

**CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC
REGIONAL COUNTY OFFICE
OF ARGENTEUIL
TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH**

**BY-LAW NUMBER 2026-002,
BY-LAW CONCERNING THE SAFETY, MAINTENANCE,
AND OCCUPANCY OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS**

WHEREAS the provincial requirement to adopt a By-Law concerning building maintenance and occupancy by April 1st, 2026.

WHEREAS the By-Law aims to give municipal officers the power to intervene when a building is poorly maintained or abandoned;

WHEREAS it is important to protect the municipality's heritage buildings;

WHEREAS the enabling powers in matters of unsanitary conditions are set out in sections 55 to 58 of the Municipal Powers Act (RLRQ, c. C-47.1):

WHEREAS the powers conferred to municipalities with regard to the occupation and maintenance of buildings by sections 145.41 to 145.41.7 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (RLRQ, c. A-19.1);

WHEREAS the powers conferred to municipalities with respect to priority claims by paragraph 5 of section 2651 of the Civil Code of Québec;

WHEREAS Notice of Motion for this By-Law was duly given at the meeting of January 12th, 2026

WHEREAS the preliminary favorable opinion received from the MRC;

WHEREAS a Public Consultation meeting on the Draft By-Law was held on January 27th, 2026

THEREFORE, it is proposed by Councillor Alex Sandahl and
RESOLVED

THAT Council adopt the By-Law entitled "By-Law number 2026-002, concerning the safety, maintenance, and occupancy of heritage buildings" and it is hereby statued and decreed as follows:

**CHAPTER I DECLARATORY, INTERPRETATIVE, AND ADMINISTRA-
TIVE PROVISIONS**

ARTICLE 1 – TITLE

The present By-Law is entitled "By-Law number 2026-002, concerning the safety, maintenance, and occupancy of heritage buildings".

ARTICLE 2 – TERRITORY SUBJECT TO THIS BY-LAW

This By-Law applies to all persons and to the entire territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

ARTICLE 3 – PERSONS CONCERNED

These regulations apply to all natural and legal persons.

ARTICLE 4 – PARTIAL INVALIDITY OF THE BY-LAW

This By-Law has been adopted chapter by chapter, section by section, article by article, and paragraph by paragraph such that any judgment rendered by a court to the effect that any part hereof is null and void shall have no effect on any other part contained herein, except where the meaning or scope of the By-Law or one of its provisions is altered or modified.

ARTICLE 5 – THE BY-LAW AND THE LAWS

Compliance with this By-Law does not diminish the obligation of complying with any other provincial or federal government law or regulation in force or any other municipal By-Law applicable in the case at hand.

ARTICLE 6 – PRECEDENCE

Where any provision of this By-Law is inconsistent with any other municipal By-Law, the more restrictive or prohibitive provision shall prevail. Where provisions of this By-Law are inconsistent, the specific provision shall prevail over the general provision.

ARTICLE 7 – PURPOSE OF THE BY-LAW

The purpose of this By-Law is to:

- a) Preserve local heritage;
- b) Control situations of dilapidation and decay of buildings located within the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth;
- c) Eliminate nuisances generated by poorly maintained buildings by prescribing standards of sanitation, occupancy, and maintenance;
- d) Ensure that heritage building owners maintain their properties;
- e) When applicable, file a request with the Superior Court to have the work carried out and claim the cost as a priority debt included in the tax bill.

ARTICLE 8 – APPLICABILITY

A building, structure, or work must be maintained or occupied in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw. This By-Law applies to any heritage building within the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

This By-Law forms an integral part of the Urban Planning By-Law package and, as such, is interrelated with the other Urban Planning By-Laws adopted by the Municipality under the Act respecting land use planning and development.

ARTICLE 9 – ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE BYLAW

The administration and enforcement of this By-Law are entrusted to any person hereinafter referred to as the “responsible officer” by resolution of the Municipal Council.

CHAPTER II INTERPRETATIVE PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 10 – TERMINOLOGY

For the interpretation of this By-Law and other urban planning By-Laws of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth, unless the context indicates a different meaning, any word or expression has the meaning and significance attributed to it in the glossary included in Zoning By-Law 2018-007 of the urban planning By-Laws. If a word or term is not defined, it shall be understood in its common meaning as defined in the dictionary.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, for the purposes of this By-Law, the following definitions are applicable:

DETERIORATED BUILDING

A building that is poorly maintained and in unsatisfactory condition for its intended or designed use.

BUILDING IN GOOD CONDITION

Refers to a building that is well maintained and in satisfactory condition for its intended use and design.

DETERIORATION

Poor appearance caused by wear and tear, dilapidation, or lack of maintenance.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Any immovable property within the meaning of section 900 of the Civil Code of Québec, namely land, permanent structures and works located thereon, and everything that forms an integral part thereof.

HERITAGE BUILDING

Any immovable property (including a building, structure, ruin, or land) located on a heritage site listed or included in an inventory adopted by the MRC d'Argenteuil, in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Act (RLRQ, c.P-9.002).

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

Any part of a building, a projection, a decorative element, the exterior cladding material, including paint and stain, gutters, openings, etc., that is characteristic of the architectural style of the building.

SALUBRITY

The condition of a building or part of a building that, due to its quality and environment, is favorable to the health or safety of residents or the public because of its use or the state in which it is found.

VETUSTY

The state of deterioration caused by time and normal wear and tear.

ARTICLE 11 – TESTS, ANALYSES, AND INSPECTIONS

The officer in charge may conduct or require tests, analyses, or inspections to be conducted, take photographs or recordings, or make technical measurements using measuring equipment to verify the building's compliance with these regulations.

These measures may be intended, in particular, to verify the quality of a material, equipment, or installation, to determine air quality, or to calculate humidity levels.

ARTICLE 12 – INSTALLATION OF MEASURING DEVICES AND EXPERT ASSESSMENTS

Following an intervention carried out under this By-Law, the officer in charge may install or have installed a measuring device or order the owner, tenant, or occupant to install or have installed one and to send him the data collected.

He may also require the owner, tenant, or occupant of a building to conduct or have an expert conduct a test, analysis, or inspection to ensure that the building complies with this regulation and to provide a certificate of compliance.

The owner, tenant, or occupant of a building may be required to produce a detailed report prepared by an expert to validate the presence of a cause of unsanitary conditions. This report must describe the causes of unsanitary conditions found, if any, and include a detailed description of the corrective work required to make the building sanitary.

ARTICLES 13 – RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OWNER, TENANT, AND OCCUPANT

The owner, tenant, and occupant must, at all times, maintain a building in a good state of health. They must make the necessary repairs and carry out maintenance work to keep the buildings in good condition. A building or part of a building that has been evacuated under this By-Law or is vacant must be closed or barricaded to prevent access, prevent accidents, and ensure the health and safety of the public.

When a building or structure presents a dangerous condition due to construction work, fire, lack of structural integrity, or any other cause, the owner, tenant, or occupant must take all necessary measures, including the demolition of all or part of the building or structure, to permanently eliminate the dangerous condition.

ARTICLE 14 – EXTERMINATION INTERVENTION

The officer in charge may require that an extermination intervention be carried out in a building in which the presence of vermin, rodents, insects, or any other harmful animals is detected.

The owner, tenant, or occupant of the premises targeted by the extermination intervention must carry out the necessary tasks in a timely manner to allow the exterminator to eliminate the vermin, rodents, insects, or any other harmful animals.

ARTICLE 15 – POWERS OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

The officer in charge is authorized to visit and inspect, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., any movable and immovable property, as well as the interior and exterior of any house, building, or structure, to ascertain whether this By-Law is being complied with, and any owner, tenant, or occupant of such properties, houses, buildings and structures must receive him, allow him to enter, and answer all questions asked of them regarding compliance with this By-Law.

A) INSPECTION OF PREMISES

During an inspection referred to in the first paragraph of this section, the officer in charge may:

- Conduct tests and take photographs or make recordings in a building or any adjacent part thereof;
- Take samples of any kind, free of charge, for analysis and, if necessary, dismantle structures to take such samples;
- Require the production of books, records, and documents relating to the matters covered by this regulation or require any other information on the subject;
- Be accompanied by a person whose assistance or expertise is required.

B) TERMINATION OF OCCUPANCY OF A BUILDING

Notify an owner, tenant, occupant, or any other person to cease work or occupancy of a building when it finds that such work or occupancy is being carried out or exercised in contravention of this By-Law, those to which it refers, and their amendments, and to refrain from any action or activity that could lead to the continuation of the violation;

Require any owner, tenant, or occupant to rectify any situation that constitutes a violation of this bylaw or those to which it refers, as well as any amendments thereto, including, but not limited to, restoring things to the state they were in before the cause of the violation occurred.

C) OBLIGATION TO PERFORM ANALYSES AND TESTS

Require any owner, tenant, or occupant of a building to perform or have performed, at their own expense, a test, analysis, or inspection of a material, equipment, water and/or air quality, or installation to ensure compliance with this By-Law or those referred to herein, as well as any amendments thereto, and to provide a certificate of compliance, safety, and proper functioning.

Require the installation of a measuring device or order the owner, tenant, or occupant of a building to install one and transmit the data collected to the responsible officer. All costs incurred by this provision shall be borne by the owner, tenant, or occupant.

D) OBLIGATION TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A PROFESSIONAL

Require any owner, tenant, or occupant to provide a report from a specialized professional when rodents, insects, mold, excessive moisture, stale air, or conditions conducive to their proliferation are present, and require proof of eradication in the building.

E) INTERVENTION BY THE MUNICIPALITY

In the event of default by the owner, tenant, or occupant, the Municipality may, in addition to any other remedy provided by law, carry out or have carried out, at the expense of the owner, tenant, or occupant, any intervention relating to the provisions of this By-Law or those to which it refers, as well as any amendments thereto.

The costs incurred by the Municipality in applying this section constitute a priority claim on the building in question, in the same manner and according to the same rank as the claims referred to in the Civil Code of Québec. These costs are assimilated to a municipal tax and are recoverable under the laws in force.

F) NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Issue a notice of non-compliance as provided for in sections 145.41 to 145.41.7 of the Act respecting land use planning and development.

Initiate criminal proceedings or any necessary legal action on behalf of the Municipality for a contravention of this bylaw or those to which it refers, as well as any amendments thereto.

G) NOTICE OF DETERIORATION

Recommend that the Council take any necessary measures to stop a contravention of this bylaw or those to which it refers, as well as any amendments thereto, including a notice of deterioration as provided for in sections 145.41 to 145.41.7 of the Act respecting land use planning and development.

In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Municipality may acquire, by mutual agreement or by expropriation, any immovable property for which a notice of deterioration has been entered in the land register for at least 60 days, on which the work required in the notice has not been carried out and whose state of disrepair presents a risk to the health or safety of persons. Such a building may then be sold, for valuable consideration, to any person or, free of charge, to a person referred to in sections 145.41 to 145.41.7 of the Act respecting land use planning and development.

Notwithstanding the second paragraph of this section, no notice of deterioration may be registered in respect of an immovable that is owned by a public body within the meaning of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information.

H) NOTICE ORDERING EVACUATION

Issue a notice ordering the evacuation and closure of a building or dwelling that does not comply with this bylaw or those referred to therein, as well as any amendments thereto. Movable property located in a place whose evacuation and closure are ordered may be transported to a place determined by the officer in charge at the expense of the owner, tenant, or occupant.

CHAPTER III SANITARY CONDITIONS

ARTICLE 16 – GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

A building or dwelling must not endanger the health or safety of residents or the public due to its use or condition.

Consequently, the following are prohibited and must be removed:

- Untidiness, deterioration, or clutter in a main building, dwelling, room, balcony, or accessory building;
- The presence of dead animals;
- The storage or use of products or materials that emit foul odors or toxic fumes;
- The disposal of household garbage, waste, or recyclable materials anywhere other than in the containers provided for that purpose, as well as the accumulation inside and around the building of combustible materials that, due to their quantity or location, present a fire hazard;
- The cluttering of an evacuation route;
- An obstacle preventing the closure and locking of a door in a fire separation;
- The presence of ice or condensation on an interior surface other than a window;
- The accumulation of debris, spoiled or putrid materials, excrement, or other unclean conditions inside and outside the building;
- The presence of vermin, rodents, insects, or visible mold, as well as conditions that promote their proliferation;
- Any contaminants or hazardous products (other than regularly sold household cleaning products) that may be identified following an analysis requested under this section of the By-Law must be removed or disposed of.

ARTICLE 17 – BUILDING STRUCTURE

Any part of the structure, its insulation, or its finishes that is affected by water or liquid infiltration or by fire must be cleaned, dried completely, or replaced in order to prevent and eliminate the presence of odors or mold and their proliferation. Materials affected by fire that no longer meet their original quality standards must be replaced.

CHAPTER IV OCCUPANCY

ARTICLE 18 – WATER, PLUMBING, HEATING, LIGHTING

A dwelling must be equipped with drinking water supply, plumbing, heating, and lighting systems that must be maintained in good working order at all times and be fit for their intended purpose.

ARTICLE 19 – SANITARY FACILITIES AND PLUMBING

A dwelling must be equipped with at least

- a) a kitchen sink;
- b) a toilet;
- c) a sink;

d) a bathtub or shower

All of these fixtures must be connected directly to a plumbing system that provides a supply of drinking water and to a wastewater disposal system that complies with current By-law. The kitchen sink, sink, and bathtub or shower must be supplied with cold and hot water; the temperature of the hot water must not be less than 45°C.

ARTICLE 20 – HEATING SYSTEM

A dwelling must be equipped with a permanent heating system in good working order that allows the occupant to maintain a minimum temperature of 19°C in the living areas. This temperature must be maintained until the outside temperature falls below -23°C.

The temperature inside a dwelling must be measured in the center of each living space, one meter above the floor.

A vacant dwelling or a habitable space must be equipped with a permanent heating system that maintains a minimum temperature of 15°C.

ARTICLE 21 – ACCESS TO SANITARY FACILITIES AND PLUMBING

The occupants of a dwelling must have access to at least one enclosed room containing a toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a sink.

The area of this room must be sufficient to allow for the installation and use of the fixtures required under this article.

In the case of a rooming house, this room may be for the exclusive use of the occupants of one room or may be shared by more than one room.

It must not be necessary to go up or down more than one floor to access it.

ARTICLE 22 – SPACE FOR PREPARING MEALS

Each dwelling unit must include a sink in good working order in a space dedicated to preparing meals. This space must be large enough to allow for the installation and use of a cooking appliance and a refrigerator.

CHAPTER V PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF A BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS

The Quebec Construction Code in force, as well as any amendments thereto, form an integral part of this chapter.

ARTICLE 23 – MAINTENANCE OF A BUILDING IN GOOD CONDITION

All parts of a building, such as walls, doors, windows, roofing, foundations, exterior cladding, balconies, stairs, etc., must be maintained in good condition and be able to perform the functions for which they were designed.

They must be sufficiently strong to withstand the combined forces of live loads, roof loads, wind pressure, snow weight, wind force, and other natural elements to which they are subjected, and must be repaired or replaced as necessary to prevent any cause of danger or accident.

ARTICLE 24 – WATER INFILTRATION OR FIRE

Any part of the structure, insulation, or finishes affected by water infiltration or fire must be cleaned, completely dried, or replaced in order to prevent and eliminate the presence of odors, mold, or fungi and their proliferation. Materials

affected by fire that no longer meet their original quality standards must be replaced.

ARTICLE 25 – EXTERIOR ENVELOPE

The walls and exterior cladding of a building, regardless of the materials used, must:

- Be maintained in good condition, repaired or replaced as necessary, in order to prevent mold, rot, and corrosion, as well as any infiltration of air or water, or intrusion by vermin or rodents;
- Be strong and stable so as to prevent, in particular, walls from being damaged or leaning, beams from being twisted, or joists from sagging;
- Be cleaned, repainted, otherwise treated, or maintained so as to maintain a clean appearance and prevent deterioration.

ARTICLE 26 – FOUNDATION

All foundations of a building must be maintained at all times in a condition that ensures their preservation, protection, and solidity. Foundation walls must be maintained and repaired in such a way as to maintain a clean appearance and prevent any infiltration of air or water or intrusion of insects, vermin, rodents, or any other animals.

ARTICLE 27. ROOF

All components of a building's roof and eaves must:

- Be maintained in good condition and repaired or replaced, as necessary, to prevent any sagging in the roof structure, ensure perfect waterproofing, maintain a clean appearance, and prevent the intrusion of birds, vermin, rodents, or insects;
- Ensure that the roof covering complies with regulations over the entire roof and its components;
- Collect rainwater or snowmelt from the roof in gutters to prevent it from flowing onto other people's property or public roads. These must be watertight, securely installed, and maintained in good condition.

Roof components include flashings, vents, soffits, fascias, gutters, and roof edges.

ARTICLE 28 – DOORS AND WINDOWS

All exterior doors and windows of a building, including their frames, must be maintained or repaired to prevent water, air, or snow infiltration, or replaced when damaged or defective. Frames must be caulked as necessary.

All moving parts must function normally.

Doors and windows and their frames must be periodically cleaned, repainted, otherwise treated, or maintained to keep them looking clean and well-maintained and to prevent deterioration.

Barricading doors, windows, and other building access points is prohibited, unless the building has been damaged by a disaster, poses a danger to public safety, or is the subject of a demolition permit application to the municipality.

ARTICLE 29 – WALLS AND CEILINGS

Walls and ceilings must be kept in good condition and be free of holes, cracks, or other defects.

ARTICLE 30 – FLOORS

Floors must be kept in good condition and must not have any holes or loose, warped, broken, rotten, or otherwise damaged boards. Any defective parts must be repaired or replaced.

ARTICLE 31 – BALCONIES, GALLERIES, STAIRS, AND OTHER COMPONENTS

All parts of a balcony, gallery, porch, walkway, exterior staircase, and any other structures protruding from a building must:

- Be kept in good condition, repaired or replaced as necessary to maintain their good condition and clean appearance;
- Be maintained in such a way as to prevent rot or deterioration;
- Be free of any obstructions that prevent movement and access to entrance doors and emergency exits.

ARTICLE 32 – HERITAGE BUILDINGS

For heritage buildings, maintenance work must not distort or alter the heritage character of the building. Maintenance work must preserve the architectural integrity and heritage quality of the building.

ARTICLE 33 – MAINTENANCE OBLIGATION

Without limiting the generality of the following, the following are expressly prohibited and must be removed or corrected:

- a) The presence of a crack in a foundation that jeopardizes the solidity of the building;
- b) Any twisted beam, sagging joist, mold and rot, or sloping wall;
- c) Any part of a staircase, including steps, that is damaged or affected by rot;
- d) Any balcony or gallery framework or structure that is damaged, in particular by peeling paint or a guardrail that does not adequately protect occupants;
- e) Broken window panes or rotten window frames;
- f) Any gutter causing erosion to the ground or affected by rust or corrosion;
- g) Any roof whose covering is missing, in whole or in part, or damaged;
- h) Any exterior wall of a main or accessory building that does not have compliant exterior cladding or whose cladding is damaged, rotten, or affected by corrosion, any building envelope that is not watertight;
- i) In general, the presence of visible vermin, rodents, insects, or mold, as well as conditions that promote their proliferation;
- j) The uncleanness, deterioration, or cluttering of a main building, dwelling, balcony, or accessory building;
- k) The presence of dead animals or animal or human excrement, urine, inside or outside the building;
- l) The condition of a building that jeopardizes the health or safety of residents or the public due to its use or condition;
- m) Excessive accumulation of old materials, newspapers, linens, trash, etc. (Diogenes syndrome);
- n) The absence of heating;
- o) The presence of standing water or moisture in the building causing mold;

- p) Toxic fumes in a building on contaminated land, gas leaks, fuel oil, carbon monoxide, radon, or other chemicals such as formaldehyde and VOCs;
- q) Ventilation problems (dirty ventilation system)

ARTICLE 34 – STRENGTH OF CONSTITUENT PARTS

All constituent parts of a main building or accessory building must be strong enough to withstand the live and dead loads to which they may be subjected and must be repaired or replaced as necessary.

ARTICLE 35 – EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Mechanical systems, appliances, or equipment, such as plumbing, sanitary fixtures, heating systems or appliances, electrical or lighting systems, elevators, and ventilation systems, must be maintained and kept in good working order.

CHAPTER VI CONTRAVENTIONS, PENALTIES, AND REMEDIES

ARTICLE 36 – OFFENSE

Any person who contravenes any provision of this bylaw commits an offense and is liable to a fine with or without costs. The amount of this fine is set as follows:

- a) In the case of a natural person:
 - i. A fine of not less than \$300 and not more than \$250,000 for a first offense;
 - ii. A fine of not less than \$600 and not more than \$250,000 for a repeat offense;
 - iii. A fine of not less than \$600 and not more than \$250,000 for a contravention on a heritage property.
- b) In the case of a legal person:
 - i. A fine of not less than \$600 and not more than \$250,000 for a first offense;
 - ii. A fine of not less than \$1,200 and not more than \$250,000 for a subsequent offense;
 - iii. A fine of not less than \$1,200 and not more than \$250,000 for a contravention on a heritage building.

ARTICLE 37 – MULTIPLE OFFENSES

If the offense continues, it constitutes a separate and distinct offense each day, and a fine may be imposed for each day during which the offense continues.

ARTICLE 38 – ORDER TO REMOVE A CAUSE OF UNSANITARY CONDITIONS

When the owner or occupant of a building is found guilty of an offense under this By-Law, a judge may, in addition to imposing a fine, order that person to remedy the non-compliance within a period determined by the judge and to carry out the necessary work to prevent it from recurring.

If that person fails to comply within that time limit, the non-compliance may be corrected or removed by the Municipality at that person's expense.

Advance notice of the application for an order must be given by the prosecutor to the person who may be required by the order to remove the cause of unsanitary conditions, unless those parties are present before the judge.

ARTICLE 39 – OTHER LEGAL REMEDIES

The Municipality may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this By-Law, exercise cumulatively, with those provided for in this By-Law, any other appropriate civil or criminal legal remedy.

CHAPTER VII SPECIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 40 – NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE

In the event of a building being dilapidated or in a state of disrepair, the municipality may require that repair, renovation, or maintenance work be carried out by sending the owner a written notice indicating the work to be done and the deadline for completing it. It may grant any additional time.

ARTICLE 41 – NOTICE OF DETERIORATION

If the owner of a building fails to carry out the work described in the notice referred to in Article 40, the Superior Court may, at the request of the municipality, authorize the Municipality to carry out the work and claim the cost from the owner.

The Council may also, without prejudice to the remedy referred to in the preceding paragraph, require the registration of a notice of deterioration of the building in the land register.

ARTICLE 42 – NOTIFICATION TO THE OWNER

Within 20 days after the entry of a notice of deterioration in the land register, the municipality must notify the owner of the immovable and any holder of a real right entered in the land register in respect of the immovable of the entry.

ARTICLE 43 – ACQUISITION BY THE MUNICIPALITY

A municipality may acquire, by mutual agreement or by expropriation, any immovable property for which a notice of deterioration has been entered in the land register for at least 60 days, on which the work required in that notice has not been carried out and which has any of the following characteristics:

- The immovable has been vacant for at least one year;
- Its state of disrepair or dilapidation presents a risk to the health or safety of persons;
- It is a heritage immovable within the meaning of paragraph 1 of section 148.0.1 of the LAU.

Such a building may then be sold, for valuable consideration, to any person or, free of charge, to a person referred to in section 7, the government, one of its ministers or agencies, a regional county municipality, a housing authority or other non-profit organization. 29 or 29.4 of the Cities and Towns Act (*chapter C-19*).

ARTICLE 44 – PROPERTY TAX

Any amount owed to the municipality as a result of its intervention under this By-Law is considered a property tax if the debtor is the owner of the building.

CHAPTER VIII FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 45 – COMING INTO EFFECT

This By-Law comes into effect in accordance with the law.

Jason Morrison
Mayor

Natalie Black
General Manager, Clerk-Treasurer

Notice of Motion:	January 12 th , 2026
Deposit of First Draft By-Law	January 12 th , 2026
Public Consultation:	January 27 th , 2026
Adoption of By-Law:	February 2 nd , 2026
Certificate of conformity:	February 18 th , 2026
Public Notice of Coming into force:	March 5 th , 2026