

Captain Otty's Log

Newsletter of the Otty Lake Association

President Dick Atkinson

Editor Colin Code

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dick Atkinson

Almost 35 years ago, the lake association was created. About 1970, the Otty Lake Pollution Control Committee was formed for Otty and connected lakes. In 1976, the name was changed to the Otty Lake Association (OLA). It has grown to more than 50 volunteers serving the 490 residences, lakefront and access, and the objective remains unchanged: to preserve the quality of the lake and its environment.

The last newsletter described some easy, economical indoor items that every resident can do to help preserve our lake environment. Some outdoor items will be included in the next newsletter.

Our lake water quality is average, being in the middle as compared with surrounding lakes. Although it is often said that our lake is in good shape, there has been a measured deterioration over the past 30 years. Our lakefront population has stabilized at about 425 residents, thus the challenge is to halt this decline or possibly even turn it around. Plan to attend the **OLA Annual Meeting on July 13** (Perth Library 9:30 AM) for lake presentations, including testing results.

Lake quality is measured based on two indicators **coliform bacteria** and **phosphorus**. These are indicators of the fecal count and nutrient load of the incoming rain, runoff and streams (including groundwater springs) versus the outgoing: creek drain, evaporation and flow into the groundwater. There have been observations of things going into the lake that should not go there, and you can do your share in stopping them.

1. Drink containers. The remains of aluminum cans have been fished out of the lake, oxidized and partially dissolved. Remember the aluminum pot concern of a few years ago? Please ensure that all such containers and put into the municipal waste for recycling.



2. Marine batteries and engine waste

Materials such as these are considered to be Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), which is not included in regular municipal waste collection or depots. As a result, some of these materials have found their way into roadside ditches, some of which drain toward the lake. Apart from the health and safety hazard posed by improper disposal, these materials are highly toxic and persist in the environment for years and years. Hazardous wastes should be taken to a recycling depot, which this summer will be located in Carleton Place for Lanark County residents. If necessary, call your Township Councilor/Reeve for information. Or call your OLA Counselor. Or call me - whatever it takes to keep the material out of the lake environment.

3. Aquatic weeds

Would you be surprised if it were reported that a few residents were spreading weed seeds in the lake and fertilizing too? This is unintentional of course, but leaving pulled weeds in the lake does just that. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) advises that weeds pulled in your swimming area should be disposed of on land, far enough back from the water's edge to prevent the weeds and nutrients returning to the lake.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and thank the many Board and Committee members who work so hard and volunteer so much time to the OLA, and to thank you for your continuing support. This is a particularly busy time for the OLA due to the Provincial/Municipal changeover, mining claims and new products that have placed increased demands on our volunteer organization. The desire to do the right thing for all residents is not always straightforward, nor without criticism. It would be most helpful if you would contact your OLA Counselor or any Board member with your concerns.

Many thanks to Ken Mott who has generously donated his time to establish the OLA web site. Please check out www.ottylake.org. The web site is under development, now containing the previous

newsletter, the current Newsletter as well as lake information. Lake quality results, agendas and AGM minutes will be added to ottylake.org as they become available.

MINING CLAIMS ON OTTY LAKE

Do you know if you own the mineral rights to your property?

During the past year, prospectors for Graphite Mountain Inc. (a Canadian subsidiary of an American mining company) have filed about 60 mining claims in Bathurst, Burgess & Sherbrooke Township. One of these claims (claim # 1249726) abuts the north shore of Otty Lake encompassing Lots 1 & A of Concession 8, Burgess and affects about 30 lakeshore properties. The claim staking was a complete surprise to most lake residents as there has been no apparent interest in minerals in this area for many years. Many people are unaware that the mineral rights for about half of the properties around Otty Lake reside with the Crown rather than with the surface land owner. Many previous land owners surrendered these rights to the Crown in the distant past as there seemed to be little prospect of commercial gain by their retention and the mineral rights of properties were previously taxed.

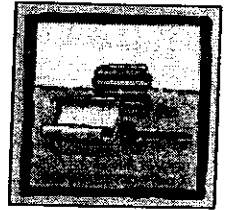
Many people do not realize the scope and powers conferred by the Ontario Mining Act for the exploration and development of the mineral assets of lands for which the Crown holds the mineral rights. A prospector may enter and stake any land for which the Crown holds the mineral rights, without the knowledge/permission of the surface land owner. The mining company can then proceed to carry out preliminary exploration to assess the potential of mining upon 24 hour notice, with only the obligation to compensate the land owner for damage done.

If you wish to determine whether you own the mineral rights for your property, you should examine the deed for your property and/or consult your lawyer. You can also go to the Land Registry Office in Almonte and do a search for historical deeds on your property. A preliminary result may also be obtained by consulting the mining section of the Ministry of Northern Development & Mines - <http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndm/mines/lands/mismnpge.htm> - for the maps of your township on this web site. Once you zoom down to your local area, you will notice black dots centred in the various parcels of land. If the bottom half of the dot is open, the mineral rights rest with the Crown. If the bottom half of the dot is solid, either you own the mineral rights to your property or another private party owns the mineral rights. These maps also show which lands have been staked.

Captain Otty's Log

In addition to the claim on Otty Lake shore properties, there are also claims north of the Otty Lake Shore Road and on Long Lake properties which are in close proximity to Otty Lake. Graphite Mountain has recently purchased a property on Rideau Ferry Road just east of Elm Grove Road on which it plans to locate its processing plant. **All Otty Lake property owners should be concerned about the potential impact of mining in the local area to property values, our environment and quality of life.** The increased truck and machine traffic along the Elm Grove, Rideau Ferry and Otty Lake North Shore Roads, the impact on wildlife, the possible destruction of shoreline plantings, loon-nesting platforms and fish-spawning beds would certainly alter life at the Lake as we currently enjoy it.

The Ontario Mining Act was originally written to apply to large tracts of undeveloped land as found in Northern Ontario where it has worked well for many years. However, the application of the current Act is problematic in many parts of Southern Ontario where the lands are highly developed for residential, commercial and recreational purposes. Lands of the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority have also been included in the mining claims as have lands where many individuals have enjoyed the peace and beauty of a family cottage for generations.



What can you do? A BBS Citizens' Committee has been formed to push for changes in the Mining Act and to resist exploration in the local area. It has been very active in raising media awareness through radio and TV appearances and newspaper articles. At the January Board meeting, the Otty Lake Association executive voted to support the Citizens' Action Committee. To obtain more information about this group or to offer your support, you can contact Maureen Towaij at maureen.towaij@sympatico.ca

Many of the lake residents who have mining claims on their property are now preparing to legally dispute these claims.

Concerned lake residents can write to:

Lanark-Carleton MPP
Hon. Norm Sterling
250 Yonge St, 35th Floor,
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

Minister of Environment
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

Minister Northern Development & Mines
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

Minister of Tourism
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

Minister of Natural Resources
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1W3

WATER LEVELS FOR OTTY LAKE, 2000 & 2001

Lorne Gold

The Rideau Valley Conservation Authority installed in 1999, a gauge for measuring water depth on Jebb's Creek. This permanent gauge can also be used as a reference for water level measurements on Otty Lake. By measuring the depth and water velocity at this gauge, we can calculate the rate at which water is removed from the lake through the creek.

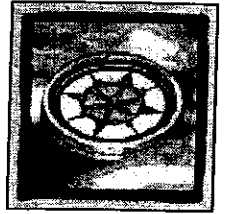
The figure with this report shows the change in water level measured in Little Otty during the summers of 2000 and 2001. Zero for the water levels for Little Otty corresponds to zero at the gauge at the bridge. The amount by which the water level in 2001 was below that in 2000 can be clearly seen (Day 1 in the figure is April 1).

We can determine the rate at which water is lost from the lake from the area of the lake and the decrease in the water level. For example, the rate at which the water level decreased for the period between the arrows shown in the figure was 0.15 inches per day in 2000 and 0.2 inches per day in 2001. The surface area of the lake is 67.3 million square feet. A change in water level of 0.15 inches per day means a loss of 5.24 million gallons of water per day. The outflow through Jebb's Creek during this period was about 2 million gallons per day. A change of 0.2 inches means a loss of 6.85 million gallons of water per day. Due to low water level, the flow through Jebb's Creek during this period was essentially zero. As there was little water coming into the lake, most of the change in water level was due to evaporation.

Through measurements and analysis of meteorological information, we hope to obtain an understanding of the effects of weather and Jebb's Creek on the lake levels. I would be pleased to hear from anyone interested in participating in this program. You can call me at 733-2449 in Ottawa or 267-7657 at the lake.

SPEED LAWS FOR BOATERS

Wendy Hassard



The Otty Lake Association has been hearing from concerned residents about the high speed of some boats along our shorelines. In Ontario, we have a law that states that any water craft must be traveling at no more than a speed of 6 miles/10 km per hour within 100 feet/30 metres of a shoreline.

Accordingly, we contacted the OPP Marine Officer for this region and he asked us to remind all lake residents of the following points. The speed limit of 6m/10km is too low to even register on most water craft speedometers. It is really an IDLING speed and so any water craft within 100ft/30m of shore must be moving along just above an idling speed which leaves no wake at all. The law was brought in for many reasons such as protecting fish spawning beds, loon nesting platforms and decreasing shoreline erosion. Most importantly, it was implemented to save lives. Swimmers, divers and all others enjoying the water are thereby protected within 100ft/30m of land. It is the responsibility of those same swimmers and others in the water to remain within that area.

A case in point occurred just a few summers ago on Otty Lake. A boat traveling at a high speed came perilously close to causing a tragic accident in the channel between Code Island and the mainland. The boat was moving too fast to see or hear the swimmer in the channel and sped through only a few feet away, narrowly missing him. Please make sure that anyone operating your water craft knows the speeding laws, before they head out. Let's all work together to ensure that we never have this kind of tragedy on Otty Lake.

(If you live beside a channel that you believe may qualify for the 100 ft/30m speed limit, you can contact the OLA president, Dick Atkinson. He will have the OPP measure the distance with a radar gun and if the area qualifies for the limit, the OLA will post a speed limit sign. Please do NOT post your own signs in areas that do NOT meet the criteria, as this reduces the validity of all signs.)

THE QUIET BEAUTY OF FERNS

Amy Pokorny

According to field guides, Ontario claims a couple of dozen species of ferns. In Lanark County, it's easy to find and use about a dozen attractive ones, so long as they can be offered precisely their

accustomed habitat. Begin by looking in shady places or open woods. Though most thrive in wet or fairly moist soil, others, such as the common **Polypody**, is perched in rocky crevices and on sunny banks. It survives drought and sun.

Ostrich Fern (*Matteuccia*), large and vigorous, is officially to be found in swamps and moist woodland patches, but it was often used in barn yards. I've had it growing for 25 years on a fairly shady, dry side of my house. You can probably pick some on wayside roads between ditch and pavement. If it is happy, it can grow more than a yard high. The fertile fronds are good for dried flower arrangements and the young shoots are edible.

Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*) has two kinds of fronds. The female frond is much shorter than the male and, like the Ostrich Fern, the spore frond persists all winter, while the male dies back in the fall. The 8-10 inch fertile frond is good in small floral arrangements. Look for Sensitive Fern in open patches of woodland that are submerged in the spring.

Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) is daintily beautiful, fairly rare and definitely difficult to keep contented in the garden.

American Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) is a coarse fern that grows in large patches in dry, open areas. It can invade pastures. The young shoots are edible.

Shield Ferns (*Dryopteris*) occur in about 8 species with a tendency to hybridize and be difficult to identify. The local ones grow individually, not in groups. The fronds are evergreen. I believe our Lanark species is *D. marginalis* in dryer areas and *D. Clintoniana* sp. if in a moist area.

We have three magnificent *Osmunda*. *O. regalis*, or **Royal Fern**, lives in water at stream edges. *O. Annamomia* or **Cinnamon Fern** grows on stream banks; the young fertile stalk has cinnamon coloured sporangia. *O. Claytoniana* or **Interrupted Fern**, grows in moist woods or swampy margins. The blades of the fronds are interrupted in the middle by the fertile pinnae. These last two are easy to identify because they are so strikingly different from other ferns.

If you want an evergreen fern that looks like a **Boston Fern**, you may be able to find either a **Christmas Fern** or a **Braun's Holly Fern** (*Polystichum acrostichoides* and *P. brownie*). Their sori are on the underside of the pinnae.

Captain Otty's Log

When you assess a habitat, note whether there is dappled shade or sun, water in the spring or throughout the entire summer, the approximate depth of soil and, if your field guide mentions it, the acidity of the soil. Ferns of the right species can be useful along ditches, fences or hedges, areas in which it's a nuisance to mow grass. Ostrich Fern is one of the most useful.

WINDSURFERS, UP YOUR SAILS!

Bob Hassard

It all began in a small bay on Otty Lake where I watched as a neighbour climbed on his windsurfer, pulled up the sail and fell into the water for the two week duration of his vacation for three consecutive summers. When he did go somewhere before falling off, his wife had to row out to tow both sailor and windsurfer back to shore. I thought that windsurfing was quite ridiculous. There seemed to be no way to steer the board and no joy in holding up a mast and sail for the duration of the experience. In fact, windsurfing looked more like a torture than a sport.

For March break 1985, my wife and I visited my cousin in Corpus Christi, Texas. Much to my surprise, she not only windsurfed, but she owned four boards, five sails and had won races - all this by a woman who was not particularly athletic! It turned out that she had taken a windsurfing course in college (right after basket weaving, I supposed). I spent most of that night reading about the hows and why of windsurfing from her windsurfing textbook. By the next day, I was a believer.

When we returned to Toronto, I tracked down a windsurfing shop and made a deal for a package. I also bought a wet suit for all the time I expected to be in the water: this turned out to be a particularly astute purchase. Now, there's nothing like spending some of the housekeeping money on a new hobby to give one incentive to prove it was not foolishly spent. For the first two weeks of the summer I was either reading about windsurfing, climbing on the board, or falling off it. After that, it was smooth(er) sailing, so to speak. Three boards and six sails later, I must say that the Corpus Christi visit will always be remembered with great fondness.

Here's the skinny on the development of the Windsurfer*. In 1967, two California friends named Schweitzer (Hoyle, not Albert), a surfer, and Drake (Jim not Sir Francis), a sailor, combined a surfboard with a sail. This sailing machine incorporated an articulated mast foot (universal joint) that allowed it to be tilted and swiveled in any direction. It was this capability that allowed the board to be steered without a rudder. Schweitzer and Drake formed the company "Windsurfer International" which produced

the patented *Windsurfers*. Schweitzer bought out Drake in the early '70s and proceeded to successfully market windsurfing world-wide.

Other board makers, who leased the rights from Windsurfer, could not use the patented name. As a result, *sailboards*, *sailboarding* and *boardsailing* became the generic terms for Schweitzer's invention. Later in the '70s, Schweitzer's patent was challenged and eventually overturned. He then applied for a much pared down patent which was granted in the 1980s. *Windsurfer* and *windsurfing* are still the most popular terms used by the public and the sailors.

Schweitzer's company no longer produces windsurfers. The centre of boardsailing interest shifted quickly from the U.S. to Europe. Such names as *Bic*, *Mistral*, *Fanatic* and *F2*, all of which are European and have dominated the market for years. The boards and sails themselves have undergone radical improvements: in 1979, the boardsailing speed limit was 19 knots/hr, much slower than traditional sailing craft of the time. Fifteen years later, the world speed record for all sail powered vessels was set by a sailboard at 45.34 knots/hr (!), bettering the record previously held by a catamaran. By comparison, my 115hp ski boat does a mere 40 knots/hr with only the driver and no skier.

Zippering along on a sailboard is a thrilling experience. When wind speeds climb over 12 knots/hr, the board skims along the surface with just the aft end in contact with the water. The sail is perfectly counterbalanced between the wind pushing it away from you and your body, hanging just inches above the waves, pulling in the opposite direction. With the board knifing through the sparkling waters, your attention is fixed on maintaining balance. Day to day, problems simply vanish and a silly grin erupts in the middle of your heart. The sport is an inexpensive way to sail; the equipment can be easily transported or stored; and there are numerous challenges at all levels of proficiency, making windsurfing an ideal summer activity. (It also helped my 4 year old nephew's education: "You fell 17 times, Uncle. I counted.")

NOTES:

- PFDs are required by law for board sailors in Canada.
- Once the sail is pulled up, it is technique, not strength, that is required.
- Lessons cut learning time tremendously.
- Get advice from friends and/or dealers re. type of board and sail to buy. Some new boards, built specifically for beginners are effective but are outgrown as soon as the basics are mastered.
- Swap meets and end-of-season sales are the best way to get into the sport at a reasonable cost.

Captain Otty's Log

- The Professional Boardsailing Association declares a Men's and Women's World Champion annually based on points accumulated at various events, consisting of three disciplines: course racing, slalom racing, and wave riding (not on Otty Lake!)
- In strong winds, windsurfer sails are always tilted into the wind. The sails of other sailing vessels tilt away from the wind.

Docks

Bill Hale

If you are thinking about building and installing a new dock, there are some things you should think about and do before you buy your materials and start cutting up lumber.

Key steps:

First draw up a plan showing your lot lines, buildings, the water front area noting the type of shoreline – rocks, sand, trees. Also note significant features in the water like rocks, weed beds, water pipes, prevailing currents and where the waves come from.

If you are new to the lake, consult with your neighbours for information that they can provide about local fish and wildlife habitats.

Consider how you want to use your shoreline. Do you want to dock a boat? Do you swim from shore or do you want a place to sunbathe and perhaps launch a small sailboat or canoe?

There are many shapes for dock, rectangular is the most common but there is also U-shape, L shape and finger docks. Each have their merits and compromises so consider your needs and options carefully.

Are there any permits required? We asked our Township office what was required and we were referred to the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA). We called them at 1-800-267-3504 and spoke with Biologist Jennifer Lamoureaux.

According to the RVCA, there are three levels of review, depending on the type of dock you want to build:

#1 – no H.A.D.D. – this means no Harmful Alteration Disruption or Destruction of fish habitat. This generally refers to floating docks.

#2 – Mitigation – This refers to post docks with fixed pillars, no rock or vegetation should be moved and there can be no construction during spawning seasons.

#3 Compensation – These applications are always referred to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. There is a 6 month period for issue of a level 3 letter. This includes the building of ramps, building of cribs or the building of roads across water areas.

New this winter. Now you must fill in and include a "Technical Review Form" with your request to build. The use of this form speeds up the review process as all the information is now included.

Fees:

#1 – fee \$100 – after the form is received there is normally a 7 – 10 day turn around.

#2 – fee \$100 and may be \$225 if a site visit is required, there is normally a 7 – 10 day turn around.

#3 – fee \$225 as a site visit is always required and this approval can take 6 months.

Why bother going through this approval process?

If a dock is built without a Letter of Permission, after inspection the owner must still comply with standards and may have to make changes to comply or may have to remove the structure.

The Rideau Valley Conservation Authority is an excellent source of information on the different types of docks, as well as other important information that will assist you in planning the best way to enjoy your waterfront and ensure the sustainability of Otty Lake.

Sources of information: "The Dock Primer" a booklet produced by Cottage Life magazine in association with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada is an excellent reference. This book will guide you through "Getting Started", "The Shape of Things to Come", "Dock Types", "The Approval Process" and "Further Reading".

be sure and check out the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority's web site at:
<http://www.rideauvalley.on.ca>

Acknowledgments

Dick Atkinson, Charles Oliver, Wendy Hassard, Karen Hunt, David Code, Amy Pokorny and Ken Mott.

Throwing the Torch

Keith Fraser

I have enjoyed serving as editor of Captain Otty's Log. During my term of five or six years, I have tried to encourage contributions so as to make it more than a simple reporting on trends and problems, while recognizing that these reports are vital to keeping us all aware of the potential for deteriorating water quality. I like the happy choice of name. I am glad that I encouraged a couple of features, such as Amy's advice on plants and the care of shorelines. I wish that the series on bird life could be revived. We have published a few pictures of early residents of Otty Lake and several interesting accounts of events of fifty years ago. Of course the basic purpose of the newsletter is to keep us abreast of problems and trends and to provide a means of publishing the reports of a few dedicated volunteers, but from the more than 400 families, every one with an interest in the lake, surely our new editor can find a corps of enthusiastic reporters. I leave you with this challenge and with all best wishes to Colin.

Contributions

If you would like to suggest or contribute an article to an upcoming issue of Captain Otty's Log, please send to: Colin Code,

colin.code@ottawa.com If you prefer surface mail:
c/o 456 Hillcrest Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K2A 2M7



Sailor Talk - by the Commodore

A is for

Aback - When the sail is backwinded. From the Old Norse, dating from the 12th century.

Aboard - On or in a vessel. Two sources: Latin (bordure) and Anglo-Saxon (bord) both meaning Side. It tells of the far wanderings of the early navigators — Danes to the Greek shores, and Romans to the Baltic and England.

Ahoy - The traditional hailing call, once the dreaded battle cry of the Vikings, and still used by Venetian gondoliers approaching a blind corner. And in the Czech Republic today, it is "hello."

*A Partial List of Things to Know When...****Buying in BBS or D/NE Townships***

1. Obtain quality legal help.
2. Check zoning category of lot
3. New waterfront lots must have minimum area of one acre and 60m frontage.*
4. A 30m(100ft) setback from the high water mark is required for all dwellings and sewage systems.
5. Investigate private rights-of-way and snow-plowing.
6. Mobile homes must meet Building Code and Zoning By-laws.
7. A 500ft setback may be required from all waste disposal sites.
8. Any shoreline alterations require Ministry of Natural Resources approval.
9. Lots with wetlands, sensitive areas and/or fish habitat may require further protection.
- 10.

Building in BBS or D/NE Townships

1. Building permits are required for all structures.
2. Building location must meet Zoning By-laws and other regulations.
3. Site plans showing setbacks of all structures, existing and proposed, may be required.
4. A Certificate of Approval is required for new dwellings or sewage systems – in BBS from the Building Officer, – in D/NE from the Health Unit.
5. Erosion/sediment control should be maintained during construction or septic system installation to prevent contamination of the lake or stream.
6. Leaving natural vegetation and renaturalization of the shoreline within 10m(30ft) will be encouraged.
7. Shoreline Work Permits are required for installation of docks, retaining walls, adding sand to beaches, etc.

.....

Landfill (Dump) Locations and Hours
***Bathurst, Burgess, Sherbrooke (BBS)
Elmsley (D/NE)***

Burgess Ward Site – limited service
— south of Stanleyville

Summer Hours: Victoria Day - Thanksgiving

Wednesday 12:00 to 9:00

Saturday 12:00 to 5:00

Sunday 12:00 to 9:00

Holiday Mondays 12:00 to 9:00

Winter Hours: Thanksgiving - Victoria Day
Wed and Sat 9:00 to 5:00

Bathurst Ward Site – full service

Year round hours

Tuesday & Friday 8:00 to 5:00

Saturday 8:00 to 4:00

Drummond/North

One site:

at 745 Code Road, off Highway #7
near Rick's Marina

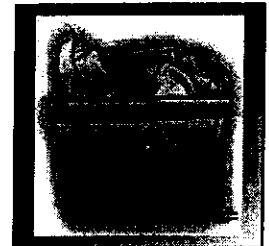
Monday 10:00 to 5:00

Tuesday 10:00 to 5:00

Friday 10:00 to 5:00

Saturday 10:00 to 1:00

Closed on Statutory holidays



Living at Otty Lake

1. Locate your sewage system carefully and have it inspected and pumped every 3 - 5 years.
2. Keep all vehicles to the rear of the lot and off the tile bed.
3. Stagger heavy water usage.
4. Use only biodegradable phosphate-free soap.
5. Divert roof water runoff away from the tile bed or the lake.
6. Consider using water-saving devices on appliances.
7. Do not use fertilizers within 100ft of shore.
8. Preserve and restore vegetation.
9. Know and comply with Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment and Energy and Municipal policies.
10. Protect your local fish habitat.
11. Get involved with your Conservation Authority and Lake Association.
12. Comply with provincially enforced power boat regulations, and watch your wake.
13. Reduce, reuse, compost and recycle.
14. Consider doing without a dishwasher at the lake, as these require phosphate detergents.

Helpful Numbers

Ambulance.....1-800-267-0991
 Or dial "0" and ask for Zenith 90000
 Police OPP.....1-888-310-1122
 Police Perth.....267-1234
 Fire Emergency BBDE..267-2030
 Fire Hall.....BBDE..267-2596
 Leeds, Grenville and
 Lanark Health Unit....
 Landowner Resource Centre 1-800-387-5304
 Community Services.....
 Ontario Ministry of
 Natural Resources.....613-354-2173
 Ontario Ministry of Environment
 and Energy.....1-800-860-2195
 Ontario Ministry of Housing
 and Municipal Affairs.....1-800-267-2435
 1-416-585-7000
 Rideau Valley Conservation
 Authority.....1-613-692-3571
 Township of BBS.....267-~~2596~~ 5353
 Building office & septic inspector.267-5353
 Township of D/NE.....267-6500
 Building inspector.....267-6500
 Mon,Tue,Fri...8:30 to 12:30
 Garage.....267-2072
 Lanark Co. Housing Authority.....283-2555

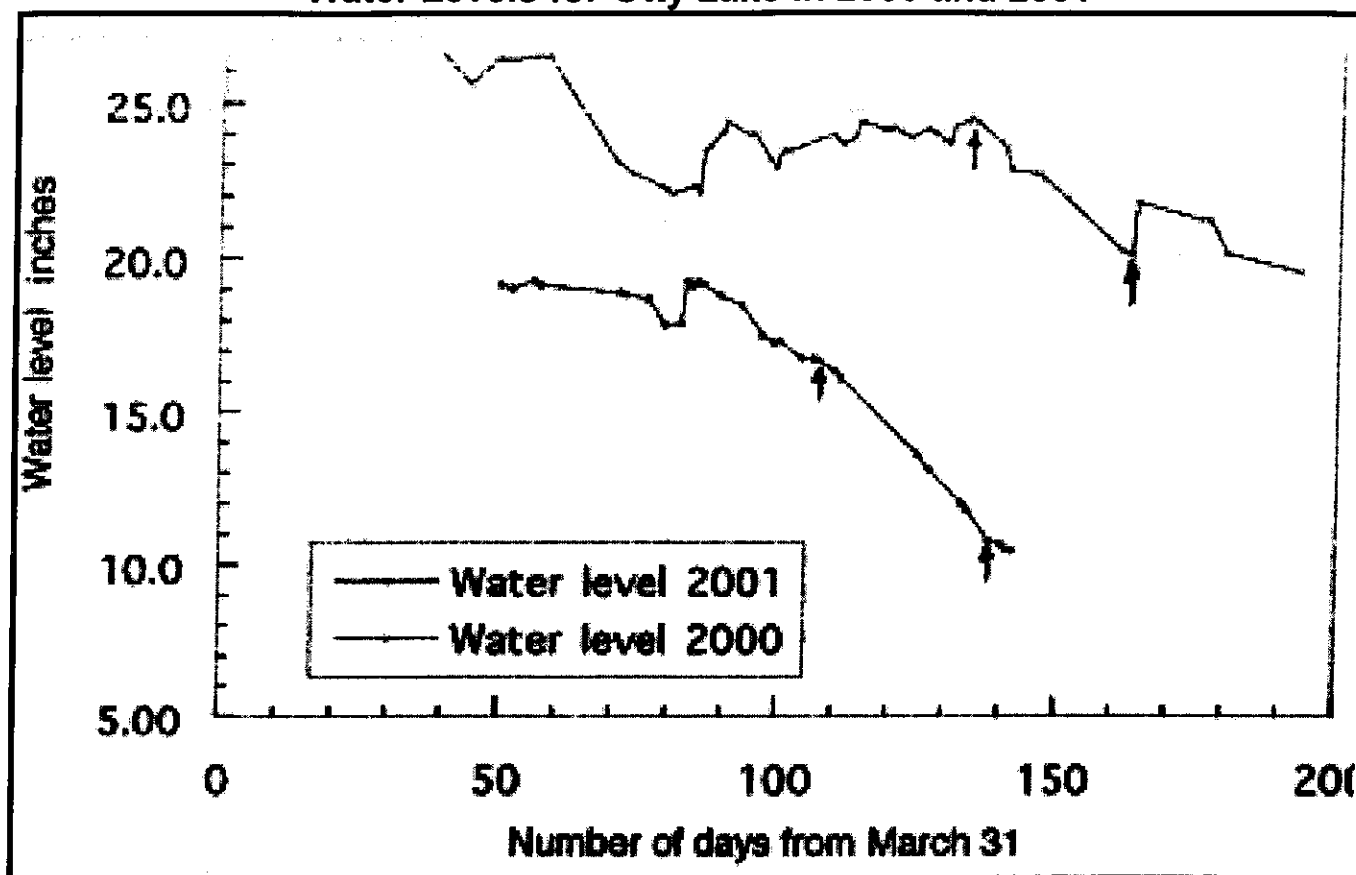
The aims of the Otty Lake Association, since its creation in 1971, have been:

- to provide a pollution free lake environment,
- to maintain good recreational facilities, and
- to be generally concerned with matters which affect property owners.

The many activities of the Otty Lake Association include:

- water quality testing at 32 stations during the summer, monitoring water levels and flows
- keeping current on scientific affairs that bear on water quality,
- negotiating Official Plans and Zoning By-laws with the municipalities,
- attending hearings on land division and development, advice on shoreline planting
- providing members with newsletters, maps and information packages – and more

Water Levels for Otty Lake in 2000 and 2001



Now Available

SWEATSHIRTS AND T-SHIRTS EMBROIDERED WITH THE OLA LOGO

Orders placed by May 31, 2002 can be picked up at the Annual Meeting, July 13. Additional orders will be taken at AGM; colours and sizes will be on display.

SWEATSHIRTS - 15.5 oz. ultra cotton crew-neck sweatshirt (90% cotton, 10% poly); double stitched hems; Lycra in collar and cuffs; stitched Otty Lake Association logo as shown above - (*Sweatshirts available in adult sizes only*)

Item 1 Adult sweatshirt; Sizes M, L, XL; Colours - ash, maroon, leaf green (med. silvery green), indigo blue (med. denim blue); Cost per shirt - \$39.00

Item 2 Adult sweatshirt; Size XXL only; Colours as in Item 1; Cost per shirt - \$44.00

T-SHIRTS - 10.1 oz. heavyweight 100% cotton; double stitched hems; stitched Otty Lake

Association logo as shown above - *T-shirts available in adult and youth sizes*

Item 3 Adult T-shirt; Sizes S, M, L, XL; Colours: white, tan, stone blue (light blue), forest green; Sizes S, M, L, XL; Cost per shirt - \$20.00

Item 4 Adult T-shirt, Size XXL (only), Colour- white (only); Cost per shirt - \$20.00

Item 5 Adult T-shirt, Size XXL (only), Colours- tan, stone blue (light blue), forest green; Cost per shirt - \$22.00

Item 6 Youth T-shirt, Sizes S(size 6/8), (*no medium available*), L (size 14/16); Colour- white (only); Cost per shirt - \$15.00



SWEATSHIRTS AND T-SHIRTS ORDER FORM

Item Number	Size	Colour	Quantity	Cost per Shirt*	Subtotal
				\$	\$
				\$	\$
				\$	\$
				\$	\$

Total Amount = \$

***Taxes are included in prices listed**

Please make cheque out to the **Otty Lake Association** and send with completed order form to 20 Mancil Drive, Nepean Ontario K2J 2J5

Name:	
Address:	
Phone #:	
email:	

Labels on the Envelope

The mailing label on the front of your envelope has the usual entry in the upper right corner to indicate the status of your fee. An enclosed, addressed return envelope indicates that your 2002 fee has not yet been received.

A label has been placed inside the envelope for this mailing to show : Surname as it appears on the map list, the civic address of your residence on the lake, and an email address. Would you please indicate any changes or additions on the tear-off below.

A new map list will be generated showing residents in two formats : an alphabetical list by surname, and an area list by civic address. If you would like to receive Newsletters by email, please ensure your email address is shown, or if you want to receive the Newsletters by Mail, please ensure the email address is blank.

-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----

Request for 2002 Fees, \$ 15.00 . Please make cheque payable to The Otty Lake Association, and mail to: 20 Mancil Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K2J 2J5

Please indicate any changes to:

- ☐ Mailing Label
- ☐ Civic Address of Lake property.....
- ☐ Add an email address
- ☐ Comment or Question for OLA