RESIDUAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016-2020

PUBLIC CONSULTATION COMMISSION REPORT

MRC PONTIAC

APRIL 2016

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INTRODUCTION

On October 27, 2015, the MRC Pontiac Council adopted its Residual Materials Management Plan project (RMMP).

As specified by the Act on the quality of environment (LQE), a public consultation was put into place to inform the population on the MRC Pontiac's 2016-2020 RMMP.

During the consultation period, citizens were able to consult the RMMP in all of the municipal offices, as well as the MRC Pontiac office. This document was also available on the MRC Pontiac website.

Concerned citizens and all interested parties were then invited to two public consultations. These meetings were conducted by a commission and were held on March 14, 2016 in Campbell's Bay and on March 22, 2016 in Allumettes Island.

The members of the Commission, having read the RMMP and taken into account the advice and suggestions from citizens and concerned parties at the public consultations, met to prepare this report.

In this report, you will find the conditions for establishing said Commission, the RMMP's diffusion as well as the nature of the comments that were made at the meetings. You will also find the recommendations of the Commission members that were prepared for the MRC Pontiac.

COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

THE COMMISSION

In accordance with the LQE, the MRC Pontiac Council resolved on December 15, 2015 to form a Commission representing diverse community sectors.

The MRC elected officials opted to designate the Commission members from the following sectors: business, union, social and community, municipal and protection of the environment. With this in mind, a variety of people and organizations from these sectors were solicited by email and telephone to be part of the Commission.

The Commission was composed of the following people:

Members	Sector
William Stewart, Mayor of Campbell's Bay	Municipal
Winston Sunstrum, Mayor of Allumettes Island	Municipal
Rémi Bertrand, Société Wakefield Kennedy	Business
Sylvie Landriault, Carrefour Jeunesse Emploi	Social and Community
Deborah Powell, Pontiac Environment Protection	Protection of the environment
Raymond Durocher, MRC Pontiac Warden	Municipal
Christine Kluke, Syndicat Fonction publique du Québec	Union

Mr. Raymond Durocher was elected President of the Commission before opening the meeting on March 14 in Campbell's Bay.

COMMISSION'S ROLE

According to article 53.15 of the LQE, the mandate of the Commission members was the following:

- Ensure that all information pertinent to the RMMP was provided;
- Ensure that every question was answered;
- Ensure that every citizen, group, organization, etc. was heard;
- Prepare a report on all of the observations gathered during the meetings.

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

PUBLIC NOTICE

As stipulated by article 53.14 of the LQE, a notice was published in a newspaper distributed throughout the MRC at least 45 days before the first public meeting was held. This notice was published on January 27, 2016 and on March 9, 2016 in the *Pontiac Journal* (Annex 1).

As stipulated by article 53.13 of the LQE, two meetings were scheduled for the public consultation.

The two public consultation meetings were held as follows:

Monday March 14, 2016 at 7pm Campbell's Bay RA 2 Second st.	**Tuesday March 22, 2016 at 7pm** Allumettes Island Harrington Hall Community Centre 64 Pembroke rd.

MEETING PROCEDURES

The meetings proceeded as follows:

1. Opening and word of welcome
2. Presentation of Commission members
3. Presentation of 2016-2020 RMMP resources
4. Presentation of the MRC Pontiac RMMP - Action plan
5. Question period
6. Adjournment

During the first meeting, held in Campbell's Bay on March 14, 24 people were present, of which 7 were Commission members and 2 were in charge of presenting the 2016-2020 RMMP.

During the second meeting, held March 22 at Allumettes Island, 24 people were present, of which 7 were Commission members and 2 were in charge of presenting the 2016-2020 RMMP.

FINAL DISSERTATION OF COMMENTS AND REACTIONS

BRIEF

In total, a single brief was submitted by the **Centre régional en environnement et développement durable de l'Outaouais (CREDDO)**. The recommendations were as follows:

I. Guideline #7 / Elimination of waste

As part of the search for a regional solution for the disposal of residual materials in the Outaouais, CREDDO recommends:

- proceed with caution;

- wait until the government revises its definition of "recovery" in order to avoid another rejection from the provincial government;

- obtain sufficient tonnage guarantee before launching a feasibility study or tender (decisive criteria);

- choose a final scenario to limit RM transport, including requiring the regionalisation of recovery facilities;

- join École Polytechnique's Research Chair on residual material recovery.

II. Guidelines #1, 2 and 3 / Promote circular economy

CREDDO recommends:

- add the development of circular economy initiatives in order to promote the local economy in the objectives of the RMMP;

- register with the industrial symbiosis network in Québec, Synergie Québec;

- set up a roundtable of the different parties involved in the CRD sector in partnership with the City of Gatineau and the rest of the region to develop synergy and consistency between them;

- be aware of all opportunities to introduce residual materials in the MRC and its subcontractors' processes.

III. Guideline #3 / Use of organic matter

CREDDO recommends a differentiated approach considering the MRC's municipalities' specific characteristics. It is important to consider the density and distribution of the population on the territory in order to propose a more suitable solution. CREDDO therefore feels that domestic composting alone is not an adequate solution for the municipalities if we are looking to ban the disposal of organic matter in landfills by 2020, and consequently, collecting this matter is proving to be more efficient in order to reach this objective.

IV. Guidelines #4 et 5 / Local services for recovering hazardous domestic waste, textiles, bulky items, tires and RCD

CREDDO applauds the construction of ecocentres on the MRC territory by 2020. Wherever necessary, the MRC Pontiac must improve local services for recovery in the CRD sector and broaden the material recovered from these sectors.

V. Guidelines #1, 2 et 3 / Improve the performance of the ICI sector (Industries, Commerce and Institutions)

CREDDO recommends intensifying awareness campaigns regarding ICI. Waste management consulting services should be offered by the MRC when necessary. Service offers for collecting waste should be appealing. Financing from RecycQuébec exists to stimulate better service offers.

VI. Guideline #1 / Raising awareness and educating on reducing residual material

CREDDO recommends forming a green team within the MRC Pontiac in order to raise awareness of and increase the performance of separating recyclables and, in the near future, organic/compostable matter. We invite you to collaborate and work alongside other MRCs on this subject to standardize the path to be taken with a common goal of reducing residual matter destined for landfills.

COMMENTS

The MRC Pontiac also received comments in writing from the following people:

- Mr. Paté Boubacar, Centre de tri Pontiac / Sorting Centre

I. Guideline #5

Mr. Paté Boubacar recommends:

- listing the sorting centres in the region (Centre de tri Pontiac and Tom Orr Cartage Construction) and remove the reference to outside of the MRC;

- draw from Guideline 6 and add an additional action entitled: take precise inventory of the volume of CRD residue generated on the territory.

II. Guideline #7

Mr. Paté Boubacar recommends:

- delete the action entitled «Study the possibility of sending MRC Pontiac residual waste to a neighbouring MRC engineered landfill site»;

- or, if not deleted, remove the term 'possibility' since there is no engineered landfill site in neighbouring MRCs.

- Mr. Todd Hoffman, Campbell's Bay Ciment

Guideline #6 / Septic sludge management

Letter received from Mr. Todd Hoffman:

« Dear Committee Members :

I wish to take the opportunity to convey my thoughts regarding the proposed initiatives and action regarding sludge management for the next management period of 2016 thru to 2020.

As presented by the Committee the next five years will see an effort focused on (1) painting a precise picture of the situation, (2) checking the conformity of septic systems, and (3) get to know the frequency of septic plumbing. Once this data has been compiled and analyzed several action points have been suggested by the Committee. Of these actions one of them envisions to delegate sludge management to private companies*. On this point I wish to forward my comments.*

As the owner of Campbell's Bay Ciment I am very intimate and familiar with the management of septage within the MRC Pontiac, the Municipality of Pontiac, and in Renfrew County as well as my company has provided this service for a great many years. As such I will add several points for consideration. The RMMP estimates that 7000

cubic metres of septage is managed yearly within the jurisdiction of the MRC. I agree with this estimate as being a sound figure. Of the 7000 cubic metres the RMMP document recognizes seven enterprises that are implicated in septage management within the MRC. Of these seven, three (Campbell's Bay Ciment, MacGregor Concrete and Shamrock) provide 90% of the septic tank emptying within the MRC, with my company, Campbell's Bay Ciment, averaging 3200 cubic metres per year alone, or roughly 46% of the total market share. The remaining 10%] is left to the other four companies. Naturally this begs the question of as to why, or how, three companies are able to hold 90% of the market share. The short answer on this is with respect to these three companies being able to access less costly, non-Quebec regulatory disposal sites close to the frontier. As such, these three companies are able to provide MRC ratepayers with a competitive and reliable service for managing this residual material.

All three companies acknowledge the presence of a facility in Portage du Fort within the MRC to accept and manage septage, however, the higher tipping fee at this facility discourages all three companies from using it. There is a counter argument by some outside of the three companies, that despite the lower costs in managing the septage in Ontario, there is a case to be made that transporting the material to Ontario increases the carbon footprint. In some cases this argument holds merit, but a close study of the geography coupled with that of the transportation routes reveals that transporting the material to Ontario in the majority of the cases is neutral or has less of an impact on the carbon footprint than delivering it to Portage-du-Fort.

Therefore, I suggest that the MRC maintain the status quo with respect to septage management. The ratepayer having direct control over the management, rather than delegating it to an elected authority ensures that they are getting the most competitive, reliable and environmentally friendly service possible.

All this being said I am not neglecting the pressures that the MRC and Municipalities face with regards to the Province as they must satisfy and illustrate to this higher authority that measures are being undertaken in managing all residual materials. But, it is up to the MRC to convey to the Province that being a frontier region the MRC has unique and creative means to manage septage that those in the rest of the Province are not privileged to have. Provincial agencies formulating policies are either unaware of these choices within our MRC, or are aware but not receptive in considering them.

In conclusion, the private ratepayer is managing well in the disposal of eliminating septage from the Pontiac in a safe and efficient manner. Maintain the status quo.

Sincerely,

Todd Hoffman

- Mr. Garnet Stephens

Guideline #6 / Septic sludge management

I suggest you demand funding to cover the cost of upgrades, replacement and maintenance of septic systems for low income homeowners. Cities and towns receive financial support from both federal and provincial governments for sewage treatment infrastructure so why shouldn't rural residents be entitled to the same? In the recent federal budget the city of Ottawa will receive 62 million dollars to help prevent sewage from spilling into the Ottawa river. Funding specifically designated for septic systems is necessary, relying on existing renovation programs is not adequate.

Focusing on the intent of the law rather than the letter of the law can result in the desired outcome without subjecting homeowners to unnecessary psychological and financial stress. Residents should not have to fear losing their homes because they don't have the financial means to comply with municipal demands and then face land tax bills inflated by fines, septic installations or pumping charges forced on them by the municipality.

It is my understanding that the intent of the law is to prevent leaking septic tanks from contaminating ground water, creeks, lakes and rivers. Most rural homes have their own well on one side of their house and their septic system on the opposite side. They drink the well water untreated so it is in their best interest to maintain their septic system properly and that is exactly what they do. Mandatory pumping of all septic tanks every two years defeats the purpose of the system. The sludge collects in the tank while the grey water drains out through the weeping bed to be purified naturally. Pumping and trucking huge amounts of grey water to spread or treat elsewhere will do little if anything to improve water quality while creating massive amounts of air pollution including greenhouse gas emissions. There is also the financial burden this will place on homeowners. Two of the septic tank pumping companies, one based in Québec and the other in Ontario, are spreading the sludge they take from Pontiac septic tanks on fields in Ontario. If suddenly the number of loads crossing the border increases by four or five times, even though most of the increase would be grey water, local Ontario residents and politicians would pressure their government to stop deliveries from Québec. Losing that low cost option for disposing of sewage sludge would drive up the cost of pumping.

Mayors, councillors and hired staff need to keep in mind that the MRC Pontiac has the lowest average household income in all of Québec at approximately $25,000. For every household earning $50,000, there are two surviving on $1000 per month or less. For seniors, people living on disability pensions, families on social assistance and those working for minimum wage or slightly above, it takes every dollar just to pay for the necessities of life.

Our local representatives have always worked to keep the cost of living in the Pontiac low. This must continue. It is the only way many Pontiac residents can continue to live here considering the weak economic conditions we must endure.

Garnet Stephens

STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS

The comments at the March 14 meeting were made in French and English, and were translated to English for this report. Here they are in chronological order:

Questions / Comments		Answers
Question	Are there two ecocentres in the Pontiac?	Yes, Tom Orr in Clarendon and Centre de tri, closed at the moment, in Litchfield (Industrial Park).
Question	Is Tom Orr Cartage equipped to recuperate RCD material?	Yes
Question	Where can we drop off electronics?	Certain municipalities offer bins for electronics at their transfer sites.
Comment	Dumping appliances and electronics is a problem.	/
Comment	We need to emphasize communication for waste management.	/
Comment	There are some companies which will accept electronics.	/
Comment	Transfer sites can offer electronics pickup. A covered bin is required and companies will recuperate them.	/
Question	Is there any news on composting programs?	The program is on hold at this time.
Question	How can we dispose of medication and animal medication?	This is an important point for reflection for the Commission.
Question	Where do mechanics dump their waste oil?	They rent bins which are managed by the Qc government.
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	Municipalities should give a permit to change a roof, then reimburse the citizen's permit cost to he who presents proof of proper disposal of the shingles.	/
Comment (Benoit Delage)	He has visited all of the public consultations in the Outaouais MRCs. The problems are the same everywhere; waste management and recycling are very expensive. We must find a solution across the region instead of shipping waste elsewhere.	/
Comment	Instead of transporting the shingles we can chip them in the Pontiac and sell them to paving companies.	/
Comment	You should add a point to guideline #2 to facilitate recycling for residents, have a central bin in town instead of having to transport it.	/
Comment	Residential septic waste management is deplorable.	/
Comment	Septic systems are developed according to household capacity. It is mandatory to empty the septic tank every two years; four years for seasonal dwellings.	/
Comment	If the septic tank is emptied every two years, it could be approximately 20% waste and 80% water. This is unfortunately governed by the Québec government. An alternative can be a septic inspection when the emptying is due to evaluate whether or not it needs emptying.	/
Comment	Some cannot afford to empty tanks at these intervals.	/
Comment	There are several illegal septic systems on the territory.	/
Comment (Benoit Delage)	Some cities take care of the septic tanks. To help with costs, the Federal government is looking into infrastructure programs. This is something that the Warden could look into and propose to the government.	/

Questions / Comments		Answers
Comment (William Stewart)	I feel that the costs of pumping septic tanks should not be imposed on people.	/
Comment (Irène Nadeau)	Septic systems should be inspected on the municipal level.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	I agree that the Pontiac is lagging in solutions for absorbing costs of pumping septic tanks.	/
Question	What has been done since the last consultation 2 years ago?	The last meeting was to award the contract for waste management to an entrepreneur. This meeting is to review the waste management plan for the next 5 years. The last contract was awarded for a period of 3 years to allow us to explore our options in terms of waste management.
Question	How many municipal dumps are there on the territory?	Each municipality has a dump with the exception of Mansfield-Fort-Coulonge, and Shawville-Clarendon-Portage-du-Fort, which are consolidated.
Comment (Irène Nadeau)	Why not approach our two ecocentres to expand in order to manage the waste from the Pontiac?	/
Question	Why not consolidate with other MRCs to establish a central elimination centre?	The federal government wants to help. We need to get together to examine our options. We could build an infrastructure together since we are over 2 million citizens. (Benoit Delage)
Comment	Most recycling ends up in the garbage because it needs to be clean.	/
Comment	Allumettes Island provides composters to the residents. Biodigestors should be subsidized as well.	/
Comment	Waste management is the second highest expense at the municipal level.	/

The questions and comments were made in both English and French, then translated to English only for this report. Here they are in chronological order:

Questions / Comments		**Answers**
Question	Any plans for composting?	Yes, we will go over this in our action plan.
Comment	MRC should increase penalties on people dumping waste in forests and ditches.	/
Question	What is an ecocentre?	It takes construction waste and transforms it. There is one in Litchfield (Centre de tri) and one in Clarendon (Tom Orr).
Question (Régent Dugas)	Are there any sites in Upper Pontiac?	There isn't but we should look into establishing an ecocentre in the Upper Pontiac.
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	The site in Litchfield takes a majority of construction waste. Ex: shingles were chipped in 14 days, and they are now hauling shingles into their site and working 9 hours a day.	/
Question	What do they do with used shingles?	They're crushed and sold to asphalt companies. With wood, what isn't used is shredded but aluminum in wood poses a problem. Compared to 2006, we are ahead but we still need to modify how we operate. There has to be a better way to manage our waste rather than shipping to Lachute, especially considering fuel consumption. 30-40% of our loads are compostable.
Comment	We should try to retain recycling material at the source. Sort the steel, aluminum, etc. When the piles are full, ship them. If recyclables are separated, they are worth more than if they are shipped together. This will reduce energy use for shipping.	/
Question	What is the best solution for managing waste in the Pontiac and TNO?	/
Comment	Steel bins should be available on each site. Separate each material and ship separately.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	We could possibly establish an ecocentre in the western portion of the Pontiac. Evidently there is a need for this.	/
Comment	What are the composting plans? The best way to start with is communication. Most people are uninformed.	/
Comment	Encouraging residents and establishing bylaws concerning composting which could reduce waste.	/
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	A massive education campaign could help greatly, so that kids know when they're young.	/
Question	Who will be in charge of delegating sludge management?	The municipality will be in charge of inspecting the conformity of septic systems.
Comment	The municipality needs to conform to the law. As owner of Campbell's Bay Ciment, the municipal authorities are left in the dark as to how many times systems are being pumped. 85% of sludge is being shipped to Ontario to keep cost down for the citizens.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	The MRC never set out to inspect septic system conformity. There are several examples of hybrid systems in Quebec for checking the conformity of septic pumping. Ex: in Vallée de la Gatineau, septic pumping costs are integrated into municipal tax rates. There are many ways to address the best process.	/

Questions / Comments		Answers
Comment	A part-time resident who lives here full-time needs to pump every 4 years yet a full-time resident must pump every 2 years. Septic systems need to be designed for the dwelling's maximum occupancy. Inspections need to be compared not with the current situation, but with the home's occupancy.	/
Question	How can you establish if septic tanks are flowing into the river?	A dye is added to the water.
Comment	The proper way to determine the pumping frequency would be to establish the number of occupants living in a home, not the home's maximum occupancy.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Notwithstanding the number of occupants in a residence at any given time, a home could be sold tomorrow and increase in occupancy. The law states that an inspection should be enforced on the municipal level to ensure conformity based on the building's capacity and not the number of occupants.	/
Comment	Juggler trucks could be an option.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Juggler trucks allow for pumping several tanks at a time. They dump the solid waste and leave the water in the septic system.	/
Question	Municipalities used to get subsidies if they met quotas for recycling. Are any of them meeting their quotas?	Municipalities are subsidized for all of their recycling.
Comment (Régent Dugas)	According to the last provincial budget, there is a tax credit for remote dwellings that need upgraded septic systems.	/
Comment	Perhaps we could merge with Gatineau and compost together and create jobs. It would benefit farmers to be able to recuperate the compost generated in the Pontiac rather than have to pay for it. (Guideline 3)	/
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	We need a higher volume of waste in order to generate compost.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Guideline #3 lists action plans for composting.	/
Question	Why not involve farmers with digesters?	We need a greater volume.
Question	Is it feasible to partner with Pembroke?	It's a good idea but we need to have a better picture on volume before we can start anything.
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	The group in Pembroke is a restricted amalgamation of municipalities.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Collection of waste is an issue. We must think in terms of volume, distance and cost: volume doesn't justify the cost. As an example, it was recently published that there is a municipality in Belgium where waste is being picked up with a horse and buggy. This option has a positive impact on our carbon footprint but is not a plausible option when considering the distances to be covered throughout the Pontiac.	/
Comment	There are many small options to reduce waste by composting.	/
Comment	Suggestion: some sort of points card that could be swiped and accumulate credits.	/
Comment (Winston Sunstrum)	There should be more incentives for composting and recycling.	/

Questions / Comments		Answers
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	For instance, one municipality uses a bar code system for managing waste disposal at their transfer site.	/
Question	Is the Lachute site closing?	There are 2 sites. One is closed but the second is supposedly still available for another 10 years.
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	A lot of recyclable material can be found in garbage bags. Large bins should be made available for recycling.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Several municipalities will do a door-to-door pickup.	/
Comment (William Stewart)	Campbell's Bay attempted large item pickups. Loads of waste were put on the side of the road.	/
Comment (Winston Sunstrum)	The roads superintendent was asked how many appliances are picked up. Less than 10, which means that waste is being reduced.	/
Comment	Some people are now digging holes to bury their garbage.	/
Comment (Winston Sunstrum)	Taxpayers receive 26 garbage bags per year in Allumettes Island, which has encouraged them to recycle.	/
Question	What is the cost to dump shingles at the Litchfield site?	$50/ton. A price list is available at pontiacsorting.ca
Comment	There's a lack of information on what services are available.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Private and public sectors cannot merge. It is illegal to do publicity for private businesses.	/
Comment	Communication is needed.	/
Comment	Information regarding shingle dumping should be posted at transfer sites.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	The two ecocentres are presented in the RMMP.	/
Question	Does Tom Orr sort the materials on site?	
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	All material goes in the same bin. He does some sorting at his site, which is shipped to Litchfield.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Tom Orr is operating under a transfer permit, not a sorting permit.	/
Question	Will a load of construction waste pay for Tom Orr's shipping?	/
Comment (Winston Sunstrum)	They will charge $25/ton.	/
Comment (Rémi Bertrand)	Construction companies will rent a bin and pick it up filled with construction waste.	/
Question	Is there a timeline on when the issue of agricultural plastic will be handled?	No timeline. This could become a joint venture with another MRC.
Comment	There are a couple of businesses in Ontario that wanted farmer's plastic.	/
Comment	The government should be involved in reducing packaging.	/
Comment (Raymond Durocher)	By 2017, the government will enforce reduced packaging.	/

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission members analysed the comments received in accordance with the Commission's procedure on public consultations. In total, 8 recommendations or comments were retained by the Commission concerning the following aspects:

- the commission recommends that each municipality make an effort to offer local services for recovery of recyclables;

- the commission recommends that the municipalities and the MRC Pontiac find a solution to eliminate waste within the MRC territory;

- the commission recommends that the MRC examine septic system management elsewhere in Quebec before setting up an inspection and/or pumping program;

- considering the comments and the geographical location of construction material reception sites in the Pontiac's eastern quadrant, the commission recommends to evaluate implanting a management/reception service for renovation/construction waste in the Pontiac's western portion;

- the commission recommends to continue to educate the various stakeholders representing the municipal sector with the Quebec government to review the legislation governing the frequency of emptying septic tanks;

Note: if this is the case, it would be preferable that the MRC conduct a scientific analysis on the impact that the frequency of pumping a septic tank may have on operational efficiency. We heard comments during the consultations. It remains to validate this element scientifically before making such a recommendation in order to justify the validity.

- the CREDDO raises a good point when they mention that prior to the establishment or before launching a tender to implement a processing technology or waste transformation plant, that a minimum volume be secured;

- in connection with the previous point and the recommendation for a local solution to waste disposal, the committee recommends that the MRC elected officials approve the financial burden they deem acceptable to require their taxpayers to treat residual waste locally. This essential information must be known prior to implementing concrete actions;

- the commission recommends that the MRC proceed with implementing a program for recycling agricultural plastics.

CONCLUSION

Submitting this report to the MRC Council puts an end to the public consultation procedures on the 2016-2020 RMMP.

The Commission would like to thank the people and organisations that contributed to this important step in revising the RMMP. The Commission members agree with the proposed actions in the project. Efforts implemented will contribute to improving residual waste management in the MRC Pontiac.

The MRC sincerely thanks the Commission members for their contribution in the public consultation procedure.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PUBLIC NOTICE AND SUMMARY

CANADA
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC
MUNICIPALITÉ RÉGIONALE DE COMTÉ DE PONTIAC

ASSEMBLÉES DE CONSULTATION PUBLIQUE

PROJET DE PLAN DE GESTION DES MATIÈRES RÉSIDUELLES DE LA MRC DE PONTIAC

AVIS PUBLIC est donné par le soussigné Directeur Général / Secrétaire-trésorier, Gabriel Lance, que deux assemblées de consultation publique sur le Projet de plan de gestion des matières résiduelles de la Municipalité régionale de comté de Pontiac, adopté le 27 Octobre 2015 conformément à la Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement, se tiendront comme suit :

ASSEMBLÉES PUBLIQUES

Lundi 14 Mars 2016 à 19h
Municipalité de Campbell's Bay
Centre récréatif
2, Rue Second

Mardi 22 Mars 2016 à 19h
Municipalité de L'Isle-aux-Allumettes
Salle Communautaire Harrington
64, Chemin Pembroke

Ces assemblées de consultation publique ont pour objet de présenter le projet de Plan de gestion des matières résiduelles de la MRC de Pontiac et de permettre aux citoyens, groupes et organismes d'être entendus sur le sujet.

Le Projet de plan de gestion des matières résiduelles peut être consulté au bureau municipal de chacune des municipalités de la MRC de Pontiac et au bureau de la MRC de Pontiac (602, route 301 Nord, Campbell's Bay). Ce document présente la description du territoire, les organismes et entreprises impliqués dans la gestion des matières résiduelles, l'inventaire des matières résiduelles générées, le plan d'action, le budget prévisionnel et l'échéancier.

Le Projet de plan de gestion des matières résiduelles et un sommaire peuvent également être consultés sur le site Web de la MRC (www.mrcpontiac.qc.ca/services/matieres-residuelles).

Pour plus d'informations ou pour envoyer vos commentaires sur le projet de plan de gestion des matières résiduelles, veuillez communiquer avec Thierry Raimbault, coordonnateur à l'environnement, par courriel à t.raimbault@mrcpontiac.qc.ca.

Donné et signé à Campbell's Bay, ce 21ème jour du mois de janvier 2016.

Gabriel Lance
Directeur Général / Secrétaire-trésorier

CANADA
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC
MUNICIPALITÉ RÉGIONALE DE COMTÉ DE PONTIAC

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

MRC PONTIAC RESIDUAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTICE is given by the undersigned Director General/Secretary Treasurer, Gabriel Lance, that two public consultation meetings on the MRC Pontiac Residual Waste Management Plan, adopted October 27, 2015, in accordance with the Act on Quality of the environment, will be held as follows:

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Monday, March 14, 2016 at 7pm
Municipality of Campbell's Bay
R.A. Centre
2 Second Street

Tuesday, March 22, 2016 at 7pm
Municipality of L'Isle-aux-Allumettes
Harrington community hall
64, Pembroke Road

These public consultation meetings are aimed at presenting the MRC Pontiac Residual Waste Management Plan and to allow for citizens and organizations to be heard on the matter.

The project of Residual Waste Management Plan can be consulted at the municipal office in each municipality of the MRC Pontiac and at the MRC Pontiac office (602, route 301 North, Campbell's Bay). This document presents the description of the territory, the organizations and businesses working in residual waste management, the inventory of residual waste generated, the action plan, the provisional budget and the timeline.

The project of Residual Waste Management Plan and a summary can also be consulted on the MRC Pontiac website (www.mrcpontiac.qc.ca/services/matieres-residuelles).

For further information or to send your comments on the project of Residual Waste Management Plan, please contact Thierry Raimbault, Environment Coordinator, by email at t.raimbault@mrcpontiac.qc.ca.

Signed at Campbell's Bay, this 21st day of January, 2016.

Gabriel Lance
Director General / Secretary-treasurer

SOMMAIRE DU PROJET DE PLAN DE GESTION DES MATIÈRES RÉSIDUELLES DE LA MRC DE PONTIAC

MISE EN CONTEXTE

En 2006, la MRC adoptait son premier Plan de gestion des matières résiduelles (PGMR). Selon l'article 53.23 de la Loi sur la qualité de l'Environnement, les PGMR doivent être révisés tous les cinq ans.

La MRC de Pontiac a donc adopté, le 27 novembre 2013, une résolution confirmant son intention d'amorcer la révision de son PGMR, enclenchant ainsi le processus d'adoption du projet de PGMR. Le 27 octobre 2015, la MRC a adopté le projet de PGMR qui permet de brosser un portrait régional de la gestion des matières résiduelles, de déterminer les orientations et les objectifs poursuivis par la MRC et d'établir les moyens et les actions à mettre en œuvre pour y arriver.

CONTENU

Le contenu du projet de PGMR respecte les éléments prévus par la Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement et cadre avec les orientations et objectifs de la Politique québécoise de gestion des matières résiduelles et de son Plan d'action quinquennal en vigueur. On trouve dans le document les points suivants résumés ci-après :

- Description du territoire de la MRC de Pontiac

La MRC de Pontiac s'étend sur un territoire d'une superficie de 14 131 km², dont plus des deux tiers sont occupés par le territoire non organisé de Lac Nilgaut. La MRC de Pontiac compte également les 18 municipalités suivantes : Alleyn-et-Cawood, Bristol, Bryson, Campbell's Bay, Chichester, Clarendon, Fort-Coulonge, L'Ile-du-Grand-Calumet, L'Isle-aux-Allumettes, Litchfield, Mansfield-et-Pontefract, Otter Lake, Portage-du-Fort, Rapides-des-Joachims, Shawville, Sheenboro, Thorne et Waltham.

En 2013, la population permanente de la MRC de Pontiac est de 14253 personnes. Les plus fortes concentrations démographiques sont localisées dans les municipalités de Mansfield-et-Pontefract (2279 résidents), de Fort-Coulonge (1357 résidents), de Shawville (1646 résidents), de L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (1319 résidents) et de Clarendon (1176 résidents). On trouve également une importante population saisonnière en lien avec les activités de villégiature, de chasse et de pêche ayant lieu sur le territoire de la MRC.

- Organismes et entreprises œuvrant en gestion des matières résiduelles et les installations présentes sur le territoire ou concernées par le PGMR de la MRC de Pontiac

Les lieux d'enfouissement techniques (LET) de Sainte-Sophie et de Lachute sont les plus proches du territoire de la MRC de Pontiac.

Les entreprises locales impliquées dans la gestion des matières résiduelles œuvrent le domaine du recyclage (pneus, métaux, papier, ...), de la récupération (bonbonnes de propane, batteries, huiles usées, vêtements, livres, équipements électroniques, peinture, déchets de construction et de démolition, ...) et de la vidange des fosses septiques. Ces entreprises sont situées aussi bien au Québec qu'en Ontario.

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- Matières résiduelles générées sur le territoire pour le secteur municipal, le secteur des institutions, commerces et industries (ICI) et pour le secteur de la construction, rénovation et démolition (CRD) selon les données de 2013.

Le secteur municipal produit annuellement de l'ordre de 4500 tonnes d'ordures ménagères, 1200 tonnes de matières recyclables et environ 7000 m3 de boues de fosses septiques.

Selon une estimation basée sur les emplois par secteurs, le secteur ICI produit annuellement environ 600 tonnes de matières résiduelles qui se répartissent entre les matières recyclables, les matières organiques, les résidus ultimes et les autres matières résiduelles (véhicules hors d'usage, …).

Selon une estimation basée sur la valeur totale des permis de bâtir de la MRC de Pontiac, le secteur CRD produit annuellement environ 4000 tonnes de matières résiduelles (agrégats, gypse, bardeaux d'asphalte et bois de construction).

- Plan d'action du PGMR de la MRC de Pontiac

Le plan d'action du PGMR de la MRC de Pontiac se compose de 7 orientations présentées sous forme de fiche. Chaque fiche présente une description des objectifs spécifiques, un sommaire des actions proposées, l'année d'implantation de ces actions et les secteurs ciblées.

Orientation 1	
Promouvoir la réduction à la source et la réutilisation des matières résiduelles générées dans chaque ménage	
Objectif spécifique	Sensibiliser la population de la MRC aux enjeux associés à la gestion des matières résiduelles et informer celle-ci quant aux mesures d'application du principe des 3RV-E
Actions	❖ Instaurer des campagnes accrues de sensibilisation : ▪ Annonces saisonnières dans le journal local ▪ Capsules radiophoniques à la radio locale ❖ Présenter des exemples concrets de réduction à la source et de valorisation des matières résiduelles ❖ Développer progressivement des programmes d'éducation relative à l'environnement (ERE) en collaboration avec les institutions scolaires, les groupes communautaires et environnementaux, les organismes gouvernementaux, paragouvernementaux et municipaux
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Groupes ciblés	Municipal, CRD et ICI

Orientation 2	
Favoriser la récupération et le recyclage des matières recyclables	
Objectifs spécifiques	Instaurer des programmes d'éducation et étendre la récupération des matières recyclables à l'ensemble du territoire de la MRC
Actions	❖ Réalisées : Campagnes accrues de sensibilisation (voir Orientation 1) ❖ À court et moyen terme : ▪ Collecter les matières recyclables du TNO vers les municipalités voisines ▪ Collecter par apport volontaire les matières recyclables pour les ICI ▪ Explorer la possibilité de recycler les pneus surdimensionnés, les plastiques agricoles et les déchets électroniques ▪ Explorer la possibilité de la collecte au sein d'un écocentre
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Secteurs ciblés	Municipal, CRD et ICI

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Orientation 3	
Encourager et faciliter la valorisation des matières organiques	
Objectifs spécifiques	Promouvoir la valorisation domestique des résidus de tables et de jardin chez les résidents et les petites entreprises Étendre la valorisation des matières organiques à l'ensemble des ICI
Actions	❖ Campagnes accrues de sensibilisation ❖ Valoriser les matières organiques des résidences permanentes, saisonnières et des ICI de petite taille : ▪ Encourager l'utilisation des composteurs ▪ Distribuer des composteurs domestiques aux bureaux des municipalités ▪ Composter les feuilles mortes, l'herbe coupée, les branches, etc. aux lieux de dépôts municipaux ❖ Implanter la gestion des matières organiques des ICI de moyennes et de grandes envergures et en assurer le suivi (municipalités)
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Secteurs ciblés	Municipal et ICI

Orientation 4	
Favoriser la collecte des résidus domestiques dangereux (RDD)	
Objectifs spécifiques	Favoriser la récupération des RDD et réduire les risques associés à leur élimination
Actions	❖ Campagnes accrues de sensibilisation (réalisées) ❖ À court terme : ▪ Poursuivre l'apport volontaire des RDD aux lieux de dépôts des municipalités et au centre de transfert régional pour les résidents permanents et saisonniers ❖ À moyen terme : ▪ Moduler les fréquences de collecte en fonction des taux de récupération observés ▪ Étudier la possibilité de développer un écocentre
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Secteurs ciblés	Municipal

Orientation 5	
Promouvoir et faciliter la collecte des encombrants, des pneus hors d'usage et des résidus de construction et de démolition	
Objectifs spécifiques	Augmenter la performance actuelle de récupération de ces résidus
Actions	❖ Campagnes accrues de sensibilisation ❖ À court terme : ▪ Offrir la possibilité d'apporter les encombrants, des pneus hors d'usage et des résidus de CRD aux lieux de dépôts municipaux ▪ Acheminer les encombrants et les résidus de CRD vers un centre de récupération sur le territoire de la MRC de Pontiac ou à l'extérieur ❖ À moyen terme : ▪ Étudier la possibilité d'acheminer les encombrants, les résidus de CRD et les pneus hors d'usage récupérés à un écocentre sur le territoire de la MRC
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Secteurs ciblés	Résidents et ICI

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Orientation 6	
Effectuer un inventaire des boues dans la MRC et vérifier la conformité des installations septiques	
Objectifs spécifiques	Dresser un portrait précis de la situation actuelle Vérifier la conformité des installations septiques Confirmer les fréquences des vidanges des fosses septiques
Actions	❖ Établir un inventaire précis des volumes de boues générés sur le territoire ❖ Confier la gestion des boues de la MRC à des entrepreneurs privés ❖ Établir un système de vérification de fréquence de vidange des fosses septiques et créer un programme pour corriger les systèmes qui déversent les eaux usées directement dans la rivière (municipalités)
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Secteurs ciblés	Résidents et ICI

Orientation 7	
Consolider l'élimination actuelle des matières résiduelles	
Objectifs spécifiques	Améliorer la récupération des matières résiduelles
Actions	❖ Campagnes de sensibilisation ❖ À court terme : ▪ Examiner la possibilité de nouvelles technologies ▪ Examiner la possibilité d'établir un écocentre ❖ À moyen terme : ▪ Étudier la faisabilité d'un lieu d'enfouissement technique sur le territoire de la MRC ▪ Étudier la possibilité d'envoyer les matières résiduelles de la MRC de Pontiac vers un lieu d'enfouissement technique d'une MRC voisine ▪ Explorer les options d'élimination des matières résiduelles pour Rapides-des-Joachims en Ontario ▪ Explorer la faisabilité d'avoir une surveillance des lieux de dépôts en TNO
Année d'implantation	Dès l'entrée en vigueur du PGMR
Secteurs ciblés	Municipal

- Budget prévisionnel et échéancier

Selon le budget prévisionnel, le coût global annuel serait de l'ordre de 1678590 $, pour un coût moyen de 335 $ par ménage. L'échéancier de réalisation de chacune des options choisies s'étend sur la période 2016-2020.

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SUMMARY OF THE MRC PONTIAC RESIDUAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CONTEXT

In 2006, the MRC adopted its first Residual waste management plan (RWMP). In accordance with article 5.23 of the Act on the quality of environment, the RWMP must be revised every five years.

Therefore, the MRC Pontiac adopted a resolution on November 27, 2013 confirming its intention to begin revising its RWMP, starting up the process of adopting the RWMP. On October 27 2015, the MRC adopted the RWMP which provides a regional picture of residual waste management, to determine the MRC's objectives and establish the means and actions to put it into place.

CONTENT

The RWMP's content respect the elements set out by the Act on the quality of the environment and also includes the objectives of the Politique québécoise de gestion des matières résiduelles and its five-year action plan in effect. The following points with brief description can be found in said document:

- Description of the MRC Pontiac

The MRC Pontiac spans a surface area of 14,131 km2, of which more than two-thirds is occupied by the non-organised territory of Nigault Lake. The MRC Pontiac also includes the following 18 municipalities: Alleyn-et-Cawood, Bristol, Bryson, Campbell's Bay, Chichester, Clarendon, Fort-Coulonge, L'Ile-du-Grand-Calumet, L'Isle-aux-Allumettes, Litchfield, Mansfield-et-Pontefract, Otter Lake, Portage-du-Fort, Rapides-des-Joachims, Shawville, Sheenboro, Thorne and Waltham.

In 2013, the population of the MRC Pontiac was 14,253. The highest demographics were located in the municipalities of Mansfield-et-Pontefract (2279 residents), Fort-Coulonge (1357 residents), Shawville (1646 residents), L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (1319 residents) and Clarendon (1176 residents). There is also a high seasonal population linked to cottages, hunting and fishing which take place in the MRC.

- Organizations and business working in residual waste management and facilities located or concerned with the MRC Pontiac's RWMP

The Sainte-Sophie and Lachute technical landfill sites are the closest to the MRC Pontiac.

Local business implicated in the residual waste management work in the field of recycling (tires, metal, paper, ...), recuperating (propane tanks, batteries, waste oil, clothing, books, electronic equipment, paint, construction and demolition scraps, ...) and septic tank waste. These businesses are situated in Québec as well as Ontario.

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- Residual waste generated for the municipal sector, the institutions-commerces-industries sector (ICI), and the construction-renovation-demolition sector (CRD) according to the 2013 data.

The municipal sector produces about 4500 tons of household waste, 1200 tons of recycling matter, and about 7000 m3 of septic sludge annually.

According to an estimate based on employment per sector, the ICI sector produces approximately 600 tons of residual waste which is divided between recyclable matter, organic matter, final waste and other residual waste (end-of-life vehicle, …).

According to an estimate based on the MRC Pontiac's total allowable value building permit, the CRD sector produces about 4000 tons of residual waste annually (aggregates, gypsum, asphalt shingles and lumber).

- MRC Pontiac RWMP action plan

The MRC Pontiac's RWMP action plan is composed of 7 guidelines presented on data sheets. Each sheet describes the specific objectives, a summary of proposed actions, year of implementation of these actions, and the sectors involved.

Guideline #1	
Promote reduction at the source and reuse residual waste generated in each household	
Specific objective	Raise awareness to the MRC's population of the issues associated with residual waste and inform them of the implementing measures in accordance with the 3RV-E
Actions	❖ Initiate increased awareness campaigns: ▪ Seasonal ads in the local newspapers ▪ Advertise on the local radio ❖ Present concrete examples of reduction at the source and of development of waste material ❖ Progressively develop education programs for the environment in collaboration with schools, community and environmental groups, government and municipal organizations
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into force
Targeted sectors	Municipal, CRD and ICI

Guideline #2	
Promote recuperating and recycling of residual waste	
Specific objectives	Initiate education programs and extend the recuperation of residual waste to the entire MRC
Actions	❖ Completed: Increased awareness campaigns (see Guideline 1) ❖ Short and mid-term: ▪ Collect the TNO recyclable materials by neighbouring municipalities ▪ Collect ICI recyclable matter on a voluntary basis ▪ Explore the possibility of recycling oversized tires, agricultural plastics and electronic waste ▪ Explore the possibility of collecting within an ecocentre
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into force
Targeted sectors	Municipal, CRD and ICI

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Guideline #3	
Encourage and promote the development of organic matter	
Specific objectives	Promote domestic development of table and garden waste with residents and small businesses Extend the development of organic matter to the entire ICI
Actions	❖ Increased awareness campaigns ❖ Develop organic matter from pernanent residences, seasonal residences and small ICI: ▪ Encourage the use of composters ▪ Distribute domestic composter to municipal offices ▪ Compost dead leaves, cut grass, branches, etc. instead of municipal dumps ❖ Implement organic waste management of medium and large scale ICI and ensure follow-ups (municipality)
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into force
Targeted sectors	Municipal and ICI

Guideline #4	
Promote collecting of hazardous domestic waste (HDW)	
Specific objectives	Promote recuperating HDW and reduce the risks associated with their elimination
Actions	❖ Increased awareness campaigns (completed) ❖ Short term: ▪ Pursue voluntary efforts of HDW at municipal depots and regional transfer sites for permanent and seasonal residents ❖ Mid term: ▪ Adjust collection frequency depending on rates ▪ Study the possibility of developping an ecocentre
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into force
Targeted sectors	Municipal

Guideline #5	
Promote and facilitate collecting of cumbersome materials, such as old tires and construction and demolition waste	
Specific objectives	Improve recuperation of this waste
Actions	❖ Increased awareness campaigns ❖ Short term: ▪ Offer the possibility of bringing cumbersome materials, old tires and CRD waste to municipal depots ▪ Transfer cumbersome materials and CRD waste to a recuperation centre in the MRC Pontiac or elsewhere ❖ Mid term: ▪ Study the possibility of transferring cumbersome materials, CRD waste and old tires to an ecocentre in the MRC Pontiac
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into force
Targeted sectors	Residents and ICI

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Guideline #6	
Take inventory of sludge in the MRC and verify conformity of septic tanks	
Specific objectives	Develop a clear profile of the situation Verify conformity of septic tanks Confirm frequency of emptying septic tanks
Actions	❖ Take precise inventory of the volume of sludge generated on the territory ❖ Appoint MRC sludge managment to private businesses ❖ Establish a system for checking the frequency of emptying septic tanks and create an program to correct the systems that dump dirty water directly into the river (municipalities)
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into effect
Targeted sectors	Residents and ICI

Guidline #7	
Consolidate elimination of residual waste	
Specific objectives	Improve the recuperation of residual waste
Actions	❖ Awareness campaigns ❖ Short term: ▪ Explore the possibility of new technologies ▪ Explore the possibility of establishing an ecocentre ❖ Mid term: ▪ Study the feasibility of an engineered landfill site on the MRC territory ▪ Study the possibility of sending MRC Pontiac residual waste to a neighbouring MRC engineered landfill site ▪ Explore the option of eliminating residual waste for Rapides-des-Joachims in Ontario ▪ Explore the feasibility of surveillance at depot sites in the TNO
Year of implementation	As soon as the RWMP comes into effect
Targeted sectors	Municipal

- Provisional budget and timeline

According to the provisional budget, the total annual cost would be around $1,678,590, for an average cost of $335 per household. The timeline for completing each of the chosen option will be extended from 2016-2020.

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ANNEX 2: ATTENDANCE RECORD

Campbell's Bay, March 14, 2016

Nom / Name	Municipalité / Municipality	Organisation / Organization
William Stewart (C)	Campbell's Bay (Maire)	Municipalité de Campbell's Bay
Rémi Bertrand (C)	Campbell's Bay	Wakefield Properties
Winston Sunstrum (C)	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (Maire)	Municipalité de l'Isle-aux-Allumettes
Déborah Powell (C)	Bristol	Pontiac Environment Protection
Sylvie Landriault (C)	L'Île-du-Grand-Calumet	Carrefour jeunesse-emploi
Raymond Durocher (C)	Fort-Coulonge	Municipalité de Fort-Coulonge
Christine Kluke (C)	Campbell's Bay	MRC de Pontiac
Terry Murdoch	Thorne (Maire)	Municipalité de Thorne
Raymond Pilon	Campbell's Bay	-
Maurice Beauregard	Campbell's Bay	Municipalité de Campbell's Bay
Irène Nadeau	L'Ile-du-Grand-Calumet (Maire)	Municipalité de l'Ile-du-Grand-Calumet -
Jean-Pierre Forget	Campbell's Bay	-
Alain Gagnon	Bryson (Maire)	Municipalité de Bryson
Kari Richardson	Bristol	-
Jack Lang	Clarendon	-
Garnet Stephens	Clarendon	-
Caleb Nickerson	Shawville	Equity
Émilie Chazelas	Campbell's Bay	-
Marcel Dufault	Bryson	-
Donald Graveline	Litchfield	Municipalité de Litchfield
Paula Armstrong	Thorne	Pontiac Environment Protection
Benoit Delage	-	CREDDO
Régent Dugas	Mansfield-et-Pontefract	MRC de Pontiac
Thierry Raimbault	Shawville	MRC de Pontiac

(C) : Membre de la commission de consultation publique

L'Isle-aux-Allumettes, March 22, 2016

Nom / Name	Municipalité / Municipality	Organisation / Organization
William Stewart (C)	Campbell's Bay (Maire)	Municipalité de Campbell's Bay
Rémi Bertrand (C)	Campbell's Bay	Wakefield Properties
Winston Sunstrum (C)	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (Maire)	Municipalité de l'Isle-aux-Allumettes
Déborah Powell (C)	Bristol	Pontiac Environment Protection
Sylvie Landriault (C)	L'Île-du-Grand-Calumet	Carrefour jeunesse-emploi
Raymond Durocher (C)	Fort-Coulonge	Municipalité de Fort-Coulonge
Christine Kluke (C)	Campbell's Bay	MRC de Pontiac
Kim Cartier-Villeneuve	Otter Lake (Maire)	Municipalité d'Otter Lake
Yvon Haloux	Otter Lake	-
Donald Gagnon	Chichester (Maire)	Municipalité de Chichester
Doris Ranger	Sheenboro (Maire)	Municipalité de Sheenboro
Lorna Brennan Agnesie	Sheenboro	Municipalité de Sheenboro
Louis Caron	-	MRC de Pontiac
André Chartrand	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Poncho Chartrand	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Wesley Gagnon	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Todd Hoffman	Mansfield-et-Pontefract	Campbell's Bay Ciment
Maurice Bissonette	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Gene O'Brien	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	Municipalité de l'Isle-aux-Allumettes
John Rutland	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Cat Tallon	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Lukas Kaiser	L'Isle-aux-Allumettes	-
Régent Dugas	Mansfield-et-Pontefract	MRC de Pontiac
Thierry Raimbault	Shawville	MRC de Pontiac

(C) : Membre de la commission de consultation publique