



Word from the Mayor

News from your Municipality
July 2019

Tidbits of information about our Municipality – Origin of the name “Ivry-sur-le-Lac”

We thought you would like to know a little bit about Ivry-sur-le-Lac’s history. Therefore, in the next Word from the Mayor, we will attempt, as much as possible, to provide you with some interesting tidbits of information.

Where does the name come from? The Municipality took its name from the Viscount Raoul Ogier d’Ivry, who was born in Mans, France. While Viscount Ogier d’Ivry established a residence in Ivry-sur-le-Lac around 1892, early settlers started arriving as early as 1852. At first, Viscount Ogier d’Ivry named the site Lac-Manitou in line with the moniker of the existing lake, but in 1912, when the Municipality was incorporated, the residents decided to immortalize the Viscount’s contribution by naming the new municipality after him.

The Municipality of Ivry-sur-le-Lac, itself, was constituted by transferring five Rank III lots surrounding Lake Manitou from Wolfe Township to the new Municipality.

We love visitors! But should their equipment be launched into our lakes?



A little reminder! Should you welcome visitors this summer and they bring any inflatables, toys or equipment onto the lake, whether they are kayaks, tubes, skis, life jackets or fishing equipment, please make sure that such equipment is free from any debris especially invasive plants from other bodies of water. To ensure that all is in order, these items must first be washed with a pressure washer away from the lake or they must have had a chance to dry in the sun for at least 5 days to ensure all possible invasive plant spores have been eliminated.



Activities – participants wanted

Jessica Krejcik, *agente de liaison du Conseil régional de l’environnement (CRE) des Laurentides*, who arrived in May to increase awareness on the importance of protecting our shorelines, is looking for interested participants for the following activities:

1) July 13th – Workshop on the revegetation of the shorelines

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. – City Hall, 601 chemin de la Gare

This two-hour workshop will show you diverse techniques that can be used to revegetate shorelines as well as recommendations on the different types, species and quantities of plants that should be cultivated on shorelines.

2) July 27th – Training on aquatic plants

9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. – City Hall, 601 chemin de la Gare

During this two-hour training session, learn how to detect exotic invasive aquatic plants and differentiate these with native plants with which they can be confused.

3) Characterization of aquatic plants (July 28th – Lac Fer-à-Cheval; August 2nd – Lac de la Grise; and, August 10th and 11th – Lac Manitou)

Details to follow respecting hours and meeting location

Onsite sessions to create an inventory of aquatic plants present in the lakes noted above.

Brown bins – use of compostable bags

In Ivry-sur-le-Lac, organic matter from the brown bins is treated in Lachute by Englobe, a company that specialises in the treatment of organic matter at one of their three regional biomass (or composting) reclamation centres. This company accepts compostable bags made from vegetable cellulose.

For your information, certain municipalities, including Mont-Tremblant, do not accept compostable bags as their organic matter is treated by a different company that does not accept them.

Therefore, in addition to paper bags, compostable bags made from vegetable cellulose are accepted in the brown bins in Ivry-sur-le-Lac. However, biodegradable or oxi biodegradable bags manufactured from plastic are not accepted. Finally, just so you know, the best way to compost is not to use a bag and to put the compostable material directly into the brown bin, but this method does require that the bin be cleaned periodically throughout the year.

Mechanical waste collection – how to place bins at the curb

Did you know that in Ivry-sur-le-Lac, residual waste is collected by a robotic truck, equipped with a robotic arm and clamp? So, for your rolling bins to be collected, these must be arranged as follows:

- Wheels and handles must be facing the house and away from the street (not towards the street), thus allowing the bins to open freely when they are raised by the robotic arm;
- At a maximum distance of 1.5 metres (5 feet) from the street;
- At a maximum distance of 60 cm (2 feet) from any other obstacle (including another bin) to allow access to the robotic arm and clamp;
- Do not put anything on the bin's cover preventing it from opening easily.



Also to avoid obstructing traffic, reducing visibility or obstructing snow removal in winter, we also recommend that the bins not be placed in the street.

Polystyrene demystified – one more reason to recycle it



While recyclable, polystyrene (plastic no. 6), also known as “styrofoam”, is not accepted in the recycling bin (green bin) and thus often ends up in landfill sites. However, these plastics may be brought to the Ecocentre in Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts located at 1710, rue Principale Est.

According to la MRC des Laurentides, one tonne of polystyrene takes the space of close to 30 tonnes of compacted waste in our landfill sites, and takes hundreds of years to decompose. During its pilot project, from March 2017 to September 2018, more than 6.7 tonnes of polystyrene, representing 200 tonnes of waste, was diverted from the landfill site.

In addition, there are Québec companies that now specialize in the recycling of styrofoam.

For those reasons, we thought it best to explain what constitutes polystyrene, styrofoam or no. 6 plastics.

According to la MRC des Laurentides, it is essential to separate the polystyrene into the four categories described below:

- 1) Rigid food containers (plastic no. 6)
 - Mushroom and berry trays;
 - Plates;
 - Utensils;
 - Small containers of yogurt often purchased in quantities of four;
 - Glasses and plastic domes covering food trays with a black base used to present pastries or ready to eat items;
 - Glasses and plastic domes used when serving drinks;
 - Small milk and cream containers.
- 2) Styrofoam food containers (these are easy to recognize)
 - Tea and coffee cups;
 - Plates;
 - Food trays for meat, fruits and vegetables;
 - Egg cartons.
- 3) Protective packaging made from “foam chips” including those for:
 - Electronic appliances;
 - Household appliances;
 - Winter protection material (for example, those used to cover plants);
 - Small plant trays;
 - Spa covers (make sure to remove the vinyl cover).
- 4) Insulation (construction)
 - Pink, blue and green insulation panels.



However, it is very important to thoroughly clean polystyrene before placing it in the bins provided for this purpose. Make sure these are rinsed and all labels, wrappers, absorbent pads, nails, etc. are removed.

Nautical safety – Advice received from *la Sûreté du Québec*

La Sûreté du Québec sent us a few tidbits of advice which we thought best to relay.

Remain sober while boating – While it is not prohibited in Québec to drink alcohol on board a vessel, even if it is a motor boat, boaters are encouraged to avoid consuming alcohol, because of factors like the sun, the wind and a boat's motion affected by the waves that can all magnify the effects of alcohol while on the water.

Navigate at a safe speed – this is key to avoiding incidents. Take into account factors such as the ability to see in front of you when there is fog, mist, rain or even in darkness; the wind, water and currents; the speed at which you change directions; the number and types of vessels in the area where you are located; the presence of hazards, such as rocks and stumps.

Be aware of your environment – anticipate other boaters' reckless maneuvers and keep a reasonable distance from other vessels. Also, pay attention to other boaters' sound signals so that you can react adequately and quickly should the need arise.

Prepare your outings – ensure all the mandatory equipment is on board your vessel, checking the state of the kit before your departure; wear a suitable and properly sized personal flotation device; make sure to carry an appropriate means of communication on board (cellular phone, VHF marine radio, etc.); plan your itinerary and consult the weather forecast before you leave; bring a map of the body of water; let your loved ones know about your plans (itinerary, vessel details, people on board, etc.); and, bring all you need to prevent dehydration, sun burns, heatstroke and hypothermia.

Bathymetric map – Lac Manitou



In 2010, *le Conseil régional de l'environnement (CRE)* partnered with Richard Carignan (*Station de biologie des Laurentides - Université de Montréal*) to develop bathymetric maps of the lakes in the Laurentians.

Bathymetric maps are topographical maps that indicate the depth of lakes and other bodies of water, as well as the surface area they cover and the volume of water held. Bathymetric surveys, used to produce these maps are completed with the help of a navigational echo sounder that measures the water's depth and records it on a continuous basis. These maps also provide information on the lake's watershed, which is essential to understanding its health.

Lac Manitou's map may be found at: <https://crelaurentides.org/dossiers/eau-lacs/atlasdeslacs?lac=12040>

Other subjects of interest

Should you have any other topics you would like us to address in a future Word from the Mayor, just let us know and it will be our pleasure to include them.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask. The municipal team is here for you!

Once again, thank you for the confidence you have shown in me. It has been a real pleasure representing you.



Mayor

Daniel Charette

Municipalité d'Ivry-sur-le-Lac

Tel: (819) 321-2332

info@ivry-sur-le-lac.qc.ca