Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement

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Current status and Management of Final Waste

Inquiery and Public Hearing Report
Chapter 11 - Waste Management in Territories Under Agreements

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Chapter 11 Waste Management in Territories Under Agreements

In his mandate letter, the Minister of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change asked the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) to conduct an inquiry on final waste management. To this end, he specified that:

> This mandate will cover the entire territory of Quebec, including the territories covered by Sections 22 and 23 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) and Section 14 of the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA) and Section II of the EQA. Thus, I expect that the advisory committees provided for in the JBNQA and NEQA and in Section II of the EQA will be associated with the public consultation exercise. (PR8.3, p. 3)

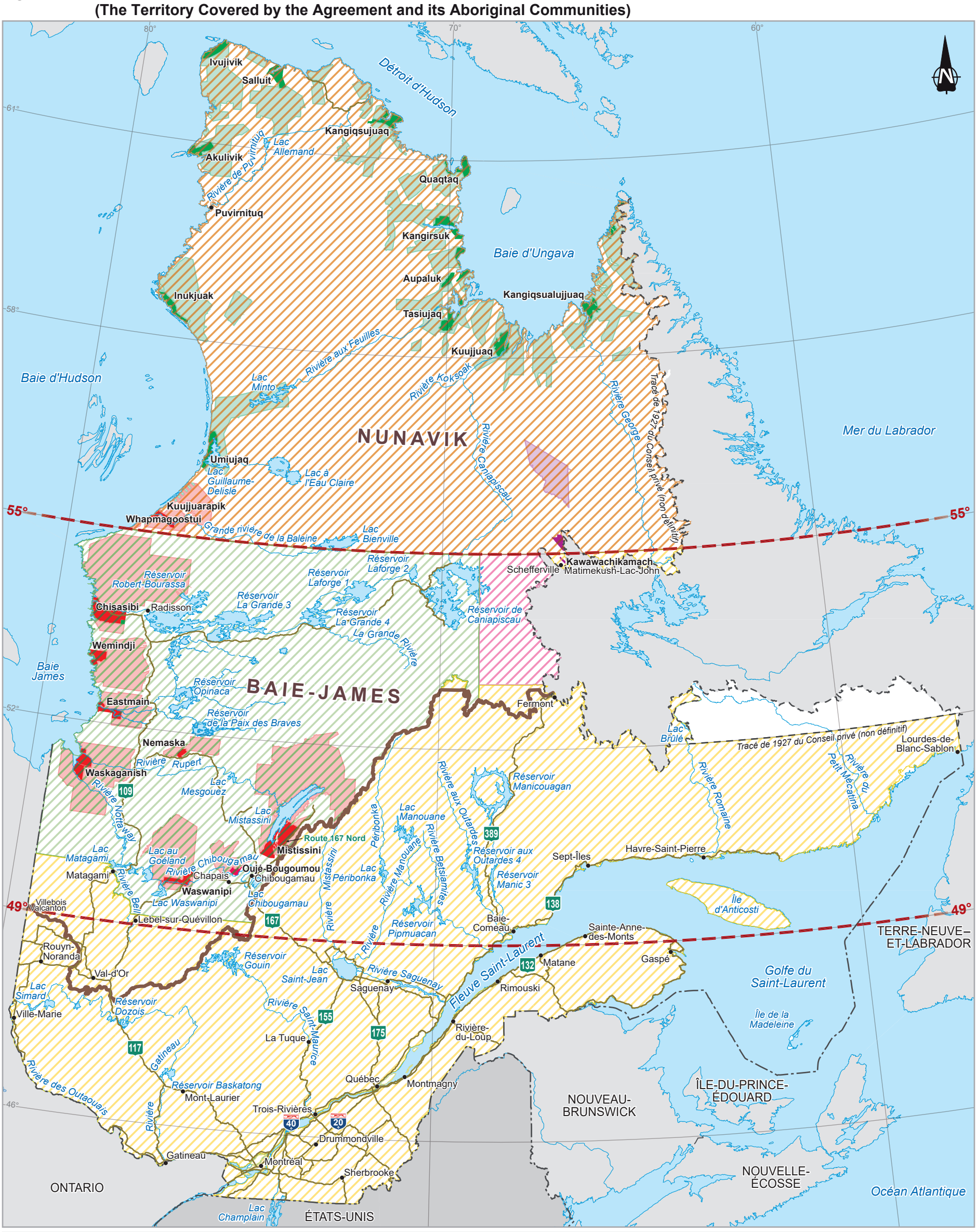
The territories of Northern Quebec, known as Under Agreements, extends north to Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, from the 49th parallel, and includes the territories of James Bay and Nunavik, where the Naskapi, Inuit and Cree live (Figure 11.1). The administrative and environmental management of most of this vast territory is governed by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), signed in 1975 by the Cree and Inuit, and by the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA), signed in 1978 by the Naskapi.

These agreements establish the framework for relations between each of the Aboriginal nations and communities and the Quebec and Canadian governments. They are broad in scope and set out the exclusive rights to hunting, fishing, and trapping, the terms and conditions of industrial development, the participation of the Cree, Inuit, and Naskapi in the decision-making process, in their economic development and in governance by their own institutions. Each of these agreements also defines environmental and social protection regimes.

Therefore, the Commission of Inquiry held specific public consultations in these territories with the collaboration of the Aboriginal nations and communities, namely the Naskapi, the Inuit, and the Cree. This chapter presents a portrait of waste management for each of these communities and their challenges and issues. The findings and recommendations reflect the common opinion of the Commission and each of the Nations or communities with respect to improving waste management in these territories.

Please note that this chapter has been translated from French to English and each section has been translated into the appropriate Aboriginal language.

Figure 11.1 Le territoire conventionné et ses communautés autochtones
(The Territory Covered by the Agreement and its Aboriginal Communities)



Terres de catégorie I et II de la *Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois (CBJNQ)* et de la *Convention du Nord-Est québécois (CNEQ)*

	Cris	Inuits	Naskapis
I			
II			

Limite sud du territoire des conventions nordiques (CBJNQ et CNEQ)

Note 1 : La limite sud du territoire d'application telle que définie sur la carte n'est pas reconnue par les Cris.

Note 2 : Les terres de la catégorie I d'Ivujikiv et les terres de catégorie IB d'Oujé-Bougoumou sont en attente de confirmation officielle.

Le territoire d'application des régimes de protection de l'environnement

- Territoire soumis à la CBJNQ (nord du 55e parallèle)
- Territoire soumis à la CBJNQ (sud du 55e parallèle)
- Région de Moinier
- Territoire régi par le chapitre 1 de la *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement*

Autres éléments

- Réseau routier
- Lac
- Cours d'eau permanent
- Frontière internationale
- Frontière interprovinciale
- Frontière Québec–Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador (cette frontière n'est pas définitive)

Échelle approximative 0 100 km

Source : adaptée de Figure 13.1, p. 335 du rapport 308.

11.1 Kawawachikamach, Matimekush-Lac-John and Schefferville region

The Town of Schefferville and the communities of Kawawachikamach and Matimekush–Lac-John are located in the Côte-Nord administrative region. The Naskapi community of Kawawachikamach is located about fifteen kilometers northeast of Schefferville and Matimekush–Lac-John and is connected there by a gravel road (Figure 11.1). However, no road network connects the region of Kawawachikamach, Matimekush–Lac-John and Schefferville (hereinafter the "Region") to the rest of Quebec. Access is only possible by air from, among others, Montreal, Quebec and Sept-Îles, and by rail from Sept-Îles to Schefferville (Gouvernement du Québec, 2021; Dessureault, Grégoire et *al*., 2014, p. 9; DA6, p. 1).

The only Naskapi community in Quebec, Kawawachikamach, has approximately 930 inhabitants. The Innu community of Matimekush–Lac-John and the town of Schefferville have approximately 810 and 290 inhabitants, respectively (DA6, p. 1).

The Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA) grants the Naskapis exclusive ownership of 326 km^2 of land divided into two blocks : category IA-N lands, located south of the 55th parallel where Kawawachikamach is located, and category lands. IB-N, located north of the 55th parallel and administered by the Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach, which acts as the municipal government for these lands. It is because of this status that the Naskapis have a seat on the board of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG). The CNEQ also grants the Naskapis an exclusive hunting, fishing, and trapping territory that extends further north over 4,144 km^2, in addition to establishing a Naskapi priority use zone and a common use right zone, which form the Naskapi Sector, and the Inuit-Naskapi and Cree-Naskapi-Caribou Zones. All of these areas cover a large portion of the northeastern part of the province. Unlike the Naskapis, the Innu of Matimekush–Lac-John are not signatories to the NEQA and the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

Given the proximity of Kawawachikamach, Matimekush–Lac-John and Schefferville and the remoteness of the Region, the management of residual materials is carried out in a concerted manner through the Intercommunity Committee for residual materials management (hereafter the "Intercommunity Committee"). The latter is made up of representatives of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (hereinafter the "NNK"), the Innu Matimekush–Lac-John Nation (the "NIMLJ") and the Town of Schefferville (MRC de Caniapiscau, 2020, p. 17; DA6, p. 2).

This section of the chapter will therefore deal with the entire Region and all findings and recommendations are formulated jointly by the Inquiry Commission and the Intercommunity Committee.

11.1.1 Consultations

In order to carry out the ministerial mandate entrusted to it and to involve the NNK in its approach, the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) commission held a meeting with its representatives and mutually agreed to planning a specific public consultation for the Region.

It was agreed that this consultation would be carried out in a single phase where participants would have the opportunity to question resource persons from the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change, the Ministry of Health and Social Services and RECYC-QUÉBEC, in order to deal with and better understand the issues, but also to express their opinions and concerns regarding the management of residual materials and final residues in their territory.

Two public sessions were held digitally on the same day of June 8, 2021, due to the health situation surrounding COVID-19. The members of the Intercommunity Committee were invited to participate on that occasion since, as indicated above, residual materials management in the Region is shared (DT29).

11.1.2 Elimination of Residual Material Overview

11.1.2.1 Residual Material Management on the Territory

The laws and regulations governing residual materials management and the environment in Quebec are applicable in the communities of Kawawachikamach and Matimekush–Lac-John and the Town of Schefferville, the main one being the *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials* (RRLIRM)[1] (PR4.1.0, p. 65).

The Caniapiscau MRC, within which the Region is located, is responsible for regional planning for residual materials management. To this end, it must develop a residual materials management plan (RMMP), revise it every seven years and ensure the follow-up and supervision of the implementation of the actions provided for therein. In addition to the Region, the 2019-2024 RMMP Caniapiscau MRC project targets the City of Fermont (MRC de Caniapiscau, 2020, p. 14 et 16).

Under an agreement between the NNK, the NIMLJ and the Town of Schefferville, the operation and residual materials regional infrastructures management, including the northern landfill site (NLS), are delegated to the Town of Schefferville. The Intercommunity Committee supervises the activities. The communities separately collect residual materials in their respective territories and transport them to NLS.

1. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19.

- *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee note that the responsibility for waste management in the Region is collaborative and shared between the Naskapi nation of Kawawachikamach, the Innu nation of Matimekush–Lac-John and the Town of Schefferville.*

Despite the existence of the Intercommunity Committee, and as indicated by a speaker from the NNK, the structure of the RMMP of the Caniapiscau MRC is not adapted to the reality of the Region. Although the indigenous communities of Kawawachikamach and Matimekush–Lac-John are located in this MRC, they are not legally part of it. They therefore do not sit on the MRC board and do not actively participate in RMMP development. To this end, the Town of Schefferville and the communities of Kawawachikamach and Matimekush–Lac John have been working together for several years in a multitude of fields and, from a certain perspective, may appear to play the role of an informal independent MRC.

In order to remedy this situation, improve residual materials management efficiency and ensure compliance with the relevant laws and regulations that apply to it, the three communities adopted the implementation plan for a residual materials management Caniapiscau MRC plan in 2012 specifically targeting the Region (DA6, p. 2). As a result of this plan and thanks to funding from Indigenous Services Canada, through the First Nations Residual Materials Management Initiative Program[2], a collaborative project was set up in 2017. To date, various actions have been undertaken on behalf of this project, including the establishment of a new NLS and the closure of the old site, the completion of a modeling study of atmospheric NLS emissions, the search for an alternative to open burning, setting up and optimizing the eco-centre and planning the shipment to southern Quebec of end-of-life vehicles and other scrap metal (DA6, p. 3).

In order to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, the Intercommunity Committee intends to create an intercommunity board (hereinafter the "Board") which would be responsible for residual materials management for the Region. This governance would be managed by a board of directors composed of representatives of the NNK, the NIMLJ and the Town of Schefferville and would employ a secretary, a treasurer, a coordinator, and all other persons necessary for its operation. Currently, an agreement for its creation is under review and should be submitted to the Councils of the three stakeholders for final approval (DA6, p. 4).

- *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee note that the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, the Innu Nation of Matimekush–Lac-John and the Town of Schefferville have developed an Implementation Plan for MRC Caniapiscau's waste management plan integrating actions adapted to their realities.*

2. Federal government initiative to help First Nations develop sustainable solid waste management systems through modern operations and infrastructure, training, and partnerships (Gouvernement du Canada, 2021).

- ***Recommendations*** *– The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee consider that in order to develop waste management adapted to the reality of the Naskapi nation of Kawawachikamach, the Innu nation of Matimekush–Lac-John and the Town of Schefferville, the creation of an intercommunity board is appropriate.*

11.1.2.2 Residual Materials Management Facilities in the Territory

The regional residual materials management infrastructures include an NLS, an eco-centre and a scrap yard with a 5,000-ton capacity, all three located in the territory of the Town of Schefferville, as well as two composting stations, one in Schefferville, located at the eco-centre, and the other in Kawawachikamach. These thermophilic composters each allow the treatment of 350 kg of organic matter per week (DA6, p. 2; MRC de Caniapiscau, 2020, p. 22, 24 and 27).

The NLS has been in operation since 2019 and is expected to meet the needs of the population for the next 20 years (DA6, p. 2). Obviously, this operating period may fluctuate depending on the use of current and future related infrastructure and the management of compostable and recyclable materials in the territory, but also depending on the population and regional economic development.

The NLS is authorized under article 94 of the RRLIRM. As with all NLSs, section 99 requires open burning of combustible waste at least once a week, weather permitting. This burning is required to reduce the space occupied by residual materials, increase NLS lifespan and prevent wild and domestic animals from scattering residual materials (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 245_{PDF}). Any residual material can thus be burned there, with the exception of appliances and other bulky items, fuel oil tanks, water heaters, batteries, hazardous products, propane tanks and tanks and scrap metal (MRC de Caniapiscau, 2020, p. 27).

The opening of the eco-centre in Schefferville in October 2017 made it possible to modify residual materials management by removing several materials from NLS such as car batteries, paint, mercury bulbs, wood, metal, and electronic products. (MRC de Caniapiscau, 2020, p. 24).

- *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee note that the northern landfill site located in the Town of Schefferville opened in 2019 and should theoretically meet the needs of Schefferville as well as those of Kawawachikamach and Matimekush–Lac-John, for a period of approximately twenty years.*

- *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee note that there are various infrastructures for residual materials management in the Region and that the only northern landfill site requires open burning on a weekly basis when weather conditions permit, under the* Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials*.*

11.1.2.3 Annually Generated Residual Materials

Very little data is available for the Caniapiscau MRC territory regarding annually generated residual materials because systematic weighings are not carried out by all the generators. For example, it is primarily in NLSs that employees make only a visual assessment of the volume of buried construction, renovation, and demolition (CRD) waste. The residual materials inventory generated in the Region is very difficult to establish because no sorting at source is carried out and the garbage bags are not weighed. However, the Town of Schefferville asked the Chair in eco-consulting at the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi in 2014 and 2017 to carry out a characterization of its residual materials, which made it possible to have an estimate of the materials. generated in its territory. On this basis, in 2019, CRD residues were estimated for the Region, at 788 t, residues from ICI at less than 200 t, and residues from the residential sector at just over 750 t. In total, the Region therefore generated nearly 1,740 t of residual materials, or the equivalent of around 0.856 t/inhabitant[3] (MRC de Caniapiscau, 2020, p. 27, 34 and 36).

- *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee note that very little data exists on the quantities and origin of waste generated in the Region. Nevertheless, according to estimated data, each citizen would have generated just over 0.85 tonnes of waste in 2019.*

11.1.3 Local Issues

This section presents the issues specific to the Region, including Kawawachikamach, Matimekush–Lac-John and the Town of Schefferville, relative to residual materials management. These issues are based, in particular, on the comments made by participants during the public consultation day.

11.1.3.1 Open Burning of Residual Materials and Possible Solutions

Due to the presence of permafrost in northern environments and the scarcity of unconsolidated deposits required for the development of other types of landfill sites, NLSs are authorized there (PR4.1.0, p. 27). NLS is therefore the method of eliminating residual materials used in the Region under article 94 of the RRLIRM. The RRLIRM specifies that only residual materials that are generated in a northern environment[4] are eligible for NLS,

3. Considering that the Region's population totaled 2,031 inhabitants in June 2021, and that it remained relatively stable between 2019 and 2021 (DA6, p. 1).

4. According to article 94 of the RRLIRM, the "northern environment" includes the territory located north of the 55th parallel as well as the municipality of Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, the municipalities of Blanc-Sablon, Bonne-Espérance, de Gros-Mécatina and de Saint-Augustin, Town of Schefferville and the territory within a 10 km radius from the limits of that town, the Naskapi Village of Kawawachikamach as well as any other municipality incorporated under the Act on the municipal reorganization of the territory of the Municipalité de Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (1988, chapter 55; 1996, chapter 2).

including sludge[5]. Article 4, however, specifies that certain residual materials cannot be disposed of there, in particular hazardous materials and motor vehicle hulks[6].

During informal discussions as well as during public consultation day, representatives of the NNK raised serious concerns regarding the open burning in the NLS, required on a weekly basis under the RRLIRM[7], and its potential effects on the health of neighbouring communities and the environment.

Open-air burning "refers to any fire or burn that is not carried out in a building" (CCME, 2016, p. 3). Due to the humidity of the household residual materials and their stacking, fires in NLSs reach temperatures too low to produce complete combustion and consequently generate large quantities of particles and numerous contaminants, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins. and furans (Dessureault, Grégoire et *al*., 2014, p. 64). Some researchers point out that the smoke can easily reach surrounding communities when pushed by adverse winds and in a thermal inversion situation. The potential risks to the health of neighbouring communities are therefore real, especially among more vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and people who are already weakened by health problems (Dessureault, Grégoire et *al*., 2014, p. 2, 64 and 65).

With this in mind, in 2018, Region communities commissioned a firm to carry out a modeling study on atmospheric emission dispersion from open burning of residual materials at NLS, located 3 km to the northwest of the Town of Schefferville (DA6.1, p. 1 and 5). Overall, the results of this modeling are in line with the trends observed in the literature. In fact, for the majority of the contaminants modeled, the concentrations are several times higher than the applicable standards or criteria of atmospheric quality. Overall, plume dispersion is limited to the proximity of the NLS, but some contaminants extend to the Town of Schefferville and Matimekush–Lac-John (DA6.1, p. 19 and 22).

In addition to health repercussions, contaminants emitted during open burning can affect all ecosystem elements, from microorganisms and plants to fish and mammals (CCME, 2016, p. 4). In addition, the mere presence of an NML on a territory may be of concern for the immediate environment because of the potentially toxic leachate[8] it can generate (Dessureault, Grégoire et *al*., 2014, p. 65).

Weekly burning can prevent, if not reduce, the generation of leachate. However, since NLSs do not have leachate collection and treatment systems, their potential for surface water contamination and impacts on aquatic ecosystem quality is very real (Dessureault, Grégoire et *al*., 2014, p. 63 and 65). Furthermore, no environmental monitoring is required by the

5. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 94.
6. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 4.
7. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 99.
8. Leachate is a liquid produced by the infiltration of water through household garbage in landfills. This substance, often contaminated with organic matter and heavy metals, can aggravate the pollution of the surrounding soil, groundwater, and waterways. (MELCC, 2021a).

MEFCC and no limit value for groundwater quality and surface water is applicable for an NLS (PR4.1.0, p. 27).

Thus, although an atmospheric modeling study has been carried out in the Region, it still appears very difficult to rigorously and accurately estimate the real impacts of open burning on the environment and the health of neighbouring populations. In this regard, the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and the Ministry of Health and Social Services demonstrated their desire to fill this scientific gap by characterizing environmental contamination during public sessions, and an assessment of the population's exposure to contaminants emitted by open burning (Koffi Banabessey, DT29, p. 30; Virginie Noël-Aloise, DT30, p. 22 and 23; Claude Trudel, DT30, p. 24).

The establishment of the eco-center in 2017 made it possible to remove hazardous materials such as car batteries, paint, mercury light bulbs and electronic products from NLS. Likewise, the composting project, although in its infancy, could help divert some of the organic material from NLS. However, as mentioned by the representative of the Intercommunity Committee, no selective collection is in place in the Region and a large portion of the residual materials generated is still sent to NLS (Robert Prévost, DT29, p. 51).

Therefore, even if concrete actions are gradually being implemented in the Region to promote the diversion of residual materials that are sent to the NLS, open burning remains the prescribed method of disposal and concerns to this effect persist. As a representative of the NNK put it, "the detrimental effects of open-pit burning on health, public safety and the environment, and the difficulty in identifying adequate and feasible alternatives represent great challenges" (DA6, p. 4).

> In this context, in 2018, the Intercommunity Committee has begun to think about finding an alternative solution to open burning. Although several solutions have been studied over the years, such as the installation of an incinerator, none to date has been retained as an adequate or feasible solution for considerations linked, in particular, to the size of the population as well as implementation and operating costs (DA6, p 3).

In addition, various options were raised during the public consultation, such as burning in a box with a screen that promotes better combustion and reduced emissions, or the use of a batch incinerator (Khalid Guerinik, DT29, p. 39, 47 and 48). However, as indicated by the MEFCC, the best solution to solve the open-air burning problem remains incineration, but this has various limitations, such as compliance with *Air Quality Regulation*[9] emission standards and significant investments, both for infrastructure and its operations (Khalid Guerinik, DT29, p. 38, 41 and 42).

9. RLRQ, c Q-2, r.4.1.

In order to identify realistic and viable open-air burning options, solutions that could also be exportable to all northern or isolated communities, a meeting was held in the Spring of 2021 between representatives of the Intercommunity Committee and the Société du Plan Nord[10] (Robert Prévost, DT29, p 36). Discussions are ongoing.

However, it appears clear to the Inquiry Commission that RECYC-QUÉBEC should play a major role in it to prevent each community, each nation, or even each MRC from being left to itself searching for strategies, technologies and means to reduce residual materials. The organization should therefore develop a center of expertise to which all organizations in need could have access.

- ***Recommendations –*** *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee consider it imperative that the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change carry out the characterization of the environmental contamination due to the open burning of waste in the Kawawachikamach, Matimekush–Lac-John and Schefferville regions, where the northern landfill site is located.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee consider it imperative that the Ministry of Health and Social Services assess the exposure of the population to the contaminants emitted by the open burning of waste in the Kawawachikamach, Matimekush–Lac-John and Schefferville regions where the northern landfill site is located.*

- ***Recommendations*** *– The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee recommend that RECYC-QUÉBEC, the Town of Schefferville, the Naskapi nation of Kawawachikamach, the Innu nation of Matimekush–Lac-John, the Kativik Regional Government, the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change, the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Société du Plan Nord, concertedly work together through a joint working group to discuss common issues related to open pit burning in a northern or isolated environment.*

11.1.3.2 Scrap Management

The accumulation of scrap metal in the Region is an important issue and a management challenge. In the absence of nearby recovery services, end-of-life motor vehicles (ELVs) and other metals are currently stored in the scrap yard, located in the Town of Schefferville. The maximum capacity of this 5,000 t site has now been reached. There are currently 15 heavy ELVs, 100 light ELVs and 2,500 t of metal of all kinds stored there. With the disposal site at full capacity for over a year, scrap metal is piling up not only in the Schefferville territory but also on those of Kawawachikamach and Matimekush–Lac-John. The last "clean-up" campaign which made it possible to return the scrap metal to recyclers in southern Quebec already dates back to 2013 (DA6, p. 2; Robert Prévost, DT29, p. 5 and 21).

10. The mission of the Société du Plan Nord is to contribute to the integrated and coherent development of Quebec's northern territory, in accordance with the guidelines defined by the government and in consultation with the representatives of the regions and native nations concerned as well as the private sector (Société du Plan Nord, 2014).

campaign which made it possible to return the scrap metal to recyclers in southern Quebec already dates back to 2013 (DA6, p. 2; Robert Prévost, DT29, p. 5 and 21).

In accordance with the Caniapiscau MRC RMMP implementation plan, in 2017 the three stakeholders initiate aimed at carrying out a scrap inventory on the territory, transporting it to the disposal site and attempting to ship it to recyclers in southern Quebec (DA6, p. 3). As the Region has no road link connecting it with southern Quebec, the only means of transportation is by train to Sept-Îles, then by truck or boat to recyclers; however, scrap metal transport generates high transport costs. Preliminary estimates put them at between $500,000 and $900,000, or between $100 and $200/t. Scenarios are currently being considered and these are accompanied by a search for funding (DA6, p. 4).

During the consultation, certain financing options for this accumulated scrap metal recycling operation were proposed by resource persons, in particular, from the budget allocated for the implementation of the 2019-2024 Action Plan of the Quebec policy for residual materials management (Claude Trudel, DT29, p. 11 and 15; Sophie Langlois-Blouin, DT29, p. 24 and 25).

Meanwhile, scrap continues to accumulate and is increasing environmental liabilities (DA6, p. 4). This liability can, in some respects, hinder mobilization, making it increasingly urgent to release financial resources to resolve this problem (Dessureault, Perron et *al.*, 2017, p. 55 to 57). Recurring actions to manage new metal residues must be added to this mobilization. To summarize the situation: the Intercommunity Committee has indicated:

> In the short term, it is necessary to plan and implement an effective recycling operation and to secure funds to recycle the accumulated scrap metal. In the longer term, it is necessary to develop and establish a sound day-to-day scrap management which should allow recurrent or long-term financing by creating sources of income.
> (DA6, p. 4)

As pointed out by the Intercommunity Committee representative during the consultation, the companies that currently drop off scrap metal at the Schefferville eco-centre pay fees in order to financially support its re-shipment to recyclers in southern Quebec (Robert Prévost, DT29, p, 20 to 22). Stakeholders in the Region are now considering implementing an environmental tax for citizens that would be levied on vehicles transported in the Region.

As for the MELCC, application of the extended producer responsibility principle (EPR)[11] is preferred (Claude Trudel, DT29, p. 14). Currently in Quebec, there is no EPR that oversees the management of the entire vehicle that has reached its end of useful life; the vehicle components approach (lubricating oils, oil filters, xenon headlights, etc.) having instead been prioritized (DB1.37, p. 2). However, the Ministry indicated that it was considering a possible review of the *Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of products by*

11. EPR is an approach that aims to transfer the responsibility for the management of residual materials generated by the consumption of various products to the companies that are at the origin of their marketing in a given territory (MELCC, 2021b).

enterprises[12] (RRRRPE) which could target the subjugation of new products in the EPR principle while ELVs appear on the list of priority products (DB1.37, p. 2; MDDELCC, 2015, p. 8). Such an approach, which would aim to transfer the responsibility for the management of all ELVs to a company, could facilitate the return of these vehicles from the Region to southern Quebec for recycling.

In addition, household and air conditioning appliances, which generate a large quantity of metal residues, have been designated under EPR as part of the modification of the RRRRPE enacted in December 2019. To this end, RECYC-QUÉBEC recognized on March 29, 2021, GoRecycle Canada Inc. as the management body for the support of these devices. This EPR is expected to apply to the Schefferville region (DB1.37, p. 1).

- *The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee note that within the framework of extended producer responsibility (EPR), a management organization, GoRecycle Canada inc., was recently recognized for the support of household appliances and air conditioning and that this program will apply to the Region.*

- ***Recommendations** – The Commission of Inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee recommend that RECYC-QUÉBEC be explicitly mandated to collaborate with the Intercommunity Committee in order to develop and implement an integrated intervention plan to solve the problem of metal liabilities and to plan future scrap management in the Region.*

12. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 40.1.

List of acronyms and abbreviations section 11.1

Acronyms

BAPE: Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement

CCME: Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

CQLR: Compilation of Quebec Laws and Regulations

CRD: construction, renovation, and demolition

EPR: Extended producer responsibility

EQA: *Environmental Quality Act*

INMLJ: Innu Nation of MatimekushLac-John

JBNQA: James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

KRG: Kativik Regional Government

MEFCC: Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change

MHSS: Ministry of Health and Social Services

MSDEFCC: Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, and the Fight against Climate Change

MSDEWP: Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Wildlife and Parks

NEQA: Northeastern Quebec Agreement.

NLS: Northern Landfill Site

NNK: Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach

OMV: Out of use motor vehicles

RCM: Regional County Municipality

RMMP: Residual materials management plan

RRLIRM: *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials*

RRRRPE: *Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of products by enterprises*

Abbreviations

$: dollar

$/t: dollar per ton

c.: chapter

km: kilometer

s.: section

t: ton

t/capita: ton per capita

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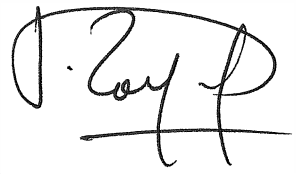
Site Inventory and Final Waste Management

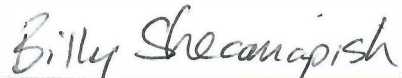
This inquiry and public hearing mandate assigned to the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) by the Minister of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change addresses the *Current status and Management of Final Waste* and covers the Québec territory as a whole, including the territories referred to under Chapters 22 and 23 of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement*, Chapter 14 of the *Northeastern Québec Agreement* and Chapter II of the *Environment Quality Act*. A commission of inquiry has been established in that regard.

Considering the proximity of Kawawachikamach, Matimekush–Lac-John and Schefferville, waste management is carried out collaboratively through the Intercommunity Committee on Residual Waste Management (the "Intercommunity Committee"), which comprises representatives of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach, the Nation Innu Matimekush–Lac-John and the Town of Schefferville. As a result, the commission of inquiry consulted with the Intercommunity Committee, which has been an active participant in the work and reflections pertaining to residual waste management issues faced by the region over its territory.

Consequently, the first section of Chapter 11 of this report, which addresses *Waste Management in Territories Under Agreements,* was elaborated in collaboration with the Intercommunity Committee. Both the BAPE's commission of inquiry and the Intercommunity Committee adhere to the findings and recommendations formulated in this section.



Joseph Zayed
President of the commission of inquiry



Billy Shecanapish
Member of the Intercommunity Committee, representative of the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach

Jean-Baptiste Laurent
Member of the Intercommunity Committee, representative of Nation Innu Matimekush–Lac-John

Jean Dionne
Member of the Intercommunity Committee, representative of the Town of Schefferville

11.1 ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ, ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᒐᔅ ᐃᕗᔅᕿᒡ ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ — ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ

ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᑭᔭ ᐃᕗᔅᕿᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᒪᑲᒡ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᐞᔪᕿᐞ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎ:ᑲᕿ ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ ᐋᕆᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐx ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐃᕗᔅᕿᐞ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ 15 km ᐊᔅᐱᓴᒡ ᒪᔅᑲᓄᐤ ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓄᑕᒡᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᐞᔪᕿᐞx (ᐊᐋᐸᑎᐋᓄᒡ 11.1)x ᒥᔅᑯᒡ, ᐊᑲ ᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᑯᑎᒃ ᒪᔅᑲᓄᐤ ᐋᔅᑕᐱᑎᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ, ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᐞᔪᕿᐞ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡx ("ᐃᑕᐅᓐ") ᐅᑕ ᐊᑭᔅᑭᒥᑲᒡ ᑯᐸᒃx ᒥᑯ ᒐᕿ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑕᑦ ᐊᐋᓐ ᒐᕿ ᐊᐱᒐᑦ ᑲᐱᒥᔭᑲᔪᕿ ᒍᓂᔭᓂᒡ, ᑯᐸᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐋᓴᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐃᔅᑯᑕᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᐋᓴᒡ ᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ (Gouvernement du Québec, 2021; Dessureault et *al.*, 2014, p. 9; DA6, p. 1)x

ᒥᑯ ᐊᐸᐃᑯᔪᑦ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐃᕗᔅᕿᐞ ᐅᑕ ᑯᐸᒃ, ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ᓴᔪᑲᓐ ᐊᑕᑎᔪᒡ 930 ᐃᕗᒡx ᐃᓄᐤ ᐃᕗᒡ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᕗᔅᕿᐞ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᓴᔪᑲᓐ ᐊᑕᑎᔪᒡ 810 ᑭᔭ 290 ᐊᐋᓐᕿx

ᐊᓐᑕ ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓄᑕᒡ ᑯᐸᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᓐ (NEQA) ᐊᒥᔭᑲᓄᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ ᑎᐸᐃᑎᒍᐅᓂᕗᐤ 326 km^2 ᓂᔪᐃᒡ ᐊᑎᐸᓂᔅᑕᑲᓄᐃᒡ ᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ IA-N lands ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᐱᑕᑕᒡᑕᑐᐃᕗᐤ ᐊᔪ ᐱᑕᑕᒡ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ ᐊᑎᔪᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᒡ 55th parallel ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᑯᑎᒃ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ IB-N lands ᐱᑕᑕᒡᑕᑐᐃᕗᐤ ᐊᔪ ᐱᑕᑕᒡ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ ᐊᑎᔪᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᒡ 55th parallel ᑭᔭ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐃᕗᔅᕿᐞ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᕿᒪᐅᓐ ᐊᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᐊᐋᑎᔪᑕᒡ ᐊᔅᕿᔭx ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᐱᒡ, ᐅᑕ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᓐ ᐊᐅᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐋᕆᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᑎᐳᐅᓄᐋᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᑎᐱᒃ ᐃᔅᕿᒪᐅᒡ ᕿᓴᐅᕿᒪᑲᓐ (KRG) ᐅᕿᒪᐅᓂᒡx NEQA ᔭᐱᒡ ᐊᒥᔭᑲᓄᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᒐᕿ ᐊᓐᑐᐅᒡ, ᓂᑐᐅᓂᒪᓴᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑐᐅᒪᓂᕗᒐᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᕿᕗᐤ ᑐᐃᔅ ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ 4,144 km^2 ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᐱᒡ ᒐᕿ ᐊᐱᕿᑕᒡ ᐊᔅᕿᕗᐤ ᐊᔪᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᑎᐸᐃᑎᒍᐅᓐ ᒐᕿ ᐊᐱᕿᑕᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ, ᐊᓐᑦ ᐊᑲᕿᒥᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ, ᔭᐱᒡ ᐃᔅᕿᒪᐅᒡ ᑭᔭ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐊᑎᑦ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ ᑭᔭ ᕿᒥᔅ ᐱ ᑭᔭ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐊᔅᕿᐞx ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓄᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᕿᔭ ᐊᑎᔪᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᕿ ᐅᑕ ᑯᐸᒃx ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔪᓇᑯᔪᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ, ᐊᓐᒡ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᕗᕿᐞ ᐊᑲ ᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᒡ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᔪᓇᐃᑭᓂᕗᐤ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐊᓂᔭ ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓄᑕᒡ ᑯᐸᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᐅᓂᕗᐤ (NEQA) ᑭᔭ ᕿᒥᔅ ᐱ ᑭᔭ ᕿᐋᑎᓄᒡ ᑯᐸᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᓂᕗᐤ (JBNQA)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᕿᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᔅᐱᓴᒡ ᐋᐃᕗᐤ ᐊᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ, ᐃᓄᐤ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᕗᕿᐞ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑯᐸᒃ, ᐊᐋᐱᓇᔪᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑯᔅᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᒐ:ᑲᓐ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐱᒥᐞ ᑲᕿᔭᐱᒐᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᒍ ᐊᑐᑕᒡ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᑭᔭ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᑭᑕ ᐃᓄᐤ ᐃᕗᒡ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᓇᓄᐃᒡ ᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᒡ ᒐᕿ ᐅᒡ ᑲᑲᓄᐋᐸᑕᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒡx ᐅᐋ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᓇᓄᒡ ᐊᐱᔅᑕᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐃᕗᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ("NNK"), ᐃᓄᐤ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ — ᓇᒃ :ᒐᓐ ᕿᓴᐃᕗᕿᐞ ("INMLJ") ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ (Caniapiscau RCM, 2020, p. 8, 17 and 28; DA6, p. 2)x

ᐅᐋ ᐊᑭᔅᑭᑎᔅᑕᒡ ᐅᑕ ᐱᔅᕿᑎᔪᓇᐃᑭᓂᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᓄᑎᒻ ᐃᑕᐅᓐ; ᐃᔾᒍᐅᓐ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᑐᓇᓄᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐃᕗᔅᕿᐞ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐋ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᓇᓄᒡ ᑲᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᒪᒍᐃᑐᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᒍᐅᓐ ᐊᕿᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑭᔭ ᒐᐃᔪᐱᒍᑕᒥᑲᒡx

11.1.1 ᐊᓂᔅᑲᑐᐅᓇᓄᒡ ᐃᔾᒍᐅᓐ ᒐᐱᒍᑕᑲᓄᒡ

ᒐᕿ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᕿᓴᐅᕿᒪᑲᓐ ᐅᑎᑐᔅᒐᐅᓄᐋᐤ ᑭᔭ ᑕᐱᔪᒪᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᐃᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓂᕗᐤ, ᐊᓐ BAPE ᑲᒪᒍᐃᑐᓇᓄᒡ ᑲᐅᕿᒪᐅᐃᒥᒡ ᒪᒍ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐅᑯᐸᓇᒪ, ᑭᔭ ᑲᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᓐ, ᐃᕗᒡ ᐊᓂᔅᑯᐋᑲᓄᒡ ᑲᔭᔅᑯᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᒐᕿ ᐊᑎ:ᑲᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡx

ᑲᓇᐊᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐅᐋ ᒪᒍ ᐃᔾᒍᐅᓐ ᒐᔪᐱᔅᑎᓂᒪᑐᓇᓄᒡ ᐸᐃ:ᑲᐤ ᒥᑯ ᒐᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐋᓐᕿ ᒐᒥᔭᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᔾᒍᐅᓂᕗᐤ ᒐᕿ ᑯ:ᑲᕿᒐᒍᐅᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑕᑐᐃᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᔅᕿᐞ ᐊᕿᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ MELCC, MSSS ᑭᔭ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐊᓐᑕ ᑐᐃᔅ ᒐᕿ ᒥᕗᓂᔅᑐᑕᑎᔪᓇᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ, ᒥᔅᑯᒡ ᔭᐱᒡ ᒐᕿ ᐊᔪᐱᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᔾᒍᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᒐ:ᑲᓐ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᐋᑦ ᐊᕿᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᔪᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐋᐱᓇᔪᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᒍᒐᐳᐃᐞ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒡx

ᓂᔾᓵᵒ ᑲᐅᕆᒪᐅᐃᒥᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᒍᓐᐱᓯᓪ 8, 2021 ᐱᐳᓐ; ᐅᓴᒻ ᐊᓐᓇ COVID-19 ᐋᑰᓱᐅᓐ ᑲᐃᑎᑯᑕᒡ ᒥᑯ ᑲᐱᒻᐱᐃᒡ ᑲᒥᓯᓇᐃᒐᐱᐃᒡ ᑕᐊᐱᒐᓂᑭᓂᒡx ᐊᓐᓇ ᑲᒪᒎᐃᓇᓄᐃᒡ ᐊᐱᔅᑕᒡ ᑳᐃᔍᒪᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᒐᕆ ᐊᑕᒡ ᑲᐅᕆᒪᐅᐃᒥᓇᓄᐃᒡ ᐅᓴᒻ, ᐊᓐᓇ ᑖᑰᒡ ᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᒧᒐᐴᐃᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᒡ ᒐᕆ ᐃᔴᒎᐅᓐ ᐱᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒡ (DT29)x

11.1.2 ᐊᐋᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓯᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒍᔮᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ

11.1.2.1 ᐱᒥᔾ ᑭᔮ ᑯᑎᒃ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᒐᕆ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ

ᐊᓂᔮ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓇ ᑭᔮ ᐊᓯᓇᔅᐃᑲᓄᒡ ᐋᕆᔮᔮᑎᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᒍᔮᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ ᐊᓯᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᑭᔮ ᐊᔅᕆᔾ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐅᑕ ᑯᐸᒃ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑲᔅᑕᐅᑯᒡ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔮ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ᑭᔮ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ — ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᕆᔍᐃᔦᕆᔾ ᑭᔮ ᐅᑕᓇᵒ ᔍᐱᐸᵒ, ᐊᓐᓇ ᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ *ᐊᓯᓇᔅᐃᑲᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᑭᔮ ᐊᑳᔅᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᒍᔮᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ*[13] (RRLIRM) (PR4.1.0, p. 65)x

ᐊᓐᓇ ᐅᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᑲᓂᔮᐱᔅᑳᵒ Caniapiscau RCM, ᐊᓐᓇ ᐋᕆᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐅᑕᓇᐋ ᐊᔮᔅᑯᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᐃᑎᑯᑕᒡ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᑭᔮ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᒍᔮᒻ ᐱᒥᔾx ᐅᐋ ᐊᔅᕆᔍᒥᑲᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᑭᔮ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ (RMMP) ᒐᐃᑎᑯᑕᒡ ᒐᐃᑲᐳᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑭᔮ ᒐᕆ ᐊᔮᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓯᑯᒻ ᓂᔾᓵᐅᑕᒡ ᑕᑎᐳᓇ, ᑭᔮ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᐃᑎᑯᑕᵒ ᒐᕆ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑭᔮ ᓇᑲᑐᐋᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡx ᐊᓐᓇ ᔮᐱᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᑲᓂᔮᐱᔅᑳᵒ Caniapiscau RCM 2019-2024 RMMP ᔮᐱᒡ ᐊᔅᑎᕆᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᓇ ᓇᐲᑕᵒ Fermont (Caniapiscau RCM 2020, p. 14, 16)x

ᐊᓐᓇ ᒪᒍ ᑲᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᓐ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔮ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ NNK ᑭᔮ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ, ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᕆᔍᐃᔦᕆᔾ IMNLJ ᑭᔮ ᐅᑕᓇᵒ ᔍᐱᐸᵒ Schefferville, ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑎᕆᒥᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᑭᔮ ᐊᔮᔮᑎᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᔅᑎᕆᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᒡ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔾ ᑲᒪᒎᐃᓇᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᒡ.ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔮ ᑭᔮ ᐅᑕᓇᵒ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᒡ ᐊᓯᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᔅᑕᐸᓄᒡ ᒍᒐᐳᐅᒡx

- *ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᔴᒎᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑲᒪᒎᐃᑐᓇᓄᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔾ ᑲᒪᒎᐃᓇᓄᐃᒡ ᕆᐃᔅᕆᔾᓵᵒ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑎᑯᓂᒡ ᐅᑎᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᕆ ᐊᔮᔮᑎᓇᒡ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᒍᔮᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᒪᒍ ᐋᕆᑐᔅᒐᒥᑐᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐊᒪᒎᐃᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ᑭᔮ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ, ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᕆᔍᐃᔦᔅᕆᔾ ᑭᔮ ᐅᑕᓇᵒ ᔍᐱᐸᵒ Scheffervillex*

ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑏᑳᒡ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔾ ᑲᒪᒎᐃᓇᓄᒡ, ᑭᔮ ᐊᓐᓇ ᑲᐃᔅᕆᔾᓵᒡ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ, ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᓇᑯᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑲᓂᔮᐱᔅᑳᵒ Caniapiscau RCM RMMP ᐊᑲ ᒥᔦᔅᑲᒐᑦ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᐊᑎᓯ ᓇᔅᑲᐱᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ᑭᔮ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ — ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᕆᔍᐃᔦᕆᔾ ᐃᔦᵒ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔮ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑎᑕᑯᓂᕆ RCM, ᐊᑲ ᕆᕆᐋ ᐊᓐᓇ ᑎᐸᐃᑖᑳᒡx ᐊᐅᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᑲ ᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᒡ ᐊᐳᐅᓂᔦᵒ ᐊᓐᓇ RCM ᐅᕆᒪᐅᓂᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐊᑲ ᐅᒡ ᐊᔅᑎᕆᒪᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐋᑲᐳᐃᑕᑲᓄᐃᒡ RMMPx ᐅᑕᓇᵒ ᔍᐱᐸᵒ ᑭᔮ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒡ ᑭᔮ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ, ᐊᓐᒡ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ — ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᕆᔍᐃᔦᕆᔾ ᐃᔦᵒ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔮ ᒪᒍ ᑲᐸᒡ ᐅᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᒥᑐᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᒥᒐᑦ ᑕᑐᐋᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᓇᑯᓂᒡ, ᑭᔮ ᒐᕆ ᐃᓯᓇᑯᓯᓪ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᔮᔮᑎᓐᑎᓯᓪ ᐊᓯᐱᒍᑕᓄᒡ RCMx

ᒐᕆ ᒥᔦᐱᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐅᐋ ᐊᓯᓈᒡ, ᐃᔅᐱᐱᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓯᑐᔅᒐᒥᑲᒡ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐊᓯᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ, ᑭᔮ ᐊᓇᔅᐃᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓐ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᔅᐱᑕᑲᓄᒡ, ᐊᓐᓇ 2012 ᐱᐳᓐ ᐊᓐᓇ ᓂᔅᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᕆᔮ ᑭᔮ ᐃᑕᐅᓐ ᐅᑕᓇᵒ ᑲᐃᓯᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᑲᓂᔮᐱᔅᑳᵒ RCM ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᑭᔮ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᑲᐃᔅ ᐋᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓇ (DA6, p. 2)x ᐊᓐᓇ ᑲᐃᔅ ᐋᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑭᔮ ᐊᓇᓇᔅᑯᒪᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᔦᵒ ᕆᔍᐅᕆᒪᑲᓂᒡ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓯᓇᔮᵒ ᐋᒍᐋᐃᕆᐋᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᔦᒻ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᓇ ᒪᒍ ᑲᐅᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑲᕆᕆᐱᑕᑲᓄᒡ 2017 ᐱᐳᓐx ᐊᓄᒡ ᕆᓯᑦ, ᑕᑑᐃᒡ ᒑᑳᓐ ᑲᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᑲᐃᔅ ᐊᔅᑎᕆᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓂᒡ, ᐊᔅᑎᕆᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᓇ ᑲᒪᓂᑲᓄᒡ

13. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r.19.

ᑲᒥᔪᓇᑯᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᑯᑎᒃ ᑲᒋᐸᐃᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᐱᑎᑦ ᑭᔭ ᑲᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᐃᔅ ᒥᔪᑯᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑦᑲᔅᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑕᑳᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᓯᓈᑦ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ, ᑭᔭ ᐊᒋᑎᔅᐃᑲᓄᐃᒋ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᔅᔅ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᑯᑎᒃ ᐍᔅᑦ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐃᑕᔅᐃᑲᓄᑦ ᔅᐅᓄᑦ ᑯᐸᒃ (DA6, p.3)x

ᒐᒋ ᓂᔅᑐᑕᑎᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᓈᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐸᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᐃᔅ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᐃᑦ, ᐱᑐ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔾ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᑐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᑦ ᒐᒋ ᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔾ ᑎᐸᐃᑎᒍᐅᓐ ᐅᒋᒪᐅᓐ ("ᐅᒋᒪᐅᓐ") ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᑐᔅᑲᔅᑎᒻ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᑦ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦx ᐅᐋ ᐅᒋᒪᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐅᑦ ᐋᑎᓯᑕᑲᓄᐤ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᐅᒋᒪᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐱᔅᑎᒍᑦ ᑯᐸᓇᔅᑦ ᐊᓂᔅᑐᐋᒋᑦ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᑦ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ ᓇᒃ ᒑᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᔅᐱᐸᐤ, ᑭᔭ ᒐᐅᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᒥᓯᓇᐃᒐᔅᑦ, ᓯᓇᔭᐤ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᐃᑦ ᒐᓇᑲᑐᐋᐸᑕᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐅᒋᒪᐤ ᑲᒥᓯᓇᐃᒐᔅᑦ ᑭᔭ ᓄᑎᒻ ᑯᑎᑲᑦ ᑯᐸᓇᔅᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᔅᒋᐱᔭᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓂᑦx ᑲᐸᑦ ᐃᔅᐱᐃᑦ, ᐊᓐ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᓐ ᑲᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᑳᑦ ᑎᐸᓐ ᒐᐃᔅ ᐊᔭᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᓯᐱᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐃᔪᒋᒪᑲᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓂᔅᑐᐋᒋᑦ ᐅᒋᒪᐅᑦ ᒐᒋ ᒪᔅᑕᔾ ᓂᔅᑯᒍᐅᑦ (DA6, p. 4)x

- *ᐃᐦᒍᐅᓂᔪᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᑐᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔾ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᒋᐃᔅᒋᔅᐤ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᑦ, ᐃᓄᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ ᓇᒃ ᒑᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᔅᐱᐸᐤ ᑳᐃᑲᐳᐃᑕᑦ ᑲᓂᔭᐱᔅᑳᐤ* Caniapiscau RCM *ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᐃᔅ ᓇᔅᐃᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᒥᔪᔅᑲᑯᑦ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᐋᒋᑦx*

- **ᐊᑎᑯᑕᑦ** - *ᐃᐦᒍᐅᓂᔪᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᑐᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔾ ᑲᒪᒍᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐋᑕᑎᓯᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑳᐃᑲᐳᐃᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔾ ᐅᒋᒪᐅᓐ ᐊᒦᔮᐦᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐃᑲᐳᐃᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᒐᐃᔅ ᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᓄᑕᐱᐃᑦ ᓇᔅᑲᐱ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐃᓄᐤ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ ᑭᔭ ᓇᒃ ᒑᓐ ᑭᔭ ᔅᐱᐸᐤ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ*

11.1.2.2 ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦ

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓂᑦ, ᑲᐤ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᓯᑯᒪᓐ ᐊᐱᓯᐱᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ, ᓄᑎᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᑦ ᔅᐱᐸᐤ ᐅᑕᓇᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐃᑕᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓯᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᔭᑲᐤ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᓂᑭᓐ, (ᐸᐃᑦ ᔅᐱᐸᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᑦ)x (5000t) ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᓂᑭᓐ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒥᒋᒻ 350 kg ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᐤ ᐊᓯᑯᒻ ᒥᓇᔅᑕᑭᓇ (DA6, p. 2; Caniapiscau RCM, 2020, p. 21, 22, 24 and 27)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᔅᔅ ᑲᐱᒍᑯᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ 2019 ᐱᐳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓯᓈᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐋᐃᒋᑯᑦ ᐃᔪᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᓄᐋᑦ 20 years ᓂᓯᔪᐤ ᑕᑎᐳᓇ (DA6, p. 2).ᐊᔅᒐᐃᑕᑳᑦ, ᐅᐋ ᐊᔅᑲᐸᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐱᒍᑯᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒥᔅᑯᒋᐱᔪᐤ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᐅᓇ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᐤ ᔭᑲᐤ ᐊᔅᒋᔾ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᓂᑭᓐ ᑭᔭ ᑲᐤ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ, ᒥᔅᑯᑦ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᒋᑦ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᐊᑕᑎᓯᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᔅᐱᔅ ᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦx

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᒋᐋᑎᓯᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᔅᑭᑎᔅᑕᑦ 94 ᐊᓐᑕ RRLIRMx ᐊᓂᔭ ᓄᑎᒻ ᑯᑎᑲ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑭᔅᑭᑎᔅᑕᑦ 99 ᐊᓄᑕᐱᐃᑦ ᒐᒋ ᔅᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᐅᑦ ᐃᑦᑲᔅᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᑯᒻ ᐸᐃᑦ ᒥᓇᔅᑕᐃᑭᓇ, ᒦᔮᐃᑕᑳᑦ ᒋᓯᑦx ᓄᑎᒻ ᒐᑳᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒍᓇᑲᓄᐤ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᑦ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔅᐱᐱᐃᑦ ᒐᒋ ᑐᐄᔅ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᑦ, ᑭᔭ ᒐᒋ ᑯᔅᑎᔭᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᐋᓯᓯᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔭᐃᒦᑳᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓂᔪᐤ (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 99-1)x ᓄᑎᒻ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ ᒋᑭᒋ ᐃᑦᑲᔅᑲᓄᐤ ᒥᔅᑯᑦ ᒪᐋᑦ ᐱᔅᒐ ᒐᑳᐃᐋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋ ᒥᒍᐋᐱᑦ ᑭᔭ ᑯᑎᑲ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ ᑐᒋᐸᓐ, ᐃᔅᑯᑕᔅ, ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᒐᒋ ᑳᔅᑲᑲᑕᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐊᐱᑯᐱᐃᑦ ᐍᔅᑦ (Caniapiscau RCM, 2020, p. 27)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᔅᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓐᒍᐋᐸ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᐤ ᒐᑳᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒥᔫᔮᐃᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐍᔅᑯᐱᓯᒻ 2017 ᐱᐳᓐ ᑲᑎᑳᑦ ᒐᒋ ᒥᔅᑯᒋᐱᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᐱᒍᑕᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᑕᐊᓐ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐱᒥᔾ

ᑭᔭ ᑐᕆᐸᓇ, ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᐱᔭᐤ, ᐸᓴᐃᑭᓐ, ᐋᔅᑕᐱᒥᑳᓐᓪ, ᒥᔅᑎᑦ, ᐍᓴᑦ ᑭᔭ ᑲᒪᑕᐅᐱᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐊᑲ ᒋᐃᑐᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑯᑎᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᓪ (Caniapiscau RCM, 2020, p. 24)x

- *ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑲᒪᔫᐃᑐᓇᓄᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᑭᔾ ᑲᒪᔫᐃᓇᓄᐃᓪ ᒋᐃᔅᑮᓴᐅᓪ ᐊᓐ ᒋᐋᑎᓐᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᓪ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᑲᓴᓇᑲᓄᑦ 2019 ᐱᔅᐸᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᒐᒋ ᐋᐃᒋᑯᓪ ᐊᓯᓄᑕᐱᐃᓪ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ, ᑲᐋᐋᒋᒪᑲᓪ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ – ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᓴᓯᑲᓐ ᓂᓯᔦᐤ ᑕᑎᐸᓇx*

- *ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑲᒪᔫᐃᑐᓇᓄᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᑭᔾ ᑲᒪᔫᐃᓇᓄᐃᓪ ᒋᐃᔅᑮᓴᐅᓪ ᐊᑎᑳᒋ ᑕᑑᐃᓪ ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓐᔫᐋᐸ ᒐᐃᔅ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᒋᔾ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑭᔭ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᓪ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ ᒐᒋ ᐃᒃᑲᓴᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᑯᓪ ᒥᓇᔅᑕᑲᓇ, ᒥᔦᓈᑳᓪ ᒋᓯᑦ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐄᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᓪ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐃᐅᓐ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐃᒃᑲᓴᐋᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐx*

11.1.2.3 ᐊᓯᑯᓪ ᐱᔅᓇ ᐊᑎᑳᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ

ᐊᑲ ᓯᑲ ᑏᑳᓪ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᒍᔅᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᓂᔭᐱᔅᑲᐤ Caniapiscau RCM ᐊᐋᐄᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑏᑳᓪ ᐊᓯᑯᓪ ᐱᔅᓇ, ᐊᓐᓪ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑲᔅᑕᓪ ᐊᑲ ᐊᑐᑕᓪ ᐊᔅᐱᔅ ᒑᑳᓐ ᑯᓯᑳᓪ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᓯᓪx ᒍᔭᓪ ᐃᔅᑮᓴᑕᐤ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᓪ ᐊᓐᓪ ᑲᑐᔅᒐᓯᓪ ᐊᐋᐸᑕᓪ ᒑᑳᔦᐤ ᑭᔭ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒪᒐᓄᐃᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐊᐋᓯᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑎᓯᐸᐃᑲᓄᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓂᓪ ᐊᐃᑐᑕᓪx ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᓯᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᔅᐱᓴᓪ ᐊᔭᔾᒪᓪ ᒐᒋ ᒥᓯᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᑲ ᑏᑳᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᑎᐸᓂᔅᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᒥᔦᑕ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᒋ ᐊᑲ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᔅᐱᔅ ᑯᓯᑳᓪx ᒥᔅᑯᓪ, ᐊᓐᑕ 2014 ᑭᔭ 2017 ᐱᔅᐸᓐ, ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᑲᑰᑲᒋᒐᒍᐅᓪ ᐊᔅᑭᔾ ᐋᒋᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐃᒐᐃᓯᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑯᐸᓪ ᑲᒥᔅᑎᔅᑯᑎᒪᑐᓇᓄᐃᓪ ᓯᑯᒋᒥᔾ Université du Québec à Chicoutimi ᒐᒋ ᒋᑕᐸᑎᒥᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᐃᓪ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐃᒋᐋᑦ ᒐᒋ ᑏᑳᓪ ᓴᓯᑲᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᐱᔅ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᓪx ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᓪ, ᑕᑑᐃᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᑕᑎᐸᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᓴᓯᑲᓐ 788 T ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐃᑕᐅᓂ; ᐊᒥᓴᓪ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐᓪ ᑕᐋᐅᔫᐋᐸ ᑭᔭ ᑯᑎᑲ ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓐᔫᐋᐸ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᓴᑯ ᑲᐃᔅᐱᓴᓪ 200 T; ᑭᔭ, ᐃᔦᔅᑭᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐋ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐅᔅᑕ 750 T ᑲᐃᔅᐱᓴᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ 2019 ᐱᔅᐸᓐx ᐊᐅᑯᑦ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᓪ ᒪᒍ ᑲᐃᔅᐱᓴᓪ 1,740 T ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ, ᑭᔭ ᒪᒃ ᓴᓯᑲᓐ 0.856 T/ ᐃᔦᔅᑭᔾ[14] (Caniapiscau RCM, 2020, p. 27, 33, 34 and 36)x

- *ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᑲᒪᔫᐃᑐᓇᓄᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᑭᔾ ᑲᒪᔫᐃᓇᓄᐃᓪ ᒋᐃᔅᑮᓴᐤ ᐊᑲ ᓯᑲ ᑏᑳᓪ ᐊᓯᒪᒍᔅᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᐱᓴᓪ ᑭᔭ ᑕᓐᑕ ᐋᒋᐱᐃᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓇx ᐊᑎᓯ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᑮᓴᒥᑲᓪ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᒍᔅᑕᑲᓄᓪ, ᓄᑎᓪ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᓴᓯᑲᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑦ 0.85 ᐊᓯᐱᓴᐃᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑯᓂᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ 2019 ᐱᔅᐸᓐx*

11.1.3 ᐃᔦᔅᑭᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᔭᐃᒫᐃᐋᓪ

ᐅᐋ ᐊᑭᔅᑭᑎᔅᑕᓪ ᐊᐋᐄᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᔾᑎᒥᐋᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᓪ, ᐊᔅᑎᒋᒪᑲᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᓪ, ᒪᑎᒪᑯᔅ – ᓇᒃ ᑳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤx ᐅᔭ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᐋᐄᑕᑲᓄᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᑲᐃᔅ ᐱᔅᑎᓇᓪ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᓯᑦ ᑲᐅᒋᒪᐅᐃᒥᓇᓄᓪx

11.1.3.1 ᐌᐃᑎᒥᓪ ᐊᐃᒃᑲᓴᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᒐᒋ ᑎᑯᓐ ᑎᐸᓐ ᒥᔅᑲᑲᓄᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒥᔦᐱᐃᓪx

ᐅᓴᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᑭᔾ ᐊᓯᒥᔅᑯᑎᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᓪ ᐊᔅᑭᓪ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓯᓈᑳᓪ ᐊᔅᑭᔾ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑕᑑᐃᓪ ᒐᐃᔅ ᐊᔅᒐᐃᑖᑳᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᓪ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᓪx ᒋᐋᑎᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᓪ ᐊᒥᔭᑲᓄᓪ ᒐᒋ ᐋᑎᓯᑕᓪ (PR4.1.0, p. 27)x ᒋᐋᑎᓄᓪ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ, ᐊᐅᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᓪ ᐊᑯᔅᑏᑳᓪ ᒑᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᓪ

14. ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᓪ ᐊᑕᑎᓯᓪ 2,031 ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᐋᒋᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒍᓐᐱᓯᓪ 2021 ᐱᔅᐸᓐ ᑭᔭ ᑲᐃᑕᑎᓯᓇᓄᓪ ᐊᑲ ᓯᒃ ᐅᒐᒋᐱᐃᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ 2019 ᑭᔭ 2021 ᐱᔅᐸᓐ(DA6, p.1).x

ᐊᑭᖅᑭᑎᖅᑕᒃ 94 ᐊᓐᑕ RRLIRMx RRLIRM ᐊᐋᐃᐋᑕᑦ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑯᖅᑎᑲᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ [15] ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑕᐛᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᐱᒃ ᔭᑲᐤx (ᐊᑭᖅᑭᑎᖅᑕᒃ 94)x ᐊᑭᖅᑭᑎᖅᑕᒃ 4 ᐊᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᓱᓇᑳᒃ ᒥᑯ ᑎᑲᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᐊᑲ ᕆᐅᑎᓇᑲᓄᑦ, ᔫᔭᓪ ᓇᖅᓚ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐱᒥᔾ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ (s. 4, paragraph 12^{0})x

ᒪᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᐱᒃ ᒪᑳᒃ ᐃᔦᒃ ᑲᓂᖅᑯᐋᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓱᐱᖅᑎᓂᒪᑐᓇᓄᒃ ᕆᓯᑉ, ᐊᓐᒃ ᓇᖅᑲᐱ ᑯᐸᓇᓴᒃ NNK ᑲᐱᖅᑎᓇᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᑲᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᑯᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐏᐃᑎᒥᒃ ᒪᕆ ᐃᖅᑳᓴᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᓇᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓄᑕᐱᐃᒃ ᒪᕆ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓱᑯᓪ ᒥᓇᖅᑕᑲᓇ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ RRLIRM (s. 99), ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᐃᖅᐱᖅ ᒪᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᒪᑎᓱᔦᐅᓐ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔦᖅᕆᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐊᖅᕆᔭx

ᐏᐃᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔪᖅᑲᓱᐋᓄᒃ "…ᐊᖅᕆᓵᒥᑲᒃ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓱᓈᒃ ᐃᖅᑯᑕᐤ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔾᔪᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᕆ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐏᐃᑎᒥᒃ ᒥᔪᐋᐱᒃ" (CCME, 2016, p. 3)x ᐅᓴᓪ ᐊᓱᓈᒃ ᐊᖅᐱᓴᒃ ᐱᑎᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᒥᔪᐋᐱᒃ ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᑭᔭ ᑕᐊᓐ ᐊᓱᒪᔪᐱᐃᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᕆᓯᑉ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐃᖅᑯᑕᐤ ᐊᑲ ᐏᐃᐱᐃᒃ ᔭᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᕆᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᑕᑐᐏᒃ ᐊᓱᓈᒃ ᐊᖅᑎᕆᑕᑲᓄᒃ polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins ᑭᔭ furans (Dessureault et *al*, 2014, p. 64)x ᐱᖅᓚ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᑲᓇᑐᖅᓚᐃᑕᒃ ᐊᐃᖅᕆᓵᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐱᕆᑕᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᓂᓴ ᒪᕆ ᐃᖅᐱᔦᐤ ᑯᑎᑲ ᐃᔦᖅᕆᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᐃᖅ ᐃᔦᑎᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓱᕆᓱᑲᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᕆᓯᑉx ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑰᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᐊᑰᓱᐅᓐ ᒪᕆ ᑲᖅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᕆᒪ ᐃᔦᖅᕆᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᔭᐱᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᕆ ᑲᖅᑕᐅᑯᒃ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑕᐃᑕᒃ ᐅᐋᖅᓴᒃ ᑭᔭ ᕆᖅᓴᔦᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑲ ᓴᐱᓱᒃ ᐊᐋᓐᕆ ᐊᑕᑰᓱᒃ ᐊᑰᓱᐅᓂᔦᐤ (Dessureault et *al*, 2014, p. 2, 64 et 65)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᐊᓱᒪᒥᑐᓇᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ 2018 ᐱᐳᓐ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐃᑕᐅᓇ ᐃᔦᖅᕆᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᑲᑐᑕᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᖅᓚᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᔭᔭᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑎᐸᑕᒃ ᐊᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᕆᐱᐃᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᓇᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᓇᓄᒃ 3 km ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᑎᐱᓱᒫ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᑕᓇᒃ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ (DA6.1, p. 1 and 5)x ᐊᓐᑕ ᓄᑎᓪ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᐅᓐ ᐊᓱᒥᖅᑲᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᓇᑐᖅᓚᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑕᑐᐏᒃ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒃ ᕆᓯᑉ ᐊᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓱᔦᑎᒃx ᐊᐅᑯᑦ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᖅᓚ ᐊᓇᑐᖅᓚᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ, ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᐱᖅᓚ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᕆ ᔭᔭᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᔭᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᖅᓚᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒪᐃᖅ ᑯᖅᑎᑯᓐx ᐊᓐᑕ ᓄᑎᓪ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᖅᐱᓴᒃ ᐊᓱᑳᐸᑕᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᖅᕆᔾ ᐊᖅᐱᖅ ᑏᑳᒃ, ᒥᖅᑯᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑯᓱᐱᐃᒃ ᐅᑕᓇᒃ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᖅ – ᓇᑉ ᓘᒃ ᐃᔦᖅᕆᔭ (DA6.1, p. 19 and 22)x

ᔭᐱᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑰᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᓱᑲᖅᑕᐋᒃ, ᔭᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᐊᐱᐸᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᕆᐱᐃᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᒪᕆ ᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓄᑎᓪ ᒪᑕᐃᑕᑯᓐ ᐋᖅᑲ ᐱᑎᓱ ᐊᖅᕆᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᐱᓴ ᑭᔭ ᓂᒪᓴᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᐋᓱᓱᒃ ᒪᕆ ᑲᖅᑕᐅᑯᒃ (CCME, 2016, p. 4)x ᑐᐃᖅ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᓇᓄᒃ ᒪᕆ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᐋᑦ ᐊᖅᕆᔾ ᐅᓴᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐃᓈᒃ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᕆ ᐃᓱᐸᕆᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑲ [16] ᑭᔭ ᐊᖅᐱᓴᒃ (Dessureault et *al*, 2014, p. 65)x

ᐊᓱᑯᓪ ᒥᓇᖅᑕᑲᓇ ᐊᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᒪᕆ ᒍᐱᔦᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᐃᖅ ᐏᓇᑯᓐ ᔭᔭᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᖅᕆᔾx ᒥᖅᑯᒃ, ᑲᐃᖅᐱᖅ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᑲ ᐃᓱᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᓱᓪ ᐊᓱᑎᐸᓂᖅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᒥᑳᓄᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᕆ

15. ᐊᖅᕆᓵᒥᑲᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑭᖅᑭᑎᖅᑕᒃ 94 RRLIRM, ᐊᓐ "ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ" ᐊᖅᑎᕆᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᕆᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᖅᕆᔾ ᑎᐸᐃᑎᔫᐅᓐ 55 ᐊᑎᓱᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᔭᐱᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᑕᓇᐋ Municipalité de Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, municipalities of Blanc-Sablon, Bonne-Espérance, Gros-Mécatina ᑭᔭ Saint-Augustin, ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ Ville de Schefferville ᑭᔭ ᐊᖅᕆᔾ ᐋᖅᑲ ᐊᑎᓱᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᒃ 10 km ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ, ᓇᖅᑲᐱ ᐃᔦᖅᕆᔾ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᕆᑲᒪᒃ ᑭᔭ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓱᓈᒃ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᑎᓱ ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᐃᑎᓱᐋᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᕆᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᐤ ᐊᐃᐋᑎᖅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᖅᕆᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ Municipalité de Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurentx(1988, chapter 55; 1996, chapter 2).

16. ᐊᓱᓈᒃ ᐊᐃᓈᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᓱᓈᒃ ᓂᐱᔾ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᔪᐋᐱᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑏᑳᒃ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓇᓄᒃx ᐅᐋ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᕆᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑳᒃ ᒪᑳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᓱᑯᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᕆ ᐏᓇᑯᑕᑲᓄᐤ ᐊᖅᕆᔾ ᑭᔭ ᓂᐱᔾ ᐋᕆᒥᓇᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᓱᐱᔾ ᑭᔭ ᓴᑲᐃᑭᓇ ᐊᑎᑕᑯᓂᕆ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᖅᑲ ᐊᖅᕆᒃx (MELCC, 2021a).

ᐎᓇᑯᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᓂᐱᕝ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑕᐃᑖᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᖅᑲ ᐊᖅᑭᕝ ᒐᒋ ᓇᖅᒐ ᐃᖅᐱᕙᐤ (Dessureault et *al*, 2014, p. 63 and 65)x ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᐱᑉ, MELCC ᐊᓄᑕᐱᐃᑉ ᒐᐊᑲ ᓇᑲᑐᐋᑉᑕᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᕙᐤ ᑭᔭ ᒐᐊᑲ ᓇᑲᑐᐋᐸᑕᑦ ᓂᐱᕙᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᖅᑲ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᐃᑉ (PR4.1.0, p. 27)x

ᐅᐋ ᐊᖅᑮᓴᒥᑲᑉ ᐊᑎᓯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᔭᐅᓐ ᓇᑐᖅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑉ, ᔭᐱᑉ ᒐᐃᓯᓇᑯᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐃᔭᐃᒪᑉ ᓇᖅᒐ ᒐᒋ ᒥᕙᖅᒐᐃᑖᑉ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑖᑉ ᐊᔨᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᖅᑭᕝ ᑭᔭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᕙᐅᓂᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᑭᒪ ᐋᑭᑉ ᐊᐋᓐᑭx ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᕙᑉ ᐊᓂᖅᑯᐋᑲᓄᑉ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᐱᖅᑎᓇᑲᓄᑉ, ᐊᓐᑉ MELCC ᑭᔭ MSSS ᐋᐸᑎᐋᑉ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒪᒍᖅᑕᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᖅᑭᕝ ᐊᓯᐎᓈᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᒍᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐋᑭᑉ ᐊᐋᓐᑭ ᐊᑲᖅᑕᑯᑉ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐊᔭᔭᑕᑉ ᐊᒥᑭᓂᑉ ᒐᑳᕙᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐎᐃᑎᒥᑉ ᐋᑭᐱᐃᑉ ᐊᔨᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ (Koffi Banabessey, DT29, p. 30; Virginie Noël-Aloise, DT30, p. 22; Claude Trudel, DT30, p. 24)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᑭᒥᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᑉ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᑭᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ 2017 ᐱᐳᓐ ᑲᑐᑕᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐎᒐᑎᓯᓇᑉ ᐅᑕᐸᓐ ᐱᔭᐋ, ᐸᓴᐃᑭᓐ, ᐋᖅᑕᐱᒪᑲᓐᑉ ᑭᔭ ᑲᒪᑕᐅᐱᑕᑲᓄᑭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᑎᑯᓂᑭ ᑭᐋᑎᓄᑉ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᐃᑉx ᐸᐃᑯᑕᐤ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᓇᑯᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᓂᑕᐅᑭᓂᑭᓐ ᑭᔭ ᓄᑭᒐ ᑲᐱᒍᑯᑕᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᓇᑯᓂᐱᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐅᑐᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᑭᐋᑎᓄᑉ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᑉx ᐊᓯᓈᑉ, ᐱᑐ ᐃᕙᖅᑭᕝ ᑲᒪᒍᐎᓇᓄᑉ ᑯᐸᓇᖅ ᑲᐃᖅᑮᓴᑦ, ᐊᑲ ᑏᑉ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓐ ᑲᒪᒍᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐊᒥᓴᑉ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑉ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᑭᐋᑎᓄᑉ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑉ ᐊᑏᑉ (Robert Prévost, DT29, p. 51)x

ᐅᐋ ᐊᖅᑮᓴᒥᑲᑉ ᐊᑎᓯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒥᖅᑯᐋᑉ ᑏᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᐱᒍᑕᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑉ ᒑᑲᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑭᐋᑎᓄᑉ ᑳᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑉ, ᑲᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᐊᖅᑯ ᐊᑏᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᐋᑉ ᒑᑲᓐ ᐊᖅᑯ ᐊᐱᒍᑯᑕᑉ ᐊᐋᐎᑕᑲᓄᑉx ᐊᓐᑕ ᓇᖅᑲᐱ ᑯᓇᐸᖅ ᑲᐃᖅᑮᓴᑦ "ᒑᑲᓐ ᐊᑯᖅᑏᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᑭᐱᐃᑉ ᐎᐃᑎᒥᑉ ᐊᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᖅᑎᓇᑲᓄᑉ ᐊᑾᓯᐅᓐ, ᐃᕙᐤ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᕙᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐊᖅᑭᕝ ᐋᖅᑲ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐊᖅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᐃᖅ ᒥᕙᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᐊᐅᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒥᓴᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ" (DA6, p. 4)x

ᐅᑕ ᐊᓯᓈᑉ, ᐊᓐᑕ 2018 ᐱᐳᓐ ᐱᑐ ᐃᕙᖅᑭᕝ ᑲᒪᒍᐎᓇᓄᑉ ᑲᑐᑕᑉ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓂᕙᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᖅᒐᐃᑕᑉ ᒐᒋ ᑭᒐᖅᒐᐃᑕᑉ ᒐᐃᖅ ᑎᐸᓐ ᒥᕙᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒍᓴ ᐊᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉx ᐊᑎᓯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᒐᑦ ᐅᑕᑉ ᑕᑎᐳᓇ ᒥᒐᑐᐎᑉ ᑲᐎᒥᖅᑲᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᐃᖅ ᒥᕙᐱᑕᑲᓄᐤ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᖅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᑉ, ᒍᔭᓪ ᒐᒋ ᑭᒥᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᒍᔭᓪ ᒐᐱᖅᒐᐅᓐ, ᐊᓄᑉ ᐊᑲ ᐃᑕᐃᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᒋ ᒥᕙᐱᐃᑉ ᐅᓴᓪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᖅᐱᒐᑎᑉ ᐊᐋᓐᑭ ᐋᑭᑉ ᐃᕙᖅᑭᑉ ᑭᔭ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᑉ ᑲᐃᖅᐱᖅ ᐅᑎᑭᐱᐃᑉ (DA6, p. 3)x

ᑐᐎᖅ ᐊᓐᑕ, ᒫᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᕙᑉ ᑲᓂᖅᑯᐋᑲᓄᑉ ᐃᔨᒍᐅᓐ ᑲᓯᐱᖅᑎᓇᑲᓄᑉ ᑭᓯᑦ, ᑕᑐᐎᑉ ᒐᐃᓯᐱᒍᑕᓄᐤ ᑳᐎᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒍᔭᓪ ᐊᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᒥᕙᑦ ᐊᐱᑭᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐊᐱᔨᖅ ᑭᔭ ᓄᑎᓪ ᐊᓯᐎᐱᐃᑉ ᒑᑲᓐ ᐊᒍᓇᐱᐃᑉ ᔭᔭᐅᓂᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐃᖅᐱᐃᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐃᕙᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐊᖅᑭᑉ (Khalid Guerinik, DT29, p. 39, 41 and 47)x ᒥᖅᑯᑉ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐃᖅᑮᓴᑉ MELCC, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒦᔭᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒍᓴ ᒐᒋ ᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᐋᖅᑐᐱᐃᑉ ᐊᖅᑯ ᒐᒋ ᑏᑉ ᒐᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᑎᐸᓐ ᒥᖅᑯᑉ ᑕᑐᐎᑉ ᐊᑏᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᒥᕙᐱᕙᐤ ᒍᔭᓪ ᐊᓐᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᒋ ᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᑉ ᐃᔭᔭᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᑉ [17] ᑭᔭ ᒐᒥᖅᑕᐱᑎᑉ ᓯᓇᔭᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑳᓴᐋᓄᑉ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑐᖅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᖅᑕᑲᓄᑉ (Khalid Guerinik, DT29, p. 38, 42)x

ᒐᒋ ᒥᕙᖅᒐᐃᑖᑉ ᒐᒋ ᒥᖅᑲᑲᓄᑉ ᒐᐃᖅ ᒥᕙᐱᕙᐤ ᑕᑐᐎᑉ ᐃᓯᑭᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑉ ᒍᓴ ᐊᐃᖅᑲᓴᐋᓄᑉ, ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓇᑐᖅᒐᐃᑎᒍᑉ ᑕᑐᐎᑉ ᒐᐃᓯᐱᒍᑕᓄᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓄᑎᓪ ᑭᐋᑎᓄᑉ ᐃᕙᖅᑭᔭ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐅᑭᒪᐅᐃᒥᓇᓄᑉ ᑯᐸᓇᓴᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᑐ ᐃᕙᖅᑭᑉ ᑭᔭ

17. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r.4.1.

ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᐅᓐ ᐋᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᒃ [18] ᑲᑎᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᓯᑳᒃ 2021 ᐱᐳᓐ (Robert Prévost, DT29, p. 36)x ᒪᒧ ᐊᑎᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᕐᑯ ᐊᐱᒧᑯᑕᒃx

ᒥᕐᑯᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᓈᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓂᔪᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒪᐃᑕᒃ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᑐᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᓂᔭ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᒃ ᑲᐤ ᒫᑳᓐ ᒪᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉ ᒪᐋᐃᒪᐅᓯᔪᐤ ᒪᐊᑲ ᐃᓯᓈᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔫᒃ ᑭᔭ ᑲᓂᔭᐱᕐᑲᐤ ᐅᑕᓇᐋ RCM ᒪᒋ ᐀ᐃᐋᐤ ᒥᑯ ᓇᑐᐋᐸᑕᒃ ᒪᐃᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᐃᒃ ᑭᔭ ᒪᐃᑎᓇᓄᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᒋ ᒍᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᕐᑎᑳᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᒫᑳᓐx ᐊᓯᐱᕐᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓐ ᒪᒋ ᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᐤ ᒪᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᑕᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒪᐃᑕᒃ ᒫᑲᔪᐤ ᒪᒋ ᐋᐃᒋᑯᒃ,

- ***ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒃ*** *- ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓂᔪᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒪᐃᑕᒃ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᑐᓇᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᕐ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᓈᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᒃ MELCC ᒪᒋ ᐊᕐᑯ ᐊᓯᓈᑳᒃ ᒫᑳᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᕐᒋᕐ ᒪᒋ ᐀ᐃᓇᑯᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒍᓴ ᐊᐃᕹᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᕐᑎᑳᒃ ᒫᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᒃ, ᒪᑎᒪᑯᕐ – ᓇᑉ ᐀ᒪᓐ ᑭᔭ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᒍᓴ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᒃx*
- ***ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒃ*** *- ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓂᔪᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒪᐃᑕᒃ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᑐᓇᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᕐ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᓈᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᒃ MSSS ᒪᒋ ᐊᕐᑯ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᒃ ᒪᒋ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᑲᕐᑕᐅᑯᒃ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐊᑐᑕᒪᑦ ᒍᓴ ᐊᐃᕹᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᕐᑎᑳᒃ ᒫᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᒃ, ᒪᑎᒪᑯᕐ – ᓇᑉ ᐀ᒪᓐ ᑭᔭ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᒍᓴ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᒃx*
- ***ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒃ*** *- ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓂᔪᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒪᐃᑕᒃ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᑐᓇᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᕐ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᑯᑳᒋᒪᒪᒃ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᑲᐤ ᒫᑳᓐ ᒪᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ, ᓇᕐᑲᐱ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᑲᒪᒃ, ᐃᓄᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᕐ – ᓇᑉ ᐀ᒪᓐ, ᒪᑭᐱᑉ ᐃᕐᒋᒪᐅᒃ ᒋᓴᐅᒋᒪᑲᓐ, MELCC, MSSS ᑭᔭ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᐅᓐ ᐋᐃᑲᐳᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒪᒋ ᒪᒧ ᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᒥᑐᒃ ᒪᒋ ᑎᑳᒃ ᒪᒧ ᐋᒋᑐᕐᒪᒥᑐᓇᓄᒃ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᒃ ᒪᒋ ᑎᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᐋᑦ ᒫᑳᓐ ᒍᓴ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᐃᕹᓴᐋᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᑲᒋ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐃᑕᐅᓇ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐋx*

11.1.3.2 ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᐅᓐ

ᐊᒪᐅᑕᐱᐃᒃ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᒋᒋᐋ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᐋᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᒃ ᒪᒋ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃx ᐅᓴᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑲ ᑎᑳᒃ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᒪᒋ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᒃ, ᐅᑕᓇᐸ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋ (ELV) ᑭᔭ ᑯᑎᑲ ᐀ᐃᓵᑲ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑎᐸᓐ ᐊᕐᑕᑯᓂᒋ ᐀ᐃᓵᑲ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐅᑕᓇᒃx ᓴᕐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᓴᑭᒋᓇᑦ 5,000 Tx ᐊᓄᒃ ᓴᕐ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ 15 ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋ, 100 ᐋᕐᑕᐱᒪᑭᓐ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒃ, 2,500 T ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᑕᑐ᐀ᐃᕐ ᐊᓯᓈᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃx ᑲᐃᕐᐱᕐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑎᑳᒃ ᒍᔭᒻ ᐊᕐᑕᓯᐅᓐ ᓴᕐ ᐊᓴᑭᕐᒋᓇᑦ ᐅᕐᑕ ᐸᐃᑯᐳᓇ, ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᑐ᐀ᐃᕐ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᒥᔮᐤ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᔭᐱᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐋᒋᒪᑲᒃ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑎᒪᑯᕐ – ᓇᑉ ᐀ᒪᓐ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᔭx ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᕐᑕᕐ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᒪᒋ ᒋᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉ ᑲᐤ ᒪᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ 2013 ᑲᐃᑎᕐᑕᒃ ᐱᐳᓐ (DA6, p. 2; Robert Prévost, DT29, p. 5 and 21)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᕐᑕᒃ ᒪ᐀ᐃᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓐ ᑲᓂᔭᐱᕐᑲᐤ Caniapiscau RCM RMMP ᐊᑐᕐᒪᐅᓐ ᒪᐃᕐ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᑐ᐀ᐃᒋᒃ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᔭ ᑲᒋᒋᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᒃ 2017 ᐱᐳᓐ ᒪᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒫᑳᓐ ᐊᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒃ, ᒪᒋ ᐃᔭᐅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒋᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᐤ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᒪᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐅᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉ (DA6, p. 3)x ᐅᓴᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑲ ᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᒃ ᒪᕐᑲᓄᐤ ᒪᒋ ᐅᕐᑕᐱᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐅᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉ, ᒥᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᒋ ᐅᒃ ᒋᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᒥᓄᐋᒃ ᒪᒋ ᒋᑕᐸᓄᒃ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᒥᓴᒃ ᐅᑕᐸᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐅᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐱᓂᕐ ᐊᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑦ ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᑲᐤ ᒪᒋ ᐊᐱᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐅᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉx ᐀ᐃᓴᑦ ᐊᐃᑕᐅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᒋᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᓯᓇᔭᐤ ᐊᒥᕐᑎᒪᒋᐱᐃᒃx ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᐃᕐᐱᕐ ᐅᑎᒋᐱᔪᐤ ᓴᓯᑲᓐ $500,000 ᐃᕐᐱᕐ $900,000, ᒍᔭᒻ ᐃᕐᒋᓵᑕᐤ.ᐊᓐᑕ $100 to $200 per tonne ᐃᕐᐱᕐ ᑯᓯᑳᒃ

18. ᐊᓂᔭ ᐅᑎᑐᕐᒪᐅᓄᐋᐤ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᐅᓐ ᐋᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒪᒋ ᐋᐃᒪᐅᓯᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᒋ ᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᒪᒃ ᑯᐸᓇᓴ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑖᑲᒋ ᐃᔫᕐᒋᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐋ ᒫᑳᓐ ᐊᓯᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᐋᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᒋ ᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒪᐅᓐ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉx ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᒋ ᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᐱᒧᑕᒥᑲᒃ ᑲᐃᕐ ᐋᐸᑎᐋᑦ ᒋᓴᐅᒋᒪᑲᓐx (Société du Plan Nord, 2014).

ᐊᑎᐸᐃᑲᓄᒃx ᑕᑐᐃᒃ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᒐᐃᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓄᒃ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᐱᒃ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᐋᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ (DA6, p. 4)x

ᒫᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᓯᐱᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᑲᓂᔅᑯᐋᑲᓄᒃ ᒋᓯᑦ, ᑕᑐᐃᒃ ᑲᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐄᓴᑦ ᒐᒋ ᒋᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔾᒧᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᑲᐱᔅᑎᓈᒃ ᑲᐋᐃᒐᐅᓯᒻ, ᑲᒋᒋᐱᐃᒃ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᑲᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᐅᑎᒋᐱᔦᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐃᔅ ᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᐤ 2019 ᐃᔅᐱᔅ 2024 ᐱᐳᓐ ᒐᐃᔅ ᐋᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ *ᑯᐸᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒃ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ* (Claude Trudel, DT29, p. 11, 15; Sophie Langlois-Blouin, DT29, p. 24, 25)x

ᐊᔅᑯ ᐊᓄᒃ, ᐄᓴᑦ ᐊᔅᑯ ᐊᒪᐅᑕᐱᐃᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒪᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᐋᔅᑲ ᐊᔅᒋᒃ (DA6, p. 4)x ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᓇᓄᑯᓐ, ᐊᓱᔅᑐᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐋᓴᐱᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ, ᐊᐃᔅᒌᓴᒥᑲᒃ ᒐᐅᔅᑐᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐊᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᒐᒋ ᒥᔦᐱᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓱᔅᑐᐱᐃᐋᒃ (Dessureault et *al*., 2017, p. 55 and 57)x ᑲᐤ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓯᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᐊᔅᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᐅᔅᑲᒃ ᐄᓴᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐx ᒥᒪᓐ ᐃᔾᒧᐅᓐ ᐊᑎᑯᑕᒃ, ᐊᓐᒃ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᒋᔾ ᑲᒪᒧᐄᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᐃᔅᒌᓴᒃ:

> ᐊᑖᑲᐸᒋᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᐤ, ᐊᔭᔅᑯᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓯᒐᐃᑖᒃ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᒧᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᓯᓈᒃ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓄᑕᐱᐃᒃ, ᔭᐱᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᒐᒋ ᓇᑐᑲᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᐋᐱᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐄᓴᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᐅᑕᐱᐃᒃx ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒋᓄᐋᑦ ᐃᓯᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ, ᐊᓯᑯᒻ ᒋᓯᑲᐋ ᒐᐃᔅ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐄᓴᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐄᑲᐳᐄᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᒋᒋᐱᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᐃᔅ ᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃx ᑯᑎᑉ ᔭᐱᒃ ᒐᑳᓐ, ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᓇᑯᓐ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐄᒋᐋᓄᒃ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᑭᔭ ᒪᑉ ᓇᐅᔅ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐋᐃᒋᐋᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᓱᓇᔭᐤ ᒐᐅᒃ ᑲᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ (DA6, p. 4)x

ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐱᔅᑎᓈᒃ ᐃᔾᒧᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᐱᑐ ᐃᔦᔅᒋᒃ ᑲᒪᒧᐄᓇᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᓇᓴᒃ ᒫᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᓯᑦ ᐃᔾᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᓯᐱᔅᑎᓂᒪᑐᓇᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐱᓂᔾ ᐊᑐᑕᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐤ ᐄᓴᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᔅᑕᓱᒧᐋᐱᒃ ᒐᒋ ᒋᓯᑲᓯᒻ ᒐᒋ ᐋᐃᒐᐅᓯᒻ ᑭᔭ ᐃᔅᐱᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑦᑕ ᑯᐸᑉ ᓴᐅᓄᒃ (Robert Prévost, DT29, p, 20-22)x ᐊᓐᒃ ᐃᔦᔅᒋᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᓇᐤ ᐊᓂᔅᑐᐃᒋᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᒃ ᒐᒋ ᐱᒻᐱᐃᑕᒃ ᐊᔅᒋᔦᐤ ᑕᑭᔅ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᐊᔅᑕᐸᓄᐃᒃ ᐅᑕᐸᓄᐋᐋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᐃᒃx

ᐊᓐᑕ MELCC, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐋᓐ ᐊᓯᓇᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓄᔅᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ (EPR) [19] ᐊᐅᑯᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᐤ (Claude Trudel, DT29, p. 14)x ᐊᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑯᐸᑉ, ᐊᑲ ᑎᑳᒃ EPR ᒐᐃᓯᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓱᐋᑎᓱᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᓴᔅ ᐅᑕᐸᓐ ᐊᑲ ᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ; ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒃ (ᐱᒥᔾ, ᑲᐱᓯᑳᑭᒥᓯᑦ, ᐋᔅᑕᐱᑲᑭᓐᒃ ᑯᑎᑲ ᒐᑳᓐ ᔭᐱᒃ) ᐊᐅᑯᓐ ᑲᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᒃ (DB1.37, p. 2)x ᒥᔅᑯᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᓴᐅᒋᒪᑲᓂᒃ ᒋᐃᔅᒌᓴᓄᐤ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᒃ ᒐᒋ ᒋᑕᐸᑕᒃ ᑲᐤ ᐊᓂᔭ *ᐊᓯᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᐤ ᒐᒋ ᐱᔅᑎᓃᒫᑲᓄᒃ ᒧᔾᒻ ᐋᔅᑕᐱᒪᑭᓇ ᐅᑕᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᒃ ᐱᔅᒐ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᑲᐱᓂᔾ* [20]) ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᐤ ᐊᔅᑯ ᐊᐱᑎᓂᒋ ᒐᑳᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᒃ ᐊᑎᓯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᓴᔅ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐸᑎᐋᓄᒃ ᐊᑎᑳᒃ ᐊᔅᑕᐃᑖᒃ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᓯᓇᑕᐃᑲᓄᒃ (DB1.37, p. 2; MDDELCC, 2015, p. 8)x ᐅᐋ ᐋᔾᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᒃ, ᐅᐋ ᐊᓯᓈᒃ ᐊᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐃᓯᓇᑯᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓱᐱᔅᑎᓃᒫᑲᓄᑦ ᐸᐃᑦ ᑲᐱᓂᔾ ᒐᒋ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑦ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ELVs ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐅᑕᐸᓇ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᐅᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᑉ ᒐᒋ ᐃᑎᓴᐃᑲᓄᐃᒋ ᒐᒋ ᑲᐤ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋx

ᒐᑲᓇ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᒋ ᒥᒍᐋᐱᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑖᐱᒋ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒥᓴᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒃ ᐄᓴᑦ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ EPR ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐅᒃ ᐊᔭᑎᔅᑕᑲᓄᒃ RRRRPE ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐱᒧᑯᑕᒃ ᒥᑯᓴᓂᐱᓯᒫ 2019 ᐱᐳᓐx ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐃᔅᐱᐃᒃ, ᒥᒍᐅᐱᓯᒻ 29, 2021 RECYC-QUÉBEC ᑲᓂᔅᑐᐋᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᔭ GoRecycle Canada ᑲᐱᓂᔾ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐊᓯᑐᔅᑲᔅᑎᒥᒋ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓂᔦᐤ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓂᒥᒋ ᐱᔅᒐ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑯᓂᒋ (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2021)x

19. EPR ᐊᐋᓐ ᐊᓯᓇᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᓄᔅᒋᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑦ ᐊᓯᐱᒧᑕᓄᒃ ᐊᓱᐱᔅᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᔭᔭᑎᓇᑲᓄᒃ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᔅᑎᑳᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐅᒃ ᐅᓯᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑕᑐᐃᒃ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐱᓂᔾ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᒋᐱᐃᒃ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᐅᒃ ᐋᓯᑕᑲᓄᒃ (MELCC, 2021b).

20. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r. 40.1.

EPR ᐊᑐᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᑐᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᔭᐱᑦ ᓴᐱᐸᐤ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦ (DB1.37, p. 1; Sophie Langlois-Blouin, DT29, p. 13 and 82)x

- *ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓂᕙᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒐᐃᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᑐᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᕙᕐᕆᕝ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᐱᕐᑲᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐋᓐᕆ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᑦ ᒐᑳᕙᐤ ᐅᑎᑐᕐᒐᐅᓄᐋᐤ (EPR) GoRecycle Canada Inc ᓴᕐ ᐊᕐᒐᐃᒪᑲᓄᑦ ᐄᐃᐋᐤ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᔭ ᒐᑳᕙᐤ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᑲᓄᐃᑦ ᒐᕆ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓐ ᐊᑯᕐᑏᑲᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᕆᐱᐃᑦ ᒥᒍᐋᐱᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᕆᐄᑐᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᕆ ᕆᒥᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦx*

- ***ᐊᑎᑯᑕᑦ -*** *ᐃᔨᒧᐅᓂᕙᐤ ᐊᓇᑐᕐᒐᐃᑕᑦ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᑐᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐱᑐ ᐃᕙᕐᕆᕝ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑰᑲᕆᒐᒧᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᔭ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᐤ ᒐᑳᓐ ᐄᔭᐱᕆᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᕆ ᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᒐᒪᑉ ᐱᑐ ᐃᕙᕐᕆᕝ ᑲᒪᒨᐃᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᒐᕆ ᕆᒥᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑭᔭ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᐃᕐ ᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᕐᑏᑲᑦ ᒐᑳᓐ ᑭᔭ ᑏᑲᑦ ᒐᐃᕐ ᐊᑐᕐᒐᒥᑲᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᑲᓄᑦ ᐄᓴᐧ ᑲᐋᐱᓇᓯᐅᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᑦx*

ᒪᓯᓇᑕᐃᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓵᑎᑦᑕᑦ 11.1 ᐃᓕᒍᐅᓐ ᑕᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓵᒥᒃᑦ ᐊᓯᓇᓱᒋᑎ

ᐊᓯᓇᓱᒃᑦ ᐃᓕᒍᐅᓐ ᓴᓱᓐ ᐊᐃᔪᑕᒃᓄᑦ

KRG: ᑲᑎᐱᒃ ᐃᑦᑎᒪᐅᑦ ᑎᕆᐅᑎᒪᒃᓐ

BAPE: ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓐᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᐊᖏᐃᑕᒃᓄᑦ

JBNQA: ᑎᒥᑦ ᐱ ᑭᖅ ᑎᐊᖏᑎᓄᑦ ᔨᐸᒃ ᓂᑦᔨᒪᒍᐅᓐ

CCME: ᑲᓇᑕ ᑎᕆᐅᑎᒪᒃᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᑎᑕᐸᑕᒃᓄᑦ

NEQA: ᑎᐊᖏᑎᓄᑦ ᔨᐸᒃ ᓂᑦᔨᒪᒍᐅᓐ

CRD: ᐊᑐᑦᓴᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᓴᓄᑦ, ᐊᐊᖏᑦᑕᒃᓄᑦ ᒥᔪᐊᖏᑦ, ᐊᑎᓯᐸᐃᒃᓄᑦ ᓴᒃᓐ

NL: ᑎᐊᖏᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᐊᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑦ

EQA: ᐊᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᖅᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᖏᐅᓐ

MDDEFP: ᑎᕆᐅᑎᒪᒃᓂᑦ ᓴᒃᓐ ᓴᑎ ᐊᑐᑦᑲᐊᖏᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᐊᖏᓯᓱᑦ ᑭᖅ ᐊᒪᓐᑕᐅᓇᓄᑦ [*Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement, de la Faune et des Parcs*]

MDDELCC: ᑎᕆᐅᑎᒪᒃᓂᑦ ᓴᒃᓐ ᓴᑎ ᐊᑐᑦᑲᐊᖏᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᑎᕐᓴ ᑭᖅ ᐊᒪᓯᑲᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᑦᑯᑎᐱᐃᑦ ᑎᓯᐢ *[Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques]*

MELCC: ᑎᕆᐅᑎᒪᒃᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᔨᐤ ᐊᑎᑕᐸᑕᑦ ᑭᖅ ᐊᒪᓯᑲᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᑦᑯᑎᐱᐃᑦ ᑎᓯᐢ [Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques]

RCM: ᐅᑕᓇᐊᑦ ᐊᑎᑕᐸᑕᒃᓄᑎ

MSSS: ᑎᕆᐅᑎᒪᒃᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᑕᐸᑕᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᔨᑎᐅᑦ ᑭᖅ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᔨᐅᑦ [*Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux*]

INMLJ: ᐃᓄᐤ ᒪᑎᒪᔨᑦ –ᓇᵇ ːᑐᑦ

NNK: ᓇᑦᑲᐱ ᐃᔨᑫ ᐅᑕ ᑲᐊᐊᑎᑕᒪᒪᑦ

RMMP: ᐊᐃᐱᓇᓯᐅᑦ ᐊᔨᑦᑎːᒃᑦ ᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑲᑦᑕᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᓐ

RRLIRM: *ᒪᐃᓯᓇᔭᐃᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᑕᐸᑕᒃᓄᑦ ᑲᐊᐱᓇᓯᓇᐅᓇᓄᑦ ᑭᖅ ᐊᐃᖏᔭᑲᐊᖏᓄᑦ ᑲᐊᐱᓇᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᔨᑦᑎːᒃᑦ*

EPR: ᐊᔨᑦᑎːᒃᑦ ᓴᒃᓐ ᒃᐱᓕᑕᑦ ᓴᑎ ᒃᑦ ᐊᐱᑎᑕᒃᓄᑦ

RLRQ: ᒪᒥ ᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᒥ ᑯᐸᒃ ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓇ ᑭᔦ ᐊᓯᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᑦ ᐃᑐᐅᓇ [*Recueil des lois et règlements du Québec*]

RRRPE: *ᐃᑎᓯᐋᐅᓇ ᒪᐃᓯᓇᓴᐃᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᐤ ᒫᑲᓐ ᐄᔭᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ ᑭᔦ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᑦ ᒪᒥ ᐃᑎᓴᒧᐋᑲᓄᑦ ᑲᐱᓂᔾx*

ELV: ᓴᐢ ᐅᑕᐸᓐ ᐊᑲ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ

ᐊᓯᓂᐢᑐᐋᓇᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐃᔭᒧᐅᓐ

$: dollar ᓲᓇᔭᐤ

$/T: dollar per metric ton ᐊᐢᐱᑕᐃᑖᑲᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓲᓇᔭᐤ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑦ

s: section ᐊᑭᐢᑭᑎᐢᑕᓐ

c.: chapter ᐱᐢᒋᑎᓯᓇᐃᑭᓐ

km: kilometre ᐊᐢᐱᓴᓐ

T: metric ton ᐊᐢᐱᐢ ᑯᓰᑲᓐ

T/resident: metric ton per resident ᐊᑎᐸᐃᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᐊᐢᐱᐢ ᐋᐱᓇᓱᐅᓐ

ᐃᔨᒨᐅᓐ ᐊᑎᐸᑕᒃᓅᒃ ᐊᑭᕝᑭᑎᕝᑕᒃ 11.1

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11.2 The Inuit

The Inuit inhabit the territory of Nunavik, which covers an area of over 500,000 km^2 and is located north of the 55th parallel (DA5.2, p. 1). This territory has more than 14,000 inhabitants in fourteen villages located along the coasts of Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay (Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2020). Nine of these northern villages have fewer than 1,000 inhabitants (DA5.2, p. 9). There is no road network connecting the northern villages to each other and to southern Quebec, with communities accessible only by air, by sea during open water periods, and by snowmobile in winter (BAPE, 2015, p. 348).

11.2.1 Consultations

To fulfill its ministerial mandate, the BAPE Commission associated itself with the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) and formed a specific commission for this purpose. The KEAC is an advisory committee on the environment created under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) for the territory of Nunavik. This federal-provincial-aboriginal body acts as a privileged and official interlocutor in matters of environmental protection and monitors the application of the environmental protection regime provided for in Section 23 of the JBNQA.

An administrative agreement was signed between the BAPE commission and the KEAC commission. The main purpose of this agreement was to establish the terms and conditions of the consultations in Nunavik and to define responsibilities while ensuring that Aboriginal rights were respected (DA5.3). Thus, it was agreed that the consultations specific to Nunavik would be carried out in a single phase in which participants would have the opportunity to question resource persons in order to gain a better understanding of the issues, but also to express opinions and concerns regarding waste management on their territory.

Three public sessions were planned, entirely digitally due to the health situation surrounding COVID-19. A first session was held on the morning of June 9, 2021, specifically for representatives of regional organizations. A second session dedicated to the population of Nunavik was planned for the afternoon of June 9, 2021. Due to the absence of participants, the KEAC and BAPE commissions jointly agreed to cancel this session. A final public session was held on the morning of June 10, 2021, for the representatives of the northern villages (DT30, DT31 and DT32).

As agreed between the two commissions, resource persons from the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change (MEFCC), the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) and RECYC-QUÉBEC participated in each session

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions acknowledge that the consultations in Nunavik were carried out to their satisfaction and in accordance with the administrative agreement signed between the two boards.*

11.2.2 The portrait of residual materials disposal

11.2.2.1 Management of residual materials in Nunavik

The laws and regulations governing waste management and the environment in Quebec are applicable to Nunavik, the main one being the *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials*[21] (RRLIRM) (PR4.1.0, p. 65; DA5.2, p. 18).

The Kativik Regional Government (KRG) is a local government and a geographic regional county municipality that covers all of Nunavik. It is responsible for developing municipal infrastructure, including the construction and maintenance of waste management facilities. At the same time, it is responsible for planning waste management in Nunavik and providing assistance to the fourteen northern villages in its daily practices (KRG, DM70, p. 3). To this end, it is required to develop and maintain a Residual materials management plan (RMMP) under section 53.7 of the *Environment Quality Act*[22] (EQA) (DQ12.1, p. 1). The KRG produced a first RMMP for the period 2015-2019, followed by a revision of the latter resulting in the 2021-2027 RMMP.

The *Act respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government*[23] stipulates that each Northern village has jurisdiction over the management of its waste and its northern landfill site (NLS) (Dessureault, Grégoire *et al.*, 2014, p. 33). Thus, these villages remain the managers of operations related to NLS and residual materials collection. While each community has the authority to adopt its own bylaws, the RMMP aims for more standardized management in each village (DA5.2, p. 18).

In addition to the KRG, two other organizations, formed under the JBNQA, have the mandate to observe, analyze, comment and/or decide on projects that have an environmental and/or social impact in Nunavik. The Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC) is responsible for the assessment and review of projects located on the territory of Nunavik, while the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) is primarily mandated to monitor, through the exchange of views and information, the application of Section 23 of the JBNQA (PR4.1.0, p. 65; DA5.2, p. 19).

In addition to these authorities, local entities such as the cooperative stores, the Newviq'vi company in Kuujjuaq, the Northern stores as well as the organization I Care, We Care, provide various functions that allow for the recovery and recuperation of certain residual materials (DA5.2, p. 27 to 30).

21. RLRQ, c Q-2, r.19.
22. RLRQ, c Q-2.
23. RLRQ, c V-6.1.

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions note that the responsibility for waste management in Nunavik is collaborative and essentially shared between the local authorities and the Kativik Regional Government.*

11.2.2.2 Waste Management Facilities in the Territories

The residual waste management in Nunavik is done in NLSs, and each Northern village has one on its territory. Due to the presence of permafrost and the scarcity of unconsolidated deposits that prevent the development of other types of landfills, NLSs are authorized in Nunavik under section 94 of the RRLIRM (PR4.1.0, pp. 27 and 61; DA5.2, p. 18).

The NLSs in Nunavik are located in the outskirts of the villages, at various distances from the population's place of residence. Their size depends on the size of the villages, ranging from about 4,000 m^2 to over 52,000 m^2 (DA5.2, p. 25). Currently, large-scale recycling and composting programs do not exist in these communities. Unsorted garbage is collected in a box or garbage can outside homes and institutional buildings. Collection is done by municipal staff on a weekly basis using a municipal garbage truck. Once transported to the NLSs, the waste deposited in the fuel section is burned in the open at least once a week, weather permitting, as required by Section 99 of the RRLIRM, and then roughly compacted by machinery. In these locations, the addition of cover material is done on a semi-annual or annual basis and is dependent on the presence of nearby material and the time of year. Where possible, non-combustible waste materials are set aside, in separate sections of the NLSs where they accumulate significantly over the decades (DA5.2, p. 23).

Although there are many logistical constraints to waste recovery activities in the territory (distance from major centers, lack of roads linking villages and high shipping costs), there are a few local initiatives aimed at recovery. These include the recovery of refundable beverage containers and their return to recyclers, the summary sorting at the NLSs allowing the population to recover parts and materials for personal use, the return of used tires to the south thanks to the Quebec Integrated Management of Used Tires Program of RECYC-QUÉBEC, as well as the existence of a composting site in Kuujjuaq, linked to the community greenhouse, allowing the recovery of a portion of the organic residues from the food market (DA5.2, p.27 to 30).

However, as the KRG indicates in its RMMP, "considering the few recovery activities on the territory, it is possible to affirm that almost all of the residual materials generated are disposed of at the villages' NLSs" (DA5.2, p. 43).

Since each northern village has an NLS, there are currently fourteen sites in Nunavik. This excludes, however, the NLSs owned by mining companies operating in the territory (PR4.1.2b.1). As will be explained in the following sections, the fact that Nunavik has no road links to southern Quebec and is very remote from appropriate infrastructure greatly limits the recovery activities. As a result, the vast majority of residual materials, all materials

combined, are collected, and transported to the NLSs, which are the only local infrastructures dedicated to residual materials management (DA5.2, p. 21).

However, many of these landfills, opened in the 1980s, are reaching capacity (DA5.2, p. 22). The remaining operating time may fluctuate depending on the management of certain recyclable materials in the territory, such as scrap metal. This is the case for the NLSs in Kangirsuk, Inukjuak and Kuujjuarapik, which are practically full today. To partially remedy the situation in Nunavik, three new NLSs in these villages are expected to begin operations in the coming years (PR4.1.0, p. 66).

In Kangirsuk, a new site has been built and will open soon. In Inukjuak, construction of a new site is expected to be completed within five years. In Kuujjuarapik, the Cree Nation Government is planning a new landfill on the territory of the Cree community of Whapmagoostui, which will also be used by the Northern Village of Kuujjuarapik, but the opening date is not yet known.

In addition, in some villages, the area occupied by waste is greater than the area of the NLSs (Table 11.1). In the next 20 years, at least half of the villages in Nunavik will need to develop a new NLS due to the increase in the amount of non-burnable materials accumulating in the NLSs, including out of use motor vehicles, and occupying large areas.

Table 11.1 Area occupied by residual materials by landfill site in the North of Nunavik

Northern village	Area of NLS/Fenced area (m^2)	Area occupied by residual materials (m^2)
Akulivik	20,200	13,857
Aupaluk	12,100	16,180
Inukjuak	45,180	34,414
Ivujivik (site 1 = inflammable)	6,720	5,913
Ivujivik (site 2 = non-flammable)	3,780	5,950
Kangiqsualujjuaq	7,600	5,989
Kangiqsujuaq	32,000	15,511
Kangirsuk (former)	19,000	16,599
Kangirsuk (new)	52,383	703
Kuujjuaq	28,280	28,700
Kuujjuarapik (site 1 = non-flammable)	24,000	17,509
Kuujjuarapik (site 2 = inflammable)	23,150	20,880
Puvirnituq	33,670	15,390
Quaqtaq	11,900	7,861
Salluit	20,270	20,780
Tasiujaq	15,310	12,402
Umiujaq	16,220	6,028

Source: adaped from Poly-Géo Inc., 2020, p. 25.

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions note that northern landfill sites are practically the only waste management facilities in Nunavik and open burning is required on a weekly basis.*

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions note that the northern landfill sites serving each village in Nunavik are, for the most part, reaching capacity and that within the next twenty years at least half of the villages will need to develop a new landfill site to meet their needs.*

11.2.2.3 Residual materials generated annually

In Nunavik's NLSs, there are no scales that allow us to know exactly how much waste is being sent to them. Therefore, in its 2021-2027 RMMP, the KRG made estimates of the quantities generated based on several studies from Quebec and other areas (DA5.2, p. 37).

Table 11.2 presents a summary of the estimated quantities of residual materials generated for the year 2019, for each of the production sectors. The residential sector accounts for almost 50% of the residual materials generated, while construction, renovation, and demolition (CRD) sector residues contribute just over 43% and industrial, commercial, and institutional (ICI) sector residues nearly 7% (DA5.2, p. 44).

Table 11.2 Estimate, in tons, of the quantities of residual materials generated in 2019 in Nunavik[1]

		Residual material categories								
		Paper-cardboard	Glass	Metal	Plastic	Construction waste	Household hazardous waste	Organic materials	Other materials[2]	**Total**
Production sector	**Residential**	1,689	230	230	998	128	46	2,533	1,821	7,675
	ICI[3]	311	44	22	100	111	3	434	86	1,111
	CRD	-	-	-	-	6,887	-	-	-	6,887
	Total	2,000	274	252	1,098	7,126	49	2,967	1,907	15,673
	%	12.8	1.7	1.6	7	45.5	0.3	18.9	12.2	100

1. Since it is not possible to quantify the materials recovered (tires, car batteries, EPR products, cans) and since the quantities involved are small, the KRG considers in its RMMP that all residual materials generated are disposed of (DA5.2, p. 43). 2. The "other materials" category includes toys, sporting goods, textiles, and small appliances (DA5.2, p. 37). 3. In Nunavik, since there is no industry in the villages, the ICI include the health, education, public administration, commercial and financial institutions sub-sectors (DA5.2, p. 39).

Source: adapted from DA5.2, p. 39 to 44.

For example, in 2019, the Nunavik region generated nearly 16,000 t of waste, or about 1.1 t/capita (DA5.2, p. 43). However, the 2015-2019 RMMP showed a total of approximately 12,000 t for previous years, which indicates a significant increase for 2019. This situation is undoubtedly explained in part by population growth, which is much higher in Nunavik than in the rest of Quebec. Indeed, "from 1971 to 2001, the population more than doubled. From 2001 to 2016, it grew by 41.4% and a growth of more than 25% is expected by 2036" (DA5.2, p. 10).

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions note that, on average, each citizen of Nunavik generated approximately one tonne of waste in 2019 and that the expected population growth could lead to a tangible increase in the quantities generated in the coming years.*

11.2.3 Actions currently being conducted

The 2021-2027 RMMP, which outlines KRG's vision and seven-year planning, aims to:

> [...] to continue efforts to improve residual materials management in Nunavik by providing the northern villages with a planning tool that takes into account regional and local particularities. It will also increase awareness of the importance of reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering residual materials in order to protect the environment. (DA5.2, p. IX)

Beyond this exercise, plans to establish or expand some of the NLSs are currently under development as some sites will soon be at full capacity. As previously mentioned, new landfills will be opened in the next few years, including a new NLS in the village of Inukjuak, a second in the village of Kangirsuk and a third in the village of Kuujjuarapik/Whapmagoostui[24] (PR4.1.0, p. 66).

Table 11.3 presents various initiatives put forward by the Government of Quebec to facilitate the management of residual materials in northern territories. A $20 million envelope from Action 23 of the 2019-2024 Action Plan of the Quebec Residual Materials Management Policy (QRMMP) is specifically aimed at supporting isolated communities, including those in Nunavik, in the implementation of residual materials management projects related to the problems specific to their environment (DB1.17, p. 20). This plan includes support for Nunavik "to fund elements deemed a priority by the Kativik Regional Government" (Gouvernement du Québec, 2019, p. 17). An agreement was signed with the KRG to this effect in March 2020, allocating it a budget of $4,825 million (Table 11.3) to ensure the transportation to southern Quebec and the recovery of metals accumulated in the territory. Two villages were targeted by this project, Kangirsuk and Aupaluk, with quantities of metals estimated between 1,700 t and 3,200 t and 800 t and 1,700 t respectively (DB1.17, p. 20; DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ7.1, p. 6).

For its part, the Société du Plan Nord, through the implementation of its 2020-2023 Action Plan, is providing $3 million in financial support for the cleanup of hazardous material storage sites in the fourteen northern villages of Nunavik (Table 11.3). A characterization of the storage sites in all the northern villages was conducted, as well as the clean-up of eight of them. Work in the other six villages was to begin in the summer of 2021 and be completed by March 31, 2022 (DB8, p. 1; Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 32). The Société du Plan Nord is also conducting a waste-to-energy pilot project in Kuujjuaq. Based on the studies conducted to date, the recommended solution would be the construction of an incinerator to treat Kuujjuaq's waste, with the addition of a heat recovery system to heat a future greenhouse and several institutional buildings (DB8, p. 2).

24. Although this future NLS is located south of the 55th parallel and is therefore not within the territory of application of Section 23 of the JBNQA, the Northern Inuit Village of Kuujjuarapik and the Cree community of Whapmagoostui wish to use a single landfill site for their residual materials. The new NLS will be located in Whapmagoostui, but it is expected that the old site located in Kuujjuarapik as well as various sites where residual materials are found will be cleaned up and rehabilitated (PR4.1.0, p. 66).

Table 11.3 Funding sources of the Kativik Regional Government and the fourteen northern villages for residual materials management

Program (or Measure)	Responsible	Amount Awarded	Target Year	Completed Activities
Action 23/Plan d'action 2019-2024 PQGMR	MEFCC	$4,825m	2020-2025	Transport and valorization of accumulated metals. Two targeted villages: – Kangirsuk – Aupaluk
Isurruutiit Program	MMAH	$100m ($8.5m were allocated to the RRM)	2016-2021	Program to improve municipal infrastructure in Nunavik, including residual materials management infrastructure
The Program for Residual Materials Management in Northern Quebec[1]	MEFCC	$ 670,000	2020-2022	KRG Projects: – implementation of an eco-centre and a recycling centre in Kuujjuaq ($300K) – implementation of a rotating composter in Inukjuak ($150K) – general training in RRM and operations ($220K)
Société du Plan Nord Program	Société du Plan Nord	$3m	2018-2022	Project for the recovery of hazardous materials accumulated in the fourteen northern villages
CRD Sector Calls for Proposals	RECYC-QUÉBEC	$190,000	2018-2021	Construction Debris Management Improvement Project: – purchase of equipment to sort construction debris in Kuujjuaq – purchase of a reception station to manage the use of the NLS in Kuujjuaq

1. Program completed as of December 31, 2019 (MEFCC, 2021b).

Sources: adapted from DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ7.1, p. 6; DQ9.1, p. 1; DQ10.1, p. 3; DQ11.1, p. 3; Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 30 to 33.

In parallel to these structuring projects, a working group is in place to discuss the main issues and challenges related to waste management in Nunavik. This working group, which is made up of various regional representatives as well as Quebec government departments and agencies, aims to share information, find solutions adapted to the regional context, and analyze their technical and financial feasibility based on the programs in place (DQ7.1, p. 7).

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions note that major waste management projects are underway in Nunavik and that these projects are intended to remedy problematic situations as well as to plan infrastructures in accordance with projected needs.*

11.2.4 Local issues

This section presents the residual materials management issues specific to the Nunavik region. These issues are supported by the verbal comments of the various participants heard at the public sessions, the briefs received, the orientations and actions identified in the Nunavik RMMP 2021-2027, as well as by the collaboration with the KEAC commission.

For each of these issues, joint orientations, issued in the form of opinions, are endorsed by the BAPE and KEAC commissions. These opinions may call for one or more actions.

11.2.4.1 Financial support

As discussed in the previous section and as indicated by the Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC) Eco-Consultancy Chair in its report on waste management in the Northern Quebec, "the good will of the stakeholders is present in the communities and many initiatives have been launched [...]" (Dessureault, Perron *et al.*, 2017, p. v, 53 and 54). However, even if this local will is present in Nunavik and specific actions have been identified in the 2021-2027 RMMP, the financial issue represents a regional reality that may hinder the completion of several activities aimed at solving a number of problems and diverting residual materials from disposal (Véronique St-Onge, DT15, p. 34; KRG, DM70, pp. 4 and 6).

To begin, it is important to note that the Inuit of Nunavik currently receive very little funding from the federal government for waste management. Due to the unique administrative and political context of Nunavik[25], the fourteen northern villages and the KRG do not meet the eligibility criteria for many of the federal environmental programs intended for Aboriginal communities or organizations or territories north of 60° and are therefore excluded. They often have access only to provincial sources of funding.

In addition, neither the KRG nor the northern villages are eligible for the program on the redistribution to municipalities of royalties for the disposal of residual materials intended to finance the implementation of the RMMPs, unlike the municipalities located in southern Québec. Since the KRG and the villages dispose of their residual materials in a NLS, which is not covered by the *Regulation respecting the charges payable for the disposal of residual materials*[26], and do not pay disposal fees, they do not have access to this program (DQ10.1, p. 1 and 2; DA5.2, p. 69). However, communities in northern territories are eligible for various Quebec government programs and calls for proposals (DQ11.1, p. 1 and 2; DQ10.1, p. 2 and 3).

Thus, although the costs related to the day-to-day activities of collecting and managing municipal, commercial, and institutional waste are covered entirely by the northern villages

25. The 14 Northern villages and the KRG were legally constituted under the *Act respecting Northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government* (RLRQ, c V-6.1.), a provincial law that gives Nunavik communities municipal status.

26. RLRQ, c Q-2, r.43.

that receive partial funding from MMAH, the KRG has had access to various sources of funding, mainly from the Quebec government (Table 11.3) (DA5.2, p. 36; DQ9.1, p. 1).

In many cases, however, the funding received does not cover the entire cost of carrying out the projects. Since it is impossible to increase municipal taxation in Nunavik, it is necessary to find additional sources of funding (DA5.2, p. 69). This is particularly the case for the eco-centre, composter and training projects supported by the grant received under the Programme de gestion des matières résiduelles en territoire nordique (Table 11.3). As a KRG representative indicated at the public session:

> So, for the moment, the training project should go ahead, but we still don't know if the eco-centre and the composter will be able to be implemented. [...] These amounts of money do not really match the budgets needed to implement measures like this in Nunavik, so we necessarily needed to seek funding outside of this program to be able to implement the projects, and currently, it is external funding that is problematic, so that is why these projects are on hold.
> (Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 33)

This insufficient funding to support the costs of carrying out the projects would require more sustained support from MEFCC and RECYC-QUÉBEC to ensure that the amounts granted to the KRG or to the Northern villages are optimal and sufficient. This is what Makivik Corporation, the organization representing the rights and interests of the Inuit of Nunavik, has indicated:

> The regional and local organizations must be fully supported so they have the resources to implement new innovative solutions, adapted to our northern reality, that would contribute to protecting the environment and therefore, Nunavimmiut health and well-being.
> (Makivik Corporation, DM189, p. 2)

The KRG and the fourteen northern villages could eventually benefit from another support program. Indeed, RECYC-QUÉBEC is currently developing a new program with the MEFCC and the collaboration of the Société du Plan Nord and the KRG for isolated communities, including the Nunavik region. This program should make it possible to finance concrete projects targeting source reduction, reuse, and optimal management of residual materials with a view to their recycling or recovery (DQ6.1, p. 3).

This program, which is part of Action 23 of the QRMMP Action Plan and Action 4.2.1.2 of the 2020-2023 Northern Action Plan, will have a budget of $5 million, with $3 million reserved for communities in the Northern Plan territory (DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ6.1, p. 3). Such a program could be greatly beneficial as it prioritizes source reduction and reuse, dimensions that have so far been secondary to recycling.

- ***Recommendations –*** *Aware that the amounts granted for waste management must be optimal and sufficient for the realization of projects in Nunavik, the BAPE and KEAC commissions recommend that the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and RECYC-QUÉBEC collaborate in a sustained manner with the applicants, both for the evaluation of grant applications and for the rigorous follow-up of projects.*

11.2.4.2 Scrap metal management

The accumulation of scrap metal for decades has been a major problem in Nunavik, where, to date, "no metal has been shipped back south" (Véronique St-Onge, DT15, p. 34). Since the region has no road links to southern Quebec, the only means of transportation available to return scrap metal to the south are by plane and boat, both of which are very expensive. For example, the average cost of shipping a 20-foot sea container from Nunavik to Montreal is $4,800 for a maximum of 14 t, or $343/t (KRG, DM70, p. 6).

In the absence of other locations to manage them and the lack of recovery services in the region, out of use motor vehicles (OMV) are currently summarily sorted and stored in a separate section of the NLSs, although this is prohibited in the RRLIRM (DA5.2, p. 34; KRG, DM70, p. 4). Indeed, section 4 of the Regulation specifies that motor vehicle carcasses cannot be disposed of in a NLS. The KRG also points out that many damaged vehicles are found inside villages, around homes and garages (DA5.2, p. 34 and 53).

In recent years, characterizations have been carried out in Nunavik to estimate the quantities of metal accumulated in the villages. The villages of Kuujjuarapik, Kangirsuk, Akulivik and Kuujjuaq have been the subject of such studies. The estimated quantities of metal vary from just over 1,600 t in Akulivik to over 10,000 t in Kuujjuaq (St-Onge, 2019, p. 10 to 13).

This accumulation of scrap metal over time is now a heavy liability that can hinder mobilization and it is imperative that financial resources be made available to help northern communities address this problem (Dessureault, Perron *et al.*, 2017, pp. 55 and 57). In other words, it is important that a major cleanup of accumulated metal tailings be conducted in Nunavik. This would free up the nearly full capacity of the NLSs and allow for better subsequent management of these materials (Véronique St-Onge, DT15, p. 92 to 95).

For several years, the KRG has been taking steps in this direction. In 2019, it conducted a feasibility study on the recovery of residual metal in Nunavik and then included a specific measure in its 2021-2027 RMMP to recover it in two villages, Kangirsuk and Aupaluk (DA5.2, p. 55). As mentioned in the previous section, the KRG received a grant of $4,825 million in 2020 to begin this project (QD1.2, p. 11). While these projects are essential to address a fraction of the metal liabilities, they will certainly need to be pursued to cover the entire territory of Nunavik.

At the same time, it is important that actions be put in place to manage the new metal residues. In this regard, the KRG proposes:

> Implement a system to recover residual metal (out of use motor vehicles, metal appliances, metal construction waste, etc.) on a regular basis. This practice is carried out by private enterprise in southern Quebec because of the high selling price of metal, but it is not sufficient to cover the cost of shipping to Nunavik. This system would contribute to the sustainability of the infrastructure and reduce the ecological footprint associated with metal in the communities.
> (DM70, p. 7)

Currently in Quebec, there is no Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)[27] for the management of an entire end-of-life vehicle; instead, a component-based approach (e.g., lubricating oils, oil filters, xenon lights, etc.) has been prioritized (DB1.37, p. 2). Such an approach, which would aim to transfer the responsibility for managing the entire ELV to a company, would nevertheless facilitate the return of these vehicles from Nunavik to southern Quebec for recycling (Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 43). The Ministry has indicated that it is considering a possible revision of the *Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of products by enterprises*[28] (RRRPE) which could aim to subject new products to the EPR principle while OMVs appear on the list of priority products to be designated (DB1.37, p. 2; MDDELCC, 2015, p. 8).

Household appliances and air conditioners, which generate a large amount of metal waste, have been designated under EPR as part of the amendment to the RRRRPE enacted in December 2019. To this effect, RECYC-QUÉBEC recognized on March 29, 2021, GoRecycle Canada Inc. as a management organization for the management of household and air conditioning appliances (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2021). It is expected that this EPR will apply to Nunavik (DB1.37, p. 1).

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions recommend that RECYC-QUÉBEC be explicitly mandated to develop, in conjunction with the Kativik Regional Government, an intervention program to solve the problem of metal liabilities and to plan for the future management of scrap metal throughout the territory of Nunavik, which program should include funding options.*

11.2.4.3 Deposit and selective collection systems

The notion of final waste in the northern Quebec is quite different from that in southern Quebec, "in Nunavik [this notion] necessarily includes residual materials for which recovery and recycling processes are well established in southern Quebec" (KRG, DM70, p. 6). In fact, the recovery of recyclable materials, which involves many stakeholders, proves to be much more demanding for small communities in northern territory that often have limited human and financial resources (Dessureault, Perron *et al.*, 2017, p. 44). In practice, only organic material can be recovered in Nunavik, while metal, plastic, chemicals, hazardous materials, and their packaging become waste (Véronique St-Onge, DT15, p. 39). The KRG

27. EPR is an approach that aims to transfer responsibility for the management of residual materials generated by the consumption of various products to the businesses that market them in a given territory (MELCC, 2021a).
28. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 40.1.

is well aware of this situation and its RMMP proposes various measures to increase the detour of residual materials from disposal (DA5.2, pp. 48 to 68).

In March 2021, the Quebec National Assembly adopted Bill 65, *An Act to amend the Environment Quality Act regarding deposits and selective collection*[29], laying the groundwork for the modernization of deposit and selective collection systems. This modernization should make it possible to increase recovery and improve recycling according to the principles of the circular economy. The principle of extended producer responsibility will be applied to both systems (MELCC, 2021c). The deposit system will be extended to all beverage containers from 100 ml to 2 L, regardless of whether they are made of plastic, glass, metal, or multi-layer cardboard. In addition, under the curbside recycling reform, businesses that market containers, packaging, printed materials, and newspapers will be responsible for their products from the beginning to the end of their life cycle. They will therefore be responsible for their recovery, sorting, packaging, and recycling (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2020).

Currently, there is no curbside recycling in Nunavik. Although some local initiatives exist to improve recovery, the majority of the waste generated is disposed of in the NLSs (DA5.2, pp. 27 and 43). Nevertheless, the EPR approach, applied to certain products, has resulted in the establishment of six drop-off stations in Nunavik to recover the targeted products[30] in the villages of Kangirsuk, Kuujjuaq, Salluit, Kuujjuarapik, Inukjuak and Kangiqsujuaq (DA5.2, p. 34; KRG, DM70, p. 5). However, recovery rates are still low. The human resources available to adequately manage this program are limited and storage facilities are insufficient (KRG, DM70, p. 5; Nancy Dea, DT15, p. 81 and 82).

Returnable beverage containers in the region are collected by retail stores in accordance with the *Act respecting the sale and distribution of beer and soft drinks in non-returnable containers*[31]. Although these retailers send returnable beverage containers to recyclers each year, the maintenance of compaction equipment and the storage and shipping of returnable containers is expensive and complex to coordinate (KEAC, 2020, p. 6 and 7). Modernizing the deposit and recycling systems will change this situation in Nunavik.

Consequently, the KEAC points out that the designated management organization (DMO) that will be created by the government and that will be responsible for overseeing and supporting the management of the various products targeted by modernization will have to consider a range of factors such as long-term storage, infrastructure and equipment adapted to the northern climate, and the high cost of maritime transportation. A good understanding of regional realities will allow for the provision of efficient and adapted recovery services to Nunavimmiut (KEAC, 2020, p. 6 and 7). Regarding Bill 65, the KEAC adds:

29. PL 65, 2021.

30. The product categories covered by these EPRs are (1) electronics, (2) rechargeable batteries, (3) mercury lamps, (4) paints and their containers, and (5) used oils, antifreeze, coolants, their containers, and filters (MELCC, 2021a).

31. RLRQ, c V-5.001.

> Both systems promise very important advances for Nunavik in waste management, provided that the provisions of Bill 65 and the resulting regulations cover all of Quebec, do not allow for exceptions or discriminatory management methods, consider the high operating costs in Nunavik, and include a strong and transparent monitoring component. (KEAC, 2020, p. 5)

Furthermore, the KRG maintains that it is important for Nunavik's regional organizations to take responsibility for the residual materials they generate. Such materials include hazardous materials, household appliances, and construction-renovation-demolition materials, which are non-combustible and require additional management by the NLSs in the villages, which in most cases do not have the financial means to recover them or to transport them to southern Quebec for recycling. The management of these residual materials should therefore be taken in charge by the institutions or organizations that produce them or are responsible for them (ARK, DM70, p. 7; Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 36). In this regard, the KRG's Assistant to the Director of Environment and Territory suggests that this management be detailed in the calls for tenders issued by the regional organizations. In this way, contractors would be contractually obliged to respect the appropriate procedures and the responsibility would not be relegated entirely to the northern village (Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 37).

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions believe that it is essential that the modernization of the deposit and selective collection systems be applied to Nunavik and consider the territorial realities. In the interest of fairness and improved performance, details to this effect should be included in the regulations that will be enacted for the implementation of the Act to amend the Environment Quality Act regarding deposits and curbside recycling.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions are of the opinion that the responsibility of organizations, regional institutions, and entrepreneurs on the territory of Nunavik with respect to waste management should be formally recognized and applied.*

11.2.4.4 Northern Landfills and Open Burning

As previously mentioned, only the NLSs allow for the disposal of waste in Nunavik, and this is in accordance with section 94 of the RRLIRM. In almost all northern villages, landfills are built on permafrost, which is frozen ground all year round. It is therefore impossible to dig to allow for the burial of residual materials (Véronique Gilbert, DT30, p. 35). Because of the presence of this permafrost and the scarcity of loose deposits needed for other types of landfills, NLSs are permitted (PR4.1.0, p. 27).

The RRLIRM specifies that only residual materials that are generated on the territory are eligible for the NLS, including sludge[32]. Section 4, however, specifies the residual materials that cannot be disposed of such as hazardous materials and motor vehicle bodies. And

32. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 94.

unlike the engineered landfill sites in southern Quebec, scrap tires can be disposed of there[33].

Section 99 of the RRLIRM requires the burning of combustible waste materials deposited in NLSs at least once a week, weather permitting. This burning is necessary to reduce the space occupied by the waste material, increase the life of the NLS, and prevent wildlife and domestic animals from scattering the waste material (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 245$_{PDF}$).

Impacts of open burning

Many of the comments heard during the Inquiry focused on open burning and its potential effects on human health in bordering communities and on the environment. These same concerns were also raised during regional public consultations conducted by the KRG in the fall of 2019 on the new RMMP (KRG, DM70, p. 5).

Open burning refers to "any fire or burning that is not conducted within a building" (CCME, 2016, p. 3). Figure 11.2 illustrates an accidental tire burn in the Village of Kangirsuk. Due to the moisture content of household waste and its piling, fires in NLSs reach temperatures that are too low to produce complete combustion and consequently generate very large amounts of particulate matter and very many contaminants, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins, and furans.

Some researchers point out that smoke can easily reach surrounding communities when blown by unfavourable winds and in a thermal inversion situation. The potential health risks to the surrounding communities are therefore very real, especially for more vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and people who are already compromised by health problems (Dessureault, Grégoire *et al.*, 2014, p. 2, 64 and 65).

In addition to health impacts, contaminants released during open burning can affect everything from microorganisms and plants to fish and mammals (CCME, 2016, p. 4). In addition, the mere presence of an NLS on a land area can be a concern for the immediate environment due to the potentially toxic leachate it can generate.

Although weekly burning can avoid the generation of leachate, as these landfills are not equipped with leachate collection and treatment systems, their potential to contaminate surface water and their impacts on the quality of aquatic ecosystems are more than likely (Dessureault, Grégoire *et al.*, 2014, p. 63 and 65). Moreover, no environmental monitoring is required by the MEFCC and no limit values for groundwater and surface water quality are applicable for an NLS (PR4.1.0, p. 27). In Nunavik, contamination of groundwater or surface water by leachate percolation represents a minimal risk since the NLSs are, for the most part, far from drinking water sources, except for the community of Kuujjuarapik (DB3.12, p. 6).

33. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 4.

Figure 11.2 Accidental Tire Burning at the Kangirsuk Northern Landfill

Source: courtesy of the Kativik Regional Government

To date, no studies have been conducted in Nunavik on the substances emitted during open burning in the NLS (DB3.11, p. 1). It is therefore very difficult to rigorously, and accurately, estimate the real impacts on the environment and on the health of the neighbouring populations.

> The Nunavik Public Health Department does not have enough information at this time to assess the actual health risks. A true risk assessment of the populations of Nunavik communities would require a better understanding of the nature of the chemical compounds emitted specifically from Nunavik's NLSs, the actual or predicted concentrations of the compounds that could reach the population, the possible routes of exposure to the population (inhalation, ingestion), the duration of actual exposure to the general population as well as the number of vulnerable individuals who could be exposed (DB3.12, p. 5)

In this regard, the Ministries of the Environment and Health have expressed, during the public sessions, their willingness to fill this scientific void by characterizing the environmental contamination and assessing the exposure of the population to the contaminants emitted by the open burning in the NLS (Virginie Noël-Aloise, DT30, p. 22; Claude Trudel, DT30, p. 24).

Furthermore, the location of the NLSs is a crucial element. Currently, the NLSs in operation in each of Nunavik's northern villages are generally located a few kilometres from the communities (DA5.2, p. 23). However, some are relatively close to inhabited areas. This is the case for the Inukjuak NLS, which is literally inside the village. Because of this proximity, the burning of residual materials is practically impossible (Shaomik Inukpuk, DT32, p. 10; Véronique Gilbert, DT32, pp. 12 and 13). It should also be noted that several residents of the village of Kangiqsualujjuaq have complained about the smoke and pollution, while in the village of Kuujjuarapik, asthma symptoms during burning days are more numerous (Nancy Dea, DT15, p. 80; Véronique St-Onge, DT15, p. 37 and 38).

Various requirements in the RRLIRM guide the establishment of an NLS in the territory. Section 95 requires that an NLS be located a minimum of 1) 150m from any watercourse or water body, unless it is not likely to affect the quality of the watercourse or water body; and 2) 500m from any surface or groundwater catchment facility intended for human consumption (PR4.1.0, p. 27). Thus, the RRLIRM does not prescribe any distance between an NLS and populated areas.

Considering that the environmental impacts of NLSs and the potential health risks of burning waste have not yet been documented, it is important that the location of future NLSs be chosen with great care, using strict criteria. In this regard, the MEFCC committed in a public meeting to consult the MHSS in order to define health criteria, such as distance from dwellings and direction of prevailing winds, which should be factored in while awaiting the results of the characterization studies (Michel Bourret, DT32, p. 21).

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions believe that it is imperative that the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change proceed with the characterization of the environmental contamination due to the open burning of waste in Nunavik.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions believe that it is imperative that the Ministry of Health and Social Services assess the exposure of the population to contaminants emitted by the open burning of waste in Nunavik. To this end, it could use the residents living closest to a landfill site as a model.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *While awaiting the results of characterization studies on environmental contamination and public exposure to contaminants emitted during the burning of residual materials in Nunavik, the BAPE and KEAC commissions consider it essential that health criteria be defined by the Ministry of Health and Social Services and taken into account by the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change in the siting of new landfill sites.*

Alternatives to burning residual materials

For the time being, due to the specific conditions in Nunavik that do not allow for the development of another type of landfill that does not require open burning, NLSs appear to

be the only short and medium-term solution for the disposal of residual materials in this territory.

As previously mentioned, there is no selective collection in Nunavik, which means that most of the waste generated is sent to the NLSs. Theoretically and ideally, these materials should be sorted upon arrival at the landfill. However, given the significant accumulation of metal in some of these sites, the fact that they are open at all times and the scarcity of trained personnel to maintain them, sorting is only rudimentary (DA5.2, p. 23, 27 and 43). As noted by the MHSS, the lack of sorting within the NLSs and the subsequent burning promotes the release of multiple potentially toxic chemical compounds (PR4.5, p. 53).

Therefore, it is important to "sort [residual materials] upstream to avoid burning waterlogged organics, metal, and [household hazardous waste]" (Dessureault, Perron *et al.*, 2017, p. iv). In its brief, KRG supports this position by stating that:

> Even if all recyclable materials were not accepted, such as paper and cardboard that would degrade due to prolonged storage, the collection of recyclable materials would have a significant impact, particularly on plastics. This material, when burned, emits airborne contaminants that are particularly harmful to health. Reducing the amount of plastic disposed of would therefore be beneficial to northern communities.
> (DM70, p. 7 and 8).

Sorting would also allow the recovery of hazardous materials that contribute to the emission of many potentially very toxic contaminants through burning. Although these materials are not included in the current mandate of the Commission of Inquiry, their management is an important issue in Nunavik. The reality on the ground is that, although it is mandatory to dispose of hazardous materials in an authorized treatment facility, they are very often disposed of in the NLSs and are found among other residual materials, since the only center authorized for this purpose in Nunavik is located in Kuujjuaq and it only recovers certain materials (KRG, DM70, p. 4 and 5).

As previously mentioned, the Société du Plan Nord has allocated $3 million for the clean-up of storage sites and the safe disposal of residual hazardous materials in Nunavik. Thus, eight villages have been secured to date. Beyond this clean-up of liabilities, the KRG recommends the implementation of a system for the recovery of household hazardous waste, for example through the development of a network of eco-centres in all communities (DB8, p. 1; KRG, DM70, p. 7).

The sorting of residual materials is thus a pivotal action to reduce the quantities brought to the NLS. Nevertheless, it seems appropriate that further thought and research should be given to identifying an option or options to NLS and to the mandatory burning of residual materials (Larry Watt, DT15, p. 51; Nancy Dea, DT15, p. 81).

Theoretically, incineration is also a feasible alternative, but it has several limitations. In fact, as previously mentioned, the Société du Plan Nord is currently conducting a pilot project for

the energy recovery of residual materials in Kuujjuaq through the construction of an incinerator. In addition to the construction costs of this infrastructure, estimated at $20M, additional funds estimated at $1M annually would be required to ensure the operation of the incinerator (DB8, p. 2 and 3; Myriam Blais, DT15, p. 79). The KRG also points out in its brief that:

> However, it is an expensive management method to purchase and operate, complex and requires meticulous maintenance and therefore special expertise. [...] The incineration technology, if this management method is chosen, must be carefully selected, and adapted to the regional context to ensure its success.
> (DM70, p. 8)

However, the KRG is open to exploring this possibility and is continuing its collaboration with the Société du Plan Nord (DM70, p. 8).

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions are of the opinion that RECYC-QUÉBEC and the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change must work in collaboration with the Kativik Regional Government to develop an action plan, with the necessary financial resources that will promote the source separation of waste in Nunavik.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and KEAC commissions believe that RECYC-QUÉBEC should create a sectoral table bringing together representatives of the Kativik Regional Government, the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change, the Société du Plan Nord, and the northern villages to promote cooperation in the search for technological choices and methods adapted to the northern reality that would reduce the use of open burning in Nunavik.*

11.2.4.5 Liabilities

In Nunavik, past human activities have left their mark on the territory. In fact, there are illegal dumping sites for residual and hazardous materials abandoned by mining exploration companies, outfitters, tourism businesses, as well as by former military activities, all over the territory, outside of the community boundaries. These sites include large quantities of hazardous waste, such as hydrocarbons, propane tanks, mine waste, electrical equipment, and metal. These sites, which have become orphaned in the majority of cases, can be harmful both for the inhabitants who live on the territory and for the environment (KRG, DM70, p. 5; Alexandre-Guy Côté, DT30, p. 5).

Various investments have been made by the Quebec government and other organizations to clean up some of these sites. Among other things, the Strategy for the vitality and enhancement of northern heritage, with an envelope of $16.1 million over five years, will mainly allow for the dismantling of some two hundred mobile camps in place on the territory of Northern Quebec following the closure of the sport hunt for migratory caribou. A sum of $5 million has been set aside for the Inuit and Naskapi Aboriginal communities to administer and coordinate activities aimed at dismantling mobile camp facilities (DB1.37, p. 2 and 3).

In 2007, a financial agreement was signed between the KRG, the Makivik Corporation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry and the Restor-Action Nunavik Fund (RANF), formed by mining companies. This agreement aims to rehabilitate abandoned mining exploration sites in Nunavik (Dea, 2016).

Similarly, the Environmental Damages Fund, created by Environment and Climate Change Canada following the payment of a fine by a company for an environmental offence in the country, paid $1.45 million to KRG to, among other things, clean up and restore permanent outfitting camps in the Caniapiscau River watershed area located in Nunavik (Gouvernement du Canada, 2018).

To date, efforts and money have been invested to clean up these former abandoned sites. However, the magnitude of the task remains and as such, requires a continued commitment from the government to continue the clean-up. As indicated by Makivik Corporation, which is working to clean up the former mobile camps as part of the Strategy for the vitality and enhancement of northern heritage, the negative impacts of these sites as well as the health risks to Nunavimmiut due to the presence of hazardous materials must be seriously considered (DM189, p. 3).

Although this issue is not included in the mandate of this BAPE commission, the KEAC commission believes that this environmental liability must be considered by the responsible authorities and addressed in order to support the clean-up of each of the orphan sites.

- *The BAPE and KEAC commissions note that, in addition to the problems generated by residual materials within the northern villages, there are illegal and abandoned dumping sites accumulating residual and hazardous materials for which clean-up actions must be pursued over the next years.*

List of acronyms and abbreviations section 11.2

Acronyms

BAPE: Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement

CCME: Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

CQLR: Compilation of Quebec Laws and Regulations

CRD: construction, renovation, and demolition

DMO: Designated Management Organization

EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility

EQA: *Environmental Quality Act*

IBI: industries, businesses, and institution

JBNQA: James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

KEAC: Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee

KEQC: Kativik Environmental Quality Commission

KRG: Kativik Regional Government

MEFCC: Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change

MHSS: Ministry of Health and Social Services

MMAH: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

NEQA: Northeastern Quebec Agreement

NLS: Northern Landfill Site

OMV: Out of use motor vehicles

QRMMP: *Quebec Residual Materials Management Policy*

RANF: Restor-Action Nunavik Fund

RMM: Residual Materials Management

RMMP: Residual Materials Management Plan

RRLIRM: *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials*

UQAC: University of Quebec at Chicoutimi

Abbreviations

$: dollar

$/t: dollar per ton

c.: chapter

$ k: thousand dollars

km^2: square kilometer

m: meter

$ M: million dollars

m^2: square meter

s.: section

t: ton

t/capita: ton per capita

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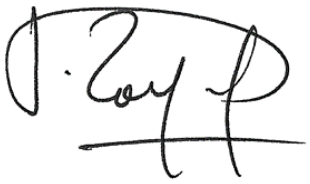
Site Inventory and Final Waste Management

The present mandate of inquiry and public hearing entrusted to the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) by the Minister of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change concerns the *Current Status and Management of Final Waste* and covers the entire territory of Québec, including the territories covered by chapters 22 and 23 of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement*, chapter 14 of the *Northeastern Québec Agreement* and chapter II of the *Environment Quality Act*.

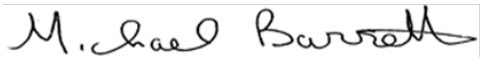
The BAPE Commission of Inquiry and the commission of the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC), formed for this purpose, worked together to carry out the consultation in Nunavik. The two commissions also collaborated closely and continuously in the analysis of the issues facing the Inuit communities and regional organizations of Nunavik with respect to waste management on their territory.

Thus, the second section of Chapter 11 of this report, which is devoted to the *Waste Management in Territories Under Agreements*, contains findings and recommendations that are shared by the two commissions.



Joseph Zayed
Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry

Date
November 11, 2021



Michael Barrett
Chair of the KEAC Committee

Date
November 17, 2021

11.2 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ, ᒪᑐᐧᕙᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ 500,000 km^2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᑦᑕᖅᓯᓂ 55 ᖁᓛᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᒃ (DA5, 2, p. 1). ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒃ 14,000 ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑐᓂᒃ 14-ᓂ ᓯᑦᔭᖏᓐᓃᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᐅᑉ, ᓅᕚᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ (Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2020). ᑖᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᒐᖅᑐᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᓖᑦ 1,000-ᓂᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ (DA5.2, p. 9). ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔩᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖅᑦᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᑉ ᓯᖅᑭᓂᖓᓕᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᒥᐊᖅᐳᐊᑯᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᖃᓄᑎᑲᓪᓚᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ (BAPE, 2015, p., 348).

11.2.1 ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ

ᑐᖅᖃᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᑎᓕᕌᓯᒪᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂ, BAPE ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᕿᖏᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ (KEAC) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ. KEAC ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᕿᖏᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒫᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᔦᒥᔅ V ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒧᑦ (JBNQA) ᐱᒍᑦᔮᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ. ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ-ᐳᕚᕝᓐᓯᐅᑉ-ᓄᓇᖅᖄᑐᕕᓐᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᓯᓂ, ᑐᑦᑕᕕᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᖑᒪᑦᓯᓂᖅᓄᐊᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᐅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐅᖑᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᓐᓂᐅᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 23-ᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ (JBNQA).

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖓ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ BAPE ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓪᓚᕆᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᖑᒪᔭᐅᑎᓗᒋᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᖄᑐᕕᓐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ (DA5.3). ᐅᑐᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᐊᖓᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᕙᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕙᔭᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᖁᒧᑦ ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓕᖓᐅᑎᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᒍᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.

ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᖁᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔩᑦ, ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑦᔪᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᓂᒪᓐᓇᖅ ᐳᕙᓕᕆᓐᓇᖅ-19. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᔩᓂ 9, 2021 ᐅᓪᓛᖓᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᓚᐅᔩᖅ, ᐃᓕᖓᓪᓚᕆᑦᓯᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᒪᓂ ᑎᒦᑦ. ᑐᖓᓕᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᖁᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔩᖅ ᔩᓂ 9, 2021-ᒥ ᕿᑎᕐᖃᓕᖅᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓐᑐᖃᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᒪᑦ, KEAC ᐊᒻᒪᓗ BAPE ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᑕᓚᐅᔩᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖀᓐᓂᕈᑎᓗᒍ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᖅ ᐃᓅᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᖓᓂ ᔩᓂ 10, 2021-ᒥ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᓂᒃ (DT30, DT31 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ DT32).

ᑕᒪᖏᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᒃ ᐊᖏᐅᑎᓚᐅᔫᒪᑕ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MELCC), Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔩᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

- *ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᕐᓯᓚᐅᔩᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᕐᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᑐᐃᓲᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᓄᑦ.*

11.2.2 ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐲᔾᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ

11.2.2.1 ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ

ᐱᖁᔦᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒌᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᖓᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ, ᐱᖁᔾᓪᓚᕆᑦᑕᖓ ᐅᓇᐅᑎᓗᒍ *ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ*[34] (RRLIRM) (PR4.1.0, p. 65; DA5.2, p. 18).

ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ (ᕿᐋᓘ) ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᐅᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᕆᔫᑉᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒪᑐᒣᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒫᒥᒃ. ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑎᕆᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᖁᑎᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᕐᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᕐᕆᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ. ᑖᕙᓂᑦᓴᓇᕐᓗ, ᐸᕐᓂᓯᒪᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᓯᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓂᔮᔮᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ 14 ᑦᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ (ᕿᐊᔫ, DM70, p. 3). ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᐊᒃᓴ 53.7-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ *ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*[35] (*EQA*) ᕿᐋᓘ ᓱᕐᖁᐃᓯᒣᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑰᕐᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᐅᑉ. (RMMP) (DQ12.1, p. 1) ᕿᐋᓘ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᖓᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ 2015-2019-ᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᒡᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ, ᓄᐃᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ 2021-2027-ᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᑦ RMMP-ᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᒧᑦ.

ᑕᑯᑕᑯᐅᓂᖓᓂ, *ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ*[36] ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᖏᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑦᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ (NL) (Dessureault et al., 2014, p. 33). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᓂᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᑭᖃᕿᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᖁᔮᐱᒥᓂᒃ, ᑐᕌᖓᓐᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ RMMP ᓱᕐᖁᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑰᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓘᓐᓀᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. (DA5.2, p. 18).

ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᕿᐋᓘᒧᑦ, ᒪᕿᐃᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑎᒦᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ (JBNQA) ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᓕᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᐅᑎᓖᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ, ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖖᒋᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᓱᒃᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ (KEQC) ᑲᒪᒋᔩᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒦᑐᓂᒃ, ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕿᕆᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ (KEAC) ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᔨᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓵᑉᑕ 23-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥ (JBNQA) ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ (PR4.1.0, p. 65; DA5.2, p. 19).

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕿᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᑯᐊᐯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᖏᑦ, *ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᒃ* ᑰᑦᔦᐊᒥ, ᓄᐊᔾᓇ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒦᑦ *ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᐳᖓ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᐳᒍᑦ*, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔦᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᕙᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᐸᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ (DA5.2, p. 27-ᒥᑦ 30-ᒧᑦ).

- *ᑐᑭᓯᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒦᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓃᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ.*

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34. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r.19.
35. RLRQ, c. Q-2.
36. RLRQ, c. V-6.1.

11.2.2.2 ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᐅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ

ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᕙᓖᐱᖏᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᖅᑲᐳᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ 94-ᒍᒍᑎᖓᑕ ᐊᑖᓂ RRLIRM ᐅᖁᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᕙᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓯᒪᕚᑦ, ᓱᒃᑫᓕᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᑦᓴᑦ (PR4.1.0, p. 27 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 61; DA5.2, p. 18).

ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᓈᕐᑎᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ, ᐃᒣᓗᐊᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᓂᖏᑦ 4,000 m^2 -ᓂᑦ 52,000 m^2-ᓄᑦ, ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ (DA5.2, p. 25). ᐅᓗᒥ, ᐊᒥᓲᓈᕐᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓕᖅᓴᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᖏᖏᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕿᕙᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᒥᓕᐅᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᖃᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᑐᕐᑯᑐᐃᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕚᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᐃᕙᒍᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕿᓯᑕᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ. ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓅᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕿᐊᕐᑐᓴᔭᖅᐅᑎᒥ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕿᓯᕐ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕙᑦᓯᑎᓪᓘᓃᑦ, ᓯᓚ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᓇᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐅᖁᑕᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 99-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ RRMIRM-ᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓴᓃᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑎᕐᑕᐅᓚᒃᑳᑦ ᐅᖁᒣᑦᑐᓂᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᑦ 6-ᓂᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓘᓐᓃᑦ 12 ᐊᓂᒍᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑐᒣᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᖁᕙᐅᓲᑦ, ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᒪᑐᑦᓴᔦᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᕙᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᑐᕐᑐᐃᓇᐅᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ. ᒍᓐᓇᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕿᐊᕐᑐᓴᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕙᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑐᓂ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔦᕐᑑᓈᕐᑎᑐᓂ ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᓯᒪᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ (DA5.2, p. 23).

ᐅᓄᕐᑑᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᐃᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᖕᖏᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑰᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ (ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓗᑦ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᑕᖅᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᐸᐊᑯᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦᑕ ᓇᓕᑑᒍᓂᖏᑦ), ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᔦᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕙᖅᑎᓯᓃᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ. ᐆᑦᑑᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᕋᖃᐅᑎᕙᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᓕᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ; ᐊᕙᑦᑐᓚᑳᑦᓯᒪᔦᓗ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓂ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᑦᓴᑕᐳᓐᓇᕙᖅᑎᓗᐊᕐᓯᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᑦᓴᑦᑖᐳᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ; ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓴᓗᐊᕙᓃᑦ ᑯᐯ ᑕᕐᑦᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ RECYC-QUÉBEC *ᑯᐯ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᕙᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓴᓗᐊᕙᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖓ;* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᓯᐊᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᕙᒃ ᑰᑦᔦᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᑉᐹᕙᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, ᓂᕆᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᓯᕐᒥᓯᐊᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐊᒍᒍᓐᓇᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᕐᕚᑦ ᓂᕿᑕᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᕆᑦᓯᒋᑦ (DA5.2, ᖁᑉᐱᒉᑦ 27-ᒥᑦ 30-ᒧᑦ).

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᕿᐋᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ RMMP-ᒥᑕ ᐸᕐᓂᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᑕᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᓲᑦ [ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓄᑦ]. (DA5.2, p. 43).

ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓖᑦ, ᑕᐅ ᐅᓗᒥ 14-ᒍᕕᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᖏᒥᔦᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᖏᑦ ᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᓯᕙᐅᕝᕕᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᕝᕙ (PR4.1.2b.1). ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᖓᓪᓚᑦ, ᓄᓇᕙᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᕿᑎᖅᖏᓐᖓ ᑯᐯ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓄᓕᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑏᔪᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᖁᑎᓪᓚᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᕇᕐᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᑦ ᑲᔦᓯᕐᖃᔭᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᐅᖃᓪᓚᑦ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑳᓴᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓅᖅᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᒍᑦᓯᑎᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᖁᑎᓪᓚᕈᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᐅᑎᓚᒌᑐᐊᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ (DA5.2, p. 21).

ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓴᓂᖅᑯᕚᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᖏᑦ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1980-ᓂ, ᑕᑕᒎᓇᓂᓕᒦᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᑕᑉᐸᓕᐊᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ (DA5.2, p. 22). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑕᑕᓇᔾᕈᓐᓇᕖᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᑎᒎᓚᑕᐅᕙᑉᐸᑕ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᖁᐊᓪᓚᑕᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓴᕙᕋᔭᕙᓃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖄᑦᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᑕᓗᐊᕐᓂᐅᔮᐊᖃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖑᐱᒃ, ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑕᑕᓐᓂᐅᔭᑦᓯᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᖏᑦ. ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᒋᐊᖅᓱᒍ, ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᓃᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ (PR4.1.0, p. 66).

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ, ᓄᑖᖅ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑲᐱᓚᖓᓕᖅᓱᓂᓗ. ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᑖᑉ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕈᕐᓂᐊᓂᖓ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᕈᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖑᐱᒥ, ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑲᕗᒪᖓ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦᓭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᑖᖅ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᒃ ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᕗᐊᑉᒪᑰᓪᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕿᕐᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖑᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᕗᒫᐱᖓᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓂᑦᓴᖓ ᐋᕿᑕᐅᕋᑕᖏᖏᑐᖅ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᒪᑐᒣᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓂᑦ (ᒪᖏᑦᑕᖅ 11.1). ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ 20-ᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ, ᖁᑉᐸᓕᒦᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᕿᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᐊᔮᐊᖃᕋᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᓭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᕙᓃᑦ, ᑲᑎᕐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᒪᕙᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ.

ᒪᖏᑦᑕᖅ 11.1 ᓄᓈᑦ ᐃᓕᒪᕙᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᖁᕙᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕙᒻᒥ

ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ	**NL. ᓄᓇ/ᓴᒍᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ (m^2)**	**ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᒪᑐᒣᕙᖏᑦ (m^2)**
ᐊᑯᓕᕙᒃ	20,200	13,857
ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ	12,100	16,180
ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ	45,180	34,414
ᐃᕗᔾᔪᕙᒃ (ᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᕙᒃ 1 = ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕈᐊᕐᑐᐃᑦ)	6,720	5,913
ᐃᕗᔾᔪᕙᒃ (ᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᕙᒃ 2 = ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᖄᔭᖕᖏᑐᑦ)	3,780	5,950
ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ	7,600	5,989
ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᖅ	32,000	15,511
ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ (ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᖅ)	19,000	16,599
ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ (ᓄᑖᖅ)	52,383	703
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ	28,280	28,700
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖑᐱᒃ (ᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᕙᒃ 1 = ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᖄᔭᖕᖏᑐᑦ)	24,000	17,509
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖑᐱᒃ (ᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᕙᒃ 2 = ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕈᐊᕐᑐᐃᑦ)	23,150	20,880
ᐳᕙᕐᓂᑐᖅ	33,670	15,390
ᖁᐊᖅᑕᖅ	11,900	7,861
ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ	20,270	20,780
ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅ	15,310	12,402
ᐅᒥᐅᔭᖅ	16,220	6,028

ᐱᕙᐅᔪᑦ: ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᑌᑦ ᐱᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ Poly-géo ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ, 2020, p. 25.

- *ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᑦᕐᑎᙱᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᑯᐋᑦ (NLs) ᐃᓱᕐᕆᐅᑎᑑᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᓲᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒋᐊᖃᕋᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒫᑦ.*

- *ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᑦᕐᑎᙱᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᙱᑦᑕ NLs ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᙱᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑕᑕᒋᐊᕕᓐᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᕐᕕᓴᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ 20-ᓂ, ᖁᑉᐸᓕᒫᙱᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᙲᒪᓇᓕᕐᓂᙱᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ.*

11.2.2.3 ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᐃᓚᕿᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᐋᑦ ᑭᑉᕙᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᖃᙲᒪᑕ, ᑌᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓴᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᓚᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᙱᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᓯᑐᐃᕕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᙵᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ. ᑌᒪᒻᒪᑦ, ᑫᐋᔾ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᙱᓐᓂ 2021-2027-ᒧᐊᙵᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᖑᑎᒥᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᓚᑳᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᐋᑦ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᖃᕐᒪᙵᑕ (DA5.2, p. 37).

ᒪᙱᑦᑕᖅ 11.2 ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᙱᑦᑕ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕕᓂᙱᓐᓂ 2019-ᒥ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ. ᐊᓇᕐᕋᕆᔾᑦ ᓴᓂᙱᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ 50%-ᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᙵᙳᑎᑕᕐᓄᑦ, ᓴᓇᔮᑦ ᓴᓂᙱᑦ, ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕆᓃᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᑦᑐᐃᓃᑦ (CRD) ᓴᓂᙵᙳᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ 43% ᐅᙵᑖᓄᐊᐱᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᙱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑉᕖᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒦᑦ (ICI) ᓴᓂᙵᙳᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ 7%-ᒋᔭᐅᑲᓵᑦᑐᓂᒃ (DA5.2, p. 43).

ᑌᒪᒻᒪᑦ, 2019-ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ 16,000t-ᑲᓵᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ 1.1.T/ᐊᓇᕐᕋᕆᔭᖅ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓴᓂᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ. (DA5.2, p. 43). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, 2015-2019-ᒥ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐋᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᖑᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ 12,000T-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᖃᖃᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒋᐊᙵᓂᒃ ᑭᙳᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ, ᑕᒐ ᐅᖁᒣᓂᙱᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᔪᕕᓃᑦ 2019-ᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᓂᙱᑦ ᑌᒣᑕᐅᓚᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓪᓚᕆᐸᑦ ᐃᓚᙵᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᓂᙱᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᙱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᓴᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᙱᓐᓂᓂᒥᑦ. ᐊᓪᓛᑦ “[ᐊ]ᑯᓐᓂᙵᓂ 1971 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2001, ᐃᓄᙱᑦ ᒪᕿᕕᓪᓗᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᔪᑦ. 2001 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2016 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᙵᓂ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᔪᑦ 41.4%-ᓄᑦ…ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᙱᑦᑕ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᙱᑦ 25%-ᒦᒧᓇᐅᔪᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ 2036-ᒧᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ" (DA5.2, p. 10).

ᒪᖏᑦᑕᖅ 11.2 ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᓱᕆᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2019-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ[1], metric tons-ᑎᒍᑦ

		ᓱᑯᑦᓴᔪᑦ-ᐃᕐᓯᕙᑦᓴᔪᑦ	ᐃᒐᓛᑦᓴᔪᑦ	ᓴᕙᕋᔪᑦ	ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦᓴᔪᑦ	ᓴᓇᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ	ᐊᓄᕐᖁᓇᔪᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᖏᑦ	ᓂᕆᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ	ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ[2]	**ᑲᑎᑦᓯᒍ**
		ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ								
ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᑦ	**ᐊᓇᕐᖁᕆᔪᑦ**	1,689	230	230	998	128	46	2,533	1,821	7,675
	ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᑦ ᑎᒦᑦ ICI[3]	311	44	22	100	111	3	434	86	1,111
	ᓴᓇᔫᑦ **ᓄᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᕆᔪᑦ** **ᐃᑎᑦᑐᐃᔪᑦ** **CRD**	-	-	-	-	6,887	-	-	-	6,887
	ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ	2,000	274	252	1,098	7,126	49	2,967	1,907	15,673
	%	12.8	1.7	1.6	7	45.5	0.3	18.9	12.2	100

1. ᖃᐅᔾᔨᓕᕆᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦᔭᖏᓪᒪᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓃᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ (ᐊᓴᒍᐊᕕᓃᑦ, ᐃᖏᕐᕿᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᕚᕈᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᓇᖏᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᖏᑦ (EPR), ᐃᒥᕋᖅᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᓈᐱᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓂᖏᑦ, ᕿᐋᔅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓘᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᓲᒍᓂᕒᓯᒪᔪᖅ (DA5.2, p. 43). **2.** "ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ" ᑖᕝᕙᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓖᑦ ᐱᖑᐊᕕᓃᑦ, ᑎᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᖑᐊᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᖁᓕᓴᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕿᔪᕐᓗᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒎᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᕕᓂᖏᑦ (DA5.2, ᖁᐸᖓ. 37). **3**. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓂᕐᓯᕕᑦᑕᖅᖏᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ, ICI ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ: ᐋᓂᐊᓯᐅᕝᕕᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᕝᕕᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑦᔭᐅᕕᖏᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᕝᕖᑦ (DA5.2, p. 39).

ᐱᕕᐅᔪᖅ: ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᓱᑎᒃ DA5.2, p. 39 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 44.

♦ *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᓂᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 1 tonne ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ 2019-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᕿᒐᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓴᐅᒋᓚᑳᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕎᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ.*

11.2.3 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᓚᖓᔪᑦ

ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓ 2021-2027-ᒥ RMMP, ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᕙᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᐋᔅᐸ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕎᒍᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᖓᔪᖅ ᐸᕐᓂᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ, ᐃᒣᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ:

> …ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᖑᕐᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᓴᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᖏᑦᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓚᖓᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕆᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᐸᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᑎᕆᓃᑦ, ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓕᖅᑭᕆᐊᕐᐸᓃᑦ, ᓄᑕᐅᓕᑎᕆᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᕆᐊᓕᓇᑎᓯᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᐅᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ.
> (DA5.2, p. IX)

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ, ᐸᕐᓂᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᕕᑦᑐᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦᑕ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑕᑕᓗᐊᕐᓂᐅᔭᓕᕐᒪᑕ. ᐅᖅᑲᕐᑕᐅᕋᓐᓇᒥᒻᒪᑦ, ᓄᑖᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᑖᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ, ᑐᖓᓕᐊᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓲᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓐᓂ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕚᐱᒃ/ᕗᐊᑉᒪᑰᔅᑐᐃᑉ[37] ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓂ. (PR4.1.0, p. 66).

ᒫᓕᑦᑕᖅ 11.3 ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ. ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦ $20 ᒥᓕᐊᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ Action 23-ᒥᑦ 2019-2024-ᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓀᒍᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᑦ (QRMMP) ᐃᓕᖓᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓀᓗᑕᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᐸᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ (DB1.17, p. 20). ᐊᓯᖅᑲᒥᓱᓂ, ᑖᓇ ᐸᕐᓀᒍᑎᒃ ᑐᕌᓕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ [ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᔫᓕᕐᑎᑕᖅ] "ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᓇᐊᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ" (ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ, 2019, p. 17). ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᑫᐋᔫᒧᑦ ᒫᑦᓯ 2020-ᒥ, ᐃᓕᔅᕕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ $4,825 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ (ᒫᓕᑦᑕᖅ 11.3) ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔦᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐱᓇᓱᖓᖅ ᑐᒫᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔦᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ 1,700 T ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3,200 T ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 800 T ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1,700 T ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓃᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᒣᓕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ (DB1.17, p. 20; DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ7.1, p. 6).

ᑲᒪᒋᔭᒥᑎᒍᓪᓕ, ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ 2020-2023-ᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓀᒍᑎᖓᑕ, Société du Plan Nord ᒪᓂᔨᓯᒪᔪᖅ $3 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᔫᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕙᓯᒪᕕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ 14-ᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ (ᒫᓕᑦᑕᖅ 11.3). ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᐸᕐᓀᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ, ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᒪᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓀᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8 ᔫᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᖃᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ 6 ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᓴᒫᕕᓃᑦ 2021 ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᒫᑦᓯ 31, 2022-ᒥ (DB8, p. 1; ᕓᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ DT30, p. 32). Société du Plan Nord ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᒥᔪᖅ ᓴᓂᓐᓂᑦ-ᓄᑭᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᒥᒃ ᑰᔪᐊᒥ. ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ, ᐃᒣᕆᐊᓖᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓱᓂ ᐋᕐᕿᐅᑎᑦᓴᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑑᑉ ᑰᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐸᕐᖃᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᒍᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᖄᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓂᖓ ᐱᕈᕐᔫᕕᑦᓴᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ (DB8, ᖅᑯᑉᐱᖓᖅ 2).

ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦᑏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᐊᓗᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᑐᕐᖃᑦᑕᕕᐅᑉ/ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕐᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓃᑦ, ᓇᓂᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᐃᓃᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓕᓅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦ (DQ7.1, p. 7)

37. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᑦᓴᖅ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᕙᓗᐊᖅ 55-ᒍᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᓇᓗᓀᒃᑯᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓃᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒣᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᒦᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 23-ᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂ (JBNQA), ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᑰᔪᐊᕋᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓ ᕗᐊᑉᒪᑰᔅᑐᐃᑉ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᒍᒪᓂᓖᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᑖᖅ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᒃ ᕗᐊᑉᒪᑰᔅᑐᐃᒥᑏᕐᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᓇᐅᓇᒥᑎᓗᒍ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᒋᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᑰᔪᐊᕋᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕝᕓᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (PR4.1.0, ᖅᑯᑉᐱᒐᖅ 66).

ᒪᕐᒋᑦᑕᖅ 11.3 ᑮᓇᐅᔾᖃᕐᑎᓯᕝᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 14 ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ

ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕈᑎᒃ (ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᓚᓗᐊᕐᑎᓯᑦᑌᓕᒍᑎᒃ)	ᓯᕗᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔪᖅ	ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᐊᒻᒍᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ	ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒃ ᑐᕋᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ	ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑐᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᓂᖅ 23/2019-2024 QRMMP ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᒍᑎᖓ	MELCC	$4 825 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ	2020-2025	ᐅᓯᔾᔪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔦᑦ. ᒪᕐᕈᐃᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᒃ ᑐᕌᕐᕕᐅᔫᒃ: – ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᒃ – ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ
ᐃᓱᕿᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖅ	MAMH	$100 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ($8.5 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐊᒻᒍᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ RMM-ᒧᑦ)	2016-2021	ᐱᓇᓱᖅ ᐱᐅᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦᑕ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒻᒪᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᐅᑎᖕᒋᑦ
ᐱᓇᓱᖅ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ (*Programme de gestion des matières résiduelles en territoire nordique*)[1]	MELCC	$670,000	2020-2022	ᕿᐋᐻᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᖕᒋᑦ: – ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᕋᑦᓴᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕿᕕᒃ ᒎᑦᔪᐊᒥ ($300 ᓴᐅᓴᓐ) – ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᕿᕕᐅᑎᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᕐᒥᓯᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᒥ ($150 ᓴᐅᓴᓐ) – ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ RMM-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ($220 ᓴᐅᓴᓐ)
Société du Plan Nord ᐱᓇᓱᖓ	Société du Plan Nord	$3 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ	2018-2022	ᐱᓇᓱᖅ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ 14-ᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ
ᕿᓄᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᑯᔾᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᔫᓂᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕆᔫᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᑦᑐᐃᔫᓂᑦ CRD	RECYC-QUÉBEC	$190,000	2018-2021	ᓴᓇᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖅ: – ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒍᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᓂᓗᑯᓂᒃ ᑳᑦᔪᐊᒥ – ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒍᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕿᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖓᑕ ᑳᑦᔪᐊᒥ

1. ᐱᓇᓱᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 31, 2019-ᒥ (MELCC, 2021b).

ᐱᕕᐅᔪᑦ: ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑎᓗᒋᑦ DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ7.1, p. 6; DQ9.1, p. 1; DQ10.1, p. 3; DQ11.1, p. 3; ᕗᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ DT30, p. 30, 31 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 33.

- *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᓪ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓂᐅᔭᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓪᓚᕆᖕᕕᐅᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓂᓗᑌᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᑎᕆᒍᓇᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓂᑕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒻᒪᕆᓪ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖓ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᖕᖓᔪᑦ.*

11.2.4 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓴᓗᑌᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕕᑦᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖕᖓᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖕᖓᐅᑏᑦ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓱᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓭᕆᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ 2021-2027-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᒧᑦ RMMP-ᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑎᖏᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖕᖓᐅᑏᑦ, ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔪᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᐅᑎᖏᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ BAPE ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕕᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖕᖓᑖᓄᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᒃᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ.

11.2.4.1 ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑏᑦ

ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᐃᓯᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᕈᓐᓇᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ Chaire en éco-conseil [ᓄᓇᓄᑦ-ᐊᔪᕿᕆᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨ] Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC) ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ, [ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ] "ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ" (Dessureault et al., 2017, p.. 53). ᑭᓱᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᑲᒪᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2021-2027-ᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓱᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓄᐊᖕᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᐅᕙᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓪᓚᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕝᕕᐊᓗᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐱᓴᓗᑌᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᓚᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ (ᕗᕋᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᑦ-ᐅᓐᔅ, DT15, p. 34; ᑫᐋᔩ, DM70, p. 4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 6).

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐋᒥ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓯᓯᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑕ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐊᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐋᑦᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᕆᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖃᕐᐸᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᐅᑎᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᖓ,[38] 14 ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑫᐋᔩ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖕᖏᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᖃᔭᕐᕐᖏᐅᑎᕆᑦᓯᕆᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑯᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ 60-ᐅᑉ ᖁᓚᓐᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑌᒫᖕᖓᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖕᖏᓚᕿᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᓘᑭᐸᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑫᐋᔩ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐳᔩᕗᓯᒥ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑌᒫᑦᓴᓇᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓂ, ᑫᐋᔩ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐱᖅᑲᔭᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᕐᑕᓯᔭᐅᕆᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᒧᓂᓯᑉᐸᓕᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ. ᑫᐋᔩ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᑦᓯᔩᒍᒪᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓄᑦ,

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38. 14 ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑫᐋᔩ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ (RLRQ, c. V-6.1.), ᐳᔩᕗᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᖁᔭᖕᖓᑕ ᑐᓂᔨᕕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᒧᓂᓯᑉᐸᓕᑎᐅᓂᖏᒃ.

ᒪᑐᒪᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ *ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᕙᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ*,[39] ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓖᔩᒍᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᔮᕐᑲᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑎᐅᔩᓂᒃ, ᑖᑦᓯᒨᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᑦᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ (DQ10.1, p. 2-3; DA5.2, p. 69). ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐃᒫᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᖕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᕕᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ (DQ11.1, p. 1-2; DQ10.1, p. 2-3)

ᑌᒪᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᕿᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᑕᐅᔩᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ NAMH-ᒧᑦ, ᑫᐋ̈ᔨ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᕌᖕᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᕈᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥ, ᑯᐯᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᕙᓪᓗᖅ (ᒪᖏᑦᑕᖅ 11.3) (DA5.2, p. 36; DQ9.1, p. 1).

ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑎᒍᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐁᑦᑑᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑐᒍᓐᓇᓲᒍᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᑫᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ. ᒪᓂᓯᐹᓕᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑖᒃᓲᔭᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᔭᐅᕐᖃᔭᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒋᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ (DA5.2, p. 69). ᐆᑦᑑᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓖᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓕᕋᑦᓴᑦᑕᕐᕖᑦ, ᓯᕐᒥᓯᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓂᓖᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐅᑉ (*Programme de gestion des matières résiduelles en territoire nordique*) (ᒪᖏᑦᑕᖅ 11.3). ᑫᐋ̈ᔨᑉ ᑭᒐᒃᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒫᓕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ:

> [ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᒌᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ] ᑌᒪᒻᒪᑦ, ᑕᑲᑕᑲᐅᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ ᓇᔪᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᕋᑦᓴᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᒥᓯᐊᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃ ᑌᒍᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᓐᓂᒃ... ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᐸᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᐅᕐᖃᔭᕋᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᑫᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑌᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᕈᑦᑎᓯᕐᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᑌᒪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᑫᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᑲᑕᑲ, ᑌᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᕿᓂᕋᓱᐊᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑕᑲ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᕗᖅ.
> (ᕓᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ, DT30, p. 33)

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑏᑦ-ᐱᓇᓱᑲᐅᑉ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ - ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᒋᐊᓪᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᖃᑕᕈᓐᓃᓗᑎᒃ MELCC-ᐸ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᒪᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᕈᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᖏᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᑫᐋ̈ᔨ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᔦᓴ, ᑎᒥᒃ ᑭᒐᒃᑐᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕ, ᑌᓖᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᒃ:

> ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒦᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᐸᓐᓂᐊᒪᑕ ᐃᖏᕐᑫᓯᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᓗᑌᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓇᓂ, ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᓪᓚᕆᓰᑎᓄᑦ, ᑐᓂᕐᕈᓯᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖑᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑌᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
> (DM189, p. 2)

ᐊᓯᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᒥᒃ ᑫᐋ̈ᔨ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 14 ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᕕᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᑯᑖᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᖅ RECYC-QUÉBEC-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ MELCC-ᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ *Société du Plan Nord-ᒧᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑫᐋ̈ᔨᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

39. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r.43.

ᑐᕋᖓᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᓛᕐᑐᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᓕᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᕋᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᕆᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᖕᖑᑎᑌᓕᑦᓯᓂᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓕᓖᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ (ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᕋᑦᓴᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᕚᓐᓂᖅ) ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ (DQ6.1, p. 3).

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ, ᓄᐃᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ 23 ᑯᐯᒥ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓄᒍᑎᐅᑉ QRMMP ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᕆᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓄᒍᑎᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᒍᑏᑦ 4.2.1.2-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ 2020-2023-ᒥ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᕆᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓄᒍᑎᒥ, ᐸᑦᔭᖅᑳᕐᑐᑦ $5ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ, $3 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᖁᒥᐅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᒪᑐᒪᔭᐅᔦᓄᑦ *Plan Nord-ᒧᑦ* (DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ6.1, p. 3). ᑌᒣᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᐱᕚᓕᖁᑎᑦᓯᐊᓚᕆᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑦᔫᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᒥ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᕆᑕᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᓂᒃ, ᑕᒐᑕᒐᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔫᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᖓᓕᓇᔭᐅᔦᑦᓴᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕋᑦᓴᑕᕐᓂᒧᑦ.

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -** ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᒍᑐᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᔦᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓕᓖᕐᑎᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᑌᒣᒪᑦ ᐃᒣᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕗᓯᒪᔦᑦ MELCC-ᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ RECYC-QUÉBEC-ᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑦᔨᐸᕐᑯᑦᓯᕆᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᖃᓄᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᓂ.*

11.2.4.2 ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᐃᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔦᕐᑑᓈᕐᑎᑐᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᖁᑕᐅᙳᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ [ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ] "ᓇᓪᓕᖕᒋᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᓯᕐᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ" (ᕓᕋᓂᒃ ᓭᓐᑦ-ᐆᓐ DT15, p. 34). ᐊᕐᕿᑎᖃᖕᖏᓚᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑐᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᓯᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᐳᐊᑦ, ᑕᒪᖏᓪᓗ ᓇᓕᑑᕋᓘᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᕆᑦᓯᕆᑦ , ᐊᑭᕆᔭᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ 20-foot ᐅᒥᐊᕐᐳᐊᑰᕐᑐᖅ ᐆᕋᓗᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᔦᖅ ᒫᑐᔾᔭᐊᓚᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐸᐅᓕᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ 14 T ᐊᖏᓂᓕᐅᑉ $4,800, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒃ $343/T (ᑫᐋᔾ, DM70, p. 6).

ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖕᒋᕐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ (ELV) ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓚᒃᑳᑦᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖓᓂ, ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ RRLIRM-ᒥᒃ, ᓴᓇᕐᕙᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᑕᖃᖕᖏᓚᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᒐᑐᕐᕕᑕᖃᕋᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ (DA5.2, p. 34; ᑫᐋᔾ, DM70, p. 4). ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 4-ᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᑉ ᓇᓗᓐᓂᕐᓯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔦᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ (s.4, RLRQ, c. Q-2, r.19). ᑫᐋᔾ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓯᐃᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᐊᓇᕐᕋᓇᔭᐅᔦᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔦᖃᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᕖᑦ (DA5.2, p. 34 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 53).

ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᖃᓪᒥᓂ, ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕋᐱᒻᒥ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ, ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ, ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᑎᑐᑦᓯᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ. ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓵᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ 1,600T ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᐂᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓕᕕᒻᒥ ᑎᑭᑦᓯᕆᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓐᓂᖏᑦ 10,000 T ᑰᔦᐊᒥ (ᓭᓐᑦ-ᐆᓐ, 2019, ᖁᐸᐱᒣᑦ 10-ᒥᑦ 13-ᒧᑦ).

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖓᓚᕐᕿᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᓪᓗ ᓴᐱᕐᓇᐊᑕᐅᓂᐅᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖏᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔦᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᑲᔦᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᖁᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᓯᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ (Dessureault et *al.*, 2017, p. 55 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 57). ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓗᒍ, ᐅᐃᒪᓇᓕᕐᑐᑦ

ᑲᑎᕐᓱᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐋᔭᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᓪᓂᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ. ᐋᔭᕐᑕᐅᐸᑕ ᑖᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐃᓂᑖᓕᐅᒥᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ, ᑕᑕᓗᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓪᓗᑐᐃᒍᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᐅᓂᖕᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓱᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓃᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (ᕚᕋᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᑦ-ᐆᓐᓴ, DT15, p. 92 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 95).

ᕿᐋᕈ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕗᒨᐊᑦᑎᓱᒍᒪᒧᑦ. 2019-ᒥ, ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓄᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ 2021-2027-ᒥ ᐸᕐᖑᒍᑎᒥ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐋᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃ (DA5.2, p. 55). ᑮᖑᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᕕᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᕿᓐᓇᒥᒻᒪᑦ, ᕿᐋᕈ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ $4,825 ᒥᓕᐊᓂ 2020-ᒥ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ (DQ1.2, p. 11). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᕿᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓱᐊᓂᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᑲᒪᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖓᐅᑏᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕆᐊᓪᓗ ᐅᒣᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑮᖖᒍᒪᓇᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᐹᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᕐᑐᑦᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᒪᓂ.

ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᓇᕐᓗ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓱᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᖃᕈᑏᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᕿᐋᕈ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑭᓄᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ:

> [ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᓱᐊᒎᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ] ᓄᐃᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ (ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓴᕕᕋᔦᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᕐᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ, ᐊᓱᖏᓪᓗ) ᐳᑯᑦᑕᐅᓕᐅᒥᔮᕐᐸᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᑯᐯ ᓱᕐᑭᓂᖓᓄ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᓭᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕿᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᖓ ᓇᓕᓌᒍᓚᓗᐊᕐᓱᓂ, ᓇᓕᓌᒍᖕᖏᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᑐᒉᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᓗᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕿᐊᑯᕿᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓃᕈᓐᓇᓱᓂᖓᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᒻᒪᙱᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᙱᐅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᒥ ᓄᐃᑕᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.
> DM70, p. 7.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ, ᐱᑕᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᕐᓰᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᒃ (EPR)[40] ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕙᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᓱᒃᑯᓂᖓ; ᐊᓱᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᐅᒍᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᑦᓴᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᐅᕐᓱᑎᐅᑏᑦ, ᐅᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᓴᓂᕈᕐᑎᓯᕆᒃᑯᑏᑦ, xenon ᐃᑯᒣᑦ, ᐊᓱᖏᓪᓗ (DB1.37, p. 2). ᑲᒪᓂᖅ ᓈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓗᐃᒃᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓚᖓᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᓰᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ELVs ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᓭᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᑲᔪᖏᕐᑐᐃᔾᔨᐅᓚᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᔪᑦ ᑯᐯ ᓱᕐᑭᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᓇᐊᓪᓚᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ (ᕚᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ, DT30, p. 43). ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓕᔭᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ *ᒪᓕᒐᐅᑉ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᐅᑉ ᑎᒎᖅᑲᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕕᓃᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᓯᔨᓄᑦ*[41] (RRRPE), ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕋᔭᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᓱᑎᒃ EPR; ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓐᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᒦᓕᕈᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᑐᓃᖃᑕᐅᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓕᕕᓃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (DB1.37, p. 2; MDDELCC, 2015, p. 8).

ᐃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐹᕐᖃᒥ ᓂᓪᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᐅᑏᑦ, ᓄᐃᑎᓇᐅᑕᐅᔩᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑲᒥᒃ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᖕᖑᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᑐᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ EPR ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ RRRPE ᒪᓕᒐᖖᒍᑎᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᓇ 2019-ᒥ. ᒦᑦᓯ 29, 2021-ᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒫᑉ, RECYC-QUÉBEC

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40. EPR ᑲᒪᒍᓯᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᑎᓕᔩᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᓐᓂ ᓴᓂᖖᒍᑎᑕᐅᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔩᕆᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑎᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᑦᓭᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᕆᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ (MELCC, 2021a).
41. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r. 40.1.

ᐃᓕᑦᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ GoRecycle Canada-ᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᑉᐊᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᑉᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒨᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᖅᖃᒥ ᓂᓪᓕᒪᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2021). ᑖᓐᓇ EPR ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᖓᓕᕋᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᖓᔅ (DB1.37, p. 1; ᔫᕕ ᑮᖕᓗᐊ-ᐳᓗᐃᓐ, DT30, p. 48).

♦ ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑮᓗᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᒣᑯᔩᓯᒪᔪᑦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᐋᔩ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔫᖃᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ (ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ) ᐋᕿᒃᑲᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓗᑕᒥᒃ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᓕᒦᒥ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓃᕈᑕᐅᓯᓗᑎᒃ.*

11.2.4.3 ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕿᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᑳᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᐅᕉᑦ

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ ᓅᔪᐃᑦᑐᖑᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᑯᐯ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓂᑦ. "[ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅ ᐊᓯᐊᑰᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ]. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, [ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ] ᐃᓚᓕᒃ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᓇᐊᓪᓚᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᐸᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕ ᑯᐯ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓂ" ᕿᐋᔩ, DM70, p. 6). ᐊᓪᓚᑦ, ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ, ᑲᒪᖃᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᓗᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓇᓂᖅᓴᒪᓇᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᒥᑭᔪᕐᓚᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᐲᓲᓗᑭᔫᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑖᕕᑦᓴᖃᕋᑎᒃ (Dessureault et *al.*, 2017, p. 44). ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᓂᕿᕕᓃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐅᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᓪᓗᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ, ᓄᐊᑕᐹᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓴᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᕆᒋᐊᓕᒥᓐᓃᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ ᓅᔪᐃᑦᑐᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᕙᕋᓂᒃ ᓭᓐᑦ-ᐆᓐᔅ DT15, p. 39). ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ, ᕿᐋᔩᑉ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓀᒍᑎᖓ ᐃᒣᕆᐊᓖᓚᒍᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᖑᒍᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᕆᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ ᓅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖑᕐᑎᑌᓕᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ (DA5.2, p. 48-68)

ᒫᑦᓯ 2021-ᒥ, ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᒪᕆᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᖑᑐᑦᓴᒥᒃ 65-ᒥᒃ, *ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐋᕿᕆᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᑯᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ,* ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᓚᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᒍᓐᓇᕕᑦ/ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᑯᒋᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ. ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᕋᖓᓂᖓ ᐅᓄᕐᔾᔨᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒋᐊᓪᓚᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᕿᒍᓐᓇᑐᕐᑕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐋᕿᓯᐃᕕᖃᕐᑎᓯᕐᓂᑦᓄ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔫᑦ. ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓖᑦ ᓄᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᓕᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᖃᑎᒌᓐᓄᑦ (MELCC, 2021c). ᐃᓕᔅᕕᖃᕆᐊᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᕿᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᓯᕕᑦᑐᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᕋᖃᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖒᑦ 100 ml-ᒥᑦ 2L-ᒧᑦ, ᐃᓪᓛᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᐅᓗᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ, ᓴᕕᕋᔭᐅᓗᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓗᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᑯᑦᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᐊᓂ, ᑮᓇᐅᑦᔭᕋᓯᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᕐᔨᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐆᕐᑐᐃᓃᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑌᒫᒪᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᒎᒪᕐᓂᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᐃᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕐᑕᒐᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2020).

ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᑯᑦᑕᐅᔫᒍᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᒐᑕᒐᐅᓂᖓᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖃᑦᓴᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑰᒐᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᔩᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓄᑦ (DA5.2, p. 27 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 43) ᑌᒫᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, EPR-ᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ,

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᖅᑭᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᒋᐊᖅᑐᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᕕᐅᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑎᓗᒥᑦ[42] ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒃ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒃ, ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᔪᐊᖅ (DA5.2, p. 34; ᑫᐋᔾ, DM70, p. 5). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓗᐊᖅᐯᓈᖅᑐᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᕝᓯᒪᕕᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓂ (ᑫᐋᔾ, DM70, p. 5; ᓈᖕᓯ ᑏ, DT15, p. 81 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 82).

ᐅᑯᐊᓕ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑲᐅᑎᕕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ, ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕖᑦ ᑌᒣᓘᓯᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒍ *ᐱᖅᑯᔭᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᐹᑎᓇᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᐊᖃᐅᑎᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᖅᑲᐅᑎᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᓲᑦᓭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ.*[43] ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᔫᒍᒐᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᖅᑲᐅᑎᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᓇᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᖄᒍᑕᓖᑦ, ᐱᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑎᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᖅᑮᓯᒪᔮᐊᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᓇᓕᑑᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓚᓯᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ (KEAC, 2020, p. 6 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 7). ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᖅᑕᐅᐸᑕ ᐆᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᑌᒣᓕᖕᒐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓯᖅᓇᓇᖅᓯᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓯᐊᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑌᒣᒍᓐᓇᓯᖅᑯᔾᒧᑦ, KEAC ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᓇᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᑎᒥᒃ (DSO) ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓪᓚᖓᓗᓂ ᓇᓗᓀᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᓇᓂᖅ, ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐃᓕᒪᕕᐅᔪᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑎᓯᕖᑦ, ᐱᖅᑯᑎᒪᓅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᑦ ᑕᖅᕿᒥ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᐳᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᔭᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᓕᑑᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᓪᓚᕆᐅᓰᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᓰᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᕐᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᒐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ (KEAC, 2020, p. 6 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 7). ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔭᖕᖑᑎᒐᑦᓴᖅ 65-ᒧᑦ, KEAC ᐃᒣᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᖅ:

> ᒪᖅᕈᐃᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓵᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᓚᖅᑭᒍᓐᓇᓂᓖᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔭᓕᐊᒍᓂᐅᔭᖅᑑᑉ 65 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᖅᑭᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᖕᒍᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᖕᖏᑑᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᖕᖏᐸᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃ ᐃᒧᓈᕈᑕᐅᖕᖏᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓂᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᖅᕿᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑮᑦ ᓇᓕᑑᒍᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᕆᒋᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖅᓯᑎᒃ.
> (KEAC, 2020, p. 5)

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᑫᐋᔾ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᓪᓚᐸᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑎᒦᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᓕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᓯᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒥᒍᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᓇᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ, ᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓕᓂᐊᒐᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒨᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᓂᒍᑯᐃᑦ/ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᓇᓂᒍᑯᐃᑦ/ᐃᑎᑦᑐᐃᓂᒍᑯᐃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᖅᑲᓭᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦᓴᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᖅᑭᔫᑦ ᑕᖅᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖕᖏᓅᑕᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ. ᐊᒥᓯᑎᒍᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᕙᓚᑦᓴᓕᖃᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓯᖅᑭᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓚᖁᑦᓴᓕᓇᕕᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑲᔭᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᑦ ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓕᐊᖅᑲᖅᓭᔭᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᓕᐅᖅᐸᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ. (ᑫᐋᔾ, DM70, p. 7; ᐍᕿᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ, DT30, p. 36). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖕᒐ ᑫᐋᔾᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔾᒪᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᒣᑉᐸᑦ ᐱᐅᔫᒐᔭᖅᑐᕆᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓀᖅᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᑭᓐᓂᐸᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑎᒦᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ

42. ᐊᕕᑦᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓂᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᓕᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓯᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ 1) ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒨᖅᑐᓴᔪᑦ, 2) ᐃᑯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓇᐊᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᒣᑦ ᐹᑕᓈᑦ, 3)ᒥᐅᑯᔾᑦᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᔪᑦ, 4) ᒥᖑᐊᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5) ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᓴᔪᑦ, ᐆᓇᖅᓯᖅᑯᑏᑦ, ᖁᐊᓅᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᓯᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᕕᓂᖏᑦ (MELCC, 2021a).

43. RLRQ, c. V-5.001.

ᐿᓇᐅᑦᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓚᖅᓚᕝᑦ ᑭᒡᓚᑐᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕈᑎᑎᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᑲᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖓ ᓅᑕᐅᓕᕐᕿᓚᔭᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑖᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ (ᖁᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ, DT30, p. 37).

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒐᔪᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᓚᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓖᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᕐᑭᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓂᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓕᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓚᓇᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᑑᑎᓚᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓯᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐋᑑᑎᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒋᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᕙᓪᓗᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕿᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᐅᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.*

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᓚᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒦᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓖᓂ ᐸᓇᓱᐊᕝᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐿᓇᐅᑦᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑕᐅᓚᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᖁᐃᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᖑᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᑦ.*

11.2.4.4 ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᖁᓖᓂ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇᒥᒪᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 94-ᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ RRLIRM. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑲᓵᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᓖᖏᓐᓂ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒃ ᓄᓇ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒥ ᖁᐊᒍᓰᖅ. ᓄᓇ ᐳᐊᕐᓇᔭᕐᑕᐅᖃᔭᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᒪᑐᔭᐅᓚᖓᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐅᑯᓪᒪᑦ. (ᖁᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ DT30, p. 35). ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓯᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑎᔭᔭᕐᑕᖃᖕᖏᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᔩᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ (PR4.1.0, p. 27).

RRLIRM ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓕᐊᑦ ᓴᓂᖕᖑᑎᑌᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᕐᕕᓂᓗᑯᐃᑦ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓲᑦ (s. 94). ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 4 ᓇᓗᓀᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᖅᑲᔭᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖏᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᓂᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᑎᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᑯᐯ ᓯᕿᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᓴᐅᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ (s. 4, ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᓯᒪᓂᖓ 12^{0}).

ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 99-ᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ RRLIRM ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᕈᐊᕐᑐᓴᕋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓂ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᕙᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᓖᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕕᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓯᓚ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᐸ. ᐅᒣᑕᐅᒋᖅᑲᓲᑦ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᑎᒋᐊᕐᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕿᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᐹᑎᓇᑎᑦᑌᑦᓯᒋᑦ (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 99-1).

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖏᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓗᕙᓐᓂᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᒡᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᑕᐅᓂᐅᔭᕐᐸᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓯᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᔪᖃᓕᕐᒪᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᓴᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᖕᖏᓂᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᕿᐋᕐᔅᑯᓄᑦ 2019 ᐅᑭᐊᖓᓂ (ᕿᐋᕐᔅ, DM70, p. 5).

ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ "…ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᔪᕐᔫᓂᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᐋᑐᑎᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓘᐸ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ" (CCME, 2016, p. 3). ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅ 11.2 ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ

ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖅᑭᑐᖅ ᐊᓴᓗᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᓯᒥ. ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᕆᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᕐᓯᒪᓲᒍᓂᖏᑦᑕ, ᐃᑯᐊᓚᔪᑦ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖅᓲᑦ ᓱᒐᓗᓗᐊᖅᑭᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᐊᑎᓇᓪᓗᐊᖅᔭᕋᑎᒃ ᓲᒃᑭᐅᖅᑲᓕᕋᑦᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑌᒣᓂᑯᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᔪᕐᓛᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᒐᕐᕖᐅᓗᐊᓲᒍᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᐱᔭᕐᑕᐅᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᐃᑦ (polyaromatic hydrocarbons), ᓂᐅᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᒪᐅᐳᓐᓇᑐᑦᓴᔦᑦ (dioxins & furan).

ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓪᓚᕆᓲᑦ ᐳᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᐊᕐᑑᓲᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓄᕐᓯᐅᓇᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᕆᒃ ᓴᕿᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᔫᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᖁᑕᐅᓂᐅᔭᕗᒍᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᖁᒍᐊᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᖁᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᒍᑎᓖᑦ (Dessureault et *al.*, 2014, p. 2, 64 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 65).

ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖅ 11.2 ᐃᓛᓂᐅᖅᑭᑐᖅ ᐊᓴᓗᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᑭᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᔪᑦ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓲᑉ

ᐱᕕᐅᔪᖅ: ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᖓ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕚᒪᖓᑕ

ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑭᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᖓᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐁᑦᑑᐱᔭᕐᑕᐅᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᖠᓚᕿᒍᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᐃᓘᓐᓀᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᑎᓇᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᐊᕈᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐋᒪᒪᑦᑎᓯᔾᔪᓄᑦ (CCME, 2016, p. 4). ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓄᐃᑕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑖᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖏᑦᑕ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖏᓐᓅᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᖃᒪᑕ ᓯᑦᓯᑐᐃᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᒡᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓴᓕᕌᓂᒃ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᔪᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖖᒍᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖏᕐᑎᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐳᑯᒍᑎᑕᖃᖅᑭᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓴᒍᑎᑕᖃᕐᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓴᓕᕌᓂᒃ

ᓱᔪᑦᑎᓯᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᑐᐃᐱᔪᓚᕿᒍᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᓚᖀᒍᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒦᓲᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᓱᒐᓗᓗᐊᕐᐳᑦ (ᑎᐊᓱᕉᓪᓪ et *al.*, 2014, p. 63 ᐊᒻᒪ 65). ᐅᑯᐊᕆᐊᓪᓗᓗ, MeLCC ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᓱᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂ/ᖄᖓᓂᓗ ᐃᒪᓴᓕᕌᑦ ᑰᓪᓗᐊᑌᓕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᐹᑎᑦᓯᑌᓕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ (PR4.1.0, p. 27). ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᒻᒥᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒣᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᐱᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐅᔭᕐᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᑐᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓴᓕᕌᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒥᕋᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᒃᑭᑑᕗᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᕚᑦ, ᑰᔪᐊᕌᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂᐅᖕᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ (DB3.12, p. 6).

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᒻᒥᑯᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐳᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ (DB3.11, p. 1), ᐱᔭᕐᓈᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᕿᐅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᕕᐅᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓲᑦ.

> ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑕᖃᕐᖏᑐᖅ ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᕆ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᑕᐅᒍᓇᓲᒍᒪᖔᑕ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓱᒃᑕᐅᓚᕿᒍᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐳᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᑎᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓱᒍᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ, ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᓗ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑦᓴᖑᐳᓇᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓅᖃᓚᕿᒍᓇᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᕐᑯᑎᕆᒍᓇᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ (ᓂᐅᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᓂᓇᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐁᑦᑑᐱᔭᕐᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᓱᖏᓪᓗ), ᑕᑭᓂᓇᓲᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᒍᐊᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᑐᒦᓚᕿᑎᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᐸᓂᖏᑦ.
> (DB3.12, p. 5.)

ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᑐᖃᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᓱᑯᐃᔪᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᕐᑯᕌᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᕐᑐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᑕᑦᓯᑐᐃᓱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᓱᒍᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᔪᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂ (ᕕᐊᕐᔾᓂ ᓄᐃᐊᓪ-ᐊᓗᐃᔅ, DT30, p. 22; ᑯᓘᑦ ᑐᕈᑎᐊᓪ DT30, p. 24).

ᐊᒻᒪ, ᐃᑉᐱᕆᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓚᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ. ᑕᒐᑕᒐ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓀᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓂᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ km-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ (DA5.2, p. 23). ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᓗᐊᑦᓯᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᑌᒣᓕᖓᔪᖅ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᖓ ᐃᓄᑦᔪᐊᑉ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᓗᐊᑦᓯᐊᓱᓂ. ᖃᓂᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᕆᑦᓱᒍ, ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᕐᖃᔭᒎᖕᖏᑐᑦ (ᓴᐅᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᖅ DT32, ᖁᑉᐱᖓᖅ 10; ᕝᕋᓂᒃ ᑭᓗᐸ DT32, ᖁᑉᐱᖓᖅ 12 ᐊᒻᒪ 13). ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᓕᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᓐᓂᓗᑉᐸᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᔪᕐᑕᐅᕙᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑕᑦᓯᑐᕐᑕᐅᓱᑎᒃ, ᑰᔪᐊᕌᐱᒥᓗ, ᐃᐱᓂᐊᓚᕿᕙᓐᓂᓴᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑎᑕᐅᓕᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ (ᓈᓐᓯ ᑏ, DT15, p. 80; ᕝᕋᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᑦ-ᐆᓐᔅ DT15, p. 37).

ᐊᑦᓴᕇᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ RRLIRM-ᒥ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔫᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᕆᓚᖕᒐᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒪᖔᑕ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ. ᓯᐊᒃᓴ 95 ᐃᒋᐊᓖᓚᔪᕐᑕᓕᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᑭᓐᓂᐹᑎᒍᑦ 1) 150 m-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᓱᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᓗᑎᒃ; 2) 500 m-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᕖᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒥᕋᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ (s. 95; PR4.1.0, p. 27). RRLIRM ᐃᒣᓪᓗᐊᓇᐊᓖᓚᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓇᔭᐅᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖏᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᖏᓐᓇᐅᑎᖕᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓈᕐᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕋᑕᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᒻᒪᕆᓪᒥᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓚᕿᑎᑦᓯᐅᑕᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓱᕐᖁᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓯᑉᐸᑕ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᕆᓚᖓᔭᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒎᖓ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ, MELCC ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᐊᓂᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ MSSS-ᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕐᑯᐃᓯᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᕐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓇᑭᖖᒑᕙᓪᓗᓲᒍᓂᖓ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓴᔪᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᕐᐹᑎᓚᕿᔭᐅᓲᒍᒻᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔮᔭᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ (ᒥᓯᐊᓪ ᐳᓇᐊᑦ DT32, p. 21).

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔫᑦ MELCC ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᑲᐱᑦᑐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒪᖕᖒᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐁᑦᑑᐱᔨᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.*

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔫᑦ MSSS ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᔫᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᔪᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᖏᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᖃᓐᓂᐸᓃᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ.*

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -*** *ᐅᑕᕐᕿᐊᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒪᖕᖒᑕ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖏᑦᑕ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᑦᑕᓲᒍᓂᖏᑦ ᐁᑦᑑᐱᔭᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᕐᔫᐊᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓈᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ MSSS-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᓗᑎᒃ MELCC-ᒧᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᑳᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᐅᓚᖓᔪᑦ.*

ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖖᒑᕆᓇᒍᓐᓇᑕᖏᑦ

ᑕᓚᑕᓚᐅᓂᖓᓂ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᓱᐃᓪᓕᖓᔫᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᕕᐅᕐᖃᔭᕋᓂ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᖕᖏᑑᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᕝᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᒪᓂ.

ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᖁᓐᓇᒥᒪᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᑦᑕᓂᖅᑰᒍᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᑕᓚ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᑰᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓄᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᕙᑉᐸᑕ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓅᑕᐅᑎᓗᒋᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᓪᓚᖏᑦ ᓴᕙᕋᔭᕙᓃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓐᓂ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖗᓲᒍᑦᓱᑎᓗ ᐊᓂᑦᓯᕙᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᑯᑎᒃ ᕿᕙᓪᓚᓱᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᖏᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑕᐅᒍᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᕐᖃᔪᓲᒍᖕᖏᑐᖅ (DA5.2, p. 23, 27 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 43). MSSS ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕙᓂ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᓲᖕᖏᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᐊᑦᓯᓚᕿᓲᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ (PR4.5, p. 53).

ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑕᓚ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒍᑎᖓ "ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᕙᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ [ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ] ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑌᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᓯᒦᓲᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᓖᑦ, ᓴᕕᕋᔭᕙᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ [ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᕗᑦ ᓴᓂᖏᑦ]" (Dessureault et *al*., 2017, p. iv). ᑐᓈᕐᓗᒍ, ᕿᐋᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕋᐃᓪᓚᐸᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒫᒃ:

> [ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ] ᐃᓅᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᓚᓂᐊᒍᕆᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖅᖄᔭᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᓯᑯᓪᓴᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᓪᓵᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᕐᓯᕖᕕᓃᑦ ᓱᔪᓐᓂᐅᔭᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᓴᓇᕐᕙᓯᒪᔮᐊᓇᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐳᑯᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᒍᑎᑦᓴᔩᑦ. ᐃᓪᓗᒍᑎᑦᓴᔩᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ, ᐊᓂᐊᑎᓇᓲᑦ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᓲᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖕᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ. ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᐸᑕ ᐅᖄᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒍᑎᑦᓴᔩᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᔩᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᑯᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕆᓯᒪᒐᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ.
> (DM70, p. 7 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8)

ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᕙᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓴᔩᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐃᕐᐹᑎᓇᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓚᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐁᑑᐱᔨᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᓇᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒥᔩᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔮᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑭᒻᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑌᒣᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᕆᓗᑕᓇᔭᐅᕝᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓲᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᑎᕐᑕᐅᕕᒻᒧᑦ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓅᖃᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑖᓇᑐᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᕗᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓲᒍᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ (DM70, p. 4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5).

ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᕋᓐᓇᒥᒻᒪᑦ, Société du Plan Nord ᓂᖕᒋᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ $3 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᕓᓯᒪᕕᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᓕᑎᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ 8 ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᖅᓕᐅᒥᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᖕᓄᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᐱᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ, ᑫᐋᔩ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕿᓯᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕈᔪᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᓇᒐᓯᑕᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓅᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ (DB8, ᖁᕐᐱᒐᖅ 1; ᑫᐋᔩ, DM70, ᖁᕐᐱᒐᖅ 7).

ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᑌᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᓚᕿᓐᓇᓚᓇᑉᐳᑦ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᓚᕿᒍᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ. ᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᓗ, ᐃᒣᓕᖕᒐᕆᐊᖃᕐᑑᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᑲᓯᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᐸᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕚᓅᓃᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᖎᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓲᒍᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ (ᓖᓵ ᕗᐊ, DT15, p. 51; ᓈᖕᓯ ᑏ, DT15, p. 81).

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔩᑦ, ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᕕᒃ ᐊᓯᒋᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᒍᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᐊᕝᕕᐊᓗᑕᖕᒋᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᑯᒻᒥᒪᑦ, Société du Plan Nord ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂᑦ-ᓄᑭᓄᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᕕᒃ. $20 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᐱᖁᑎᒻᒪᓇᐅᑉ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒋᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓰᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᑦ $1 ᒥᓕᐊᒍᒐᔭᓇᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᖃᑦᑕᕋᔭᕐᒥᔩᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᕕᒻᒨᑦ. (DB8, p. 2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3; ᒣᓇᐊᒻ ᐸᓪ DT15, p. 79). ᑫᐋᔩ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᓪᒥᔪᖅ ᑑᓈᕐᑎᓱᕆᑦ ᐃᒣᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ:

> ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᑑᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒍᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᑎᕆᐊᒥᒃ, [ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑭᑦᑑᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ], ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᓚᓇᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒪᔭᐅᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ...ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᑎᓗᒍ ᓇᓕᑳᕐᑕᐅᒍᓂ, ᐃᑯᐊᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓗᑯᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓇᓕᑳᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᓯᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᖓᒍᓂ.
> (DM70, ᖁᕐᐱᒐᖅ 8)

ᑫᐋᐲ ᑌᒣᓕᖓᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐃᖕᒑᕈᑎᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᓱᐊᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓ Société du Plan Nord-ᒥᒃ (DM70, ᖁᕐᐱᒐᖅ 8).

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓖᑦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐊᒻᒪᓗ MELCC ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓱᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒦᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᕆᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᖀᒍᑎᐅᕐ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑏᕐ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᑎᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᓗᑎᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ.*

- ***ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒍᑎᒃ -*** *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓖᑦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᓄᐃᕐᓯᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᒪᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᖏᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔫᓇᔭᐅᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑫᐋᐲ, MELCC, Société du Plan Nord ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᕆᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᐸᕆᐊᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᕆᐊᓕᓕᓇᓂᕐᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᑰᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᕐᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᓪᓚᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᓗ ᓯᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᕐᓯᕙᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᐅᒥᑎᓗᒋᑦ.*

11.2.4.5 ᐱᕐᖁᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ

ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᕐᑐᕕᖃᕐᐸᑐᕖᑦ ᑕᕐᔫᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᓛᑦ, ᐃᓅᓐᓈᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ, ᓄᓈᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᕐᖁᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᖁᒥᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᕕᓂᕐᑕᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᑰᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒣᓇᑕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᑏᑦ ᑲᒥᐸᓃᑦ, ᒪᕐᑫᑎᓯᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᒥᐸᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓇᑕᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᕆᕙᑦᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᓖᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓂ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᔦᕐᓗᖑᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ, ᖄᓲᑦᓴᔩᑦ ᐳᓪᓗᑦ ᐹᕕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ, ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᒎᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕕᖃᔭᕕᓃᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᕕᓃᑦ, ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑲᓵᑎᒃ ᕿᒣᓇᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ, ᓱᒃᑯᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᖏᕐᖃᓕᐅᒥᔩᕐᕕᖃᓲᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ (ᑫᐋᐲ, DM70, p. 5; ᐊᓕᒃᓵ-ᑮ ᑯᑌ, DT30, p. 5).

ᑯᐯᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᒦᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓭᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔮᕈᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓵᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒪᒃᑲᑯᐃᑦ. ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᕿᒻᒪᑯᑦᓯᐊᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑎᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᐃᓯᒪᐅᑎᒃ (*Stratégie visant la vitalité et la mise en valeur du patrimoine nordique*) ᐸᑦᔭᖃᕐᓯᓂ $16.1 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐋᒥ ᐲᔭᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓚᖓᑦᓯᓂ 200 ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓅᓰᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕋᕐᕕᕖᑦ ᐲᔭᕐᓗᒋᑦ Nord-du-Québec-ᓯ ᑐᑦᑐᓯᐅᖖᖑᐊᓇᖅ ᓅᓰᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᓕᑉᐸᑦ. 5 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᓴᓇᕐᕙᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖃᐱᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᐊᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑮᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐲᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕋᕐᕕᕖᑦ ᓅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦᓴᔪᑦ (DB1.37, p. 2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3).

2007-ᒥ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᕙᕕᓂᖅ ᑫᐋᐲᒧᑦ, ᒪᑮᕚᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᔅᓴᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᒧᑦ (*Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Fond Restor-Action Nunavik-ᒧᑦ (FRAN), ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᒥᐸᓂᓄᑦ. ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᐅᑉ ᑐᕌᒐᖓ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᕿᒣᖁᓯᒪᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ (Dea, 2016).

ᑌᒫᑦᓴᓇᑲᓵᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᒃ, ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᓭᐸᓪᓕᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑳᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕋᑦᓴᑖᓚᕿᔭᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᒥᐸᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᖁᔭᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᖁᒥᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᓚᒥ, ᐊᑮᓚᕿᓯᒪᔦᑦ $1,45 ᒥᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑫᐋᐲᒥᒃ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓵᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᕕᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᕐᑫᑎᓯᕕᕕᓂᕐᓂ ᑲᓂᐊᐱᓭᑲᐅ ᑰᕚᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒦᓯᓂ (ᑳᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ, 2018).

ᐅᓐᓗᒥᒧᑦ, ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓵᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᓪᓴᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒪᒃᑲᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᖖᑑᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ, ᐅᕐᑯᒣᓂᐊᓗᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑌᒣᑐᓭᓐᓇᐅᖏᓐᓈᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᖄᓚᕿᓯᒪᓪᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓱᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᑌᒣᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᑯᒻᒥᒪᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᔦᓵ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᓕᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᑕᐅᓚᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓅᔅᓪᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᐱᕕᓂᕐᑕᓕᐅᑉ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᕿᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᓪᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓴᒋᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ (*Stratégie visant la vitalité et la mise en valeur du patrimoine nordique)*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓃᑦ ᕿᒣᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᓂᐅᔭᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᒧᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᓪᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓱᐊᓂᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ (DM189, p. 3).

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᐅᖕᖏᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ BAPE ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦᑕ, KEAC ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓯᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓵᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᒣᓐᓂᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕿᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

- ♦ *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ KEAC ᑭᒐᑐᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓃᓗᑕᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐱᕐᑯᔦᑦ ᓱᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒣᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᕖᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᓯᒪᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒃᑯᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᓄᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓵᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᕙᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓯᑻᓂᑦᑎᓂ.*

ᓇᓗᓵᕐᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᓯᐊᒃᓴᓐ 11.2-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔾᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᑦ

<u>ᐊᑦᔾᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᖏᑦ</u>

ᑫᐋᔨ: ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ (KRG)

BAPE: Bureau d’audiences publiques sur l’environnement

JBNQA: ᔦᒥᔅ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᓄ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ

KEAC: ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓄᐊᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᕿᒋᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ

CCME: ᑳᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᖏᑦ

NEQA: ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᐃᕕᐊᕙᓯᕐᒥ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ

KEQC: ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑏᑦ

CRD: ᓴᓇᓂᖅ, ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓕᑎᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑐᑦᑎᕆᓂᖅ

FRAN: Fonds Restor-Action Nunavik

RMM: ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ICI: ᐃᓂᕐᓯᕖᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕖᑦ

NL: ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᒃ

EQA: *ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓱᒃᑯᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔾᖅ*

MAMH: ᓄᓇᓕᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᓗ ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᒃ [*Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l’Habitation*]

MELCC: ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᕐᖃᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᒃ *[Ministère de l’Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques]*

MSSS: ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᒃ [*Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux*]

DSO: ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᒃ

RMMP: ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓴᒍᑎᒃ

QRMMP: *ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᐃᑦᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ*

RRLIRM: *ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᕕᓐᓅᕐᖁᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᐊᓚᕐᓯᕕᒻᒥ ᓴᓐᓂᑦ*

EPR: ᑕᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᓯᔾᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᒋᐊᓕᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ

RLRQ: ᑲᑎᖅᓯᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑯᐯᐸ ᐱᖅᑯᖏᑦᑐᑕ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦᑐᑕ [*Recueil des lois et règlements du Québec*]

UQAC: Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

ELV: ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᖏᖅᖃᐅᑎᕕᓂᖅ

ᖃᓪᓗᑎᖅᓯᒪᐅᑎᑦ

$: ᑦᓪᓗ

$/T: ᑦᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᑐᓂᖅ metric ton

s: ᓯᐊᕆᔨ

c: ᓴᐸᑕ

p: ᖅᑯᐸᐱᒐᖅ

k$: ᓴᐅᓴᔨᑎᑦ ᑦᓫᓐᑦ

km²: square kilometre (ᓯᕆᑭᑕᐅᓇᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᑭᓄᒋᑌᑦ)

m: metre (ᑕᑭᓂᖅ)

m$: ᒥᓪᐊᔨ ᑦᓫᓐᑦ

m²: square metre (ᓯᕆᑭᑕᖅ ᑕᑭᓂᖅ)

T: metric ton (ᐅᖅᑯᑐᓂᖅ)

T/resident: metric ton per resident (ᐅᖅᑯᑐᓂᖅ/ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓄᓪᑦ)

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓱᐊᒃᓴᓐ 11.2

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11.3 The Cree Nation

The traditional territory occupied by the Cree communities is called Eeyou Istchee, or "land of the people". It is in the southern part of the Northern Quebec administrative region and covers nearly 350,000 km^2. The Cree population is over 20,000 people in nine communities and over three hundred traditional family hunting and trapping territories. Except for the Cree community of Whapmagoostui, whose village is located north of the 55th parallel on the territory of Nunavik and is accessible only by sea or air, each of the eight other communities is accessible by road. These are the communities of Chisasibi, Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemaska, Oujé-Bougoumou, Waskaganish, Waswanipi and Wemindji (DA7.4, p. 1; Gouvernement de la Nation Crie, 2021a; Société de développement de la Baie-James, 2008-2009; Gouvernement du Québec, 2021).

The Territory also includes a Jamesian population of nearly 14,000 people in the towns of Chibougamau, Chapais, Matagami and Lebel-sur-Quévillon as well as the communities of Radisson, Villebois and Valcanton, which are under the jurisdiction of the Regional Government of Eeyou Istchee Baie-James (GREIBJ) (Institut de la Statistique du Québec, 2020).

Since the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) in 1975, the various treaties and agreements negotiated between the Cree and the governments of Canada and Quebec have structured the Territory into different administrative units. The JBNQA established a land regime consisting of three categories of land where provincial and federal jurisdictions apply according to their areas of jurisdiction. Thus, on Category I lands, the Band Councils of each Nation have full self-government authority and exclusive use rights. Category II lands are public lands on which the Cree have exclusive rights to hunt, fish, and trap and where the Cree Nation Government has certain governance powers. Category III lands are public lands where certain species are reserved for the exclusive use of the Cree (DA7.4, p. 1 and 2).

11.3.1 Consultation

To carry out its mandate, the BAPE commission collaborated with the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE), which formed a specific commission for this purpose. An administrative agreement was signed between the BAPE commission and the JBACE commission (DA7.3). The main purpose of this agreement was to establish the terms and conditions for consulting the Cree and Jamesian populations and to share responsibilities while ensuring that Aboriginal rights were respected.

Thus, it was agreed that the consultation on the Territory would benefit from simultaneous translations in English and Cree and would take place in two sessions during the same day, on September 16, 2021. The participants had the opportunity to question the resource persons from the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change

(MEFCC), the Ministry of Health and Social Services[44] and RECYC-QUÉBEC who were present in order to deepen and better understand the issues related to the management of residual materials and final residues on their territory. These two sessions also provided an opportunity for participants to give their opinions, raise their concerns and make recommendations.

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions recognize that the consultations in James Bay were carried out to the satisfaction of both parties and with respect for the rights and interests of the Cree Nation.*

11.3.2 The portrait of residual materials disposal

This section was written based on information provided by the Cree Nation Government. It presents a detailed picture of waste disposal in the Cree and Jamesian communities and in the entire territory covered by Section 22 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (Figure 11.1, hereafter the Territory).

11.3.2.1 Residual materials management

The laws and regulations governing waste management and the environment in Quebec are applicable in the Territory, the main one being the *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials*[45] (RRLIRM). The Cree First Nations, who are locally self-governing through Band Councils in each community, have the authority to enact laws relating to the management of lands and natural resources, including the management of waste on Category I lands. The Cree Nation Government, which exercises governmental and administrative functions on behalf of the Cree Nation, may also make laws to regulate the environment and essential sanitation services on Category I and II[46] lands (DA7.4, p. 2 and 3; Gouvernement de la Nation Crie, 2021b).

Waste management is a shared responsibility between the Cree Nation Government and each First Nation. The Cree Nation Government is thus responsible for the management of funding programs, the assistance to First Nations in their waste management projects as well as the completion of regional studies for planning purposes (DA7.2, p. 4; DA7.4, p. 2 and 3).

44. The MHSS delegated the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay to participate in the meeting.

45. RLRQ, c Q-2, r.19.

46. The land regime defined by the JBNQA divides the territory into three types of land tenure. Category I lands are reserved exclusively for the signatory communities of the agreements (Cree, Inuit, or Naskapi) while the villages are established on these territories. Category II lands are public lands generally located around the villages on which the beneficiaries hold exclusive hunting, fishing, and trapping rights (MELCC, 2021c).

The current funding for waste management is mainly obtained through agreements[47] (hereafter called NRA/PdB program) under the responsibility of the Cree Nation Government. Thus, the construction and operation of a landfill site, including equipment and collection of residual materials, as well as the construction and operation of an eco-center, including the purchase of trucks and containers required for its operations, are eligible for funding in the Cree communities (DA7.4, p. 2).

For their part, each Cree community is responsible for local waste management, including the construction and operation of infrastructures and door-to-door collection services. The services offered and their frequency differ from one community to another. For example, household waste is collected 2 to 5 days per week, depending on the community. The lack of collection of recyclables and organics, the absence of an eco-centre, the risk of olfactory pollution from hunting and fishing waste, and a high occupancy rate of dwellings are all factors that can explain the variable frequency of collection in the communities (DA7.4, p. 3).

Mechanical garbage collection using standard plastic roll-off bins and metal containers is done in four communities. Five other communities collect garbage manually, some of them from wooden garbage cans, either for single-family homes or from wooden containers that serve groups of two to ten housing units. As for bulky waste collection, it is done on a weekly basis (five communities), monthly (one community) or on demand (three communities) (DA7.4, p. 3).

Currently, only four communities collect recyclable materials. Door-to-door collection of these materials is done once a week in two Cree communities, while two other communities have drop-off containers in public places. As for the recovery of returnable beverage containers, it is offered in most grocery stores and cooperatives in each of the communities (DA7.4, p. 3).

The shipment of certain categories of residual materials out of the communities is contracted between First Nations and private companies for metals and certain hazardous wastes. There is no funding program for the collection, transportation and disposal of metals and several types of hazardous waste. Non-profit organizations offer the service for certain hazardous wastes (batteries, used oil, mercury lamps, electronic products, household appliances) under extended producer responsibility (EPR) or RECYC-QUÉBEC, when tires are involved. The operating and maintenance costs for the collection, transportation and sorting of recyclable materials through curbside recycling are financed by RECYC-QUÉBEC at 70% of eligible costs. Despite all these programs, services are not available in most Cree communities (DA7.4, p. 3).

47. The funding comes from the Agreement between the Government of Quebec and the Crees of Quebec (the "Paix des Braves") of 2002 (PdB) and the Cree Nation Governance Agreement between the Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the Government of Canada of 2008 (NRA), as well as from the Local Services Capital Grants and Operations and Maintenance Agreements referred to for the purpose of this "NRA/PdB Program" (DA7.4, p. 2).

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that the responsibility for waste management in Eeyou Istchee is shared between the Cree Nation Government and each of the Cree First Nations as well as with non-profit organizations and RECYC-QUÉBEC.*

11.3.2.2 Residual materials management facilities in Cree communities

The management of residual materials is mostly done in trench landfills (TL), authorized under the RRLIRM[48]. In fact, due to the low population density and its distance from urban centers, these landfills are permitted on this territory (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 222_{PDF}). The presence of loose deposits facilitates the digging or development of trenches in which waste materials are deposited (PR4.1, p. 61). Such sites can be built on the ground or in tailings piles, although only waste generated on the territory is eligible[49].

Because of the great distances separating each of the Cree communities (between 148 and 357 km), no waste management services, or infrastructure are shared between the communities. Thus, except for the community of Whapmagoostui, each of the eight other Cree communities has a TL. These are located at an average distance of 14 km from the first settlements (between 3 and 30 km). In most of these sites, metal, tires, and hazardous waste are sorted for later transportation. However, due to the high cost of transportation and the lack of infrastructure, waste materials accumulate in inadequate conditions in some TLs (DA7.4, p. 4).

For the management of its residual materials, the community of Whapmagoostui has access to a Northern Landfill Site (NLS)[50], which is owned and operated by the neighbouring Inuit village of Kuujjuarapik, and an agreement has been signed between the two communities for the joint use of this infrastructure. Each of these two communities, however, has a separate accumulation site for bulky waste, which has a large historical inventory of end-of-life vehicles, machinery, and hazardous waste, some dating back to the 1950s (DA7.4, p. 4).

Some communities reuse certain materials for other specific purposes, such as concrete that is crushed for use in road work. As for wood, in some communities, it is accumulated and then chipped to be used for the weekly collection of residual materials in the TLs (DA7.4, p. 4). In fact, to limit the release of odors, the spread of fires, the proliferation of animals or insects, the RRLIRM prescribes a weekly covering of residual materials in these landfills between the months of May and October[51].

Eight of the nine Cree communities have reached or are close to reaching their landfill capacity. Various measures and alternative management methods are currently being used in these sites to extend their lifespan. For example, at the Nemaska TL, a compactor is being

48. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 86 et 87.
49. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 86 et 89.
50. NLSs are permitted in the Northern territories under Section 94 of the RRLIRM where waste is deposited and open burning is required at least once a week, weather permitting, as prescribed by Section 99 of the Regulation.
51. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 90.

used to save landfill space. In addition, two new TLs have been constructed in recent years (DA7.2, p. 7; DA7.4, p. 4):

– one in Mistissini with an authorized capacity of 200,000 m^3, for an estimated life span of 20 years, ending in 2041;

– a second one in Waswanipi with an authorized capacity of 183,250 m^3 for a period of 25 years. This last site is not yet used by the community.

Buildings for the management of recyclable materials are present in Mistissini, Wemindji and Chisasibi. They are essentially garages for machinery equipped for the reception and pre-sorting of recyclable materials and the baling of cardboard. Shipping is then done to private transfer stations located in Amos and Chibougamau. These buildings are not adapted to receive mechanically collected recyclable materials and their capacity is already exceeded (DA7.4, p. 4).

Eco-centres are present in Mistissini, Wemindji and Nemaska where, among other things, there are spaces for aggregates, dumpsters, and containers for hazardous waste. Gravel pads for bulky waste storage have also been built by these three communities. Eco-centers improve outreach to community members and are safer than landfills (DA7.4, p. 4).

The only organics management facility was recently constructed in Mistissini and is not yet fully operational. Detour of organics from TLs is desired to reduce the potential impact on groundwater and surface water quality as these facilities are not watertight and leachate water is not collected or treated (DA7.4, p. 6).

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that trench landfills are the main waste management facilities in the Cree communities, while eight of the nine communities have them and only one has a northern landfill site. Eco-centres and other infrastructures specific to the management of recyclable materials are also present in certain communities.*

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that only one organics management project has recently been implemented in a Cree community and as a result, most organics are not yet diverted from landfill.*

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that most of the trench landfills serving the Cree communities are reaching capacity and that two new ones have recently been constructed.*

11.3.2.3 Residual materials generated annually

For planning purposes, a regional study was conducted in 2020-2021 for the Cree Nation Government. This study revealed a lack of reliable data on the residual materials generated, disposed of, and recycled in each community (DA7.2, p. 15). To remedy this, the study made estimates based on data available in certain Cree communities, on provincial averages

adapted to the realities of the communities and on the results of a characterization conducted in the Inuit village of Kuujjuaq.

The quantity of residual materials generated annually in the Cree communities has been estimated at 14,700 t, of which only 17% is currently recovered, leaving nearly 12,200 t in landfills (DA7.2, p. 12). The residential sector would account for 59%, including residues from small-scale industries, businesses, and institutions (IBI)[52], for a total of 8,730 t. Of this amount, 6,980t would be recovered in the residential sector. Of this amount, 6,980t, consisting mostly of recyclables and organics, but also metal, tires, textiles, and hazardous materials, would have been landfilled. The remaining 1,750t would be recycled and would consist of vehicles, tires, and other cumbersome metals (DA7.4, p. 5).

As for the construction sector, it would represent 41% of the residual materials generated annually, with 5,990 t. Most of this (5,160 t), consisting mainly of wood, aggregates, gypsum, and mixed waste, is landfilled and the rest (840 t), including 40% metal and 40% aggregates, is currently recycled (DA7.2, p. 14).

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that the quantity of residual materials generated in the Cree communities was estimated at approximately 14,700 tons, of which more than 80% would have been landfilled.*

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that the residential sector accounts for 59% of the waste generated annually in the Cree communities, while the construction sector generates the remaining 41%.*

11.3.2.4 The portrait of residual materials disposal outside Cree communities

Excluding the Cree communities, the James Bay territory includes the Jamesian towns of Chapais, Chibougamau, Lebel-sur-Quévillon and Matagami, as well as the communities of Radisson, Valcanton and Villebois (Figure 11.1). It also includes all Category III lands (Attraction Nord, 2021; GREIBJ, 2021b).

The towns of James Bay are responsible for the management of their residual materials while the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Gouvernment (EIJBRG), is responsible, among other things, for the management of residual materials for the towns of James Bay, the 55 rest stops on the territory, the campgrounds, and certain TLs on Category III land (Corporation de développement économique de Chapais, DM177, p. 4; DA7.1, p. 4; GREIBJ, 2021a). The EIJBRG was created following the adoption, in 2013, of the *Act to establish the Regional Government of Eeyou Istchee James Bay*[53] to implement the Agreement on Governance in the Territory of Eeyou Istchee James Bay between the Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the Government of Quebec. The EIJBRG thus replaces the Municipality of James Bay (MJB). It is governed by the laws of Quebec and exercises the

52. The quantity of waste produced by the large scale IBI is unknown.

53. RLRQ, c G-1.04.

same jurisdiction, functions, and powers over Category III lands as those previously assigned to the MJB.

Due to the size of the populations of the cities of Chibougamau and Chapais and their proximity to each other, they are not among the territories that were eligible for the establishment of a TL under the RRLIRM when it was adopted in 2005, even though they are located on the James Bay territory[54] (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 222$_{PDF}$). They are therefore required to dispose of their residual materials in an engineered landfill site (ELS), while the other cities and towns have TLs. Moreover, the cities of Chibougamau and Chapais are the only ones to have a residual materials management plan (RMMP) for their respective territories.

Because of their proximity, they share several infrastructures. The City of Chibougamau has a sorting centre for recyclable materials from the selective collection, an engineered landfill site (ELS), an eco-centre adjacent to the ELS and a sludge treatment center on its territory. Since May 2015, the City of Chapais has had an eco-centre on its territory. This infrastructure has made it possible to improve the management of residual materials on the territory by reducing the quantity of residual materials sent to the ELS (Ville de Chapais, 2017, p. 19 to 25, 43; Ville de Chibougamau, 2017, p. 16).

In operation since 2009, the Chibougamau ELS, which is the only one in the Northern Quebec territory, has a maximum capacity of 300,000 m^3 or 195,000t and an estimated lifespan of 25 years. The materials landfilled come from the City of Chibougamau, the City of Chapais and the territory under the responsibility of EIJBRG (Ville de Chibougamau, 2017, p. 15).

As the City of Chibougamau does not have precise data for each sector, the quantities of residual materials generated were estimated in their 2016-2020 RMMP. Thus, for 2014, the city's residential sector would have generated 3,646t, of which 1,269t would have been recycled. For its part, the IBI sector would have generated 3,599t of materials, of which 1,039t would have been recycled. As for the CRD sector, the quantities generated would have been 7,150t, of which 5,562t would have been recycled (Ville de Chibougamau, 2017, p. 31, 34 and 35).

The Town of Chapais points out in its 2016-2020 RMMP that it was unable to provide specific data for each of the residential, IBI and CRD sectors (Ville de Chapais, 2017, p. 31). Thus, for all activity sectors combined, the Town of Chapais and nearby resort areas[55] generated nearly 968t of residual materials sent for disposal in 2015, while curbside recycling recovered just over 220t (Ville de Chapais, 2017, p. 33).

54. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 19, art. 87.

55. These sectors include Opémiska Lake, Cavan Lake, David Lake, Dulieux Lake, Buckell Lake and Demers Bay as well as a portion of Queylus Bay (Corporation de développement économique de Chapais, DM177, p. 5).

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions noted that in the James Bay territory, only the cities of Chibougamau and Chapais have a waste management plan and share an engineered landfill site. The commissions also note that the other cities and towns have developed trench landfills.*

11.3.3 Improving the management of residual materials

Capital projects are currently being prepared in each Cree community, either for the replacement of landfills and/or the construction of new infrastructure. Although there is no adopted regional waste management plan in Eeyou Istchee, an ambitious action plan is part of the regional waste management study being conducted for the Cree Nation Government in 2021.

11.3.3.1 Infrastructure projects for residual material disposal

As previously mentioned, the disposal infrastructures and their equipment are funded by the NRA/PdB program under the responsibility of the Cree Nation Government, with confirmed budgets until 2028.

An incinerator was used in Wemindji until a fire in 2018 caused it to be shut down and demolished. The First Nation currently uses the landfill that was originally designed only for construction waste and ash from the incinerator. Pre-feasibility studies for new incinerators have been conducted for Wemindji (2018), Nemaska (2018) and Waskaganish (2012), but this alternative is currently under discussion or ruled out for environmental and safety reasons (DA7.4, p. 6)

TL projects are in development in six communities, with varying levels of progress from site selection (3 communities), to permitting (2 communities), to design (1 community) (DA7.2, p. 16).

A NLS project is also in the design stage by the community of Whapmagoostui. The landfill, located 5 km from the community, is expected to have a lifespan of 25 to 35 years and will also be used by the Inuit village of Kuujjuarapik. The community wants to avoid the practice of open burning of waste and aims to transition to trench landfill operations by 2028 at the same site (DA7.4, p. 6).

Furthermore, in Whapmagoostui, the shipment of accumulated cumbersome waste and an assessment of a remediation of the site is being prepared. The same type of exercise was conducted in Chisasibi in 2018 and will be required in each Cree community since, as previously stated, most TLs are reaching the end of their lifespan and final closure is expected in the near future (DA7.4, p. 6).

- *Considering that the majority of landfills have almost reached their maximum capacity, the BAPE and JBACE commissions note that various infrastructure projects are underway in Eeyou Istchee.*

11.3.3.2 Infrastructure projects for sorting, recycling, and composting

Eco-centres are the only waste re-routing infrastructure funded by the NRA/PdB program, with confirmed budgets also ending in 2028. The gravel pads type of infrastructure for cumbersome waste and organics facilities were funded by the federal government's First Nations Waste Management Initiative, a program that ends in 2021 (DA7.4, p. 6).

Eco-centre projects are being developed in seven communities at various stages of completion. Gravel pads for cumbersome waste are not covered by current funding under the NRA/PdB program. In addition, this type of infrastructure is insufficient to meet the provincial standards outlined in the *Regulation respecting the environmental impact assessment and review of certain projects*[56] (RREIARCP), adopted in 2020 (DA7.4, p. 6). To comply with these provincial standards, a waterproof concrete pad and a shelter for certain activities are required[57].

An organics processing facility was constructed in Mistissini in late 2019, but the pilot door-to-door collection project was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Pre-feasibility studies for similar projects were completed in 2018 in Nemaska and Chisasibi (DA7.4, p. 6).

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that infrastructure projects for sorting, recycling, and composting in Eeyou Istchee are essentially centered around eco-centres and, to a lesser degree, composting facilities.*

11.3.3.3 Action plan for the management of residual materials

According to section 53.7 of the *Environment Quality Act* (EQA)[58], regional county municipalities (RCMs) must develop and maintain in force a residual materials management plan (RMMP). Section 1 of this same law establishes the definition of a municipality which does not include indigenous communities. They are therefore not subject to section 53.7 of the EQA and are not required to develop a RMMP (DB2.20, p. 1). Thus, the Cree Nation Government is not considered a municipality under CEQA and is not required to develop an RMMP. The same is true for EIJBRG. Nevertheless, the Cree Nation Government and the EIJBRG could, by resolution, declare in relation to all or part of Category II or III Lands that they will exercise any jurisdiction, function or power assigned by law to an RCM, in relation to waste management planning[59] (DA7.4, p. 6 and 7).

Thus, except for the cities of Chibougamau and Chapais which have developed an RMMP for each of their territories, no waste management plan is in force in the Territory. This absence of a regional RMMP means that the Territory is not eligible for the Program of Redistribution to Municipalities of Charges Payable for the Disposal of Residual Materials,

56. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 17.1.
57. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 17.1, art. 268.
58. RLRQ, c Q-2.
59. Agreement on Governance in the James Bay Territory of Eeyou Istchee between the Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the Government of Quebec (2012), section 18 h) and 126 g).

a financial incentive set up by the MEFCC for the implementation of RMMP action plans (Michel Bourret, DT34, p. 45).

In the absence of an RMMP, the regional residual materials management study conducted in 2020-2021 for the Cree Nation Government now serves as the basis for the development of a preliminary ten-year action plan for residual materials management in Eeyou Istchee (DA7.4, p. 7).

To optimize waste management and develop a regional approach, this plan could integrate the hiring of a coordinator, the carrying out of studies and inventories and several actions aimed at improving waste management, improving financing, and setting up pricing mechanisms for construction contractors (DA7.4, p. 7 and 8). Several of these actions will be discussed and analyzed in the following section on local issues.

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that, for the time being, no waste management plan is in effect on the territory of Eeyou Istchee and that the Cree Nation Government as well as the Cree First Nations are not required to do so. This situation deprives the Cree communities of important funding for the implementation of their action plan.*

- *The BAPE and JBACE commissions note that an action plan, resulting from a regional study on waste management carried out in 2020-2021, is being developed by the Cree Nation Government.*

11.3.4 Local Challenges

This section presents the issues specific to the Cree Nation on the territory with respect to waste management. These issues are mainly documented by the information provided by the JBACE Commission and by the positions of various people who participated in the public sessions.

For each of these issues, joint orientations, issued in the form of opinions, are endorsed by the BAPE and JBACE commissions. These opinions may call for one or more actions.

11.3.4.1 Regional planning

The Cree Nation Government envisions that an action plan resulting from the regional waste management study conducted in 2021 would ultimately be adopted as an RMMP since it would incorporate both strategic and operational planning (DA7.4, p. 7).

The Cree Nation Government wishes to include in this plan data collection actions to improve knowledge on its territory in terms of generated, buried, and recycled materials. Such information should allow the Cree communities to properly plan their needs and to foresee the most adequate means to meet them (DA7.2, p. 17; Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 16). To this end, it provides for, among other things:

– conducting a waste characterization study in at least two communities;
– conducting a study on the potential of sewage sludge valorization.

In this way, subsequent actions would have a solid foundation since they could be based on a synthesis of evidence. As highlighted in a study on waste management in Innu and Cree communities:

> To be able to improve the management of residual materials and to implement actions, it is essential for the communities to identify the materials generated on the territory, the quantity of these materials and the infrastructures in place. In this way, it is possible to target the steps to be implemented so that indigenous communities have the power to manage their residual materials at the same level as the rest of the province.
> (Brammer, 2014, p. 56)

The great distances between communities and urban centers represent a daily challenge for waste management. Currently, no waste management infrastructure is shared between the Cree communities because of these distances. This situation leads to duplication in terms of operating costs, and the number of infrastructures and energy deployed by each Cree community. Aware of this situation, the Cree Nation Government is considering the possibility of including in its action plan a study to evaluate the opportunities of a regional waste disposal strategy (DA7.4, p. 8). Such a strategy could provide inter-community and city/local collaborations. Similarly, as part of a larger scale approach, other opportunities with neighbouring industries and municipalities could be explored.

This collaborative work resonates with the comments of representatives of the Town of Chapais and the Regional Government of Eeyou Istchee James Bay, according to whom collaboration is essential in order to decide on solutions adapted to regional realities, to harmonize practices and to ensure the efficiency of residual waste management on the territory (Stéphanie Houde, DT34, p. 25; Johanne Lacasse, DT34, p. 13).

In 2014, a study recommended "exploring the potential for partnerships between indigenous communities and nearby municipalities. Such as agreements granting indigenous communities access to ecocentres" (Brammer, 2014, p. 56).

This type of regional collaboration exists in southern Quebec, where the EQA provides that regional municipalities may agree to jointly develop their RMMP[60]. The responsibility for developing a management plan can also be delegated to an intermunicipal[61] board or any other grouping of local municipalities[62]. RECYC-QUÉBEC believes that this choice of grouping may be advantageous because of the shared costs of human and financial

60. RLRQ, c Q-2, art. 53.7.
61. An intermunicipal board is a legal entity created for the purpose of carrying out the agreement and is a separate entity from the municipalities represented on the board. It is administered by a board of directors made up of representatives from each municipality party to the agreement (MAMH, 2010).
62. RLRQ, c Q-2, art. 53.8.

resources related to the implementation and monitoring of the measures included in the RMMP (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2020b, p. 11 and 12_{PDF}).

On the other hand, the Cree Nation Government is aware that such regional collaboration also presents a level of complexity due to overlapping jurisdictions between Cree communities, cities, and towns (DA7.2, p. 18).

Therefore, the involvement of the MEFCC as well as RECYC-QUÉBEC and the organizations that manage the extended producer responsibility (EPR) for certain products, within the framework of the exchanges and discussions necessary to arrive at integrated and collaborative agreements could be considered as a facilitating factor (Johanne Lacasse, DT34, p. 13; Corporation de développement économique de Chapais, DM177, p. 14).

In addition to this need for regional collaboration, the Cree Nation Government believes that coordination between the communities is necessary in order to take advantage of the synergy of each one and to optimize the services and management of residual materials (Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 45). In this sense, the hiring of a regional coordinator for waste management in the Cree communities is being considered. This coordinator would ensure the effective implementation of proposed projects, develop internal expertise, promote collaboration between the communities and work towards a regional approach to residual materials management (DA7.4, p. 7).

In a guidance document for remote and northern communities, Environment and Climate Change Canada notes that "responsible waste management requires careful planning, investment, and ongoing management and monitoring" (ECCC, 2017, p. 4).

- ***Recommendations –*** *In the absence of a residual materials management plan, the BAPE and JBACE commissions recognize the will of the Cree Nation Government to develop an action plan for the management of waste and are of the opinion that this plan should considerably help concerted planning and increase the efficiency of territorial governance.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions are of the opinion that, while respecting indigenous rights, the support of the Ministry of Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and of RECYC-QUÉBEC represents an asset that should be put to good use within the framework of the development of the action plan for the management of waste planned by the Cree Nation Government.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions are of the opinion that RECYC-QUÉBEC should ensure that the organizations that manage the extended producer responsibility offer a service that can meet the needs of the Cree communities.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions believe that a sectoral table bringing together local and regional representatives, the Ministry of Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and RECYC-QUÉBEC, should be created to promote concerted action in the search for solutions to the problems related to waste management and adapted to territorial realities, including technological choices and alternatives to the road transport of residual materials.*

11.3.4.2 Financial support

The territorial reality reminds us of the extent to which financial support has a preponderant place in the planning of actions in residual materials management and more specifically in the efforts that could be made for reuse, recovery, recycling, and reclamation. As the MEFCC indicates:

> The remoteness of these populations and the limited access to transportation of goods and merchandise make it very difficult to recover residual materials in these regions. The lack of local solutions requires the transportation of materials, which significantly increases costs. Large quantities of waste are therefore piled up waiting for a solution. (PR4.1, p. 61)

In addition, according to the Chair in Eco-Counseling at the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, "the evolution of good practices and the hiring of dedicated residual materials management staff are hindered by the lack of budget." Indeed, the funding sources of indigenous communities are often limited and the financial needs to ensure sound management of residual materials clash with the ability to pay small communities (Dessureault, Perron *et al.*, 2017, p. 41 and 42).

For the time being, and as previously mentioned, funding for activities related to waste management comes mainly from the NRA/PdB program. Although this program covers a large part of the daily collection and management of residual materials at the residential level for each of the communities, the funding remains clearly limited. For example, the Cree Nation Government feels that funding is insufficient to cover the costs of transporting certain materials such as metal and cardboard and does not allow for the development and maintenance of many infrastructures (such as sheltered concrete pads for cumbersome waste and organic waste facilities) (DA7.2, p. 18; DA7.4, p. 2 and 7).

Nevertheless, there are various initiatives put forward by the Quebec government to facilitate the management of residual materials in northern territories. A budgetary envelope of $20 million from Action 23 of the 2019-2024 Action Plan of the Quebec Residual Materials Management Policy (QRMMP) is specifically aimed at supporting isolated communities in project implementation (DB1.17, p. 20). To date, one project in Nunavik has been funded from this envelope, as well as one project in the Magdalen Islands and another on Anticosti Island (DB1.2, p. 11). MEFCC specifies that, as of July 2021, a residual amount of $5.3M is still available (DQ10.1, p. 3).

Other sources of funding available to indigenous communities in the North are also in place through RECYC-QUÉBEC, notably the Home and Community Composting Assistance program (HCCA) and the financial assistance program aimed at optimizing the network of Quebec eco-centres (DQ11.1, p. 1 to 3).

RECYC-QUÉBEC is currently developing with the MEFCC, in collaboration with the Société du Plan Nord, a new program for isolated communities, including the Northern Quebec region. This program should make it possible to finance projects targeting source reduction, reuse, and optimal management of residual materials with a view to their recycling or recovery (DQ6.1, p. 3). This program, which is in line with Action 23 of the QRMMP action plan and Action 4.2.1.2 of the 2020-2023 Northern Action Plan, will have a budget of $5 million, with $3 million reserved for the communities targeted by the Northern Action Plan territory (DQ1.2, p. 11 and 12; DQ6.1, p. 3; DQ20.1, p. 1).

For the Cree Nation Government, existing or future funding sources should be complementary to the NRA/PdB program. They should support infrastructure construction, planning, studies, hiring of specialized resources and any other needs (DA7.4, p. 7). In addition, the funding programs under development, including the one under RECYC-QUÉBEC, should notably allow for financial support for territorial characterization projects, action plan development and implementation of identified actions. Thus:

> To make sustainable waste management possible and to provide the same management opportunities to indigenous communities, there must be major investments in programs and infrastructure. It was found that it is not a lack of political will that explains...for example, the lack of recycling, but rather a lack of resources.
> (Brammer, 2014, p. 57).

Among its recommendations to improve long-term management, the Cree Nation Government suggests providing all information related to all funding programs, available materials, and training in English to ensure access to the Cree communities (DA7.2, p. 21; Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 20).

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions are of the opinion that it is essential that the financial support provided to the Cree Nation Government be sufficient to enable it to develop and implement the actions that will result from its action plan for waste management in Eeyou Istchee territory.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions recommend that the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and RECYC-QUÉBEC collaborate with the Cree Nation Government in order to identify the sources of funding that will ensure the development and implementation of the actions that will result from its action plan for the management of waste in Eeyou Istchee territory.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions are of the opinion that the designation of resource persons, both from the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and from RECYC-QUÉBEC, is of great importance in order to assure the Cree Nation Government that the waste management programs are harmonized with the territorial reality.*

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions recommend that the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change, RECYC-QUÉBEC and the Extended Producer Responsibility Organizations ensure that services, documents, and training are also offered in English in order to limit the language barrier that restricts access to the services available to the Cree communities.*

11.3.4.3 Extended producer responsibility and the modernization of deposit and selective collection systems

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) extends the producer's obligations beyond production to include the management of residual materials. The objective is to transfer responsibility for the management of residual materials generated by the consumption of various products to the businesses that market them in a given territory (MELCC, 2021a). Under the *Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of products by enterprises*[63] (RRRRPE), five categories of products are covered by EPR: (1) electronic products; (2) batteries; (3) mercury lamps; (4) paints and their containers; and (5) oils, coolants, antifreeze, their filters, their containers, and other related products[64].

The Regulation establishes that the Territory must, among other things, take measures to recover and reclaim designated products when they reach the end of their useful life. Thus, there is an obligation to provide appropriate disposal facilities and the recovered products must be transported at least once a year to a processing site indicated in the recovery and reclamation program[65] (DB1.37, p. 1).

Similarly, the Quebec scrap tire management program 2021-2026, managed by RECYC-QUÉBEC, consists of recovering all scrap tires generated in Quebec and redirecting them as a priority to the remoulding and recycling sectors as well as to energy recovery. The program serves the regions of Quebec located south of the 51st parallel, including the cities of Chibougamau, Chapais, Lebel-sur-Quévillon and Matagami, the communities of Radisson and Villebois, as well as the Cree villages of Mistissini, Chisasibi and Waswanipi in the Territory. For the other collection points located north of the 51st parallel, the collection and transportation service is adapted to the territorial realities of the local communities (RECYC-QUÉBEC, n.d., p. 5 and 7). The RECYC-QUÉBEC representative made this point when he

63. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 40.1.
64. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 40.1, art. 22 à 53.
65. RLRQ, c Q-2, r. 40.1, art. 17.

emphasized that EPR services were spatially and temporally variable (Francis Vermette, DT33, p. 34).

For its part, the Cree Nation Government did not fail to point out that the current EPR services were not adapted to the needs and realities of northern communities (DA7.2, p. 19). It added that the frequency of service was, for the majority of EPR products, insufficient and that several materials were not covered, with the result that several wastes, such as metals and hazardous wastes, are currently accumulating in the Cree communities (DA7.2, p. 10 and 19).

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions recommend that the extended producer responsibility management methods be adapted to allow the implementation of collection means for all communities in Eeyou Istchee territory. To this end, the collaboration of RECYC-QUÉBEC and the extended producer responsibility management organizations is essential.*

The modernization of the deposit and selective collection systems should increase recuperation and improve recycling according to the principles of the circular economy. The EPR principle will be applied to both systems (MELCC, 2021b). It is expected that the deposit system will be extended to all beverage containers from 100 ml to 2 L, regardless of whether they are made of plastic, glass, metal, or multi-layer cardboard. In addition, when the reform of the selective collection system is completed, companies that market containers, packaging, printed matter, and newspapers will be responsible for their products from the beginning to the end of their life cycle. They will therefore be responsible for their recovery, sorting, packaging, and recycling (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2020a).

Currently, curbside recycling is only available in two communities, while two others have containers in public places for the deposit of recyclable materials. As for the recovery of returnable beverage containers, it is offered in most grocery stores and cooperatives in each community (DA7.4, p. 3).

Thus, more than half of the Cree communities do not have a selective collection system, with the result that a large proportion of potentially recyclable materials end up in landfills (DA7.2, p. 12 to 14).

The modernization of deposit and curbside recycling systems should change this situation and increase the detour of waste from landfill. However, modernization will need to ensure that regional realities are taken into consideration to adapt the measures to be implemented and to offer efficient recovery services. For example, modernization requires not only collection and transportation services, but also the construction of transfer infrastructures for long distance transportation and should be covered by the program.

- ***Recommendations –*** *The BAPE and JBACE commissions believe that it is essential that the modernization of deposit and curbside recycling systems take into consideration the infrastructure needs arising from territorial realities. This clarification should be integrated into the regulations currently being developed in Quebec.*

11.3.4.4 Pricing mechanisms for construction contractors

According to estimated data, 41% of the residual materials generated in Cree communities come from the construction, renovation, and demolition (CRD) sector. Most of these materials are accumulated in eco-centres, TLs or often buried (Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 15). The main reason for this burial is that access to TLs is free for contractors working in the communities; the costs for the management of these materials are thus assumed by the communities. Landfilling of construction materials is also due to the remoteness of sorting facilities[66], the lack of infrastructure and the high cost of shredding and crushing services (DA7.4, p. 4).

In the 2011-2015 Action Plan of the Quebec Residual Materials Management Policy (QRMMP), the government's objective was to "sort at source or send to a sorting center 70% of construction, renovation, and demolition waste from the building segment" (Gouvernement du Québec, 2011, p. 11_{PDF}). Despite this objective, there is currently no obligation for CRD waste to be sent to a sorting center. They can therefore be sent directly to disposal sites (Sophie Langlois-Blouin, DT1, p. 50). Thus, the responsibility for managing CRD waste lies with the generating construction companies, that include the costs of this management in their bids (Christine Duchaine, DT17, p. 102).

To limit the quantities of construction materials landfilled, the Cree Nation Government proposes to implement pricing mechanisms for construction contractors as well as for businesses and institutions that currently use the waste management services and infrastructures free of charge. Similarly, waste management requirements could be added to the calls for tenders issued by the regional organizations (DA7.4, p. 7 and 8).

- ***Recommendations –*** *In order to reduce the quantities of construction, renovation and demolition waste landfilled in Eeyou Istchee territory, the BAPE and JBACE commissions are of the opinion that specific pricing mechanisms for construction contractors should be developed by the Cree Nation Government. To this end, RECYC-QUÉBEC should play an advisory role.*

66. A private construction waste sorting center operated by the Ungava Group in Chibougamau is located at a reasonable distance from the three closest communities (88 to 137 km). However, it has no competition and is too far from the other six (6) communities (329 to 749 km).

List of acronyms and abbreviations section 11.3

Acronyms

BAPE: Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement

CQLR: Compilation of Quebec Laws and Regulations

CRD: Construction, renovation, and demolition

ECCC: Environment and Climate Change Canada

EIJBRG: Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government

ELS: Engineered landfill site

EPR: Extended producer responsibility

EQA: *Environmental Quality Act*

HCCA: Home and Community Composting Assistance program

IBI: Industries, businesses, and institutions

JBACE: James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment

JBNQA: James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

MEFCC: Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change

MHSS: Ministry of Health and Social Services

MJB: Municipality of James Bay

MMAH: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

MSDEWP: Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Wildlife and Parks

NEQA: Northeastern Quebec Agreement

NRA: Agreement on Cree Nation Governance Between The Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the Government of Canada

Pdb: Peace of the Brave (2002)

QRMMP: *Quebec Residual Materials Management Policy*

RCM: Regional County Municipality

RMMP: Residual materials management plan

RRLIRM: *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials*

RRRRPE: *Regulation respecting the recovery and reclamation of products by enterprises*

RRRSAABEI: *Regulation respecting the regulatory scheme applying to activities on the basis of their environmental impact*

TL: Trenched Landfill

Abbreviations

%: percentage

c.: chapter

km: kilometer

km^2: square kilometer

M $: million dollars

m^3: cubic meter

s.: section

t: ton

Bibliography section 11.3

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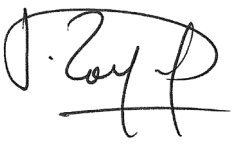
Site Inventory and Final Waste Management

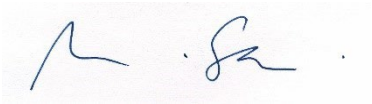
The present mandate of inquiry and public hearing entrusted to the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) by the Minister of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change concerns the *Current Status and Management of Final Waste* and covers the entire territory of Québec, including the territories covered by chapters 22 and 23 of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement*, chapter 14 of the *Northeastern Québec Agreement* and chapter II of the *Environment Quality Act*.

The BAPE Commission of Inquiry and the commission of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE), formed for this purpose, worked together to carry out the consultation with the Cree and Jamesian communities. The two commissions also collaborated closely and continuously in the analysis of the issues facing these communities with respect to waste management on their territory.

Thus, the third section of Chapter 11 of this report, which is devoted to the *Waste Management in Territories Under Agreements*, contains findings and recommendations that are shared by the two commissions.



Joseph Zayed
Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry



Melissa Saganash
Chair of the JBACE Commission

11.3 ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ

ᐐᔐᔐᐅᔅᒌ ᐄᔑᓂᐦᑳᒑᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒨᔥ ᑳ ᐃᐦᑖᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐃᔐᔑᓂᐦᑳᑎᒡ - “ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᐅᑎᔅᒌᐧᐋᐤ” ᐄᔥᒌᐧᔮᒥᑭᓐ᙮ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐱᔨᐧᒫᐦᑖᐦ ᐄᑖᐦᓵ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐄᓈᐧᐊᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᓈᕐ-ᑐ-ᑯᐯᒃ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ 350,000 km² ᐄᔥᐱᔫᐤ᙮ 20,000 ᐄᐦᑎᓈᐧᐃᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐹᔐᑯᔥᑖᐤ ᐄᑎᐦᑎᓐᐦ ᐐᔐᔐᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᐅᔥᑖᐦ ᓂᔥᐧᑖᐤ ᒥᑖᐦᑐᒥᑎᓂᐤ ᐄᑎᐦᑎᓐᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐱᐦᑳᓂᔥᑖᔐᒡ ᐅᓂᑑᐦᐆᔅᒌᐧᐋᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓈᑐᐦᐅᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐧᐋᓂᒌᓚᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐐᔐᔐᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᑳ ᐊᔥᑎᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᒫᑯᔥᑐᐃ ᐅᑖᐦ 55 ᐋᐦ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑲᔨᓈᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᒻ ᐅᑖᐦ ᓅᓈᓈᒃ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐋᔥᑎᔨᓈᑖᒡ ᒥᑯ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐧᐄᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᔩᐲᐦᒡ ᑳᐱᒥᐦᔦᒥᑭᐦᒡ ᐊᐱᑎᓐ ᐋᐦ ᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᑯᑎᒃᐦ ᓂᔫᓈᓈᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐄᑎᐦᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᑖᐹᓈᔅᑯᒫᔅᑭᓈᐦᒡ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐤᐦ᙮ ᐋᐅᑯᓐᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒋᔅᔩᐲ, ᐄᔅᑦᒣᐃᓐ, ᒥᔅᑎᓯᓃ, ᐁᒥᔅᑳ, ᐅᒋᐳᑯᒨ, ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᔥ, ᐧᐋᔅᓂᐲ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐧᐄᒥᓂᒌ ᐄᔑᓂᐦᑳᒑᐤᐦ (DA7.4, p. 1; Cree Nation Government, 2021a; Société de développement de la Baie-James, 2008-2009; Government of Quebec, 2021).

ᐅᑖᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐄᑖᐦᓵ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᒻ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᑯᑎᒃ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᓵᑳᑦ 14,000 ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᔑᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᐋᐅᑯᓐᐦ ᔑᐹᑯᒨ, ᔫᐯᐃ, ᒫᑖᑲᒦ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐿᐯᓪ-ᓱᕐ-ᑫᕕᐧᔫᓐ ᑭᔦᐦ ᕵᑎᐧᓵᓐ, ᕹᓕᐧᐸ ᑭᔦᐦ ᕶᓪᑳᓐᑐᓐ, ᐅᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐤ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᒋᒫᔩᓈᐦᒡ (EIJBRG) (Institut de la Statistique du Québec, 2020)᙮

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒥᔨᓂᐦᐅᓯᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᒻ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ (JBNQA) 1975 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᒡ, ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐᐦ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔐᒥᐦᐄᑐᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑭᔦᐦ ᑳᐦᓈᑖᐦ ᑎᐹᔐᒋᒫᔨᐅᒡ ᐆ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᒻ ᐊᔅᒌ ᒫ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐄᓈᐧᐊᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔐᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᒻ ᑯᐯᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ (JBNQA) ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑳ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔐᒡ ᓂᔥᑐᔐᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑎᔨᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐃᔩᐱᑎᓂᔐᒡᐦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑭᔦᐦ ᑳᐦᓈᑖᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᑎᔩᑭᐦᐄᒫᐱᔐᔐᒡᐦ ᐅᐧᐄᓈᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤᐦ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ 1 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ, ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᑎ ᒥᒥᓈᔐᑎᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᐧᐄᔐᐧᐋᐤ ᒥᑯ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔐᐤ ᐅᐧᐄᓈᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐅᑎᐹᔐᐦᒋᒫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᑭᔦᐦ ᒥᑯ ᐧᐄᔐᐧᐋᐤ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᒋᔥᑖᐧᐃᒡ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ 2 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐱᔥᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᐅᑎᐹᔐᐦᒋᒫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔐᐤ ᑭᔦᐦ ᒥᑯ ᐧᐄᔐᐧᐋᐤ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᓂᑑᐦᐅᐧᐃᒡ, ᓅᑎᒫᓵᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐧᐃᓂᐦᐄᒫᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ, ᐅᑭᔅᒋᐦᐅᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔐᒡᐦ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ 3 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐊᑯᑎᐦ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓐ ᐊᐧᐋᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᑦ ᒥᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᒡ ᒥᑯ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᓂᐱᐦᑖᒡ ᐱᔥᒡ ᓂᑑᐦᐅᐧᐃᓂᔐᐤ (DA7.4, p. 1 ᑭᔦᐦ 2)᙮

11.3.1 ᐋᐦ ᒫᒨᐱᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐊᔐᒥᐦᐄᑐᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᒫᐱᑎᔫᐃᒥᑐᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᐧᐊᐧᐄᐦᑎᒫᓚᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᓅᒋᔨᓈᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔐᒡ ᑳ ᒫᔦᑎᓂᔐᒡ ᐊᔨᓂᔐᐤ BAPE ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃ ᒥᔦᒨᐱᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔐᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔐᐤ ᑭᔦᐦ ᓂᐄᔐᐤ (JBACE) ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐋᔐᒧᑖᔐᒡ ᐊᓂᔦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᓅᒋᔨᓈᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔐᒡ ᑳ ᒫᔦᑎᓂᔐᒡ ᐊᔨᓂᔐᐤ᙮ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔨᓂᐦᐅᓯᓈᓂᐅ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔐᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔐᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᓅᒋᔨᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑳ ᒫᔦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᔨᓃ ᑳ ᐧᐄᑎᒥᑐᒡ BAPE ᑭᔦᐦ JBACE (DA7.3)᙮ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᒋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐆ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔩᔐᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒋᔅᒫᔐᐦᑎᔩᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐹᓈᒡ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᒻ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᒡ, ᑭᔦᐦ ᒫᒨ ᒫ ᐧᐄᐦ ᓈᑭᑎᐧᐋᔐᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐐᔐᔐᐤ ᑭᔅᒋᐦᐅᐧᐃᓐᐦ᙮

ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᓂᐦᐊᔐᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐱᔨᒻ ᐆᓈᔐᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᓂᔥᑎᐧᐄᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐹᔐᑯᒌᔑᑳᐤᐦ ᒥᔑᑳᒫᐦᔦᐅᐄᔨᒻ 16, 2021 ᑭᔦᐦ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᒫ ᐄᐧᑖᔥᑎᒫᓚᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐊᓂᔦ ᐋᐦ ᐊᔐᒥᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔐᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᒥᔥᑎᑯᔒᐅᔐᒥᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐐᔐᔐᐅᔐᒥᒡ᙮ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ MELCC, MSSS[67] ᑭᔦᐦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᒫ ᒌᐦ

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67. ᐊᓂᒌ MSSS ᒌᐦ ᓂᑐᒫᐧᐃᒡ ᐐᔐᔐᐤ ᓂᑐᐦᑯᔐᓈᐱᑎᔫᐧᐃᓂᔐᐤ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐸᒥᐱᔐᐦᑖᔐᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᔐᐦ ᐅᔦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᔥᑎᐧᐄᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔐᒡ᙮

ᓂᐢᐘᐅᔑᐦᑖᐢ ᐋᐦ ᑯᐘᒋᐢᓛᒨᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐃᔮᔨᒧᑖᔨᐢ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᓚ ᒌᐦ ᓂᓯᑐᐦᑎᒥᔨᐢᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᔨᐢᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᐡᑎᐧᐄᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓚ ᐄᔑ ᒥᒥᔦᐦᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᔮ ᓚᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᐋᑳ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐢᒌᐦᐢ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐋᐦᐢx ᐊᓐ ᓅᓀᔨᐢ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᓂᐡᑎᐧᐄᓈᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐢ ᐋᐦ ᓂᐡᑎᐧᐄᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᓚ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐅᑎᑖᔨᐦᑎᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ, ᐊᓂᔮ ᓛᑯᐢᑲᑖᔨᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᑯᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓚ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐱᑰᐢᔨᒨᐢ ᓚ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢx

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᓚᔨᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᐢ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐦᐱᔨᐤ JBACE ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᓚᔨᐦᑎᔨᐧᐊᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐋᔨᒥᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᐢ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᓂᐦᐋᔨᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᑯᔨᐢᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ ᑳ ᓂᐡᑎᐧᐃᔨᐢᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐄᔨᔨᐤᐦ ᐅᑭᐢᒋᐦᐅᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐹᐦᑎᒥᔨᐢᐦ ᓚ ᐋᔨᐧᓛᐅᐦᐄᐧᐋᔨᐢx*

11x3x2 ᓅᒪ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᓚ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓐ ᓚᐧᑳᓐ ᓚ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓚᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓚ ᐄᐡᑯᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ

ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓂᐦᐢ ᐅᒋᐢᓚᔨᐦᑎᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᐦᔨᐦᒋᓚᔫᓈᐦᐢ ᑳ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒥᔨᐧᐋᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢx ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒥᒋᓐ ᐧᐋᐦᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᓚ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓐ ᓚ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓚᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᐢ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐢᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐢᑳ, ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᐢ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓂᐢᑯᒧᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ 22 ᒉᐃᒥᐢ ᐯᐃᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᑎᓛᐲᓯᒪ ᑯᐯᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓅᑯᐦᐢ (Figure 11.1) ᑳ ᐄᑎᓯᓈᑖᐢx

11x3x2x1 ᓛ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐧᐃᐢ

ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᑎᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓚᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐢᐘᔦᓚᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᑎᐦ ᑯᐯᒡ ᐋᔮᐱᐢ ᐋᐅᑯᓐᐦ ᓚ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᓛᐲᓯᒪ ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᐢ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐊᐧᐃᓐ *Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials* [68] (RRLIRM) ᑳ ᐄᒋᐡᑖᐢx ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐢ ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᑎᒧᐢ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᓚᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᐢ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓚᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ 1 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐡᑖᔨᐢ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤx ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᐦᔨᐦᒋᓚᔫ ᐋᐅᑦ ᐋᔨᒦᐡᑎᒧᐧᐋᐨ ᐄᔨᔨᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᑯᐯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑳᐦᓈᑖᐦ ᑎᐸᐦᔨᐦᒋᓚᔫᓈᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᓚᐅᑭᒥᑯᐦᐢ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᐨ, ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐧᐄᔨᓀᑎᐦᑊ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐦᐱᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓚ ᐄᔑ ᒥᒥᔦᐦᐦᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ 1 ᑭᔮ 2 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐡᑖᔨᐢ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ [69] (DA7.4, p. 2 ᑭᔮᐦ 3, Cree Nation Government, 2021b).

ᐋᔦᐧᐃᑦ ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᓚ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᐦᔨᐦᒋᓚᔫ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢ, ᐄᐡᒌᓚᐅᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓈᐢᑳᐱx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᓛᑊ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓃᔨᐢ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᐦᔨᐦᒋᓚᔫ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᐦᑊ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓚ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᓚᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᓚᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ, ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐋᐨ ᐄᔨᔨᐤᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔨᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᓛᐲᓯᒪ ᐋᐦ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᐢᓚᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᐢ ᓂᐦᐋᐤ ᓚ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐢ (DA7.2, p. 4; DA7.4, p. 2 ᑭᔮᐦ 3)x

ᐊᓅᐦᐢ ᓛᐧᑳᐢ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᓚᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐊᔨᒥᐦᐄᑐᓈᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᐢᑯᒧᑐᓈᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᐦᔨᐦᒋᓚᔫ ᐋᐅᑦ ᑳᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᐦᑊ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑᓂᐦᑳᑖᐢ "NRA/Pdb x ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᓛᑊ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓅᔨᐢ ᐅᒌ ᓚ ᐊᑎ ᒥᓯᓈᓯᒡ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᐢ ᓚ ᒌᐦ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒧᐧᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ: ᐋᐦ ᒨᓈᐅᑭᐦᐄᓚᓂᐧᐃᐢ

68. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r.19

69. ᐊᐢᒌ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔨᐧᓛᐅᐦᐄᐧᐋᐢ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᐢ ᐯᐃᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᑎᓛᐲᓯᒪ ᑯᐯᒡ JBNQA ᓂᐢᑯᒧᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᐋᑐᐧᐋᑖᐢ ᐊᓐ ᓂᐡᑐᔨᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᐢᒌ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᔑ ᑎᐸᓂᓯᓈᑖᐢx ᐊᓐ 1 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐡᑖᐢ ᐊᐢᒌ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᐢ ᒥᑦ ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᑎᔮᐦᑮᐦᐅᑯᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐅᓯᐢ ᓂᐢᑯᒧᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ (ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢ, ᐄᐡᒌᓚᐅᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓈᐢᑳᐱ), ᐧᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓅᐦᐧᑳᐤᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᓛᐲᓯᒪ ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᐢ ᐊᐢᒌx ᐊᓐ 2 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐡᑖᐢ ᐊᐢᒌ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒥᑦ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐊᐧᐋᓐ ᓚ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᒋᐡᑖᐨ, ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐸᓇᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐢᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐋᐡᒋᐱᔨᔨᐢ ᓂᐢᑯᒧᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᓚ ᒋᐦ ᓂᑑᐦᐅᐢ, ᓅᑎᓛᔅ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐃᓂᐦᐄᓚᐢ (MELCC, 2021a)x

ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔩᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒫ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ; ᐋᐦ ᒫᐅᐦᑐᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ; ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐲ, ᒋᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᒫᓂᐅᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐹᓈᔅᑯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐊᔫᑖᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᐅᒄ ᒫ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ (DA7.4, p. 2)x

ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐹᐦᐹᔨᑦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐹᓇᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ, ᒋᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐹᐦᐹᔨᑦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐx ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑎᐦᐧᑖᐤ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐹᐱᐦᑳᓐ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᑎᐦᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐱᔥᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐ ᓅᐧᔫᐤ ᐲᐦᐃᒻ ᓂᔫᐧᔫᐤ ᐋᐦ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐹᔨᑦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐹᔨᑯᑎᐧᐃᔥᑖᐤᐦx ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐃᔨᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᑎᐦᐧᑖᐤ ᐧᐃᔮᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐹᔨᑯᑎᐧᐃᔥᑖᐤᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐅᒄ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐧᑳ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᑖᑎᐹᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ/ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᔅᒌᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑐᐦᑎᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ, ᐋᐧᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐅᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐧᐃᔮᐱᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᓂᑑᐦᐅᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓅᑎᒫᔅᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒥᐦᒫᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐹᔨᑦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓐ (DA7.4, p. 3)x

ᐅᑖᐹᓈᔅᒄ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑳ ᑎᐦᑎᐱᐱᔨᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒋᑭᒧᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔥᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐃᑦᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᑯᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓈᐤ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦx ᓂᔮᔦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐ ᓈᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐤᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐋᓐᐦ, ᑯᑎᑉᐦ ᒥᔥᑎᑰ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐹᐦᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐋᓐᐦ, ᐹᐦᐹᔨᑦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᑉ ᒥᔥᑎᑰ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐅᐧᐃᑦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐲᐦᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐋᓐᐦ ᓅᓅ ᐲᐦᐃᒻ ᒥᑖᐦᑐ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡᐦx ᐋᐦ ᒥᔫᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐹᔨᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔨᑯᑎᐧᐃᔥᑖᐤ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅ (ᓂᔮᔦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦ), ᐹᔨᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔨᑯᐲᒋᒻᐦ (ᐹᔨᑦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐ) ᑭᔮᐦ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ (ᓂᔥᑐ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦ) (DA7.4, p. 3)x

ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᐊᔫᐦᒡ ᒥᒄ ᓈᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐆ ᐊᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐋᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡx ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒫᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐹᔨᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔨᑯᑎᐧᐃᔥᑖᐤᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐤᐦ ᓅᓅ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᓅᓅ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑐᐦᑎᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒫᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦx ᒫᑳᑦ ᒫᒃ ᒥᔑᐧᐊ ᐊᑖᐧᐋᐅᑭᒥᒄᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᓂᔫᒡ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᑯᔮᑭᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᑯᐧᐃᑦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᔑᐧᑳᔨᒡᐦ ᑳᒥᓂᐦᐧᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔩᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᓂᔩᒡ (DA7.4, p. 3)x

ᒋᔥᑎᔑᐦᐄᑭᓂᐆᐦ ᒫᒃ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐋᓐᐦ (ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᒄ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔨᑎᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ) ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᐦᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᑳᒡᐱᓃᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔩᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔑᓂᐦᐅᒋᒡ ᓂᔅᑯᒨᔑᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᔩᐤx ᓂᒨᐃ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᒋᔥᒋᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᑯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔨᑎᐦᒡx ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔩᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᐧᑳ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᔑᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓅᐧᐃᔫᓐ (ᐄᔥᑯᑖᐤᐦ, ᑳᐱᐦᔫᐧᑳᑭᒥᒡ ᐱᒦ, ᑳᒌᐦᑳᔫᔥᑖᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᔥᑖᓂᒫᑭᓐᐦ, ᐄᔥᑯᑖᐧᐋᔫᐲᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ, ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᔑᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ (EPR) ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᑳ ᑎᐦᑎᐱᔨᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᔑᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦx RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓈᐤ 70% ᓅᐧᐃᔫᓐᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᒑᐱᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐦᑳᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤx ᐋᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡᐦ ᐅᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᒑᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡᐦ, ᒫᑳᑦ ᒥᔑᐧᐊ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐋᓐᐦ ᓂᒨᐃ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᐄᑯᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐅᔮ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ (DA7.4, p. 3)x

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐲᔨᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᔫ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᑐᐧᐃᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳᒥᐱᓂᒡ ᐋᐧᑳ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᐋᒡ ᓅᐧᐃᔫᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ RECYC-QUÉBECx*

11x3x2x2 ᐋᔾᔾᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐋᔅᐱᔾᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᒫᑳᑦ ᒪᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐊ ᐊᓂᐦᐋ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔾᐧᐋᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ (TLs) ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐧᐃᔿᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓂᐦᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ RRLIRM (s. 86 ᑮᔿᐦ 87) ᑳ ᐋᑎᓯᓈᑖᒡx ᐋᑳ ᒫᒃ ᓈᔥᒡ ᒥᐦᒐᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᔾᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒥᔖᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ, ᐋᐅᑦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᓂᐦᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ (MDDEFP, 2012, p. 87-2)x ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔾᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐹᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᔿᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐᐦ (PR4.1, p. 61)x ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐊᓐ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐱᐹᓯᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓯᓃ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᔙᒋᓯᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᐅᑦ ᒥᑦ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐃᔿᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔾᒡ(s.86,89)x

ᓂᒍᐃ ᒋᐦ ᐧᐋᒋᐦᐋᑐᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᔾᔾᐅᒡ ᐅᑖᐊᐦ ᐋᔾᔾᐅᔅᒌᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐋᔅᐱᔾᐦᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔾᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᒫ ᒋᐦ ᐋᔿᒡ ᐊᓃᔿ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᓂᔾᒡ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔿᐧᐋᐱᐦᑐᐦᒡᐦ (148 ᐋᐱᐦᐃᒻ 357 km ᐋᐦ ᐋᔅᐱᓯᓈᑯᐦᒡ) ᐋᔾᔾᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐋ ᓂᔿᓈᓈᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐋᑎᐦᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᔾᔾᐤ ᐃᐦᑕᐧᐃᓐᐦ, ᐋᑳ ᐊᔥᑎᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᒫᑯᔥᑑ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ 14 km ᐋᔅᐱᓯᓈᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᒋᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ (3 ᐋᐱᐦᐃᒻ 30 ᑭ km) ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡx ᒫᑳᑦ ᒪᒃ ᒥᓯᐧᐊ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐱᐧᔿᐱᔅᑦ, ᑳᑎᐦᑎᐱᔾᒡᐦ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔿᑎᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᑎᐹᓐ ᐊᔥᑖᑭᓂᐆ ᐹᑎᒫᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐱᔾᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᒥᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐱᔥᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ TLs ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᑎ ᒥᓲᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᐅᑦ ᐋᑯᐦ ᐊᓐ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔾᒥᒋᔥᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐱᔾᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᑳ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒫ ᐃᔿᐱᑎᐦᒡ (DA7.4, p. 4)x

ᒌᐦ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐅᓲᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᓂᔅᑯᒥᑐᒡ ᐋᔾᔾᐅᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᒫᑯᔥᑐᐦᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᔥᒌᒫᐅᒡ ᑯᐦᒋᐧᐋᕌᐱᑊ ᑖᐱᔥᑯᓐ ᐹᔾᑯᓂᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐋᐱᓯᒻ ᐋᑖᐦᒫ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔾᒡ (NL)[70] ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔾᐦᑖᑯᓂᔾᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᔾᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔾᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᒡx ᐅᐦᐋ ᒫᒃ ᐋᐦ ᓃᔑᐦᒡ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐹᐱᐦᑳᓐ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔾᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑎᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᔾᐤ ᐋᐦ ᒥᓲᔾᒡ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒥᐦᒐᑎᔾᒡ ᓲᓐ ᐅᑖᐹᓈᔅᑯᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐋᑎᐧᐋᔾᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔾᒡᐦ, ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔾᔾᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᔾᐤ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔿᑎᓂᔾᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓂᔾᐤ ᓈᐅᓐ ᓲᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐋᒋᓐᑖᔾᒡ, ᐱᔥᒡ ᐊᓃᔿᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐅᑖᐦᒡ 1950 ᓲᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔾᒡ (DA7.4, p. 4)x

ᑯᑎᑉᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐋ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒦᓐ ᐋᐱᒋᓐᑖᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᐧᑳᔾᐤ, ᐱᑯᓂᒫ ᐊᓯᓃᐦᑳᓐ ᐃᔿᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔅᑭᓈᐦᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐱᓯᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᒥᓐᑎᑦ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐱᐱᓯᐦᐋᑭᓂᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐊᑯᓂᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐹᔾᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔾᑯᑎᐧᐃᓐᑖᐅᐦ ᐱᔥᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐋ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ TLs (DA7.4, p. 4)x ᐋᑳ ᒫᒃ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒥᓯᐦᑖᐱᔾᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᓂᒫᑯᐦᒡ, ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒥᓲᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔥᐧᑳᑖᒡ, ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒥᐦᒐᑎᒡ ᐋᐧᐋᔮᔾᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒥᓂᑐᔑᒡ, ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ RRLIRM ᒫ ᐋᑯᓂᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐹᔾᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔾᑯᑎᐧᐃᓐᑖᐅᐦ ᐋᔑᐧᒫᑯᐋᐱᓯᒻ ᐋᐱᐦᐋᒻ ᐧᐋᓲᑯᐋᐱᓯᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᑯᒋᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᐱᓯᒍᒡ (s. 90)x

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐹᔾᑯᔥᑖᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐋᑎᐦᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᔾᔾᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ, ᓂᔿᓈᓈᐤ ᓲᓐ ᓈᔥᑎᔾᒡ ᑮᔿᐦ ᒫᑳᑦ ᔮᑭᔅᒋᓈᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᒃ ᐋᔑ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐅ ᑮᔿᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔾᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᓈᐅᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔾᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓂᐦᐋᐤ ᐋᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᓐx ᐱᑯᓂᒫ, ᐋᐦ ᑯᓯᑯᑎᑉ ᐅᑖᐹᓈᔅᑯ ᐋᐱᑎᓲᐤ ᐋᐦ ᒫᑯᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᔑᒥᔅᑳᐦᒡ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ TLx ᓃᔑᔾᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒫᔿᓂᐤ ᐋᔾᐦᒡ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐋᒫᓃᐅ TLs ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DA7.2, p. 7; DA7.4, p. 4):

70. ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂᐦᐋᑭᓂᐦᒡ 94 ᐊᓂᑎᐦ RRLIRM ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐋᐱᓯᒻ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᓂᐦᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐋᐱᓯᒻ ᑯᐯᑉ; ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔾᐦᑖᑯᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᔅᐧᑳᓯᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐹᔾᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔾᑯᑎᐧᐃᓐᑖᐅᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᐦᐋᑎᐦᒡ, ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᒡ ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂᐦᐋᑭᓂᐦᒡ 99 ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓂᔅᑯᒎᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡx

– ᐸᐘᑯᔦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒥᔅᑎᓯᓃᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ 200,000 m^3 ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔑ ᐧᐋᔅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓭᐧᐊ 20 ᑎᐦᑐᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ, ᒫᐦᒋᒡ ᐊᓐ 2041 ᒫ ᐄᒋᐢᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᒡx

– ᒦᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᓴᓂᐲᐦᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒦᓐ ᑳ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ 183,250 m^3 ᐋᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔑ ᐧᐋᔅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐱᑰᓭᐦᑖᑯᓐ 25 ᑎᐦᑐᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ, ᐋᐢᑯ ᒫᒃ ᓂᒥ ᐋᐱᒋᐢᑖᑭᓃᐅ ᐆ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡx

ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒥᔅᑎᓯᓃᐦᒡ, ᐧᐄᒥᓂᒌᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᒋᓵᔫᐱᐦᒡ ᐃᐦᑎᑰᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑲᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒫᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦ, ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐢᑭᒫᓂᑭᒥᑰ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐧᐋᔅᑲᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᑳᒪᒥᓯᒋᔅᑎᒡ ᐅᑖᐸᓈᔅᑯᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐆᐧᐋᔑᐦᐊᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᔖᐢ ᐋᑖᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑎᑎᐸᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᐦᐊᐧᐃᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓈᒋᓂᐧᐃᑦᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐸᑎᒫᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᐢᒋᐱᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦx ᐅᐦᐄ ᒫᒃ ᒫᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐁᐃᒥᔅ ᑮᔦᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔅᐱᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᑳᒻᐱᓅᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔅᐱᓭᐦᑐᐧᐋᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᒡx ᐅᐦᐄ ᐧᐋᔅᑲᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᐋᑖᐱᑎᐦᒡᐦ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒌᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᒨᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᑖᐸᓈᔅᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᔦᐦ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᓭᒡᐦ ᑮᔦᐦ ᔖᐢ ᓈᐢᑎᓭᒡ ᓵᑭᔅᒋᓈᐆᐦ (DA7.4, p. 4)x

ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒥᔅᑎᓯᓃᐦ, ᐧᐄᒥᓂᒌᐦ ᑮᔦᐦ ᒤᒥᔅᑳᐦᒡ ᐃᐦᑎᑰᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒪᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒪᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐅᐧᐃᑦᐦ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒪᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔅᑎᐦᒡx ᐃᐦᑎᑰᓐ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᓯᓈᒥᔅᑯ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᑖᐦᒋᐢᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒥᔖᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᐢᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐄᓭᓭᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡx ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑐᐦᑎᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᓈᓈᓂᒌᒻ ᐊᑎ ᒥᐧᔅᐆᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᐋᐧᑲ ᔖᐢ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᓭᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒥᐧᔅᐤ ᐋᐦᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ (DA7.4, p. 4)x

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᔖᐢ ᒌᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐆ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒥᔅᑎᓯᓃᐦᒡ ᒥᑯ ᐋᐢᑯ ᓃᒥ ᒋᐦᒋᐧᐊ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓐx ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐱᐦ ᒥᐧᔅᐤ ᐋᐧᑲ ᐊᔅᒋᐱᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑖᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᐱᓭᒡ ᐋᐧᑲ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᐧᔅᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ/ᓂᐲ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒫᔑᑭᐧᐃᒡ, ᐋᐅᑰᓐ ᐋᐦ ᔖᐧᐸᐸᐧᐊᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐋᐧᑲ ᐅᐦᒌ ᔑᐢᐧᑳᔅᔑᑭᐧᐃᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᐲ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒫᐅᒋᐢᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᐧᔅᑭᒥᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DA7.4, p. 4)x

- ♦ *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᓭᐤ ᑮᔦᐦ ᓂᐲᓭᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᔅ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ (TLs) ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓂᓭᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᓭᓭᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ; ᓂᔅᓈᓈᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐋᐱᒋᐢᑖᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐸᐘᑯ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᒡ (NL)x ᐱᐢᒡ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐃᔅᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑐᐦᑎᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᐊᓂᔅ ᒫᐧᑳᓭᐤ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᓭᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐃᔅᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᓭᐦᑖᒡ ᐅᔅ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᐦᒡx*
- ♦ *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᓭᐤ ᑮᔦᐦ ᓂᐲᓭᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᒥᑯ ᐸᐘᑯ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᓂᓭᒡ ᐊᓂᔅ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐋᐢᑯ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᐱᐢᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡx*
- ♦ *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᓭᐤ ᑮᔦᐦ ᓂᐲᓭᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᔅ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ (TLs) ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡ ᒫᑳᑦ ᒥᓯᐧᐊ ᓵᑭᔅᒋᓈᓭᐆᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᓭᓭᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᒦᓐ ᓃᔓᓭᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᓭᒡx*

11x3x2x3 ᐋᐢᐱᔖᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᔑᑯᒥᐱᐳᓐᐦ

ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᒌᐦ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒫᓭᐦᑖᑭᓃᐅ 2020-2021 ᑳ ᐱᐳᓂᓭᒡ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᔅᓭᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐲᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᓭᓭᐤ ᑎᐸᓭᐦᒋᒫᔫᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑳ ᒥᔅᑭᐧᐋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐧᑲ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᑯᐃᔅᒃ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᔅᐱᓭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐢᐱᔖᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ, ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔦᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ (DA7.2, p. 15)x ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐚᐦᑖᐱᓭᒡ, ᒌᐦ ᑎᐸᐱᐦᑎᑭᓃᐅ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ

ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᒌᑰᐦᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦᒡ, ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒥᑐᓈᔕᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐋᒌᔕᐦᒌᑰᐦᐦᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᒌᐦᒫ ᑭᔦᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦᒡ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᒌᑰᐦᐦᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔥᒌᒫᐅᔅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᑰᐦᒋᐧᐋᑉ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦᒡx

ᐋᓐ ᒫᑉ ᐋᔥᐱᔙᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐸᔮᑯᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᐅᒑ ᐄᔔᔔᐅᔅᒌᐦᐦᒡ 14,700 T ᐄᔥᐱᔙᐤ, ᑭᔦᐦ ᒥᑯ 17% ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᓈᐦᐅᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᒡ, ᐋᑯᒌᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦᒡ 12,200 T ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔥᐱᔙᒡ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DA7.2, p. 12)x ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᒋᒡ 59% ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᐅᔦ ᐅᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ, ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐊᐱᔒᔥ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔕᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ (ICI) ᐋᐹ ᔙᔥ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ,[71] ᒥᔨᐧᐊ ᑳ ᐄᔥᐱᔙᒡ 8 730 Tx ᐆ ᒫᑉ ᒥᔨᐧᐊ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓵᐧᐊ 6,980 T, ᐋᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᓐ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᔅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔥᒋᐱᔕᒡ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᑯ, ᑳᑎᐦᑎᐱᔕᓪᐦ, ᐱᒋᐧᐄᔦᓐ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᐹ ᒥᐧᔦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᑯᒌᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᐋᓐ ᒦᓐ ᐱᔐᒡ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓵᐧᐊ 1,750 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓐ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᒡ ᐅᒑᐸᓈᔅᑯᒡ, ᑳᑎᐦᑎᐱᐱᔕᓪᐦ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒥᔙᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᑯᐧᐃᒡ (DA7.4, p. 5).

ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔕᒡ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓵᐧᐊ 5,990 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᐋᐦ ᐄᒌᔕᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ 41% ᐋᐦ ᐄᔥᐱᔙᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᔑᑯᒥᐱᐳᓐᐦx ᒫᑳᑦ ᒫᑉ ᐆ ᒥᔨᐧᐊ (5,160 T) ᐄᔥᐱᔥ, ᐋᐅᑯ ᒥᔥᑎᑯ, ᒫᒫᐦᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ, ᑳ ᐧᐋᐹᒡ ᐋᐦ ᔦᔕᐦᑎᑳᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒎᐱᔕᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ, ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑭᓂᐆ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᓐ ᐋᔥᑯᐱᔕᒡ (840 T) ᐄᔥᐱᔥ, ᐋᐅᑯ 40% ᐱᐧᔮᐱᔅᑯ ᑭᔦᐦ 40% ᒫᒫᐦᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ, ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᒦᓐ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐋᐱᒋᔥᒌᑭᓂᐆ (DA7.2, p. 13 ᑭᔦᐦ 14).

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᑎᐦᐦᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒌᒡ ᐋᔅᒌᔕᐤ ᑭᔦᐦ ᓂᐲᔕᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᑎᒎᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᔥᐱᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓵᐧᐊ 14,700 T ᐋᐦ ᐄᔥᐱᔙᔕᒡ, ᔙᔥ ᐋᐅᔥᒌᐦ 80% ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡx*

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᑎᐦᐦᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒌᒡ ᐋᔅᒌᔕᐤ ᑭᔦᐦ ᓂᐲᔕᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᑎᒎᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ 59% ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐄᔑᔑᐤᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐧᐋᔕᐦᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔑᔕᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ 41% ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒫᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔑᔕᒡx*

11x3x2x4 ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᓪᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐧᐃᔕᐧᐄᑎᒫ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦᒡ

ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔕᐧᐄᑎᒫ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦᓪᐦ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᒑᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐋᔅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᐋᐅᑯᓐᐦ ᔙᐯᐃ, ᔑᐳᑯᒎ, ᓓᐯᓪ-ᔐᕐ-ᕱᕍᐧᔫᓐ ᑭᔦᐦ ᒫᒌᑳᒦ, ᑭᔦᐦ ᕓᑎᐧᔅᓐ, ᕂᓪᒫᓐᑎᓐ ᑭᔦᐦ ᕍᓪᐳᐧᐊ ᐋᐦ ᔮᑯᐦᐦᓪᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ (figure 11.1)x ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᔥᑎᒋᔥᒌᑯᐦᐦᒡ ᒥᔨᐧᐊ 3 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᒌᒡ ᐋᔅᒌ (Attraction Nord, 2021; EIJBRG, 2021b)x

ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᒑᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐧᐄᔕᐧᐋᐤ ᐧᐃᔕᐱᔕᐦᒌᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔕᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᒡ ᐋᑯᐦ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔔᔔᐅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᑎᐹᔕᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ (EIJBRG) ᐋᐅᑯ ᐧᐋᔫᔕᐦᑎᐦᑉ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔕᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐃᐦᒌᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦᒡ, 55 ᒫᔅᑭᓈᐦᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔕᐧᐋᔑᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᑯᑎᑰᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ, ᑭᔦᐦ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔕᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ 3 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᒌᔕᒡ ᐋᔅᒌᔕᐤ (ᔙᐯᐃ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᐧᐃᓐ ᑳᓫᐱᓃ [*Corporation de développement économique de Chapais*], DM177, p. 4; DA7.1, p. 4; EIJBRG, 2021a)x ᐄᔔᔔᐅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᑎᐹᔕᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ (EIJBRG) ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑳ ᐅᔑᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ 2013 ᑳ ᔙᐳᐦᑎᐧᐋᐱᔕᒡ ᐧᐄᓭᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ *Act establishing the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government*[72] ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔕᒡ ᐋᓐ ᓂᔅᑯᒎᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔕᐦᒋᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᒑᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐄᔔᔔᐅᔅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᑳ ᒥᔨᓂᐦᐅᔓᒡ ᐄᔔᔔᐅᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔔᔔᐅᔅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᑭᔦᐦ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑎᐹᔕᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤx ᐄᔔᔔᐅᒌᐦᐦᒡ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᑎᐹᔕᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ (EIJBRG) ᒌᐦ ᒦᔥᑯᒋᐱᔕᐤ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐄᔑᓂᐦᑳᒌᔕᒡ Municipality of James Bay

71. ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔕᓪᐦ ᐊᓂᒌᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ICI ᓂᒎᐃ ᒋᔅᒑᔕᐦᒌᑯᓐx

72. RLRQ, c. G-1.04

(*Municipalité de Baie-James*, MBJ) ᐅᑖᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ᙮ ᐅᑖᐦ ᑯᐯᑉ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᒋᓚᓲᓈᐦᐡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᑖᑯᓐ ᑭᔫᐦ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᑯᓂᐦᐄᓛᐱᔦᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᓛ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐎᐃᑯᐱᓈ ᑭᔫᐦ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᒋᓚᐎᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ 3 ᑳ ᐄᒥᔥᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐙᐦᐡ ᐋᔑ ᐋᑯᓂᐦᐆᑯᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓐᐦ MBJ᙮

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᔑᓈᓂᐎᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᑭᔫᐦ ᔖᐯᐃ ᑭᔫᐦ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐹᐧᔖᐱᐦᑐᒡᐦ, ᓂᒧᐃ ᐊᔥᑎᒥᔥᑖᑯᓐᐦ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐋᔫᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒧᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᓛᓂᐎᐃᔦᒡ ᓛ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐎᐄᔦᒡ ᐋᔑ ᒥᔨᓈᑖᔦᒡ RRLIRM ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᑳ ᔖᐳᐦᑎᐧᐊᐱᔦᔦᒡ 2005, ᐋᑦ ᑖᐱᔥᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐊᔥᑎᒥᔥᑖᑯᐦᐡ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᐡ (s. 87; MDDEFP, 2012, p. 87-2)᙮ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐋᔑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔦᐦᑖᑯᓂᔦᒡ ᐅᒌ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓈᔥᒡ ᑯᐃᔅᑯ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐎᐃᔦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐧᐊ ᓛ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔦᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᐎᓐᐦ ᓛ ᐋᐱᒥᔥᑖᒡ (EL) ᐋᒃ ᐋᐱᒥᔥᑖᔦᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᔫᐦ ᑯᑎᒃᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓐᐦ ᒥᑯ TLs ᒥᑯ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐎᐃᔦᒡ᙮ ᒦᓐ ᒫᒃ, ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓐᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᑭᔫᐦ ᔖᐯᐃ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᒡ ᒥᑯ ᐋᔫᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓂᐦᐋᐤ ᓛ ᐄᔥᐱᔦᔦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐎᐃᔦᒡ (RMMP) ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑖᒡ᙮

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐹᐧᔖᐱᐦᑐᒡᐦ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓐᐦ ᐱᔥᒡ ᐊᓂᔫ ᓛᐧᑳᔦᐤ ᑖᐱᔥᑯᓐ ᐋᐱᒥᔥᑖᐎᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᑳ ᐄᔑᓂᐦᑳᑖᒡ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓐ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᑖᑎᐹᓂᔥᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐡ ᓚᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐡ, ᑯᐃᔅᑯ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐧᐊ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐎᒡ (EL) ᑭᔫᐦ ᐹᐧᓫᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᔫᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᐡ ᒦᓐ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐡ ᓛᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒥᐧᔫᑭᒥᐦᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᒫᔫᐳᐃ᙮ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᔖᐯᐃ ᔖᔥ 2015 ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑖᑎᐹᓂᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᓛᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐡ᙮ ᔨᒋᔫᔫᐦᑖᑯᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐡ, ᒌᐦ ᐊᒋᐧᐃᐱᔦᐤᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓚᐎᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐧᐊ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᓂᐎᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᐦᐡ ELs, ᒦᔥᑯᒡ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐧᐄᔫᐦᒋᐱᔦᒡ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒦᐦᑭᑭᓂᐎᒡᐦ (ᔖᐯᐃ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ, 2017, p. 19 to 25, 43; ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ, 2017, p. 16).

ᔖᔥ ᒫᒃ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐅᑖᐦᐡ 2009 ᑳ ᐱᐳᐦᐡ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓐ, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐧᐊ ᐧᐃᔫᐱᓂᓛᓂᐎᒡ ᑯᐃᔅᑯ ᐋᐦ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ EL, ᐋᐅᑯ ᒥᑯ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᓛᐲᔨᒻ ᑯᐯᑉ, ᒫᐅᒡ ᒥᔥᑏᐦ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐎᒡ 300,000 m^3 ᑳ ᑭᒌᐦᓚᔫᒡ ᒦᑎᔅᔅ ᑭᔫᐦ ᒫᒃ 195,000 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ, ᑭᔫᐦ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓴᐧᐊ 25 ᑎᐦᑐᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓐ᙮ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒫᒃ ᓛ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔫᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑭᓂᐎᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᐎᓐᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔦᐤᐦ, ᔖᐯᐃ ᑭᔫᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐄᔦᔦᐅᔅᒌᐦᐡ ᐄᔦᔦᐤ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᒋᓚᓲᓈᐦᐡ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᐡᒡᐦ EIJBRG (ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ, 2017, p. 15)᙮

ᐋᒃ ᒫᒃ ᒥᒋᓐ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑖᑯᐦᐡ ᑖᓐ ᓂᐦᐋᐤ ᐋᔅᐱᔦᒡ ᓛᐧᑳᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓴᐧᐊ ᐋᑖᔦᐦᑎᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᑳ ᐄᔥᐱᔖᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᐎᓐ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔨᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐆ ᐊᓐ 2016 ᐲᐦᐃᒻ 2020 ᑳ ᐄᒥᔥᑖᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᒡᐦ RMMP ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᔫᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᐡ᙮ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐋᔑ ᑎᐱᒥᔥᐧᑳᓂᐎᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓴᐧᐊ 3,646 T ᐊᓐ 2014 ᑳ ᐱᐳᐦᐡ, ᑳ ᐄᔥᐱᔖᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᐎᓐ 1,269 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᒦᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐡ᙮ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓲᓈᓂᐎᒡ ICI ᐅᑎᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓴᐧᐊ 3,599 T ᒌᐦ ᐄᔥᐱᔑ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᐎᓐ, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ 1,039 T ᐄᔥᐱᔑ, ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᒥᔥᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᑳᐳᐃᐦᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᐅᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᑭᔫᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔫᔦᐧᐃᐦᑖᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᓛᐧᑳᓐ CRD, ᐋᐅᑯ ᐧᐋᐧᐄᓴᐧᐊ 7,150 T ᑳ ᐄᔥᐱᔖᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᐎᓐ, ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ 5,562 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᒦᓐ ᑳ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐡ (ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ, 2017, p. 31, 34 ᑭᔫᐦ 35).

ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒋᔅᓚᔦᐦᑎᔦᐧᐊᓂᐎᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᔖᐯᐃ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᐊᓐ 2016-2020 ᑳ ᐄᒥᔥᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᐡ RMMP ᐋᒃ ᒥᒋᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑖᑯᐦᐡ ᑳ ᐄᔥᐱᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓛᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ, ᐊᓂᒌ ᐋᐱᑎᔫᐃᓂᐦᐡ ᑭᔫᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᓚᓂᐎᐃᔦᒡ ᐄᔫᐱᑎᔫᒡ (ᔖᐯᐃ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ, 2017, p. 31). ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᒥᔨᐧᐊ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐎᒡ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔦᔅᐱᔦᒡ ᓛᐧᑳᓐ, ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᔖᐯᐃ ᐃᐦᑖᐎᓂᐦᐡ ᑭᔫᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔦᐧᐋᔑᒡ[73] ᐋᑯᑎᐦ 968 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᑳ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔦᒡ

73. ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐋᔥᒋᐱᔦᒡᐦ ᐅᐱᒥᔅᑳᐤ ᓵᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ, ᑳᐧᐈᓐ ᓵᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ, ᑌᐃᕦᑦ ᓵᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ, ᑐᓓᔦᐤ ᓵᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ, ᐸᑫᓐ ᓵᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᑭᔫᐦ ᐅᒉᔅᔅ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᔖᒡ ᒋᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᔖᒡ ᑫᐃᓘᔅ (Chapais Economic development corporation [*Corporation de développement économique de Chapais*], DM177, p. 5).

ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᐧᐃ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ 2015 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᒡ, ᒥᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐅᔥᑕᔑᔥ 220 T ᐄᔥᐱᔥ ᒌᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐆ, ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᒋᐦᒡ ᒐ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ (ᔙᐯᐃ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ, 2017, p. 33).

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᑳᔦᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔦᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔦᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᑳᔦᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐄᑖᐦᒐ, ᐊᓂᒌ ᒥᑯ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒎ ᑮᔮᐦ ᔙᐯᐃ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᒡ ᓈᐦᒡ ᓂᔮᓈᓈᑭᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔦᐦᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᑖᐱᔥᑯᓐ ᐋᐱᒋᔥᑖᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ ᒐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ ᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒥᐧᔮᔦᒡ᙮ ᒋᔅᑳᔦᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒥᔮᒎᐱᔥᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔦᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ ᑯᑎᒃᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᔙᔥ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᔦᒡᐦ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᒡ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ᙮*

11᙮3᙮3 ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᔦᐱᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᒥᔥᒌᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᑎᒋᔥᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒋᔥᒋᐱᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐱᑯᓂᒐ ᐋᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᑯᑎᒡ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᔒᔥᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔥᑳᒡ, ᒥᔨᐧᐊ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔦᔦᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐱᒥᐱᔦᐤ᙮ ᐋᑦ ᐋᑳ ᒫᒃ ᐋᔥᑯ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᔮᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔦᔦᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ, ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᑳᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐆ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐄᔦᔦᐤ ᑎᐸᔦᐦᒋᑳᔨᓈᐦᒡ 2021 ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒐ ᐄᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ᙮

11᙮3᙮3᙮1 ᒐ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒐ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᐊᓐ ᔙᔥ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᒐ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ NRA/PdB ᐄᔦᔦᐤ ᑎᐸᔦᐦᒋᑳᔨᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᐹᓂᐱᔦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᔓᐧᐃᔮᓐ 2028 ᐱᐳᐦᒐ᙮

ᐋᐦ ᐄᔅᐧᑳᔨᒐᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐄᒥᓂᒌᐦᒡ ᐸᑎᔥ ᑳ ᒋᐱᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᑳ ᓂᔙᓈᑎᐦᒡ ᑳ ᐄᔥᐧᑳᑖᒡ 2018 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ ᒐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔦᒡ ᐊᔦᐧᐃᑯ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐃᔮᐱᒋᔥᑖᒡ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒐᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐄᔥᐧᑳᑭᐦᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔅᐧᑳᔨᒐᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑳ ᐄᑖᐱᑎᐦᒡ᙮ ᐱᑎᒫ ᒫᒃ ᒌᐦ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᑳᔦᐦᑎᑭᓂᐤ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑎᑭᓅᐧᐊᑲ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔥᑳᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔅᐧᑳᔨᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐧᐄᒥᓂᒌᐦᒡ (2018), ᑐᒥᔅᑳᐦᒡ (2018), ᑮᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᔑᔑᐦᒡ (2012)᙮ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᒫᒃ ᐊᔦᒎᑖᐤ ᐆ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᐧᑲ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᒎᐃ ᒦᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐱᒫᔦᐦᑎᑭᓂᐆ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᑳ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔥᑐᑖᒐᒡ (DA7.4, p. 6)᙮

ᐊᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᔥᑯ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐱᒦᐦᑭᑭᓂᐤᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᑯᐧᑖᔥᒡ ᐄᔦᔦᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒐ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ (3 ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ) ᒐ ᓂᐦᐋᔦᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐊᔑᓂᐧᐊᐦᑖᑭᓂᐆ (2 ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ) ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒐ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ (1 ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐ) (DA7.2, p. 16)᙮

ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐧᐊᐱᒫᑯᔥᑐᐦᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐧᐊᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ᙮ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐸᐧᔙᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒐ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ 5 km ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᑖᔦᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ 25 ᐲᐦᐃᓪ 35 ᑎᐦᑐᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᒐ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐄᔥᒌᒫᐅᒡ ᒐ ᐋᐱᒋᔥᑖᒡ᙮ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐄᔅᐧᑳᔨᒐᓂᐆ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑳᓂᐆ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒍᔥᑖᒥᐦᒡ ᒐ ᐱᒥᐱᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ 2028 ᐱᐳᐦᒐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᔮᐱᒡ ᔙᔥ ᐧᐃᔮᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DA7.4, p. 6)᙮

ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐲᒫᑯᔥᑐᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐅᐧᐋᔮᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐆ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᒋᑎᐦᐅᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒥᔙᒡ ᐋᑳ ᔙᔥ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔥᑖᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒐ ᒦᔫᓈᑯᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᔙᔥ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑳᓂᐧᐃᒡ᙮ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᓂᐦᐊᐤ ᑳ ᐃᐦᑑᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒋᔅᒋᔦᐱᐦᒡ 2018 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔥᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐅᑯ ᒐ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔦᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔦᐦᒡ ᐄᔦᔦᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ, ᔙᔥ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᒐᑳᑦ

ᒫᒃ ᒥᓯᐙ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐅᔅᑎᑭᒥᒡ ᐋ" ᒌ" ᒨᓈᐅ"ᑭ"ᐃᑮᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᔖᐦ ᓂᒥ ᒋᑭ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎᓐ" ᑭᔮ" ᐧᐄᐱᒡ ᒋ"ᒋᐧᐋ ᒋᑭ ᒋᐱ"ᐄᑭᓂᐆ" (DA7.4, p. 6)x

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄ" ᒋᔅᒑᔑ"ᑎ"ᒡ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋ" ᒥᓈᒋ"ᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔑᐤ ᑭᔮ" ᓂᐲᔑᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒑᔑ"ᑎᒧᒡ ᔖᐦ ᐋ" ᒌ" ᒋᔅᑖᐱᑎᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡ ᒑ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᒡ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐄᔑᔑᐅᔅᒌ"ᒡ, ᔖᐦ ᑭᔑᐧᐹ ᐋ" ᒋᔅᒑᔑ"ᑖᑯᓂᔑᒡ ᐋ" ᔒᑭᔅᒋᓈᔑᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐋ" ᒌ" ᒨᓈᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᑭ"ᐄᒑᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡx*

11x3x3x2 ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᐱᒦ"ᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐋ" ᑎᐹᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᒦᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎ"ᒡ" ᑭᔮ" ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᔅᒌ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐋ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᑎᐹᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔑᔑᓈᑯ"ᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎ"ᒡ ᐋᐅᑦ ᒥᑦ ᐆ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐧᐋ"ᒋ ᑎᐱ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ NRA/PdB, ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᑆᓂᐱᔑᒡ 2028 ᐋ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᓅᐧᐄᔫᓐ ᐅᔫ ᒑ ᐄᑖᐱᑎᓰᑦx ᐃ"ᑎᑯᓐ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓯᓈᒥᔅᑦ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᒌ" ᑖ"ᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐋ" ᒥᔖᒡ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓐ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᔅᒌ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮ" ᐋᑯᑖ" ᐧᐋ"ᒋ ᑎᐱ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑳ"ᓈᑖ" ᑎᐹᔑ"ᒋᒑᓯᓈ"ᒡ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐧᐋ"ᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐄᔑᔑᓈ"ᒡ ᒑ ᐄᔅᐱᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ, ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᑆᓂᐱᔑᒡ 2021 (DA7.4, p. 6)x

ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐋ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᑎᐹᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔑᔑᓈᑯ"ᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎ"ᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐱᒦ"ᑭᑭᓂᐆ" ᐊᓂᑖ" ᓃᐧᔖᔦᒡ ᐋ" ᐄᑎ"ᑎᒡ" ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ"x ᐊᓯᓈᒥᔅᑦ ᐋ" ᐋᐱᑎ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᑖ"ᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐋ" ᒥᔖᒡ ᓂᒧᐃ ᐊᓂᑖ NRA/PdB ᐅ"ᒋ ᑎᐱ"ᐄᑭᓂᐆ ᐋ" ᐅᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᒦᓐ ᒫᒃ, ᐆ ᐋ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒦ"ᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒥᔦᓈᑯᓐ ᐅᑖ" ᑯᐯᒃ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᑖᑭᓂᐃᑯᐱᓈ ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" *Regulation respecting the regulatory scheme applying to activities on the basis of their environmental impact*[74] (RRSABEI), ᐧᐄᓅᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂ"ᒡ ᑲ ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ 2020 (DA7.4, p. 6). ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐋ" ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑎᓅᐧᐋᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑎ" ᑯᐯᒃ, ᐋᑳ ᒌ" ᔖᐧᐹᐧᐹᐧᐋᒡ ᐊᓯᓃ"ᑳᓐ ᐋᐱᑎᓐ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᑖ"ᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓂᑎ" ᔒᐹ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎᓰᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ (s. 268)x

ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒦ"ᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᔅᒌ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒌ" ᐧᐃᔑᑲᐳᐧᐃ"ᑖᑭᓂᐆ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒥᔅᑎᓯᓃ"ᒡ 2019 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐋ" ᐱᐳ"ᒡ, ᒥᑦ ᓂᒥ ᐅ"ᒋ ᒌ" ᒌᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐤ ᐄᔅᑯᑎᒃ ᑳ ᐅᑎ"ᑎ"ᐅᐧᐋᒡ ᑯᕓᑦ-19 ᑳ ᐄᔑᓂ"ᑳᑖᒡ ᔫ"ᔫᐧᐋᔅᐱᓈᐧᐃᓐx ᐋ"ᐧᒫᔫ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᒌ" ᐃ"ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒌ" ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒑᔑ"ᑖᑯᓐ ᐆᐧᐋ ᐧᐄᔥᐧᐋ ᐋ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᒡ ᐋᐱᑎᔾᐧᐃᓐ 2018 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐋ" ᐱᐳ"ᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᑐᒥᔅᑳ ᑭᔮ" ᒋᔕᔾᐲ"ᒡ (DA7.4, p. 6)x

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄ" ᒋᔅᒑᔑ"ᑎ"ᒡ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋ" ᒥᓈᒋ"ᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔑᐤ ᑭᔮ" ᓂᐲᔑᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒑᔑ"ᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᑎᐹᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡ" ᑭᔮ" ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᔅᒌ" ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᔑᐤ ᐅᑖ" ᐄᔑᔑᐅᔅᒌ"ᒡ ᐋᔦᐧᐃᑦ ᐅᔒ ᑳ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎ"ᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᒌ" ᐃ"ᑎᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡ" ᐊᓂᔫ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ" ᒦᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔑᒡ" ᑭᔮ" ᓂᒥ ᓈᔦᒡ ᐅ"ᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᔫ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐋᔅᒌ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᒡx*

11x3x3x3 ᐋ" ᐅᐧᐋᔫᔑ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᐃᔅᐱᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ

ᐊᓐ ᐋᑎᓯᓈᑖᒡ ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂ"ᐄᑭᓐ Section 53.7 ᐅᑎ" ᐧᐄᓅᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂ"ᒡ *Environment Quality Act (EQA)*,[75] ᐊᓂ"ᐄ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ" ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᔫᔑᑖ ᒑ ᐅᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮ" ᑳᒋᒡ ᒑ ᐱᒥᐱᔑᒡ ᐋ" ᐧᐃᔫᔑ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒑ ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᐃ"ᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒑᐧᐃᓐ (RMMP)x ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂ"ᐄᑭᓐ Section 1 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐅᑎ" ᐋᔫᐱᒡ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓂ"ᒡ ᐋᐅᑯᓐ" ᐃᔫᔑᒧᑖ"ᒡ" ᑯᑎᒃ" ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ" ᑭᔮ" ᓂᒧᐃ ᑖ"ᑭ"ᐄᒑᐱᔑᐤ" ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ"x ᐅ"ᐄ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ" ᓂᒧᐃ ᒋᑭ ᑖ"ᑭ"ᐅᑯᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᔫ ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂ"ᐄᑭᓂᔑᐤ Section 53.7 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐦᑖᔑᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" EQA ᑭᔮ" ᓂᒧᐃ ᔫᔑᑖ ᒋᑭ ᐃ"ᑐᑎᒧᒡ

74. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r. 17.1

75. RLRQ, c. Q-2

ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᒡᔮᐢ RMMP (DB2.20, p. 1)x ᓂᒧᐃ ᐊᔅᒋᐱᔮᐤ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᒡᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᒑᐧᐃᓐᐦ EQA ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᓂᒥ ᔮᔮᒡ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔮᐦᒑᑯᓐ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐊᔅᒋᐱᔮᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ RMMPx ᓂᒧᐃ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᐢ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ EIJBRGx ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ EIJBRG ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᔖᐳᐦᑎᐧᐋᐱᔮᐦᒑᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓂᒑ 2 ᑭᔮ 3 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔅᒑᔮᐢ ᐊᔅᒌᔮᐤ ᐧᐄᔮᐧᐊᐤ ᒑᐦᑭᐦᐄᒐᐱᔮᔮᐤ ᐅᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ, ᒐ ᐃᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐅᑭᔅᒋᐦᐅᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐄᓂᔮᐤ RCM, ᒋᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ [76] (DA7.4, p. 6 ᑭᔮᐦ 7).x

ᐋᑯᒑᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᐢ ᐋᑳ ᐊᔅᑎᒋᔅᒑᑯᐦᐢᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ ᑭᔮᐦ ᔖᐯᐃ ᒐ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᐧᐃᓐᐦ RMMP ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᐦᐢᐦ, ᓂᒧᐃ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᐧᐃᓐ ᓂᐦᐋᐤ ᒐ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢᐦ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᒑᐦᒐx ᐋᑳ ᒫᒃ ᐃᔮᐢ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᐧᐃᓂᔮᐤ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᒑᐦᒐ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒋᑭ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔮᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐢ ᓇᐧᐃᔮᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒑᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ, ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒥᔮᐧᐊᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᓇᐧᐃᔮᓐ MELCC ᐋᐦ ᐱᑯᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ RMMP (Michel Bourret, DT34, p. 45)x

ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫᒃ ᐋᑳ ᐋᔮᑦ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ RMMP, ᒌᐦ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒑᔮᐦᒑᑯᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ 2020-2021 ᑳ ᐄᒋᔅᒑᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᐢ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐆ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᐢ (DA7.4, p. 7)x

ᐊᓐ ᒫᐅᐢ ᒐ ᒥᐧᔮᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐄᐱᓯᒻ ᐄᒑᐦᒐ, ᐆ ᒐ ᐄᔑ ᐅᐧᐋᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᐊᐧᐊᓐ ᒐ ᐅᒋᒫᐦᑭᐦᑎᐦᒃ, ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒑᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑎᐱᓯᓂᐦᐄᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᑎᐦᐧᒑᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᒐ ᐃᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔮᑦ ᓇᐧᐃᔮᓐ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢx ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᐢ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒐ ᐊᔅᒋᐱᔮᐢ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒐ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᑳᐳᐧᐃᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ (DA7.4, p. 7 ᑭᔮᐦ 8). ᐱᔅᐢ ᐅᐦᐄ ᒐᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᒐ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔮᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢᐦ ᐱᑎᒫ ᒋᑭ ᐋᔮᒧᒑᐤᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒦᓐ ᑭᑎ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐤᐦ ᐅᑎᐦ ᓃᐦᒑᐦᐢ ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᒡᐢ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔮᔅᐱᔮᐢ ᒐᐧᑳᓐx

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐃᐦ ᒋᔅᒐᔮᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒑᐢ ᐋᔅᒌᔮᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔮᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒐᔮᐦᑎᒧᐢ ᒫᐧᑳᐢ ᐅᔮ ᐊᓅᐦᐢ ᐋᑳ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔮᐢ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᒑᑯᓂᔮᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ RMMPs ᐅᒑᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᐢ ᐹᒥᐱᔮᔮᐢᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᒧᐃ ᔮᔮᒡ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔮᐦᒑᑯᓂᔮᐤ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᐦᐢ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᒑᐢx ᐋᑳ ᐋᔮᐢ ᐅᔮ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ RMMPs ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᓂᒥ ᑳᐦᒋᒌᐧᐃᐢ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᐢ ᒐ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔮᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐢ ᓇᐧᐃᔮᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐧᐄᔮᐧᐊᐤ ᒐ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᐢx*

- *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐃᐦ ᒋᔅᒐᔮᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒑᐢ ᐋᔅᒌᔮᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔮᐤ JBACE ᒋᔅᒐᔮᐦᑎᒧᐢ ᒫᐧᑳᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᑳ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒑᔮᐦᒑᑯᓂᔮᐢ ᐋᔅᐱᔮᔮᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐄᐱᓯᒻ 2020-2021 ᒐ ᐄᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢx*

11x3x4 ᐊᓐ ᒥᔮᒥᑐᓈᔮᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᐧᐋᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐄᐱᓯᒻ

ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐅᑎᐦ ᒫᓯᓈᒡᐢ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᐋᔅᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒐᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐄᐱᓯᒻ ᒫᓇᐦᐋᑳ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᐢx ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᒐᐧᑳᓐ ᒫᓯᓈᒡᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᐦᐢ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔅᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔮᐢ ᐋᔅᒌᔮᐤ JBACE ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒋᔅᒐᔮᐦᑎᔮᐧᐋᐢ ᐋᔦᐧᐃᑦ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓂᔮᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᔮᒧᒫᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᑎᔮᐦᑭᐦᐅᑯᐢ ᑳ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐢ ᑳ ᐋᔮᐧᒫᐅᐦᐄᐧᐋᔮᐢx

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76. ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐅᓱᐢ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ, ᐄᔮᔮᐅᐢ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᐢ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ (2012), ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐ Section 18(h) ᑭᔮᐦ 126(g).

ᐆ ᒫᑉ ᐋᐦ ᐋᔨ·ᒫᐅᐦᐉ·ᐊᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᒫ ᑭᓂ·ᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔨᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᐊᓂᒌ ᓂᔮᑭᔑᒋᐦᐉ·ᐋᒡ ᐋᑖᔨᐦᑎᒥᐦᐉ·ᐋᔨᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᒌ BAPE ᑭᔮᐦ JBACE᙮ ᐆ ᒫᑉ ᐋᐱᑎᔾ·ᐃᓐ ᓂᒨᐃ ᒥᵈ ᐹᔨᵈ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᓂᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓐ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ᙮

11᙮3᙮4᙮1 ᐋᔑ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ

ᑯ·ᑳᑖᔨᐦᑎᓪ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᒫ ᒌ ᐋᐱᒋᕐᑖᑦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐄᑖᔨᐦᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐋᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᑳ ᓂᑑᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ 2021 ᑳ ᐱᐳᓂᔨᒡ RMMP ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᑳ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ (DA7.4, p. 7)᙮

ᐋᔦ·ᐃᵈ ·ᐋᐦ ᐊᕐᑎᓂᐦᒃ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᐆᔮ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᔨᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒨᓈᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ·ᑳᔨᐤ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑎᔮᑭᓂᐅ·ᐃᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᐄᑯᒡ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᐦᒡ (DA7.2, p. 17; Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 16)᙮ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ:

– ᒫ ᓂᑑᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐ ᐋᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᔮᔨᑖ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓃᓱ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓂᐦᒡ

– ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒥ·ᔮᑭᒥᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒫᔮᐳᐃ

ᐆ ᒫᑉ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐅᐦᒋ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔑ ᓅᕐᑖᒥᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑭᑎ ·ᐄᒋᐦᐉ·ᐋᐱᔨᐤ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᒥᔅᑭ·ᐋᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ·ᐄᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑎᔨ·ᐋᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᑳ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐅᵈ ᐊᓐ ᐋᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᕐᒌᒫᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓂᐦᒡ:

> ᐊᓐ ᒫᑉ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᕐᒋᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐱᑎᔾ·ᐃᓐ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ, ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᔮᔨᑖ ᒫ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ·ᐃᔮᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᕐᐱᔔᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐ᙮ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐃᔨᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡᐦ ·ᐄᔨ·ᐊᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ·ᐃᔨᐱᔨᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᐄᑯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ·ᐋᐦᒋᔨᑯᒡ ·ᒫᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐲᓯ·ᒫᐦᑖᐦᒡ ᑯᐯᑉ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐᐦ᙮
> (Brammer, 2014, p. 56)

ᐊᓐ ᒫᑉ ᓈᕐᒡ ᐋᐦ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐲᓯ·ᒫᐦᑖᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᓂᒥ ᓈᕐᒡ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᐉ·ᐊᐤ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓐ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓇᓈᑭᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᒫᑉ ᐋᔅᐱᔮᐱᐦᑐᐦᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐲᓯ·ᒫᐦᑖᐦᒡ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐᐦ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᓂᒥ ᓂᕐᒡ ᒌᐦ ·ᐄᒫᐱᑎᔾᒥᑐ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᒡ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔦᓈᓈᑭᒋᕐᑖᒡ᙮ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫᑉ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐦᑯᔨᐦᑐ·ᐃᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋᑎᒋᕐᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᔑ ᓂᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐋᐱᑎᔔᕐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐹᐦᐹᔨᵈ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓂᐦᒡ᙮ ᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑎᓪ ᒫᑉ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᐆᔮ ᐋᔑ ᐋᐦᑯᔨᐦᑐ·ᐃᐱᔨᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑯ·ᑳᑖᔨᐦᑎᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᓂᑑᒋᔅᒫᔨᐦᑦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ·ᐄᒋᐦᐉ·ᐋᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᐄᑖᐦᒫ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅ·ᐋᔨᕐᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐᐦ (DA7.4, p. 8)᙮ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫᑉ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᔨᐦᑭᐦᐅᑯᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ·ᐄᒫᐱᑎᔾᒥᑐᒡ᙮ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᔾᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᑭᓂ·ᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ·ᐄᒫᐱᑎᔾᒥᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒥᐦᒫᑐᔨᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓈᓂᑖᔑᒨᓈᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᒫ᙮

ᐊᓐ ᒫᑉ ᐋᐦ ·ᐄᐦ ·ᐄᒋᐦᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ·ᐄᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊ·ᐊᓂᒌ ᔔᐯᐃ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ; ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ·ᐄᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᔮᔨᑖ ᐆᔮ ᐋᐦ ᓂᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᔨᐤ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᒡ, ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᓂᐦᐄᐱᔨᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᔑ ᐱᒦᐦᑭᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ·ᐋᐦᒋᔨ·ᐋᔨᒡ ᒪ ᐄᔑ

ᒥᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ (Stéphanie Houde, DT34, p. 25; Johanne Lacasse, DT34, p. 13)x

ᐅᑖ" ᐄᔑ ᐅᑖ"ᒡ 2014 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐋ" ᐱᐳ"ᒡ ᐋᑯᑎ" ᔙᐦ ᑳ ·ᐃᔦᔖ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᓈᓂᑑᒋᐦᒐᔖ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ·ᐄᒑᐱᑎᓲᒥᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐄᔑᔑᐅᑦᒌ"ᒡ ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑎᑯ"ᒡ" ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ" ᑭᔦ" ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐲᓯ·ᒫ"ᑖ"ᒡ ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑎᑯ"ᒡ" ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ"x ᐹᔑᐧ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᒑ·ᑳᓐ ᒑ ᒋ" ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᔦ·ᐃᐧ ᒑ ᒌ" ·ᐋ"ᒋᔨᑯᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑎᑯ"ᒡ" ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ" ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐋ" ᒫᐅ"ᑐᓂᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑ·ᐃᓂᔑᐤ ᒦᓐ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔑᒡ (Brammer, 2014, p. 56)x

ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᐋ" ᐄᔑ ·ᐄᒋ"ᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ᐹ·ᔙᐱ"ᑐ"ᒡ" ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ" ᐋᑯᑎ" ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑎᑯ"ᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐲᓯ·ᒫ"ᑖ"ᒡ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐋ" ·ᐄ" ᒥᓈᒋ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐋ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ EQA ᑭᔦ" ᐹ·ᔙᔖ"ᑖᑯᓐ" ᐅ"ᐄ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ" ᒑ ᒫᒨ"ᑭ"ᒡ ᐊᓂᔦ ·ᐋ" ᐄᔑ ·ᐃᔑᐱᔖ"ᑖᒡ RMMP (s. 53.7)x ᐊᓂᒌ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐅᔑ"ᑖᒡ ᒑ ᐄᔑ ·ᐃᔦᔖ"ᑖᑯᓂᔑᒡ ᒑ ᐄᔅᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ" ᐋ" ᐅ"ᒌᒡ ᐋ" ᒫᒨᐱᐦᑎ"ᒡ[77] ᑭᔦ" ᒫᒃ ᐋ" ᒥᓈᔑᑎᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᐋ" ᐹ·ᔙᐱ"ᑐᔑ"ᒡ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ"ᒡ ᐋ" ᐅ"ᒌᒡ (s. 53.8)x ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒫᒃ ᐅ"ᒋ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐄᑖᔖ"ᑎᑭᓂᐆ ᒑ ᒌ" ᒥᒫᔦ"ᐄᑯᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐅ·ᐋᔦᐱᒫᒡ ᐊ·ᐋᔑᐤ" ᐅᑖ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᐅᑎ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ·ᐋ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒋ" ·ᐄᒋ"ᐄᑐᒡ ᐋ" ᑎᐱ"ᐋ"ᒧ·ᐋᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ" ᐋᐱᑎᔩᓯᐤ" ᑭᔦ" ᐋ" ᑎᐱ"ᐄᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐊᓂᔦ ᒑ·ᑳᔑᐤ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔖ"ᑖᑯᓂᔑᒡ ᑭᔦ" ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐅ"ᒋ RMMP ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2020b, p. 11 ᑭᔦ" 12 PDF).

ᒦᓐ ᒫᒃ ᑯᑎᒋᔑᐤ ᒑ·ᑳᔑᐤ, ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᑎᐹᔖ"ᒋᒐᓯᐤ ᒋᔅᒐᔖ"ᑎᒻ ᐋ" ·ᐄᒌ"ᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ" ᒫᒪ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐄᔅᐱᔑᒡ ᒑ·ᑳᓐ ᐋ" ᑖ"ᑭ"ᐄᒑᐱᔑᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔑᔅᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ" ᐊᓂ"ᐄ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ ᐅᑖ" ᐄᔑᔑᐅᑦᒌ"ᒡ, ᑯᑎᒃ" ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ" ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ (DA7.2, p. 18)x

ᐊᓂᔦ ᒫᒃ ᐋ" ᐄᔑ ·ᐄᒋ"ᐄ·ᐋᑦ MELCC ᑭᔦ" ᐊᓂᒌ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᑭᔦ" ᐊᓂᑖ" ·ᐋ"ᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂ·ᐃᒡ (EPR) ᐅ"ᒋ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᒑ·ᑳᓐ ᐃᔦᐱᑎ"ᒡ, ᐋᐅᐧ ᒑ ᒌ" ᒫᒥᑐᓈᔖ"ᑎᒥ"ᐄ·ᐋᒡ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒑ ᒌ" ·ᐋ"ᒋᔑ·ᐋᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᒫᒦᐦᑯᑎᓂᒫᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ᐃᔦᐱᑎ"ᒡ ᒑ·ᑳᓐ ᑭᔦ" ᒑ ᐋᔑᒥ"ᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐄ" ᓂ"ᐄ·ᐋ"ᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᒥᔦ·ᐄᒋ"ᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ (Johanne Lacasse, DT34, p. 13; Chapais economic development corporation [*Corporation de développement économique de Chapais*], DM177, p. 14)

ᒦᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᒑ·ᑳᓐ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔖ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᒫᒨ·ᐄᒋ"ᐄᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ, ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᑎᐹᔖ"ᒋᒐᓯᐤ ᐄᑖᔖ"ᑎᒻ ᒑ ᒌ" ·ᐄᒑᐱᑎᓲᒥᑐᓈᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ"ᒡ ᑭᔦ" ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒑ ᒥᔦᐱᔑᒡ ᐋᔅᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂ·ᐃᒡ (Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 45)x ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐋ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᒡ, ᑯ·ᑳᔖ"ᑎᒥ"ᐄ·ᐋᐤ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐅᑖᔅᑯᓈᑭᓂᐅ·ᐃᒡ ᐊ·ᐋᓂᒌ ᒑ ᒌ" ᐱᒥᐱᔖ"ᑖᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᒑ ᐄᔑ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᐄᔑᔑᐅᑦᒌ"ᒡx ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐅᒋᒫ"ᑭ"ᑎ"ᒃ ᐋᐅᐧ ᔦᔑᑖ ᒑ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᒡ ᒑ ᒥᔦᐱᔖ"ᐄ·ᐋᔑᒡ ᐊᓂᔦ ᒑ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔖ"ᑎᓈᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ, ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒑ ᒌ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᒥᔦᒋᔅᒐᔖ"ᑖᑯᓂᔑᒡ, ᒑ ᒌ" ·ᐄᒋ"ᐄ·ᐋᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑖᒡ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ"ᒡ, ᑭᔦ" ᒥᓯ"ᑖ ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᒑ ᒌ" ᒥᔦᐱᔑᔑᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᒑ ᐄᔅᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ (DA7.4, p. 7)x

ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒥᓯᓂ"ᐄᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐄ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᐄᔖ"ᑎᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖ" ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᑭᔦ" ·ᐋ"ᔑᐤ ᐋ" ᐄ"ᑎᑯ"ᒡ" ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓐ, ECCC ᐋᑯᑎ" ·ᐋ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ “[r]ᑯᐃᔅᐧ ᐋ" ·ᐄ" ᐄᔅᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ·ᐋᐱᓂᒑᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᑎ" ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔖ"ᑖᑯ"ᒡ ᒑ ᐃᔦ·ᑳᒦᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ

77. ᐋ" ᒫᒨᐱᐦᑖᑐᒡ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ"ᒡ ᐋ" ᐅ"ᒌᒡ ᐊ·ᐋᓂᒌ ᐋᑖᑳ ᓈᐦᒡ ᐹ·ᔙᐱ"ᑐᔑ"ᒡ ᐅᑎ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ·ᐋᐤ ᒑ ᒌ" ·ᐄᒑᐱᑎᓲᒥᑐᒡ ᒑ ᒌ" ᓂ"ᐋᔖ"ᑎᒥ"ᐄᑯᒡ ᒥᓯ·ᐊ ᐊᓂᔦ ᒑ ᐄᔅᐱᔖ"ᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔑᒡ ᒑ·ᑳᔑᐤ ᐅᑎ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ·ᐋ"ᒡx ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒥᔦᒨᐱᐦᑎ"ᒡ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐃ"ᑖ·ᐃᓂ"ᒡ ᐋ ᐅ"ᒋ ᐅ·ᐋᔦᐱᒫᑭᓂᐅ·ᐃᒡ ᐋ" ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᔑ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᒡ ᓂᔅᑯᒧ·ᐃᓐ (MAMH, 2010).

ᐊ᐀ᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ, ᓃᐢᒑᒥᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒋᐢᒋᓯᓈᓂᐧᐃᐣ, ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐹ ᐿᓂᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᓈᑭᑎᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ" (ECCC, 2017, p. 4).

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒑᐤ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐋᔨᐤ JBACE ᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑎᒧᐤ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐱᑯᐢᔨᐦᑎᐦᑊ ᒫ ᐅᔑᐦᒑᐨ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᐋᐹ ᐃᔮᐤ ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ (RMMP), ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᑯᐤ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐧᒑᐧᐋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔨᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᐤ ᒫ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤx*
- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒑᐤ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐋᔨᐤ JBACE ᐄᒑᔨᐦᑎᒧᐤ, ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᐤᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑭᐢᒋᐦᐅᐧᐃᐣᐦ, ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᑯᐧᒑᐧᐋ MELCC ᑮᔮᐦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᒋᔨᑯᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᒑᐤ ᒫ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᒥᔨᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᐤ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤᐦx*
- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒑᐤ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐋᔨᐤ JBACE ᐋᑯᒑᐦ ᐋᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᒫ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐢᒑᔨᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᒥᔨᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ ᐹᒥᐱᔨᐦᒑᔨᐤᐦ EPR ᔮᔨᒑ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᒥᔨᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᔑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᒑᑯᓂᔨᐤ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢᒌᐦᒡx*
- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᒑᐤ ᐊᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐋᔨᐤ JBACE ᐋᑯᒑᐦ ᐋᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᐣ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒨᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᑐᐤ ᐅᒑᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᐤ ᐃᐦᒑᐧᐃᐣᐦ ᑳ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐤ ᒫ ᐋᔨᒦᐢᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᐦᒑᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤᐦ ᒫ ᐋᔨᒧᑎᒫᑐᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᐧᐄᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᐄᐧᐋᔨᐤ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᒑᐦᒫ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᐤ, ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓂᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᒋᐢᒋᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐄᔨᐦᒡ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒫ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓂᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᐅᒋᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐤ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤx*

11x3x4x2 ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒫ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐋᒑᔨᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᐤ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᒋᓯᓈᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᓈᐢᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒋᐢᑎᒫᐧᐃᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐃᔨᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᑮᔮᐦ ᔮᔨᒑ ᔩᐦᒡ ᒫ ᑯᒋᐢᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᑎ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ, ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒫ ᑭᔨᐧᐹx ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐋᔑ ᐧᐄᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ MELCC:

> [ᐄᐧᒑᐢᑎᒫᒫᐧᐃᓐ] ᓈᐢᐦ ᐋᐦ ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐹ ᐧᐋᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᓈᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᐦᐅᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐹᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᓂᒧᐃ ᐧᐋᐦᑎᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᐤx ᐋᐹ ᒫᒃ ᒌᐦ ᒥᐢᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐋᐦ ᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐹᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓂᐦᐄ ᓈᐢᒑᐧᐹᐦ ᐋᔨᒥᒋᐢᒑᑯᓐx ᐋᐅᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐃᔨᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ, ᓈᐢᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒥᔅᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᐹ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᓈᓈᓂᒌᐢ ᒥᑦ ᐋᑎ ᒥᔅᐢ ᐹᑎᐢ ᒌᐦ ᒥᐢᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᒫ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔒ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣx
> (PR4.1, p. 61)

ᒦᓐ ᒫᒃ, ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐄᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᔦᓂᐯᐤᓯᐅᓃ ᑐ ᑫᐯᒃ ᐊ ᔑᑯᑎᒦ Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, [ᐄᐧᒑᐢᑎᒫᒫᐧᐃᓐ] "ᐋᐹ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒑᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑯᐃᐢᑦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᐅᒑᐢᑯᓈᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᒫ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐢᒑᐤx ᔫᐢ ᐊᐧᑳᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᓈᐢᐦ ᐋᐹ ᒥᔮᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᒑᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢᒌᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᒋᐣ ᔐᐧᐃᔮᓐ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒫ ᐄᒑᐱᑎᔩᑦ ᔐᐧᐃᔮᓐ ᑯᐃᐢᑦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋᐹ ᐄᐢᐱᔑ ᐋᔮᐧᐋᐤ ᐅᒑᐦ ᔐᐧᐃᔮᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᒑᐱᒋᐦᐋᐤ (Dessureault, 2017, p. 41 ᑮᔮᐦ 42)x

ᒫᐧᑳᐤ ᒫᒃ ᐆ, ᒫᑳᑦ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᐋᑯᒑᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔨᑦ ᔐᐧᐃᔮᓐ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐅᒑᐦ NRA/Pdb ᐋᐦ ᐲᒥᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ, ᐊᓐ ᔑᐢ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡx ᐋᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐦᐄᒫᐱᔨᐤ ᐋᔑᑯᒥᒌᔑᑳᐅᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐧᐄᒋᐧᐋᐦᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐢᐱᔨᐦᒌᑭᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐣ ᓂᒧᐃ ᐋᔮᐱᐤ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐤ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐢᐱᔑ

ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ ᐅᔫ ᒫ ᐃᑖᐱᑎᔩᑦx ᐱᑯᓂᒫ, ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑦ ᐋᑖᔨᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᔨᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ ᐋᑳ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᐄᐧᐋᔨᓪᐦ ᐊᓃᔫ ᐋᐣᐱᔑ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᓪᐦ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᐣᑎᔑᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᓪᐦ ᐱᐣᓪ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ, ᐱᐧᔫᐱᐢᑯᔨᐤ ᑮᔫᐦ ᒥᔨᓂᐦᐄᑭᓈᒋᓂᐧᐃᑦᐦ, ᑮᔫᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑮᔫᐦ ᒀᐣ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᐅᒥᐧᔫᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓃᔫ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᔨᒡ (ᐋᐦ ᐋᔨᓅᐦᒃᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᑖᐦᒋᐣᑖᔨᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒥᔑᔨᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᑮᔫᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓃᔫ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᐊᐢᒌᐦᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ) (DA7.2, p. 18; DA7.4, p. 2 ᑮᔫᐦ 7)x

ᒥᑯ ᒫᒃ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᐤ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐱᔨᔨᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑎᐸᔨᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓈᑦ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᑯᐯᒃx ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐄᐣᐱᔑ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ $20 M ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ Action 23 ᐊᓂᑎᐦ 2019-2024 ᒫ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᓪ ᒫ ᐄᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑎᐸᔨᐦᒋᒫᔩᓈᐦᓪ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐄᑎᔓᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ Policy (QRMMP) ᐊᔪᐧᐃᑦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᔨᑦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DB1.17, p. 20)x ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᐊᓅᐦᓪ ᐹᔨᑯ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᑭᓂᐆ ᐅᑖᐦ ᔫᓈᐋᒃ, ᐹᔨᑯ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫᒃᑎᓀᓐ ᒥᓂᐣᑎᑯᐦᓪ, ᑮᔫᐦ ᐹᔨᑯ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᓐᑏᐧᑳᐢᑏ ᒥᓂᐣᑎᑯᐦᓪ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ (DQ1.2, p. 11)x ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ MELCC ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᑳ ᐅᑎᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐅᐱᐣᑰᐱᔨᓫ 2021, $5x3 M ᐋᐢᑯ ᓂᒥ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐆ ᐊᓐ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ (DQ10.1, p. 3).

ᐅᑖᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐅᐦᒋ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒦᓐ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐄᐣᒌᒫᐅᐢᒌᐦᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᑦ, ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᐢᒌᐦᓪ ᐋᑳ ᔖᐣ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐧᐋᐦᓪ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐅᑎᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐦᓪ (HCCA) ᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐃᑖᐱᑎᔩᑦ ᐆ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔪᐱᔨᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒦᐦᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᓪ ᐅᑎᐦ ᑯᐯᒃ (DQ11.1, p. 1 to 3).

ᐅᐣᑳᔨᐤ ᒦᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᒡ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᑮᔫᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ MELCC ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᑯᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐧᐃᔫᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᔨᒡ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᓪ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐄᑖᐦᒫ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡx ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐹᑯᔫᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᑎᐧᑳᒋᐦᒫ 2021 ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᐣᒋᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐊᒋᐧᐃᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᓪ, ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᓪ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐋᐦ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᓪ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫᐅᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒥᔪᐱᔨᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DQ6.1, p. 3)x ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᒫᔨᓈᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ Action 23 ᑳ ᐄᒋᐣᑖᒡ QRMMP ᐊᓐ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᔨᓈᑖᒡ Action 4.2.1.2 ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐳᐦᓪ 2020-2023 ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔫᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐋᐱᑎᔑᐣᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᒫ ᐄᐣᐱᔑ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ $5 M, ᑮᔫᐦ $3 M ᐅᑖᐦ ᒫᔨᓈᑖᒡ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ *Plan Nord* ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᐄᑖᐦᒫ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ (DQ1.2, p. 11; DQ6.1, p. 3; DQ20.1, p. 1).

ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᑖᔨᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᔨᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᒥᔨᐧᐊᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒫ ᒥᔨᐧᐊᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔪᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ NRA/PdB ᑮᔫᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐱᑰᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐣᑖᒡ ᒫ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᐋᐱᑎᔩᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔫᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᓈᓂᑑᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᐅᑖᐢᑯᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᓪᐦ ᐊᐧᐋᔨᐤᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒥᔪᒋᐢᒫᔨᐦᑎᒥᔨᓪᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑮᔫᐦ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓃᔫ ᒫᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ (DA7.4, p. 7)x ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒦᓐ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐱᐦᑯᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᑦ ᔓᐧᐃᔫᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᒋᒫᐦᑭᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ RECYC-QUÉBEC, ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐ ᐋᑖᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᔨᓫ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ, ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔫᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᓪ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐋᐦᔨᐦᑎᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑮᔫᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡx ᐋᑯᐦ ᒫᒃ:

[ᐄ·ᑖᔥᑎᒫᓘ·ᐃᓐ] ᔖᐦ ᒫ ᑯᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ·ᐃᔮᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃᒡ, ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᑳ ᐄᔨᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐄᔅᒌᒫᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ·ᐄᔨ·ᐋᐤ ᓂᐦᐊᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᒡ ᐋᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ, ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᔨᐤ ᓈᑎ·ᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᔮᔨᑖ ᒫ ᒋᔅᒋᓯᓈᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᔙᔥ ᐋᔑ ᒋᔅᒐᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ·ᐋᐦᒋ ᐋᑳ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔥᐱᔑ ᒥᓈᐦᐅᓈᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᓐ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᓂᒥᔮᐤ ᐊᓐ ᐋᑳ ·ᐄᐦ ·ᐄᒋᐦᐄ·ᐋᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᔫᓈᐦᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᐋᑳ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᒫ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᐅᑦ ·ᐋᐦᒋ ᐋᑳ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡx
(Brammer, 2014, p. 57).

ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐱᑯᓭᔨᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥ·ᔮᔨᒡ ᓈᐅᔥ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᐦᑯᐦ·ᐋᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡᐦ ᓅ·ᐄᔮᓐᐦ, ᒫ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒪᓚᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ·ᐋᒥᔥᑎᑯᔓᐅᔨᒎ·ᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓂᐦᒡ (DA7.2, p. 21; Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 20)x

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ·ᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒐᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ·ᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔨᐤ JBACE ᐄᑖᔨᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᔥᐱᔑ ᒥᔮᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤᐦ ᓅ·ᐄᔮᓐᐦ ᔮᔨᑖ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᔨᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ·ᐄᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐃᔨᐦᑎᓈᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ·ᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓂᐅᔨᐤ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡx*

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ·ᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒐᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ·ᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔨᐤ JBACE ᐱᑯᓭᔨᒫ·ᐃᒡ MELCC ᑮᔮᐦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᒫ ᒌᐦ ·ᐄᒫᐱᑎᔨᒫᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒫᔨᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔨᔨᒡᐦ ᓅ·ᐄᔮᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐋᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡx*

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ·ᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒐᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ·ᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔨᐤ JBACE ᐄᑖᔨᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒋᔥᑎᒫ·ᐃᓂᔨᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ·ᐃᔮᔨᒫᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡᐦ ᐊ·ᐋᔨᐤᐦ ᒫ ·ᐄᒋᐦᐄ·ᐋᔨᒡᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑖᐱᔥᑯ MELCC ᑮᔮᐦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᔮᔨᑖ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔦᐱᔨᐦᐄ·ᐋᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐱᔨx*

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ·ᐄᐦ ᒋᔅᒐᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ·ᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔨᐤ JBACE ᐱᑯᓭᔨᒫ·ᐃᒡ MELCC, RECYC-QUÉBEC ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᐦ EPR ᐋᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᑖᔨᐤᐦ ᔮᔨᑖ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐦᒫᔨᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐅᑖᐱᑎᔩ·ᐃᓂ·ᐋᔨᐤ, ᒥᔨᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒪᓚᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ·ᐋᒥᔥᑎᑯᔓᐅᔨᒎ·ᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᒫ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐃᐦᑖ·ᐃᓂᐦᒡx*

11x3x4x3 ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒫᒥᑐᓈᔨᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᑯᑦ ᐊᓐ ·ᐃᔮᐱᓂᒫᑦ ᒫ ᐄᑎᒥᔥᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᑯᐃᔅᒃ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐅ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥ·ᔮᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᒫᐅᐦᑐᓂᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐅ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐᐦ

ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒫᒥᑐᓈᔨᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᑯᑦ ᐊᓐ ·ᐃᔮᐱᓂᒫᑦ ᒫ ᐄᑎᒥᔥᑖᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᑯᐃᔅᒃ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐅ·ᐋᐱᓂᒫ·ᐃᓐ (EPR) ᐋᔦ·ᐃᐤ ᒫ ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔨᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡx ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᔮᔨᑖ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᑯᐱᓈ ᐊᓐ ·ᐃᔮᐱᓂᒫᑦ ᑳᒻᐱᓅ ᐋᐅᐤ ᒫ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᒫᑦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᐊᑎ ᐃᔨᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᑳ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔨᔨᒡ ᒫ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃ·ᐃᔨᒡ ᒦᓐ ᑳᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔨᒡ (MELCC, 2021a)x ᐋᔑ ᒥᔨᓈᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ·ᐄᐦ ·ᐄᐦᑯᒋᔅᑖᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ[78] (RRRPE), ᓂᔮᔦᔨᒡ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐ ᐊᓐ ᒫ·ᑳᓐ ᒫ ᑭᓂ·ᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ·ᐋᐱᓂᑭᓂ·ᐃᒡ ᐋᔑ ᒥᔨᓈᑖ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ EPR: 1) ᐄᔥᑯᑖ·ᐋᔮᐲᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ; 2) ᐄᔥᑯᑖᐤᐦ; 3) ᒥᕽᑮᓅ ·ᐋᔥᑖᓂᒫᑭᓐᐦ; 4) ᔑᓀᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᔅᑎᐦᒡ; ᑮᔮᐦ, 5) ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᑳᐱᐦᔮ·ᑳᑭᒥᒡ,

78. RLRQ, c. Q-2, r. 40.1

ᐋᑳ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒋᓴᐱᐢᑖᐦ, ᐋᑳ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᐢᑭᐧᐃᑎᐦᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᔑᐢᐧᑳᒋᑭᐧᐃᐦᑖᑭᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐹᐦᒋᐢᑎᐦᐦᐦ, ᑮᔮᐦ ᑯᑎᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐆ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦ (s. 22 to 53).

ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᑖᐦᒫ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐱᐦᑯᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐆ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐄᐢᑯᑎᐡ ᒌᔑ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᒫx ᐆ ᒫᐠ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ, ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᑯᐦᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒫ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᑎᐧᐄ ᐹᔑᐧᑳᐤ ᐹᔑᑯᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᒫ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᓈᐦᐅᓈᓂᐧᐃᐦᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ (s. 17; DB1.37, p. 1)x

ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫᑳᑦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦ ᐊᓐ 2021-2026 ᐅᑎᐦ ᑯᐯᐠ ᐹᒥᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑳᑎᐦᑎᐱᐱᔑᐦᐦ [*Programme québécois de gestion des pneus hors d'usage*], ᐅᑖᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐱᒥᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ RECYC-QUÉBEC, ᒥᓯᐧᐊ ᒥᓈᐦᐅᓈᓂᐅᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᐦ ᑳᑎᐦᑎᐱᐱᔑᐦᐦ ᐅᑎᐦ ᑯᐯᐠ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᑎᔑᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐦ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦᐦx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐ ᐲᓯᒫᐦᑖᐦ 51 ᐋᐦ ᐹᐢᑎᓯᓈᑖᐦ ᐋᐢᒌ, ᑮᔮᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᔑᐳᑯᒨ, ᔙᐯᐃ, ᒣᐯᑦ-ᓲᕐ-ᕋᕕᐧᔮᓐ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫᑖᑲᒦ; ᕌᑎᐧᓵᓐ ᑮᔮᐦ ᕓᑦᐳᐧᐊ; ᑮᔮ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦ ᒥᐢᑎᓯᓅᐦᐦ, ᒌᓵᓰᐲᐦᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᐧᓵᓂᐲᐦᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪx ᐊᓐ ᐋᔑ ᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᐦᑎᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ 51 ᐋᐦ ᐹᐢᑎᓯᓈᑖᐦ ᐋᐢᒌᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐄᔑᐦᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂᐤᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐ (RECYC-QUÉBEC, n.d., p. 5 ᑮᔮᐦ 7)x ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫᐠ ᓂᐦᐋᐤ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᐦᐦ ᐊᓐ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐋᐱᒋᐦᐋᑭᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᔑ ᐱᒥᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ EPR ᐄᔑᐦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᐦ (Francis Vermette, DT33, p. 34)x

ᐊᓂᔮ ᐧᐄ ᐋᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᐦᐦ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᑎᐹᔑᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᐋᑳ ᒥᔦᐱᔑᐦᐄᐧᐋᔑᐦ ᐋᔑ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ EPR ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦᐦ ᐊᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᐦᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᓪ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ (DA7.2, p. 19)x ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᐦᑎᐦᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑎᐦᐧᑖᐤ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓂᔑᐦ EPR ᐋᑳ ᒥᔦᐱᔑᐦᐄᐧᐋᔑᐦ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫᐧᑳᔑᐤ ᐧᐃᔮᐱᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᐢᑯᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᔮᑎᓂᔑᐦ ᒥᑯ ᐋᐦ ᒫᐅᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔑᔑᐤ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦ (DA7.2, p. 10 ᑮᔮᐦ 19)x

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦ*** - *ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᒫᔑᐦᑎᐦᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᐦ ᐊᐢᒌᔑᐤ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᐄᔑᐤ JBACE ᐋᔦᐧᐃᐦ ᐋᔑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔑᒫᐦ EPR ᐄᔑᐦᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐹᒋ ᓈᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᐅᔮ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔑᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓂᔑᐤ ᐅᑖᐦ ᒥᓯᐦᑖ ᐄᔑᔑᐅᐢᒌᐦᐦx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᒫᐠ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᐦᐦ ᔮᔑᑖ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᐦᐦ RECYC-QUÉBEC ᔮᔑᑖ ᒫ ᐧᐄᒫᐱᑎᓯᒡᒫᑦ EPR ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔑᐦᐦ ᐋᐢᐱᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᐧᐃᓂᔑᐤx*

ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔦᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐹᒋᐢᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋᔑ ᐹᐱᐦᑳᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᐦᐅᓈᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐋᐢᐱᔑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᑯᐦᐦx ᐊᓐ ᐋᔑ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ EPR ᐋᐅᐦ ᒫ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋᐢᐱᔑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᑯᐦᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐢᐱᔑ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᐄᑎᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ (MELCC, 2021b)x ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᐠ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒥᓂᐦᐧᑳᓂᐧᐃᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᐦ 100 ᒥᓕᒦᑎᕐᐢ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐢᐱᔗᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᔑ 2 ᓖᑎᕐᐢ ᔗᐢ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔗᐦ, ᐋᐦ ᐋᐢᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦ, ᐱᐧᔮᐱᐢᑯᔮᑭᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦ ᐆ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑖᐱᑎᐦᐦx ᒦᓐ ᒫᐠ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐅᑎᐦᒋᐱᔑᒫ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒫᐅᐦᑐᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᒫ, ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳᓪᐱᐦᓅᐦ ᐋᐢᐦᑯ ᐃᔮᐱᒋᐢᑖᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᑳ ᐋᑎᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᑯᓂᔑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐋᒌᑖᔑᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᔑᐤ, ᐧᐄᐢᐧᑳᔦᒋᓂᑭᓂᔑᐤ, ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᑎᐹᒋᒎᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᒋᑭ ᑎᐱᐦᐊᒍᐦᑎᔦᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒫ ᐄᐢᐱᔑᐦᐄᐧᐋᔑᐦ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔑᐦx ᐧᐃᔑᐧᐋᐤ ᒦᐢᑯᐦ ᒫ ᒫᐅᐦᑐᓂᐦᐦ, ᐹᐱᐦᑳᓂᓂᐦᐦ, ᐅᐧᐋᔑᐦᑖᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒦᓄᓈᑯᐦᑖᐦ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔑᐦ (RECYC-QUÉBEC, 2020a)x

ᒫᐧᑳᐠ ᒫᐠ ᐆ ᐊᓅᐦᐦ, ᒥᑯ ᓃᓇ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐆ, ᑮᔮᐦ ᓃᓇ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᓂᔑᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᑐᐦᑎᑖᐦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒦᓐ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓂᔑᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᔑᐤx ᒫᑳᑦ ᒫᐠ ᒥᓯᐧᐊ ᐊᑖᐧᐋᐅᑭᒥᑯᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐃᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᒧᐠ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᐢᑯᔮᑭᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᒫᐠ ᐱᐧᔮᐱᐢᑯᐧᐃᑦᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐱᔑᐧᑳᔑᐦᐦ ᑳᒥᓂᐦᐧᑳᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔑᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᓂᔑᐦ (DA7.4, p. 3)x

ᐊᐅᔅᑖ" ᒫᒃ ᐋᐱ"ᑎᐤ ᐋ" ᐄᑎ"ᑎᐦᐢ" ᐄᔫᔫᐤ ᐃ"ᑕᐧᐃᓐ ᓂᒧᐃ ᐋᔮᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒦ ᒌ" ᐹᐱ"ᑳᓐ ᒦ ᒌ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔫᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ", ᒦᔅᑯᐢ ᐋᑯᑖ" ᒥᑦ ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐆ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ ᐋ" ᐃᔮᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ TLs (DA7.2, p. 12 to 14)x

ᐄᔫᐦᐢ ᒫᒃ ᒋᐱ" ᒌ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐ ᐆ ᐋ" ᐄ"ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ ᐃ"ᑎᑯᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒦ ᒌ" ᐹᐱ"ᑳᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒦ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᐄᔫᐦᐢ ᒦ ᒌ" ᐄᐢᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐊᓂ"ᐄ ᒫᐧᑳᐢ ᐋ" ᐃᔮᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢx ᒥᑦ ᒫᒃ, ᐄᔫᐦᐢ ᐧᐄ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒦ, ᑭᑎ ᒫᒥᑐᓈᔫ"ᑎᒥ"ᐄᐧᐋᐤ ᑖᐧᐸ" ᒦ ᒌ" ᐃ"ᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᑳ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓐ ᒦ ᐄᐢᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋ" ᒫᐅ"ᑐᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐆ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ ᒦᓐ ᒦ ᒌ" ᐋᐱᑎᐦᐢx ᐱᑯᓂᒦ, ᐊᓐ ᐄᔫᐦᐢ ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒦ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᓂᒥᔮᐤ ᒥᑦ ᐊᓐ ᐋ" ᓈᓈᑎ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᒦ ᐋ"ᒋᔅᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓐ ᐋ" ᒋᔅᒋᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᒋᑭ ᓈᓂᑐᐧᐋᔫ"ᑖᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐲᔨᐧᒫ"ᑖᐦᐢ ᒦ ᒌ" ᐄᐢᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᐋᐅᑦ ᐆ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔫ"ᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᒦ ᐧᐄ" ᒋᐢᒋᓯᓈᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᒦ ᐄᑎᒋᔅᑖᑯᐦᐢx

- ***ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑎᑯᐦᐢ*** *- ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄ" ᒋᐢᒫᔫ"ᑎᐦᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋ" ᒥᓈᒋ"ᑖᐢ ᐊᐢᒌᔫᐤ ᑭᔮ" ᓂᐲᔫᐤ JBACE ᐋᔦᐧᐃᑦ ᐋᑖᔫ"ᑎᐦᐢ ᐄᔫᐦᐢ ᐧᐄ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᒦ ᒦ ᐅᔑ"ᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔫᐢ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒦ ᐋᐱᑎᔒᔅᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔫᐢ ᐋ" ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎᐦᑊ ᐋᔑᓈᑯᓂᔫᐢ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓂᔫᐤ ᒦ ᒌ" ᒥᔦᐱᔫ"ᐄᐧᐋᔫᐢ ᐊᓂᔮ ᒦ ᐄᔑ ᐅᐢᒋ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔫᐢx ᐆ ᐋᔑ ᐧᐄ"ᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᔮᔫᑖ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔫ"ᑖᑯᓐ ᒦ ᒌᐢᒫᔫ"ᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᒦ ᒥᓯᓂ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᒫᐧᑳᐢ ᐹᒦ"ᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᑎ" ᑯᐯᒃx*

11x3x4x4 ᒦ ᐄᔑ ᑎᐱ"ᐄᒦᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐃᔮᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᐢ

ᐋ" ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᓐ ᐋᔑ ᒋᐢᒫᔫ"ᑖᑯᐦᐢ, 41% ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑖ ᐧᐋ"ᒋᐱᔫᐢ ᐄᔫᔫᐤ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᐋᑯᑎ" ᐧᐋ"ᒋᐱᔫᐢ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᐋ" ᐅᐧᐋᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓐ" ᑭᔮ" ᐋ" ᐲᑯ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ (CRD)x ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒫᒃ ᐋ" ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ" ᐋ" ᐱᐱ"ᑳᓂᔅᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐋ" ᒌ" ᒧᓈᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ (Guillaume Bédard, DT33, p. 15) ᐋᑯᑎ" ᐋ" ᐃ"ᑎᑯᐦᐢ"x ᐋᐅᑦ ᐧᐋ"ᒋ ᐃᔮᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐅ"ᐄ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ" ᐋᑳ ᑎᐱ"ᐄᒦᐢ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐃᔮᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᐢ ᐅᑖ" ᐄᔫᔫᐤ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓰᐢ; ᐋᑯ" ᐊᓂ"ᐄ ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ" ᐋᑯᑎ" ᐧᐋ"ᒋ ᑎᐱ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐆ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔫ"ᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ"x ᐋᐅᑦ ᐧᐋ"ᒋ ᑭᔮ" ᐃᔮᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐅ"ᐄ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ" ᐋ" ᔮᐅᓈᑯᐦᐢ[79] ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒦ ᒌ" ᐄᐢᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒦ ᒌ" ᑎᐹᓂᔅᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ, ᐋᑳ ᐃ"ᑎᑯᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᑎ" ᒦ ᐃ"ᑎᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᐋ" ᐋᔫᒥᒋᔅᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᐋ" ᐱᐲᓯ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᐲᑯ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ (DA7.4, p. 4)x

ᐊᓂᑎ" 2011-2015 ᑳ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔫ"ᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐅᑎ" ᑯᐯᒃ ᒦ ᐄᐢᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ (QRMMP), ᐋᔦᐧᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᔮ ᐋᑖᔫ"ᑎᐦᑊ ᑎᐹᔫ"ᒋᒫᓯᐤ [ᐄᐧᑖᔅᑎᒫᒦᐧᐃᓐ] “ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᐢ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᓰᓈᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔫᐢ ᒦ ᐱᒦ"ᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔫᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᒫᒃ 70% ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᐋ" ᐅᐧᐋᔑ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓐ" ᑭᔮ" ᐋ" ᐲᑯ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐄᑖ"ᒫ” (ᑯᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔫ"ᒋᒫᓯᐤ, 2011, p. 11 PDF). ᐋᑦ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᐧᐄ" ᐃ"ᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᓂᒧᐃ ᔮᔫᑖ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔫ"ᑖᑯᐢ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᒦ ᐄᑎᔑ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐋ" ᐄᑎᔑ"ᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ" CRD ᒦ ᒌ" ᑖᑎᐹᓂᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐦᐢx ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ ᑏᐧᐋᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᒋᑭ ᒌ" ᐄᑎᔑ"ᐄᑭᓂᐤ (Sophie Langlois-Blouin, DT1, p. 50)x ᐋᑯᑖ" ᒫᒃ ᐋᐢᐱᔫᐢ, ᐊᓐ ᐋᐢᐱᔫ"ᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐅᑎᓈᑦ ᐊᓂᔮ" ᒦ ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᓂ"ᒫᔫᐦᐢ CRD ᐋ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔫᐤ ᒦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱ"ᑎᐦᑊ ᐊᓂᔮ" ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᐧᐃᓐ" ᐋ" ᒌ" ᐊᔅᑎᒋᔅᑎᒥᔫᐦᐢ ᐄᐢᑯᑎᑊ ᑳ ᐧᐄ" ᐅᑎᓂᑯᓯᔫᐦᐢ (Christine Duchaine, DT17, p. 102)x

ᐋᑳ ᒫᒃ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔫ"ᑖᑯᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐋ" ᒌ" ᒧᓈᐅ"ᑭ"ᐄᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᒦ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒦᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᐄᔫᔫᐤ ᑎᐹᔫ"ᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᐄᑖᔫ"ᑎᓪ ᐋᑳ ᒦ ᑎᐱ"ᐋᒧ"ᑎᔮᑦ ᐊᓂᔮ" ᑳ ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᔫᐦᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᑯᑎᐦᑊ ᑳᓫᐱᓅ" ᑭᔮ" ᐋ" ᒥᒥᔫᔫᐦᐢ ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓐ" ᒦ ᐋᐱᒋᔅᑖᔫᐦᐢ ᐊᓂᔮ

79. ᐃ"ᑎᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐋ" ᑎᑎᐹᓂᔅᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᓂᓈ"ᑭᐤ ᐋ" ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᐢ ᐊᓐ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᐢ ᐋ" ᐧᐋᐢᑳ"ᐄᑭᓂ"ᒫᓂᐧᐃᐢ, ᒃᐕᑉ ᐊᓐᑳᐧᐁ ᐄᔑᓂ"ᑳᑖᐤ ᐅᑖ" ᔑᐹᑯᒨ, ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐋᐢᐱᓯᓈᑯᐦᐢ (88 ᐲ"ᐃᓪ 137 km) ᐊᓂᑎ" ᐅ"ᒋ ᒫᐅᐢ ᐱᔮᓇᓈᑯᐦᐢ" ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ"x ᒥᑦ ᒫᒃ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒦᓐ ᐃ"ᑎᑯᓐ ᑳᓫᐱᓅ ᐆ ᐋ" ᐄ"ᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐢ ᑭᔮ" ᓈᔅᑖᐧᐸ" ᐃᔮᐅᓈᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑖ" ᐄᔑ ᑯᐧᑖᔅᐢ (6) ᐋ" ᐄᑎ"ᑎᐦᐢ" ᐃ"ᑖᐧᐃᓐ" (329 ᐲ"ᐃᓪ 749 km)x

ᐧᐄᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐹᒥᐱᔨᐦᒑᐠ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓖᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐠ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐹᒦᐦᑭᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐠ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓖᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤx ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓖ ᒌᐦ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ, ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓖ ᐄᐢᐱᔨᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᐠ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓖᓂᐧᐃᐠ ᐋᐦ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᑯᑎᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓖ ᒌᐦ ᐱᒋᐢᑎᓂᐦᒡ ᐅᒥᔪᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐋᐤᐦ ᑳᒡᐱᓈᐠ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐅᑖᐢᑯᓂᑯᔫᒡ (DA7.4, p. 7 ᑭᔮᐦ 8)x

- ***ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ*** - *ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓖ ᒌᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐊᒋᐧᐃᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᐠ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓖᐧᐃᐣ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐢᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᓖᓂᐧᐃᐠ CRD ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᐢᒌᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᒎᓈᐅᐦᑮᐦᐄᓖᓂᐧᐃᐠ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓖᓂᐧᐃᐠ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑳ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒋᐢᓖᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᐠ ᐋᐢᒌᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐲᔨᐤ JBACE ᐋᑯᑖᐦ ᐋᑖᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᓖ ᐧᐄᔮᔨᐦᑎᒥᔨᐦᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐸᔨᐦᒋᓖᔪᐤᐦ ᓖ ᐄᐤᐱᐤ ᑎᐱᐦᐋᒎᐦᑎᔮᔨᐦᒡ ᑳ ᐧᐋᐢᑳᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᓖᔨᐦᒡ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᓖᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔨᐠx RECYC-QUÉBEC ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓂᔨᐤ ᓖ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐨ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᒑᑯᓂᔨᓖ ᐅᔮx*

ᐋᐦ ᒥᓱᓈᒑᒡᐦ ᐋᔉᒌᐧᔖᒥᑭᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑎᐦᐧᑳᒡ ᐋᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᔮᔉᒑᒡ

ᐋᔉᒌᐧᔖᒥᑭᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑎᐦᐧᑳᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔑ ᒥᓱᓈᒑᒡ

HCCA: ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐧᐄᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒥᔦᓂᐦᒑᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

BAPE: ᒥᓱᓂᐦᐄᒫᐅᑭᒥᒄ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᔮᐱᔮᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫ ᐋᔮᒧᒑᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ [*Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement*]

JBNQA: ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᒍᐯᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ

JBACE: ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒨᐱᔉᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ

NEQA: ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᒍᐯᒃ ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ

CRD: ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᑲᐳᐧᐃᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᐋᐦ ᐅᐧᐋᔑᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᔦᐧᐃᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ

ECCC: ᑳᐦᓈᒑᐦ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᑲ ᓈᔉᒡ ᐄᔮᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᒑᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᒌᔑᑦ

NRA: 2008 ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᑳ ᒥᓱᓂᐦᐅᓲᒻ ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑳᐦᓈᒑᐦ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲ

EIJBRG: ᐄᔮᔮᐤ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲ ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐄᔮᔮᐅᔅᒌᐦᒡ

ICI: ᐋᐦ ᒥᔙᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᓇᐧᐃᔮᓐ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᔑᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᐨ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᑲᐳᐧᐃᐦᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ

TL: ᐋᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ

NL: ᐊᓂᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᐋᐦ ᐃᔮᐅᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ

EL: ᒍᐃᔅᒃ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᓐ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᒫ ᐃᔮᐅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

EQA: ᒫ ᐄᔑ ᒥᓈᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐧᐄᓇᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ

MAMH ᒍᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐃᐦᒑᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ [*Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation*]

MBJ: ᒉᐃᒥᔅ ᐯᐃᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ [*municipalité de Baie-James*]

MDDEFP: ᒍᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᐧᐃᓐ, ᒫ ᒥᓈᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ, ᐋᑲ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᒫᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐅᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐧᐋᓰᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓈᔉᒡ ᒫ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᒫ ᐧᐃᔮᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ [*ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement, de la Faune et des Parcs*]

MELCC: ᒍᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔉᒑᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᑲ ᓈᔉᒡ ᐄᔮᐦᒡ ᒫ ᒌᐦ ᐄᒑᔮᐦᒑᑯᐦᒡ ᒌᔑᑦ /*Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques]*

RCM: ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᐃᐦᒑᐧᐃᓐᐦ

MSSS: ᒍᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔮᐦᒋᒫᓲᓈᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐅᐦᒋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᑐᐦᑯᓈᐱᑎᓰᐧᐃᓐ [*Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux*]

Pdb: ᓂᔅᑯᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᐄᔮᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐧᐄᐦ ᐄᔑ ᐧᐄᒫᐱᑎᓰᒥᑐᓈᓂᐧᐃᒡ [*Paix de braves*] (2002)

RMMP: ᐋᐦ ᐧᐃᔮᔖᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ

QRMMP: ᑯᐯᒃ ᑎᐹᔖᐦᒋᒫᓯᐤ ᐅᐧᐄᓄᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒐ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᐧᐃᔖᒡᐦ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ

RRSABEI: *ᐄᑎᓅᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑖᓐ ᔮᔖᑖ ᒫ ᐃᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᔑ ᑖᐦᑭᐦᐄᒫᐱᔖᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᔖᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ*

RRLIRM: *ᐄᑎᓅᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐃᔮᐅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔅᐧᑳᓯᒫᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐋᐱᓂᒫᐧᐃᓐᐦ*

EPR: ᒫ ᐄᑎᒋᔥᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᐧᐄᐦ ᒥᓈᒋᔥᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐊᓐ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᒫ ᐋᑎ ᐃᔖᐦᑐᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

RLRQ: ᐋᐦ ᒫᒨᓯᓈᑖᒡᐦ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐧᐄᓄᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐄᑎᓅᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐᐦ [*Recueil des lois et règlements du Québec*]

RRRPE: *ᐄᑎᓅᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐋᐦ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ ᑮᔮᐦ ᐋᐦ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᔖᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒌᐦ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡᐦ*

<u>**ᐋᐦ ᑎᐦᐧᑳᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᒡ ᐋᔥᒌᐧᔫᒥᑭᐦᒡ**</u>

%: ᐱᕁ ᓭᓐᑦ

s: section p: ᐹᔅᑖᒋᓂᑭᓐ/ᐹᔅᑖᒋᓂᑭᓐᐦᐦ

c.: ᐱᔅᑭᑎᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐ

km: ᑭᐧᔨᒦᑎᕁ

km²: ᐋᐦ ᑭᒌᐦᒫᔮᒡ ᑭᐧᔨᒦᑎᕁ

M$: ᒥᓖᔖᓐ ᑎᐦᑐᐦᑏ

m³: ᐋᐦ ᑭᒌᐦᒫᔮᒡ ᒦᑎᕁ

T: 1,000 ᑭᐧᔨᑭᕞᒡᔅ ᐋᐦ ᐄᔅᐱᐦᑎᓂᑯᐦᒡ

ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐᐦ ᐋᐦ ᒥᓯᓈᒑᒡᐦ 11.3

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