Navigating over Filled Lands[1]

Introduction

Straight lines and ninety-degree angles are extremely rare in nature. When one encounters them along the waterfront of real property in Ontario, this typically means that the original shoreline of the water body has been artificially altered. Such alteration may have been done with legal permission or, more often than not, without any permission at all. Sometimes the alteration involves the creation of land that was once covered by water, which is referred to as filled land[2]. The purpose of this paper is to provide a general overview of the legal and practical issues that can arise when one encounters filled land and what one can do when such a situation is encountered.

Contextual Overview – When does this Issue Arise?

Filled land is almost always discovered by survey, be it a survey of the subject property or of abutting lands. Filled land may cover a water lot that has previously been patented to a private individual, but most often it covers what was formerly part of the bed of a navigable water body. This paper specifically addresses the issue of what is commonly known as filled shore lands. In Ontario the definition of "shore lands" has been regulated to mean "lands covered or seasonally inundated by the water of a lake, river, stream or pond"[3]. Filled land is simply land was once part of the bed of the water body (shore lands) that has been artificially created with piled rocks, clay, soil, gravel, dirt, wood, metal, concrete or other substance essentially creating new land. Filled shore lands could comprise a lawn, a beach, a dock, a boathouse, a cottage or parts thereof.

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1 By Robert P. Tchegus, Partner with the Kingston, Ontario law firm of Cunningham, Swan, Carty, Litlle & Bonham LLP., with the assistance of Ashley Mulrooney, Student-at-Law.

2 In the context of this paper, filled land means lands that was formerly under water and not land fill.

3 *O.Reg. 239/13: Activities on Public Lands and Shore Lands – Work Permits and Exemptions,* Section 1 passed pursuant to the *Public Lands Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.43.

How is Crown Ownership of this Filled Land/Bed of Water Conferred?

Ownership by the Provincial Crown in such lots is statutorily conferred through Section 1 of the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act,* R.S.O. 1990, c. B4, which states that:

> Where the land that borders on a navigable body of water or stream, or on which the whole or a part of a navigable body of water or stream is situate, or through which a navigable body of water or stream flows, has been or is granted by the Crown, it shall be deemed, in the absence of an express grant of it, that the bed of such body of water was not intended to pass and did not pass to the grantee.[4]

In *Glaspell v Ontario (Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing)*[5], in interpreting this section the court held that "unless there is an express grant in the Crown patent of the bed of a navigable body of water bordering on or passing through a property, title to the bed of that body of water belongs to the Crown."[6] It is when these waters are filled in over a number of years by previous property owners that these one-time water lots become 'filled land' that, without a Crown patent, are deemed to be Crown property.

Public Lands Act[7]

In Ontario, the use of Crown lands and shore lands is regulated by the *Public Lands Act*. A work permit is required from the Ministry of Natural Resources before any of the following activities can take place:

-building a new erosion control structure or changing the dimensions of an existing erosion control structure;

-placing fill on shore lands (infilling lake or river bed) for any purpose;

-creating a new dredge of expanding an existing dredge;

-constructing a building or structure[8], except for building(s) registered for mining purposes;

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4 *Beds of Navigable Waters Act,* R.S.O. 1990, c. B4, Section 1.
5 [2105] O.J. No. 3246, 2015 ONSC 3965, 40 M.P.L.R. (5th) 77, 57 R.P.R. (5th) 196, m255 A.C.W.S. (3d) 599, 2015 CarswellOnt 9376 (Ont. Sup. Ct. Just.)
6 *Ibid.* at para 33.
7 *Public Lands Act*, R.S.O. 1990, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.43 [PLA].
8 A work permit is required for any dock and/or boathouses where the total footprint or shadow exceeds 15 square metres.

-constructing a road, trail or a water crossing such as a bridge, culvert or causeway[9]; and

-removing native aquatic vegetation along the shoreline of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and on the Canadian Shield.

While all new works are stringently regulated by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the regulation and enforcement against filled lands was relatively non-existent until 1993. As such, when a new survey determines the existence of filled lands, the ownership of the filled lands quite often will typically not be with the upland owner. If the water lot was previously granted by the Crown, the ownership of the filled lands would be with the owner of the water lot or their heirs, successors or assigns. In most instances, the ownership of the filled lands will be with the Provincial Crown.

In a filled lands situation, the obvious title issue that results is that the most desirable and valuable portion of waterfront property may be owned or partially owned by the Crown, or someone else.

What Does a Property Owner Require?

Assuming the owner of the filled land to be the Provincial Crown, and where a property owner desires to acquire or purchase Crown land, the owner requires a Crown free hold patent for the filled lands that once comprised the beds of the navigable waters. The Crown has the legal authority to expressly grant title of the bed of the body of water in a Crown patent to the property owner.[10] A Crown patent, "is a legal document that is used to transfer Crown land (land held by the federal or provincial government in the name of the monarch) to the private owner."[11] The legal and practical implications of this fact requires that the new property owner acquire a Crown patent through the Ministry of Natural Resources.

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9 Except when constructed under the authority of the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*.

10 *Glaspell, supra* note 4 at para 35.

11 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, "Crown Patents," (Queen's Printer for Ontario: 6 October, 2016), online: <http://www.ontario.ca/page/crown-patents>.

Who is Responsible for granting title of Crown lands to Private Property owners?

By virtue of Section 2 of the *Public Lands Act,* the Ministry of Natural Resources is the Ontario government ministry responsible for the management, sale and disposition, of Crown land.[12] About 87 percent of the province's land mass is made up of Crown land managed under the *Public Lands Act.*[13] Subject to section 39 of the *Public Lands Act,* disposition is restricted to a specific adjacent owner who fronts on the water lot to be disposed.[14] As Crown land is no longer actively marketed, rented or sold for private recreational and residential use, it is only under certain circumstances that Crown land will be leased or sold.[15]

Under certain circumstances, the Ministry of Natural Resources may consider a sale or lease of Crown land in order to:

- Clarify title discrepancies;
- Promote economic development;
- Make land available for municipal government infrastructure; or
- To minimize Crown liabilities from certain occupations[16]

If the case for such disposition is met under one of the aforementioned thresholds, the land be sold at fair market value.[17]

What to Do When this Issue Arises?

Step 1: Determine whether an Express Grant has been issued with respect to the property in question

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12 Supra Note 7 at s. 2(1) [*PLA*].
13 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Lands & Waters Branch, "PL 4.02.01 Application Review and Land Disposition Process" (24 July, 2008) at s. 2 ["PL 4.02.01"].
14 *Ibid* at s. 4.2.
15 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, "A guide to cottage lot development on Crown land," (Queen's Printer for Ontario: 30 December, 2015), online:<http://www.ontario.ca/page/guide-cottage-lot-development-crown-land#section-2> ["A guide to"].
16 "A guide to", *supra* note 15.
17 *Ibid.*

Crown Land Records Search

As the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act* provides that an express grant may rebut the presumption that the bed of a navigable water is Crown land, it is important to determine whether the property in question is governed by such a grant. It is necessary to conduct a crown land records search that includes a search both of upland grants and grants of land underwater [water lots], as the Crown may have granted the bed of a watercourse under either a separate grant or as part of an upland grant.[18] In the likelihood that there is no express grant, the issue of navigability arises.

Step 2: Determine whether the filled land at issue is indeed Crown land pursuant to Section 1 of the *Bed of Navigable Waters Act.*

Navigability is determined at the date of the Crown grant. If it is shown that the water lot that is now filled land was or is navigable, the bed of the watercourse is therefore Crown land pursuant to the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act*. As judicial intervention in every case related to Crown land is impracticable, the Ministry of Natural Resources continues to make "navigability decisions for its administrative purposes to manage public lands."[19] Ministry Area Supervisors are granted authority to determine navigability in their respective jurisdictions. The case law suggests that the test for navigability is as follows:

> In essence, the test for navigability developed in Canada is one of public utility. If a waterway has real or potential practical value to the public as a means of travel or transport from one point of public access to another point of public access, the waterway is considered navigable, seven considerations in determining navigability.[20]

Further, in *Canoe Ontario v. Reed*, the court accepted seven conclusions from previous authorities to consider when determining navigability:

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18 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Lands & Waters Branch, "PL 2.02.2 Ownership Determination – Beds of Navigable Waters, Minister of Natural Resources" (26 February, 2007) at s. 1.0 ["PL 2.02.2"].
19 "PL 2.02.2", *supra* note 18 at s. 2.0.
20 *Canoe Ontario v Reed* [1989], 69 OR (2d) 494, 1989 CarswellOnt 595 at para 36 [H Ct J]

(i) Navigability in law requires that the waterway be navigable in fact. It must be capable in its natural state of being traversed by large or small craft of some sort.

(i) Navigable also means floatable in the sense that the river or stream is used or is capable of use for floating logs or log rafts or booms.

(ii) A river may be navigable over part of its course and not navigable over other parts.

(iii) To be navigable, a river need not in fact be used for navigation so long as it is realistically capable of being so used.

(iv) A river is not navigable if it is used only for private purposes or if it is used for purposes which do not require transportation along the river (e.g. fishing).

(v) Navigation need not be continuous but may fluctuate with the seasons.

(vi) Where a proprietary interest asserted depends on a Crown grant, navigability is initially to be determined as at the date of the Crown grants (in this case, 1821 and 1822).[21]

The Area Supervisor, in determining navigability, will take into account these judicial conclusions.[22]

Last year the Ontario Court of Appeal in *Middlesex Centre (Municipality)* v. *MacMillan*[23] followed Canoe Ontario v. Reed and summarized the test for when and where a right of navigability exists. In order for a right of navigability to exist, a particular waterway must:

1. be physically capable of being traversed by a boat of some sort;
2. be capable of facilitation transportation in relation to a public purpose, like commerce, agriculture, or recreation; and
3. run from one point of public access to another, such that one never makes use of privately-owned land when entering or existing the waterway.

Evidence of actual public use is not required (a waterway need only be capable), but its absence may, in turn, indicate that a waterway has no actual relationship to a public purpose, which could then lead to it failing the second part of the test.

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21 *Ibid* at paras 28-35.

22 "PL 2.02.2", *supra* note 13 at s. 4.0.

23 2016 ONCA 475, 132 O.R. (3d) 497, 266 A.C.W.S. (3d) 746, 351 O.A.C. 114, 398D.D.R. (4th) 456, 49 M.P.L.R. (5th) 198, 67 R.P.R. (5th) 1, 2016 CarswellOnt 9524 (O.C.A.).

Step 3: Where it is Determined that Ownership is vested in the Crown – the Property Owner must determine what type of land tenure to acquire

There are a number of options an owner can undertake when the Crown owns the filled land at the boundary of the property owner's purchased lot. They can acquire Crown land tenure in the form of:

(i) A land use permit;
(ii) A license of occupation;
(iii) A lease;
(iv) An easement; or
(v) A freehold letters patent[24]

For our purposes, we are only canvassing the process of purchasing the subject Crown land, which is done through the issuance of freehold letters patent, granting a fee simple interest in the land and creating a parcel in the Land Registry System. In order to do this, the proponent property owner must complete the following steps.

Step 4: Completion of an Application for Crown Land

The Application for Crown Land [Form 830] must be completed in order to begin the process of acquiring Crown land and therefore a Crown patent. It is used "to verify the lands to be disposed of and the name in which the lands are to be granted."[25]

Step 5: Preparation of plan of survey for registration at the local Land Registry Office

If one does not already exist, a survey of the Crown land will be required. In such circumstances, the Ministry of Natural Resources will issue survey requirements to the proponent pursuant to the "Instructions Governing Crown land surveys and Plans."[26] It is important to note that Crown land cannot be surveyed without authorization from the

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24 Ministry of Natural Resources, "Buy or Rent Crown Land" (Queen's Printer for Ontario: 22 August, 2016) online:<http//www.ontario.ca/page/buy-or-rent-crown-land>.
25 "A guide to", *supra* note 15.
26 Surveyor General for the Province of Ontario, "Instructions Governing Ontario Crown Land Surveys and Plans", (Ministry of Natural Resources: Peterborough, Ontario 1 November, 2010) at ss. 1.1.2-1.1.4 ("Ontario Crown Land").

Ministry. This authority to survey land for disposition is derived from section 7 of the *Public Lands Act*.[27] In order for a proponent to obtain authorization they must contact the Ministry of Natural Resources District/Area Office to obtain a signed "*Requirements for Crown Land Survey*" form.[28] This signed authorization must be included in the survey submission to the Ministry.

Where the land surveyed is dealing specifically with a filled area of the bed of a water body, the area must be labelled 'FILL'. Further, the "Instructions Governing Crown Land Surveys and Plans" provides that:

> If the limits of the filled are within the limits of the surveyed area, [the survey must] show sufficient survey ties to permit the future retracement of the limits of the filled area shown on the land. Annotate the limits of the filled area as 'Limit to Fill (Date of survey).[29]

Pursuant to 4.3.2.1 Filling, Dredging, or Sudden Movement of Limits:

> Where the position of the water's edge differs substantially from its position shown on a previous plan and it is the surveyor's professional opinion that the difference is a result of filling, dredging or sudden movement of the limit, include the following note on the plan:
>
> > The limit of *[name of water body]* has been artificially altered by *[cause of alteration]*.
> > *[Evidence used]* is the best available evidence of the position of this limit prior to the alteration.[30]

A completed submission for review of a Crown plan must consist of two separate packages, with the first submitted to the Office of the Surveyor General, and a package submitted to the Ministry District/Area Office or the Recording Office as appropriate.[31]

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27 *PLA, supra* note at s. 7.
28 "Ontario Crown Land", *supra* note 26 at s. 1.3.
29 *Ibid* at s. 4.3.2.2.
30 *Ibid* at s. 4.3.2.1.
31 *Ibid* at s. 6.2.2

The Ministry of Natural Resources Area Supervisor has the power to approve or reject the submission as it relates to the nature of lands included in the survey. Where it is approved, the Area Supervisor forwards the package to the office of the Surveyor General for submission analysis and preparation of a legal description.[32] Where the plan is acceptable and no further revisions are required, the Office of the Surveyor General shall issue a permission to deposit the plan, assigning a Crown Location, and the surveyor will add the Crown Location number to the plan.[33]

Step 6: Payment to the Ministry of Natural Resources of Sale Price based on Market Value of Crown land

Pursuant to the Ministry of Natural Resources' *Strategic Direction for Management of Ontario Crown Lands* (1993), the Crown shall receive fair compensation when disposing of Crown land for a private owner's exclusive use.[34] The policy direction of the Broader Management Board of Cabinet provides a mandate to the Ministry to maximize revenue to the Crown. As such land is considered a finite resource, it is considered no less valuable than private land.[35] In consideration of this, an appraisal [valuation] process is undertaken to determine the value of the Crown land. This is important in determining whether purchasing the Crown land is an option for the property owner in relation to their financial standing. Although the sale price is determined by this valuation prior to the issuance of an RFP, as the area of land may have been further refined and market conditions changed, a review of that appraisal may be undertaken when necessary.

Provided the proponent has successfully fulfilled the aforementioned requirements, the Ministry of Natural Resources District Manager shall request the issuance of letters of

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32 *Ibid* at s 6.3.2.
33 Ibid at s. 6.4.6.
34 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Land & Waters Branch, "PL 2.03.01 Appraisal and Valuation of Public Lands" (12 June, 2007) at s. 3.1.
35 *Ibid* at s. 1.0.

patent to the private owner. Once this issuance is made, the land is then subject to the *Planning Act* and other applicable statutes.

Does Conversion of the title of the Filled lands to LTCQ Resolve the Title Issue

Section 44.(1) of the *Land Titles Act*[36] provides:

> All registered land, unless the contrary is expressed on the register, is subject to such of the following liabilities, rights and interests as for the time being may be subsisting in reference thereto, and such liabilities , rights and interests shall not be deemed to be encumbrances within the meaning of this Act
>
> ...
>
> 2. Any right of way, watercourse and right of water and other easements.
>
> ...
>
> 7. Any right of expropriation, access or user, or any other right, conferred upon or reserved to or vested in the Crown by or under the authority of any statute of Canada of Ontario.

Therefore, conversion to *Land Titles Act* Conversion Qualified land registry system will not resolve a filled lands title issue. However, once a letters patent is issued, the lands so patented will be issued as *Land Titles Act* Absolute.

Quit Claim Letters Patent

Subsection 51.(1) of the *Land Titles Act* provides:

> Despite any provisions of this Act, the Real Property Limitations Act pr any other Act, no title to and no right or interest in land registered under this Act that is adverse to or in derogation of the title of the registered owner shall be acquired hereafter or be deemed to have been acquired heretofore by any length of possession or by prescription.

However, subsection 51.(2) provides:

> This section does not prejudice, as against any person registered as first owner of land with a possessory title only, any adverse claim in respect of length of possession of any other person who was in possession of the land at the time when the registration

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36 *Land Titles Act,* R.S.O. 1990, c. L.5

of the first owner took place.

LTCQ Parcels specifically contain the following qualifier:

> THE RIGHTS OF ANY PERSON WHO WOULD, BUT FOR THE LAND TITLE ACTBE ENTITLED TO THE LAND OR ANY PART OF IT THROUGH LENGTH OF ADVERSE POSSESSION, PRESCRIPTION, MISDESCRIPTION OR BOUNDARIES SETTLED BY CONVENTION.

Under subsection 3(1) of the Real Property Limitations Act, the Crown is barred from bringing an action against any person for the recovery of land, rents, or profits within 60 years after the right to bring an action has first accrued Section 17 of the Public Lands Act provides that a quit claim letters patent may issue to a person or to the person's predecessors in possession, in respect of public lands, where the Crown's right to bring an action against that person or that person's predecessor in possession for the recovery of land is so barred.

The requirements for a quit claim letters patent are statutory declarations from two independent persons who can depose of the facts of occupation for at least 60 years, a statutory declaration from the application setting out the application's knowledge and its occupation through the years, a Land Registrar's Abstract of Title or letter from the Land Registrar where there is no such abstract and a letter or certificate from the local municipality or taxing authority outlining the details of taxation over the 60-year period.

As time passes, and in light of the conversion of most lands in Ontario to LTCQ, the evidence necessary to obtain a quit claim letters patent will obviously become more difficult to procure.

Conclusion

Waterfront and cottage properties create unique legal and practical issues with respect to boundary lines and ownership that legal counsel must be aware of both before and after the purchase of sale. It is essential that the purchaser is made aware of the possible

legal implications of filled land that may be owned by the Crown or others and both the additional legal and financial implications that are triggered by this development.

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ministere des Richesses naturelles

Application for Crown Land

Demande portant sur les terres de la Couronne

Type of Tenure (see below) Type de Tenure (soir ci-dessous)	File No. Dossier No.

Types of Tenure: Purchase/Patent: (including Summer Resort); Lease (inlcuding Water Lot and Summer Resort); Licence of Occupation (Commercial, Private and Waer Lot); Easement.

Types de tenure: Achat/Permis(y compris centres de villegiature d'ete) ; Bail (y compris les parcelles couvertes d'eau et les villegiatures d'ete) ; Permis d'occupation (commercial, prive et parcelles couvertes d'eau); Servitudes.

Please type or print. Dactylographier ou ecrire en lettres moulees.

Name of Applicant or Corporation (Applicant must show given names in full. No initials) Nom du demandeur ou de la société (Ecrire le nom en entier, sans initales)	Applicant's Birthdate Date de naissance du demandeur Year Month Day Année Mois Jour
Mailing Address (Street, P.O. Box or R.R. No) Adresse postale (rue, C.P. ou no de R.R.)	

City, Town or Village Ville, cité ou village	Prov.	Postal Code Code postal	Telephone No. (Residence) Téléphone (Résidence) ( )	Telephone No. (Business) Téléphone (Bureau) ( )	Email Address

Complete this Section if more than one Applicant
Remplir cette partie s'il y a plus d'un demandeur

Check one of the following Cocher une des cases ☐ Joint Tenants Colcataires ☐ Tenants in common Locataires en commun ☐ Partnership Partenaires	If Partnership, enter Name of Firm or Business Encas de partenariat, donner le nom de l'enterprise

Name of Applicant (Must show given names in full. No initials) Nom du demandeur (Écrire le nom en entier, sans initiales)	Applicant's Birthdate Date de naissance du demandeur Year Month Day Année Mois Jour
Mailing Adress (Street, P.O. Box or R.R. No.) Adresse postale (rue, C.P. ou no de R.R.)	

City, Town or Village Ville, cité ou village	Prov.	Postal Code Code postal	Telephone No. (Residence) Téléphone (Résidence) ( )	Telephone No. (Business) Téléphone (Bureau) ( )	Email Address

Purpose for which the Crown Land is required / A quelles fins la terre de la Couronne est-elle requise?

State specific use. Préciser les fins

Description of Crown Land required (Attach sketch) / Description de la terre de la Couronne requise (Joindre croquis)

Lot/Parcelle	Conc.	Township/Canton	County, District or Regional Municipality/Comté, district ou municipalité régionale

Registered Plan No	Location Situé à	Size in hectares Superficie en hectares

U.T.M. Grid No No de la grille M.T.U.	Preliminary Description Description préliminaire

Applicant's or Corporation's Declaration / Déclaration du demandeur ou de la société

I / We
- *Hereby make application for the above described Crown Land;
- *Certify that the information given in this application is true and correct;
- *have resided for the last 12 months in ☐ Ontario, or☐ elsewhere in Canada, or ☐ Outside Canada;
- *Hereby acknowledge and agree that, if this application is accepted:
  - the tenure document to be issued will contain such terms, conditions, reservations, exceptions, and covenants as are prescribed by the relevant Acts, regulations and prevailing policies, as well as such limitations as may be dictated by prior grants of rights in the land;
  - the tenure document will be the complete agreement between the such corolary written agreements as may be negotiated and signed in conection therewith, and there are no other representations, warranties or conditions between the Crown and ourselves in respect of this application ; and
  - I / We will comply with the terms, conditions, reservations, exceptions, and covenants contained in the tenure document which may be issues to me/us;
- *understand that the information obtained on this application is a public record which is accessible upon request.

Je / nous
- *demande/demandors la terre de la Couronne décrite ci-dessus;
- *certifie/certifions que les renseignements donnés dans cette demande sont exacts et véridiques;
- *ai/avons résidé pendant les douze derniers mois en Ontario ☐ ou ☐ ailleurs au Canada ou☐hors du Canada;
- *conviens/convenons par la présente que si cette demande est acceptée:
  - -les documents de tenure émis contiendront les termes et conditions, réserves, exceptions et ententes prescrits par les lois, règlements et politiques appropriés ainsi que les limites imposées par la cession antérieure des droits à cette terre;
  - -les documents de tenure constitueront l'ensemble de l'entente entre les parties, sauf conclusion de dispositions qui peuvent être négociées et signées relativement à cette entent, et qu'il n'existe aucune autre disposition, garantie ou condition entre la Couronne et moi-même/nous-mêmes à ce sujet;
  - -je/nous respecterai/respecterons les termes et conditions, réserves, exceptions et ententes énoncés dans les documents de tenure qui me/nous seraient émis;
- *il est convenu que les renseignements fournis du fait de cette demande sont du domaine public et accessibles sur demande.

Signature of Applicant/Corporation Official Signature du demandeur/d'un représentant de la société	Date Signed Date de signature	Signature of Applicant Signature du demandeur	Date signed Date de signature

Complete this Section also if Applicant is a Corporation / Remplir également cette partie si le demandeur est une société

I hereby declare that the herein named corporation is eligible to hold land in Ontario. I have the authority to bind the herein named corporation. Je déclare par la présente que la société nommée ici est autorisée à posséder des terres en Ontario et que je suis habilité à prendre des engagements au nom de cette société.	Initials and Surname of Corporation Official (Please print) Initiales et nom du représentant de la société (lettres moulées)	Signature of Corporation Official Signature du représentant de la société
Head Office Address and Telephone No. (if different from above) Adresse et téléphone du siège social (s'ils ne sont pas les mêmes que plus haut)		Telephone No. Téléphone ( )

Personal information on this form is collected under the authority of the Public Lands Act and Ontario Regulation 973, and the information will be used for the purposes of the Act. Questions about this information should be directed to the local MNR office. MNR office addresses and phone numbers are listed on the reverse of this form.	**For Ministry Use Only Réservé au ministére**	Recommendations Recommandations
Les renseignements personnels exigés dans les présentes sont recueillis en vertu de la *Loi sur les terres publiques*, S.R.O. 1990 et du règlement de l'Ontario 973. Ils seront utilisés selon les termes de la Loi et du règlement. Veuillez adresser toute question à ce sujet au bureau local du MRN. Une liste des bureaux du MRN avec adresses et numéros de téléphone se trouve au verso.	Signature of District Manager Signature du chef de district	Date Signed Date de signature

NORTHWEST REGION

Regional Office - Thunder Bay
435 S. James St., Suite 221 P7E 6S8
(807) 475-1261

Atikokan
108 Saturn Avenue P0T 1C0
(807) 597-6971

Dryden
479 Government Road (Hwy.17), Box 730 P8N 2Z4
(807) 223-3341

Fort Frances
922 Scott Street P9A 1J4
(807) 274-5337

Geraldton
208 Beamish Avenue Box 640 P0T 1M0
(807) 854-1030

Ignace
Box 448 P0T 1T0
(807) 934-2233

Kenora
808 Robertson Street, Box 5080 P9N 3X9
(807) 468-2501

Nipigon
5 Wadsworth
Box 970 P0T 2J0
(807) 887-5000

Red Lake
227 Howey Street Box 5003 P0V 2M0
(807) 727-2253

Sioux Lookout
Prince Street, Box 309 P8T 1A6
(807) 737-1140

Terrace Bay
Box 280 P0T 2W0
(807) 825-3205

Thunder Bay
435 S. James St., Suite B001 P7E 6S8
(807) 475-1471

SOUTHERN REGION

Regional Office - Peterborough
4th Floor, South Tower, 300 Water Street, P.O. Box 7000 K9J 8M5
(705) 755-2500

Algonquin Park
Box 219, Whitney KOJ 2MO
(613) 637-2780

Aurora, Greater Toronto Area (GTA)
50 Bloomington Road W., R.R. #2 L4G 3G8
(905) 713-7400

Aylmer
353 Talbot Street W. N5H 2S8
(519) 773-9241

Bancroft
Box 500, Hwy. 28 K0L 1C0
(613) 332-3940

Bracebridge
R.R. 2, Hwy 11 North @ High Falls Road P1L 1W9
(705) 645-8747

Chatham
1023 Richmond Street, Box 1168 N7M 5J5
(519) 354-7340

Clinton
100 Don Street, Box 819, Clinton, Ontario N0M 1L0
(519) 482-3428

Guelph
1 Stone Road West N1G 4Y2
(519) 826-4955

Kemptville
Postal Bag 2002, Concession Road K0G 1J0
(613) 258-8204

Kingston
Ontario Government Building, Beachgrove Complex
798 King St. N. K7L 5S8
(613) 531-5700

Midhurst (Huronia)
2284 Nursery Road L0L 1X0
(705) 725-7500

Minden
Hwy. 35 By-pass K0M 2K0
(705) 286-1521

Niagara (formerly known as the **Fonthill** Office)
P.O. Box 5000, 4890 Victoria Avenue North, Vineland Station L0R 2E0
(905) 562-4147

Owen Sound
1450 7th Ave. East N4K 2Z1
(519) 376-3860

Parry Sound
7 Bay Street P2A 1S4
(705) 746-4201

Pembroke
Riverside Drive, Box 220 K8A 6X4
(613) 732-3661

Peterborough
300 Water Street, P.O. Box 7000 K9J 8M5
(705) 755-2001

Tweed
Postal Bag 70, Old Troy Road K0K 3J0
(613) 478-2330

NORTHEAST REGION

Regional Office - South Porcupine
Ontario Government Complex Hwy. 101 E. P.O. Bag 3020 PON 1HO
(705) 235-1157

Blind River
62 Queen Avenue P0R 1B0
(705) 356-2234

Chapleau
190 Cherry Street P0M 1K0
(705) 864-1710

Cochrane
2 Third Avenue, Box 730 P0L 1C0
(705) 272-4365

Espanola
148 Fleming Street, Box 1340 POP 1CO
(705) 869-1330

Gogama
Box 129 P0M 1W0
(705) 894-2000

Hearst
613 Front Street, Box 670 P0L 1N0
(705) 362-4346

Kapuskasing
R.R.2 P5N 2X8
(705) 335-6191

Kirkland Lake
Box 910, 10 Government Road, P2N 3K4
(705) 568-3222

Manitouwadge
Box 309 P0T 2C0
(807) 826-3225

Moosonee
Revillion Road Box 190 P0L 1Y0
(705) 336-2987

North Bay
3301 Trout Lake Road P1A 4L7
(705) 475-5550

Sault Ste. Marie
64 Church Street P6A 3H3
(705) 949-1231

Sudbury
3767 Hwy. 69 South, Suite 5 P3G 1E7
(705) 564-7823

Timmins
Ontario Government Complex
Hwy 101 East, P.O. Bag 3090
South Porcupine, ON
P0N 1H0
(705) 235-1300

Wawa
Hwy. 101, Box 1160 P0S 1K0
(705) 856-2396

Une liste des bureaux du MRN avec adresses et numéros de téléphone en français est disponible.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Regions and Districts

Ontario

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