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D'ARGENTEUIL
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**BY-LAW NUMBER 82-15 TO REGULATE MATTERS RELATING TO WATER FLOW IN WATERCOURSES
WITHIN THE MRC D'ARGENTEUIL**

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSOLIDATION

<u>By-law</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
82-15	By-law No. 82-15 repealing and replacing By-law No. 78-13 to regulate matters relating to water flow in watercourses within the MRC d'Argenteuil	June 1, 2015
82-1-17	Amending, in particular, the provisions applicable to culverts present in watercourses of interest	July 7, 2017
82-2-18	Amending, in particular, the provisions applicable to parallel culverts	August 21, 2018

**NOTE: this document is provided for information purposes only
to facilitate the reading and understanding of the By-law.
It does not constitute the official version and has no legal value.**

NOVEMBER 2018

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WHEREAS the MRC d'Argenteuil was given exclusive jurisdiction over watercourses on its territory under Sections 103 to 109 of the Municipal Powers Act (S.Q. 2005, Chapter 6), in force since January 1st, 2006;

WHEREAS the vision and objectives for watercourse management are described in the *Politique et procédures de gestion des cours d'eau de la MRC d'Argenteuil*;

WHEREAS Section 104 of the Act authorizes the MRC to adopt by-laws to regulate all matters relating to water flow in watercourses, including crossings, obstructions and nuisances;

WHEREAS the MRC council deems it appropriate to adopt such a by-law to govern all watercourses under its exclusive jurisdiction;

WHEREAS the MRC council adopted, on August 14, 2013, By-law No. 78-13 to regulate matters relating to water flow in watercourses within the MRC d'Argenteuil;

WHEREAS the MRC council deems it appropriate to replace By-law No. 78-13, in particular to require monitoring of works;

THEREFORE, it is proposed by Councillor Michel Boyer, seconded by Councillor Alain Giroux, and RESOLVED that By-law No. 82-15 be and is adopted to serve and avail for all legal intents and purposes and that it be enacted and decreed by said By-law as follows:

THE MRC D'ARGENTEUIL COUNCIL ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

DIVISION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Purpose and Scope

This By-law repeals and replaces By-law No. 78-13 and its amendment.

The purpose of this By-law is to regulate matters relating to water flow in watercourses within the MRC d'Argenteuil. The vision and objectives of the MRC d'Argenteuil with regard to watercourse management are described in the *Politique et procédures de gestion des cours d'eau de la MRC d'Argenteuil*.

This By-law applies to all constant or intermittent watercourses, including those created or modified by human intervention, with the exception of the following:

- 1° watercourses or sections of watercourses under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government of Quebec, specified by Decree No. 1292-2005 dated December 20, 2005 (2005, G.O.2, 7381 A), those being:
 - the Rivière du Nord,
 - the Rivière Rouge downstream from the first waterfall (geographic coordinates: 212079.415; 5058018.772)
 - the Ottawa River
- 2° a ditch along a public road;
- 3° a common ditch within the meaning of Article 1002 of the Québec Civil Code which reads as follows:

Any owner of land may fence it, at his own expense, with walls, ditches, hedges or any other kind of fence.

He may also require his neighbour to make 1/2 of or share the cost of making a fence which is suited to the situation and use made of the premises, on the dividing line to divide his land from his neighbour's land.
- 4° a drainage ditch:
 - a) used solely for drainage and irrigation;
 - b) that was artificially created; and

c) the drainage basin of which has an area of less than 100 hectares¹.

The part of a watercourse used as a ditch is also under the jurisdiction of the MRC.

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In the event of a contradiction between two provisions of the same nature, the stricter provision shall apply.

Section 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this By-law,

“Access route” (including access roads and access trails) means a motor vehicle route that services one or more buildings and provides access to a street or road. An access route is not intended to become public property;

“Act” means the Municipal Powers Act (S.Q. 2005, Chapter 6);

“Apron” means a lining or platform covering the floor of a structure that serves as its foundation. Lower part of the inner wall of a culvert;

“Backfilling” means work consisting of bringing earth or other surface material to elevate an area or fill a hole.

“Bank” means a strip of land bordering a lake or a watercourse and extending inland from the high-water mark;

“Bed” means the part of a valley submerged by running water flowing there without overflowing. The bed comprises the largely flat channel bottom and the steeper banks or lateral edges of the watercourse (*Dictionnaire de l'eau*);

“Bridge” means an engineered structure used to cross, among other things, a watercourse, including its approaches and protective structures, which is not installed under backfilling;

“Competent authority” means, depending on the context, the MRC; the local municipality; the Board of Delegates; the Government of Québec or the federal government; or one of their departments, ministries or agencies;

“Crossing” means a place at which a watercourse may be crossed;

“Culvert” means an engineered structure used to cross a watercourse, including its approaches and protective structures, which is installed under backfilling;

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“Current water mark” means the instantaneous depth of water occupying the bed of a watercourse, measured at a specific time;

“Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer” means an MRC or municipal employee charged with the duty of applying laws and regulations by virtue of a municipal agreement in accordance with Section 108 of the Act;

“Designated Watercourse Emergency Officer” means an MRC or municipal employee who has the powers of a person designated under Section 105 of the Act, namely to *“carry out the work required to restore normal water flow if informed of the presence in a watercourse of an obstacle that threatens the safety of persons or property”*.

“Development work” means work consisting of

- work to widen, modify, divert, construct, create, fix, stabilize mechanically or backfill a watercourse;
- work affecting or modifying the geometry, bottom or banks of a watercourse that has never been subject to a Regulatory Act;

¹ Under Sections 35 and 36 of the Act, drainage ditches that meet these requirements to within 10% fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the person designated by the local municipality to try to resolve the disagreements relating to these ditches.

- work conducted to further deepen the bottom of a watercourse, to modify its course, to channel, to build sills (dams), to mechanically stabilize banks for collective use (benefiting several land owners) or to install flow control devices;

“**Downstream**” means in the direction in which water flows in a watercourse;

“**Drainage basin**” means the area of land in which all surface and ground water drains to a common outlet;

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“**Engineer**” means an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec or any person who is a member of another professional order of Québec having common jurisdiction over the engineering works mentioned in the Engineers Act;

“**Fish**” means any fish, the eggs and sexual products of such a fish, or any aquatic mollusc or crustacean;

“**Fish habitat**” means the spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly for survival;

“**Flood**” means a rise in water levels of a watercourse as a result of atmospheric precipitation or snowmelt;

“**Floodplain**” means the area occupied by water during flood periods;

“**Flow**” means the volume of run-off water measured during one unit of time, expressed in litres per second per hectare (L/s/ha);

“**Ford**” means a temporary structure allowing occasional shallow crossing of a watercourse for animals or vehicles, directly on the littoral zone;

“**Geotextile membrane**” means a permeable fabric used to stabilize the ground during road construction and maintenance. Geotextile membranes act like a filter, allowing water to pass through while retaining solid particles;

“**High-water mark**” means the line which marks the limit of the littoral zone and the shoreline or riverbank.

The high-water mark corresponds to the natural high-water level, namely:

- a) the point where predominantly terrestrial plants succeed predominantly aquatic plants, or where there are no aquatic plants, the point closest to the water where terrestrial plants no longer grow;
- b) plants considered to be aquatic plants are all hydrophytes, including submerged plants, floating plants, emerging and emerged herbaceous and woody plants characteristic of open marshes and swamps along watercourses. In the absence of vegetation, the high-water mark must be determined on a neighbouring property and transferred onto the property with no such vegetation;
- c) where a water retaining structure exists, the maximum operating water level of the hydraulic structure for the upstream portion of the body of water. In the absence of such a level, the high-water mark is the line that is established after such a work is performed;
- d) where there is a legally erected retaining wall, the top of the structure;
- e) If the high-water mark cannot be determined using the above criteria, it may be sited, where the information is available, at the 2-year flood limit, considered to correspond to the mark established according to the botanical criteria defined in paragraph a).

“**Intervention**” means an act, action, initiative, structure, project or works;

“**Jam**” means an obstruction in a watercourse caused by a certain situation such as snow or ice accumulation;

“**Maintenance work**” means work consisting primarily of the restoration of the original profile of a watercourse where development work has already been conducted under a Regulatory Act. Such work involves digging sediments from the bottom of a watercourse in order to restore the original profile, seeding the banks, stabilizing vegetation on shores for collective use (benefiting several owners), the stabilization of surface and subsurface drainage outlets, as well as the management and discharge of sediment pits;

“Notify” means to send a notice delivered in hand to the recipient, by certified mail, by public or private messenger or by a bailiff;

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“Obstruction” means the presence of an object or material or the commission of an action that interferes or could interfere with the natural flow of water in a watercourse;

“Overhead, subsurface or surface structure crossing a watercourse” means a temporary or permanent structure such as a pipeline, power line, aqueduct, storm and/or domestic sewer;

“Littoral zone” means the part of a watercourse that extends from the high-water mark to the centre of the watercourse;

“Regulatory act” means any act (resolution, by-law, minutes or act of agreement) that applies to a watercourse, adopted or approved by a local municipality, county corporation, regional county municipality or board of delegates, whose purpose is to provide standards for the development and maintenance of such a watercourse, the design standards of which may be used as a reference even if the act is repealed;

“Subsurface or surface outlet” means a structure supporting the surface or subsurface flow of water in a watercourse, such as a ditch, subsurface drainage, storm drain or any other type of flow system;

“Sedimentation” means the deposit of suspended or dissolved matter on the bed of a watercourse;

“Temporary bridge” means a rigid structure temporarily installed over a watercourse;

“Upstream” means the section of a watercourse between a given point and its source;

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“Watercourse of interest” means a watercourse identified as such on the maps in Appendix A by the MRC and local municipalities based, among other things, on criteria relating to water flow, threat to public safety, ecotourism potential and shoreline development;

DIVISION 2 PROHIBITIONS

Section 3. General Prohibition

Any intervention by a person that may affect the normal water flow of a watercourse, such as development or maintenance works, **is strictly prohibited** unless the following requirements are met:

- a) the intervention is authorized under this By-law and, where required, is the subject of a valid permit issued under the conditions applicable to the type of intervention;
- b) the intervention is authorized under a specific and express decision by the MRC in accordance with the Law;
- c) the intervention is the subject of a certificate, license or permit issued by another competent authority, where required;
- d) the intervention is the subject of a certificate, license or permit issued by a local municipality in accordance with the application of its urban planning by-laws including the zoning by-law.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, the prohibition in the preceding paragraph does not apply to a provincial or federal government or to the ministries, departments or Crown corporations thereof. **However, to ensure harmonization of interventions, the MRC must be notified in writing of any such planned intervention and provided with relevant documentation clarifying the said intervention.** Furthermore, notwithstanding any requirement prescribed by this By-law, no permit is required for such an intervention conducted in the name of a provincial or federal government or a ministry, department or Crown corporation thereof.

Carrying out an authorized intervention, regardless of whether or not the intervention requires a permit under this By-law, in no way relieves the owner of the responsibility of carrying out the intervention in accordance with all other requirements that may be imposed on him by any laws and regulations in force.

Section 4. Obligation to Conduct Work to Restore Normal Water Flow

As soon as the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer or the local Designated Watercourse Emergency Officer notices or is informed of the presence of an obstruction in a watercourse, this person shall follow the procedure regarding the execution of works in a watercourse set out in Division 5 of the *Politique et procédures relatives à la gestion des cours d'eau sous juridiction de la MRC d'Argenteuil*.

More specifically, if necessary, the Designated Watercourse Emergency Officer shall order the owner to stabilize the banks to prevent further collapse of the embankment or carry out work to repair the bank or the deteriorated structure, such as a dam, that is posing a threat to the safety of property or persons. The owner must comply with the provisions and standards set out in Division 4 of this By-law regarding "*Bank Stabilization Involving Works in the Littoral Zone*".

Should the owner fail to carry out the required work to remove an obstruction within the prescribed time, the provisions of Division 7 regarding "*Watercourse Access*" and "*Work Done at the Owner's Expense*" shall apply, adapted as necessary.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the present section, when the obstruction blocks or affects the normal water flow and is considered a threat to the safety of persons or property, the Designated Watercourse Emergency Officer shall remove the obstruction immediately, without prejudice to the rights of the municipality to recover the removal costs from the responsible individual or individuals.

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DIVISION 3 CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATERCOURSE CROSSINGS

Section 5. Permit Required

Any construction, installation, development or modification of a watercourse crossing, be this in the form of a bridge, a culvert, a ford or a temporary bridge, must have prior authorization in the form of a permit issued on behalf of the owner or his representative by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer in accordance with the applicable conditions set out in this By-law.

The issuance of a permit in accordance with this By-law does not relieve the applicant, or the person executing the work, if different, from the responsibility of complying with all other requirements that may be imposed on him by the laws or regulations of another competent authority.

Section 5.1. Monitoring of Works

Any construction, installation, development or modification of a watercourse crossing, be this in the form of a bridge, a culvert, a ford or a temporary bridge, must, during the course of the work, be monitored by a person authorized to do so in Québec, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force.

In particular, this monitoring must ensure the application of appropriate environmental mitigation measures to protect the physical, biological and human environments during the course of the work. Particular attention must be paid to erosion and sediment control measures and to the protection of fish and the quality of their habitat.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, the specific provisions set out in Section 15 of this By-law must also be followed, where applicable.

Section 6. Crossing Maintenance

The owner of property where a crossing is located must periodically monitor its condition and proper functioning, especially in the spring or following heavy rainfall. The owner must ensure that the pathways leading to the crossing are not deteriorating and, in the case of erosion, must immediately initiate proper corrective action pursuant to this By-law.

An owner who neglects to properly maintain his crossing is in violation of this By-law. The Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer may order him, when necessary, to carry out maintenance work on the crossing within a reasonable amount of time. Should the owner fail to carry out the required work within the prescribed time, the administrative provisions of Division 7 regarding "*Watercourse Access*" and "*Work Done at the Owner's Expense*" shall apply, adapted as necessary.

Division 3.1 Special Standards for Bridges and Culverts

Section 7. Obligation to Remove Bridges and Culverts for the Purpose of Carrying out Works in a Watercourse

The owner or person responsible for a bridge or culvert must, at the request of the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer, remove it from the watercourse, within a reasonable amount of time and at his own expense, to allow development or maintenance works to be done on the watercourse. Should he fail to do so, the administrative provisions of Division 7 regarding “Watercourse Access” and “Work Done at the Owner’s Expense” shall apply, adapted as necessary.

Section 8. Execution of Bridge or Culvert Works

Unless otherwise decided by the MRC when calling for development or maintenance work on a watercourse, and subject to the conditions set by the MRC in such a case, the construction or development of a bridge or culvert is and remains the responsibility of the owner or owners of land bordering on that watercourse.

The land owner is responsible, at his own expense, for conducting the work required to build or repair the said bridge or culvert, or for having the work done by a competent firm with an appropriate license from the Régie du bâtiment du Québec (RBQ) for this type of work.

Division 3.1.1 Culvert Sizing and Composition

Section 9. Type of Culvert

The following types of culverts are permitted:

- reinforced concrete pipe, corrugated steel pipe with a polymer undercoat, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe with a smooth interior surface, or “Weholite” type high-density polyethylene pipe.

The culvert must allow water to flow freely.

The use of a pipe with an inner lining as a culvert is prohibited.

Section 9.1. Maximum Culvert Length

The maximum length of a culvert in a watercourse is 23.99 meters.

When a culvert is installed on a public road managed by the government or one of its departments or ministries, its length must comply with, but must not exceed, the applicable standards established by this authority.

Section 10. Minimum Culvert Sizing

The minimum sizing of a culvert in a watercourse is 450 millimetres.

Section 11. Culvert Sizing for a Watercourse that is Subject to a Regulatory Act

In a watercourse that has been subject to a Regulatory Act, the minimum size of the structure may be calculated based on the width, height and sizing standards for culverts and bridges as set out in the said Regulatory Act.

In a watercourse that has been subject to a Regulatory Act containing no provisions regarding culvert size, minimum size shall be based on the dimensions of the watercourse (width, height, profile and slope) as set out in the said Regulatory Act.

Section 12. Culvert Sizing for Watercourses of Interest

In a watercourse of interest, culvert sizing shall be determined by an engineer, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force, using the following data:

- 1° watercourse peak flow calculations shall use a storm duration for the Province of Québec equal to the time of concentration of the drainage basin;

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2° precipitation data shall be increased by 18% to account for climate change;

3° the culvert shall be sized for 25-year peak flow.

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Section 12.1. Parallel culverts

The installation of parallel culverts in a watercourse is prohibited.

However, the installation of parallel culverts is authorized when replacing existing culverts or in the case of a new crossing located on land subdivided prior to July 7, 2017, if all the following conditions are met:

1. Sizing of parallel culverts must be determined by an engineer, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force, using the following data:
 - a) Watercourse peak flow calculations shall use a storm duration equal to the time of concentration of the drainage basin;
 - b) Precipitation data shall be increased by 18% to account for climate change;
 - c) The culvert shall be sized for 25-year peak flow.
2. The installation of parallel culverts must not increase the width of the initial channel bed, as measured at the high-water mark;
3. Horizontal spacing between adjacent parallel culverts must be at least 1 metre;
4. A debris deflector must be installed upstream between the culverts to direct and channel debris and ice;
5. New watercourse crossings may not include more than two culverts;
6. The minimum sizing of each parallel culvert must be 600 millimetres;
7. In addition to these conditions, the provisions set out in sections 9, 10, 14 to 15.4 also apply.

Section 13. Culvert Sizing for Other Watercourses

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Section 13.1. Culvert Under 2.5 Metres in Diameter

The culvert opening must be sufficiently wide to ensure that the width of the watercourse at the high-water mark is not reduced by more than 20% (see **Figure 1**).

A diagram and document explaining the proposed sizing must be provided with the permit application as set out in Section 26 of this By-law.

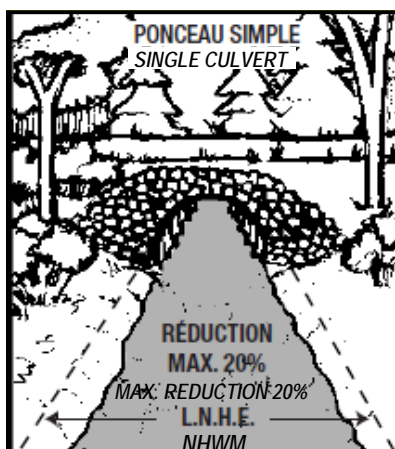


Figure 1: Maximum Reduction in Watercourse Width of 20%

(Source: Hotte and Quirion. 2003. *Guide technique no. 15. Traverses de cours d'eau*)

Section 13.2. Culvert 2.5 Metres in Diameter or Wider, or where the Maximum Reduction in Watercourse Width of 20% at the Natural High-Water Mark Cannot be Respected

Culvert sizing must be determined by an engineer, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force, using the following data:

- 1° watercourse peak flow calculations shall use a storm duration for the Province of Québec equal to the time of concentration of the drainage basin;
- 2° precipitation data shall be increased by 18% to account for climate change;
- 3° the culvert shall be sized for 25-year peak flow.

Section 13.3. Parallel culverts

The installation of parallel culverts in a watercourse is prohibited.

However, when replacing existing culverts or on land subdivided prior to July 7, 2017, the installation of parallel culverts may be accepted if all the following conditions are met:

1. Sizing of parallel culverts must be determined by an engineer, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force, using the following data:
 - a) Watercourse peak flow calculations shall use a storm duration equal to the time of concentration of the drainage basin;
 - b) Precipitation data shall be increased by 18% to account for climate change;
 - c) The culvert shall be sized for 25-year peak flow.
2. The installation of parallel culverts must not increase the width of the initial channel bed, as measured at the high-water mark;
3. Horizontal spacing between adjacent parallel culverts must be at least 1 metre;
4. A debris deflector must be installed upstream between the culverts to direct and channel debris and ice;
5. New watercourse crossings may not include more than two culverts;
6. The minimum sizing of each parallel culvert must be 600 millimetres;
7. In addition to these conditions, the provisions set out in sections 9, 10, 14 to 15.4 also apply.

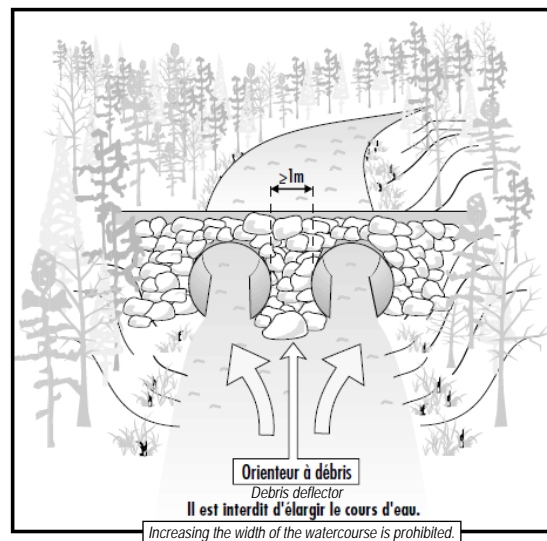


Figure 2: Debris Deflector

Source: Fondation de la faune du Québec (FFQ), 2003. *Traverses de cours d'eau, guide technique numéro 15*. 34 pages.

Division 3.1.2 Site Preparation and Culvert Installation

Section 14. Standards for the Execution of Work

Section 14.1. Preparation of the Worksite

- An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is required and must be submitted with the permit application for the installation of a new or replacement culvert. This plan must identify and locate the following elements, as specified in the form provided for that purpose in Appendix E:

- sensitive zones (wetlands, watercourses, ditches and lakes);
 - erosion control structures;
 - sediment control structures;
 - the environmental mitigation measures to be implemented during the course of the work;
- The structures and measures described in the ESCP must be put in place before starting work and remain throughout the duration of the work. They shall be monitored as set out in Section 15.

Section 14.2. Culvert Installation Standards

The following standards must be observed by the owner when installing a culvert:

- The culvert must be installed without interfering with the hydraulic regime of the watercourse and must not impede normal water flow during flood periods and the movement of ice during the spring thaw;
- The culvert must be aligned with the direction of water flow, as far as possible within a straight section of the watercourse of at least 30 metres in length;
- The banks and littoral zone of the watercourse, as well as the ends of the structure, must be stabilized upstream and downstream of the culvert using recognized erosion prevention techniques permitted by local planning by-laws or by an interim control by-law, over a distance upstream and downstream not to exceed 2 times the diameter of the structure. In that case:
 - The stabilization techniques must be indicated in the required plans and diagrams;
 - Should the stabilization techniques include the use of riprap, the size of riprap must be indicated in the required documents and *justified* in the detailed project description included with the permit application.
- The culvert must be installed in line with the slope of the littoral zone and its apron must be embedded at a depth that allows restoration of the original profile of the natural littoral zone or, where applicable, is set out in the Regulatory Act. Furthermore, if the culvert is a closed pipe, the apron of the culvert must be embedded at a depth of at least 10% of the diameter of the culvert;
- The culvert must be covered with a minimum of 30 centimetres of backfill;
 - As far as possible, the culvert must be installed in the narrowest section of the watercourse, where the banks show clear signs of stability (favourable natural slope, adequate granular material) and where the bed gradient is low;
 - The stabilized slopes at both ends of the culvert must be no steeper than 1 vertical to 1.5 horizontal;
 - The culvert must be installed and the banks stabilized in such a way as to ensure that the inlet and outlet ends of the culvert do not extend more than 30 centimetres beyond the toe of the fill;
 - In no case may the passage of fish be permanently obstructed.

Section 15. Special Requirements for the Monitoring of Works

The installation of a new or replacement culvert must meet the requirements set out in the present section.

Section 15.1. Person(s) Responsible for Monitoring the Works

For watercourses of interest, the Person Responsible for the Technical Monitoring of the Works must be an engineer.

For all watercourses, the Person Responsible for the Environmental Monitoring of the Works must be either:

- the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer;
- a municipal official with the necessary qualifications;
- a person with the necessary qualifications who is not a municipal employee. The person's name and proof of qualification to monitor the works must be provided in the permit application.

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Section 15.2. Technical and Environmental Monitoring

For watercourses of interest, the Person Responsible for the Technical Monitoring of the Works must verify compliance of the culvert installation methods with the plans and specifications.

For all watercourses, the Person Responsible for the Environmental Monitoring of the Works must verify compliance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan submitted with the permit application to ensure that the flow of water in the watercourse is not constricted or impeded, in accordance with the Environmental Inspection Sheet provided in Appendix F.

Section 15.3. Declaration of Compliance for Watercourses of Interest and Watercourses that have been Subject to a Regulatory Act

For watercourses of interest and watercourses that have been subject to a Regulatory Act, a Declaration of Compliance must be issued by the Person Responsible for Monitoring the Works and submitted to the municipality upon completion of the work. The Declaration must at least attest to the following:

- completion of the work;
- compliance of the work with the initial plans and specifications submitted with the permit application;
- compliance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan submitted with the permit application.

The Declaration must be accompanied by an "As-Built" plan certified by the engineer designated to monitor the works. This plan shall incorporate the initial design and any changes or modifications made to this design during construction, manufacturing or installation. The Environmental Inspection Sheets must also be annexed to the Declaration of Compliance.

Section 15.4. Project Completion Report for Other Watercourses

Upon completion of the work, a Project Completion Report must be issued by the Person Responsible for Monitoring the Works and submitted to the municipality. This report must at least attest to the following:

- completion of the work;
- compliance with the work described in the diagram and the explanatory documents accompanying the permit application;
- compliance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan submitted with the permit application.

The Project Completion Report must include a detailed photographic record presenting the key stages of site preparation (including the ESCP), culvert installation, completion of the work and the conditions during installation (weather, difficulties, accidents, etc.). This report must incorporate the initial design and any changes or modifications made to this design during construction, manufacturing or installation. The Environmental Inspection Sheets must also be annexed to the Declaration of Compliance.

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Division 3.2 Special Standards for Other Types of Crossing

Section 16. Installation of Temporary Bridges

The installation of a temporary bridge is permitted if the following conditions are met:

- The temporary bridge must be installed on a solid base (ground). If the bearing capacity of the approaches is insufficient at the location where the temporary bridge is to be installed, a structure consisting of pieces of wood and rocks must be placed on the ground to support the bridge. This structure must be left in place after removal of the temporary bridge;
- The structure must be adequately stabilized so as not to cause debris to enter the watercourse. If the deck surface has openings and is to be spread with granular material, a geotextile membrane must first be installed to prevent debris from falling into the watercourse;
- The temporary bridge must be removed within one year of its installation. After removing the bridge, the disturbed banks will need to be stabilized using natural techniques.

Section 17. Construction of a Ford

The owner of a property on which farming activities are carried out may construct a ford for his animals to cross a watercourse provided that the ford meets all requirements relating to fords set out herein.

Section 18. Choice of Fording Site

The location of the ford must minimize the number of watercourse crossings. The ford must be installed:

- in a straight, narrow section of the watercourse;
- on a littoral zone providing a firm and solid surface to ensure a good bearing capacity without risk of disturbing the surrounding area;
- as far as possible from the mouth or confluences of a watercourse.

Section 19. Alteration of the Littoral Zone and Approaches to the Ford

If the construction of a ford requires alteration of the littoral zone and approaches, the following conditions must be met:

Littoral zone:

- the ford must cross at right angles to the watercourse;
- the ford must not exceed 5 metres in width;
- if the bearing capacity of the littoral zone is insufficient, a geotextile membrane must be installed on the bottom of the watercourse and temporarily covered with clean gravel and stones between 50 and 200 mm in diameter, without blocking the free flow of water;
- in all cases, the alteration work must not raise the bed of the watercourse.

Watercourse approaches:

- approaches must be at right angles to the watercourse;
- the slope of the approach must not exceed 1 vertical to 8 horizontal;
- the width of the approach must not exceed 5 metres;
- the approach must be stabilized with rock or other recognized erosion prevention technique.

DIVISION 4 BANK STABILIZATION INVOLVING WORKS IN A LITTORAL ZONE

Section 20. Standards of Work

The owner of a property wishing to carry out work in a littoral zone to stabilize the banks of a watercourse must first obtain a permit issued by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer in accordance with the applicable conditions set out in this By-law and the local zoning by-law.

In addition to all other information and documents required under the sections of Division 6 regarding the "*Permit Application*", the owner must provide plans and specifications duly signed and sealed by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or other person qualified to do so in Québec. The said plans must be established in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force and meet the following conditions:

- The project design must take into consideration the characteristics of the watercourse so as to not alter such features or the natural water flow at any time;
- Backfilling of the littoral zone or the banks of the watercourse is forbidden;
- The project must prioritize the technique most likely to restore the natural character of the banks;
- The stabilization work must not be used as an opportunity to expand or recover land in a lake or watercourse. Stabilization structures must closely follow the configuration of the bank to be protected in such a way as to minimize the need for intervention in the littoral zone;
- The project must include monitoring of the works for effectiveness and durability, in order to take corrective measures if necessary.

The issuance of a permit in accordance with this By-law does not relieve the applicant from the responsibility of complying with all other requirements that may be imposed on him by the laws or regulations of another competent authority, in particular those of the Ministry concerned when the project involves a fish habitat (littoral zone).

Furthermore, the works must be monitored by a person authorized to do so in Québec, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force.

In particular, this monitoring must ensure the application of appropriate environmental mitigation measures to protect the physical, biological and human environments during the course of the work. Particular attention must be paid to erosion and sediment control measures and to the protection of fish and the quality of their habitat.

DIVISION 5 DEVELOPMENT OR CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERHEAD, SUBSURFACE OR SURFACE STRUCTURE

Section 21. Development and Construction Standards for Overhead, Subsurface and Surface Structures

Any natural or legal person carrying out development or construction works on an overhead, subsurface or surface structure involving its temporary or permanent installation above, under or in the banks of a watercourse or that involves machinery crossing a watercourse must first obtain a permit issued by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer in accordance with the applicable conditions set out in this By-law.

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For any type of structure the person must provide, in addition to all other information and documents required under the sections of Division 6 regarding the “*Permit Application*”, plans and specifications duly signed and sealed by an engineer. These plans must be established in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force.

The project design must take into consideration the features of the watercourse so as to not alter such features or the natural water flow at any time. Furthermore, the person in charge of the project must restore the normal layout of the area upon completion of the work.

When a subsurface structure is located under a watercourse, the said structure must be at least 600 mm below the bed of the watercourse as established by the Regulatory Act or, in the absence of such an act, of the existing bed at the time the work is carried out.

The issuance of a permit in accordance with this By-law does not relieve the said person from the responsibility of complying with all other requirements that may be imposed on him by the laws or regulations of another competent authority.

Furthermore, the works must be monitored by a person authorized to do so in Québec, in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force.

In particular, this monitoring must ensure the application of appropriate environmental mitigation measures to protect the physical, biological and human environments during the course of the work. Particular attention must be paid to erosion and sediment control measures and to the protection of fish and the quality of their habitat.

Section 22. Subsurface Drainage Outlet

Any property owner carrying out a subsurface drainage project requiring the installation of an outlet or outfall in a watercourse must first obtain a permit issued by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer in accordance with the applicable conditions set out in this By-law.

In addition to all other information and documents required under the sections in Division 6 regarding the “*Permit Application*”, the owner must provide the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer with a plan or sketch with a cross-sectional view of the watercourse showing the elevation of the bottom of the outlet pipe in the watercourse and of the ground and current watercourse bed.

The outlet apron must be at least 300 mm above the bed of the watercourse as established by the Regulatory Act or, in the absence of such an act, of the existing bed at the time the work is carried out.

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The diagram in **Appendix C** of this By-law shows an example of a subsurface drainage outlet installation.

Section 23. Surface Drainage Outlet

Any person carrying out development or construction works on a surface drainage system involving the temporary or permanent installation of an outlet on the bank of a watercourse must first obtain a permit issued by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer in accordance with the applicable conditions set out in this By-law.

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For a structure for public use, the said person must provide, in addition to all other information and documents required under the sections in Division 6 regarding the "*Permit Application*", plans and specifications duly signed and sealed by an engineer. These plans must be established in accordance with applicable best practices and standards in force.

The drainage outlet must be above the average water level of the watercourse and a sediment trap must be installed upstream.

The project design must take into consideration the features of the watercourse so as to not alter such features or the natural water flow at any time. Furthermore, the person in charge of the project must restore the normal layout of the area upon completion of the work.

DIVISION 6 PERMIT APPLICATION

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July 7, 2017

Section 24. Contents of the Application

Where a permit is required under this By-law, the permit application must include the following information and documents:

1. The name and address of the owner of the property concerned;
2. The identity of the person authorized by the owner to represent him, where applicable;
3. The cadastral designation of the lot on which the project is to be carried out or, where there is no cadastral designation, a precise identification of the place where the project is to be carried out;
4. A detailed project description;
5. A copy of the plans and specifications duly signed and sealed by an engineer where required to do so under a provision of this By-law;

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The plans and specifications for the installation of a new or replacement culvert must include at least the following information:

- the dimensions of the existing culvert;
 - the design and sizing of the proposed culvert;
 - the calculations used to size the proposed culvert;
 - a cross section view of the culvert;
 - a longitudinal section view of the culvert;
 - bed width at the current water mark and at the natural high-water mark (NHWM), as defined in Section 2, 10 m upstream from the infrastructure, at the level of the infrastructure and 10 m downstream from the infrastructure;
 - a survey report showing variations in elevation in the work area;
 - planned methods for stabilizing the banks and littoral zone and the size of riprap to be used, where applicable;
 - the culvert installation method.
6. For the installation of a new or replacement culvert in other watercourses not identified by the MRC (see maps and tables in Appendix A) that do not require engineer plans and specifications, the applicant must provide a diagram and a detailed document presenting the following information:
 - the dimensions of the existing culvert and the proposed culvert;

- bed width at the current water mark and at the natural high-water mark (NHWM), as defined in Section 2, 10 m upstream from the infrastructure, at the level of the infrastructure and 10 m downstream from the infrastructure;
- channel width at the current water mark and at the natural high-water mark (NHWM), as described in Section 2;
- planned methods for stabilizing the banks and littoral zone and the size of riprap to be used, where applicable;
- The culvert installation method.

7. For a new or replacement culvert, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is required. An example of an ESCP is provided in Appendix E;

8. For a temporary culvert, the length of time the structure will be in use and the materials to be used;

9. A hydrological and/or hydraulic study prepared by a professional authorized to do so in Québec, where required under a provision of this By-law;

10. The expected start and completion dates of the work and estimated costs;

11. Any other information required by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer for the purpose of assessing compliance of the permit application;

12. The applicant's written engagement to carry out all work in accordance with the requirements of this By-law and, where applicable, after obtaining any permit or certificate required by any other competent authority;

13. Proof that a duly authorized person has been mandated to prepare a certificate of compliance stating that the work is being carried out in compliance with the plans and specifications and with the laws and regulations of any other competent authority.

14. For culvert replacement in a watercourse that has been subject to a Regulatory Act, a copy of the said Regulatory Act must be included with the permit application.

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Section 25. Fees and Security Deposit

Fees for the issuance of a permit required under this By-law are set out in Appendix D herein.

In the cases listed in Appendix D, the owner is also required to provide a deposit in the form of cash or a certified check to guarantee payment of the actual costs incurred for the evaluation of the permit application. In such a case, the request for final payment or, where applicable, the reimbursement of the excess amount provided by the deposit will include supporting documents for the actual costs mentioned above.

Section 26. Issuance of Permits

The Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer shall issue a permit within 60 days following receipt of a complete application, provided that all necessary documents and information have been provided and that the project complies with all the requirements of the laws and regulations of the MRC and its constituent municipalities.

Should this not be the case, the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer shall notify the owner of the refusal to issue the permit and of the grounds therefor.

Section 27. Period of Validity

Permits are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issue, unless there is prescription from another competent authority, such as a specific period during which works are to be carried out as prescribed by the MDDELCC. After this time, a new permit application must be submitted.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, to comply with the requirements of an act or a by-law of another competent authority, a permit may specify dates or periods during which works are to be carried out or, where applicable, suspended. In such a case, the period of validity of the permit shall be amended accordingly.

Section 28. Notice of Completion of Work

The owner must notify the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer of the completion date of the works covered by the permit.

In the case of a new or replacement culvert in a watercourse of interest or a watercourse that has been subject to a Regulatory Act, a Declaration of Compliance must be submitted.

In the case of a new or replacement culvert in any other watercourse, a Project Completion Report must be submitted.

Section 29. Non-Compliant Work

It is prohibited to carry out work that does not comply with a requirement of this By-law or to modify authorized work without first obtaining a permit amendment.

The owner of the property shall be obliged to carry out all work required to ensure compliance with this By-law within the time prescribed for that purpose, as notified by the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer.

Should the owner fail to execute the necessary work within the prescribed time, the provisions set out in the sections relating to “*Work Done at the Owner’s Expense*” and “*Penal Sanctions*” shall apply, adapted as necessary.

DIVISION 7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 30. Application of the By-law

The administration and application of this By-law are entrusted to the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer under the terms of the agreement between the MRC d’Argenteuil and the local municipality in accordance with Section 108 of the Act.

Section 31. Powers of the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer

The Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer may:

- except in an emergency and with proper identification, visit and examine, between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., any immovable or movable property to determine if the provisions of this By-law are being respected;
- issue a notice to the owner, tenant, occupant or their representative to correct a situation that is in violation of this By-law;
- undertake legal proceedings against any person who violates any provisions of this By-law and issue statements of offence for that purpose;
- order the suspension of any work in violation of this By-law or that he considers to be a threat to the safety of persons or property;
- immediately revoke any authorization where the work is non-compliant;
- require a certificate of compliance stating that the work is being carried out in compliance with the plans and specifications and with the laws and regulations of any other competent authority;
- report to the MRC, where necessary, all permits issued or refused as well as violations of this By-law;
- should a person fail to comply with this By-law, have work carried out to rectify the situation at the expense of that person.

Section 32. Watercourse Access

The owner or occupant of a property must allow the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer or any other MRC or municipal employee or representative, including all experts requested for the work, to have access to a watercourse for the purpose of carrying out inspections and monitoring activities in the course of their mandate. In that case, prior notice to the owner is not required.

The owner or occupant of a property must also allow access to machinery and equipment required to carry out works. Prior to conducting any works, the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer must notify the owner or occupant at least 48 hours in advance, unless the urgency of the situation dictates otherwise.

An owner or occupant of a property who refuses to give access as set out in the present section is in violation of this By-law.

Section 33. Work Done at the Owner's Expense

If a person does not carry out work required under the provisions of this By-law, the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer may have the work done at this person's expense.

For the purposes of this By-law, expenses include all costs incurred for the execution of the work, including the fees of a professional who is a member of the Quebec Order of Engineers, if applicable.

Any amount owed by an owner as a result of an intervention under the present section is considered a property tax and will be recovered in the same manner. Otherwise, the amount is considered a non-property tax. Interest will be calculated for all amounts owed, based on the applicable interest rate.

Section 34. Penal Sanctions

Notwithstanding the existence of civil remedy, a person who fails to comply with a provision set out in Divisions 2 to 5 or the section relating to "*Non-Compliant Work*" of this By-law commits an offence and, in addition to applicable fees, is liable to a fine as follows:

- For a first offence, if the offender is a natural person, the minimum fine is \$500 and the maximum fine is \$1,000. If the offender is a corporate entity, the minimum fine is \$1,000 and the maximum fine is \$2,000.
- For a second offence, the amounts stated above are doubled.

The fine may be applied for each day of the violation period, if it is a continuing violation.

Any person who violates a provision set out in the sections regarding "*Notice of Completion of Work*" and "*Watercourse Access*" of this By-law commits an offence and, in addition to applicable fees, is liable to a fine as follows:

- For a first offence, if the offender is a natural person, the minimum fine is \$100 and the maximum fine is \$500. If the offender is a corporate entity, the minimum fine is \$200 and the maximum fine is \$1,000.
- For a second offence, the amounts stated above are doubled.

The fine may be applied for each day of the violation period, if it is a continuing violation.

Section 35. Coming into Force

This By-law shall come into force in accordance with the Law.

By-law No. 82-15

Notice of motion:

April 8, 2015

Adoption (resolution no. 15-05-185):

May 13, 2015

Date of coming into force:

June 1, 2015

By-law No. 82-1-17

Notice of motion:

February 8, 2017

Adoption (resolution no. 17-06-223):

June 14, 2017

Date of coming into force:

July 7, 2017

By-law No. 82-2-18

Notice of motion:

May 9, 2018

Adoption (resolution no. 18-06-247):

June 13, 2018

Date of coming into force:

August 21, 2018

APPENDICES TO BY-LAW NO. 82-15

APPENDIX A: MAPS AND TABLES OF WATERCOURSES OF INTEREST

Watercourses of Interest by Municipality

Table 1: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Mille-Isles

Watercourses of interest
Rivière BonnieBrooks
Rivière Dalesville
Unnamed watercourse 25
Unnamed watercourse 6
Unnamed watercourse 16
Unnamed watercourse 22

Table 2: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Gore

Watercourses of interest
Rivière Dalesville
Unnamed watercourse 17
Unnamed watercourse 7
Unnamed watercourse 24
Unnamed watercourse 28
Unnamed watercourse 21 (Clovis)
Ruisseau Williams
Rivière de l'Est

Table 3: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Lachute

Watercourses of interest
Rivière de l'Est
Ruisseau Williams
Ruisseau Tomas Gore
Unnamed watercourse 18
Unnamed watercourse 30
Unnamed watercourse 29
Ruisseau Lachute(Upper Lachute)
Ruisseau Walker
Ruisseau Vide-Sac
Ruisseau Strong
Rivière Noire

Table 4: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Saint-André-d'Argenteuil

Watercourses of interest
Rivière Noire
Ruisseau Brown's Gore
Rivière Rouge (St-André)
Ruisseau Fraser
Ruisseau Geneva
Ruisseau Giroux

Table 5: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Wentworth

Watercourses of interest
Rivière de l'Ouest
Rivière Dalesville
Unnamed watercourse 15

Watercourses of Interest by Municipality (cont.)

Table 6: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Brownsburg-Chatham

Watercourses of interest
Unnamed watercourse 26
Ruisseau Reardon
Ruisseau Brownsburg
Rivière Dalesville
Rivière de l'Est
Rivière de l'Ouest
Ruisseau des Vases
Ruisseau Leclair
Ruisseau Laurin
Ruisseau Morrissette
Ruisseau Robert
Ruisseau Fillion-Barron
Ruisseau Cushing
Ruisseau Watson
Ruisseau McVean
Ruisseau Laughren
Unnamed watercourse 31

Table 7: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Harrington

Watercourses of interest
Unnamed watercourse 13
Unnamed watercourse 12
Rivière Rouge
Rivière Maskinongé
Ruisseau Ward
Unnamed watercourse 19
Rivière Beaven
Unnamed watercourse 20
Unnamed watercourse 23
Rivière Perdue
Unnamed watercourse 14

Table 8: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge

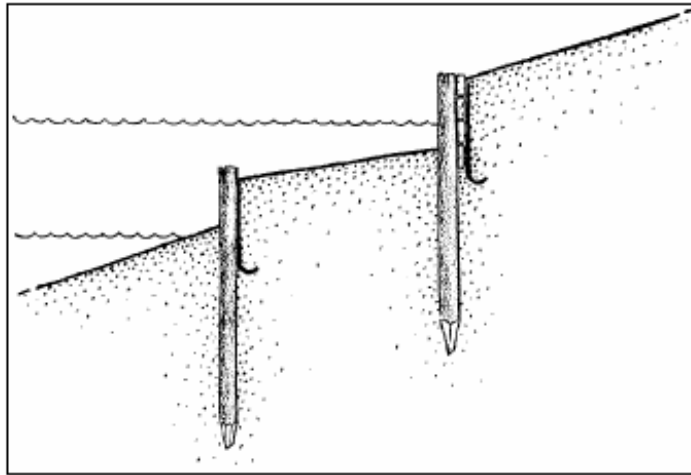
Watercourses of interest	
Rivière Rouge	Ruisseau Kingham
Unnamed watercourse 3	Unnamed watercourse 31
Unnamed watercourse 2	Unnamed watercourse 5
Unnamed watercourse 4	Unnamed watercourse 11
Petite Rivière Saumon	Ruisseau Avoca
Ruisseau Crique de la Pointe au Chêne	Rivière du Calumet
Unnamed watercourse 8	Rivière du Calumet Est
Unnamed watercourse 9	Unnamed watercourse 14
Unnamed watercourse 10	Unnamed watercourse 26
Unnamed watercourse 1	Unnamed watercourse 33
Unnamed watercourse 34	

Table 9: Watercourses of interest in the municipality of Grenville

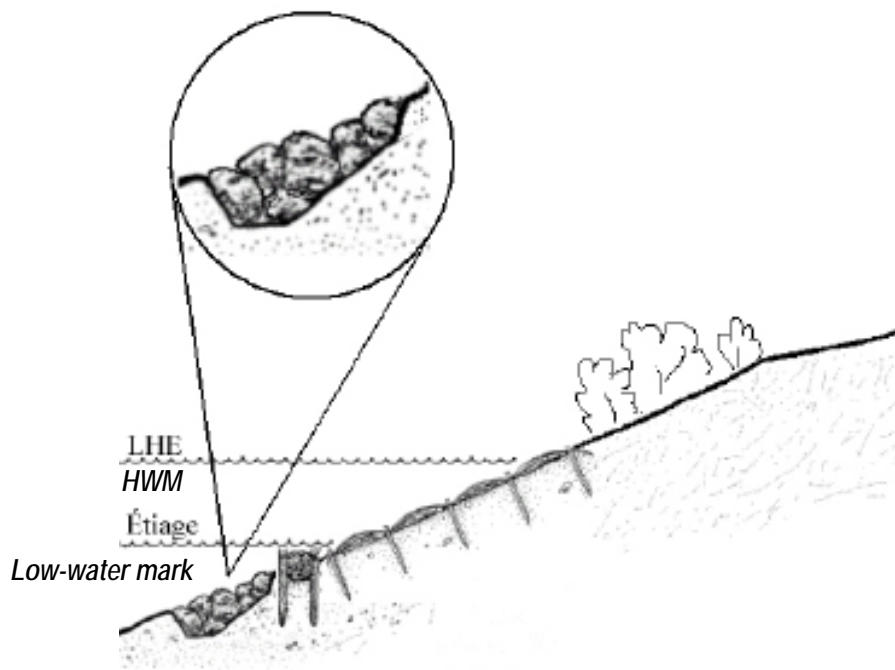
Watercourses of interest
Ruisseau Kingham

APPENDIX B: EXAMPLES OF BANK STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES INVOLVING WORKS IN A LITTORAL ZONE

Source: MDDEP, 2005. *Guide des bonnes pratiques pour la protection des rives, du littoral et des plaines inondables.*

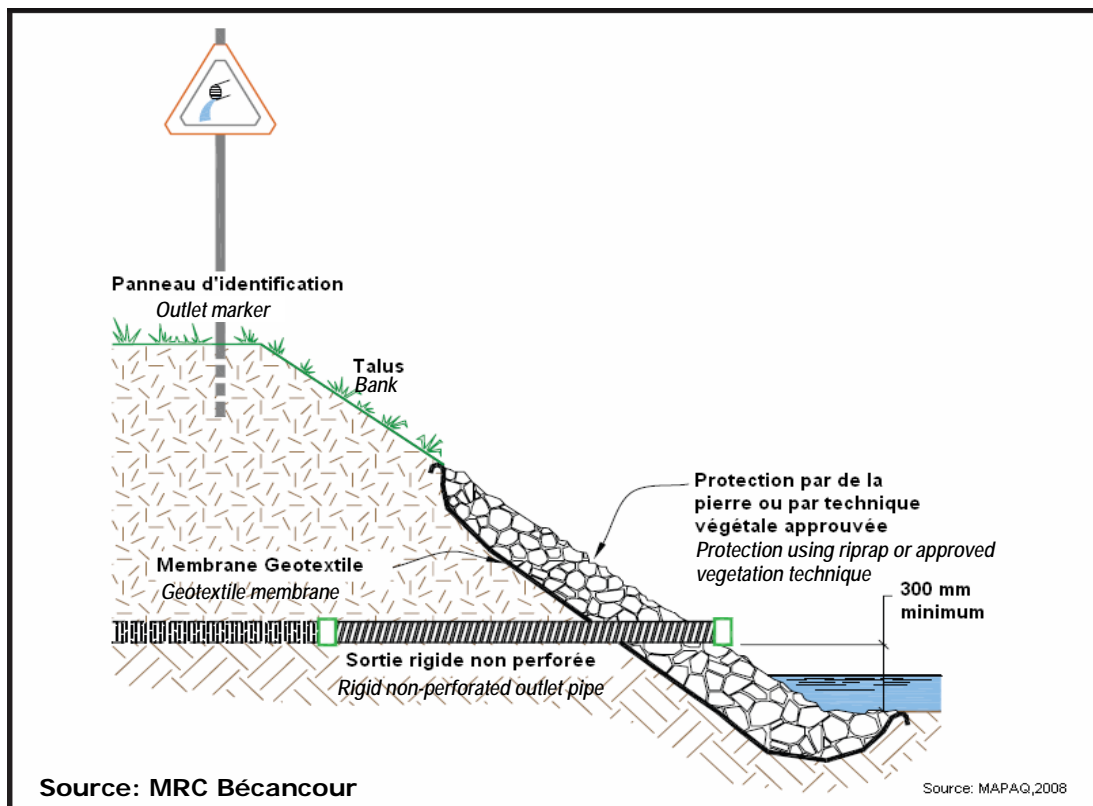


Palisade technique for banks subjected to significant wave action



Riprap with geotextile and branches

APPENDIX C: SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE OUTLET



APPENDIX D: PERMIT APPLICATION FEES AND SECURITY DEPOSIT

Interventions on a Watercourse		Fees	Deposit
A	Installation of a culvert under 2.5 metres in diameter, temporary bridge or ford for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial use (Section 8)	None	None
B	Installation of a culvert 2.5 metres in diameter or wider or a bridge (Section 13.1)	\$50 plus the actual cost of the application assessment (1)	Minimum of \$1,000 or 1% of the estimated cost of the work (to a maximum of \$10,000)
C	Overhead, subsurface or surface structure involving machinery crossing a watercourse or the installation of a temporary or permanent structure along or in a watercourse (Section 23)	\$100 plus the actual cost of the application assessment (1)	
D	Installation of a subsurface or surface drainage outlet in a watercourse (Sections 24 and 25)	None	None
E	Bank stabilization involving works in a littoral zone (Section 20)	\$50	None

- 1) Where the fees include payment by the owner of the actual costs incurred for the evaluation of the permit application, supporting documents for these costs shall be provided with the request for final payment.
- 2) The security deposit shall be refunded to the owner within 30 days of the work completion date. Should the work carried out be non-compliant, the Designated Watercourse By-law Enforcement Officer may use the deposit amount to carry out any work required to render it compliant, or to restore the area to its prior state where applicable, without prejudice to the right to demand payment of any additional amounts required should the deposit amount prove insufficient.



1. Project description

Project title		
Address of works		
Nature of works		
Total surface area affected (m²)		
Contractor	Name: Phone: Cell: E-mail:	
Supervisor		
Project schedule	Start date (year/month/day):	Completion date (year/month/day):

2. Description of sensitive zones

Element	Identifier	Characteristics (length, width, surface area, etc.)
Watercourse		
Ditch		
Wetland		
Lake/pond		

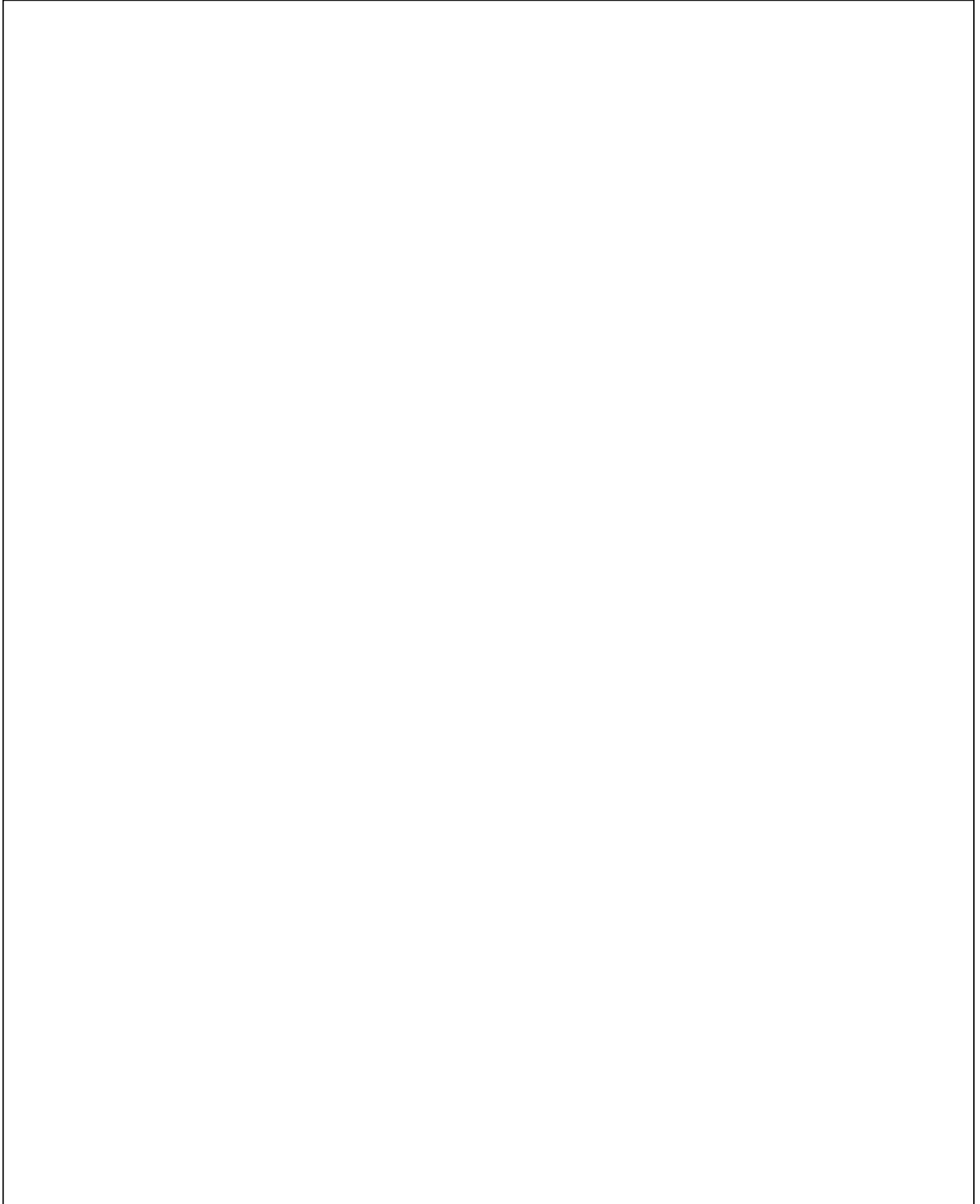
3. Erosion and sediment control measures (tick and identify the measures to be put in place)

Control	Measures	Identifier	Implementation and end dates (year/month/day) <i>To be completed during the work</i>
Erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Creation of a temporary access Type: _____		
	Temporary protection for exposed soils		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mulching		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion control matting		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tarps / geotextiles		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary seeding		
	Temporary water crossing		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary bridge		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary culvert		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ford		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Permit application submitted to the municipality		
	Diversion of runoff water		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Interceptor dike		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage swale		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grassed waterways		
	Temporary watercourse diversion		
<input type="checkbox"/> Diversion channel			
Other			
<input type="checkbox"/>			
Sediment	Installation of a sediment capture device along the bank of the watercourse		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment control fence		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection using geotextile		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cofferdam		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity curtain		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wattle		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment trap or control pond		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Filter berm		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Straw bale filter		
Other			
<input type="checkbox"/>			

4. Environmental mitigation measures (*tick those to be implemented*)

Description	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct equipment refuelling and servicing at least 60 m from sensitive areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not drive equipment in the watercourse
<input type="checkbox"/>	Retain ground vegetation, minimize exposed surfaces
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protect trees in the construction site by means of a fence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintain a riparian strip of 10 m along the edge of the watercourse (3 m in agricultural areas)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide an impermeable area to store excavated soil
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arrange for the transportation of excavated and residual materials (wood, concrete, asphalt...) to an appropriate facility for proper disposal or recycling after completion of work

5. Sketch of erosion and sediment control measures



Inspection sheet N°	Project title			
Project location	Inspection date	Year	Month	Day
Name of contractor	Name of inspector			

Preliminary steps

Review the plans and specifications and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan associated with the project.

If necessary, review previous Environmental Inspection Sheets associated with the project.

Worksite inspection

Points to be verified	Compliance with plans*			Performance*			Corrections required?		Type of corrections (if required)	Site manager informed	Corrections made	Comments (photo numbers)
	C	NC	N/A	P	A	G	yes	no				
A- Sensitive zone (watercourse, ditch, wetland, lake)												
Respect of non-encroachment areas												
B- Erosion control structures												
Installation of worksite, access road, water crossing or temporary diversion												
Location of work / structure												
Temporary protection of exposed soils												
Mulch												
Erosion control matting												
Tarps / geotextiles												
Temporary seeding												
Other temporary protection measures approved in permit												
C- Sediment control structures												
Location of work / structure												

* Legend: C: Compliant NC: Non-compliant N/A: Not applicable
P: Poor A: Average G: Good