diameter of the conduit. The first outlet downstream of the culvert will be submerged under water.

Burial depth of the upstream invert

The upstream invert of the conduit must be buried at a depth of 200 mm in relation with the thalweg of the bed of the watercourse before the installation.

Energy dissipation basin

An energy dissipation basin is required downstream of the conduit. The downstream limit of the energy dissipation basin must be the control sill not touched by the work located at a distance equal to or greater than three times the diameter of the conduit. The depth of the energy dissipation basin must be ≥ 500 mm.

Slope for the installation of the conduit

The slope for the installation of the conduit depends on the slope of the watercourse, the length of the conduit and the burial depth of the upstream and downstream inverts. The installation slope must therefore be greater than the slope of the watercourse.

Culvert with parallel conduits

If outlets are installed in both conduits, the inverts of the conduits must be buried at the same depth.

If outlets are installed in only one conduit, the invert of the conduit without outlet must be located 500 mm higher than the invert of the conduit with outlets.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

The following practices are prohibited:

- on-site welding;
- torch cutting of steel elements;
- cutting holes with a torch.

SCHEDULE 13
CHARACTERISTICS OF WOODEN CULVERTS

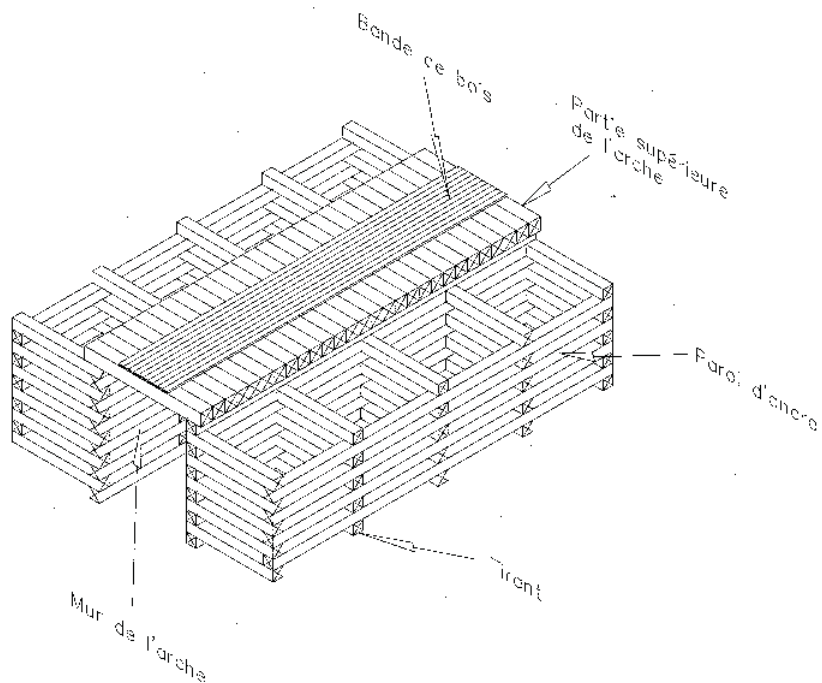
Characteristics		Span of wooden arch	
		≤ 1,000 mm	> 1,000 mm and ≤ 2,000 mm
Upper part ¹ of the arch	Dimension of wooden parts	200 mm x 200 mm	250 mm x 250 mm
	Length of nails	350 mm	400 mm
	Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wooden parts forming the upper part of the arch are placed one beside the other and nailed to each wall. Each wooden part must exceed the outside sides of the walls by at least 100 mm.• A strip of wooden parts, a total width of 1 000 mm and a minimum thickness of 38 mm, is nailed on the top at the centre of the arch, transversally to wooden parts forming the upper part of the arch.	
Walls ² , tie beams and anchoring walls	Dimension of wooden parts	200 mm x 200 mm	
	Length of nails	350 mm	
	Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Both walls of the arch skirt the watercourse; they are made of wooden parts nailed together to form a full surface.• Each wall is linked to an anchoring wall by tie beams placed perpendicularly to the beams. Tie beams are nailed to the wall and the anchoring wall.• Tie beams and wooden parts of the anchoring wall are alternated so that the tie beams of two consecutive rows are not directly one above the other.• Tie beams have a minimal length of 1 200 mm and are spaced over the length of the wall by not more than 2 000 mm.• For grounds having a low bearing capacity (loam, clay, organic soils and loose alluvions), the walls and anchoring walls must be installed on a granular blanket at least 400 mm thick.	
Clearance of arch		From 800 to 2 000 mm	
Fill material		Sand or gravel (particles from 0 to 20 mm in diameter)	
Thickness of fill ³		From 300 to 1 000 mm	
Width of road		The width of the road above the culvert may not be reduced.	

1. The wooden parts of the upper part of the arch are no. 1 quality and of a species recognized in standard CAN/CSA-S6-06 (pine, hemlock, spruce, fir or tamarack).

2. The wooden parts of the walls are no. 1 or 2 quality and of one of the species recognized in standard CAN/CSA-S6-06 (pine, hemlock, spruce, fir or tamarack).

3. A geotextile membrane is placed on the top of the arch and on the outside side of the walls before filling all the wooden parts of the culvert.

Figure 1
Wooden culvert



Bande de bois = strip of wood
Partie supérieure de l'arche = upper part of the arch
Paroi d'ancrage = anchoring wall
Tirant = tie beam
Mur de l'arche = Arch wall

SCHEDULE 14**CONDITIONS RELATING TO BRIDGES****General requirements**

Every intervention on bridges must comply with standard CAN/CSA-S6, Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code, that applies at the time the work is carried out.

Plan and specifications

Before the work:

For every construction, improvement and repair of bridges in forests, the design plans and specifications must be given to the department. The design plan contains the location map, the overall plan, the structure and foundation unit detailed plans, the geotechnical investigation (if the engineer or forest engineer who drew up the design deems it necessary or if the department so requires) and the topographical plan of the site. The drawing rules are those in the Manuel de conception des structures – volume 1 of the Ministère des Transports.

The design plans and specifications of bridges must be signed and sealed by an engineer or a forest engineer and, in the case of the bridges mentioned below, signed and sealed by an auditor (engineer or forest engineer):

- steel-concrete;
- with beams reinforced by bolting;
- with beams including splices;
- continuous span;
- on a bed of piles;
- Bailey;
- bowed structure;
- with laminated-glued beams.

The shop plans must also be signed and sealed by an engineer or forest engineer and given to the department before the start of the work.

During the work

All the plans and specifications of provisional works (cofferdam, timbering, erection system, temporary bridge, formwork, assemblies, etc.) must be signed and sealed by an engineer or forest engineer. The plans must be provided on request from the Minister.

After the work:

The final plan sealed, signed and dated by the engineer or forest engineer in charge of the work follow-up is given to the department. The plan represents the works as they are immediately after their carrying out.

The posting notice indicating the maximum load that a bridge may support and bearing the seal and signature of an engineer or forest engineer (and auditor if required), for CL3-W, CL2-W and CF3E-W trucks, must be provided to the department. The calculation notes must be provided on request to the Minister.

The final plan and the posting notice must be given to the department not later than 30 days following the end of the work.

Geometry

The minimum usable width of a bridge is 4,300 mm measured face to face with the curbs (one traffic lane).

The vertical clearance of a bridge is equal to or greater than 1,000 mm above the banks.

For wooden bridges and steel-wood bridges with only one traffic lane

(1)^o a three-beam system is allowed for the CF3E-W configuration with a load less than or equal to 750 kN;

(2)^o a four-beam or more system must be used for the CF3E-W configuration with a load greater than 750 kN.

Loads considered

The design and evaluation load configurations used are CL3-W, CL2-W and CF3E-W.

The impact factor on the bridge may not be reduced by considering a reduced speed posting or a mandatory stop.

Laminated-glued wood beams are calculated considering the resistance in wetlands.

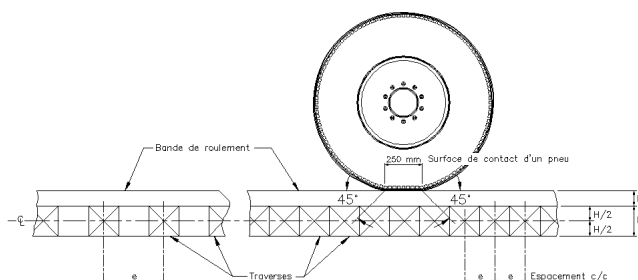
The number of wood stretchers taking part in the stress under a tire is calculated using the following method:

Number of stretchers taking part in the stress under a tire = $\frac{250 + 2h + H}{e}$

h = height of the running strips

H = height of the stretchers

e = space between the stretchers (measured centre to centre)



A stretcher may be added to the calculation obtained where 25% or more of the stretcher is used. See example in table 1.

Table 1 - Number of stretchers to be used

Number of stretchers obtained by calculation	Number of stretchers to be used
3.25	4
2.56	3
2.17	2
1.63	2
1.08	1

In design, the limits for the allowable deflections to be used are L/400 for the calculation of wood-wood bridges, L/600 for steel-wood bridges (determined under standard CAN/CSA-S6-88) and L/800 for all other types of bridges.

Material

The wood used for the construction of the abutments, piers and restraint system of a bridge is Eastern or Western hemlock, grey or red pine, spruce, tamarack or Douglas fir.

The wooden parts constituting the various elements of the bridge must meet the following requirement:

- (1) foundation units (abutments and piers) are constructed using quality 1 and 2 wood parts, whatever the proportion. The dimensions of the abutments comply with the Manuel de conception des structures - volume 1 of the Ministère des Transports.
- (2) the construction of skeleton abutments is allowed for the CF3E-W configuration with a load less than or equal to 750 KN;
- (3) for the CF3E-W configuration with a load greater than 750 KN, the abutments are closed on three sides, except in the back, and they are constituted at least of 200 mm x 200 mm parts and at least 4 supports of 200 mm x 200 mm for the supports of the beams;
- (4) the floor joists are always made of quality 1 Eastern hemlock;
- (5) the running strip, curbs and guard rails are constructed with quality 1 and 2 parts, namely, 65% minimum quality 1 parts and 35% maximum quality 2 parts.

All the wooden parts constituting the floor joists are stamped (engraved stamp) at one end to recognize the quality, even when parts are treated.

The use of used steel in good condition is allowed if there is a quality control that determines its resistance. The minimum resistance allowed is 230MPa.

The beams and plates are made of 350 AT or 350 W steel.

Assembly bolts, rings and nuts are type A-325.

Construction

The wood or steel abutments and piers loaded with rocks must be buried at least 60 cm under the upper limit of the bank, except in the presence of rock. If the ground is very hard (cannot be excavated by a backhoe), it may be used as bankseat. No wood abutment may have less than 8 rows from the bottom to the level of the supports of the beams.

All the bases of the reinforced concrete foundation units, except those on solid rock, must be extended under the frost level (minimum depth of 1.5 metres).

The natural ground (mineral) used as the seat of the foundation unit must not be disturbed or reworked.

The curbs, at a height at least 400 mm above the running strip, include a minimum of 200 mm x 200 mm continuous parts supported on support blocks 300 mm x 300 mm x 600 mm long. The blocks are at a maximum distance of 1,800 mm c/c. the curbs are attached by bolts having a diameter of 19 mm.

The running strip is full width and composed of parts 100 mm high X 200 mm wide.

For a deck made of wood parts, at least one stretcher out of three is attached to the beams.

If the bridge requires piers in the watercourse, a ballast is required all around to counter underwashing.

The ripraps or ballasts are made of rocks and pebbles of various sizes of a minimum of 200 mm placed in locations indicated in the plans and on the sand and gravel bank. The ripraps at the abutments must protect the embankment up to a minimum height of one metre above the banks.

Prohibited material and practices

The material and practices listed below are prohibited:

- (1) beam reinforcements, splices, braces and stiffeners by on-site welding on existing steel structures;
- (2) structures without braces;
- (3) vehicle chassis (trailer, railway car, etc.);
- (4) railroad tracks;
- (5) reclaimed riveted beams;
- (6) reclaimed lattice girders;
- (7) overlapping decks;
- (8) torch cutting of steel elements (girder, brace, etc.);
- (9) holes cut using a torch.

Bridges located on trails for all terrain vehicles

All the above conditions apply to bridges located on trails for motorized all terrain vehicles, except for the following:

The maximum load capacity is posted on all bridges. The notice bearing the seal and signature of an engineer or forest engineer (and auditor where required) for the CL3-W configuration is provided to the department at the end of the work. The calculation notes are provided on request to the Minister.

The design and evaluation load configuration used is CL3-W.

Wood or steel abutments and piers loaded with rocks must extend at least 300 mm under the natural land where the abutments are installed. If the ground is very hard (cannot be excavated by a backhoe), it may be used as bank.

A bridge located on a trail for motorized all terrain vehicles will have to be designed for a minimum load of 10 tonnes for the CL3-W configuration.

The running strip must be full width and made of parts at least 50 mm thick. A space may be left between the parts without exceeding 75 mm.

SCHEDULE 15

REJECTED WOOD

Description

Rejected wood is a log or part of a log of a merchantable dimension that has such a quantity of defects that it no longer has value for the forest industry, except for forest biomass conversion. A log or part of a log is deemed to be worthless and is rejected when the reduction of the cut of one or both ends is caused by rot in the proportion provided for in the following table:

Criteria for the rejection of a log or part of a log

End of the log or part of the log affected by rot	Proportion of the surface of each cut reduced by rot	
	Softwood	Hardwood and white cedar
Both ends	50% and more ($\geq 1/2$)	66.7% and more ($\geq 2/3$)
Only one end	66.7% and more ($\geq 2/3$)	75% and more ($\geq 3/4$)

Every log longer than 3.74 m that is not rejected on the basis of the rejection criterion for "both ends" but that would be rejected on the basis of the criterion for "only one end", must be bucked in two separate parts, including one 2.50 m containing the part affected by rot that will be considered rejected wood.

Notices

Notice

An Act respecting reserved designations and added-value claims
(chapter A-20.03)

Notice of recognition of a reserved designation relating to a link with a terroir as a protected geographical indication

Under the provisions of the Act respecting reserved designations and added-value claims (chapter A-20.03), persons have applied for recognition of a reserved designation related to a link with a terroir as a protected geographical indication.

Compliance of their application with the criteria and requirements of the Act has been verified in that:

1° On the initiative of a group of interested parties, the Conseil des appellations réservées et des termes valorisants, constituted under sections 7 et seq. of the Act respecting reserved designations and added-value claims (chapter A-20.03) has assigned, in accordance with section 15 of the Act, to competent committees the following functions:

— Assessing the specification manual on which depends the authenticity of products bearing the designation concerned;

— Assessing, in light of the applicable accreditation manual, the capacity of certification bodies to administer a certification program for the products concerned, particularly through inspection plans designed to verify their compliance with the specification manual;

2° In accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the Act, at least one certification body has demonstrated to the Conseil that it complies with the applicable accreditation manual;

3° Under the powers conferred by sections 49 et seq. of the Act, the Conseil has ensured that this certification body has the capacity to administer a certification program based on the specification manual for the designation concerned;

4° This certification body has provided the Conseil, among the documents required under the Act and regulations of the Minister, the list of persons registered and the list of products this body intends to certify, which contain alcohol;

5° Under the provisions of paragraph 4 of section 9 of the Act, the Conseil held consultations prior to recommending the recognition of a reserved designation;

6° In accordance with paragraph 2 of section 9 and section 30 of the Act, the Conseil sent to the Minister its favourable recommendation for the recognition of the reserved designation requested relating to a link with a terroir and in keeping with the criteria and requirements prescribed by regulation of the Minister for the recognition of a protected geographical indication;

Due to the fact that the reserved designation can designate products containing alcohol, the Minister obtained the opinion of the Minister of Public Security responsible for the administration of the Act respecting offences relating to alcoholic beverages (chapter I-8.1), and the opinion of the Minister of Finance responsible for the administration of Divisions III and IV of the Act respecting the Société des alcools du Québec (chapter S-13) in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 30 of the Act.

THEREFORE, be advised that I recognize as a reserved designation relating to a link with a terroir the protected geographical indication “Québec Ice cider” and its French version “Cidre de glace du Québec”; the Act grants the parties registered with a certification body, accredited to certify under the conditions that it establishes the authenticity of products that comply with the applicable specification manual, the exclusive right to designate these products with the reserved designation.

Any interested person may examine the specification manual concerning the products that can be designated by the protected geographical indication “Québec Ice cider” and its French version “Cidre de glace du Québec” as well as the names of certification bodies accredited to certify the authenticity of products it designates, at the following address: Conseil des appellations réservées et des termes valorisants (CARTV), 201, boulevard Crémazie Est, bureau 4.03, Montréal (Québec) H2M 1L2 or on the website <http://www.cartv.gouv.qc.ca/>.

PIERRE PARADIS,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

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Notice

An Act respecting reserved designations and added-value claims
(chapter A-20.03)

Notice of recognition of a reserved designation relating to a link with a terroir as a protected geographical indication

Under the provisions of the Act respecting reserved designations and added-value claims (chapter A-20.03), persons have applied for recognition of a reserved designation related to a link with a terroir as a protected geographical indication.

Compliance of their application with the criteria and requirements of the Act has been verified in that:

1° On the initiative of a group of interested parties, the Conseil des appellations réservées et des termes valorisants, constituted under sections 7 et seq. of the Act respecting reserved designations and added-value claims (chapter A-20.03) has assigned, in accordance with section 15 of the Act, to competent committees the following functions:

— Assessing the specification manual on which depends the authenticity of products bearing the designation concerned;

— Assessing, in light of the applicable accreditation manual, the capacity of certification bodies to administer a certification program for the products concerned, particularly through inspection plans designed to verify their compliance with the specification manual;

2° In accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the Act, at least one certification body has demonstrated to the Conseil that it complies with the applicable accreditation manual;

3° Under the powers conferred by sections 49 et seq. of the Act, the Conseil has ensured that this certification body has the capacity to administer a certification program based on the specification manual for the designation concerned;

4° This certification body has provided the Conseil, among the documents required under the Act and regulations of the Minister, the list of persons registered and the list of products this body intends to certify, which contain alcohol;

5° Under the provisions of paragraph 4 of section 9 of the Act, the Conseil held consultations prior to recommending the recognition of a reserved designation;

6° In accordance with paragraph 2 of section 9 and section 30 of the Act, the Board sent to the Minister its favourable recommendation for the recognition of the reserved designation requested relating to a link with a terroir and in keeping with the criteria and requirements prescribed by regulation of the Minister for the recognition of a protected geographical indication;

Due to the fact that the reserved designation can designate products containing alcohol, the Minister obtained the opinion of the Minister of Public Security responsible for the administration of the Act respecting offences relating to alcoholic beverages (chapter I-8.1), and the opinion of the Minister of Finance responsible for the administration of Divisions III and IV of the Act respecting the Société des alcools du Québec (chapter S-13) in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 30 of the Act.

THEREFORE, be advised that I recognize as a reserved designation relating to a link with a terroir the protected geographical indication “Québec Icewine” and its French version “Vin de glace du Québec”; the Act grants the parties registered with a certification body, accredited to certify under the conditions that it establishes the authenticity of products that comply with the applicable specification manual, the exclusive right to designate these products with the reserved designation.

Any interested person may examine the specification manual concerning the products that can be designated by the protected geographical indication “Québec Icewine” and its French version “Vin de glace du Québec” as well as the names of certification bodies accredited to certify the authenticity of products it designates, at the following address: Conseil des appellations réservées et des termes valorisants (CARTV), 201, boulevard Crémazie Est, bureau 4.03, Montréal (Québec) H2M 1L2 or on the website <http://www.cartv.gouv.qc.ca/>.

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Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

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

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