



Message from the President

After such a long winter, Spring has finally sprung! The time has come to get out and start listening to songbirds along our riverbanks. As you may have guessed, once again, as in previous years, this is where our weekly cleanups spring to mind. Robert Léo tells you all about it in these pages, and Alexandre reminds us of a few good reasons to get involved.

Pierre Dansereau

Another important piece of information in this issue concerns our general annual meeting. This year, it will be held at a new location: the Musée

de la nature et des sciences. Do jot this down in your planner, it will be held on April 26, from 1:00 PM to 5 PM. I wish to emphasize the importance of this event for Action St-François. We are entering our 11th year of existence and I hope to see many new faces. We welcome new ideas and new energy for upcoming years. ASF is an interesting tool for those who wish to pilot environmental action projects, be it through awareness, education, or re-naturalization of riverbanks.

In this issue, you will find an article by Robert Léo on water management in the Eastern Townships, with

some interesting information on the St. Francis River watershed and Sherbrooke's water consumption. Robert Léo also visited the water purification plant and gives us an overview of its operations. Alexandre has prepared two short texts on the AFS photo exhibition and on our recruitment team's work.

Finally, faced with the avidity and hunger for power that triggered the war, and looking at the sad scenes of death and destruction, we feel helpless. We can, however, look for peace in our own lives and avoid adding hate to that which has accumulated throughout this war. Perhaps we can give thought to how our way of life may empower every Bush, Cheney, and Rumsfeld of this world. I offer you my thoughts on the matter in an article entitled "War and Consumption".

We hope to see you in great numbers at our General Meeting and thank all our sympathizers, volunteers and members for their support. Happy Spring!

Annual General Meeting

Action Saint-François hosts its Annual General Meeting on **Saturday, April 26, 2003 between 1:00 and 5:00**. This year the meeting will be held at the Museum of Nature and Science at 225 Frontenac Street in Sherbrooke. **Mr. Jean-Marie Bergeron** will address the public on the subject of "**The First R: The Reduce of Residual Materials**". Our guest presents the idea that this important element is often forgotten.

Schedule :

- 1:00 - 1:15 President's Welcome
- 1:15 - 2:30 Conference and question period with Mr. Jean-Marie Bergeron
- 2:30 - 2:40 Break (Coffee and donuts provided)
- 2:40 - 5:00 Annual General Meeting

Agenda for the Annual General Meeting :

1. Word from the President
2. Nomination of meeting President and Secretary
3. Reading and adoption of agenda
4. Approval of minutes of AGM of April 27, 2002
5. Presentation of the financial report for 2002 and the budget for 2002
6. 2002 Activity Report and projected actions for 2002
7. Membership question
8. Elections of the Board of Directors
9. Varia
10. Closure

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Water Management in the Eastern Townships

Back in 1981 when I was living in Trois-Rivières, when I used to see pictures of the Eastern Townships on television, I thought you could swim in the St. Francis River. It looked like pollution had spared this part of the country. Was I ever disillusioned when I moved to Sherbrooke in 1982 and decided to go take a swim in the river. I can still see myself with my swimsuit on, ready to hit the water – and right in front of me was this huge sewer pipe, spewing its filth into the river. There were condoms and shreds of toilet paper floating on the water. I went home really depressed, wondering whether I would be able to swim there someday. Well, it's 2003 now and the day still hasn't come.

Robert Léo Gendron

I have to say that those were probably the worst years for the St. Francis. It wasn't until 1978 that the Ministère de l'Environnement launched its Quebec-wide, multi-billion-dollar water purification program (Programme d'assainissement des eaux). In 1980, the proportion of the population who were hooked up to a sewer system and wastewater treatment was still below 1%. To put it bluntly, everything just got dumped into streams, without any treatment

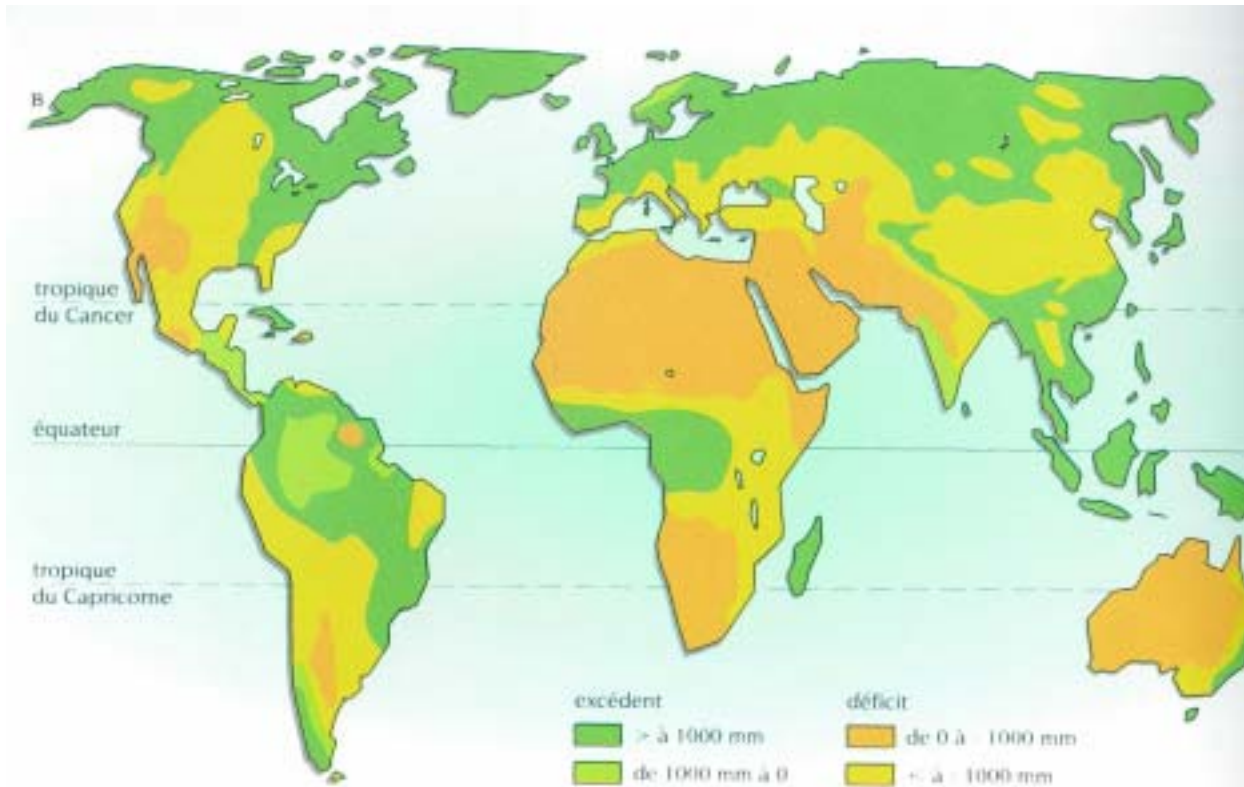
whatsoever. Finally 1991 rolled around and on June 18 the City of Sherbrooke opened its wastewater treatment plant, which was inaugurated by the Sherbrooke region's water purification board, the Régie d'assainissement des eaux. All told, the facility would cost \$60 million: \$54 million from the Quebec government and another \$6 million from the towns covered by the Régie (all merged with the City of Sherbrooke as of January 1, 2002).

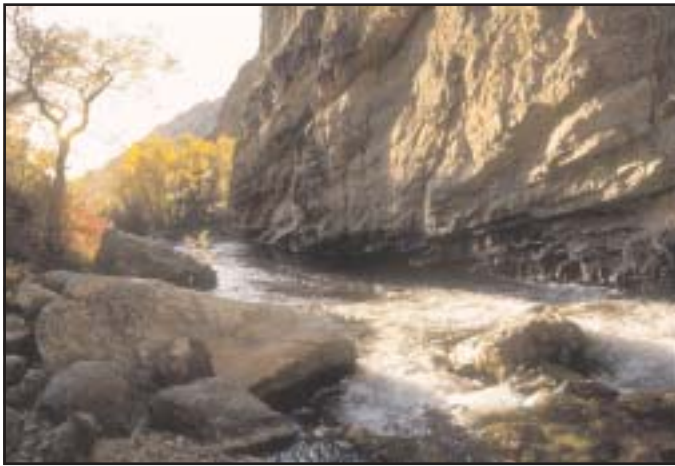
A number of studies carried out by the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune du Québec in the 1980s and 90s revealed considerable variation in the quality of the water in the St. Francis River and its watershed. In some locations, the problems were due to farming; in others, to paper mills and other industries (just over a hundred in the St. Francis watershed); and, of course, there were the municipal sewer systems. Old mines such as the Eustis, Capel, Albert, and Ascot sites were also causing significant contamination in the

aquatic environment. The acid runoff from these sites contains high concentrations of copper, which flows directly into recipient streams. Finally, lakes with heavy tourist and cottage use, such as lakes Magog, Memphremagog, Lovering, and Massawippi, were showing signs of premature aging (eutrophication) in certain spots.

To determine the state of the water in the St. Francis, many parameters were examined, including total nitrogen, total phosphorus, conductivity, turbidity, and fecal coliforms. Levels of metals and toxic substances such as PCBs, dioxins, and furans were also measured, as well as the degree of contamination (with heavy metals, organic pollutants, etc.) of various fish species. There is no doubt that the St. Francis River was genuinely polluted at the time these studies were done. Other, ➔

Carte de répartition mondiale de l'eau douce (Encyclopédie Larousse de la nature)





→ more recent studies have shown considerable improvement in the situation. In his 1992 water quality study,¹ Sylvain Primeau reports that “purification efforts have yielded a tangible reduction in local problems with un-

healthy water, made the river more attractive, and alleviated odour problems. The trophic status (aging) of lakes situated upstream has also been stabilized or improved.” But despite municipal efforts under the Programme d’assainissement des

eaux, and initiatives on the part of certain industries, a major effort is still needed from the agricultural sector. That was the message in the 1990s and it’s the message today.

Agriculture and nonpoint source pollution

“In the last few decades, the industrialization of Quebec’s agriculture has had numerous environmental impacts. Over time, agriculture has thus become the economic sector primarily responsible for the contamination of many drinking water sources in Quebec.”²

With farms growing in size and shrinking in number, ever more specialized types of pro-

duction, and increasing use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, Quebec’s agricultural sector has undergone a radical change.

The main cause of water pollution problems is the irrational use of fertilizers and pesticides. Many of these contaminants find their way into both surface and groundwater. “The Montérégie, Chaudière-Appalaches, and Estrie regions are among the most sensitive to surface and groundwater contamination resulting from agricultural activity.” The health problems for humans who are exposed to these contaminants range from simple gastroenteritis to various kinds of cancer.

At hearings of Quebec’s board for public consultation on



War and Consumption

Pierre Dansereau

The day after September 11, President Bush stated that Americans must prove their patriotism and courage by going shopping. By this declaration, the First American citizen was mundanely reminding us that, in his view, American society was based on consumerism (i.e. the acquisition of goods elevated to the rank of social value, a way of life). In the face of adversity, says George W., let us show our will to exist and live, let us continue shopping to help our economy. “You’re depressed? Go shopping, you’ll feel better.” Such could be the slogan for this vision of the world.

Nowadays, the image of happiness is one promoted through the media, mainly television. Today’s high priests are financiers and economists who remind us of the stock market’s omnipotence and of the promised paradise of unlimited economic growth. To attain this paradise, we must sell, buy, consume. Consumerism breeds narcissism, which is exacerbated by the people’s new opium, namely advertising.

For the last few weeks, we have been witnessing the commercializing of a new consumer item: war. The whole of America is turned toward their television set to witness this extraordinary reality show

right from the comforts of home. We are breaking TV-rating and advertising profit records. America is watching the crushing of barbarians by their righteous civilization. What a show! It’s the perfect time to praise the merits of new military hardware and to stimulate public infatuation for these killing machines.

In the world’s greatest “democracy”, opposing voices to the war are taken to task by the media. An internet black list has even been set up of public figures (celebrity.com). They are accused of complaining about America and its brave men and women “who are defending our way of life”. Thus, God, Freedom, and Democracy, such beautiful concepts, only acquire true meaning if shopping mall parking lots fill up every weekend; if media and advertising can resume its seduction of consumers and its anesthetizing of consciousness.

We should be happy that the population of Quebec has escaped the war propaganda and patriotic neurosis with which the American government controls minds. Michael Moore, in his brilliant documentary, “Bowling for Columbine”, has effectively demonstrated how US media constantly nourish America’s paranoia. You need only encourage insecurity and fear, delude the people into believing in the power of the Enemy, Evil Incarnate; yes-

terday’s Ben Laden or today’s Saddam Hussein, and someone else tomorrow, depending on the agenda of those who are “elected” in Washington. They need not revert to great repression measures to impose their will. CNN and other media can easily fabricate democratic consent with words and images that act as mass destruction weapons against critical thinking.

Faced with the absurdity of this war declared regardless of most countries’ and citizens’ opposition, what can we do? I cannot help but mention that our consumerism is involved in this madness. We all know that we would need the resources of at least three Earth-like planets if, for example, the people of China were to consume as much as those of North America. This all seems elusive in a country of low population. Nevertheless, death and destruction in Iraq are real and stem from a way of life that American patriots believe must be protected at all costs. Are we ready to take upon ourselves the consequences of our opposition to this war, to be citizens first, rather than consumers first? Would we be willing to pay the true cost of fuel? Who would keep scores, for one thing, on the enormous environmental impact generated by the use of this resource?

Table 1
Some data on the St. Francis River watershed

Watershed	Area (km ²)	Area under cultivation (%)	Live stock ¹ (a.u.)*	Industries with stream discharge ²	Total population ¹	Population served by ³	
						sewer system (%)	wastewater treatment plant (%)
St. Francis River	10 230	12,8	1,2	130	320 380	77,1	76,4

1. Source: Latest five-year census available from Statistics Canada (1996).

2. Industries connected to a sewer system and those that discharge effluent directly into streams.

3. Source: Ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole, Service du suivi de l'exploitation, December 1998.

*a.u.: animal units. Livestock is reported in animal units, or 500-kg equivalents. For example, one animal unit equals one cow, four sows, 125 chickens, or 1,500 quail, and so on. (*Regulation respecting the reduction of pollution from agricultural sources*).



environmental issues, the BAPE (Bureau des audiences publiques en environnement), Great Lakes United and Mouvement Vert Mauricie Inc. have made some interesting recommendations on ways to solve these agricultural problems:

- Reduce pesticide use by 50% through strip spraying.
- Practise crop rotation and companion planting, thus reducing insecticide use.
- Increase biological diversity.
- Use less chemical fertilizers and more compost.

These agricultural alternatives come from organic farming, which is gaining in popularity in Quebec and around the world. So there are options to keep improving the quality of drinking water, both in Quebec and in the Eastern Townships. The municipalities have largely shouldered their responsibilities, even if there is still work to be done; industry has also made advances. The agricultural sector is still dragging its feet, but it can improve if required to do so by the population.

As a matter of general interest, here are some data on the St. Francis River watershed.⁴

Sherbrooke's drinking water

(Taken from the *Ville de Sherbrooke website*)⁵

The water Sherbrooke residents drink is of exceptionally high quality, right from the source. From the intake 14 meters below the surface of Lake Memphremagog, 150 meters out from the shoreline, the water goes to a pumping station near the lake in Canton de Magog, and then to the J. M. Jeanson drinking water treatment plant near the University of Sherbrooke. The 27-km pipeline between Magog and Sherbrooke has been in operation since 1966. It's also worth noting that Sherbrooke provides drinking water for Fleurimont, Rock Forest, Ascot, Deauville, and part of Saint-Élie-d'Orford: altogether, over 120,000 people use water treated by the City of Sherbrooke.

The J. M. Jeanson treatment plant itself has been operating since 1977. Water from the lake first passes through a series of six rotating microfilters, after which it is sterilized using four ozonizers. This step destroys bacteria and renders the water odourless, colourless, and tasteless. It is then piped to an underground reservoir, from which it is pumped to the various municipal waterworks. Water quality is maintained throughout the distribution network by a chlorination system comprising two chlorinators, which counter any possible

contamination. The distribution network provides water at all times for all users, residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional alike. Averaged over the year, the daily production of the J. M. Jeanson plant is on the order of 58,000 cubic meters.

Regarding water quality control, a number of samples are taken daily so that analyses can be done on a series of parameters, in accordance with regulatory requirements. Over 6,000 microbiological and physicochemical analyses are carried out each year. The results show that the quality of the drinking water produced by the J. M. Jeanson treatment plant complies fully with applicable norms.

Doing our bit for water

If you're wondering what you can do to help improve water quality in the St. Francis River, the answer is: plenty.

Of course, you can save water by using the minimum amount required to meet your needs and installing equipment to reduce water use.

You can also help the Sherbrooke water treatment plant by watching what you put in the toilet:

- Avoid dumping chemical products such as solvents, hydrocarbons, oils, and non-biodegradable garbage down the toilet. Cigarette butts, paper tissues, disposable diapers, dental floss,

plastic tampon applicators, condoms, and similar articles can also cause problems for the water treatment plant. Choose phosphate-free detergents and stay away from bleach and fabric softeners. To avoid killing many living organisms that play a helpful role in wastewater treatment, don't pour pesticides into the sink, sewer, or septic tank, or on the ground.

- Don't throw garbage such as dental floss, paper, tissues, cigarette butts, or table scraps down the toilet. Every flush uses up to 20 liters of water. The toilet isn't a garbage can!

While we're on the topic, I highly recommend a visit to the treatment plant for a firsthand look at what goes down our toilets. It's an impressive sight!

One last thing you can do: get involved in a water protection group like Action Saint-François. It just so happens we need volunteers!

1. Primeau, S, 1992. Qualité des eaux du bassin de la rivière Saint-François, 1976 to 1991, 145 pages.
 2. Gareau, P, Gingras, S, Gariépy, A, Rivard, J, Rasmussen, P, 1999. La problématique de la pollution agricole, ses impacts sur la santé des cours d'eau et sur la santé humaine, 81 pages.
 3. *Ibid.*
 4. <http://ville.sherbrooke.qc.ca/fr/>
 5. *Ibid.*



Ruisseau des lamas. Dépotoir qui fait rêver.

Eight good reasons to be a part of our volunteer team

Have you a tendency to find good reasons not to participate in our weekly cleanup efforts? If so, read on. Here are our top 8 reasons to be a volunteer in our weekly - May-through-October-Saturday-morning cleanup operation

Alexandre St-Laurent

Reason number 8:

Life is stressful and, let's face it, frustrating in many respects. An interesting way to vent may be to hit on some not-too-hard punching bag. At Action Saint-François, you can let loose (safely of course) and hit on some stubborn piece of metal with a "Sledgehammer!" - all

in the name of a very constructive cause.

Reason number 7:

Our cleanup operations might prove the perfect excuse to turn down a somewhat unpleasant invitation. Your brother-in-law is showing slides from his latest trip to Plattsburg. Unfortunately, your environmental volunteer work is making it impossible for you to attend.

Reason number 6:

Keeping in shape requires constant effort. Some may choose to hang out at the gym, other, more creative methods combine physical training and volunteer work. Our cleanup operations offer great cardiovascular exercise, and will call upon several muscle groups, such as biceps, triceps, del-

toids, abdominals. And it's free!

Reason number 5:

If you have hyperactive children (over twelve) and you need a little peace, bring them along. Their exertion will pay off. They will need rest themselves later, which will translate into some quiet time for you.

Reason number 4:

Our operations promote social networking. The people you will meet have at least one thing in common with you: they have environmental issues at heart. Through friendly discussions, volunteers discover common experiences and similar objectives. Friendships do develop. We could say that our weekly operations are a social event

Reason number 3:

Many choose to add volunteer work as experience to their résumé. Volunteering for Action Saint-François allows work to take place in a natural setting (or almost natural) in the company of others that are not slave drivers. Here is a stress-free volunteer experience

Reason number 2:

By networking with those who share your values, you may be able to find the perfect job. Potential employees may be put in contact with potential employers or with those who know of potential employers.

Reason number 1:

We mustn't forget the most important reasons of all. You are working to improve the

environment. A riverbank cleaned up by Action Saint-François is not only prettier; it is safer and helps reduce pollution. Furthermore, plants that grow in the newly available space will promote new microhabitats. Anthropogenic disruption can be reduced and ecological balance can be restored.

This, to me, remains the best reason to get involved with Action Saint-François. We have the responsibility to repair past errors and our work is in direct line with this view. On this thought, I wish you an excellent season!



In Favour of Ecological Waste Management

Action Saint-François has been cleaning up streams for ten years now. We have removed tons of trash from stream banks – and recovered most of the material we have collected. From pantyhose to tires to cars to household appliances, we've found hundreds of manmade creations shamelessly tossed into our natural environment. Most of the dumpsites we've found date back to the period from the forties to the eighties, more or less: we can tell by the license plates we've found at every site.

Robert Léo Gendron

Seemingly, those were decades when people felt free to use things and then just throw them away, without much concern for the deleterious effects their consumer behaviour was having on the environment. There wasn't much awareness then about envi-

ronmental problems: they weren't really part of everyday life, except for a minority. Concern about waste management is not new, however. In her excellent book *Histoire des hommes et de leurs ordures, du Moyen-Âge à nos jours* (History of men and their garbage, from the Middle Ages to the present), Catherine de Silguy relates part of the environmental history of human societies. For thousands of years, waste management was a natural part of life in organized human societies. Indeed, wastes didn't pose any particular problem as long as human societies were nomadic, since everything they used was made of rapidly decomposing organic matter. What's more, they didn't pile up garbage, so they didn't have to worry about it. Anything remaining from their prey was dealt with by vul-

tures. Also, they used remains such as feathers and bones for decoration, as certain nomadic tribes still do today.

Garbage problems began to appear as people settled in villages and towns. Of course, things weren't too bad at first, but as human settlements grew larger, organic and other matter



Restaurant de goélands

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To give a general idea of waste management through

Evolution of organized human societies

For thousands of years, waste management was a natural part of life in organized human societies. Indeed, wastes didn't pose any particular problem as long as human societies were nomadic, since everything they used was made of rapidly decomposing organic matter. What's more, they didn't pile up garbage, so they didn't have to worry about it. Anything remaining from their prey was dealt with by vul-

began to pile up and pose problems for public health. Catherine de Silguy underlines that "for a thousand years, our ancestors lived in towns overrun with garbage and permeated with its odours."

Moving forward in time

Taking a leap ahead, we see that things didn't really improve all that much. De Silguy tells us that "in the second half of the Middle Ages, as trade developed, more and more people moved

Clean-up Sessions Begin Soon!

For anyone and everyone interested in participating in the clean up sessions this year, you will be pleased to learn that they begin on May 3, 2003, weather permitting. We will be cleaning water-courses in the following areas: Milby, Compton, St. Elie d'Orford (now Sherbrooke), East Angus, Fleurimont (now Sherbrooke) and Stoke.

Again this year we will be inviting various groups of people to join us, for example local politicians and the media. Your participation is crucial for us to achieve our clean up goals. Only with many years of patience can Mother Nature overcome the pollution that we have left behind. We hope you will join us, whether it is for your first time or you have shared the experience with us before. Welcome one and all!

The point of departure is the parking lot of the Grenouillère (enter from Frontenac Street, behind the Café du Palais) at 7:45 every Saturday morning. The clean up crew leaves at 8:05 and returns around noon. Come share in the adventure!

If by chance you know of any water-courses that are in need of clean up please let us know. Contact Action Saint François at **563-5362** and speak to Robert Léo Gendron.



from the country to the towns. Fundamental rules of hygiene were not observed. Wastes, including excrement and animal carcasses, were simply tossed into the street or the nearest stream. People walking had to be constantly on the alert to avoid being hit by, or stepping on, a 'little present'."

Naturally, epidemics were numerous. The Black Plague alone (1346 to 1353) killed twenty-five million people in Europe. Many doctors believed garbage was at the root of these devastating illnesses, but they thought the problem lay in foul odours. Bacteria were still unknown to science.

Still, some people did benefit from the situation by using wastes in various ways. For instance, farmers collected sludge from the towns and used it to fertilize their fields. Over the centuries, a genuine waste-management trade developed: that of the rag-and-bone men. These individuals went around town collecting anything that might be of value: hair, scraps of leather and metal, old clothing and fabric, broken glass, and animal bones.

Organization of waste management systems

Now de Silguy has some good news to report: "on November 24, 1883, the Prefect of Paris, Eugène Poubelle [translator's note: the French word for a garbage can is "poubelle"] obliged all building owners to procure special containers for their tenants' garbage. In fact, this was the first Blue Box program, as town-dwellers were required to separate their garbage: putrescible materials, paper and rags, pottery and oyster shells. Frequent, organized pickups and more effective, controlled disposal of garbage were imposed."

Thus, waste management systems were organized. Some countries favoured the purifying fire of incineration, but it became apparent that this caused serious odour problems. Other difficulties also arose: country-dwellers and people in small villages disposed of their garbage haphazardly out in the wild, forming dumps that polluted the environment. From 1920 on, in Canada and the United States, landfill sites began to be set up instead of the dumps formerly used. After World War II, landfills really took off. In the 1970s, between 300 and 400

sites were created each year in the U.S. The 1980s saw the advent of such garbage giants as Waste Management and Laidlaw, and mega-landfills made their appearance on the North American landscape.

In Quebec, the development of waste management (now called residual materials management) has paralleled growth in awareness and the garbage market. It should be recalled that the first Regulation respecting solid waste (Q-2, r.3.2) dates back to 1978 (I recommend taking a look at it; the French version is available on the Environnement Québec website by following the links to The Ministère - Publications - Laws and Regulations - Règlement sur les déchets solides). The Ministère de l'Environnement itself wasn't created until 1979. Let's just say that there was plenty of residual material in the natural environment, and especially in our streams, by the time an effective waste management system was organized.

In 1980, a new provincial regulation required municipalities to have landfill sites, putting an end to open dumps. Some municipalities buried their garbage while others incinerated it. In early 1990, almost all adopted a collection

system for paper, glass, plastic, and metal. Community groups opened thrift stores selling used clothing at low prices. Others worked on waste sorting and recovery centres that would give a new useful life to secondhand bicycles, furniture, and appliances and leftover hazardous products.

Even so, a look at some data shows there's still a lot to do. In 1996, Quebec generated 8.3 million metric tons of residual materials, produced in approximately equal proportions by three main sectors: municipalities; industry, commerce, and institutions (ICI); and the construction, renovation, and demolition sector (C and D). This works out to 1150 kilograms of residue per year for every Quebec resident! We're still big consumers, and we're still throwing too much away. Still, there's hope in the air. The new 1998-2008 Québec Action Plan for Waste Management now sets out the Quebec government's residual materials management policy. The main objective is to recover over 65 percent of the 7.1 million metric tons of residual materials that could be recovered annually. It's really quite encouraging.

Recovery objectives for municipalities:

- 60 percent of glass, plastics, metals, fibres, bulky waste, and putrescible material;
- 75 percent of oils, paints, and pesticides (household hazardous materials);
- 50 percent of textiles;
- 80 percent of non-refillable beer and soft drink containers

Photo Exhibit

Each year, Action Saint-François organizes a few photo exhibits of our volunteers at work. This allows us visibility and helps promote ASF's work, encouraging newcomers to become volunteers. Last year, two exhibits were on display in cafés on Galt street: Indeed, Café du Globe and Café Aragon have graciously agreed to hang laminated pictures of our finest moments on their walls. This year, in March, we had an exhibit at Café Pierre Jean Jase

on Montréal street, and in April, our exhibit is on display at Éva-Sénécal library.

We hope to organize more shows in 2003 and are currently seeking public places that would be likely to host our exhibit. We also welcome your comments and suggestions on the matter. Do contact us. Our coordinates are on the last page of this issue

Alexandre St-Laurent



Industry, commerce, and institutions:

- 85 percent of tires;
- 95 percent of metals and glass;

- 70 percent of plastics and fibres, including wood material;
- 60 percent of putrescible material.

Construction, renovation, and demolition sector:

- 60 percent of all recoverable material.

container park or waste treatment centre. Users voluntarily bring in bulky waste such as wood, metal, earth, household appliances, and so on. As far as possible, the material that is brought in is redirected toward reuse, recycling, and recovery.”

In order to comply with the 1998-2008 Québec Action Plan for Waste Management described above, the City of Sherbrooke has adopted a master plan for integrated residual materials management. I recommend consulting the plan, which is posted on the Ville de Sherbrooke website: you'll find lots of great ideas for the future.

My sincere thanks to Berthold Brochu at the Ministère de l'Environnement regional office, who provided much clarification on the status of residual materials management in the Eastern Townships.

If you want to know more, I highly recommend the following references:

Ville de Sherbrooke website:

<http://ville.sherbrooke.qc.ca/fr/citoyens/GIR.html#Conclusion>

Environnement Québec website:

<http://www.menv.gouv.qc.ca/ministere/presentation.htm>

De Silguy, Catherine. *Histoire des hommes et de leurs ordures, du Moyen-Âge à nos jours*. Paris: Cherche midi, 1996. 225 pages.

The new members of Action Saint-François from October the 1st, to Mars 31st, 2003

ASCOT

Bernard Héraud

ASCOT CORNER

Pierre-Antoine Cotnareanu
Sylvie Leclerc

BROMPTONVILLE

Nancy Rouleau-Auclair

FLEURIMONT

Gaston Coulombe
Manon Laporte

LENNOXVILLE

Élisabeth Beljers

MAGOG

André Ladouceur

ROCK-Forest

Bernard Sévigny
Brigitte Moncion
Christelle Frère
Diane Brosseau
Louise Belisle
Martine Ayotte
Nathalie Duquette
Pierre Régnier

SHERBROOKE

Bernard Landry

Charles Brugger

Dominique

St-Aubin

Fabien Burnotte

Fabien et Marjan

Burnotte et

Heidinga

Georges Jr

Comtois

Jacques Limoges

Jean-Marc Chaput

Lise & Denis

Lévesque

Lise Laroche

Luc Loignon

Michel Yergeau

Paul Pelletier

Roland Gendron

Serge Proulx

STE-CATHERINE-

DE-HATLEY

Gervais Morin

ST-ÉLIE-

D'ORFORD

Mireille Baron

STOKE

Lise Hébert

Residue recovery initiatives in the Estrie region

There are some twenty private waste recovery firms in the region, half of which recover paper, cardboard, glass, metal, and plastic. The other firms deal with one of the following types of residue: textiles, computer components, wood pallets, non-edible animal products, electrical equipment, dry material, and household hazardous wastes. There are also five recycling firms: four of these produce cardboard, pulp, and soundproofing materials, while the fifth makes industrial carpeting from rubber crumb.

Coming soon: an eco-centre in Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke will soon reap the benefits of an eco-centre, which will greatly reduce the amount of recyclable material reaching the city's sanitary landfill. Here's how the City of Sherbrooke defines its eco-centre:

“It's a drop-off, reception, and sorting point for waste and secondary material. The eco-centre is also known as a

35 people have join for the first time, Action Saint-François, since October 1st 2002.

Check us out on the Internet at :
<http://www.asf-estrie.org>



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Collaborators : Pierre Dansereau, Robert Léo Gendron et Alexandre St-Laurent. ACTION SAINT-FRANÇOIS A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION FOUNDED IN AUGUST 1992 BRINGS TOGETHER CITIZENS CONVINCED OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GROUP IS

Translation : Alana Russell, Isabelle Normandin and Carol Harris.

Revision : Pierre Dansereau.

Lay out : Luc Loignon.

INTERESTED IN THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF AQUATIC MILIEUS OF THE SAINT-FRANÇOIS RIVER WATERSHED. CLEAN UP, EROSION CONTROL AND REPLANTING PROJECTS ALONG WATERWAYS AND FLOOD PLAINS ARE ORGANIZED BY ACTION SAINT-FRANÇOIS. WE WANT TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS OF THE POPULATION TO THE NECESSITY TO ACT IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE HYDROLOGICAL NETWORK OF OUR TERRITORY. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE 25\$. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL US AT (819) 563-5362.