

2017 Environmental Assessment Report

PORTRAIT OF THE QUALITY OF MONTRÉAL'S WATER BODIES

Service de l'environnement

Montréal 



Senneville Yacht Club during the flood period (May 16, 2017)

Highlights

In 2017, the *Réseau de suivi du milieu aquatique* (RSMA) pursued its sampling program of shoreline waters, streams and inland waters of the sector downstream of the effluent of the Jean-R. Marcotte wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) as well as of the stormwater sewer systems of the Montréal agglomeration territory. It is worthwhile mentioning that water levels were exceptionally high in 2017, particularly in the spring.

QUALO: an atypical year

With 73% of stations having obtained their QUALO certification, meaning that they were conducive to direct contact water uses, the year 2017 is the third best in this respect since the inception of the program in 1999.

RUISSO: a slight improvement

In terms of the RUISSO index (RI), the water quality improved in 2017 in 6 of the 23 streams and inland waters sampled in both 2016 and 2017, whereas it remained stable in 14 of them and deteriorated in the remaining 3.

COURDO: characterized influence zone

It is relatively easy to follow the plume of the wastewaters, treated and discharged by the WWTP, through the enumeration of faecal coliforms (COLI). One can observe a gradual decline in the COLI count in the central section of the St. Lawrence River. In fact, the water quality in this zone of influence of the WWTP shows a COLI count of 600,000 at the point of discharge, dropping to 13,500 in Sorel-Tracy, then to 9,000 at the entry point to Lac Saint-Pierre and finally, to 2,300 at the Trois-Rivières Bridge.

PLUVIO: always more Ic to be corrected

Of the almost 600 stormwater sewer systems present on the territory, 195 were examined in detail by the RSMA as they were found to be sufficiently contaminated at their outlet. Of these, more than half were free of any illicit connections (Ic), given that the contamination was either of a diffuse or animal origin (85), or the Ic had been corrected (14). As far as the remaining 96 sewer systems are concerned, our screening and correction efforts will continue in the coming years. To date, 42% of the 1,088 illicitly connected buildings (Ic confirmed) have been corrected.

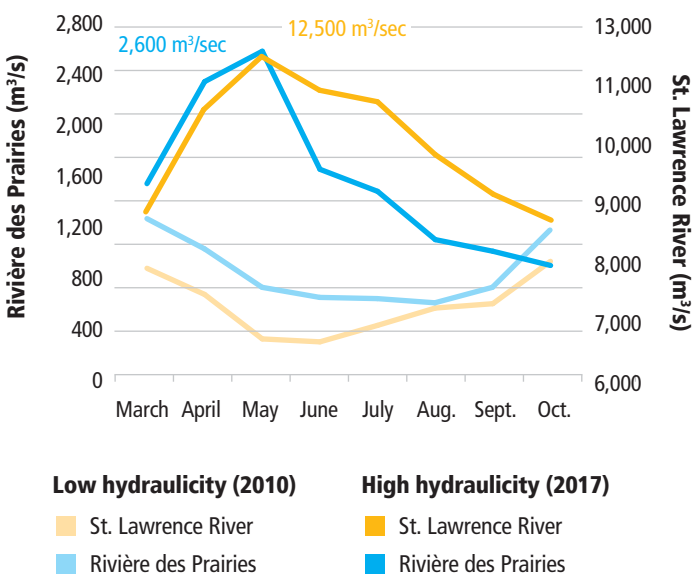
Record floods

Flow rates at the entrance of the Montréal archipelago and consequently, the levels of water bodies, were truly exceptional in 2017 with spring floods that are still fresh in our minds and will remain so for a long time still. Not only did the flow rates of the Ottawa River reach record levels beyond the 100-year flood rating, but water levels were also slow in receding.

Experts believe that the strong flood observed in the watershed of the Ottawa River was due to successive heavy precipitations, especially rainfalls, from the month of March to May. Also, high temperatures resulted in a speedy melting of the snow cover and the water saturation of soils, thus resulting in rapid runoffs and an exceptional flood. The precipitations measured during this period (412.2 mm in Ottawa and 398.4 mm in Montréal), 182% above average, resulted in the period being the rainiest ever recorded in the Montreal region.

The exceptional flood of the Ottawa River, with a peak of nearly 9,800 m³/s in May (average flood is in the range of 6,000 m³/s), combined with the significant flow rates originating in the Great Lakes Basin, resulted in above average flow rate levels in the St. Lawrence River throughout the sampling season. These simultaneous events resulted in sustained strong flow rates in Rivière des Prairies throughout the summer. The high water levels observed in the 2017 season consequently brought a decline in bacterial counts owing to an increased dilution effect and thus improved the quality of shoreline waters.

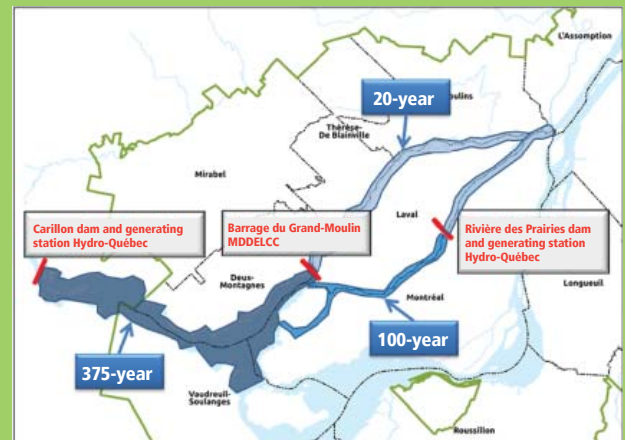
Flow rates of the St. Lawrence River and Rivière des Prairies



A strange coincidence for Montréal's 375th anniversary!

According to a study conducted by the *Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal* (CMM) on the spring floods of 2017, the water level recorded on May 8th corresponded to a 375-year flood for Lac des Deux Montagnes. The flow rates of Rivière des Prairies were stronger than those of a 100-year flood, whereas those of Rivière des Mille Îles were slightly greater than a 20-year flood (flow limited thanks to a discharge control facility at the entrance of the Rivière des Mille Îles). The situation that occurred following the very heavy rainfalls of the spring of 2017 constitute a rare event that showed us the consequences of an exceptional flood combined with an urban development in flood plains.

Representation of the approximate level of recurrence of the spring flood of May 2017



Source: CMM (2017). *Portrait des inondations printanières de 2017 sur le territoire métropolitain, du cadre légal et des règles applicables en matière d'aménagement de développement du territoire pour les plaines inondables* – Volet 1 et 2 du mandat sur les inondations printanières de 2017, 85 p.

On the Montréal agglomeration territory, the floodplain sectors were the southwest and northern tips of Île Bizard and the shores of the À l'Orme River and the Cap-Saint-Jacques Nature Park, and the north shore of Montréal (from the Cap to the Rivière-des-Prairies Generating Station). According to the data collected by the City of Montréal's *Direction de la sécurité civile et de la résilience*, more than 1,100 citizens victims of the flood were identified, with 430 homes flooded and 320 homes evacuated. The boroughs of Ahuntsic-Cartierville, L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève, Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles, the city of Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue and the village of Senneville were also affected.

QUALO: an atypical year

The year 2017 marked the 19th year of the sampling program of the bacterial quality of the Island of Montréal's shoreline waters. This year's program took place over a 20-week period, from May 23rd to October 5th. In order to best reflect the quality of the waters surrounding the territory, 103 sampling stations were chosen on the basis of interesting wildlife sites, shoreline recreational uses, storm sewers and streams.

Influence of weather

The bacterial quality of water largely depends on weather conditions and water levels. For instance, heavy rainfalls may result in a more or less marked deterioration of the quality of surface waters due to the spillages of overflow structures. On the other hand, high water levels and strong flow rates may cause an increased dilution of wastewater discharges and a quicker renewal of contaminated waters by cleaner waters.

The sustained strong flow rates that supplied the water bodies as well as the few episodes of heavy rainfalls during the summer of 2017 had a beneficial impact on the quality of shoreline waters. With 405 mm, the precipitations during the sampling season were below the average recorded for the past 10 years (470 mm). Half of these precipitations occurred more than 24 hours before the collection of our samples. Compared to last year, the season was characterized by light but more frequent rainfalls that had a limited impact on water quality. Only three episodes of rainfalls exceeding 15 mm in 2017 may have deteriorated the water quality, compared to eight such episodes in 2016.



These photos show the important variation in water levels at the Terrasse-Sacré-Coeur Park in the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève.

Recreational activities under surveillance

Bacterial contamination is the key factor to be considered whether for drinking water or recreational activities. The *Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques* (MDDELCC) recommends the use of fecal coliforms (COLI) as the criteria to assess the quality of surface waters. Their count is expressed in colony forming units or CFU per 100 mL. Regarding the protection of recreational activities, the criteria of 200 COLI applies for direct contact water uses, whereas the criteria of 1,000 COLI applies to indirect contact water uses, such as sports fishing and canoeing. These values are used by the MDDELCC as an indicator of the general quality of water. For further information on the classification of the bacterial quality, the reader should refer to the *Environnement-Plage* program at the following Web address: www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca/programmes/env-plage (in French only).

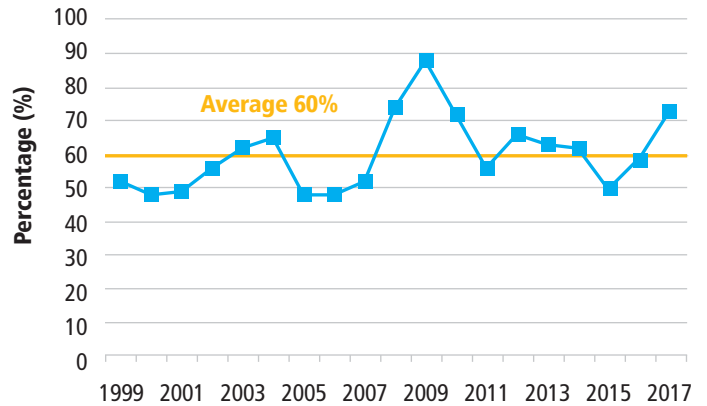
75 QUALO certified stations

For a monitoring station to obtain the QUALO certification, it must fulfill the following two conditions: the geometric mean of all its results must not exceed 200 COLI and no more than 10% of its samples can exceed 400 COLI.

In 2017, 73% of the monitoring stations obtained their QUALO certification compared to 59% in 2016. One must return to the 2008 to 2010 period to find such a high percentage of QUALO certified stations. Strong flow rates were also observed throughout the summer in the St. Lawrence River and the Ottawa River in 2008 and 2009, whereas 2010 stood out because it was rainier than on average in the preceding years.

The year 2017 was the third best year since the inception of the program. In terms of the frequency of unsatisfactory results, among the 28 problematic monitoring stations in 2017, two were categorized as "polluted", 16 as "poor" and 10 as "sometimes poor" (as shown on the QUALO map).

Evolution of the total percentage of QUALO stations since the inception of the program in 1999

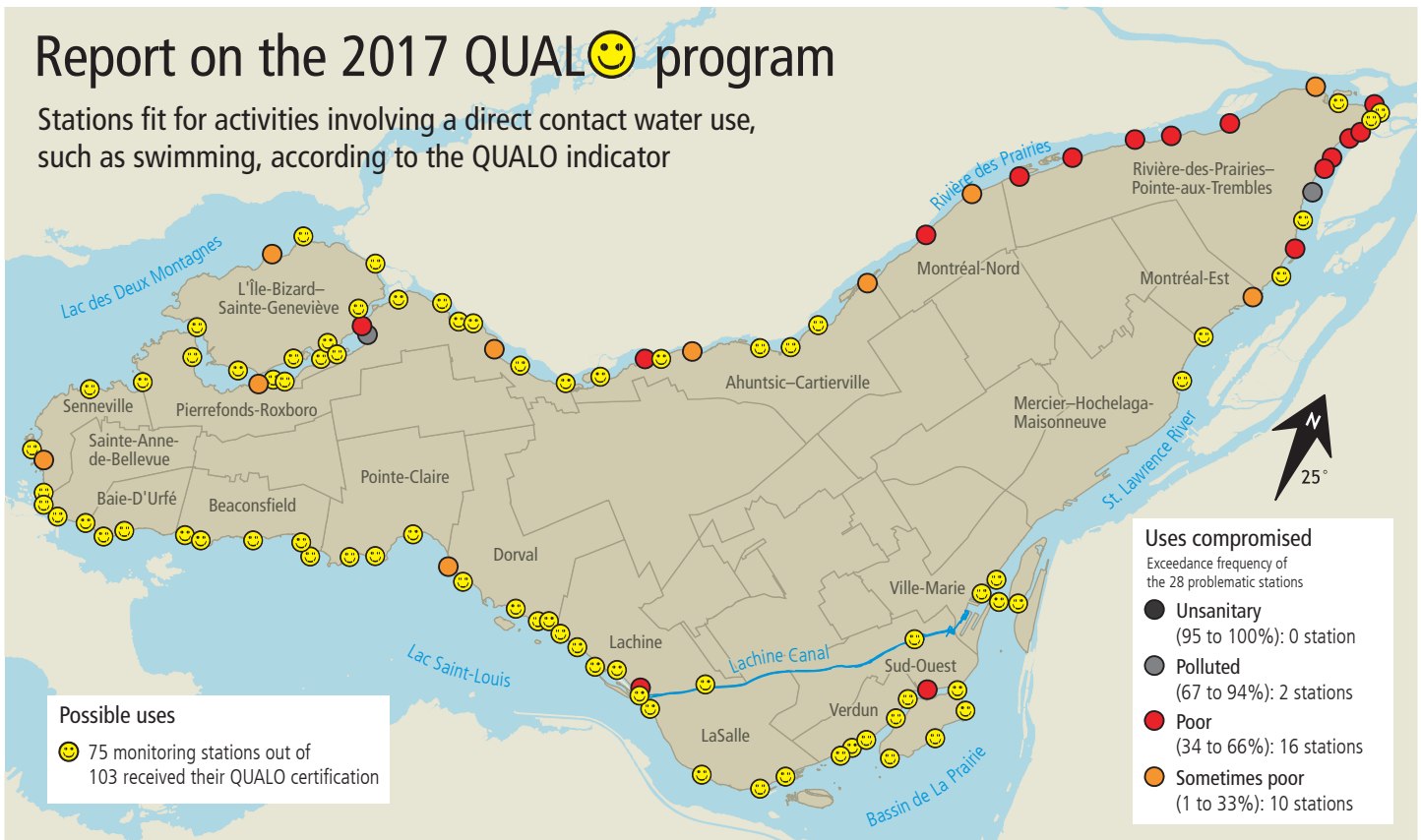


Of the total of 2,048 bacterial analyses conducted in 2017:

- 83% of samples respected the 200 COLI criteria allowing for direct contact water uses compared to 78% in 2016;
- fewer than 4% of samples exceeded the criteria of 1,000 COLI compromising indirect contact uses, compared to 7% in 2016.

Report on the 2017 QUALO 😊 program

Stations fit for activities involving a direct contact water use, such as swimming, according to the QUALO indicator



Analysis by water body

Rivière des Prairies: 54% QVALO

Although some sampling days for this water body were impacted by rainfalls, the percentage of QVALO certified stations was considerably greater than the average of 45% obtained since the beginning of the program in 1999 and that of 2016 (41%). The dilution effect due to the strong water flows observed in 2017 was thus greater than the effect of rainfalls. Local improvements in water quality were observed in 8 of the 37 stations located upstream of the Rivière-des-Prairies Generating Station. The stations located in the Rive-Boisée (Pierrefonds-Roxboro) and Cheval-Blanc (Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles) parks obtained again this year the worse results for the river, with respectively 11 and 6 exceedances of the 1,000 COLI criteria.

Île Bizard: 88% QVALO

As usual, the quality of shoreline waters for this sector was very good. The absence of rainfalls during the tours as well as the high water levels may have had a favorable impact. Only the station located at the end of Terrasse Martin had two exceedances of the 1,000 COLI criteria.

Lac Saint-Louis: 92% QVALO

The percentage of stations having obtained the QVALO certification for this sector position the year 2017 in third place for best results since the beginning of the program in 1999. For comparative purposes, 84% of stations were QVALO certified in 2016. Two stations were declassified, the first, at the entrance of the Lachine canal, and the second, in the bay of Valois, just downstream of the Denis Stream, with respectively one and two exceedances of the 1,000 COLI criteria.



Special Flood 2017

In order to assess the quality of shoreline waters during the exceptional flood of 2017, the RSMA conducted two special tours before the normal sampling season. Their results showed that the bacterial quality of the water at the 30 or so accessible sampling points was generally good. In fact, only one station presented very slight exceedances of the 200 COLI criteria.



Bassin de La Prairie: 94% QVALO

This percentage is far superior to the average obtained for this sector since the beginning of the program in 1999, namely 79%, as well as the result of 81% obtained in 2016. Only the station located just downstream of the Saint-Pierre collector was declassified. Although sampled on only 10 occasions, the results obtained at the future beach of Verdun were lower than the 200 COLI criteria nine times out of ten.

St-Lawrence River: 56% QVALO

This year, the percentage of QVALO certified stations was greater than the average for the sector since the beginning of the program (51%) and almost double the result of 25% obtained in 2016. The water quality particularly improved at the stations located upstream of the Promenade-Bellerive Park and at the station located at the boat launching ramp of the 36th Avenue, which had not been QVALO certified since 2011. The water quality also improved at the final two stations of the island's extremity, located downstream of the 94th Avenue.

RUISSO: a slight improvement

Streams and inland waters are irreplaceable environments necessary for biodiversity in urban areas. In 2017, the monitoring program focused on 25 streams and inland waters, and relied on 52 monitoring stations, which were sampled on seven occasions between April 24th and November 6th. Two water bodies were added to the program this year, namely the Provost Stream and the Smith Ditch.

The 7,945 measurements and results of physico-chemical and bacterial analyses obtained from the 338 water samples collected during the season were used in the calculation of the RUISSO index (RI). On the basis of this index, one may conclude that the water quality improved in 6 of the same 23 streams and inland waters plans monitored in 2016, that it remained stable in 14 of these and that it deteriorated in 3 others. The percentage of the same 49 stations monitored over the past two years with a water quality found to be "excellent, good or fair" increased from 49 to 55%, decreased from 18 to 16% for stations having a "poor" quality and increased from 33 to 29% for stations having a "polluted" quality.

Evolution of the water quality of streams and inland waters*



* The percentage obtained is based on the same 45 stations that were sampled in the past five years

Report on the 2017 RUISSO program

Water quality of various segments of streams and inland waters



Analysis by type of water body

The results obtained for the water bodies sampled in 2017 are compared below with those for 2016, depending on whether there has been an improvement (+), stability (=) or deterioration (–) of the RUISSO index.

Streams located in ecoterritories

The water quality of the **À l'Orme River (+)** slightly improved in 2017. Globally, it is now either "good" or "fair" at all of the stations of its tributaries, the first located in Baie-D'Urfé, and the second in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, until its mouth in the Anse à l'Orme Bay. A chronic water deficiency is now observed in the second tributary. However, an improvement has been measured in the tributary located in Kirkland, located on the north side of Autoroute 40. It is possible that the effects of the many corrections of illicit connections have now begun to be felt.

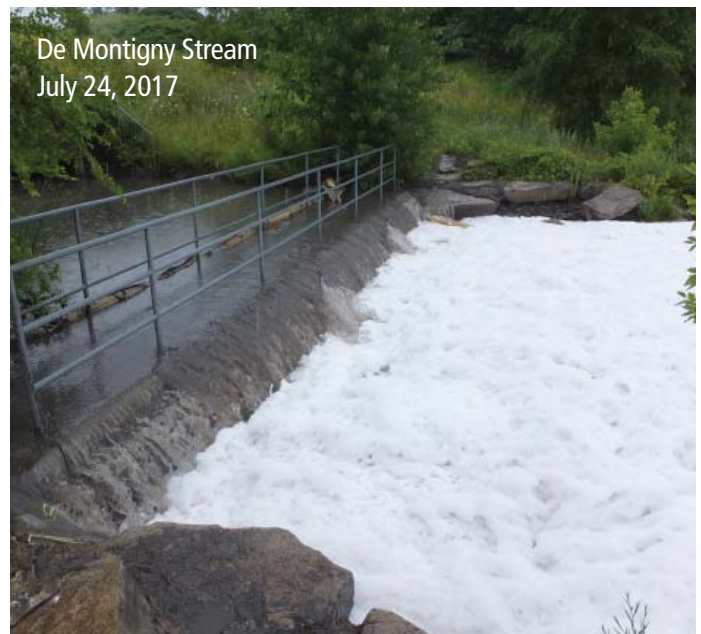
Located in the heart of the Bois-de-Liesse Nature Park, the **Bertrand Stream (+)** is supplied by the stormwaters of the City of Dorval and the boroughs of Saint-Laurent and Pierrefonds-Roxboro. A portion of the stream located upstream was the subject of major remediation works. The quality of the water coming from Dorval was better this year. As far as the other tributary from Saint-Laurent's Technoparc is concerned, sampling at this station had to be cancelled, the tributary having been dry 4 times out of 5. The RSMA will monitor this tributary closely in coming years. In its downstream portion, a marked deterioration in water quality was observed at the stations located near the mouth of the stream, particularly at the station fed by the stormwaters from Saint-Laurent where an average reading exceeding 10,000 COLI was obtained.

The global water quality of the **De Montigny Stream (=)** remained "polluted" at three of the four stations. The pollution issues observed are mainly due to the stormwaters of the collector draining Anjou's industrial sector. A particularly spectacular episode occurred on July 24th, when impressive quantities of foam, accompanied by high concentrations of metals, appeared. From "polluted" at the head of the stream, the water quality remains "polluted" until the station located at its mouth in Rivière des Prairies. The problem parameters are phosphorus, suspended matter and COLI.

The **Pinel Stream (+)** suffers, more than ever, from a chronic deficiency in water, the stream having been dry on more than 40% of the sampling tours. Its quality slightly improved in relation to 2016. Its COLI and phosphorus counts remain the limiting parameters. The mouth of the **Coulée Grou (–)** continues to show disturbing signs of water deficiency. In 2017, half of the tours had to be cancelled as there was little or no flow at all. The limiting parameters are phosphorus, COLI and iron.

Marshes and swamps

Marshes and swamps are mainly fed by the drainage waters brought by stormwaters and snowmelts. Phosphorus and ammonia nitrogen concentrations (decomposition of organic matter) as well as COLI counts (droppings from warm-blooded animals) are sometimes high. The water quality of the **Des Battures Lake (–)** has deteriorated, although it remains "satisfactory". The RSMA will be keeping a close eye on this sector to monitor the evolution of the lake's water quality since the commissioning of a pumping station for the St. Lawrence River waters by the borough of Verdun. The water quality of the **Des Sources Nature Park Marsh (=)** remained stable in the "good" category. As far as the **Pointe-aux-Prairies Marsh (=)** is concerned, its water supply was sorely deficient this year (dry 50% of the time). Its waters found themselves in the "polluted" category owing to high concentrations of phosphorus and the waters' low oxygenation levels.



Streams with a stormwater vocation

The streams in the west end of the island are channeled over a major portion of their course. The waters of the **Saint-James Stream (-)** continue to show signs of contamination by sanitary waters (phosphorus, COLI and oxygen) from the station located at the limit of the territory of Kirkland. The waters of the **Meadowbrook Stream (=)**, which are ground-level in the vicinity of Brookside Park, are affected by discharges of sanitary waters (COLI and phosphorus). The water quality of the **Terra-Cotta Stream (=)** remained "poor" owing to phosphorus concentrations. The waters of the **O'Connell Stream (-)** slightly deteriorated in quality and are now categorized as being "poor", due to the presence of phosphorus and COLI. Those of the **Château-Pierrefonds Stream (=)** remained "polluted", again because of a sanitary contamination likely caused by illicit connections.

Streams draining the airport zone

The quality of the waters of the **Smith Ditch**, which has not been sampled since 2011, remained at a "satisfactory" level. This ditch drains a significant portion of the stormwaters originating from the Montréal-Trudeau Airport. The water quality of the **Denis Stream (=)** remained the same as in 2016, that is to say "polluted" at the three stations located in the upstream portion of the stream, owing to exceedances in concentrations of phosphorus, COLI and suspended matter, and "fair" at the station located at the mouth of the stream in Lac Saint-Louis. Interestingly enough, the quality of the waters of the **Bouchard Stream (+)** continued to show some improvement. The reliance on new de-icing products as well as better spraying methods on the airport's runways surely contributed to this result. Since 2009, concentrations of nitrogen ammonia have shown a decreasing trend in the Denis and Bouchard streams, located at the outskirts of the airport.

Inland waters

The quality of the waters at the **Lachine Canal (=)** stations were again categorized as being "good". As a result of low rainfalls, no COLI value exceeded the 200 COLI criteria. The waters of **Beaver Lake (=)** also remained in the "good" category. Despite a change in category, from "good" to "fair", the water quality of **De La Brunante Lake (=)** hardly changed. That of the **La Fontaine Park Pond (=)** remained "fair". Compared to previous years, no copper concentration exceedances were observed. The water quality of the **Angrignon Park Pond (-)** worsened despite it being supplied by the aqueduct.

Influence of water levels

The high water levels observed in the water bodies surrounding the territory in 2017 resulted in an unusual backflow of streams. The fact that levels remained high during a major portion of the sampling period led to a cancellation of the sampling activity at the outlets of many streams. Indeed, the samples taken would have been those of Lac Saint-Louis or Rivière des Prairies rather than of the streams themselves.



Phosphorus is the major cause of this lower rating. The waters of the **William Cosgrove Centennial Park Lake (-)** also showed a deterioration, but remained in the "poor" category. Phosphorus, COLI and suspended matter were once again the limiting parameters for the lake. However, the water quality of the **Lacoursière Lake (=)** and of the **Dr-Bernard-Paquet Park Pond (=)** was again rated as "excellent".

The **Provost Stream** is a special case, given that it is a natural stream, but whose waters are routed toward the WWTP. Originating in the property occupied by the Mount Royal Cemetery, the stream then runs at ground level through public and private properties in the City of Outremont, and is then routed toward a combined sewer system via a stormwater sewer rather than being routed toward a waterway. This is also the case of many inland waters located on the territory and served by a combined system. The water quality of the Provost Stream has been categorized as "good".

COURDO: a better characterized influence zone

In 2017, the COURDO program was resumed in the St. Lawrence River, downstream of the discharges of the Jean-R. Marcotte wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), in the context of the coming disinfection of the WWTP's effluent which aims to reduce the COLI count to 9,000 in the treated effluent. Since fecal coliforms (COLI) are the most reliable indicator to determine the position of the plume of the WWTP's effluents and since the disinfection will significantly reduce their number, it makes sense to better document the present bacterial quality of the waters of the St. Lawrence River.

In 2017, the COURDO program consisted in a three-pronged approach:

- **Part 1 - ÉMIS-Crue (km 0* to km 36)**
60 stations were sampled on 2 occasions during the flood period, particularly in the sector of Îles de Verchères, and this, for the purpose of checking the position of the plume in relation to the movement of water masses.
- **Part 2 - ÉMIS-Historique (km 0 to km 44)**
23 stations were sampled on 7 occasions, in order to document the zone of the outfall.
- **Part 3 - ÉMIS-LSP (km 44 to km 100)**
52 stations were sampled on 2 or 3 occasions in the sector of Lac Saint-Pierre, in order to study the dispersion of the WWTP's plume beyond the zone already documented.

Part 1 - ÉMIS-Crue: Flood's influence on the plume of wastewaters treated at the WWTP

As anticipated, the strong flow rates originating from the Ottawa River in 2017 had, despite a considerable dilution factor in the waters of the St. Lawrence River, an influence on the movement of water masses. This temporary situation – just a few weeks at most – essentially occurs during the flood period of rivers when their flow rates slightly push the plume in a southward direction. During the rest of the year, the waters of the St. Lawrence River keep the major portion of the plume northward of Îles de Verchères. In the spring of 2017, the total flow rate proportion of the St. Lawrence River originating from the rivers was approximately 25%, whereas it is generally in the 10-15% range. It is precisely this increase in the proportion of the flow rates from the Des Prairies, Mille Îles and L'Assomption rivers that explains the much greater COLI counts (> 2000 COLI) recorded compared to those obtained at the stations located on the south side of Île Robinet and Îles de Verchères.

* Km 0 is located at the point of discharge of the treatment plant's wastewaters near the downstream extremity of Île aux Vaches.



Part 2 - ÉMIS-Historique: Outfall zone

The water quality downstream of the WWTP is the same as in 2014, namely a gradual reduction in the COLI count in the central portion of the St. Lawrence River. The plume of wastewaters treated and discharged by the WWTP drops gradually from 600,000 COLI at the point of discharge (km 0) to 185,000 COLI, 300 m downstream, then to 20,000 COLI at the downstream extremity of Île Bouchard in the archipelago of Îles de Verchères (km 26) and then to 13,500 COLI under the electrical power line in the axis of the old thermal power station of Sorel-Tracy (km 44). The analyses show that the small Saint-Pierre channel, which runs in a north-south direction between Îles Marie and Bouchard, is contaminated with an average of 1,600 COLI. The effects of this contamination are also felt 4 km downstream south of Île Bouchard, near the natural beach (470 COLI).

Part 3 - ÉMIS-LSP: Lac Saint-Pierre sector

From 13,500 COLI near Sorel-Tracy, the average COLI count drops to 9,000 COLI at the entrance of Lac Saint-Pierre, a sector that is particularly rich in biodiversity, then to 2,300 COLI at the Trois-Rivières Bridge. An analysis reveals that the WWTP's plume mainly passes southward of Îles Grâce and À la Pierre without ever crossing the seaway navigation channel. It is also worthwhile mentioning that the channel north of Île Grâce, located at the mouth of Lac Saint-Pierre, is just as contaminated (8,000 COLI), but that its flow rate is reduced by the presence of a weir at the channel's entrance. The other channels further north than the Sorel archipelago were not affected by the WWTP's plume which continues its journey in the centre of Lac Saint-Pierre until Trois-Rivières.

PLUVIO: always more Ic to be corrected

The PLUVIO program was launched in 2007 to identify, locate and correct problems related to illicit connections (Ic)* on the Montréal agglomeration territory. Over the years, many problem sectors, namely street segments that may have been affected by Ic, were identified by the RSMA in some 100 stormwater sewer networks.

The territory of Montréal has almost 600 stormwater networks. Of the 195 problematic networks, more than half were exempt from Ic, either because the contamination was of a diffuse or animal origin (85) or because the Ic had been corrected (14). As for the 96 other networks, our screening and correction efforts will continue over the next few years.

| Status of the 584 stormwater networks in 2017 | | |
|---|------------|----|
| Non problematic networks | 389 | |
| Problematic networks | 195 | |
| Details re. the problematic networks | | |
| No illicit connection (Ic) | 85 | 99 |
| Corrected | 14 | |
| Awaiting corrections | 62 | 96 |
| Awaiting screening or validation | 34 | |
| Total | 195 | |

RSMA studies in 2017

In 2017, the RSMA focused its sampling efforts on the verification of problematic sectors in which all known Ic had been corrected or those sectors in which a detailed screening conducted by the boroughs and related cities had not identified any Ic. The territories that were thus verified are located in Montréal-Nord, L'Île-Bizard-Sainte-Geneviève, Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Pointe-Claire, Rivière-des-Prairies-Pointe-aux-Trembles and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Following these studies, new problem sectors were identified, some of which will require further screening, given that the networks still show some indications of contamination.

* An illicit connection (Ic) is a connection or defect that allows sanitary wastewaters to seep elsewhere than in a domestic or combined sewer network, for instance in a storm sewer network, on the ground, in a ditch or in a water body, with the exception of septic tanks.



The RSMA wanted to validate the hypothesis whereby the presence of an Ic in a section upstream of a large network was not always detectable at its outfall. Thus, 58 stormwater networks of a diameter > 600 mm, for which the water body's outfall had been assessed as non contaminated during the initial PLUVIO studies in 2007-2009, were revisited. Rather than taking just one sample at the outlet, many samples were taken at various points in each of these 58 networks. On the basis of these new results, it was concluded that five of them may have been affected by Ic and will be subjected to further screening by local officials to better locate them. These networks are located in the territories of Ahuntsic-Cartierville, Dorval, Pierrefonds-Roxboro, Pointe-Claire and Verdun.

Progress of the PLUVIO program

Since the inception of the PLUVIO program, 19,407 civic addresses have been screened and, of these, 18,085 (93%) had no Ic. Of the 1,322 civic addresses that were liable to have been affected by Ic, only 234 addresses required further testing, which is saying that the remaining 1,088 addresses are confirmed Ic. Of these, 452 (42%) had already been corrected. The great number of buildings that were screened in 2017 using a dye explains the increase in the number of Ic awaiting a correction.

| Progression of the correction of confirmed Ic (at December 31, 2017) | | | |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|
| | Cities | Boroughs | Total |
| Corrected Ic | 268 | 184 | 452 |
| Non corrected Ic | 42 | 594 | 636 |
| | 310 | 778 | 1,088 |

**FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION**

The reader is invited to consult
the RSMA's Web site at
rsma.qc.ca and Ville de
Montréal's open data site at
donnees.ville.montreal.qc.ca.

VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

PRODUCTION

Service de l'environnement
Division du contrôle des rejets industriels
Réseau de suivi du milieu aquatique

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