

DIVISION I
INITIAL STATE OF THE BODY OF WATER

§ 1 — *The littoral zone*

1. The factor representing the initial state of the portion of the littoral zone affected by the activity “ $I_{f\ INI}$ ” is

- (1) in the part of a watercourse following the bed of a ditch, set at 1;
- (2) in the part of a watercourse whose geometry has already been modified in accordance with an agreement, municipal by-law or authorization, set at 1.2;
- (3) in all other cases, set at 1.5.

§ 2 — *The lakeshore or riverbank*

2. The factor representing the initial state of the portion of the lakeshore or riverbank affected by the activity “ $I_{f\ INI}$ ” is determined according to the table below. The factor corresponds to the dominant state.

Where none of the situations described in the table applies, the factor “ $I_{f\ INI}$ ” is set at 1.2. The same applies when it is not possible to determine the initial state of an environment.

Initial state of the portion of the lakeshore or riverbank affected by the activity		
Undegraded $I_{f\ INI} = 1.2$	Degraded $I_{f\ INI} = 1$	Very degraded $I_{f\ INI} = 0.8$
Soil or vegetation in its natural state over more than 66% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank OR Soil vegetated by planting or by seeding, excluding cut herbaceous vegetation, over more than 66% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank	Herbaceous vegetation cut over more than 33% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank	Disturbed soil or vegetation absent over more than 66% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank

§ 3 — *The floodplain*

3. The factor representing the initial state of the portion of the floodplain affected by the activity “ $I_{f\ INI}$ ” is determined according to the table below. The factor corresponds to the dominant state.

Where none of the situations described in the table applies, the factor “ $I_{f\ INI}$ ” is set at 1. The same applies when it is not possible to determine the initial state of an environment.

Initial state of the portion of the floodplain affected by the activity		
Undegraded $I_{f\ INI} = 1$	Degraded $I_{f\ INI} = 0.6$	Very degraded $I_{f\ INI} = 0.3$
Soil or vegetation in its natural state over more than 66% of the affected portion of the floodplain OR Soil vegetated by planting or by seeding, excluding cut herbaceous vegetation, over more than 66% of the affected portion of the floodplain	Soil that is disturbed, but not backfilled, over more than 33% of the affected portion of the floodplain OR Herbaceous vegetation cut over more than 33% of the affected portion of the floodplain	Vegetation absent over more than 66% of the affected portion of the floodplain OR Filling over more than 33% of the affected portion of the floodplain

DIVISION II
IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITY ON THE BODY OF WATER

§ 1 — *The littoral zone*

4. The factor representing the impact of the activity on the portion of the littoral zone affected by the activity “NI” is determined according to the table below. The factor is the factor that corresponds to the component of the littoral zone for which the impact is the most significant.

Impact of the activity on the portion of the littoral zone affected by the activity			
Components	Low NI = 0.7	High NI = 0.3	Very high NI = 0
Biological	Plant associations or aquatic macrophyte stands destroyed over less than 20% of its total area	Plant associations or aquatic macrophyte stands destroyed over 20% to 75% of its total area	Plant associations or aquatic macrophyte stands destroyed over more than 75% of its total area OR Destruction, even partial, of spawning areas
Soil	Digging or dredging over a distance of less than 5 times the width of the watercourse and not more than 30 m OR Presence of a stabilization work for the catchment of sediments in the affected portion of the littoral zone of the lake or watercourse OR Presence of a stabilization work in a gentle slope for the dissipation of the energy of the waves from the St. Lawrence Estuary, the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the seas surrounding Québec OR Presence of a mechanical stabilization work using inert woody materials	Digging or dredging over a distance of 5 to 10 times the width of the watercourse and not more than 60 m OR Digging or dredging in the St. Lawrence Estuary, the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the seas surrounding Québec OR Discharge in open water of dredged sediments	Digging or dredging over a distance of more than 10 times the width of the watercourse or more than 60 m OR Digging or dredging in the littoral zone of the lake OR Natural substratum removed over more than 20% of the affected portion of the littoral zone of the lake or watercourse OR Modification of the longitudinal slope or fluvial style of the affected portion of the littoral zone of the watercourse OR Presence of any stabilization work not described in this table OR Channelling, even partial, of the affected portion of the littoral zone of the lake or watercourse

Water	Filling carried out over a distance of not more than 5 times the width of the watercourse and not more than 30 m	Filling over a distance of more than 5 times the width of the watercourse or more than 30 m OR Filling in the St. Lawrence Estuary, the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the seas surrounding Québec	Filling reducing by more than 20% the width of the watercourse OR Presence of an infrastructure, work or building, other than a stabilization work, in the littoral zone of the lake or watercourse OR Filling carried out in the littoral zone of the lake
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5. Any filling carried out over the entire width of the littoral zone of a watercourse that operates to eliminate the flow of water, increases the value of the factor ΔI_f by 1.

6. Any transversal infrastructure, work or building that prevents the free movement of fish or bottom sediments in the littoral zone of a lake or watercourse, increases the value of the factor ΔI_f by 0.5.

§ 2 — *The lakeshore or riverbank*

7. The factor representing the impact of the activity of the portion of the shore or bank affected by the activity “NI” is determined according to the table below. Where the activity has different impacts, the applicable factor is the factor that corresponds to the most significant impact.

Where none of the situations described in the table applies, the impact used to determine factor “NI” is “Low”.

Impact of the activity on the portion of the lakeshore or riverbank affected by the activity		
Low NI = 0.7	High NI = 0.3	Very high NI = 0
Vegetation destroyed over less than 20% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank	Vegetation destroyed over 20% to 75% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank OR Filling carried out over 20% or more of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank OR Presence of an infrastructure, work or building over less than 20% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank	Vegetation destroyed over more than 75% of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank OR Presence of a structure or work over 20% or more of the affected portion of the lakeshore or riverbank

§ 3 — *The floodplain*

8. The factor representing the impact of the activity over the portion of the floodplain affected by the activity “NI” is determined according to the table below. Where the activity has different impacts, the applicable factor is the factor that corresponds to the most significant impact.

Impact of the activity on the portion of the floodplain affected by the activity		
Low NI = 0.7	High NI = 0.3	Very high NI = 0
Vegetation destroyed over less than 20% of the affected portion of the floodplain	Vegetation destroyed over 20% to 75% of the affected portion of the floodplain	Vegetation destroyed over more than 75% of the affected portion of the floodplain OR Presence of an infrastructure, work, building or filling in the affected portion of the floodplain