



Ordre des géologues
du Québec

MODIFICATION DE LA LOI
SUR LES GÉOLOGUES

Article 6 : exercice réservé

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1. Énoncé de la modification proposée de la loi sur les géologues

L'Ordre des géologues du Québec a pour mission la protection du public par l'encadrement et le contrôle de l'exercice des géologues et la surveillance de l'exercice de la géologie. L'Ordre accomplit sa mission avec les outils disponibles par le Code des professions.

Afin d'être en mesure d'accomplir sa mission, l'Ordre des géologues invite le Gouvernement du Québec à élargir l'exercice exclusif tel que stipulé à l'article 6 de la *Loi sur les géologues* pour y inclure l'ensemble de l'exercice de la géologie où le bien-être, la santé et la sécurité du public ou la qualité de l'environnement sont en jeu. Ces champs concernent la géologie exercée notamment dans les domaines des aménagements, des ressources en eau souterraine et de l'environnement.

La modification proposée améliorera la protection du public en étendant à l'ensemble du public la protection présentement offerte au public investissant dans les titres miniers ou pétroliers.

Cette modification ne constitue pas du droit nouveau mais permettra effectivement de coordonner l'encadrement québécois de l'exercice de la géologie avec l'encadrement fait dans les autres provinces ou états.

Aucun conflit avec les exercices des autres professions n'en résultera en raison que:

1. à l'exception des ingénieurs, aucune autre profession n'exerce en géologie, et l'article 11 de la Loi sur les géologues confère aux membres de l'Ordre des ingénieurs le droit d'exercer dans le champ d'exercice réservé de la géologie.
2. en environnement, plusieurs professions ont des exercices légitimes, mais le champ réclamé ne concerne que la géologie et, pour éviter tout conflit, l'alinéa 1 de l'article 6 est conservé et préserve clairement les droits établis.

À titre de texte législatif, il est proposé que l'article 6 de la Loi sur les géologues soit modifié comme suit (modifications et ajouts en caractères gras):

6. *Seul un géologue, dans le cadre d'une activité prévue à l'article 5, peut donner une consultation ou un avis ou faire un rapport en vue d'une activité d'exploration, de mise en valeur, d'exploitation ou d'évaluation de projets relative aux **ressources du sous-sol, dont, notamment, les minéraux métalliques et non métalliques, le pétrole, le gaz et le charbon, les minéraux industriels et les sources de granulats, les pierres précieuses, l'eau souterraine et les saumures.***

Seul un géologue, dans le cadre d'une activité prévue à l'article 5, peut donner une consultation ou un avis ou faire un rapport concernant un aménagement, une réalisation, ou une situation, qui touche au bien-être, à la vie, à la santé, aux biens, ou aux intérêts de la communauté ou de la personne y compris la protection de l'environnement.

Droits sauvegardés.

Rien au présent article ne doit porter atteinte :

- 1° aux droits et privilèges accordés par la loi à d'autres professionnels ;
- 2° aux actes posés par une personne en conformité avec les dispositions d'un règlement pris en application du paragraphe h de l'article 94 du Code des professions (chapitre C-26). 2001, c. 12, a. 6.

2. Argument sommaire

2.1 NATURE DE L'EXERCICE DE LA GÉOLOGIE

Les qualifications des géologues sont essentiellement établies à partir d'une formation universitaire spécialisée en sciences combinant la géologie, les mathématiques et les sciences physiques et chimiques, formation suivie d'un minimum d'expérience pratique appropriée. L'exercice du géologue vise d'une part à concourir à découvrir et exploiter les ressources minérales, énergétiques et hydrauliques de la Terre, et, d'autre part, à améliorer l'environnement humain et la sécurité du public dans le cadre de l'implantation et la réalisation d'ouvrages et d'aménagements, de la prévision et la mitigation des risques terrestres, et de la gestion de la contamination du sous-sol.

Les activités professionnelles des géologues concernent principalement¹:

- La réalisation des inventaires et de la cartographie du socle rocheux et des dépôts meubles du territoire.
- Les études en vue de localiser, découvrir, évaluer ou mettre en valeur des gisements de minerais, de charbon et de toutes autres substances utiles (minéraux industriels ou granulats) extraites en mines ou carrières, d'hydrocarbures, et de saumures.
- Les études relatives au développement du territoire et à son aménagement par l'implantation d'ouvrages publics et privés tels que ponts, routes, barrages et bâtisses.
- Les études géologiques concernant l'investigation et l'inspection des fondations de même que la recherche et la caractérisation des géomatériaux aux fins des ouvrages ou autres aménagements.
- Les études relatives à l'identification et la prévention des risques naturels, tels que les glissements ou affaissements de terrain, séismes, érosion des terrains et des côtes, éruptions volcaniques, etc.
- Les études hydrogéologiques concernant la recherche, l'évaluation, l'exploitation et la protection des ressources en eau souterraine et de surface.
- Les études hydrogéologiques concernant l'évaluation des impacts de prélèvements d'eau souterraine sur les utilisateurs de la ressource et sur l'environnement.
- Les études géologiques relatives à la recherche et à l'exploitation de gisements géothermiques et des terrains propices à l'implantation des systèmes de chauffage ou climatisation géothermiques.
- Les études géologiques et hydrogéologiques visant la caractérisation de l'état de contamination des terrains et des aquifères et à la réhabilitation des terrains et des aquifères contaminés.
- Les études géologiques et hydrogéologiques relatives au stockage souterrain et de surface des matières premières et des matières résiduelles (déchets).
- Les études géologiques liées à la protection de l'environnement, du bien-être et la santé humaine, au développement durable et à la préservation des ressources naturelles et du milieu naturel.

Ces activités sont faites dans le cadre de projets de mise en valeur des ressources minérales, mais aussi, et de façon croissante, dans le cadre de projets touchant l'aménagement du territoire et les développements urbains.

¹ Une énumération plus détaillée des activités professionnelles des géologues a été établie par « National Association of State Boards of Geology » (ASBOG) et est présentée en annexe 1.

2.2 LACUNES DE L'ACTUELLE LOI SUR LES GÉOLOGUES

L'article 6 de la *Loi sur les géologues* définit un exercice réservé de la géologie en ce qui concerne les projets de ressources minérales. Il est indéniable que la mise en valeur des ressources minérales est un créneau important de l'activité économique et qu'elle est un moteur important du développement de certaines régions du Québec.

Néanmoins, l'exercice de la géologie touche le public dans de nombreuses autres sphères d'activité. Sur la base des activités professionnelles énumérées dans la section 2.1, il est manifeste que les intérêts (santé, sécurité et bien être) du public sont mis en cause dans les autres champs d'intervention du géologue et non seulement dans le cadre des projets de mise en valeur des ressources minérales. En fait, les activités professionnelles hors du domaine des ressources minérales touchent le public et l'environnement de façon plus importante à cause des impacts sur la santé et la sécurité du public et des personnes.

Ainsi, l'exercice réservé tel que défini dans la *Loi sur les géologues* ne confère pas à l'Ordre des géologues l'autorité requise pour la surveillance de l'exercice de la géologie dans toutes les sphères où des préjudices au public sont en jeu. De cette façon, la Loi ne permet pas actuellement à l'Ordre de pleinement accomplir sa mission dans tous les domaines de l'exercice de la géologie où la santé et le bien être du public sont mis en risque.

Le législateur québécois semble reconnaître implicitement cette lacune car, depuis l'adoption de la *Loi sur les géologues* en 2001, au moins deux règlements ont été adoptés avec pour effet d'étendre indirectement l'exercice réservé. Les règlements en question exigent la signature de professionnels dans des situations qui sont exclues du champ d'exercice réservé. Ainsi, le *Règlement sur la captage de l'eau souterraine* et le *Règlement sur la protection et la réhabilitation des terrains* exigent que des rapports d'études hydrogéologiques déposés au gouvernement dans le cadre de l'application des règlements soient signés par des géologues ou des ingénieurs.

Si le gouvernement voit le besoin de se prévaloir de la protection du système professionnel dans le cas de certaines études hydrogéologiques, pourquoi le public ne bénéficierait-il pas d'une protection égale?

2.3 RAPPEL HISTORIQUE

La *Loi sur les géologues*, créant l'Ordre des géologues, est entrée en vigueur le 22 août 2001. Cette loi est l'aboutissement d'un long processus menant à l'intégration des géologues au système professionnel québécois. À titre d'information, l'Association des géologues du Québec avait été formée en 1967 avec objectif de faire encadrer l'exercice de la géologie par une loi professionnelle. Au cours des années, diverses institutions avaient recommandé l'encadrement professionnel de la géologie. L'Office des professions avait ainsi émis une recommandation en faveur de l'encadrement de la géologie en 1991.

La *Loi sur les géologues* a été adoptée en 2001 en réaction aux initiatives des autorités des marchés financiers exigeant la signature de professionnels sur certains documents techniques déposés dans le cadre d'opérations financières². Ainsi, l'intervention des marchés financiers a entraîné le Québec à prendre des mesures pour garantir au public que, au moins dans le secteur des ressources minérales, l'exercice de la géologie relève exclusivement de professionnels expressément qualifiés et légalement encadrés.

Pourtant, les autres champs d'intervention des géologues sont aussi importants que ceux du secteur minier puisqu'il s'agit d'assurer la sécurité des personnes et la protection de l'environnement en plus de la protection du patrimoine et du bien-être du public.

2.4 SITUATION DANS LES AUTRES JURIDICTIONS

Hors du Québec, l'exercice de la géologie est encadré par une loi professionnelle dans 29 états américains³, 9 provinces et territoires canadiens et trois autres pays. L'encadrement professionnel dans les autres provinces est généralement plus ancien qu'au Québec avec le début d'un tel encadrement en Alberta en 1954. Les plus récentes lois d'encadrement (Ontario et Nouvelle Écosse) sont contemporaines à la *Loi sur les géologues* et ont été promulguées dans le même contexte de réaction aux marchés financiers. Cependant, la contamination de l'eau potable à Walkerton a aussi été un important facteur menant à la création de la loi en Ontario.

² Règlement 43-101 de l'Autorité des marchés financiers

³ Ce nombre n'inclut que les états régissant l'exercice de la géologie et n'inclut pas les états où seul le titre est régi.



Le Conseil Canadien des Géoscientifiques Professionnels (CCGP) et le National Association of State Boards of Geology (ASBOG) considèrent que la portée de l'exercice géoscientifique vis-à-vis le public dans les secteurs de l'aménagement et de l'environnement n'est pas inférieure à celle de l'exercice dans le secteur minier. Contrairement au Québec, dans les autres juridictions canadiennes et américaines, l'exclusivité ne se limite pas au secteur minier. Il faut également souligner que dans le cadre de l'exploration minière les intérêts financiers et pécuniaires sont en jeu alors que les secteurs de l'aménagement, l'eau souterraine et l'environnement concernent en plus la sécurité et la santé du public.

Dans toutes ces juridictions, les lois professionnelles visent tous les domaines de l'exercice de la géologie où la santé et la sécurité des personnes, le bien être du public et la qualité de l'environnement sont mis en cause.

2.5 PROPOSITION DE MODIFICATION DE LA LOI SUR LES GÉOLOGUES

La proposition de l'Ordre des géologues du Québec est soumise en considérant les articles 25 et 26 du Code des professions pour justifier l'élargissement du champ réservé de la géologie tel que statué à l'article 6 de la loi sur les géologues.

Ainsi,

- 1° les connaissances requises pour exercer les activités visées sont définies et propres aux géologues;
- 2° les activités dont il s'agit sont faites par des personnes jouissant d'un haut degré d'autonomie et les gens ne possédant pas une qualification en géologie peuvent difficilement porter un jugement adéquat sur ces activités;
- 3° les gens recourant à des services en géologie doivent témoigner d'une confiance particulière envers ceux qui doivent les rendre;
- 4° les gens ayant à recourir aux services des personnes dans ces champs de la géologie risquent des préjudices graves par suite du fait que la compétence ou l'intégrité de ces personnes ne seraient pas contrôlées par l'Ordre;
- 5° les interventions requises dans les domaines énumérés appellent à prendre connaissance de renseignements à caractère confidentiel.

Plutôt que de laborieusement ajouter de multiples dispositions réglementaires visant un encadrement professionnel dans chaque secteur où l'exercice de la géologie touche à la protection du public, l'Ordre des géologues recommande au Gouvernement du Québec de modifier la *Loi sur les géologues*. La modification consiste à élargir la portée de l'exercice exclusif tel que stipulé à l'article 6 pour y inclure les champs de l'exercice de la géologie où le bien-être, la santé et la sécurité du public ou la qualité de l'environnement sont en jeu. Les champs d'exercice de la géologie ainsi visés concernent entre autres les aménagements, l'alimentation en eau souterraine et la protection de l'environnement.

2.6 IMPACT DE L'ÉLARGISSEMENT PROPOSÉ SUR LES AUTRES PROFESSIONS

L'élargissement proposé améliorera la protection du public tout en augmentant la cohérence du système professionnel québécois par rapport aux autres juridictions. Cette modification n'entraînera pas de conflit avec les autres professionnels car, à l'exception de certains ingénieurs, aucun autre praticien régi par le Code des professions n'exerce en géologie. L'article 11 de la Loi sur les géologues permet expressément aux membres de l'Ordre des ingénieurs d'exercer dans le champ d'exercice réservé de la géologie.

Cette analyse est faite en considérant que l'exercice professionnel dans les disciplines scientifiques modernes n'est pas étanche et que les projets entrepris pour les besoins du public nécessitent fréquemment l'intervention de plusieurs professionnels. Le rôle du géologue n'en demeure pas moins exclusif bien que d'autres professionnels aient un rôle aussi important dans des domaines tels la protection de l'environnement (les chimistes entre autres), l'aménagement (les arpenteurs géomètres et les ingénieurs entre autres) et l'alimentation en eau souterraine (par exemple les microbiologistes bien qu'ils ne soient pas soumis au Code des professions).

Si des craintes subsistent quant aux chevauchements éventuels, l'alinéa 1. de l'article 6 de la *loi sur les géologues* assure que les droits des autres professionnels ou personnes seront préservés.

3. Justification et impacts du changement proposé

La présente section du mémoire vise à permettre au législateur de saisir la nature de l'exercice non visé à l'article 6 de la Loi et l'impact de la modification proposée. À cette fin, les principaux champs d'activité des géologues, les préjudices potentiels subis par le public, l'état de l'offre de services dans les champs concernés et l'impact appréhendé du changement proposé à la Loi sont présentés.

3.1 PRÉAMBULE

L'exercice des géologues vise la connaissance du sous-sol en vue des besoins de l'homme, soit : l'accès aux ressources requises pour la société de même que la sécurité des personnes et biens compte tenu des risques naturels ou induits et aux interactions du public avec les terrains. Le travail du géologue se traduit par des avis ou rapports.

L'exercice régi par l'article 6 de la Loi sur les géologues concerne les avis ou rapports préparés dans le cadre de la mise en valeur des ressources minérales et les activités associées. Une partie importante de l'exercice de la géologie n'est pas régi par l'article 6 et cet exercice non couvert peut avoir un impact plus important sur la santé et la sécurité des personnes.

Quoiqu'il y ait un chevauchement entre les principaux champs d'activités des géologues, il y a lieu, pour les besoins de la présente analyse, de classer l'exercice des géologues sous les quatre thèmes ou champs suivants :

1. La géologie des ressources minières, pétrolières ou gazières
2. La géologie de l'environnement
3. L'hydrogéologie visant l'approvisionnement en eau souterraine
4. La géologie des aménagements

Le premier thème sur la géologie des ressources ne sera pas traité étant donné qu'il fait déjà l'objet d'un exercice réservé sous l'article 6 de la *Loi sur les géologues*.

Il importe de souligner que chacun de ces quatre thèmes ne correspond pas nécessairement à un champ de pratique limité pour un géologue. En effet, ces thèmes ou champs ne sont pas définis en fonction des connaissances géologiques requises ou des outils utilisés par le géologue, mais plutôt en fonction de l'objet de l'expertise géologique. Ainsi, l'hydrogéologie est traitée sous le champ de l'alimentation en eau, mais cette discipline est aussi exercée dans le cadre d'études pour l'environnement et l'aménagement, notamment dans les études de contamination des nappes ou l'étude des infiltrations dans les excavations. Les géologues qui exercent dans un de ces champs exercent aussi fréquemment dans un ou plusieurs autres des champs ainsi définis.

3.2 NATURE DES SERVICES

3.2.1 Nature des services de géologie en environnement

La géologie de l'environnement actuelle s'adresse principalement aux deux grands champs d'activité suivants:

1. La caractérisation et la réhabilitation des terrains contaminés.
2. Les études géologiques en vue d'aménagements réglementés ou nécessitant la délivrance de permis ou certificats d'autorisation.

Caractérisation et réhabilitation des terrains contaminés

Un important champ d'activité visant la caractérisation et la réhabilitation des terrains contaminés s'est développé depuis 1980 au Québec (ce champ d'activité s'est développé simultanément dans les pays occidentaux en commençant par l'Amérique du nord). Le gros de l'activité de caractérisation et de réhabilitation des terrains se fait dans le cadre de transactions immobilières sur des propriétés résidentielles, commerciales et industrielles. Une partie des



activités de caractérisation et de réhabilitation s'effectue également dans le cadre de programmes de gestion environnemental de propriétés commerciales et industrielles. Une portion moins importante des activités est associée à diverses obligations réglementaires découlant du règlement sur la protection et la réhabilitation des terrains.

Dans le cadre des transactions immobilières, il est maintenant pratique établie de requérir un bilan environnemental de la propriété visée par la transaction. Ce bilan environnemental est communément appelé une étude de Phase I. Si l'étude de Phase I permet de soupçonner que le terrain pourrait receler une contamination, une recommandation d'investigation du terrain peut être formulée. Le processus de caractérisation d'un terrain commence à ce moment. Une telle caractérisation se base sur les données documentaires et des observations sommaires pour cibler les parties du terrain pouvant receler des contaminants et vise à déterminer la distribution et la migration éventuelle des contaminants dans le terrain.

Une telle étude requiert des travaux de sondage du sous-sol avec diverses mesures en place, en particuliers des mesures de l'eau souterraine et des gaz interstitiels. Selon les résultats de la caractérisation du terrain, des travaux de réhabilitation peuvent être recommandés. Une étude de caractérisation bien faite (peut requérir plusieurs étapes de travaux) permettra aux parties intéressées⁴ de connaître l'état de contamination du terrain de même que les modes de migration des contaminants présents. Cette étude servira aussi de base à l'évaluation des risques toxicologiques ou écotoxicologiques et à la planification des travaux de réhabilitation éventuels. Les travaux de réhabilitation requis peuvent varier de la simple excavation de sol à des mesures de contrôle de nappe souterraine très complexes. L'objectif des travaux éventuels sera généralement de rendre possible et viable l'usage recherché du terrain en assurant la protection des personnes et de l'environnement tout en minimisant les coûts des travaux requis.

Le champ des études de caractérisation n'est actuellement soumis à aucun contrôle professionnel sauf certaines études réalisées dans un cadre régi par le règlement sur la protection et la réhabilitation des terrains.

Études géologiques en vue d'aménagements réglementés

De nombreux règlements de la Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement requièrent diverses formes d'études géologiques visant à caractériser le sous-sol en vue d'aménagements réglementés. Sans énumérer toutes les dispositions réglementaires existantes, il est utile de citer en exemple le *Règlement sur l'élimination et l'incinération des matières résiduelles* qui requiert des études géologiques des terrains voués à l'aménagement de lieux d'enfouissement. Ainsi, les promoteurs des projets soumis à ces règlements doivent faire réaliser des études géologiques (ce qui inclut l'hydrogéologie) visant à établir que les terrains visés sont propices aux aménagements proposés. Actuellement, de telles études ne sont soumises à aucun encadrement professionnel obligatoire.

3.2.2 Nature des services en hydrogéologie

L'exercice en hydrogéologie lié à l'alimentation en eau concerne principalement deux types de services⁵ :

1. les études hydrogéologiques pour l'approvisionnement en eau et la protection des nappes.
2. les études hydrogéologiques pour résoudre des problèmes associés à l'eau souterraine.

Les études pour l'approvisionnement en eau

Les études pour l'approvisionnement en eau souterraine comprennent la recherche des aquifères potentiels, les sondages et essais nécessaires à prouver la quantité et la qualité d'eau exploitable d'un aquifère à un endroit donné, la recommandation et le suivi de l'aménagement d'un

⁴ Les parties intéressées incluent autant le vendeur, l'acquéreur, les occupants éventuels, les institutions financières de même que les assureurs et enfin la municipalité et le gouvernement du Québec qui deviennent impliqués dans les dossiers des terrains les plus problématiques.

⁵ En excluant les services liés à la caractérisation et la réhabilitation de l'eau souterraine contaminée qui, par convention, sont inclus dans la géologie de l'environnement et les services liés aux aménagements

captage, les études visant à délimiter les périmètres de protection des captages, l'évaluation de l'impact du projet de captage sur les autres utilisateurs et l'environnement, et le suivi de l'exploitation du captage. Ces études sont réalisées afin de satisfaire les besoins en eau d'une collectivité, d'un établissement, d'une industrie ou d'une exploitation agricole.

Les études pour résoudre des problèmes associés à l'eau souterraine

Des études hydrogéologiques sont requises pour résoudre ou minimiser les conflits résultant d'une exploitation de nappe voulue ou induite. Les conflits d'usage de la ressource se produisent lorsqu'une activité (par exemple un puits d'irrigation ou une carrière) provoque un abaissement de la nappe qui affecte la capacité d'un (ou de plusieurs) puits alimentant un (ou plusieurs) établissement(s) résidentiel(s), agricole(s) ou industriel(s).

De plus, des études hydrogéologiques sont entreprises afin d'être en mesure de planifier les besoins de dénoyage qui seront requis pour une excavation proposée : carrière, mine, construction majeure, etc.

Les études réalisées pour obtenir les autorisations requises pour certains captages sont soumises au contrôle professionnel en raison de dispositions du règlement sur le captage de l'eau souterraine. Les autres études ne sont actuellement soumises à aucun contrôle professionnel obligatoire.

3.2.3 Nature des services en géologie de l'aménagement

L'exercice de la géologie des aménagements (aussi géologie de l'ingénieur ou « engineering geology ») s'adresse au développement d'un territoire ainsi qu'aux ouvrages publics et privés. Les services dans ce domaine peuvent se grouper sous les trois thèmes suivants:

1. les études en vue d'aménagements,
2. les études de matériaux, et
3. l'évaluation des risques naturels.

Les études de terrain en vue d'aménagements

Les études de terrain en vue d'aménagements comprennent toutes les études réalisées pour définir les conditions du sous-sol en vue de la réalisation d'ouvrages ou de bâtiments. L'objectif de ces études est d'identifier et quantifier les propriétés du terrain pouvant affecter l'aménagement (capacité portante, tenue des parois d'excavation, présence d'accidents géologiques, risques de glissements ou éboulis, etc.) afin de fournir aux concepteurs les informations requises pour la réalisation sécuritaire et efficace de l'ouvrage.

Ces études visent une grande variété d'aménagements dont :

- digue de retenue de résidus miniers;
- fondation et stabilité d'un barrage;
- fondation d'édifice, centrale nucléaire, usine et bâtiment industriels, etc.
- installation portuaire, aéroport et tunnel routier;
- assise et fondation de pont;
- aménagement de cellules nécessaires aux sites d'enfouissement;
- aménagement de chenaux et voie maritimes;
- construction de complexe hydro-électrique, incluant notamment portail, tunnels, centrale souterraine, conduite forcée, poste de départ et ligne de transport d'énergie;
- digue et bassin d'irrigation;
- systèmes d'auscultation des ouvrages de retenues hydroélectriques.

Les études de matériaux

Les études de matériaux visent à évaluer les sources et les propriétés des matériaux pour les constructions. L'évaluation des sources fait appel aux mêmes approches que celles utilisées pour évaluer un gisement de minéraux métalliques bien qu'à une plus petite échelle et avec des moyens différents. Les études comportent alors des sondages et diverses évaluations de la géologie du terrain. L'autre volet de l'étude des matériaux concerne l'évaluation des propriétés des matériaux naturels par des essais et observations en laboratoire. Une partie importante des

études concerne le comportement et la durabilité des matériaux (problèmes de la pyrite et de la silice amorphe dans les granulats, comportement de la pierre de taille, etc.).

La qualité suffisante des matériaux géologiques à utiliser dans un aménagement est primordiale pour assurer la pérennité attendue d'un ouvrage. La compatibilité des granulats dans les bétons et le gonflement des shales pyriteux cités plus loin, la décrépidation des shales observée lors de l'aménagement de la canalisation du Saint-Laurent, l'altération des calcaires et des dolomies des dépôts meubles de la région de Carillon, la teneur en biotite (mica) dans les granulats fins dont on a tenu compte à Manicouagan 5, et le niveau d'altération des roches de la montagne près de Saint André Est sont autant d'exemples de matériaux géologiques problématiques. Une étude pétrologique et structurale, compte tenu des propriétés géotechniques, est indispensable pour en déterminer le niveau de qualité, et pour, le cas échéant, recourir à un traitement (ex. : élimination des parties délétères) ou à l'usinage (ex. : modification granulométrique) ou la mixtion (mélanges déterminés) ainsi que pour des mesures à prendre lors de leur mise en place.

L'évaluation des risques naturels

Les risques naturels associés aux conditions géologiques à considérer au Québec sont, notamment, les séismes, les éboulis et chutes de blocs près des falaises, les glissements de terrain, l'érosion des berges, les inondations ainsi que les affaissements et effondrements d'un terrain d'assise.

Il est à souligner également les phénomènes de tassement des sols argileux dus à leur déshydratation qui est à l'origine de désordres structuraux d'importance aux bâtiments fondés sur ces sols. De nombreux bâtiments au Québec ont subi des dommages importants à cause de tels tassements. Ce phénomène géologique induit se développe lentement de sorte que le propriétaire ne peut souvent plus recourir au concepteur/constructeur.

Les formations argileuses le long du St Laurent et de l'Outaouais sont affectées par des glissements, des coulées. Les dépôts meubles recouvrant le roc sont relativement plus vulnérables que le roc à de l'érosion, à des déformations, à des mouvements de terrain. Toutefois des cas d'instabilité de falaises de roc sont de notoriété publique comme au Canton Tremblay au Saguenay.

Comme la densité et l'étendue de l'occupation humaine sur le territoire augmentent progressivement, il est à prévoir des cas de plus en plus nombreux et graves de préjudices au public si aucune mesure préventive n'est adoptée et appliquée.

3.3 IMPORTANCE DU SECTEUR

3.3.1 Importance de la géologie de l'environnement

La question des terrains contaminés touche une proportion importante du territoire habité au Québec. À titre d'information, le Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP) tient depuis 1988 un registre de terrains contaminés. En 2005, ce registre comptait plus de 6500 dossiers de terrains contaminés et plus de 300 dossiers s'y ajoutent chaque année. Plus des trois quarts de ces terrains sont de propriété privée mais un nombre important concerne les terrains d'institutions scolaires ou d'établissements de santé.

Les inventaires du MDDEP ne concernent que les terrains qui ont fait l'objet d'une déclaration ou d'une identification par le MDDEP. De plus, certains des dossiers du MDDEP concernent des cas de contamination qui peuvent affecter des territoires importants, d'autant plus que l'eau souterraine est concernée. Ainsi, la contamination de l'aquifère de Ville Mercier originaire d'une ancienne lagune de déchets liquides huileux aménagée dans une gravière est connu depuis plus de 30 ans. Plus récemment, nous avons appris la contamination de l'aquifère qui était utilisé comme source d'eau potable à la municipalité de Shannon en bordure de la base militaire de ValCartier.

Hors de ces exemples bien connus, il est utile de rappeler que les terrains des stations service (dont plusieurs milliers sont éparpillées sur le territoire) sont contaminés dans une proportion d'environ 30% par des hydrocarbures pouvant affecter dans certains cas la qualité de l'eau de puits avoisinants. De plus, les sols des vieilles zones urbaines sont contaminés à des degrés variables selon leur utilisation passée. Ces situations sont généralement inconnues du grand public.

Nous ne disposons pas des statistiques concernant le nombre des transactions sur les propriétés immobilières commerciales, industrielles ou institutionnelles au Québec. Néanmoins, sachant qu'en 2004, la Ville de Montréal a émis plus de 930 permis de construction pour des projets commerciaux, industriels ou institutionnels, on peut estimer que le nombre de transactions immobilières commerciales est de plusieurs milliers chaque année au Québec. Selon les modalités commerciales actuelles, il y aurait donc un nombre égal d'évaluations environnementales de propriétés dont une partie résulte en des études de caractérisation et des travaux de réhabilitation. Le nombre de telles études effectuées chaque année au Québec se chiffre donc en milliers.

3.3.2 Importance de l'eau souterraine

En excluant la question de la contamination qu'il est convenu d'assimiler au champ de la géologie de l'environnement, il est permis d'affirmer que l'hydrogéologie classique liée à la gestion de l'eau souterraine représente un champ d'activité qui touche une importante partie de la population du Québec. En effet, l'eau souterraine est une ressource importante au Québec où on compte plus de 250 000 puits captant l'eau souterraine pour les besoins de résidences ou de collectivités. Plus de 1 500 000 québécois consomment de l'eau souterraine à leur résidence. L'exploitation de l'eau souterraine au Québec est résumée ci-dessous :

Utilisation	Quantité (millions de m ³ /a)	Fraction
Domestiques	240	54%
Piscicultures	170	23%
Élevage et irrigation	70	16%
Industrie	30	7%

Le choix d'approvisionnement en eau souterraine est souvent le seul choix viable techniquement et économiquement pour les petites communautés.

Bien que l'eau souterraine soit une excellente source d'alimentation, il importe de rappeler qu'elle est vulnérable à la contamination. Ainsi, il est estimé qu'une partie des 250 000 puits du Québec sont affectés par diverses formes de contaminations tel que résumé ci-dessous:

Contaminants	% des puits	Contamination
Bactéries coliformes	± 30%	ponctuelle
Nitrates	± 6%	diffuse
Métaux	± 1%	diffuse
Hydrocarbures	≤ 1%	ponctuelle
Composés chimiques	< 1%	ponctuelle
Pesticides	< 0,1%	diffuse

Cette situation est peu connue du public et les cas de contamination d'eau souterraine font rarement la manchette sauf lorsque des catastrophes se produisent. C'est ainsi que la contamination désastreuse des puits de Walkerton (Ontario) a entraîné des changements dans la gestion des réseaux d'aqueduc en Ontario et a été un important facteur dans la décision du gouvernement de l'Ontario d'encadrer l'exercice professionnel de la géologie.

Les quelques chiffres présentés ici permettent de comprendre l'importance de la ressource en eau souterraine et des impacts de son utilisation sur la santé et le bien-être du public. Les possibilités d'aménagement et d'exploitation durable d'ouvrages de captage de l'eau souterraine étant tributaires des caractéristiques géologiques du terrain, il est donc d'intérêt public que les personnes chargées des études hydrogéologiques aient les compétences nécessaires à caractériser les terrains.



3.3.3 Importance de la géologie de l'aménagement

La géologie de l'aménagement est exercée sur la plupart des projets d'infrastructures au Québec. Cet exercice vise à connaître adéquatement les phénomènes géologiques dans le but de choisir le meilleur emplacement pour un aménagement parmi d'autres, de retenir un type d'ouvrage particulièrement adaptable au milieu, d'établir sa conception, de réaliser sa construction et sa maintenance, de conceptualiser la fondation de cet ouvrage afin d'en assurer sa stabilité, d'évaluer les risques naturels ou induits pour en atténuer les effets par des mesures préventives et, d'évaluer les risques d'une exploitation pour les travailleurs.

De nombreuses expertises en matériaux sont faites sur des résidences privées (des milliers d'expertises par année) notamment pour déterminer les risques de gonflement associés à la pyrite dans les remblais.

La croissance de la population et l'expansion des activités humaines sur le territoire entraînent une occupation du territoire croissante. De nouveaux projets sont de plus en plus proposés sur des emplacements autrefois inoccupés ou peu utilisés. Rappelons quelques exemples de phénomènes géologiques: glissements de terrain, tremblements de terre, érosion, déformabilité du terrain de fondation ou du morcellement et de l'altération du substratum de roc. Certains emplacements sont nettement moins favorables à un aménagement de sorte qu'il y a lieu de recourir à une expertise géologique plus poussée.

Les constructeurs, les assureurs, les investisseurs, les financiers, les propriétaires et le grand public sont appelés à être plus conscients des risques géologiques alors que ces risques peuvent être mieux évalués et en conséquence peuvent être contrés par des mesures appropriées.

3.4 OFFRE DE SERVICES DANS LE MARCHÉ

3.4.1 Offre de services en géologie de l'environnement

Il n'existe pas de statistiques fiables sur l'offre de services globale dans la gestion des terrains contaminés. Néanmoins, les informations disponibles permettent d'affirmer que de nombreuses entreprises sont actives dans le secteur. Ainsi, selon les informations disponibles auprès de Réseau Environnement (Association d'entreprises et institutions intéressées à la gestion de l'environnement), plus de 160 entreprises ou institutions membres offrent une expertise environnementale concernant les terrains ou l'eau souterraine. De plus, selon les informations du Tableau de l'Ordre des géologues, plus de 50 entreprises de service de toutes tailles (du travailleur autonome à la grande entreprise comme SNC-Lavalin) employant des géologues offrent des services de caractérisation des terrains au Québec. Comme ce genre de service n'est soumis à aucun contrôle professionnel, d'autres entreprises qui ne sont pas incluses dans ces décomptes sont actives dans le domaine.

3.4.2 Offre de services en hydrogéologie

L'offre de services d'expertise en hydrogéologie classique est moins importante que pour la géologie de l'environnement car les besoins sont moins importants. La structure du marché est aussi différente. En effet, dans le cas des projets d'alimentation en eau, la gestion des projets relève souvent de firmes spécialisées dans la conception et la fourniture des infrastructures d'adduction. La plupart de ces firmes ne disposent pas de l'expertise en hydrogéologie et font donc appel à des consultants spécialisés. Comme pour la gestion des terrains contaminés, il n'existe pas de liste complète des personnes ou des firmes offrant des services d'expertise en hydrogéologie. Il existe diverses associations d'entrepreneurs ou sociétés savantes qui regroupent une partie des personnes ou entreprises offrant des services, mais l'appartenance à ces groupes n'est pas obligatoire. À titre d'information, sur la base des informations du Tableau de l'Ordre des géologues, au moins 35 firmes employant des géologues offrent des services en hydrogéologie au Québec.

3.4.3 Offre de services en géologie de l'aménagement

L'offre de services en géologie de l'aménagement est en grande partie assurée par des laboratoires d'expertise et d'essai ou des bureaux d'étude sous la supervision de géologues ou d'ingénieurs. Les projets d'aménagements importants impliquent généralement la participation de firmes de

consultants bien établies. Il existe aussi un certain nombre de praticiens autonomes qui offrent une expertise dans le domaine. Ainsi, les études en vue d'aménagements peuvent être faites par de petites firmes spécialisées qui livrent les résultats de leurs études aux propriétaires des ouvrages ou aux concepteurs des projets, alternativement, dans le cadre de grands projets, ces études peuvent être faites par des équipes multidisciplinaires qui se chargent de l'ensemble d'un projet.

Des services sont de plus en plus rendus directement au public - rapport direct avec le client (ex : expertises sur la stabilité des pentes, sur les matériaux d'aménagement dont le potentiel de gonflement des shales pyriteux et sur les fondations assises sur un roc problématique ou sur un sol instable).

Selon les données du tableau de l'Ordre des géologues, il y a actuellement plus de 50 géologues actifs au sein de 28 firmes offrant des services dans le domaine. À ce nombre, il faudrait ajouter un certain nombre de firmes d'ingénieurs.

Pendant ces services sont rendus au Québec en l'absence d'un encadrement légal obligatoire de l'exercice en géologie et dans un cadre de sensibilisation du public retardataire par rapport à celui de nos voisins du sud⁶.

3.5 PRÉJUDICES PRÉVISIBLES

Dans la situation actuelle où l'exercice de la géologie en environnement n'est pas soumis au contrôle professionnel, plusieurs situations potentiellement préjudiciables existent. Sans faire une énumération trop détaillée, nous présentons ci-après quelques exemples des situations où la santé, la sécurité ou le patrimoine du public peuvent être affecté par un exercice de la géologie qui ne serait pas soumis au contrôle professionnel.

Il s'agit d'autant de raisons concrètes qui ont incité plusieurs juridictions à adopter des mesures législatives concernant l'exercice de la géologie en vue de protéger les intérêts et le bien-être du public, de protéger l'environnement et d'assurer la sécurité des personnes et des ouvrages.

3.5.1 PRÉJUDICES ASSOCIÉS À LA GÉOLOGIE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Dans le secteur de la caractérisation des terrains, il y a un grand nombre de transactions qui s'appuient sur des études qui ne sont soumises à aucun contrôle professionnel avec des risques évidents au niveau de la déontologie ou de la compétence:

1. Déontologie : un propriétaire n'a pas intérêt à ce que son terrain soit déclaré contaminé suite à une étude de caractérisation. En effet, il peut en résulter une baisse de la valeur de sa propriété ou même une obligation de procéder à de coûteux travaux de réhabilitation du terrain. Le propriétaire malhonnête sera donc tenté de rechercher et retenir les services d'une firme moins méticuleuse et conciliante pour faire caractériser son terrain. De plus, il fera pression sur la firme retenue pour minimiser la quantité des efforts déployés ou la signification des résultats désavantageux éventuels. L'employé de la firme retenue qui n'est pas lié à un code de déontologie professionnel sera tenté de confondre l'intérêt commercial de son client avec le sien au détriment des acheteurs ou occupants éventuels du terrain.
2. Incompétence : la caractérisation d'un terrain requiert des compétences précises au niveau des connaissances sur la géologie et des techniques d'investigation. Faute de compétence appropriée de la part du responsable de l'étude, la distribution réelle des contaminants et le potentiel de migration ne seront pas déterminés. Pour être en mesure de bien apprécier la distribution effective des contaminants et leur migration, il faut être en mesure d'apprécier leur interaction avec les matériaux du sous-sol, c'est-à-dire avec les matériaux géologiques. Le défaut de reconnaître les chemins de migration des contaminants entraîne des risques de préjudice pour les terrains voisins du terrain étudié de même que pour les occupants de ces terrains.

² l'American Institute of Professional Geologists : Home Buyer's Guide to Geologic Hazards, & The Citizens Guide to Geologic Hazards



À titre indicatif des difficultés de l'exercice dans ce domaine, il semble que la contamination de l'eau souterraine pourrait être sous-estimée au Québec: en effet, les inventaires publiés par le USEPA révèlent que, l'eau souterraine est affectée dans plus de 75% des 15000 terrains contaminés sous le contrôle des autorités fédérales américaines, alors que, selon un bilan du MDDEP fait en 2001, cette proportion ne serait que 15% au Québec dans un contexte similaire.

3.5.2 Préjudices associés à l'alimentation en eau souterraine

La méconnaissance de la distribution et des caractéristiques intrinsèques des corps géologiques présents au droit des ouvrages de captage et dans leurs alentours peut résulter en des investissements non-viables. Cette méconnaissance à l'échelle du territoire peut mener à un plan d'aménagement du territoire inadéquat à l'égard de la zone d'alimentation des ouvrages de captage. Les conséquences possibles sont des coûts d'approvisionnement en eau inutilement élevés, des aménagements d'alimentation inadéquats, des conflits d'usage, des impacts sur l'environnement et une spoliation de la ressource collective actuelle et dans plusieurs cas, les générations futures.

3.5.3 Préjudices associés à la géologie de l'aménagement

Les études de matériaux ne font pas l'objet d'un encadrement professionnel bien que diverses associations de fournisseurs cherchent à contrôler l'offre de services dans le domaine. Les petits propriétaires ayant à faire évaluer des questions concernant leur propriété (par exemple le risque d'un gonflement sous une dalle de garage dans la région de Montréal ou le risque d'éboulis à une propriété des Laurentides) pourrait donc faire appel à toute personne offrant des services dans le domaine sans aucune garantie de la compétence de l'expertise obtenue; de plus, en cas de litige, il n'aura aucune assurance qu'un recours soit possible.

Aussi l'absence au Québec d'un encadrement légal de l'exercice de la géologie de l'aménagement n'est pas étrangère à l'inclusion fréquente dans les devis techniques de clauses de désistement de responsabilité concernant l'exactitude des informations géologiques mises à la disposition des réalisateurs, des constructeurs et du public. Dans plusieurs cas, l'aspect géologique est négligé, voire ignoré. Cette absence de données et d'expertises pertinentes en géologie est préoccupante et elle peut mettre en danger la population locale.

Par ailleurs les phénomènes géologiques entraînant des préjudices au public sont hélas trop souvent considérés comme étant *imprévisibles* ou relevant de *forces majeures* (actes fortuits/acts of God), alors que l'exercice même de la géologie consiste à réduire le niveau d'incertitude.

Dans ce sens, des problèmes éventuels peuvent être évités en choisissant le type d'ouvrage à implanter, compte tenu de ses caractéristiques, en fonction des phénomènes géologiques « actuels » et prévisibles. Aussi les paramètres de conception se doivent d'être établis judicieusement en s'assurant la collaboration du géologue de l'aménagement. Il y a lieu également d'attirer l'attention sur les phénomènes géologiques imprévus décelés lors des travaux d'excavation exigeant des modifications à la conception même ou des adaptations indispensables. Il est notoire au Québec que ces « surprises » entraînent des délais et des coûts additionnels et sont souvent sujet de litiges et de réclamations contractuelles.

Les préjudices subis par le public, à cause de phénomènes géologiques naturels et induits, vont de la perte financière causée à un propriétaire par l'endommagement de sa propriété, jusqu'à la sécurité des personnes, en passant notamment par la nécessité de recourir à des travaux de réfection coûteux sinon à la perte totale de l'aménagement ainsi qu'à l'évacuation des résidents. Parmi les événements notoires, il y a lieu de mentionner les suivants :

- glissements de terrain avec pertes de vies humaines et d'ouvrages (bâtiments) survenus à Nicolet en 1955 et à Saint-Jean Vianney, en 1971;
- déluge en 1996 au Saguenay ayant entraîné des mouvements de terrain et perte de barrages, routes, voie ferrée et pont; et
- rupture du roc à la centrale SM3 sur la rivière Sainte Marguerite résultant de contraintes induites lors des excavations réalisées durant la construction en 1996-1998.

3.6 IMPACT DE L'ENCADREMENT PROFESSIONNEL PROPOSÉ

Effets bénéfiques

L'assujettissement de l'exercice de la géologie de l'environnement au contrôle professionnel en modifiant la loi sur les géologues aura l'effet bénéfique de mieux protéger le public en assurant que les études géologiques soient effectuées par des personnes compétentes guidées par la déontologie professionnelle. Les risques de préjudices pour le public et l'environnement seront ainsi réduits.

Aussi, tous les membres du public bénéficieront de la protection du système professionnel quand ils auront besoin d'une expertise concernant l'eau souterraine. Ils auront ainsi l'assurance que la compétence de la personne consultée est soumise à un contrôle et qu'en cas de problème, cette personne détient une assurance responsabilité professionnelle.

La situation de confusion actuelle sera aussi corrigée : ainsi, selon le cadre du projet, la réalisation d'une étude hydrogéologique peut devoir être réalisée par un professionnel ou elle peut être faite par toute personne prétendant en avoir la compétence. Les exemples ci-dessous explicitent cette situation.

Sous le régime actuel :

- a. Une étude hydrogéologique réalisée dans le cadre d'un projet minier (planification de dénoyage par exemple) doit être réalisée par un géologue⁷ en vertu de l'article 6 de la loi sur les géologues.
- b. Une étude hydrogéologique faite en vue d'une demande de certificat d'autorisation pour un captage d'eau souterraine doit l'être par un géologue ou un ingénieur⁸.
- c. Une étude hydrogéologique faite pour déterminer les causes ou les risques de variation de qualité (incluant la contamination) d'un captage existant (pour une résidence, une collectivité ou une industrie) peut être faite par toute personne.
- d. Une étude hydrogéologique visant à évaluer l'impact d'une gravière sur des puits voisins pourrait être réalisée par toute personne.

Il est permis de prétendre que les études de géologie de l'aménagement effectuées dans le cadre des projets importants sont présentement effectuées principalement par des géologues ou des ingénieurs habilités. La modification proposée de la Loi sur les géologues aura pour principale conséquence dans ce domaine d'étendre à toutes les situations et surtout à toute la clientèle (incluant les particuliers) la protection de l'encadrement professionnel.

Pas d'impact significatif sur l'offre de services

En raison du grand nombre de firmes actives dans les domaines décrits et de la concurrence féroce qu'on trouve dans le marché, ce changement législatif n'aura pas d'impact significatif sur l'offre de services.

Il est aussi clair qu'un tel changement législatif aura pour résultat de contraindre les personnes travaillant dans ces champs d'activités à s'inscrire à l'Ordre des géologues avec les frais et obligations afférents incluant l'obligation de détenir une police d'assurance responsabilité professionnelle. Les personnes ne pouvant démontrer les compétences nécessaires seront contraintes de travailler sous la supervision d'un professionnel qualifié.

⁷ Ou un ingénieur en vertu de la Loi sur les géologues, a. 11.

⁸ Article 37, RÈGLEMENT SUR LE CAPTAGE DES EAUX SOUTERRAINES

4. Encadrement de la géologie hors Québec

La limitation du contrôle professionnel de la géologie au seul champ d'activité concernant les ressources minérales est unique au Québec par rapport à l'ensemble des juridictions avec encadrement légal de l'exercice de la géologie.

4.1 CONTEXTE

4.1.1 Préambule

L'encadrement légal de l'exercice professionnel de la géologie est chose récente au Québec avec l'adoption de la loi sur les géologues en 2001. Cette loi visait à satisfaire aux exigences des marchés financiers (exprimé par l'actuel règlement 43-101) à l'effet que les documents techniques déposés dans le cadre des activités de financement des entreprises minières soient signés par des personnes qualifiées (en l'occurrence des professionnels de la géologie). Bien qu'avant cette date, les géologues n'étaient pas soumis au contrôle du système professionnel québécois, leur rôle était reconnu et même explicité dans plusieurs textes réglementaires. Il est pertinent de rappeler à cet effet que la loi sur les ingénieurs confirmait le rôle des géologues en marge de l'exercice des ingénieurs sans le préciser.

L'encadrement légal de la géologie existe ailleurs au Canada et aux États-Unis depuis plus de 50 ans dans certains états ou provinces. Ainsi, l'Alberta encadre l'exercice des géologues au sein de "Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists" depuis 1954.

L'encadrement par des lois professionnelles de l'exercice des géologues s'est développé dans les divers états et provinces de l'Amérique du nord de sorte qu'on compte actuellement un tel encadrement dans 8 provinces et un territoire (hors le Québec) et 29 états.

L'encadrement professionnel tel que nous le connaissons étant en grande mesure un phénomène Nord-américain, on retrouve peu pays hors de l'Amérique du nord où l'exercice de la géologie est soumis à des lois professionnelles; un tel encadrement existe néanmoins dans au moins trois autres pays : l'Espagne, l'Italie et l'Afrique du Sud. Les tableaux ci-dessous présentent une énumération des provinces et états avec encadrement légal de la profession de géologue. Il est intéressant de constater que plusieurs des lois encadrant l'exercice de la géologie sont entrées en vigueur entre 1985 et 2000, ce qui correspond à la prise de conscience des problèmes de contamination des terrains et du rôle des géologues dans la maîtrise de ces problèmes.

Sommaire de l'encadrement professionnel de la géologie au Canada (décembre 2005)

Province	Année de loi	Géologues ⁹	Inactifs ou retraités	Stagiaires
Terre Neuve et Labrador	1988	176	4	25
Nouvelle Écosse	2003	89	-	6
Nouveau Brunswick	1999	89	3	14
Québec	2001	519	46	130
Ontario	2000	1142	13	54
Manitoba	1998	216	16	24
Saskatchewan	1996	408	85	72
Alberta	1966 ¹⁰	3413	187	600
Colombie Britannique	1990	1122	63	119
Territoires du Nord-Ouest & Nunavut	1981	171	8	1
TOTAL		7345	425	1045

⁹ Géologues regroupe les divers titres utilisés, soit géologue, géophysicien, géoscientifique.

¹⁰ Notez que les géologues ont été admis à l'Association professionnelle des ingénieurs de l'Alberta depuis 1954.

Sommaire de l'encadrement professionnel de la géologie aux Etats-Unis (2005)

Date de loi sur les géologues		Nombre de membres par catégorie (approximatif)				
État	An	Geologist	Geophysicist	Engineering geologist	Hydrogeologist	In-training
Alabama	1995	654				10
Arizona	1956	911				332
Arkansas	1988	880				4
California	1968	4807	231	1588	818	
Delaware	1972	347				
Florida	1988	1795				
Georgia	1972	1148				
Idaho	1971	580				28
Illinois	1996	874				
Indiana	1998	1244				
Kansas	1997	596				
Kentucky	1992	1676				
Maine	1973	246				
Minnesota	1995	578				54
Mississippi	1997	600				18
Missouri	1994	807				11
Nebraska	1999	276				4
New Hampshire	2002	740				
North Carolina	1984	1360				
Oregon	1977	1190		333		
Pennsylvania	1993	2629				
Puerto Rico	1996	100				30
South Carolina	1986	582				
Texas	2001	6470				
Utah	2002	898				
Virginia	1981	830				
Washington	2001	2652		592	941	
Wisconsin	1994	1082				
Wyoming	1997	2838				60
Total		39390				

4.1.2 Modalités de présentation des informations d'autres juridictions

Dans le cadre de la préparation du présent mémoire, les textes de loi et des règlements pertinents concernant les champs d'exercice des géologues dans les autres juridictions ont été collectés. Pour faciliter la saisie des informations pertinentes, des fiches d'information ont été constituées selon un modèle simple. Les fiches en question permettent de reproduire sous des thèmes communs les textes ou extraits de textes légaux définissant les aspects pertinents de l'encadrement de l'exercice de la géologie. Les fiches ainsi établies pour chaque état ou province sont reportées dans les annexes du présent document. Notez que les thèmes communs sont définis en français mais que les textes légaux sont reproduits sans traduction. Les textes complets des lois et règlements consultés sont disponibles et peuvent être déposés au besoin.

4.1.3 Aspects communs de l'encadrement légal de l'exercice professionnel

Seuls les éléments concernant la définition de l'exercice régi par la loi et certaines règles d'admission sont reproduits dans les fiches préparées. Certaines constantes qui ne sont pas incluses dans les fiches méritent cependant d'être mentionnées:

- Les lois de contrôle d'exercice professionnel et les systèmes d'encadrement qui en résultent ont comme objectif commun la protection du public.
- L'accès aux professions réglementées est sujet à un contrôle de compétences.
- L'exercice d'une profession réglementée est soumis à un contrôle disciplinaire.
- Le droit d'exercer est soumis à l'obligation de maintenir une inscription en respect de diverses exigences.

4.2 DÉFINITION DU CHAMP D'EXERCICE DES GÉOLOGUES

4.2.1 Au Canada

L'encadrement légal de la géologie dans les autres juridictions du Canada est similaire à bien des points de vue à celui du Québec. En effet, malgré l'absence de lois cadres comme le Code des professions, les professions sont régies par des organismes autonomes dont le rôle est défini par des lois. Ces organismes répondent de leur charge à un ministre désigné du gouvernement.

Les géologues sont encadrés par des ordres (Professional associations) qui sont soit dédiés aux seuls géologues (soit en Ontario et en Nouvelle-Écosse, comme ici au Québec) soit dédiés à deux professions, les géologues et les ingénieurs (toutes les autres provinces sauf l'Île du Prince Édouard, et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et Nunavut). Les fiches synoptiques de l'annexe 2 présentent des extraits pertinents des lois d'encadrement de la géologie dans ces juridictions. Les désignations professionnelles varient selon les juridictions avec utilisation des titres (ou leur équivalent anglais) de géologue, géophysicien, géoscientiste ou géoscientifique pour désigner les professionnels équivalents aux géologues du Québec.

La définition du champ d'exercice réservé aux géologues varie dans sa forme selon les divers textes de loi qui reflètent la tradition des législateurs de chaque province de même que la date de rédaction des textes de loi. Néanmoins, le champ d'exercice réservé aux géologues au Canada est partout défini comme l'application des sciences géologiques

1. à la recherche et la mise en valeur des ressources du sous-sol et
2. à toute autre activité où la santé et le bien-être du public ou de l'environnement peuvent être mis en jeu.

Le premier alinéa de ce bref énoncé correspond au champ défini par l'article 6 de la loi sur les géologues. Le deuxième alinéa correspond aux champs d'activités visés par l'Ordre des géologues dans le présent mémoire.

Pour illustrer, le texte de la loi de l'Ontario est reproduit ci-dessous; c'est un texte court mais clair dans son objectif.

Exercice de la géoscience professionnelle

Un particulier exerce la géoscience professionnelle lorsqu'il se livre à une activité qui nécessite la connaissance, la compréhension et l'application des principes de la géoscience et qui touche la protection du bien-être du public ou la protection de la vie, de la santé ou des biens, y compris l'environnement naturel. 2000, chap. 13, par. 2 (1).

4.2.2 États-Unis d'Amérique

L'encadrement professionnel aux États-Unis vise les mêmes objectifs de protection du public et tient les mêmes fonctions de contrôle des compétences et de l'exercice déontologique qu'au Canada. Les modalités d'encadrement diffèrent par le fait que les agences d'encadrement sont des organismes ou régies d'état (State Board) par opposition aux organismes autonomes trouvés au Canada. Vingt-neuf (29) états maintiennent ainsi un encadrement de la géologie avec exercice réservé. Ces états sont membres de ASBOG (National Association of State Boards of Geology) et encadrent près de 40000 géologues professionnels au total.

ASBOG est un organisme de coordination entre les régies qui ont la responsabilité de l'encadrement professionnel dans chaque état. ASBOG organise et administre un examen d'admission utilisé par les régies dans le processus de délivrance de permis et sert de plateforme pour la coordination et l'uniformisation des normes professionnelles pour les géologues. Dans le cadre de ses activités, en 2005, ASBOG a produit un document guide¹¹ pour aider les législateurs à rédiger ou modifier les lois d'encadrement de la géologie. Nous reproduisons ci-dessous le texte de la préface du document. La définition de l'exercice à réserver aux géologues tel que proposé par ASBOG dans ce guide de même que les autres éléments présentés pour les lois canadiennes sont inclus dans le tableau synoptique en annexe.

L'encadrement des professions est une juridiction des états et les lois professionnelles sont donc des lois d'état. Les fiches synoptiques de l'annexe 3 présentent des extraits pertinents des lois d'encadrement de la géologie dans ces juridictions. Les textes complets des lois concernés sont disponibles pour consultation.

Avant de consulter les tableaux synoptiques, il est bon de rappeler que, comme au Canada, les lois diffèrent dans leurs détails entre les états selon les traditions et le contexte locaux de même que des facteurs historiques. Les différences observées concernent la vocation des agences d'encadrement qui sont parfois dédiées aux géologues, parfois dédiées à plusieurs professions (on regroupe ainsi, agronomes, architectes, géologues et ingénieurs dans une même agence). Le terme géologue ("geologist") est généralement utilisé comme titre professionnel, mais trois états utilisent aussi une désignation de spécialité pour la géologie de l'ingénieur ("engineering geology"), deux autres désignent des hydrogéologues ("hydrogeologist") et un état utilise aussi une désignation de géophysicien ("geophysicist").

Malgré les différences dans les textes de loi, toutes les définitions de l'exercice réservé de la géologie englobent l'ensemble des activités professionnelles des géologues qui peuvent avoir un impact sur la santé et le bien-être du public. Le texte de la loi modèle de ASBOG est très élaboré et particulièrement éloquent à ce sujet.

Pour illustrer, la définition de l'exercice professionnel de la géologie telle qu'inclut dans la loi de l'état de Washington est reproduite ci-dessous; ce texte de loi est récent et relativement concis tout en étant très clair sur son objectif.

"Practice of geology" means performance of geological service or work including but not limited to collection of geological data, consultation, investigation, evaluation, interpreting, planning, geological mapping, or inspection relating to a service or work that applies to geology, and the responsible supervision thereof, the performance of which is related to public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, except as otherwise specifically provided by this chapter.

¹¹ ASBOG, 2005. The professional geologist model licensure law. 48 pages.

Annexe 1

DESCRIPTION DES ACTIVITÉS PROFESSIONNELLES DES GÉOLOGUES SELON ASBOG





LES TACHES D'UN GEOLOGUE PROFESSIONNEL¹

Déclaration de National Association of State Boards Of Geology

National Association of State Boards Of Geology (ASBOG) est une organisation à but non lucratif regroupant les régies d'État qui développent et administrent les examens de compétence nationaux pour la certification et l'immatriculation des géologues. Les examens de l' ASBOG ont été adoptés par l'ensemble des états des USA et du territoire de Porto Rico qui ont légiféré l'exercice de la géologie. Les domaines de pratique énumérés ci-dessous contiennent des activités générales et spécialisées qui peuvent être accomplies par des géologues professionnels qualifiés.

Les géologues professionnels peuvent détenir des qualifications uniques nécessaires à l'exercice de ces activités en fonction de leur éducation formelle, de leur formation professionnelle et de leur expérience. Chaque catégorie réfère à un groupe d'activités associées à un domaine de pratique particulier des géosciences. Sans se limiter aux catégories énumérées ci-dessous, les principaux domaines de pratique comprennent: la Recherche Fondamentale; les Méthodes de Terrain et les Communications; la Minéralogie; la Pétrologie; la Géochimie; la Stratigraphie; la Géologie Historique, Structurale, Environnementale, et Économique; la Géologie de l'ingénieur; la Géophysique; la Géomorphologie; la Paléontologie; l'Hydrogéologie; la Géochimie; la Géologie des Ressources Minières et Énergétiques. Ces domaines sont spécifiquement couverts par les examens de vérification des compétences géologiques de l'ASBOG.

Nous soulignons que cette liste n'est pas exhaustive et qu'elle ne représente qu'un échantillonnage de toutes les activités pouvant se retrouver dans notre pratique professionnelle.

Nous incluons aussi dans cette publication une liste intitulée : "Autres activités pouvant être accomplies par un Géologue Professionnel Qualifié." Ces activités, sans faire essentiellement partie des géosciences, peuvent être accomplies par un Géologue Professionnel Qualifié.

Recherche Fondamentale; Méthodes de Terrain et Communications.

- Planifier et mener à terme des activités sur le terrain incluant celles sur la santé humaine, la santé écologique, la sécurité et les normes législatives.
- Évaluer les droits minéraux et de propriété, interpréter les contraintes législatives.

¹ Ce texte est la traduction du texte de la brochure de ASBOG annexée à la suite.

- Choisir et interpréter des cartes topographiques appropriées dans le cadre de travaux de terrain.
- Déterminer les échelles et les distances à partir de cartes, de photos aériennes ou d'imagerie satellite.
- Identifier, localiser et utiliser les sources de données disponibles.
- Planifier et effectuer des travaux et procédures sur le terrain de manière à assurer la protection du public.
- Rédiger des journaux de sondage ou des plans de tranchées.
- Concevoir et exécuter des projets de recherche en laboratoire et interpréter les résultats.
- Évaluer l'usage historique ou les conditions environnementales à partir d'images satellites ou de photos aériennes.
- Développer et utiliser des méthodes d'Assurance Qualité ou de Contrôle de la Qualité.
- Produire et interpréter des cartes et d'autres présentations graphiques.
- Écrire et éditer des rapports géologiques, interpréter et analyser des photos aériennes, des images satellites et d'autres formes d'imagerie.
- Élaborer des programmes de surveillance géologiques.
- Interpréter les données des programmes de surveillance géologiques.
- Lire et interpréter des cartes topographiques et bathymétriques.
- Effectuer des recherches géologiques sur le terrain et au laboratoire.
- Préparer des journaux de carottage de sol ou de sédiments, ou de géotechnique.
- Préparer un journal de forage lithologique.
- Interpréter des études géochronologiques, isotopiques ou de traceurs.
- Planifier et évaluer des programmes de rémédiation ou de restauration.
- Identifier des systèmes de structures géologiques, de linéaments, ou de fractures à partir de la surface ou par télédétection.
- Choisir, construire et interpréter des cartes, des sections et d'autres données pour des travaux de terrain.
- Concevoir, appliquer et interpréter des modèles analytiques ou numériques.

Minéralogie et Pétrologie

- Identifier des minéraux et leurs propriétés physico-chimiques.
- Identifier des assemblages minéraux.
- Déterminer l'origine probable et la séquence de formation d'assemblages minéraux.
- Prédire les caractéristiques des minéralisations enfouies à partir d'affleurements de surface et de forages.
- Identifier et classer les principaux types de roches.
- Déterminer les propriétés physiques des roches.
- Déterminer les propriétés géotechniques des roches.
- Déterminer les types, les effets et/ou le degré de l'altération des roches et des minéraux.
- Déterminer l'affinité géochimique des roches.
- Caractériser les assemblages minéraux et leur origine probable.
- Concevoir et effectuer des études minéralogiques ou pétrologiques.
- Identifier les roches et les minéraux ainsi que leurs caractéristiques.

- Identifier et interpréter les séquences et les associations de minéraux ou de roches et leur genèse.

Géochimie

- Évaluer des données géochimiques et/ou élaborer des modèles géochimiques relatifs aux roches ou aux minéraux.
- Établir les objectifs et les méthodes d'analyses.
- Déterminer des réactions de sorption/désorption sur la base de la minéralogie d'un aquifère.
- Évaluer le comportement des phases dissoutes et des phases libres dans le transport des contaminants dans les eaux de surface et souterraines.
- Évaluer l'avancée des eaux salées dans les aquifères.
- Concevoir, appliquer et interpréter des modèles de transport et de transformation des contaminants.
- Identifier les roches et les minéraux sur la base de leurs propriétés chimiques et de leurs composantes.

Stratigraphie/Géologie Historique

- Planifier et exécuter des études sédimentologiques et stratigraphiques.
- Identifier et interpréter des structures sédimentaires, les environnements de déposition et la provenance des sédiments.
- Identifier et interpréter des séquences, des positions ou des âges de roches ou de sédiments.
- Établir la position relative d'unités lithologiques.
- Déterminer les âges relatifs et absolus des roches.
- Interpréter les environnements sédimentaires et les structures et évaluer les changements post-sédimentation.
- Analyser des faciès.
- Corréler des unités rocheuses.
- Interpréter l'histoire géologique.
- Déterminer et établir les éléments d'une classification et d'une nomenclature stratigraphique.
- Établir des corrélations stratigraphiques et interpréter la succession, la position et l'âge des roches.
- Établir la source de dépôts sédimentaires.

Géologie Structurale

- Planifier et exécuter des études structurales et tectoniques.
- Établir l'histoire des déformations par une analyse structurale.
- Identifier des éléments structuraux et leurs relations.
- Déterminer l'attitude d'éléments structuraux.
- Faire une analyse structurale qualitative ou quantitative.

- Cartographier des éléments structuraux.
- Corréler des éléments structuraux démembrés.
- Développer et interpréter une histoire tectonique par une analyse structurale.
- Cartographier, interpréter et surveiller le mouvement de failles.
- Identifier des structures géologiques, des linéaments, des fractures ou d'autres éléments par cartographie de surface, ou souterraine ou par télédétection.

Paléontologie

- Élaborer et exécuter des études paléontologiques.
- Corréler des roches par la biostratigraphie.
- Identifier des fossiles, des assemblages fossiles et faire des interprétations paléontologiques de l'âge ou de la paléoécologie.

Géomorphologie

- Évaluer les processus géomorphologiques et le développement des éléments du paysage et des sols.
- Identifier et classifier les éléments du paysage.
- Planifier et exécuter une étude géomorphologique.
- Déterminer les processus géomorphologiques impliqués dans le développement des éléments du paysage et des sols.
- Établir les âges relatifs ou absolus d'éléments du paysage ou de sols.
- Identifier des risques potentiels relatifs à certains contextes géomorphologiques.
- Déterminer l'étendue des zones inondables.
- Déterminer le niveau des crues et des inondations.
- Évaluer les processus d'érosion des rives et des cours d'eau ainsi que de transport.
- Évaluer la géomorphologie régionale.

Géophysique

- Choisir une méthode pour une étude géophysique.
- Effectuer un levé géophysique sur le terrain.
- Procéder à l'interprétation géologique de données géophysiques.
- Concevoir, effectuer et interpréter les données d'un programme de géophysique de surface ou souterraine, incluant les données récoltées en sondage.
- Identifier des conditions géologiques potentiellement dangereuses par des méthodes géophysiques.
- Utiliser des instruments géophysiques en forage pour délimiter des unités stratigraphiques/lithologiques.
- Procéder à des levés géophysiques sur le terrain et à leur interprétation, e.g. : instruments de diagraphie de forage, données de sismique (réflexion et réfraction), radiométrie, radar, télédétection et les levés électro-conductifs et résistifs, etc. Incluant la délimitation de gîtes minéraux, l'interprétation d'environnements de déposition, la délimitation de formations, de failles, d'intrusion ou de contamination par les eaux salées, la délimitation

de panaches de dispersion de contaminants et autres inférences structurales ou stratigraphiques.

- Identifier et définir les risques de séisme.
- Interpréter l'histoire paléosismique.

Hydrogéologie/Géochimie de l'Environnement

- Préparer et exécuter des études hydrogéologiques, géochimiques et environnementales.
- Concevoir et interpréter les données provenant de programmes d'essai hydrologiques, incluant les programmes de surveillance.
- Utiliser des données géochimiques pour évaluer les conditions hydrologiques.
- Élaborer et interpréter des modèles d'eau souterraine.
- Appliquer des méthodes géophysiques à l'étude des conditions hydrologiques incluant l'analyse et l'interprétation de sondages géophysiques.
- Déterminer les propriétés physiques et chimiques des aquifères et de la zone vadose.
- Définir et caractériser les systèmes d'écoulement de l'eau souterraine.
- Préparer un plan de désaffectation de puits incluant et les puits de surveillance d'approvisionnement en eau publics.
- Développer et interpréter les modèles analytiques, de traçage de particules et de transport de masse.
- Élaborer et exécuter un test de capacité sur un aquifère.
- Définir et caractériser l'écoulement et le transport dans la zone saturée et la zone vadose.
- Évaluer, gérer et protéger les ressources en eau souterraine.
- La cartographie potentiométrique de surface et son interprétation.
- Concevoir et installer des puits pour la recherche, le développement et la surveillance de l'eau souterraine et pour pompage/injection.
- Élaborer des programmes de gestion des ressources en eau souterraine.
- Planifier et évaluer des programmes de réhabilitation sur la base de critères géologiques.
- Évaluer, prévoir, gérer, protéger ou traiter des ressources en eau de surface ou souterraine en fonction des effets environnementaux anthropiques.
- Caractériser ou déterminer les propriétés hydrauliques.
- Interpréter des études géochronologiques, isotopiques ou de traceurs.
- Déterminer le transport et l'atténuation des contaminant dans l'eau de surface ou souterraine.
- Déterminer des réactions de sorption/désorption sur la base de la minéralogie d'un aquifère.
- Évaluer la migration des phase dissoutes et libres dans le flot d'un contaminant dans des systèmes d'eau de surface ou souterraine.
- Évaluer et développer des plans de protection des puits et les plans des zones d'alimentation.

Géologie de l'ingénieur

- Fournir des informations et des interprétations géologiques pour la conception d'ouvrages.

- Identifier, cartographier et évaluer le potentiel de sismicité et les autres facteurs ou risques géologiques ou géomorphologiques.
- Fournir des conseils sur la géologie avant et après une construction.
- Produire et interpréter des études de géologie de l'ingénieur, des cartes de caractérisation et des coupes.
- Estimer des ressources matérielles.
- Élaborer et évaluer des plans de correction et de réhabilitation pour le contrôle de risque et la réhabilitation de sites.
- Évaluer les conditions géologiques pour des immeubles, des barrages, des ponts, des autoroutes, des tunnels, des excavations et/ou d'autres structures.
- Définir et établir des critères de sélection et d'évaluation de site.
- Concevoir et appliquer un programme de terrain ou de laboratoire.
- Décrire et échantillonner des sols pour des analyses géologiques.
- Décrire et échantillonner des sols pour tester leurs propriétés physiques ou géotechniques.
- Interpréter l'emploi historique du territoire, les éléments du paysage ou les conditions environnementales à partir d'images, de cartes ou d'autres documents.
- Procéder à l'évaluation géologique pour la désaffectations ou la réhabilitation d'une mine de surface ou souterraine.
- Mesurer en laboratoire la perméabilité de matériaux terrestres.

Géologie Économique, Géologie Minière et Ressources Énergétiques (incluant les minéraux métalliques et non métalliques, le pétrole et les ressources énergétiques, les pierres et matériaux de construction, le sable, le gravier, l'argile, etc.)

- Planifier et exécuter des programmes d'évaluation ou d'exploration pour des minéraux, des roches, des hydrocarbures ou des ressources énergétiques.
- Faire des études de terrain sur des indices minéralisés.
- Procéder à des interprétations géologiques relatives à un calcul de réserves, l'estimation d'une ressource ou la probabilité de succès pour des roches, des minerais ou du pétrole.
- Faire des analyse ou des évaluations économiques.
- Fournir une interprétation géologique pour le développement d'une mine et des activités de production.
- Faire des interprétations géologiques et des plans pour la fermeture, l'abandon et la restauration d'une opération d'extraction ou de mise en valeur de minerai ou de ressources énergétiques.
- Identifier des gîtes minéraux par cartographie de surface ou souterraine ou par télédétection.
- Prévoir la distribution souterraine de roches ou de minéraux à partir d'affleurements, de forages ou d'autres données souterraines.
- Évaluer les risques à la sécurité des personnes associés à l'exploration et à la mise en valeur des ressources minérales, pétrolières ou énergétiques.
- Déterminer les usages potentiels et la valeur économique des minéraux, des roches et d'autres ressources naturelles.

Autres activités pouvant être accomplies par un Géologue Professionnel Qualifié

- Fournir l'information requise et compléter les demandes de permis relatives aux RCRA, déchets solides, NPDES/POTW, Égouts pluviaux, biosolides, à l'approvisionnement en eau, aux sites d'enfouissement, aux UIC, aux zones Humides et aux mines.
- Réaliser des programmes d'implantation de bassins de décantation et de sites d'enfouissements.
- Produire des cartes d'isovaleur de contaminants dans l'environnement.
- Produire des inventaires de puits.
- Déterminer les paramètres géotechniques d'un aquifère.
- L'usage prévu de l'eau et des terres pour l'urbanisme, la planification et à toute autre fin.
- Déterminer des paramètres d'échantillonnage et de la supervision de travaux de terrain.
- Évaluation Environnementale de Sites (Phases I, II et III).
- Utiliser des systèmes de positionnement global (GPS), ou (GIS) et ou des instruments, techniques ou logiciels de télédétection pour délimiter :
 - La contamination du sol ou de matériaux géologiques.
 - Les gîtes minéraux (incluant le sable, le gravier et les autres dépôts économiques).
 - Les dépôts d'hydrocarbures.
 - Les éléments physiques, structuraux ou autres de la surface terrestre, incluant la topographie naturelle ou résultant de l'activité humaine.
 - La représentation d'autres données à référence spatiale, incluant mais ne se restreignant pas à :
 - Les levés et analyses radiométriques.
 - Les levés et analyses géochimiques.
 - Les levés et analyses électro-conductifs ou résistifs.
 - D'autres levés et analyses quantitatifs ou qualitatifs.
- La modélisation de tous types de données statistiques.
- L'intégration de données GPS et/ou télédétection et/ou GIS dans des cartes d'échantillonnage, géologiques, géotechniques ou autres, qu'elles soient la ou non.
- Agir à titre de témoin expert selon ses qualifications devant des commissions judiciaires, des audiences publiques incluant les témoignages et autres affaires juridiques.
- Réponse d'urgence et élaboration de plans d'urgence à des déversements, incluant la mise en œuvre et la coordination avec les agences locales, d'état et fédérales.
- Élaborer des plans et des méthodes de protection de la santé et de la sécurité publiques avec les forces de l'ordre, les services d'incendie, les services d'urgence, les toxicologues et les hygiénistes industriels.
- Fournir de la formation relativement aux matériaux dangereux et aux problèmes environnementaux relatifs à ces matériaux.
- Élaborer des plans et des méthodes avec les biologistes pour la protection de la faune et de la flore lors de déversements.
- Préparer des évaluations et des plans de réhabilitation subséquentement à des déversements.
- Élaborer et appliquer des programmes de sécurité et des programmes d'échantillonnage environnemental.

- Participer à des activités de sensibilisation relativement aux plans d'urgence à des désastres de nature géologique, géotechnique, hydrologique ou autre.
- Participer à la réaction face à des désastres naturels (i.e. : inondations, séismes, etc.) pour la protection de la santé et de l'environnement.
- Participer à la planification d'urgence en prévision de déversements dans les environnements côtiers ou d'autres zones sensibles.
- Développer des plans d'évaluation de vulnérabilité des infrastructures et des ressources en eau potable et non potable, des installations de traitement des eaux usées, etc.

Annexe 2

**TABLEAUX SYNOPTIQUES :
EXTRAITS DES LOIS PROFESSIONNELLES DU CANADA**



Province / État	Terre-Neuve et Labrador
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland
Nom de la loi	Engineers and Geoscientists Act, RSNL, 1990, Chapter E-12, Amended: 1995 cA-5.1 s11
Termes définis	member-in-training, practice of geoscience, professional geoscientist, professional member, student
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	" <u>professional geoscientist</u> " means a person who holds a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geoscience under this Act; "member-in-training" means engineer-in-training or geoscientist-in-training who has not completed the requirements under this Act and the regulations for obtaining a certificate of registration;
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"practice of geoscience" means reporting on, advising on, evaluating, interpreting, processing, geological and geophysical surveying, exploring, classifying reserves or examining activities related to the earth sciences or engineering-geology (i) that is aimed at the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non metallic minerals or precious stones, water or other natural resources or that is aimed at the investigation of geoscientific conditions, and (ii) that requires in the reporting, advising, evaluating, interpreting, processing, geoscientific surveying, exploring, reserve classifying or examining the professional application of mathematics, chemistry or physics through the application of the principles of geoscience, and includes providing educational instruction on the matters contained in this paragraph to a student at an educational institution;
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	Exclusive scope of the practice of geoscience 6. (1) No person, corporation, partnership or other association of persons, except a professional geoscientist, a licensee or a permit holder, shall engage in the practice of geoscience. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to (a) a person engaged in the practice of geoscience as a geoscientist in training, geoscience technician or technologist, while employed or engaged and supervised and controlled by a professional geoscientist or licensee; (b) a prospector engaged in activities that are normally associated with the business of prospecting; (c) the performance of routine geoscientific surveys and reports, where the specifications and standards involved have been prepared or approved by a professional geoscientist or licensee; (d) the performance of routine reduction and plotting of geoscientific data where the activities are conducted under the supervision of a professional geoscientist or a licensee; (e) the performance of routine repair, maintenance or operation of geoscience equipment and facilities of his or her employer; and (f) the performance of geoscientific work by persons who are neither professional geoscientists nor licensees where a professional geoscientist or licensee is responsible for the maintenance of geoscience standards in the performance of the work.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	<u>Registration Categories</u> The Registration categories are: (a) Professional Engineers (b) Professional Geoscientists (c) License to Practice Members

	(d) Permit Holders (e) Honorary Members (f) Life Members (g) Members-in-Training (h) Student Members "<u>professional member</u>" means either a professional engineer or geoscientist who is registered as a member of the association under this Act; "<u>student</u>" means a person registered in a recognized undergraduate degree program in engineering or geoscience.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Requirement for permit 8. (1) A person who is not a professional member or licensee shall not engage in the practice of engineering or of geoscience, nor offer or provide professional services to the public, unless the person has a permit under section 22. (2) A professional member or licensee shall not offer or provide professional services to the public unless the professional member or licensee has a permit under section 22. (3) A permit issued under section 22 may contain those restrictions on the practice of engineering or geoscience that the council considers appropriate. Permit holders 22. (1) The council shall approve the registration as a permit holder of a person, a partnership or other association of persons, or of a corporation that has applied to the council and is eligible under this section and the regulations to be registered to engage in the practice of engineering or of geoscience as a permit holder. (2) A person, a partnership or other association of persons or a corporation that applies to the council is eligible to be registered as a permit holder entitled to engage in the practice of engineering or of geoscience, or both, where he, she or it satisfies the council that he, she or it complies with this Act and the regulations. (3) The council may grant a permit under 1 or more of the following classifications to: Class A: a person, a partnership or other association of persons or a corporation, which is primarily engaged in offering and providing professional services to the public; and Class B: a person, a partnership or other association of persons or a corporation, one of whose customary functions is to engage in the practice of engineering or the practice of geoscience, but whose principal activity is not the offering and providing of professional services to the public. Approval by the board of examiners 27. (1) The board of examiners shall approve the registration as a professional

	member of a person who proves to the satisfaction of the board that he or she (a) [Rep. by 1995 cA-5.1] (b) is a Canadian citizen or lawfully admitted to Canada as a permanent resident; and (c) meets the requirements of this Act, the regulations and the by-laws. (2) The board of examiners shall approve the registration as a licensee of a person who proves to the satisfaction of the board that the person (a) is a registered member in good standing of an association of professional engineers or geoscientists, other than this association, provided that the other association has membership requirements acceptable to the council; (b) is qualified to practise professional engineering or geoscience but is a resident of a jurisdiction in which there is no association having requirements for membership equivalent to those of the association; and (c) otherwise complies with the provisions of this Act, the by-laws and regulations.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	2) The board of examiners shall approve the registration as a licensee of a person who proves to the satisfaction of the board that the person (a) is a registered member in good standing of an association of professional engineers or geoscientists, other than this association, provided that the other association has membership requirements acceptable to the council;

Province / État	Nouvelle-Écosse
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia
Nom de la loi	Geoscience Profession Act, Chapter 7 of the acts of 2002
Termes définis	certificate of authorization, certificate of registration, geoscience, geoscientist, member-in-training, practice of professional geoscience, professional geoscientist
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	" <u>professional geoscientist</u> " means a person who engages in the practice of professional geoscience; " <u>member-in-training</u> " means a person enrolled as a geoscientist-in-training in good standing;
Description(s) de discipline(s)	(j) " <u>geoscience</u> " means the performing of any activity that requires the application of the principles of the geological sciences, and that concerns the safeguarding of public welfare, life, health, property or economic interests, including, but not limited to, (i) investigations, interpretations, evaluations, consultations or management aimed at the discovery or development of metallic or non-metallic minerals, rocks, nuclear or fossil fuels, precious stones or water resources, or (ii) investigations, interpretations, evaluations, consultations or management relating to geoscientific properties, conditions or processes that may affect the well-being of the general public, including those pertaining to the preservation of the natural environment;
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	(p) " <u>practice of professional geoscience</u> " means the performance of any act within or involving geoscience for gain, hire or hope of reward, either directly or indirectly;
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	" <u>geoscientist</u> " means a person who, through specialized education, training and experience, is skilled in the principles and practice of geoscience;
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	10. Member (1) Any person is entitled to be registered as a member of the Association upon filing with the Registrar satisfactory proof that the person has tendered the fees and dues prescribed by the by-laws, has met any other conditions or requirements prescribed by the by-laws relating to registration and (a) is a citizen of Canada, is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence or is otherwise eligible to be registered as a member by reason of falling within such other class or category of citizenship or residence as prescribed by by-law; (b) has obtained the knowledge requirements as established by the Council and has had, in the opinion of the Council, four years of relevant experience; (c) is a registered member of an association of geoscientists, which association, in the opinion of the Council, is similarly constituted and has similar membership requirements to the Association, and furnishes the Registrar with a certificate of membership in good standing in the other

	association and such other documentation as may be required by the by-laws; (d) has passed examinations prescribed by the Council and has had a sufficient number of years of relevant experience to qualify the person, in the opinion of the Council, to practise professional geoscience; or (e) has had, in the opinion of the Council, outstanding experience in geoscience. 12 Member-in-training (1) Any person who has obtained the knowledge requirements as established by the Council or who has passed examinations prescribed by the Council, may, with the approval of the Council, be enrolled with the Association as a member-in-training. (2) A person who, in the opinion of the Council, has complied with subsection (1) shall, in the manner prescribed by this Act and the by-laws, be enrolled as a member-in-training. (3) A member-in-training is subject to the control of the Council in the manner provided by this Act and the by-laws. BY-LAW Application for membership, licence or enrolment 13 (1) Application for registration as a member, or for a licence to practise or enrolment as a member-in-training shall be made to the Registrar on a form prescribed by the Council and shall be accompanied by the credentials and fees required by the Act and the by-laws. (2) The application shall be presented by the Registrar to the Board of Examiners. The Board shall deal with the application in the manner provided by Section 14 hereof, and shall submit its findings to the Council, which shall dispose of the application by resolution. (3) The Registrar shall immediately advise the applicant by letter of the Council's decision on the application. 13A (1) The Admissions Board shall require a member-in-training who is a graduate in geoscience of a school, college or university approved by the Council, or who has passed examinations prescribed by the Council, to report to a member of the Association designated by Council concerning his/her experience in geoscience, during the period in which the member-in-training is engaged in gaining the experience in geoscience prerequisite to registration as a member of the Association. The member so appointed to guide the member-in-training is known as a mentor. (2) A member of the Association to whom a member-in-training is required to report pursuant to subsection (1) hereof shall be a member with a minimum of five years experience in the practice of professional geoscience who has been designated to act in that capacity by the Council and who has consented so to act. A member so designated
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	shall be known as a “mentor”. (3) The member-in-training shall report to the mentor pursuant to subsection (1) hereof on his/her experience in geoscience in such form and manner and with such frequency as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council. (4) Upon completion by the member-in-training of the required period of experience in geoscience, if the mentor is satisfied that the member-in-training has had satisfactory experience in geoscience and has otherwise satisfied the requirements of this Section, including any rules, policies and guidelines made pursuant to subsection (6) hereof, the mentor shall certify on the application of the member-in-training for registration as a member of the Association that the member-in-training has successfully completed the period of reporting on geoscience experience, and the mentor shall endorse the application of the member-in-training for registration. (5) In considering an application by a member-in-training for registration as a member pursuant to Section 13 hereof, the Board of Examiners and the Council shall be entitled to take into account, in addition to all other relevant matters, the reports and submissions which the member-in-training has made to the mentor pursuant to this Section, and the rules, policies and guidelines made pursuant to subsection (6) hereof, together with the comments of the mentor upon such reports and submissions. If, in the opinion of the Council, the experience in geoscience of the member-in-training has been deficient, Council may prescribe such further period of experience as may be required to ensure that the member-in-training has obtained the nature and extent of experience in geoscience prerequisite to registration as a member of the Association. (6) The Board of Examiners, with the approval of the Council, may make rules, policies and guidelines consistent with the section concerning the duties and obligations of mentors and members-in-training under this Section, and concerning the administration of this Section generally.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	11 (1) Any person is entitled to a licence to practise upon tendering the fees and dues prescribed by the by-laws and filing with the Registrar satisfactory proof that any other conditions or requirements prescribed by the by-laws have been met and that (a) the person is a registered member in good standing of an association of geoscientists which association, in the opinion of the Council, is similarly constituted and has similar membership requirements to the Association; or (b) the person is qualified to practise professional geoscience but is a resident of a province, state or country in which there is no association similarly constituted.
Permis d’entreprise	

Province / État	Nouveau-Brunswick
Organisme d'encadrement	Association des ingénieurs et des géoscientifiques du Nouveau-Brunswick
Nom de la loi	Loi sur les professions d'ingénieur et de géoscientifique REFONTE DE LA LOI SUR LA PROFESSION D'INGÉNIEUR, CHAPITRE 88, 1986, ET LOI MODIFIANT LA LOI SUR LA PROFESSION D'INGÉNIEUR, PROJET DE LOI 26, 1999 PROJET DE LOI 26 PROCLAMÉ EN VIGUEUR LE 1er DÉCEMBRE 1999
Termes définis	certificat d'autorisation, géoscientifique stagiaire, géoscience, géoscientifique, pratique de la géoscience
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	" <u>géoscientifique</u> " désigne une personne qui est membre ou titulaire d'un permis de l'Association; " <u>ingénieur stagiaire or géoscientifique stagiaire</u> " désigne une personne qui a rempli les exigences scolaires aux fins d'immatriculation et qui est inscrite à l'Association, mais qui, du fait de son âge ou de son manque d'expérience, n'est pas admissible à l'immatriculation;
Description(s) de discipline(s)	" <u>géosciences</u> " désigne les études ou recherches dans une des disciplines des sciences géologiques qui concernent l'origine, l'histoire, la structure, la composition, les propriétés et les conditions de la terre, ainsi que les <u>processus géologiques jouant aujourd'hui ou ayant joué antérieurement</u> ;
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	" <u>exercice de la profession de géoscientifique</u> " désigne la prestation, à titre d'employé ou aux termes d'un contrat, de services à une autre personne, y compris l'établissement de rapports ou la fourniture de conseils sur toute activité qui nécessite l'application des principes des sciences géologiques, l'obtention, le traitement, l'évaluation et l'interprétation de données relatives à une telle activité ou la réalisation d'études géologiques, le prélèvement d'échantillons ou les analyses à l'occasion de ces études, se rattachant à une telle activité, et notamment : a) les activités visant à découvrir et à exploiter du pétrole, du gaz naturel, des minéraux métalliques et non-métalliques, des pierres précieuses ou des ressources hydrauliques ou à étudier les conditions géologiques du sol ou du sous-sol; ou b) les activités d'étude, d'évaluation, de consultation et de gestion relatives aux propriétés, conditions et processus géologiques qui peuvent toucher le bien-être du grand public; 2(3) L'exercice des professions d'ingénieur et de géoscientifique s'entend également de l'emploi de systèmes informatiques et de logiciels concernant l'exercice de ces professions. CONDITIONS DE L'EXERCICE DES PROFESSIONS 8(1) Seules les personnes qui sont membres de l'Association ou qui ont reçu un permis du Conseil, dans les conditions prévues par la présente loi ou les règlements administratifs ont le droit a) de détenir et d'utiliser le titre ou la désignation «ingénieur», «ing.», «géoscientifique» ou «géosc.» ou toute adjonction à ces titres et désignations ou toute abréviation de ces titres et désignations et, dans le cas des géoscientifiques, tout titre ou désignation similaire se rapportant à des sous-disciplines des géosciences, ou b) d'exercer la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique au Nouveau-Brunswick ou aux fins d'application dans cette province.

Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	IMMATRICULATION ET CONDITIONS D'OBTENTION D'UN PERMIS 10(1) Sur approbation du Conseil, l'auteur d'une demande d'immatriculation a le droit d'être inscrit comme membre de l'Association, (a) s'il réside au Canada ou est inscrit en qualité d'ingénieur stagiaire ou de géoscientifique stagiaire auprès de l'Association; (b) s'il est majeur; (c) s'il détient un grade d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique d'une université ou autre établissement de formation générale ou technique reconnu par le Conseil; (d) s'il remplit les conditions relatives à l'expérience approuvée en génie ou en géosciences prescrites par les règlements administratifs et jugées suffisantes par le Conseil; (e) s'il justifie de son bon caractère, et (f) s'il paye les droits prescrits par les règlements administratifs. 10(2) Toute personne résidant au Canada, qui ne répond pas aux conditions de qualification énoncées à l'alinéa (1)(c), mais qui désire être immatriculée comme membre de l'Association, peut faire une demande au Conseil et doit subir l'examen que le Conseil exige ou doit fournir toute autre preuve qu'elle remplit les conditions de qualification requises au lieu d'un examen, comme le décide le Conseil. Cette personne est immatriculée comme membre de l'Association sur paiement des droits prescrits, après que le Bureau a attesté par écrit que l'examen a été réussi ou qu'une autre preuve a été jugée suffisante. 10(6) Toute personne qui n'est pas résidente du Canada, mais qui est membre en règle d'une organisation ou d'une société de génie ou une société technique dont la réputation est reconnue par le Conseil, peut obtenir un permis d'exercer la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique, à condition de remplir les conditions de qualification pour être immatriculé en vertu de la présente loi. 10(7) Un non-résident du Nouveau-Brunswick qui est employé d'un organisme de la fonction publique fédérale ou d'un ministère fédéral, dont le travail, dont le travail est normalement exécuté au Nouveau-Brunswick et dans une autre province ou dans un territoire du Canada et qui, du fait de cet emploi, doit exercer la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique au Nouveau-Brunswick, peut le faire sans détenir de permis ni payer de droits pour autant qu'il produise, sur demande, une preuve jugée suffisante par le Conseil, qu'il est membre immatriculé d'une association d'ingénieurs de cette autre province ou de ce territoire du Canada, ayant une loi constitutive ou une constitution compatible avec celle de l'Association. BY-LAW 2.1.1 Members shall be persons registered as members of the Association. To be eligible for registration applicants shall fulfill the academic and experience requirements of the <i>Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act</i> and these by-laws and shall demonstrate, in a manner satisfactory to Council, a knowledge of the <i>Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act</i> and these by-laws 2.1.4 Engineers-in-training and geoscientists-intraining shall be persons who are enrolled with the Association. Engineers-in-training and geoscientists-in-training shall conduct their affairs according to these by-

	laws including the code of ethics. 2.3 Registration 2.3.1 The academic requirements for registration shall be satisfied by graduation from an accredited engineering or geoscience program or by satisfactory completion of a program of examinations assigned by the Board of Examiners. At the discretion of the Board, the program of examinations may include preparation and presentation of a thesis. In the case of graduation from an accredited engineering or geoscience program the date of completion of the requirements for graduation shall be designated the "academic requirement completion date". In all other cases the Board of Examiners shall determine the "academic requirement completion date". 2.3.2 For registration applicants shall have completed, alter their "academic requirement completion date", at least four years of engineering or geosciences experience acceptable to Council. All engineering or geoscience experience shall be verified by references from engineers or geoscientists. Relevant work experience prior to the "academic requirement completion date" may be accepted subject to the discretion of Council. 2.3.3 An engineer-in-training or geoscientist-in-training who has obtained the required experience shall apply for registration. An engineer-in-training or geoscientist-in-training shall not remain enrolled as such for more than five years except by special permission of Council.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	5(3) L'Association est autorisée à coopérer et à conclure des ententes avec des associations semblables d'ingénieurs ou d'ingénieurs et de géoscientifiques des autres provinces ou des territoires du Canada, ainsi qu'avec d'autres sociétés techniques dont les buts sont semblables aux siens. 10(3) Sur approbation du Conseil, toute personne venant résider au Nouveau-Brunswick, qui est alors membre dûment immatriculé d'une association d'ingénieurs ou de géoscientifiques d'une autre province ou d'un territoire du Canada, ayant une loi constitutive ou une constitution semblable à celle de l'Association peut, sur demande et sur paiement des droits prescrits par les règlements administratifs, être immatriculée comme membre de l'Association, pourvu qu'elle remplisse les conditions de qualification énoncées à l'alinéa (1)(c) et qu'elle dépose auprès du Conseil un certificat de membre en règle de cette autre association et une demande de transfert d'immatriculation portant la mention du registraire ou d'un autre dirigeant compétent de cette autre association. 10(4) Tout non-résident du Nouveau-Brunswick qui est membre immatriculé d'une association d'ingénieurs ou de géoscientifiques d'une autre province ou d'un territoire du Canada, ayant une constitution ou une loi constitutive semblable à celle de l'Association, peut obtenir du registraire une immatriculation l'habilitant à exercer la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique au Nouveau-Brunswick à condition de remplir les conditions de qualification énoncées à l'alinéa (1)c), de fournir une preuve satisfaisante de sa qualité de membre en règle immatriculé de cette autre association et d'acquitter les droits fixés par les règlements administratifs. 10(5) Sur présentation au Conseil de la preuve exigée et sur paiement des droits prescrits, tout non-résident auteur d'une demande d'immatriculation, qui est membre en règle immatriculé d'une association d'ingénieurs ou de géoscientifiques d'une autre province d'un territoire du Canada, ayant une constitution ou une loi constitutive semblable à celle de l'Association, peut être autorisé à exercer la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique au

	Nouveau-Brunswick pour une période de trois mois en attendant qu'il soit statué sur sa demande.
Permis d'entreprise	10(9) Pour obtenir un certificat d'autorisation, une société en nom collectif, une association de personnes ou une corporation présente au registraire une demande selon la formule que prescrit le Conseil qui comporte (a) les noms et adresses de tous les associés, membres, dirigeants et administrateurs; (b) les noms et adresses de tous les associés, membres, dirigeants, administrateurs ou employés à plein temps, qui sont membres ou titulaires de permis, qui seront responsables de l'exercice de la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique pour son compte et à qui il appartiendra de s'assurer que l'auteur de la demande se conforme à la présente loi et aux règlements administratifs; (c) l'adresse de son siège social et de tout bureau où s'exercera la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique aux fins d'application au Nouveau-Brunswick, et (d) les autres renseignements que le Conseil exige pour évaluer les conditions de qualification de l'auteur de la demande. 10(10) L'auteur d'une demande ou le détenteur d'un certificat d'autorisation, chaque fois que des changements se produisent dans les détails fournis dans sa demande présentée conformément au paragraphe (9), donne avis du changement au registraire dans un délai de trente jours après la date où le changement prend effet. 10(11) Si les dispositions des paragraphes (8) et (9) sont respectées et que le Conseil approuve la demande, le registraire, sur paiement des droits prescrits par les règlements administratifs, délivre à l'auteur de la demande un certificat d'autorisation. Lorsque l'auteur de la demande n'a pas un bureau qui fonctionne au Nouveau-Brunswick sous la surveillance immédiate d'un ingénieur ou de géoscientifique, le statut de nonrésident est indiqué sur le certificat d'autorisation. 10(12) Si le détenteur d'un certificat d'autorisation omet de se conformer aux paragraphes (8) ou (10), le certificat est par le fait même révoqué et la société en nom collectif, l'association de personnes ou la corporation ne peut exercer la profession d'ingénieur ou de géoscientifique avant qu'un nouveau certificat d'autorisation ne soit délivré. 10(13) Si le Comité de discipline conclut que le détenteur d'un certificat d'autorisation a omis de se conformer à l'une quelconque des dispositions du présent article ou a été coupable d'une conduite qui serait, dans le cas d'un membre ou d'un titulaire de permis, une conduite indigne d'un professionnel ou de l'incompétence, le Comité de discipline peut soit réprimander le détenteur, soit suspendre ou révoquer son certificat d'autorisation. 10(14) Les articles 17, 18 et 19 s'appliquent, compte tenu des adaptations de circonstances, aux sociétés en nom collectif, aux associations de personnes et aux corporations. 3. LICENCING 3.1 A licence to practise shall be valid for the calendar year in which it is issued. 3.2 Application for a licence to practise shall be in the form prescribed by Council and shall include fees and dues as prescribed by Council. 3.3 Upon registration of a non-resident under subsections 10(4) and (5) of the Act, the applicant shall receive a licence to practise. 3.4 Persons who are not residents of Canada and are not required to register

	in the jurisdiction in which they normally practise may be granted a licence to practise provided they meet the requirements for registration in New Brunswick except for the residence requirement. 3.5 Upon granting a licence to practise the Association shall issue the licensee a seal in compliance with subsection 9(2) of the Act.
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Province / État	Ontario
Organisme d'encadrement	Ordre des géoscientifiques professionnels de l'Ontario
Nom de la loi	Loi de 2000 sur les géoscientifiques professionnels (L.O. 2000, CHAPITRE 13
Termes définis	Certificat d'autorisation, pratique de la géoscience professionnelle
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	5. Utilisation de désignations (1) Aucun particulier ne doit utiliser la désignation «géoscientifique professionnel» ou l'abréviation «G.P.» ou le terme ou l'abréviation correspondants en anglais si ce n'est à titre de membre de l'Ordre. 2000, chap. 13, par. 5 (1). Idem (2) Aucun particulier ne doit prétendre être membre de l'Ordre, ni se présenter comme tel, s'il ne l'est pas. 2000, chap. 13, par. 5 (2).
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	Exercice de la géoscience professionnelle 2. (1) Un particulier exerce la géoscience professionnelle lorsqu'il se livre à une activité qui nécessite la connaissance, la compréhension et l'application des principes de la géoscience et qui touche la protection du bien-être du public ou la protection de la vie, de la santé ou des biens, y compris l'environnement naturel. 2000, chap. 13, par. 2 (1). Aucune incidence sur les ingénieurs (2) Le présent article n'a pas pour effet de porter atteinte ni ne prétend avoir pour effet de porter atteinte aux droits et obligations d'ingénieurs visés par la Loi sur les ingénieurs. 2000, chap. 13, par. 2 (2). Interdictions Exercice 3. (1) Aucun particulier ne doit exercer la géoscience professionnelle si ce n'est à titre de membre de l'Ordre et conformément aux conditions et aux restrictions dont est assortie son adhésion. 2000, chap. 13, par. 3 (1).
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"membre" Membre de l'Ordre. ("member") 2. Catégories de membres (1) Sont prescrites les catégories de membres suivantes pour lesquelles peut être délivré un certificat d'inscription correspondant : 1. Membre en exercice. 2. Membre temporaire. 3. Membre restreint. 4. Membre inactif. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 2 (1).

	(2) Un membre ne peut détenir de certificat d'inscription de plus d'une catégorie en même temps. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 2 (2).
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	9. Demande d'adhésion (1) Le particulier qui désire devenir membre de l'Ordre en fait la demande conformément aux modalités prescrites. 2000, chap. 13, par. 9 (1). 6. Exigences en matière d'inscription pour toutes les catégories <u>(1)</u> Les exigences suivantes s'appliquent à l'obtention d'un certificat d'inscription de quelque catégorie que ce soit : 1. L'auteur de la demande doit avoir au moins 18 ans. 2. L'auteur de la demande doit être de bonnes moeurs, compte tenu de tous les facteurs pertinents, notamment de ceux énoncés au paragraphe (2). 3. L'auteur de la demande doit avoir satisfait aux exigences applicables que précise le présent règlement en matière de connaissances et d'expérience. 4. L'auteur de la demande doit avoir réussi tous les examens applicables établis ou approuvés par le comité d'inscription, à moins que le comité ne l'en ait dispensé. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 6 (1). 8. Exigences en matière d'inscription pour les membres en exercice <u>(1)</u> L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice doit satisfaire aux exigences suivantes : 1. Avoir : (i) soit un baccalauréat ès sciences de quatre ans ou l'équivalent, décerné par une université canadienne dans un domaine de la géoscience et posséder, au moment de la présentation de la demande, au moins quatre ans d'expérience de travail admissible, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, dans un domaine de la géoscience, acquise au cours des 10 années précédentes, (ii) soit des titres équivalents, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, d'un autre établissement et posséder, au moment de la présentation de la demande, au moins quatre ans d'expérience de travail admissible, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, dans un domaine de la géoscience, acquise au cours des 10 années précédentes, (iii) soit des titres que le comité d'inscription juge acceptables et qui attestent des connaissances dans un domaine de la géoscience, et posséder au moins 10 ans d'expérience de travail admissible, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, dans un domaine de la géoscience, acquise au cours des 15 années précédentes. 2. Avoir réussi tout examen exigé par le comité d'inscription. 3. Avoir réussi l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie s'il n'en a pas été dispensé par le comité d'inscription. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 8 (1). <u>(2)</u> Le certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice est assorti de la

	condition que son titulaire utilise la désignation «G.P.» en français ou "P.Geo. " en anglais. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 8 (2). 9. Titres équivalents <u>(1)</u> Lorsque le comité d'inscription évalue des titres équivalents dans le cadre de l'examen d'une demande de certificat, il procède de la façon suivante : a) il évalue les qualités de l'auteur de la demande en matière de connaissances et d'expérience; b) il décide si l'auteur de la demande a les qualités prescrites par la Loi et les règlements en matière de connaissances et d'expérience et en avise le registrateur; c) s'il décide que l'auteur de la demande n'a pas les qualités prescrites en matière de connaissances et d'expérience, il donne des directives au registrateur relativement aux examens que doit réussir l'auteur de la demande ainsi qu'aux autres exigences en matière de connaissances et d'expérience auxquelles celui-ci doit satisfaire. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 9 (1). <u>(2)</u> Lorsqu'il agit en application du paragraphe (1), le comité d'inscription : a) évalue les connaissances, l'expérience et les autres qualités de l'auteur de la demande à la lumière des normes établies en matière de connaissances et d'expérience pour la délivrance des certificats d'inscription telles qu'elles existent au moment de l'évaluation; b) peut faire passer une entrevue à l'auteur de la demande; c) peut tenir compte de l'expérience de l'auteur de la demande afin de décider quels examens celui-ci est tenu de réussir; étudie et détermine la forme et le contenu des examens et en évalue les résultats. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 9 (2). 9.1 Expérience de travail <u>(1)</u> Le présent article et les articles 9.2 et 9.3 s'appliquent aux fins de déterminer si une personne qui présente une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice en application de l'article 8 ou 9 possède l'expérience de travail nécessaire pour être admissible au certificat. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1. <u>(2)</u> L'auteur de la demande fournit des renseignements suffisants sur son expérience de travail pour permettre une évaluation de sa nature, de sa qualité, de sa durée et de sa fiabilité et, en particulier, il fournit ce qui suit : a) trois rapports d'arbitre, conformément aux règles énoncées aux paragraphes (3), (4) et (5); b) la confirmation qu'il a acquis au Canada ou dans un environnement de travail canadien, ou l'équivalent, au moins 12 mois d'expérience sur : (i) soit les quatre ans d'expérience de travail exigée en application des sous-dispositions 1 i et ii du paragraphe 8 (1), (ii) soit les 10 ans d'expérience de travail exigée en application de la sous-disposition 1 iii du paragraphe 8 (1). Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.
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(3) Deux des trois rapports d'arbitre sont fournis comme suit :

1. Les deux rapports sont préparés par des personnes inscrites comme géoscientifiques professionnels, géologues professionnels ou géophysiciens professionnels auprès d'une association membre du Conseil canadien des géoscientifiques professionnels ou auprès d'un organisme étranger d'autoréglementation de géoscientifiques reconnu par le Conseil canadien des géoscientifiques professionnels.

2. Un rapport est préparé par une personne visée à la disposition 1 et l'autre est préparé par un ingénieur qui, selon le cas :

- i. possède les qualités requises pour exercer la géoscience professionnelle en application d'une loi qui régit l'exercice du génie et est inscrit auprès d'une association membre du Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels,
- ii. possède les qualités requises pour exercer la géoscience professionnelle et est inscrit auprès d'un organisme étranger d'autoréglementation de géoscientifiques reconnu par le Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

(4) S'il s'agit d'une demande que reçoit l'Ordre au plus tard le 30 juin 2002, les règles suivantes peuvent s'appliquer au lieu de celles énoncées au paragraphe (3) :

- a) les deux rapports peuvent être fournis par des ingénieurs visés à la disposition 2 du paragraphe (3);
- b) un rapport peut être fourni par une personne visée à la disposition 1 du paragraphe (3) et un autre, par une personne qui est elle-même auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice présentée en application du présent règlement;
- c) un rapport peut être fourni par un ingénieur visé à la disposition 2 du paragraphe (3) et un autre, par une personne qui est elle-même auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice présentée en application du présent règlement;
- d) les deux rapports peuvent être fournis par des auteurs d'une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice présentée en application du présent règlement. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

(5) Les rapports d'arbitre sont assujettis aux règles suivantes en plus de celles énoncées aux paragraphes (3) et (4) :

1. Le rapport qu'a fourni antérieurement un arbitre afin de décider de l'admissibilité de l'auteur d'une demande à devenir membre d'une autre association provinciale ou territoriale qui est membre du Conseil canadien des géoscientifiques professionnels peut, avec le consentement de l'auteur de la demande, être obtenu de l'association concernée et utilisé à l'appui de la demande de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice présentée en application du présent règlement.

2. S'il conclut qu'un rapport d'arbitre n'est pas satisfaisant pour évaluer adéquatement l'expérience de travail de l'auteur de la demande, le comité

d'inscription peut en demander un autre. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

(6) Pour l'application des sous-alinéas (2) b) (i) et (ii), l'expérience de travail acquise dans un environnement de travail canadien comprend l'expérience acquise à l'étranger si l'auteur de la demande était assujéti aux normes professionnelles canadiennes dans l'exécution de ses tâches et qu'il travaillait pour le compte d'une entreprise constituée au Canada sous le régime d'une loi provinciale ou fédérale. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

9.2 Expérience antérieure à l'obtention du diplôme

(1) L'auteur d'une demande qui a un baccalauréat ès sciences de quatre ans ou l'équivalent, décerné par une université canadienne dans un domaine de la géoscience, ou des titres équivalents, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, d'un autre établissement peut soumettre aux fins d'évaluation et d'obtention de crédits un maximum de 12 mois d'expérience de travail acquise après qu'il a terminé sa deuxième année d'études, mais avant qu'il ait satisfait aux exigences pour l'obtention du diplôme. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

(2) L'auteur d'une demande qui a une maîtrise ès sciences ou l'équivalent, décerné par une université canadienne dans un domaine de la géoscience, ou des titres équivalents, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, d'un autre établissement peut soumettre aux fins d'évaluation et d'obtention de crédits un maximum de 12 mois d'expérience de travail acquise après qu'il a entrepris le programme de maîtrise ès sciences, mais avant qu'il ait satisfait aux exigences pour l'obtention du diplôme. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

(3) L'auteur d'une demande qui a un doctorat en philosophie ou l'équivalent, décerné par une université canadienne dans un domaine de la géoscience, ou des titres équivalents, selon ce que détermine le comité d'inscription, d'un autre établissement peut soumettre aux fins d'évaluation et d'obtention de crédits un maximum de 12 mois d'expérience de travail acquise après qu'il a entrepris le programme de doctorat en philosophie, mais avant qu'il ait satisfait aux exigences pour l'obtention du diplôme. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1.

9.3 Exigences

(1) Il n'est délivré de certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice à l'auteur d'une demande que si son expérience de travail satisfait à toutes les exigences suivantes :

1. Le travail permet d'acquérir de l'expérience pratique dans l'application de la théorie de la géoscience.
2. Le travail permet d'acquérir de l'expérience pratique dans la compréhension des procédés et des systèmes géoscientifiques.
3. Le travail permet d'acquérir de l'expérience dans la gestion des projets géoscientifiques.
4. Le travail permet d'acquérir de l'expérience dans les communications orales et écrites.
5. Le travail permet d'acquérir de l'expérience qui favorise une prise de conscience des répercussions de l'exercice de la géoscience pour la société en général, y compris celles au niveau de l'environnement, de l'économie et de la

	sécurité. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1. <u>(2)</u> Pour l'application de la disposition 4 du paragraphe (1), l'auteur d'une demande fait ce qui suit sur demande : a) il fournit des exemples de ses travaux écrits, y compris de la correspondance, des mémoires, des rapports, des documents ou des publications; b) il fait en sorte qu'un ou plusieurs arbitres présentent des observations sur des présentations orales qu'il a faites devant des dirigeants, des clients, des organismes de réglementation, des pairs ou le grand public. Règl. de l'Ont. 378/01, art. 1. 10. Examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie <u>(1)</u> Malgré l'article 19, la réussite de l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie est une exigence qui est reportée pour les personnes qui présentent une demande de certificat d'inscription dans les deux ans de l'entrée en vigueur du présent règlement. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 10 (1). <u>(2)</u> Le membre pour lequel l'exigence est reportée en application du paragraphe (1) doit réussir l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie dans l'année qui suit son inscription, à moins d'en avoir été dispensé. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 10 (2). <u>(3)</u> Le registrateur peut révoquer le certificat d'inscription d'un membre tenu de réussir l'examen mais qui y échoue. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 10 (3). 11. Exigences en matière d'inscription pour les membres temporaires L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire doit satisfaire à l'une des exigences suivantes : 1. Résider dans un territoire de compétence autre que l'Ontario et être membre d'un organisme d'autoréglementation des géoscientifiques professionnels de ce territoire dont les objets sont semblables à ceux de l'Ordre et dont les conditions d'adhésion sont au moins égales à celles que prévoit le présent règlement pour l'obtention du certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice. 2. Être reconnu à l'échelle nationale ou internationale dans le champ d'activités auquel se rapporte le travail visé par le certificat et posséder au moins 10 ans d'expérience dans celui-ci. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 11. 17. Organisation de l'examen <u>(1)</u> Le registrateur est chargé d'organiser la tenue des examens, notamment de fixer la date, l'heure et l'endroit où ils ont lieu. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 17 (1). <u>(2)</u> L'examen qu'exige le comité d'inscription, qu'il s'agisse de l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie ou d'un autre examen, est administré par l'Ordre au moins une fois par année. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 17 (2).
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(3) La demande en vue de passer un examen est présentée selon la formule que fournit le registrateur, accompagnée des droits que fixent les règlements administratifs et reçue par l'Ordre au moins 60 jours avant la date de l'examen. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 17 (3).

(4) La personne qui a présenté une demande de certificat d'inscription et satisfait aux exigences applicables en matière d'inscription peut passer les examens d'inscription applicables. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 17 (4).

18. Exigences en matière d'examen

(1) La définition qui suit s'applique au présent article. «année universitaire» S'entend de la période commençant le 1^{er} septembre d'une année et se terminant le 31 août de l'année suivante. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 18 (1).

(2) L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription passe l'examen applicable ou, s'il doit en passer plus d'un, le premier examen applicable dans les deux années universitaires suivant immédiatement la date de l'avis que lui envoie le registrateur et qui indique les exigences auxquelles il doit satisfaire en matière d'examen. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 18 (2).

(3) Il n'est délivré de certificat d'inscription à l'auteur d'une demande que s'il réussit les examens exigés dans les quatre années universitaires suivant la date de l'avis. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 18 (3).

(4) Le registrateur peut retirer la demande de l'auteur d'une demande qui, selon le cas :

- a) ne se présente pas aux date, heure et endroit fixés pour un examen, sans avoir présenté de motif raisonnable par écrit;
- b) ne satisfait pas aux exigences en matière d'examen dans les délais prévus aux paragraphes (2) et (3). Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 18 (4).

(5) L'auteur d'une demande qui ne réussit pas un examen établi ou approuvé par le conseil ne peut, sauf avec la permission du comité d'inscription, le passer de nouveau et le registrateur retire sa demande de certificat d'inscription. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 18 (5).

(6) Si l'auteur d'une demande auquel le comité d'inscription demande de réussir plus d'un examen ne passe pas au moins un examen par année universitaire après avoir passé le premier examen, le registrateur peut retirer sa demande, à moins que celui-ci ne lui fournisse par écrit un motif raisonnable de ne pas l'avoir fait. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 18 (6).

19. Examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie

(1) L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription doit réussir l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie au plus tard deux ans après celle des deux dates suivantes qui est postérieure à l'autre :

- a) la date de présentation de sa demande d'adhésion;
- b) la date à laquelle il a satisfait à toutes les autres exigences en matière d'examen ou à laquelle il est conclu de façon définitive

	qu'aucun examen n'est exigé. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 19 (1). (2) L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription peut se présenter à l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie à trois reprises au plus. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 19 (2). GEOSCIENTIST-IN-TRAINING 8. A person who submits the application form and application fee as set out in By-law No. 2 to the Registrar shall be admitted to the Association as a geoscientist-in-training if: (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation; (b) the applicant: (i) holds an academic credential acceptable to the Registration Committee as set out in the Registration Regulation but does not have the required work experience for registration as a practising, temporary, limited member; (ii) is required by the Registration Committee to pass examinations and has not completed the examinations referred to; (iii) is required by the Registration Committee to obtain a period of current work experience in Canada, in a Canadian work environment, or equivalent work experience. 9. No person may remain in the record as a geoscientist-in-training for more than six (6) years. 10. Notwithstanding Section 9, in particular cases, Council may extend the period to not more than eight (8) years. 11. No person shall be admitted as a geoscientist-in-training if at the time of application the person is qualified to be registered as a practising, temporary or limited member. 12. The Council may direct the Registrar to remove the name of a geoscientist-in-training from the register if the Council determines that the geoscientist-in-training has engaged in behaviour that constitutes unprofessional conduct.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	(2) Sans préjudice de la portée générale du paragraphe (1), l'Ordre peut : a) établir un conseil d'exercice mixte avec tout organisme professionnel qu'il estime approprié pour l'aider à former et à maintenir des rapports professionnels avec cet organisme; b) conclure des arrangements réciproques avec d'autres organismes régissant les géoscientifiques professionnels d'autres territoires de compétence aux fins suivantes : (i) la reconnaissance par l'Ordre des qualités requises pour l'exercice de la géoscience professionnelle dans ces territoires comme qualités requises en Ontario pour cet exercice; (ii) la reconnaissance par ces organismes des qualités requises pour l'exercice de la géoscience professionnelle en Ontario comme qualités requises dans ces territoires pour cet exercice. 2000, chap. 13, par. 29 (2).
Permis d'entreprise	Certificats d'autorisation 15. Demande de certificat d'autorisation

(1) La personne morale, la société en nom collectif ou l'autre entité qui désire obtenir un certificat d'autorisation pour offrir ou fournir au public des services qui constituent l'exercice de la géoscience professionnelle en fait la demande conformément aux modalités prescrites. 2000, chap. 13, par. 15 (1).

Admissibilité

(2) La personne morale, la société en nom collectif ou l'autre entité est admissible à recevoir un certificat d'autorisation si :

- a) d'une part, elle emploie un particulier qui est membre de l'Ordre et qui supervise directement l'exercice de la géoscience professionnelle auquel elle se livre;
- b) d'autre part, elle satisfait aux autres exigences énoncées dans les règlements. 2000, chap. 13, par. 15 (2).

Contenu du certificat de membre temporaire

12. Le certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire précise ce qui suit :

- a) l'activité exercée en Ontario à laquelle il se rapporte;
- b) le nom de la personne, du cabinet ou de la société qui emploie le titulaire du certificat ou qui l'a engagé pour fournir des services en Ontario;
- c) le nom du membre en exercice, le cas échéant, dont le présent règlement exige la collaboration;
- d) la période d'au plus 12 mois pour laquelle le certificat est délivré. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 12.

Conditions du certificat de membre temporaire

13. (1) Le certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire est assorti de la condition que son titulaire n'exerce que les activités qui y sont précisées. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 13 (1).

(2) Le certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire est assorti de la condition que son titulaire collabore avec un membre en exercice pour exercer les activités précisées dans le certificat, à moins que le titulaire ne remplisse une des conditions suivantes :

- a) il est membre d'un organisme d'autoréglementation des géoscientifiques professionnels d'un autre territoire de compétence dont les objets sont semblables à ceux de l'Ordre et dont les conditions d'adhésion sont au moins égales à celles que prévoit le présent règlement pour l'obtention du certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice;
- b) il fournit la preuve qu'il a des qualités professionnelles au moins égales à celles qu'exige le présent règlement pour l'obtention du certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice et qu'il connaît tous les codes, normes et lois qui se rapportent au travail visé par le certificat;
- c) il fournit la preuve qu'il est reconnu à l'échelle nationale ou internationale dans le champ d'activités auquel se rapporte le travail visé par le certificat et qu'il connaît tous les codes, normes et lois qui se rapportent à ce travail;
- d) il exécute le travail en dehors de l'Ontario et ce travail est entrepris conformément au certificat afin de satisfaire aux exigences d'une loi de l'Ontario autre que la Loi. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 13 (2).

(3) Le certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire détenu par une personne qui doit collaborer avec un membre en exercice est assujéti à la condition que cette personne ne livre pas la version finale d'un dessin, d'un devis, d'un plan, d'un rapport ou de tout autre document sans que le membre en exercice l'ait signé et daté et y ait apposé son sceau. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 13 (3).

(4) Le certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire est assujéti à la condition que son titulaire utilise la désignation «G.P. (membre temporaire)» en français ou «P.Ge. (Temporary)» en anglais. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 13 (4).

Exigences en matière d'inscription pour les membres restreints

14. L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'inscription de membre restreint doit satisfaire aux exigences suivantes :

1. Avoir réussi tout examen exigé par le comité d'inscription.
2. Avoir réussi l'examen sur l'exercice de la profession et la déontologie s'il n'en a pas été dispensé par le comité d'inscription. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 14.

Conditions du certificat de membre restreint

15. Le certificat d'inscription de membre restreint est assorti des conditions suivantes :

- a) son titulaire ne doit fournir que les services précisés dans le certificat;
- b) son titulaire ne doit fournir des services qu'à titre d'employé de l'employeur nommément désigné dans le certificat;
- c) son titulaire, s'il cesse d'être employé par l'employeur nommément désigné, en avise le registrateur immédiatement et rend le certificat et le sceau qui lui ont été délivrés;
- d) son titulaire est supervisé par un membre en exercice ou un membre temporaire;
- e) son titulaire ne doit pas livrer la version finale d'un dessin, d'un devis, d'un plan, d'un rapport ou de tout autre document sans que le membre en exercice ou le membre temporaire qui le supervise l'ait signé et daté et y ait apposé son sceau;
- f) son titulaire utilise la désignation «G.P. (membre restreint)» en français ou «P.Ge. (Limited)» en anglais. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 15.

Exigences en matière d'inscription pour les membres inactifs

16. (1) L'auteur d'une demande de certificat de membre inactif satisfait à l'une ou l'autre des conditions suivantes :

- a) il est ou a été titulaire d'un certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice, de membre temporaire ou de membre restreint;
- b) il est ou a été membre d'un organisme d'autoréglementation des géoscientifiques professionnels d'un autre territoire de compétence;
- c) il est ou a été membre d'un autre organisme professionnel

d'autoréglementation si ses activités sont ou étaient reliées à la géoscience professionnelle. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 16 (1).

(2) Le certificat d'inscription de membre inactif est assorti de la condition que son titulaire n'exerce pas la géoscience professionnelle et qu'il n'utilise ni le timbre ni le sceau de l'Ordre. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 16 (2).

(3) Le titulaire d'un certificat d'inscription de membre inactif peut utiliser la désignation «G.P (membre inactif)» en français ou «P.Geo. (non-practising)» en anglais. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 16 (3).

Certificats d'autorisation

Certificat d'autorisation

21. L'auteur d'une demande de certificat d'autorisation fait ce qui suit :

1. Il désigne un ou plusieurs membres en exercice ou membres temporaires comme devant assumer la responsabilité et la supervision des services de géoscience professionnelle que doit fournir l'auteur de la demande.

2. Il déclare dans sa demande que les personnes désignées en application de la disposition 1 consacreront un temps suffisant à son travail afin de s'acquitter des responsabilités prévues à cette disposition.

3. Il déclare dans la demande que les personnes désignées en application de la disposition 1 sont lui-même, ses employés ou, s'il est une société en nom collectif, les associés et leurs employés. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 21.

Demande de certificat d'autorisation

22. (1) Une personne morale, une société en nom collectif ou une autre entité peut demander un certificat d'autorisation en présentant la formule de demande fournie par le registrateur dûment remplie et accompagnée des droits fixés dans les règlements administratifs. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 22 (1).

(2) La demande contient les renseignements suivants :

a) les nom et adresse du particulier ou de tous les associés ou dirigeants et administrateurs de l'auteur de la demande, selon le cas;

b) les nom et adresse du particulier, des associés ou des employés, selon le cas, qui sont titulaires d'un certificat d'inscription de membre en exercice ou de membre temporaire et qui assumeront la responsabilité et la supervision des services de géoscience professionnelle fournis au nom de l'auteur de la demande;

c) le ou les certificats des personnes visées à l'alinéa b) attestant :

(i) d'une part, que les renseignements figurant dans la demande sont véridiques et exacts,

(ii) d'autre part, le cas échéant, que l'une des principales fonctions de l'auteur de la demande est ou sera de fournir des services de géoscience professionnelle au public. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 22 (2).

(3) Les renseignements exigés au paragraphe (2) sont consignés dans les registres que tient le registrateur et peuvent être publiés par le conseil. Règl.

de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 22 (3).

23. Durée du certificat d'autorisation

(1) Le certificat d'autorisation est valide de la date de sa délivrance jusqu'à son expiration, soit un an après le dernier jour du mois où il a été délivré. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 23 (1).

(2) Le certificat d'autorisation peut être renouvelé, au plus tard à sa date d'expiration, moyennant paiement des droits de renouvellement fixés dans les règlements administratifs de l'Ordre. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 23 (2).

(3) Malgré le paragraphe (1), si le particulier, les associés ou les employés nommément désignés dans la demande de certificat d'autorisation sont tous titulaires de certificats d'inscription de membre temporaire, le certificat d'autorisation délivré à l'égard de la demande expire à la date d'expiration du certificat d'inscription de membre temporaire qui expire en dernier. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, par. 23 (3).

24. Inadmissibilité à la délivrance d'un certificat d'autorisation

La situation suivante est prescrite comme circonstance où l'auteur d'une demande n'est pas admissible à la délivrance d'un certificat d'autorisation :

1. Le registrateur a des motifs raisonnables et probables de croire, en se fondant sur la conduite passée de la personne qui a la charge ou la responsabilité de l'entreprise de l'auteur de la demande de certificat d'autorisation, que celui-ci ne se livrera pas à l'exercice de la géoscience professionnelle conformément au droit et avec honnêteté et intégrité. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 24.

Assurance responsabilité professionnelle

25. Le certificat d'autorisation est assorti de la condition portant que le titulaire doit être assuré contre la responsabilité professionnelle aux termes d'une police d'assurance responsabilité professionnelle qui est conforme aux exigences minimales suivantes :

1. Une limite de la police d'au moins 250 000 \$ pour chaque demande d'indemnités et soit une limite totale de la police d'au moins 500 000 \$ par année pour toutes les demandes d'indemnités, soit un mécanisme de remise en vigueur automatique de la police.

2. Une garantie pour des erreurs, des omissions et des actes de négligence qui découlent de la fourniture des services que l'assuré offre ou fournit au public dans le cadre de l'exercice de la géoscience professionnelle sous réserve d'exclusions et de conditions et, notamment, de clauses qui sont compatibles avec les pratiques normales de l'industrie de l'assurance. Règl. de l'Ont. 59/01, art. 25.

Province / État	Manitoba
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba
Nom de la loi	Engineering and Geoscientific Professions Act, S.M. 1998, c.55
Termes définis	geoscientist-in-training, practice of professional geoscience, professional geoscientist, certificate of authorization, certificate of registration, temporary licence temporary licensee, practice of natural science
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	" <u>professional geoscientist</u> " means any natural person who holds a valid temporary licence or certificate of registration entitling such person to practice as a professional geoscientist; («géoscientifique») " <u>geoscientist-in-training</u> " means a natural person who has been enrolled by the association as a geoscientist-in-training and whose name is shown on the association's register of geoscientists-in-training; («géoscientifique en formation»)
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	" <u>practice of professional geoscience</u> " means any act of documenting, analysing, evaluating, interpreting or reporting on the earth's materials or on resources, forms or processes, or managing any of the foregoing that requires the application of the principles of geology, geophysics or geochemistry and that concerns the safeguarding of life, health, property, economic interests, the public interest or the environment; («exercice de la profession de géoscientifique»)
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Qualifications for membership 15(1) No person is entitled to be registered as a professional engineer or as a professional geoscientist, unless the person submits to the registration committee an application in the prescribed form and evidence that the applicant: (a) is a natural person at least 18 years of age; (b) is academically qualified; (c) has acquired sufficient relevant professional engineering work experience or relevant professional geoscientific work experience; (d) has successfully completed an approved program for engineers-in-training or geoscientists-in-training or is otherwise qualified; (e) has subscribed to and agreed to abide by the code of ethics of the association; (f) has made payment of the dues and fees prescribed by the by-laws; and (g) complies with such other terms and conditions as may be imposed in accordance with this Act or the by-laws. Qualifications for enrolment as an engineer-in-training or geoscientist-in-training 19 An applicant may be enrolled as an engineer-in-training or a geoscientist-in-training if the applicant: (a) is a natural person at least 18 years of age; (b) submits evidence to the registration committee that the applicant is academically qualified; (c) submits evidence to the registration committee that the applicant has agreed to abide by the code of ethics of the association;

	(d) pays the dues and fees prescribed by the by-laws; and (e) complies with such other terms and conditions as may be imposed in accordance with this Act or the by-laws 6.1 Manual of Admissions The requirements, policies and procedures applicable to the approval of an application for admission to, enrollment with, or licensure by, the association shall be set out in the association's "Manual of Admissions". It shall be authorized by the council and published and available from the office of the association. 6.2 Qualifications 6.2.1 Academic Qualification The evidence of academic qualification required for membership under clause 15 (1) (b) of the Act, shall be as set out in the Manual of Admissions. 6.2.2 Experience Qualification The evidence of sufficient relevant work experience required for membership under clause 15 (1) (c) of the Act, shall be based on at least four years' engineering or geoscientific work experience, subject to the provisions of the Manual of Admissions. 6.3 Other Requirements 6.3.1 Member-In-Training Requirement To be eligible for enrollment as a member-in-training, an applicant must submit evidence to the registration committee that he or she: -is academically qualified for registration as a professional member; -has passed a professional practice test on the Act, these by-laws and the Code of Ethics established under Part XIII; -has subscribed to and agrees to abide by the Code of Ethics established under Part XIII; and -agrees to comply with the requirements of the association's pre-registration program 6.3.2 Pre-Registration Program There shall be a pre-registration program for members-in-training. The requirements of such program shall be set out in the Manual of Admissions and shall include a requirement to pass an approved professional practice examination.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Members of other associations 15(2) Documented membership in good standing in an association of engineers and/or professional geoscientists in any other jurisdiction may be accepted by the registration committee as satisfying the requirements of clauses 15(1)(a), (b) and (c).

Permis d'entreprise	Qualifications for certificate of authorization 16(2) No person is entitled to hold a certificate of authorization, unless such person (a) is a partnership, corporation or other legal entity other than a natural person; (b) submits to the registrar an application in the prescribed form containing (i) evidence of the legal status of the partnership, corporation or other entity, (ii) the name or names and addresses of the members or temporary licensees who are designated by the holder of the certificate of authorization as being in charge of the practice of professional engineering or of professional geoscience on its behalf, (iii) whose responsibility it will be to ensure that this Act and the by-laws are complied with by the holder of the certificate of authorization, and (iv) the address of its head office and any office in which the practice of professional engineering and/or the practice of professional geoscience in Manitoba will be carried out; (c) pays such fees or dues as are prescribed by the by-laws; (d) submits evidence of agreement to abide by the code of ethics prescribed by the by-laws; (e) complies with such requirements as the council, taking into account the public interest, may establish from time to time respecting (i) the amounts, terms and conditions of professional liability insurance coverage to be maintained by a partnership, corporation or other legal entity, (ii) alternatives to professional liability insurance coverage for a partnership, corporation or other legal entity that provide coverage which is substantially the same or greater than that which would be provided by professional liability insurance for the legal entity, and (iii) disclosure of the nature and extent of professional liability insurance coverage or any alternative to such coverage maintained by a partnership, corporation or other legal entity, or one or more of its partners, employees or members, and provides evidence of compliance as required by the council; and (f) complies with such other terms and conditions as may be imposed in accordance with this Act or the by-laws. Qualifications for temporary licence 17 A licence to engage temporarily in the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience within the province may be granted if the applicant (a) is a professional engineer or professional geoscientist residing outside the province; and (b) is otherwise considered by the registration committee to be qualified to practice professional engineering or professional geoscience within the province.
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	Qualifications for specified scope of practice licence 18 A specified scope of practice licence to engage in the practise of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience within the province, and within the scope and subject to the restrictions specified in such practice licence, may be granted if the applicant (a) is a natural person at least 18 years of age; (b) submits evidence to the registration committee that the applicant meets such requirements as the council may from time to time prescribe for such class of applicant; (c) submits evidence to the registration committee that the applicant has subscribed to and agreed to abide by the code of ethics of the association; (d) pays the dues and fees prescribed by the by-law; and (e) complies with such other terms and conditions as may be imposed in accordance with this Act or the by-laws.
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Province / État	Saskatchewan
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan
Nom de la loi	The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act being Chapter E-9.3 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1996 (effective March 7, 1997) as amended by the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1997, c.S-6.01; and 2000, c.43.
Termes définis	practice of professional geoscience, professional geoscientist
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"professional geoscientist" means an individual who is registered with the association as a professional geoscientist
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"practice of professional geoscience" means the application of principles of geoscience that include, but are not limited to, principles of geology, geophysics and geochemistry, to any act of acquiring or processing data, advising, evaluating, examining, interpreting, reporting, sampling or geoscientific surveying, that is directed toward: (i) the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non-metallic minerals, precious stones, water or other natural resources; or (ii) the investigation of surface or sub-surface geological conditions;
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	(2) No person other than a professional geoscientist shall use the title "Professional Geoscientist", "Geoscientist", "Consulting Geoscientist" or the abbreviation "P.Geo.", either alone or in combination with any other word, title or designation, abbreviated or otherwise, to imply that he or she is a professional geoscientist.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Registration and licensing 18(1) The council, in accordance with this Act and the bylaws, may register individuals as members. (2) The council, in accordance with this Act and the bylaws, may issue: (a) an annual licence to a member to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be; (b) a restricted licence to a member to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be, on any terms and conditions specified in the licence; or (c) a temporary licence to a person to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be, on any terms and conditions specified in the licence. Requirements for registration: 20(1) The council may register a person as a member where the person produces evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the council that he or she: (a) has paid the prescribed fees; (b) has complied with the bylaws with respect to registration as a member; (c) is eligible according to the bylaws to be a member; and (d) has successfully completed: (i) in the case of a person who applies for registration as a professional engineer, a bachelor level university program of study in engineering recognized by the council; or (ii) in the case of a person who applies for registration as a professional

	geoscientist, a four-year bachelor level university program of study in geoscience recognized by the council. (2) Notwithstanding that a person does not comply with the requirements in subsection (1), the council may register the person as a member and issue a restricted licence to the person to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be, where the person produces evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the council that he or she: (a) is eligible, according to the bylaws, to be a member; (b) has paid the prescribed fees; and (c) has complied with the bylaws with respect to registration. (3) The council may issue a temporary licence to a person to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be, where the person produces evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the council that he or she: (a) is eligible, according to the bylaws, for a temporary licence; (b) has paid the prescribed fees; and (c) has complied with the bylaws with respect to receiving a temporary licence.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	(1.1) Notwithstanding clause (1)(d), the council may register as a member a person who is a member in good standing, as a professional engineer or geoscientist, of any association of engineers or geoscientists in another jurisdiction within Canada if that association is recognized by the council as being comparable to the association.
Permis d'entreprise	Corporations, partnerships, etc. 22(1) No partnership, association of persons or corporation is eligible to be admitted as a member of the association. (2) Every partnership, association of persons or corporation that engages in the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience as its principal or customary function shall obtain a certificate of authorization. (3) The holder of a certificate of authorization shall only engage in the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience: (a) under the supervision of a licensee who has an annual or temporary licence; and (b) in accordance with any restrictions or terms and conditions to which that licensee's licence is subject. (4) The council shall issue a certificate of authorization to a partnership, association of persons or corporation that submits an application to the registrar in the form prescribed in the bylaws containing: (a) the names of all licensees, who have annual or temporary licences, who will be in charge of the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience, as the case may be, on its behalf; and (b) the names of the licensees listed in accordance with clause (a) who are its official representatives and whose duty it is to ensure that it complies with this Act and the bylaws. (5) A holder of a certificate of authorization shall advise the registrar of any changes in the particulars provided in its application as required pursuant to subsection (4) not later than 30 days after the effective date of the change. (6) If a partnership, association of persons or corporation ceases to have an official representative, its certificate of authorization is revoked and the partnership, association of persons or corporation shall cease to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience.

Province / État	Alberta
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta
Nom de la loi	The Engineering, Geological and Geophysical Professions Act Being Chapter E-11.1 Revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000
Termes définis	practice of geology, professional geologist, professional geophysicist, member-in-training, professional member
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	“<u>professional geologist</u>” means an individual who holds a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geology under this Act; “<u>professional geophysicist</u>” means an individual who holds a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geophysics under this Act; “<u>member-in-training</u>” means engineer-in-training, geologist-in-training or geophysicist in-training, as the case may be;
Description(s) de discipline(s)	“<u>practice of geology</u>” means (i) reporting, advising, evaluating, interpreting, geological surveying, sampling or examining related to any activity (A) that is aimed at the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non-metallic minerals, precious stones, other natural resources or water or that is aimed at the investigation of geological conditions, and (B) that requires in that reporting, advising, evaluating, interpreting, geological surveying, sampling or examining, the professional application of the principles of the geological sciences, or (ii) teaching geology at a university; “<u>practice of geophysics</u>” means (i) reporting on, advising on, acquiring, processing, evaluating or interpreting geophysical data, or geophysical surveying that relates to any activity (A) that is aimed at the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non-metallic minerals or precious stones or other natural resources or water or that is aimed at the investigation of sub-surface conditions in the earth, and (B) that requires in that reporting, advising, evaluating, interpreting, or geophysical surveying, the professional application of the principles of the geophysical sciences, or (ii) teaching geophysics at a university;
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	Exclusive scope of the practice of geology 5(1) Subject to subsection (2), no individual, corporation, partnership or other entity, except a professional geologist, a licensee so authorized in the licensee’s licence and a permit holder so authorized in the permit, shall engage in the practice of geology. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following: (a) a person engaged in the execution or supervision of the construction, maintenance, operation or inspection of any geological investigation, study, work or instrumentation in the capacity of contractor, superintendent, foreman or inspector, or in any similar capacity, when the investigation, study, work or instrumentation has been designed by and the execution or supervision is being carried out under the supervision and control of a professional geologist or licensee; (b) a person engaged in the practice of geology as a geologist-in-training or geological technologist in the course of being employed or engaged and

	supervised and controlled by a professional geologist, licensee or permit holder; (c) a member of a class of persons designated in the regulations as a geological technologist as defined in the regulations; (d) a person who, as a prospector, is engaged in any activities that are normally associated with the business of prospecting; (e) a member of the Canadian Forces while actually employed on duty with the Forces; (f) a person engaged or employed by a university whose practice of the profession consists exclusively of teaching geology at the university. Exclusive scope of the practice of geophysics 7(1) Subject to subsection (2), no individual, corporation, partnership or other entity, except a professional geophysicist, a licensee so authorized in the licensee's licence or a permit holder so authorized in the permit, shall engage in the practice of geophysics. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following: (a) a person engaged in the execution or supervision of the construction, maintenance, operation or inspection of any geophysical process, system, work or instrumentation in the capacity of contractor, superintendent, foreman or inspector, or in any similar capacity, when the process, system, work or instrumentation has been designed by and the execution or supervision is being carried out under the supervision and control of a professional geophysicist or licensee; (b) a person engaged in the practice of geophysics as a geophysicist-in-training or geophysical technologist in the course of being employed or engaged and supervised and controlled by a professional geophysicist, licensee or permit holder; (c) a member of a class of persons designated in the regulations as a geophysical technologist as defined in the regulations; (d) a person who is engaged in the routine maintenance of geophysical equipment, or if carried out under the supervision and control of a professional geophysicist, the routine operation, reduction or plotting of geophysical observations; (e) a member of the Canadian Forces while actually employed on duty with the Forces; (f) a person engaged or employed by a university whose practice of the profession consists exclusively of teaching geophysics at the university.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Members-in-Training Eligibility 10 A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be admitted as an engineer-in-training, geologist-in-training or geophysicist-in-training: (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation; (b) the applicant (i) is a graduate of a university program in engineering, geology or geophysics or a related university program that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners, but does not have the work experience required for registration as a professional member, or (ii) is registered as an examination candidate under section 8(b) and has completed the examinations referred to in that provision, but does not have the work experience required for registration as a professional member. Time limits

	11(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person may remain in the record of members-in-training for more than 6 years. (2) The Council may in particular cases extend the period referred to in subsection (1) to not more than 8 years. Professionally qualified persons inadmissible 12 No person may be admitted as an engineer-in-training, geologist-in-training or geophysicist-in-training if at the time of application the person is qualified to be registered as a professional member or licensee. Division 5 Professional Members Eligibility 13(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional member: (a) the applicant is a Canadian citizen or is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence; (b) the applicant is of good character and reputation; (c) the applicant has a knowledge of the Act and the regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the practice of engineering, geology or geophysics, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination that is prescribed by the Board of Examiners; (d) the applicant demonstrates to the Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practise the profession of engineering, geology or geophysics; (e) the applicant meets one of the following requirements: (i) the applicant is admitted as a member-in-training and has obtained at least 4 years of experience in work of an engineering, geological or geophysical nature that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners; (ii) the applicant is enrolled as a student under section 6(b)(ii) and (A) has completed all examinations prescribed by the Board of Examiners, and (B) has obtained at least 8 years of experience in work of an engineering, geological or geophysical nature that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners, at least one year of which is obtained after completion of the examinations referred to in paragraph (A); (iii) the applicant is admitted as an examination candidate and (A) has completed the examinations referred to in section 8(b), and (B) has obtained at least 4 years of experience in work of an engineering, geological or geophysical nature that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners; (iv) the applicant is not in a register or record referred to in sub clause (i), (ii) or (iii), but has the combined academic qualifications and experience acceptable to the Board of Examiners that would be required for registration as a professional member had the applicant progressed through one of those registers or records. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a professional member if (a) the applicant is a member in good standing with an institution in another province or country that is in the opinion of the Board of Examiners equivalent to the Association, and (b) the Board of Examiners is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so. By-law 2.3 Registration 2.3.1 The academic requirements for registration shall be satisfied by graduation from an accredited engineering or geoscience program or by satisfactory completion of a program of examinations assigned by the Board of Examiners. At the discretion of the Board, the program of examinations
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	may include préparation and présentation of a thesis. In the case of graduation from an accredited engineering or geoscience program the date of completion of the requirements for graduation shall be designated the "academic requirement completion date". In all other cases the Board of Examiners shall détermine the "academic requirement completion date". 2.3.2 For registration applicants shall have completed, altlter their "academic requirement completion date", at least four years of engineering or geoscience expérience acceptable to Council. All engineering or geoscience expérience shall be verified by références from engineers or geoscientists. Relevant work expérience prior to the "academic requirement completion date" may be accepted subject to the discrétion of Council. 2.3.3 An engineer-in-training or geoscientist-in-training who has obtained the required experience shall apply for registration. An engineer-in-training or geoscientist-in-training shall not remain enrolled as such for more than five years except by special permission of Council.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	
Permis d'entreprise	3. LICENCING 3.1 A licence to practise shall be valid for the calendar year in which it is issued. 3.2 Application for a licence to practise shall be in the form prescribed by Council and shall include fees and dues as prescribed by Council. 3.3 Upon registration of a non-resident under subsections 10(4) and (5) of the Act, the applicant shall receive a licence to practise. 3.4 Persons who are not residents of Canada and are not required to register in the jurisdiction in which they normally practise may be granted a licence to practise provided they meet the requirements for registration in New Brunswick except for the residence requirement. 3.5 Upon granting a licence to practise the Association shall issue the licensee a seal in compliance with subsection 9(2) of the Act

Province / État	Colombie-Britannique
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Nom de la loi	Engineers and Geoscientists Act [RSBC 1996] Chapter 116
Termes définis	practice of professional geoscience, professional geoscientist, certificate of authorization, limited licence
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"professional geoscientist" means a person who is registered or licensed as a professional geoscientist under this Act; Geoscientists-in-Training
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"<u>practice of professional geoscience</u>" means reporting, advising, acquiring, processing, evaluating, interpreting, surveying, sampling or examining related to any activity that (a) is directed towards the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non-metallic minerals, precious stones, other natural resources or water, or the investigation of surface or sub-surface geological conditions, and (b) requires the professional application of the principles of geology, geophysics or geochemistry; 22 (1) Except as permitted under this Act, an individual or corporation, partnership or other legal entity must not do any of the following: (a) engage in the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience; (b) assume, verbally or otherwise, the title of professional engineer or professional geoscientist; (c) advertise or use, or permit to be advertised or used, in any manner whatsoever, in connection with the name of the individual, corporation, partnership or other legal entity, or otherwise, (i) the title of professional engineer or professional geoscientist, (ii) any word, name, title or designation mentioned in the definition of "practice of professional engineering" or "practice of professional geoscience", or any combination or abbreviation of them, or (iii) any other word, name, title, designation, descriptive term or statement implying, or calculated to lead any other person to believe, that the individual, corporation, partnership or other legal entity is a professional engineer or professional geoscientist or is ready or entitled to engage in, or is engaged in, the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience as defined in section 1 (1);
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"member" includes a former member, a registered member and a person who holds any grade of membership in the association as specified in the bylaws. <u>BY-LAW : Pupils</u> 11 (b) Any Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada may apply to the Council to be enrolled as a Pupil and to write examinations providing that the following

	requirements are fulfilled: (1) Possession of 2 years of post-secondary education in engineering, geoscience, science, or technology, applicable to the discipline in which the applicant wishes to be examined; (2) Presentation of credentials from 2 citizens showing the applicant to be of good character and repute; (3) Employment in engineering or geoscience work in sub-professional capacity. Pupils shall pass the prescribed fundamental examinations within 6 years of the granting of such status, and the professional examinations within 6 years subsequent to passing the fundamental examinations. Students in attendance at a recognized university or college who are registered as full undergraduates in an engineering or geoscience course shall be accepted as Pupils on application.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	The council must admit an applicant to membership in the association who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada, and who has submitted evidence satisfactory to the council of the following: (a) that the applicant has either (i) graduated in applied science, engineering or geoscience from an institute of learning approved by the council in a program approved by the council, or (ii) passed examinations established by the bylaws of the association or passed examinations, requiring special knowledge in branches of learning specified by the council, of an association or institute approved by the council; (b) that the applicant has passed special examinations required by the council; (c) that the experience in engineering or geoscience work established by the bylaws has been obtained; (d) that the applicant is of good character and good repute; (e) that all examination and registration fees have been paid to the association. (2) Despite subsection (1) or (5), the council may refuse registration or a licence to a person if the council has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has been convicted in Canada or elsewhere of an offence that, if committed in British Columbia, would be an offence under an enactment of the Province or of Canada, and that the nature or circumstances of the offence render the person unsuitable for registration or licensing. (3) A person desiring to become a member must comply with the bylaws relating to application for membership, and, if required to qualify by examination, must comply with section 16 (4) and (5). (4) A person who is not a citizen or a permanent resident of Canada, whose qualifications are those required by subsection (1) (a) to (d), and who desires to engage temporarily in the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience in the Province, must first obtain a licence from the council which will entitle him or her to engage in the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience in respect of a particular work or for a temporary period, or both, as the council decides. (5) On producing evidence satisfactory to the council of his or her qualifications under subsection (4) and on payment of the established fees, a person must be granted the licence. (6) Neither corporations nor partnerships as such may become members of the association.

(7) If professional engineers or professional geoscientists are employed by corporations or are members of partnerships, they individually must assume the functions of and must be held responsible as professional engineers or professional geoscientists.

11 (c) Status as Engineer-In-Training or Geoscientist-in-Training may be granted to any Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada who has either:

- (1) Graduated in any curriculum approved by the Council; or
- (2) Completed all the examinations required by the Council.

Engineers-In-Training or Geoscientists-in-Training may not remain in that status for a period of more than 8 years unless satisfactory reasons for doing so are presented to the Council.

(d) Any enrolled Pupil, Engineer-In-Training or Geoscientist-in-Training who does not conform to the requirements outlined in the Act and in the Bylaws of the Association, shall be liable to forfeit standing in the Association and erasure from the roll of the Association.

Registered Members : Registration as a full member of the Association may be granted to a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada when Council is satisfied that the applicant is of good character and repute and: (1) Has graduated in applied science, engineering or geoscience from an institute of learning in a program approved by the Council and in addition has had 4 years' experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the Council, or (2) Has passed the examinations required by the Council or the equivalent examinations of an association or institute approved by the Council requiring special knowledge in branches of learning as may be specified by the Council and in addition has had 5 years' experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the Council and has submitted as partial evidence of this experience an engineering or geoscience report or thesis satisfactory to the Council, or (3) Has passed the examinations required by the Council or the equivalent examinations of an association or institute approved by the Council requiring special knowledge in branches of learning as may be specified by the Council and in addition has had 8 years of experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the Council.

Provisional Membership

11 (e.1) Any person who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada may be granted provisional membership when the Council is satisfied that the applicant is of good character and repute and:

- (1) Has graduated in applied science, engineering or geoscience from an institution of learning in a program approved by the Council, or has demonstrated equivalent learning approved by the Council or has completed all the examinations required by the Council;
- (2) Has satisfied the four year experience, training and development requirement in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the Council, but does not have at least one year of experience, training and development satisfactory to the Council in a Canadian environment;
- (3) Has successfully completed the Professional Practice Examination; and

	(4) Has paid the fees prescribed by the Council for provisional membership. Provided that: (a) provisional membership is only valid for one year from the date of issue but may be extended by the Registrar for a further year if the Registrar deems that extension necessary to enable the provisional member to acquire the one year of experience, training and development satisfactory to Council in a Canadian environment; (b) the person granted provisional membership shall only practice professional engineering or professional geoscience under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or professional geoscientist, and (c) a Provisional Member shall not be entitled to: (i) use the title or otherwise imply that he or she is a professional engineer or professional geoscientist, (ii) a seal or stamp, (iii) vote on Association bylaw ratifications or Council elections, nor (iv) stand for election to Council. Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4), the Council may refuse provisional membership to a person where the Council has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has been convicted in Canada or elsewhere of an offence that, if committed in British Columbia, would be an offence under an enactment of the Province or of Canada, and that the nature or circumstances of the offence render the person unsuitable for membership. Licence 11 (f) A licence to practice professional engineering or professional geoscience may be granted to any person who is not a citizen or a permanent resident of Canada who otherwise satisfies the requirements of section 11(e) of the Bylaws. Limited Licence 11 (g) Any person may be granted a limited licence to practice professional engineering or professional geoscience when the Council is satisfied that the applicant is of good character and repute and: (1) (i) has a science degree in a discipline and from a university program approved by the Council; or (ii) is registered as an applied science technologist and has a degree or diploma in engineering technology or geoscience technology from an institution approved by the Council in a program approved by the Council; or (iii) has other qualifications acceptable to the Council; and (2) has 8 years of experience in engineering or geoscience work satisfactory to the Council, the 8 years to include the years spent in obtaining the post-
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	secondary academic training referred to in paragraph 1 with at least the last 2 years of the experience within the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience to which the limited licence is to apply; and (3) has successfully completed the Professional Practice Examination; and (4) has paid the fees prescribed by the Council for a limited licence. Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4), the Council may refuse a limited licence to a person where the Council has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has been convicted in Canada or elsewhere of an offence that, if committed in British Columbia, would be an offence under an enactment of the Province or of Canada, and that the nature or circumstances of the offence render the person unsuitable for licensing.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	
Permis d'entreprise	Issue of certificates of authorization 14 (1) The council must issue a certificate of authorization to a corporation, partnership or other legal entity for the practice of professional engineering or for the practice of professional geoscience if the council is satisfied that the corporation, partnership or other legal entity (a) has on its active staff members or licensees who directly supervise and assume responsibility for the practice of professional engineering or for the practice of professional geoscience undertaken by the corporation, partnership or other legal entity, and (b) has satisfied the requirements of this section and the bylaws of the association. (2) An application for a certificate of authorization, on a form provided by the council, must be filed with the registrar, together with the application fee specified by the council, and, to remain valid, the certificate holder must pay all fees specified by the council for certificate holders. (3) If the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience is carried on by a certificate holder as permitted under subsection (1), the estimates, specifications, reports, documents or plans prepared and delivered must (a) be signed and dated by, and sealed with the stamp of, the member or licensee of the association who is responsible for them and who supervised the preparation of them, and (b) show in a manner specified by the council the words "APEGBC CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION", together with the certificate number and expiry date. (4) A certificate holder engaged in the practice of professional engineering or in the practice of professional geoscience in its own name as permitted under subsection (1) must keep the association advised of the names of the members or licensees of the association who are on the active staff of the certificate holder and who are directly supervising and assuming responsibility for the practice of professional engineering or for the practice of professional geoscience. (5) The members or licensees named for the purposes of subsection (4) by a certificate holder

	(a) are the authorized representatives of the certificate holder for all purposes under this Act and the bylaws, (b) are subject to any inquiries under the Act, and (c) must immediately advise the registrar on relinquishing for any reason this responsibility for the certificate holder. (6) A certificate of authorization issued to a corporation, partnership or other legal entity is valid for the calendar year for which it was issued provided the certificate holder complies with this Act and the bylaws governing certificate holders. (7) A corporation, partnership or other legal entity that holds a certificate of authorization must be registered by the registrar as a certificate holder but not as a member or licensee. (8) A certificate of authorization may be revoked, or its renewal withheld, by the council for failure to comply with this Act or the bylaws or if the certificate holder (a) is convicted in Canada or elsewhere of an offence that, if committed in British Columbia, would be an offence under an enactment of Canada or the Province and, in the circumstances, renders the certificate holder unsuitable for the practice of professional engineering or for the practice of professional geoscience, (b) contravenes this Act, the bylaws or the code of ethics of the association, or (c) has demonstrated incompetence, negligence or unprofessional conduct. (9) The council must inform the Registrar of Companies if a certificate of authorization is cancelled.
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Province / État	Territoires du Nord-Ouest et Nunavut
Organisme d'encadrement	Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories
Nom de la loi	Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists Act S.N.W.T. 1998,c.38,s.5 -- Loi sur les ingénieurs, les géologues et les géophysiciens (Nunavut) L.T.N.-O. 1998, ch.38, art. 5
Termes définis	professional geologist, professional geology, professional geophysicist, professional geophysics
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	" <u>géologue</u> " Membre ou titulaire de licence, qui a les qualités requises pour exercer la profession de géologue. (professional geologist) «géophysicien» Membre ou titulaire de licence, qui a les qualités requises pour exercer la profession de géophysicien. (professional geophysicist) «géologues stagiaires», «géophysiciens stagiaires»
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"<u>profession de géologue</u>" Toute activité qui comporte le fait de préparer des rapports, de donner des conseils, de préparer des évaluations, de donner des interprétations, d'exécuter un arpentage géologique, de prendre des échantillons ou d'effectuer un examen, et : a) qui vise soit la découverte ou la mise en valeur de l'eau ou de ressources naturelles, notamment le pétrole, le gaz naturel, le charbon, les minéraux métallifères ou non métallifères ou les pierres précieuses, soit l'étude de conditions géologiques; b) qui exige l'application professionnelle des principes des sciences géologiques ou de tout autre domaine connexe, notamment la minéralogie, la paléontologie, la géologie économique, la géologie structurale, la stratigraphie, la sédimentation, la pétrologie, la géomorphologie, la photogéologie et les domaines semblables. La présente définition exclut soit les activités énoncées aux alinéas a) et b) qui sont normalement associées à l'activité de prospection, lorsque cette activité est exercée par un prospecteur, soit les activités énoncées aux alinéas a) et b) et exercées par un technicien, un technologue ou un géologue stagiaire sous la surveillance immédiate d'un géologue. (professional geology) «profession de géophysicien» Toute activité qui comporte le fait de préparer des rapports, de donner des conseils, de préparer des évaluations, de donner des interprétations ou d'exécuter un arpentage géophysique, et : a) qui vise soit la découverte ou la mise en valeur de l'eau ou de ressources naturelles, notamment le pétrole, le gaz naturel, le charbon, les minéraux métallifères ou non métallifères ou les pierres précieuses, soit l'étude et le mesurage des propriétés physiques de la terre; b) qui exige l'application professionnelle des principes de l'un ou de plusieurs des domaines suivants, soit la physique, les mathématiques ou autre domaine connexe, notamment la propagation d'ondes élastiques, le champ de gravitation, le champ magnétique, le champ électrique, la radioactivité naturelle et les domaines semblables. La présente définition exclut soit l'entretien de routine ou l'utilisation d'instruments de géophysique, soit les activités énoncées aux alinéas a) et b) qui sont normalement associées à l'activité de prospection exercée par un

	prospecteur ou un technicien, un technologue ou un géophysicien stagiaire sous la surveillance immédiate d'un géophysicien. (professional geophysics) "<u>professional geology</u>" means reporting, advising, evaluating, interpreting, geological surveying, sampling or examining related to any activity : (a) that is aimed at the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non-metallic minerals, precious stones or other natural resources or water, or that is aimed at the investigation of geological conditions, and (b) that requires the professional application of the principles of the geological sciences or any related subject including mineralogy, paleontology, economic geology, structural geology, stratigraphy, sedimentation, petrology, geomorphology, photogeology and similar fields, but does not include any of the activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) that are normally associated with the business of prospecting when carried on by a prospector or any of the activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) carried on by a technician, technologist or geologist-in-training under the direct supervision of a professional geologist; (profession de géologue) "<u>professional geophysics</u>" means reporting, advising, evaluating, interpreting or geophysical surveying related to any activity (a) that is aimed at the discovery or development of oil, natural gas, coal, metallic or non-metallic minerals, precious stones or other natural resources or water, or that is aimed at the investigation and measurement of the physical properties of the earth, and (b) that requires the professional application of the principles of one or more of the subjects of physics, mathematics or any related subject including elastic wave propagation, gravitational, magnetic and electrical fields, natural radioactivity, and similar fields, but does not include the routine maintenance or operation of geophysical instruments, or any of the activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) that are normally associated with the business of prospecting when carried on by a prospector or by a technician, technologist or geophysicist-in-training under the direct supervision of a professional geophysicist; (profession de géophysicien)
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	(b) use, orally or otherwise, the title "professional engineer", "professional geologist" or "professional geophysicist" or any abbreviation of these titles;
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(2) Subject to this section, an applicant shall, before being approved for registration, (a) be a graduate of a university program in engineering, geology or geophysics that is approved by the Board of Examiners; and (b) have at least two years experience satisfactory to the board, after university graduation, in the practice of engineering, geology or geophysics. (3) Where an applicant for registration is a graduate of a university program in engineering, geology or geophysics that is not approved by the Board of Examiners, the applicant shall, before being approved for registration, (a) pass confirmatory examinations set by the Board; and (b) have at least two years experience satisfactory to the Board, after university graduation, in the practice of engineering, geology or geophysics. (4) Where an applicant for registration has not graduated from a university program in engineering, geology or geophysics, the applicant shall, before being approved for registration, (a) pass examinations set by the Board of Examiners; and (b) have at least six years experience satisfactory to the Board in the practice of engineering, geology or geophysics.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	13. (1) The council shall register as a member every person, other than a licensee, who (a) applies in accordance with the by-laws;

	(b) pays the required fees; and (c) satisfies the council that he or she (i) is a resident of the Territories or Nunavut, (ii) is a Canadian citizen, a permanent resident or is otherwise lawfully permitted to work in Canada, and (iii) either (A) satisfies the requirements set out in section 11, or (B) is a member of an association or corporation in any other jurisdiction having requirements for registration considered by the council to be equivalent to those of the Association. (2) The council shall register as a licensee every person, other than a member, who (a) applies in accordance with the by-laws; (b) pays the required fees; and (c) satisfies the council that he or she (i) is a Canadian citizen, a permanent resident or is otherwise lawfully permitted to work in Canada, and (ii) either (A) satisfies the requirements set out in section 11, or (B) is a member or a licensee of an association or corporation in any other jurisdiction having requirements for registration considered by the council to be equivalent to those of the Association.
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Annexe 3

**TABLEAUX SYNOPTIQUES :
EXTRAITS DES LOIS PROFESSIONNELLES
DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE**



Province / État	Alabama
Organisme d'encadrement	Alabama Board of Licensure for Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Alabama Professional Geologists Licensing Act
Termes définis	Geologist, Geologist-in-training, Geology, License, Licensed Professional Geologist, Public Practice of Geology, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	LICENSED PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST. A person who holds a license as a professional geologist under this chapter.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	GEOLOGY. The science dealing with the earth and its history; its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other materials of which it is composed, and the study of the processes responsible for the development and change in the component parts of the earth, for the benefit of mankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	PUBLIC PRACTICE OF GEOLOGY. The performance of geological service or work, including, but not limited to, consultation, geological investigation, surveys, evaluations, planning, mapping, or review of geological work related to the public practice of geology, or both, in which the performance is related to the public welfare or safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment except as otherwise specifically provided by this chapter. A person publicly practices or offers to publicly practice geology if the person does any of the following: a. Offers to or provides geological work or services to the public in any branch of the profession of geology. b. Represents himself or herself to be a licensed professional geologist by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in another way. c. Implies that he or she is a licensed professional geologist or that he or she is registered under this chapter through the use of some other title. d. Holds himself or herself out as one who performs or is able to perform any geological services or work recognized by the board as the public practice of geology. This definition shall not be construed to regulate or interfere with the legitimate practice of any licensed professional, other than geologists.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	GEOLOGIST. A person who holds a degree in the geological sciences from an accredited college or university.
Responsable position	RESPONSIBLE CHARGE OF WORK. The independent control and direction by the use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment of geological work or the supervision of such work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Minimum requirements to be eligible for license. (a) An applicant is eligible for a license as a professional geologist in the State of Alabama if the applicant meets the following minimum requirements: (1) Is of good moral character. (2) Has graduated from an accredited college or university with a degree in geology, engineering geology, or one of the related geological sciences if the applicant has completed a minimum of 30 semester hours or their equivalent of course work in geological science. The appropriate college or university shall document educational experience by submitting a certified written reference or certified transcript directly to the board. (3) Have at least five years of full-time professional geological work after receipt of a bachelor's degree, either as a geologist-in-training or in geologic work related to the public practice of geology which is satisfactory to the board. The following criteria of education and experience qualify toward accumulation of the required years of professional work: a. The board, at its discretion, may give a maximum of one year's credit for each graduate degree in geology, engineering geology, or one of the related geological sciences.

	b. The board may consider work in related fields as acceptable work experience. c. In all cases, the board shall determine if the applicant has demonstrated his or her ability by having gained experience by performing work in a responsible position. The adequacy of the required supervision and experience shall be documented to the board as described herein below. d. Professional geologic research of applicants either teaching at the college or university level or in research agencies of state or federal government shall be credited and applied toward the professional requirements herein, provided the work or research in the geological sciences can be documented in writing and is demonstrated to be of a sufficiently responsible nature to be equivalent to the professional requirements as set forth above. e. The professional geologic work experience of the applicant shall be documented in writing. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, work experience obtained before receipt of a bachelor's degree shall not be accepted as credit toward professional geologic work experience. (4) Passes an examination which is designed to demonstrate that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and requisite skill to exercise the responsibilities of the public practice of geology. (b) The board shall waive the requirements of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) if the applicant meets all other requirements of this chapter and makes written application to the board not later than one year after the initial board requests applications.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Arizona
Organisme d'encadrement	Arizona State Board of Technical Registration
Nom de la loi	Statutes governing the Arizona State Board of Technical Registration
Termes définis	Geological practice, Geologist, Geologist in training
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Geologist" means a person, not of necessity an engineer, who by reason of special knowledge of the earth sciences and the principles and methods of search for and appraisal of mineral or other natural resources acquired by professional education and practical experience is qualified to practice geology as attested by registration as a professional geologist. A person employed on a full time basis as a geologist by an employer engaged in the business of developing, mining, or treating ores and other minerals shall not be deemed to be engaged in geological practice for the purposes of this chapter if the person engages in geological practice exclusively for and as an employee of such employer and does not represent that the person is available and is not represented as being available to perform any geological services for persons other than the person's employer.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Geological practice" means any professional service or work requiring geological education, training and experience, and the application of special knowledge of the earth sciences to such professional services as consultation, evaluation of mining properties, petroleum properties and groundwater resources, professional supervision of exploration for mineral natural resources including metallic and nonmetallic ores, petroleum and groundwater, and the geological phases of engineering investigations.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsable position	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	32-122. Qualifications for in-training registration A. An applicant for in-training registration as an architect, engineer, geologist or landscape architect shall: 1. Be of good moral character and repute. 2. Be a graduate of a school approved by the Board or have four years or more, or if an applicant for in-training registration as an architect, five years or more, of education or experience, or both, in work in the profession in which registration is sought that meets standards specified by the Board in its rules. 3. Unless exempt under section 32 126, subsection D, pass the in-training examination in the profession in which registration is sought. 32-122.01. Qualifications for professional registration A. An applicant for professional registration as an architect, engineer, geologist or landscape architect shall: 1. Be of good moral character and repute. 2. Be actively engaged in education or experience, or both, in the profession for which registration is sought for at least eight years. 3. Unless exempt under section 32 126, pass the in training and professional examinations in the profession in which registration is sought. C. In computing the period of active engagement required under this section: 1. Each year of study satisfactorily completed in an architectural, engineering, geological or landscape architectural school approved by the Board is equivalent to one year of active engagement up to a maximum of five years. 2. One year or more of teaching architectural, engineering, geological or landscape architectural subjects in a school approved by the Board is equivalent to one year of active engagement.

	D. Except as provided in subsection E of this section, experience credited by the Board under this section and sections 32 101, 32 122 and 32 126 must be attained under the direct supervision of a professional who is satisfactory to the Board and registered in this state, another state or a foreign country in the profession in which the applicant is seeking registration, except that up to one year's experience may be attained under the direct supervision of a professional who is satisfactory to the Board and registered in another profession regulated under this chapter in this state, another state or a foreign country. E. By two-thirds majority vote the Board may allow an applicant except for an architect applicant to meet the requirements of subsection D of this section by crediting comparable experience satisfactory to the Board that the applicant attained without direct supervision of a registered professional.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	32-126. Exemptions from examination requirement A. The Board shall waive the examination requirement for an applicant, other than an applicant for professional registration as a land surveyor, who satisfies any one of the following: 1. Holds a valid certificate of registration in good standing issued by another state or foreign country which has or had requirements for registration substantially identical to those of this state. 2. Holds a certificate of qualification in good standing issued by a national bureau of registration or certification recognized by the Board. 3. Has been actively engaged in another state or foreign country as a professional registrant in the profession in which registration is sought for at least ten years and holds a valid certificate of registration in good standing issued by that state or country. D. The Board shall exempt an applicant from the in training examination if the applicant is a graduate of a school and curriculum approved by the Board, and has been actively engaged in experience in the profession for which registration is sought for at least twelve years after graduation.

Province / État	Arkansas
Organisme d'encadrement	State Board of Registration for Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Registration of Geologists Act of 1987
Termes définis	Geologist; Geologist in training; Geology; Public practice of geology, Qualified geologist, Registered certified specialty geologist, Registered geologist, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Registered geologist" means a person who is registered as a geologist under this chapter; "Registered certified specialty geologist" means a person who is certified as a specialty geologist under this chapter. "Geologist-in-training" means a person who meets all requirements for registration except length of experience and who has applied for and has been approved by the board for registration. Upon completion of his or her required length of experience and after review by the board, he or she may be granted the title of registered geologist.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means that science which treats of the earth in general, investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other materials which compose it, and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other materials for the benefit of mankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Public practice of geology" means the performance of geological service or work such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, mapping, and inspection of geological work in which the performance is related to public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, except as specifically exempted by this chapter. A person shall be construed to practice publicly or offer to practice publicly geology if that person practices any branch of the profession of geology; or by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents himself or herself to be a geologist; or, through the use of some other title, implies that he or she is a geologist; or represents that he is registered under this chapter; or holds himself out as able to perform or does perform any geological services or work recognized as geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means a person engaged in the practice of geology "Qualified geologist" means a person who is not registered under this chapter but who possesses all the qualifications specified in this chapter for registration.
Responsabilité	"Responsible charge of work" means the independent control and direction of geological work or the supervision of that work by the use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	17-32-304. Minimum qualifications - Ability of applicant - Geologist-in-training certificate. (a) To be eligible for a certificate of registration, an applicant shall meet each of the following minimum qualifications: (1) Be of good ethical character; (2) Have graduated from an accredited college or university which has been approved by the State Board of Registration for Professional Geologists with a major in either geology, engineering geology, or geological engineering or have completed thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours, or the equivalent, in geological science courses leading to a major in geology. Of these courses, at least twenty-four (24) semester hours or thirty-six (36) quarter hours, or the equivalent, must have been taken in the upper level of the undergraduate studies or in the graduate-level courses; (3)(A) Have at least seven (7) years of professional geological work which shall include either: (i) A minimum of three (3) years of professional geological work under the supervision of a registered geologist except that, prior to July 20, 1987, professional geological work shall qualify under this subdivision if it is under the supervision of a qualified geologist; or (ii) Have a minimum of five (5) years of experience in responsible charge of geological work. (B) The following criteria of education and experience qualify, as specified, toward accumulation of the required seven (7) years of professional geological work: (i) Each year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one-half (1/2) year of training up to a maximum of two (2) years, and each year of graduate study shall count as one (1) year of training; (ii) Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and graduate courses, individually or in

	any combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of four (4) years toward meeting the requirements for at least seven (7) years of professional geological work as set forth in subdivision (a)(3)(A) of this section; (iii) The board may consider, in lieu of the professional geological work as set out in this section, the cumulative total of professional geological work or geological research of persons teaching at the college or university level if the work or research can be demonstrated to be of a sufficiently responsible nature to be equivalent to the professional requirements of this chapter. (b)(1) The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by his or her having performed the work in a responsible position as determined by the board. The adequacy of the required supervision and experience shall be determined by the board in accordance with standards set forth in regulations adopted by it; and (2) The ability of the applicant shall be demonstrated by the successful passage of such examinations as are established by the board, except that, in place of an examination, the board may find that the receiving of a degree in geologic science may be judged by the board as evidence of sufficient knowledge and skill to qualify for registration. (c)(1) The board may issue a geologist-in-training certificate to any applicant who meets all qualifications, including successful passage of the geological examination, except the required time of professional geological work. (2) An applicant with a geologist-in-training certificate shall be awarded full registration upon presentation of proof that the required time of professional geologic work has been completed and the presentation of names and addresses of three (3) qualified geologists and two (2) persons who can attest to the applicant's personal character and ethics.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	A person holding a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geology on the basis of comparable licensing requirements issued to him or her by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia and who, in the opinion of the State Board of Registration for Professional Geologists, otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter may be registered upon application without further examination.

Province / État	California
Organisme d'encadrement	Board for Geologists and Geophysicists
Nom de la loi	Geologists and Geophysicists Act
Termes définis	Geology, Geophysics, Geologist, Geophysicist, Professional Geologist, Registered Geophysicist, Responsible charge of work, Qualified geologist, Qualified geophysicist
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	Only a person registered as a geologist under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to take and use the title "professional geologist." Only a person registered as a geologist and certified under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to take and use the title of a registered certified specialty geologist. Only a person registered as a geophysicist under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to take and use the title "Registered Geophysicist." Only a person registered as a geophysicist and certified under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to take and use the title of a registered certified specialty geophysicist. Geologist-in-Training Certified engineering geologist Certified hydrogeologist,
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Geology," as used in this chapter, refers to that science which treats of the earth in general; investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other materials which compose it; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the benefit of mankind. "Geophysics," as used in this chapter, refers to that science which involves study of the physical earth by means of measuring its natural and induced fields of force, including, but not limited to, electric, gravity, and magnetic, and its responses to natural and induced energy and the interpreting of these measurements and the relating of them to the physics of the earth. "Engineering Geology" means the application of geologic data, principles and interpretation so that geologic factors affecting planning, design, construction and maintenance of civil engineering works are properly recognized and utilized.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist," as used in this chapter, refers to a person engaged in the practice of geology. "Qualified Geologist". A qualified geologist is a person who possesses all the qualifications specified in Section 7841 for registration except that he is not registered. "Geophysicist," as used in this chapter, refers to a person engaged in the practice of geophysics. "Qualified Geophysicist". A qualified geophysicist is a person who possesses all the qualifications specified in Section 7841.1 for registration except that he is not registered.
Responsable position	The term "responsible charge of work" means the independent control and direction by the use of initiative, skill and independent judgment of geological or geophysical work or the supervision of such work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Qualifications of Applicant for Registration as Geologist. An applicant for registration as a geologist shall have all the following qualifications: (a) Not have committed any acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of licensure under Section 480. (b) Graduation with a major in geological sciences from a college or university. (c) Have a documented record of a minimum of five years of professional geological experience of a character satisfactory to the board, demonstrating that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of this work upon licensure as a geologist. This experience shall be gained under the supervision of a geologist or geophysicist licensed in this or any other state, or under the supervision of others who, in the opinion of the board, have the training and experience to have responsible charge of geological work. Professional geological work does not include routine sampling, laboratory work, or geological drafting. Each year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one-half year of training up to a maximum of two years, and each year of graduate study or research counts as a year of training. Teaching in the geological sciences at the college level shall be credited year

for year toward meeting the requirement in this category, provided that the total teaching experience includes six semester units per semester, or equivalent if on the quarter system, of upper division or graduate courses.

Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and teaching, individually, or in any combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of three years towards meeting the requirement for at least five years of professional geological work as set forth above.

The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by the applicant having performed the work in a responsible position, as the term "responsible position" is defined in regulations adopted by the board. The adequacy of the required supervision and experience shall be determined by the board in accordance with standards set forth in regulations adopted by it.

(d) Successfully pass a written examination that incorporates a national examination for geologists created by a nationally recognized entity approved by the board, and a supplemental California specific examination. The California specific examination shall test the applicant's knowledge of state laws, rules and regulations, and of seismicity and geology unique to practice within this state.

Qualifications of Applicant for Registration as Geophysicist. An applicant for registration as a geophysicist shall have all of the following qualifications. This section shall not apply to applicants for registration as geologists.

(a) Not have committed any acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of licensure under Section 480.

(b) Meet one of the following educational requirements fulfilled at a school or university whose curricula meet criteria established by rules of the board.

(1) Graduation with a major in a geophysical science or any other discipline which in the opinion of the board is relevant to geophysics.

(2) Completion of a combination of at least 30 semester hours, in courses which in the opinion of the board are relevant to geophysics. At least 24 semester hours, or the equivalent, shall be in the third or fourth year, or graduate courses.

(c) Have at least seven years of professional geophysical work which shall include either a minimum of three years of professional geophysical work under the supervision of a registered geophysicist, except that prior to July 1, 1973, professional geophysical work shall qualify under this subdivision if it is under the supervision of a qualified geophysicist, or a minimum of five years' experience in responsible charge of professional geophysical work. Professional geophysical work does not include the routine maintenance or operation of geophysical instruments, or, even if carried out under the responsible supervision of a professional geophysicist, the routine reduction or plotting of geophysical observations.

Each year of undergraduate study in the geophysical sciences referred to in this section shall count as one-half year of training up to a maximum of two years, and each year of graduate study or research counts as a year of training.

Teaching in the geophysical sciences referred to in this section at a college level shall be credited year for year toward meeting the requirement in this category, provided that the total teaching experience includes six semester units per semester, or equivalent if on the quarter system, of third or fourth year or graduate courses.

Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and teaching, individually, or in any combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of four years towards meeting the requirements for at least seven years of professional geophysical work as set forth above.

The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by his having performed the work in a responsible position, as the term "responsible position" is defined in regulations adopted by the board. The adequacy of the required supervision and experience shall be determined by the board in accordance with standards set forth in regulations adopted by it.

(d) Successfully pass a written examination.

7842. Requirements for Certification - Specialty in Geology. An applicant for certification in a specialty in geology shall meet all of the requirements of Section 7841 and, in addition, his seven years of professional geological work shall include one of the following:

(a) A minimum of three years performed under the supervision of a geologist certified in the specialty for which he is seeking certification or under the supervision of a registered civil engineer if the applicant is seeking certification as an engineering geologist or under the supervision of a registered petroleum engineer if the applicant is seeking certification as a petroleum geologist, except that prior to July 1, 1970, professional geological work shall qualify under this subdivision if it is performed under the supervision of a geologist qualified in the specialty for which the applicant is seeking certification or under the supervision of a registered civil engineer if the applicant is seeking certification as an engineering geologist or under the supervision of a registered petroleum engineer if the applicant is seeking certification as a petroleum geologist.

(b) A minimum of five years' experience in responsible charge of professional geological work in the specialty for which the applicant is seeking certification.

7842.1. Requirements for Certification - Specialty in Geophysics. An applicant for certification in a specialty in geophysics shall meet all of the requirements of Section 7841.1 and in addition, his seven years of professional geophysical work shall include one of the following:

(a) A minimum of three years performed under the supervision of a geophysicist, certified in the specialty for which he is seeking certification.

(b) A minimum of five years' experience in responsible charge of professional geophysical work in the specialty for which the applicant is seeking certification.

7843. Application for Certification as a Geologist-in-Training. (a) An applicant for certification as a geologist-in-training shall, upon making a passing grade in the National Association of State Boards of Geology's Fundamentals of Geology examination, be issued a certificate as a geologist-in-training. A renewal or other fee, other than the application fee, may not be charged for this certification. The certificate shall become invalid when the holder has qualified as a professional geologist as provided in Section 7841.

(b) A geologist-in-training certificate does not authorize the holder thereof to practice or offer to practice geology, in his or her own right, or to use the title specified in Section 7804.

(c) It is unlawful for anyone other than the holder of a valid geologist-in-training certificate issued under this chapter to use the title of "geologist-in-training" or any abbreviation of that title.

3041. Specialty in Engineering Geology. Only a professional geologist is eligible for certification in a specialty. Application may be submitted for both registration as a geologist and for certification in a specialty at the same time, but the applicant must be approved for registration as a geologist before being considered for certification in a specialty. The certification in a specialty is, in every case, dependent upon the approval of registration as a geologist.

(a) The specialty of "Engineering Geology" is hereby created as a division of the certification of registration as a geologist.

In addition to the provisions of Section 7842 of the Code, an applicant for certification in the specialty of "Engineering Geology" shall:

- (1) Be registered as a geologist in the State of California.
- (2) Have a knowledge of:
 - (A) Geology of the State of California.
 - (B) Geologic factors relating to Civil Engineering problems typically encountered in the State.
 - (C) Elementary soil and rock mechanics.
 - (D) Principles of grading codes and other pertinent regulations. (Appendix Chapter 33, 1997 Uniform Building Code).

Experience in engineering geology used to qualify for registration as a geologist may also be used to qualify for certification as an engineering geologist.

In addition to the above, an applicant shall submit three references from qualified engineering geologists, and may be required, in the board's discretion, to submit one or more engineering geology reports prepared mainly or wholly by the applicant.

	3042. Specialty in Hydrogeology. (a) A specialty in "Hydrogeology" is hereby created as a division of the certification of registration as a geologist. The creation of the certification in hydrogeology is established to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of the State of California. (b) In addition to the provisions of section 7842 of the Code, an applicant for certification in the specialty of "hydrogeology" shall comply with the following: (1) Be registered as a geologist in the State of California. (2) Have a knowledge of and experience in: (A) Geology of the State of California. (B) Geologic factors relating to the water resources of this State. (C) Principles of groundwater hydraulics/hydrology and groundwater quality including the vadose zone. (D) Applicable federal, state and local rules and regulations. (E) Principles of water well, monitoring well, disposal well, and injection well construction. (F) Elementary soil and rock mechanics in relation to groundwater, including the description of rock and soil samples from wells. (G) Interpretation of borehole logs as they relate to porosity, hydraulic conductivity or fluid character. (c) Experience in hydrogeology used to qualify for registration as a geologist may also be used to qualify for certification as a hydrogeologist. (d) An applicant for certification as a hydrogeologist shall submit, with the applicant's application, three (3) references from either certified hydrogeologists or professional geologists who have a minimum of five years' experience in responsible charge of hydrogeological work. An applicant may also be required to submit one or more hydrogeology reports which were prepared by the applicant or the applicant was closely associated with during its preparation. (e) A civil engineer registered to practice engineering in this state, under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, insofar as he or she practices civil engineering is exempt from the provisions for certification as a hydrogeologist .
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Issuance of Certificate of Registration without Written Examination - Holder of Equivalent Certificate Issued by Another State or Country. The board, upon application therefor, on its prescribed form, and upon the payment of the application and registration fees fixed by this chapter, which fees shall be retained by the board, may issue a certificate of registration as a geologist or as a geophysicist, without written examination, to any person holding an equivalent certificate of registration as a geologist or as a geophysicist, issued to him by any state or country when the applicant's qualifications meet the other requirements of this chapter and the rules established by the board.

Province / État	Delaware
Organisme d'encadrement	Delaware Board of Geologists
Nom de la loi	Delaware Code CHAPTER 36. GEOLOGY
Termes définis	Geologist, Practice of geology, Responsible charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Geologist" shall mean a person who is qualified to practice professional geology including specialists in its various subdisciplines.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" shall mean any service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires geologic education, training and experience in the application of the principles, theories, laws and body of knowledge encompassed in the science of geology. This may take the form of, but is not limited to, consultation, research, investigation, evaluations, mapping, sampling, planning of geologic projects and embracing such geological services or work in connection with any public or private utilities, structures, roads, building, processes, works or projects. A person shall be construed to practice geology, who by verbal claim, sign, advertisement or in any other way represents himself or herself to be a geologist, or who holds himself or herself out as able to perform or who does perform geologic services or work.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsible position	"Responsible charge" shall mean the individual control and direction, by the use of initiative, skill and individual judgment, of the practice of geology.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(a) An applicant who is applying for licensure as a geologist under this chapter shall submit evidence, verified by oath and satisfactory to the Board, that such person: (1) Has received a degree from an accredited college or university with a major in geology; or has completed 30 credit hours of geology or its subdisciplines, of which 24 credits are third or fourth year courses or graduate courses; (2) Has acquired 5 years of experience in geologic work satisfactory to the Board and as defined in its rules and regulations; (3) Has achieved the passing score on all parts of the written, standardized examination administered by the National Association of State Boards of Geology (ASBOG), or its successor; (4) Shall not have been the recipient of any administrative penalties regarding that applicant's practice of geology, including but not limited to fines, formal reprimands, license suspensions or revocation (except for license revocations for nonpayment of license renewal fees), probationary limitations and/or has not entered into any "consent agreements" which contain conditions placed by a Board on that applicant's professional conduct and practice, including any voluntary surrender of a license; the Board may determine, after a hearing, whether such administrative penalty is grounds to deny licensure; (5) Shall not have any impairment related to drugs, alcohol or a finding of mental incompetence by a physician that would limit the applicant's ability to undertake the practice of geology in a manner consistent with the safety of the public; (6) Shall not have a criminal conviction record, nor pending criminal charge relating to an offense, the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of geology. Applicants who have criminal conviction records or pending criminal charges shall require appropriate authorities to provide information about the record or charge directly to the Board in sufficient specificity to enable the Board to make a determination whether the record or charge is substantially related to the practice of geology. However, after a hearing, the Board, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum, may waive this paragraph (a)(6) of this section, if it finds all of the following: a. More than 5 years have elapsed since the applicant has fully discharged all imposed sentences. As used herein, the term "sentence" includes, but is not limited to, all periods of modification of a sentence, probation, parole or suspension. However, sentence does not

	include fines, restitution or community service, as long as the applicant is in substantial compliance with such fines, restitution and community service. b. The applicant is capable of practicing geology in a competent and professional manner. c. The granting of the waiver will not endanger the public health, safety or welfare. (b) Where the Board has found to its satisfaction that an applicant has been intentionally fraudulent, or that false information has been intentionally supplied, it shall report its findings to the Attorney General for further action. (c) Where the application of a person has been refused or rejected and such applicant feels that the Board has acted without justification; has imposed higher or different standards for that person than for other applicants or licensees; or has in some other manner contributed to or caused the failure of such application, the applicant may appeal to the Superior Court. (61 Del. Laws, c. 477, § 1; 66 Del. Laws, c. 105, § 5; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1; 71 Del. Laws, c. 298, § 1; 74 Del. Laws, c. 262, § 77; 75 Del. Laws, c. 374, § 1; 75 Del. Laws, c. 436, § 40.)
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Upon payment of the appropriate fee and submission and acceptance of a written application on forms provided by the Board, the Board shall grant a license to each applicant who shall present proof of current licensure in good standing in another State, the District of Columbia, or territory of the United States; and who meets the following criteria: (1) Has received a degree from an accredited college or university with a major in geology; or has completed 30 credit hours of geology or its subdisciplines, of which 24 credits are third or fourth year courses or graduate courses; (2) The applicant's license is in good standing as defined in § 3608(a)(4)-(6), of this title; (3) Has achieved the passing score on all parts of the written, standardized examination administered by the National Association of State Boards of Geology (ASBOG), or its successor; unless at the time the applicant became licensed in the State, District of Columbia, or territory of the United States, from which the applicant is applying, the examination prepared under the authority of ASBOG, or subsequent examination or examinations prepared under the authority of ASBOG was/were not required by the State of Delaware; and (4) Shall have practiced for a minimum of 2 years after licensure in the jurisdiction from which that applicant is applying for licensure and acquired 5 years experience, or its equivalent, in geologic work satisfactory to the Board as defined in its rules and regulations; provided however, that the applicant meets all other qualifications for reciprocity in this section. (24 Del. C. 1953, § 3607; 58 Del. Laws, c. 477; 61 Del. Laws, c. 477, § 1; 66 Del. Laws, c. 105, § 6; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1; 71 Del. Laws, c. 298, § 1; 75 Del. Laws, c. 374, § 2; 75 Del. Laws, c. 436, § 41.)

Province / État	Florida
Organisme d'encadrement	Florida Board of Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	The 2004 Florida Statutes
Termes définis	Geology, Geologist, Qualified geologist, Professional geologist, Practice of professional geology
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Professional geologist" means an individual who is licensed as a geologist under the provisions of this chapter.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science which includes the treatment of the earth and its origin and history, in general; the investigation of the earth's crust and interior and the solids and fluids, including all surface and underground waters, and gases which compose the earth; the study of the natural agents, forces, and processes which cause changes in the earth; and the utilization of this knowledge of the earth and its solids, fluids, and gases, and their collective properties and processes, for the benefit of humankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of professional geology" means the performance of, or offer to perform, geological services, including, but not limited to, consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, and geologic mapping, but not including mapping as prescribed in chapter 472, relating to geological work, except as specifically exempted by this chapter. Any person who practices any specialty branch of the profession of geology, or who by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or any other means represents herself or himself to be a professional geologist, or who through the use of some title implies that she or he is a professional geologist or that she or he is licensed under this chapter, or who holds herself or himself out as able to perform or does perform any geological services or work recognized as professional geology, shall be construed to be engaged in the practice of professional geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means an individual who, by reason of her or his knowledge of geology, soils, mathematics, and the physical and life sciences, acquired by education and practical experience, is capable of practicing the science of geology. "Qualified geologist" means an individual who possesses all the qualifications for licensure under the provisions of this chapter, except that such person is not licensed.
Responsabilité	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(1) Any person desiring to be licensed as a professional geologist shall apply to the department to take the licensure examination. The written licensure examination shall be designed to test an applicant's qualifications to practice professional geology, and shall include such subjects as will tend to ascertain the applicant's knowledge of the theory and the practice of professional geology and may include such subjects as are taught in curricula of accredited colleges and universities. The department shall examine each applicant who the board certifies: (a) Has completed the application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee and an examination fee which is refundable if the applicant is found to be ineligible to take the examination. (b) Is at least 18 years of age. (c) Has not committed any act or offense in any jurisdiction which would constitute the basis for disciplining a professional geologist licensed pursuant to this chapter. (d) Fulfills the following educational requirements at a college or university the geological curricula of which meet the criteria established by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education: 1. Graduation from such college or university with a major in geology or other related science acceptable to the board; and 2. Satisfactory completion of at least 30 semester hours of geological courses, 24 of which must be at the third or fourth year or graduate level. (e) Has at least 7 years of professional geological work experience, which shall include a minimum of 3 years of professional geological work under the supervision of a licensed or qualified geologist or professional engineer registered under chapter 471 as qualified in the field or discipline of professional engineering involved; or have a minimum of 5

	accumulative years' experience in responsible charge of geological work. The following criteria of education and experience qualify, as specified, toward accumulation of the required 7 years of professional geological work: 1. Each year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as $\frac{1}{2}$ year of the experience requirement, up to a maximum of 2 years, and each year of graduate study shall count as 1 year of the experience requirement. 2. Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and graduate courses, individually or in any combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of 2 years toward meeting the requirements for at least 7 years of professional geological work. 3. Full-time teaching or research in the geological sciences at the college level shall be credited year for year toward meeting the requirement in this category. 4. The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by his or her having performed the work in a responsible position as determined by the board. (2) The department shall issue a license to practice professional geology to any person who has: (a) Paid the appropriate license fee; (b) Been certified by the board as qualified to practice professional geology; and (c) Passed the written licensure examination; provided that applicants meeting the other requirements of this section may be licensed without written examination if application is made in proper form within 1 calendar year of October 1, 1987. (3) The department shall not issue a license to any applicant who is under investigation in any jurisdiction for an offense which would constitute a violation of this chapter. Upon completion of the investigation, the disciplinary provisions of s. 492.113 shall apply.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	The department may provide a provisional license to any person who is not a resident of and has not established a place of business in this state, and who is duly licensed in another state, territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, and who has qualifications which the board, upon advice of a committee of the board, deems comparable to those required of professional geologists in this state, upon written application accompanied by the proper application fee, offered prior to the practice of professional geology in this state, under the following restrictions: (1) Satisfactory proof of licensure as required above shall include the name, residence address, business address, and certification of the license of the applicant from the issuing state, together with the name and address of the authority issuing such license. (2) The practice of professional geology under a provisional license shall not exceed 1 year. (3) The practice of professional geology under a provisional license shall be confined to one specified project. Such license may not be renewed or reissued for 5 years from the date of original issuance. (4) A written statement shall be furnished to the department within 60 days of completion of the work, indicating the time engaged and the nature of the work. A person holding a provisional license shall exhibit such provisional license each time and on each occasion that an indication of licensure is required.

Province / État	Georgia
Organisme d'encadrement	Georgia State Board of Registration for Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	43-19-1. 'Registration of Geologists Act of 1975.'
Termes définis	Geologist, Geology, Qualified Geologist, Public practice of geology, Registered certified specialty geologist, Registered geologist, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	'Registered geologist' means a person who is registered as a geologist under this chapter. 'Registered certified specialty geologist' means a person who is certified as a specialty geologist under this chapter.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	'Geology' means that science which treats of the earth in general; investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other materials which compose it; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other materials for the benefit of mankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	'Public practice of geology' means the performance of geological service or work such as consultation, investigation, surveys, evaluation, planning, mapping, and inspection of geological work in which the performance is related to public welfare or safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, except as specifically exempted by this chapter. A person shall be construed to practice publicly or offer to practice publicly geology, within the meaning and intent of this chapter, who practices any branch of the profession of geology; or who by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents himself to be a geologist; or through the use of some other title implies that he is a geologist; or that he is registered under this chapter; or who holds himself out as able to perform or who does perform any geological services or work recognized as geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	'Geologist' means a person engaged in the practice of geology. 'Qualified geologist' means a person who is not registered under this chapter but who possesses all the qualifications specified in this chapter for registration.
Responsabilité	'Responsible charge of work' means the independent control and direction, by the use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment, of geological work or the supervision of such work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	To be eligible for a certificate of registration, an applicant shall meet each of the following minimum qualifications: (1) Be of good ethical character; (2) Have graduated from an accredited college or university which has been approved by the board with a major in either geology, engineering geology, or geological engineering; or have completed 45 quarter hours or the equivalent in geological science courses leading to a major in geology, of which at least 36 quarter hours or the equivalent were taken in the third or fourth year or in graduate courses; (3) Have at least seven years of professional geological work which shall include a minimum of three years of professional geological work under the supervision of a registered geologist, a registered civil engineer, or other supervision acceptable to the board. The following criteria of education and experience qualify, as specified, toward accumulation of the required seven years of professional geological work: (A) Each year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one-half year of training up to a maximum of two years, and each year of graduate study shall count as a year of training; (B) Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and graduate courses, individually or in any combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of four years toward meeting the requirements for at least seven years of professional geological work as set forth above; (C) The board may consider, in lieu of the above professional geological work as set out in this paragraph, the cumulative total of professional geological work or geological research of persons teaching at the college or university level, provided that such work or research can be demonstrated to be of a sufficiently responsible nature to be equivalent to the professional requirements required; and (D) The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by his having performed the work in a responsible position as determined by the board. The adequacy of the required supervision

	and experience shall be determined by the board in accordance with standards set forth in regulations adopted by it; and (4) Successfully pass such examinations as are established by the board and which are designed to demonstrate that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and skill to exercise the responsibilities of the public practice of geology.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	A person holding a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geology, on the basis of comparable licensing requirements issued to him by a proper authority of a state, territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and who, in the opinion of the board, otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter based on verified evidence may be registered, upon application, without further examination.

Province / État	Idaho
Organisme d'encadrement	Idaho Board of Registration for Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Idaho Statutes TITLE 54 PROFESSIONS, VOCATIONS, AND BUSINESSES CHAPTER 28 GEOLOGISTS
Termes définis	Geology, Professional geologist, Professional geology, , Geologist
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	The term "professional geologist," as used in this chapter, shall mean a person who has been duly registered by the state board of registration for professional geologists.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	Within the intent of this chapter, it is recognized that "geology" is a fundamental science dealing with the physical earth, the organisms, materials and structures composing the earth, the physical forces affecting the earth, and the utilization of the knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials insofar as these factors may influence the safety and public welfare.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	The terms, "geology and professional geology," within the intent of this chapter, shall include any professional service such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, and mapping, or responsible supervision of such activities in connection with any public or private project, as governed by the principles of geology, wherein the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned or involved, when such service is rendered in a professional capacity and requires the application of geologic principles and data. A person shall be construed to practice or offer to practice geology, within the meaning and intent of this chapter, who practices any branch of the profession of geology; or who by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents himself to be a geologist, or through the use of some other title implies that he is a geologist or that he is registered under this chapter; or who holds himself out as able to perform, or who does perform any geological services or work recognized as geology. Further, within the intent of this chapter, it is recognized that the information derived from geological studies may be utilized in various associated fields or sciences concerned with the safety and public welfare. Registration under this chapter, however, does not qualify the registrant to practice professionally in any field or science other than geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	The term "geologist," within the intent of this chapter, shall mean a person who is qualified by reason of his knowledge of principles of geology, the physical sciences, and mathematics acquired by education and practical experience, to engage in the practice of professional geology.
Responsabilité	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(1) No applicant may be registered until he has successfully passed an examination given by or under the supervision of the board, nor shall an applicant be registered having habits of character that would justify revocation or suspension of registration, as provided in section 54-2819, Idaho Code. The following shall be considered as minimum evidence that the applicant is qualified to take an examination for registration as a professional geologist: (2) Completion of thirty (30) semester units in courses in geological science leading to a degree in the geological sciences of which at least twenty-four (24) units are in third or fourth year, and/or graduate courses; and have at least seven (7) years of professional geological work which shall include either a minimum of three (3) years of professional geological work under the supervision of a registered geologist; or, wherein the applicant has been under the direct supervision of an individual acceptable to the board, or, wherein the applicant has demonstrated five (5) years of progressive experience in responsible charge of geological work that is acceptable to the board. Each year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one-half (1/2) year of training up to a maximum of two (2) years, and each year of graduate study or research counts as a year of training. Teaching in the geological sciences at college level shall be credited year for year toward meeting the requirement in this category, provided that the total annual teaching experience includes six (6) semester units of third or fourth year or graduate courses. Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and teaching, individually, or in any

	combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of four (4) years towards meeting the requirement for at least seven (7) years of professional geological work as set forth above. The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by his having performed the work in a responsible position, as the term "responsible position" is defined in rules adopted by the board. The adequacy of the required supervision and experience shall be determined by the board in accordance with standards set forth in rules adopted by it. Three (3) references from geologists in responsible positions must be filed with the application for registration. (3) A person holding a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geology, issued to him by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of any foreign country, who, in the opinion of the board, meets the requirements of this chapter, based on verified evidence may, upon application, be registered without further examination. An applicant otherwise qualified as prescribed in this chapter need not be actively engaged in the practice of geology to be eligible for registration.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Illinois
Organisme d'encadrement	Illinois General Assembly
Nom de la loi	Professional Geologist Licensing Act.
Termes définis	Geologist, Geology, Practice of professional geology, Licensed professional geologist, Responsible charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Licensed professional geologist" means an individual who is licensed under this Act to engage in the practice of professional geology in Illinois.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science that includes the treatment of the earth and its origin and history including, but not limited to, (i) the investigation of the earth's crust and interior and the solids and fluids, including all surface and underground waters, gases, and other materials that compose the earth as they may relate to geologic processes; (ii) the study of the natural agents, forces, and processes that cause changes in the earth; and (iii) the utilization of this knowledge of the earth and its solids, fluids, and gases, and their collective properties and processes, for the benefit of humankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of professional geology" means the performance of, or the offer to perform, the services of a geologist, including consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, mapping, inspection of geologic work, and other services that require extensive knowledge of geologic laws, formulas, principles, practice, and methods of data interpretation. A person shall be construed to practice or offer to practice professional geology, within the meaning and intent of this Act, if that person (i) by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or any other means, represents himself or herself to be a professional geologist or through the use of some title implies that he or she is a professional geologist or is licensed under this Act or (ii) holds himself or herself out as able to perform or does perform services or work defined in this Act as the practice of professional geology. Examples of the practice of professional geology include, but are not limited to, the conduct of, or responsible charge for, the following types of activities: (i) mapping, sampling, and analysis of earth materials, interpretation of data, and the preparation of oral or written testimony regarding the probable geological causes of events; (ii) planning, review, and supervision of data gathering activities, interpretation of geological data gathered by direct and indirect means, preparation of geological maps, cross-sections, interpretive maps and reports for the purpose of evaluating regional or site specific geological conditions; (iii) the planning, review, and supervision of data gathering activities and interpretation of data on regional or site specific geological characteristics affecting groundwater; (iv) the interpretation of geological conditions on the surface and at depth at a specific site on the Earth's surface for the purpose of determining whether those conditions correspond to a geologic map of the site; and (v) the conducting of environmental property audits.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means an individual who, by reason of his or her knowledge of geology, mathematics, and the physical and life sciences, acquired by education and practical experience as defined by this Act, is capable of practicing the science of geology.
Responsable position	"Responsible charge" means the independent control and direction, by use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment, of geological work or the supervision of that work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Sec. 50. Qualifications for licensure. (a) The Department may issue a license to practice as a licensed professional geologist to any applicant who meets the following qualifications: (1) The applicant has completed an application form and submitted the required fees. (2) The applicant is of good ethical character, including compliance with the Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics under this Act, and has not committed any act or offense in any jurisdiction that would constitute the basis for disciplining a professional geologist licensed under this Act.

	(3) The applicant has earned a degree in geology from an accredited college or university, as established by rule, with a minimum of 30 semester or 45 quarter hours of course credits in geology, of which 24 semester or 36 quarter hours are in upper level courses. The Department may, upon the recommendation of the Board, allow the substitution of appropriate experience as a geologist for prescribed educational requirements as established by rule. (4) The applicant has a documented record of a minimum of 4 years of professional experience, obtained after completion of the education requirements specified in this Section, in geologic or directly related work, demonstrating that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of such work upon licensure as a professional geologist or such specialty of professional geology that the Board may recommend and the Department may recognize. The Department may require evidence acceptable to it that up to 2 years of professional experience have been gained under the supervision of a person licensed under this Act or similar Acts in any other state, or under the supervision of others who, in the opinion of the Department, are qualified to have responsible charge of geological work under this Act. (5) The applicant has passed an examination authorized by the Department for the practice of professional geology. (6) The applicant has complied with all other requirements of this Act and rules established for the implementation of this Act. (b) A license to practice professional geology shall not be denied any applicant because of the applicant's race, religion, creed, national origin, political beliefs or activities, age, sex, sexual orientation, or physical impairment.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Sec. 54. Previous qualification in other jurisdiction. The Department may, upon the recommendation of the Board, issue a license by endorsement to any applicant who, upon applying to the Department and remitting the required application fee, meets all of the following qualifications: (1) The applicant holds an active, valid license to practice professional geology in at least one jurisdiction in the United States in which the current requirements for licensure are substantially equivalent to or more stringent than those required by this Act. (2) The applicant is of good ethical character as established by the Department in the Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics under this Act and has not committed any act or offense in any jurisdiction that would constitute the basis for discipline under this Act. (3) The applicant has met any other qualifications recommended to the Department by the Board.

Province / État	Indiana
Organisme d'encadrement	Indiana Board of Licensure for Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Geologist Licensure Law
Termes définis	Licensed professional geologist, Geology, Geosciences profession, Professional geological work, geologist, Public practice of geology, Qualified geologist, Responsible position
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	IC 25-17.6-1-6.5 "Licensed professional geologist" Sec. 6.5. "Licensed professional geologist" means a person who is licensed as a geologist under this article.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	Geology means a science that has the following characteristics: (1) Treats the earth as a whole. (2) Includes the: (A) investigation; (B) analysis; (C) classification; and (D) location; of the rocks and other materials that compose the earth's crust as they relate to geologic processes. (3) Involves the study of: (A) minerals, gases, and liquids composing and contained within the earth's crust; and (B) geologic materials and processes. Geosciences profession is a short form, sometimes used in the plural, denoting the collective disciplines of the geological sciences and is generally synonymous with the term geology.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	(a) Professional geological work means the application of principles, theories, and laws of geology along with the body of knowledge encompassed by the science at an advanced and skillful level requiring experience in the geological profession and the capability of interpretation of geological data. (b) Examples of activities that may qualify as professional geological work are consultation, research, evaluation, or planning of geological systems, works, or projects including, but not limited to, one (1) or more of the following: (1) Land reclamation. (2) Construction. (3) Location, prediction of the location, evaluation, or development or production of petroleum, natural gas, coal, metallic and nonmetallic minerals, ground water, and other geological resources. (4) Assessment of geologic hazards, such as landslides, earthquakes, and land subsidence. (5) Environmental geology. (6) Hydrogeology. (c) Examples of activities that may not qualify as professional geological work are as follows: (1) Activities before an applicant completes the minimum education requirements under 305 IAC 1-3-2(c). (2) Participation as a laboratory assistant, field assistant, or technician. (3) Participation as an associate instructor or research assistant while enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate studies program. (4) Participation as an engineer, driller, well logger, soil scientist, archeologist, or profession other than geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	Geologist. means a person who is qualified by the person's knowledge of the principles of geology acquired by: (1) professional education; and (2) Practical experience. Qualified geologist means a person who possesses the qualifications to be a licensed professional geologist under IC 25-17.6 and this article but who is not certified in Indiana.
Responsabilité	.Responsible position. means a position which, in order to perform geological work or supervise geological work, requires both of the following: (1) The exercise of control over a task or tasks independent of immediate supervision. (2) The use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(a) Qualification as a licensed professional geologist is based on a person's knowledge of the principles and techniques of geology and on the level of experience in the application of those principles and techniques. This section establishes standards that must be satisfied by an applicant for a new license. (b) The board shall approve general principles for a written examination to determine whether

	an applicant possesses a comprehensive knowledge of geological science. The examination shall be provided by the survey at least twice in each calendar year. A reasonable examination fee shall be set and revised from time to time by the board. An applicant who files a completed application for a new license must also successfully complete the written examination. (c) An applicant for a new license must also establish that the applicant meets each of the following requirements before approval as a licensed professional geologist: (1) Has not engaged in unethical conduct. (2) Meets the following educational requirements: Successful completion of at least thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of course work in geology, culminating in a baccalaureate or advanced degree in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, geological engineering, or geotechnical engineering from an accredited college or university. At the discretion of the board, courses dealing with applied geological science that are given under the auspices of an academic department other than geology may be considered toward the fulfillment of this requirement. (3) Experience in professional geological work consisting of some combination of the following: (A) Five (5) years of teaching geology as a faculty member at the college or university level. (B) Five (5) years of postdoctoral research in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, geological engineering, or geotechnical engineering at an accredited college or university. (C) Five (5) years of geological work performed under the supervision of, or in collaboration with, a licensed professional geologist. (D) Seven (7) years of professional geological work. (4) The following criteria of education and experience qualify toward accumulation of the required number of years of professional geological work under subdivision (3): (A) One (1) year of credit each for a master's degree or doctoral degree in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, geological engineering, or geotechnical engineering. (B) Each year of teaching in the geological sciences at the college level equals one (1) year of professional geological work, where the total teaching experience includes six (6) semester hours per semester for at least two (2) semesters (or the equivalent if other than a semester system) of third-year or fourth-year undergraduate level courses or graduate level courses. (d) If an application does not contain sufficient information to determine whether the applicant satisfies the requirements for a certificate, the board may do either of the following: (1) Deny the application. (2) Require the applicant to do one (1) or both of the following: (A) Provide additional information as needed to evaluate the application. (B) Appear before the board for an interview to determine professional qualifications. (e) A person is exempted from this section if the person satisfies both of the following requirements: (1) Was certified under either: (A) IC 25-17.5 before its repeal; or (B) IC 25-17.6 before January 1, 1999. (2) Remains in good standing as a professional geologist.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Kansas
Organisme d'encadrement	Kansas State Board of Technical Professions
Nom de la loi	Statutes for Kansas State Board of Technical Professions
Termes définis	
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Geologist" means a person who is qualified to engage in the practice of geology by reason of knowledge of geology, mathematics and the supporting physical and life sciences, acquired by education and practical experience, who is qualified as provided in this act to engage in the practice of geology and who is licensed by the board.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" means: (1) The performing of professional services such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning or mapping, or inspection, or the responsible, supervision thereof, in connection with the treatment of the earth and its origin and history, in general; the investigation of the earth's constituent rocks, minerals, solids, fluids including surface and underground waters, gases including surface and underground waters, cases and other materials; and the study of the natural agents, forces and processes which cause changes in the earth; (2) the teaching of geology by a licensed professional geologist in a college or university offering an approved geology curriculum of four years or more by a person who meets the qualifications for education and experience prescribed by section 5 and amendments thereto; or (3) representation in connection with contracts entered into between clients and others and the preparation and certification of geological information in reports and on maps insofar as it involves safeguarding life, health or property.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsabilité	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Minimum qualifications of applicants seeking licensure as geologists are the following: (a) Graduation from a course of study in geology, or from a program which is of four or more years duration and which includes at least 30 semester or 45 quarter hours of credit with a major in geology or a geology specialty, that is adequate in its preparation of students for the practice of geology; (b) Proof of at least four years of experience in geology of a character satisfactory to the board, as defined by rules and regulations of the board; and (c) The satisfactory passage of such examinations in the fundamentals of geology and in geologic practice as utilized by the board.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Kentucky
Organisme d'encadrement	Kentucky Board of Registration for Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Kentucky Revised Statutes
Termes définis	Geology, Geologist, Public practice of geology, Registered geologists, Qualified geologist, Public practice of geology, Geologist in training
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Registered geologist" means a person who is registered as a geologist under the provisions of this chapter.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science which treats the earth as a whole; the investigation, analysis, classification, and location of the rocks and other materials which compose the earth's crust; the study of minerals, gases, and liquids composing and contained within the earth's crust; and the study of geologic materials and processes.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Public practice of geology" means the performance of service to the public in connection with the geological description, location, or evaluation of earthmaterials, liquids, and gases and the natural processes acting upon them. The "public practice of geology" does not include: (a) The practice of engineering or land surveying as defined in KRS Chapter 322; or (b) Design recommendations, design, or plans related to the practice of engineering or land surveying as defined in KRS Chapter 322.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means a person who is qualified by reason of his knowledge of the principles of geology, acquired by professional education and practical experience, to engage in the public practice of geology. "Geologist-in-training" means an individual who has met the academic qualifications established by the board, who has successfully passed a written examination approved by the board demonstrating knowledge of the fundamentals of geology, and who has been enrolled by the board as a geologist-in-training. "Qualified geologist" means a person who possesses all the qualifications specified in KRS 322A.040 for registration except that he is not now registered in Kentucky.
Responsabilité	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	322A.040 Requirements for registration. (1) In order to qualify for registration, an applicant shall meet all of the following requirements: (a) Successful completion of a minimum of thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of course work in geology, culminating in a baccalaureate or advanced degree in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, or geological/geotechnical engineering from an accredited college or university. At the discretion of the board, courses dealing with applied geological science that are given under the auspices of an academic department other than geology may be considered toward the fulfillment of this requirement. During the twelve (12) month period beginning one hundred and eighty (180) days after July 14, 1992, the board may waive the education requirements for persons who derive their livelihood from the public practice of geology who do not meet the education requirements, but who can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board their competency and who have at least eight (8) years of experience in geology. (b) Five (5) years of experience in professional geologic work. Professional geologic work may include the instruction of geology at the college or university level, the geological research of persons at the college or university level, geological work performed while in the employment of the United States, state, or local governments. In counting years of experience, the board may give one (1) year of credit each for a master's degree or doctoral degree in geology, geophysics, geochemistry or geological/geotechnical engineering. (c) A passing score on an examination required by the board that has been designed to demonstrate that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and skill to exercise the responsibilities of the public practice of geology. (d) Enrollment by the board as a geologist-in-training. (2) During the twelve (12) month period beginning one hundred and eighty (180) days after July 14, 1992, the board shall waive the examination requirement for applicants qualified by education and experience as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

	(3) Credit toward the experience and education requirements shall be subject to evaluation and approval by the board. (4) Documentation of competency and integrity may be required by the board. (5) Upon application, registration may be provided to those registered or certified as geologists in another state having standards at least equal to those provided in this section. During a twelve (12) month period beginning one hundred and eighty (180) days after July 14, 1992, registration may be provided to those holding a valid certification from the American Institute of Professional Geologists or the Division of Professional Affairs of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. 322A.045 Qualifications for geologist-in-training. The applicant for certification as a geologist-in-training shall demonstrate the following as evidence that he or she is qualified: (1) Successful completion of a minimum of thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of course work in geology culminating in a baccalaureate or advanced degree in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, or geological or geotechnical engineering from an accredited college or university. At the discretion of the board, courses dealing with applied geological science given under the auspices of an academic department other than geology may be considered toward fulfillment of this requirement. (2) A passing score on the board's examination in the fundamentals of geology. The board may allow students enrolled in the final year of an approved undergraduate program to take this examination. Upon passing the examination, the applicant may apply to the board to be enrolled and receive a certificate as a geologist-in-training.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Maine
Organisme d'encadrement	State Board of Certification for Geologists and Soil Scientists
Nom de la loi	Geologists and Soil Scientists Certification Act.
Termes définis	Certified geologist, geology, practice of geology, Geologist, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Certified geologist" means a person entitled under this chapter to take and use the title.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means that science which treats of the earth as a whole; the investigation of its composition, its size, shape and relationships between consolidated and unconsolidated rock units in the regolith and bedrock; and the applied aspects of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituents; including its consolidated and unconsolidated rock units, its minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the benefit of mankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" means the performance of geological work or service for the public, including, but not limited to, consultation, investigation, surveys, evaluation, planning, mapping or inspection of geological work, wherein the performance is related to the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property and the environment.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means a person engaged in the practice of geology. "Qualified geologist" means a person who possesses the qualifications specified for certification, except that he is not certified.
Responsabilité	"Responsible charge of work" means the independent control and direction by the use of initiative, skill and independent judgment of work or the supervision of such work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	An application for certification as a geologist or soil scientist shall be made to the board on a form prescribed by it and shall be accompanied by the prescribed application fee. An applicant for certification as a geologist or soil scientist shall have all the following qualifications: 1. Be of high ethical professional standards; 2. Geologist examination requirements. As a geologist, to qualify to sit for the examination for certification, an applicant shall: A. Be a graduate of an accredited college or university with a major in geological sciences, or have completed 30 credits in geological sciences at an accredited college or university, or have at least 7 years of professional geological work which shall include either a minimum of 3 years of professional geological work under the supervision of a qualified geologist or a minimum of 5 years of responsible charge of geological work; B. Have acquired 7 years of experience in responsible charge of geological work, toward which an undergraduate degree with 30 credit hours or more in geological science courses shall count as 2 years of training and each year of graduate study in the geological sciences shall count as 1/2 year of training, up to a maximum of 2 years of credit; and C. Receive credit toward the experience requirement subject to the evaluation of the board. Applicants with less than 30 credit hours in geological science courses may be given proportional work-experience credits for such academic credit hours as they may have acquired. 3. Sit for and pass an examination before the board or its authorized representatives. Such examination will be held at certain specified times and of such scope as prescribed by the board. Generally, the examinations shall test the applicant's knowledge basic to geology or soil science and his ability to apply that knowledge and to assume responsible charge in the professional practice of geology or soil science. An applicant for certification shall meet all the requirements of this chapter and, in addition, shall have 3 years' experience in geology or soil science as defined by this chapter and in the rules and regulations of the board to be provided. An applicant failing in an examination may be examined again upon filing a new application and the payment of the prescribed fees. The board, upon application therefor, on its prescribed form and upon the payment of the application and certification fees, may issue a certificate as a geologist or soil scientist without written examination to any person holding a certificate as a geologist or soil scientist issued to him by any state or country having equivalent requirements, when the applicant's qualifications meet the other requirements of this chapter and the rules established by the board. In

	determining the qualifications of an applicant for certification, a majority vote of the board is required. Any applicant who has passed the examination or has otherwise qualified as a geologist or soil scientist upon payment of the certification fee fixed by this chapter, shall have a certificate as a geologist or soil scientist as appropriate.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Minnesota
Organisme d'encadrement	Board of architecture, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, geoscience, and interior design.
Nom de la loi	Minnesota Statutes §§ 326.02 - 326.15
Termes définis	Practice of professional geoscience, geoscience
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	geoscientist, geoscientist-in-training
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geoscience" means the science which includes treatment of the earth and its origin and history; the investigation, measurement or sampling, of the earth's constituent rocks, natural and induced fields of force, minerals, fossils, solids, soils, fluids including surface and underground waters, gases, and other materials; and the study, interpretation, and analysis of the natural agents, forces, and processes which cause changes in the earth.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	Practice of professional geoscience. A person is considered to be practicing professional geoscience within the meaning of sections 326.02 to 326.15 who holds out as being able to perform or who does perform any technical professional services, the adequate performance of which requires professional geoscience education, training, and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, chemical, biological, and earth sciences to such services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, mapping, and inspection of geoscientific work and its responsible supervision. A person is considered to practice or offer to practice professional geoscience, within the meaning and intent of sections 326.02 to 326.15 who practices any of the geoscience disciplines defined by the board; who by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents oneself to be a professional geoscientist; through the use of some other title implies that the person is a professional geoscientist; or who presents oneself as able to perform or who does perform any geoscience services or that constitutes the practice of a professional geoscience discipline as defined by the board.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsable position	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Licensure and certification. Subdivision 1. Issuance. (a) The board shall on application therefor on a prescribed form, and upon payment of a fee prescribed by rule of the board, issue a license or certificate as a geoscientist. (1) To any person over 25 years of age, who is of good moral character and repute, and who has the experience and educational qualifications which the board by rule may prescribe. (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), for one year from the effective date of rules adopted by the board with respect to the discipline of professional geoscience, the board may accept as evidence that the applicant is qualified for licensing in the discipline of professional geoscience: (1) a record of graduation with a baccalaureate degree from a school or college having accreditation defined by the board and a geoscience or associated science curriculum approved by the board; and (2) at least five years of active professional practice in the discipline of professional geoscience as approved by the board. Geoscientist-in-training. (4) An applicant for certification as a geoscientist-in-training who is a graduate with a baccalaureate degree from a school or college having accreditation defined by the board and a geoscience or associated science curriculum approved by the board, shall receive from the board, upon passing the appropriate examination in fundamental geoscience subjects for the applicant's discipline as approved by the board, a certificate stating that the applicant's name has been recorded as a geoscientist-in-training with the appropriate geoscientist-in-training legend as approved by the board.
Reconnaissance	(a) The board shall on application therefor on a prescribed form, and upon payment of a fee

de statut professionnel externe	prescribed by rule of the board, issue a license or certificate as a geoscientist. (2) To any person who holds an unexpired certificate of registration or license issued by proper authority in the District of Columbia, any state or territory of the United States, or any foreign country, in which the requirements for registration or licensure of geoscientists, or certified interior designers, at the time of registration or licensure in the other jurisdiction, were equal, in the opinion of the board, to those fixed by the board and by the laws of this state, and in which similar privileges are extended to the holders of certificates of registration or licensure issued by this state.
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Province / État	Mississippi
Organisme d'encadrement	Mississippi State Board Of Registered Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Registered Professional Geologists Practice Act of 1997
Termes définis	Certified Geologist, Geologist, Geologist-in-training, Geology, Practice of Geology, Registered Professional Geologist, Registrant, Responsible Charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Registered professional geologist" means a geologist who has met the academic and experience qualifications established by the board and has been issued a certificate of registration as a registered professional geologist by the board. "Geologist-in-training" means an individual who has met the academic qualifications established by the board, who has successfully passed a written examination demonstrating knowledge of the fundamentals of geology, and who has been enrolled as a geologist-in-training by the board.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science which includes the study of the earth and its origin and history. Geology includes the investigation of the earth's constituent rocks, minerals, solids, and fluids, including surface and underground waters, gases and other materials and the study of the natural agents, forces, and processes which cause changes in the earth.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" means any professional service to determine and evaluate the geology of the earth requiring geological education, training, experience and the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical and geological sciences to those services, including, but not limited to, consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, surveying, mapping, and inspection of geological work.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means an individual who, by reason of knowledge of geology, mathematics and the supporting physical and life sciences acquired by education and practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of geology.
Responsible position	"Responsible charge" means the independent control and direction, by use of initiative, skill and independent judgment, of geological work or the supervision of that work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	§ 73-63-27. Qualification of registered professional geologists; requirements of geologists-in-training. (1)(a) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the following shall be considered as minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for registration as a registered professional geologist: (i) Graduation from a course of study in geology satisfactory to the board from an accredited college or university, or from a program accredited by an organization recognized by the board, of four (4) or more years and which includes at least thirty (30) semester or forty-five (45) quarter hours of credit, with a major in geology or a geological specialty; (ii) Demonstration through a specific record of a minimum of four (4) years of qualifying experience, after completion of the academic requirements, in geology or a specialty indicating that the applicant is competent to practice geology or a specialty. The board may require the experience be gained under the supervision of a geologist registered in this state or any other state with at least as stringent geologic registration requirements, or under the supervision of others who, in the opinion of the board, are qualified to have responsible charge of geological work; Page -45- Rules - MS RPG Board, October, 1999 (iii) Successful passage of at least one (1) examination in geology as determined and prescribed by the board; and (iv) Other requirements as may be established in rules and regulations by the board. (b) In addition to the qualifications named in paragraph (a) of this subsection, applicants for registration as a registered professional geologist shall include with their application at least three (3) letters of reference from geologists having personal knowledge of the applicant's geologic experience. (c) The board may give credit for a master's degree in the geological sciences or in a specialty as

	one (1) year of professional experience and an earned doctorate degree in the geological sciences or in a specialty as two (2) years of professional experience. The board shall not give more than two (2) years of professional experience credit for the completion of all graduate degrees. (d) The board may give credit for geological research or teaching of persons studying geology or a specialty at an accredited college or university level as qualifying experience, if the research or teaching, in the opinion of the board, is comparable to experience obtained in the practice of geology or a specialty. (e) The board may adopt qualifications which, in its judgment, are equivalent to the educational and experience requirements in subsection (1)(a) of this section. (f) No person shall be eligible for registration as a professional geologist who is not of good character and reputation. (2) Before December 31, 1998, any applicant who applies for registration or enrollment shall be considered qualified, without written examination, if the applicant possesses the qualifications prescribed in subsection (1) or (3) of this section, as the case may be. (3) An applicant who applies for registration before July 1, 1998, shall be qualified without written examination, if the applicant possesses the following qualifications: (a) A bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in civil engineering with a minimum of fifteen (15) semester hours or an equivalent number of quarter hours of credit in geology or a geologically-related course, as determined by the board; (b) A certificate of registration as a professional engineer in the State of Mississippi; and (c) A minimum of ten (10) years of qualifying experience in geotechnical or geological engineering work demonstrated by a specific record. If the board determines after review of the academic and experience qualifications required by this subsection that the applicant is competent to practice geology, the board may issue a certificate of registration under this chapter. (4) Applicants for enrollment as a geologist-in-training shall meet the qualifications for a registered professional geologist, except the requirement for four (4) years of experience. (5) The board may adopt requirements for the issuance of temporary registrations. Qualifications for temporary registrations shall be consistent with those required under this chapter. (6) Upon written request of an applicant, the board may waive, on a case-by-case basis, any requirement for registration or enrollment, except payment of the applicable fees. The request shall state the reasons a waiver should be granted. The requirements waived and the basis for that waiver shall be recorded in the applicant's record and in the proceedings of the board, and any waiver may be subject to repeal or suspension as determined by the board.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	§ 73-63-39. Recognition of out-of-state registration, licensure, or certification; reciprocal registration agreements. (1) The board may sign agreements with boards of registration, licensure or certification in other states, and with other appropriate organizations and agencies, for the purposes of: (a) Developing uniform standards for registration of professional geologists or enrollment of geologists-in-training; (b) Accrediting educational programs; (c) Establishing reciprocity, comity, temporary registration, or mutual recognition of registration or enrollment; (d) Developing regional or national examinations; (e) Evaluating applicants; or (f) Other purposes consistent with this chapter. (2) Any person holding a valid certificate of registration, licensure or certification for the practice of geology or a recognized specialty of geology, issued under the laws of any state or territory or possession of the United States, or any foreign country, shall be eligible for registration, without examination. The board may issue a certificate of registration to any person who has made application, provided proof of registration, licensure or certification under requirements which the board determines to be substantially similar to those established under this act and paid all applicable fees.

Province / État	Missouri
Organisme d'encadrement	Missouri Board of Geologist Registration
Nom de la loi	Rules of Department of Economic Development, Missouri Revised Statutes
Termes définis	Registered Geologist, Geology, Practice of geology, Geologist, Geologist-registrant in-training, Qualified geologist, Responsible charge of work.
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Registered geologist", a geologist who has met the qualifications established by the board and has been issued a certificate of registration by the board of geologist registration.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology", that profession based on the investigation and interpretation of the earth, including bedrock, overburden, groundwater and other liquids, minerals, gases, and the history of the earth and its life.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	Practice of geology", the practice of or the offer to practice geology for others, such practice including, but not limited to, geological investigations to describe and interpret the natural processes acting on earth materials, including gases and fluids; predicting and interpreting mineral distribution, value, and production; predicting and interpreting geologic factors affecting planning, design, construction, and maintenance of engineered facilities such as waste disposal sites or dams; and the teaching of the science of geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist", a person who has met or exceeded the minimum geological educational requirements and who can interpret and apply geologic data, principles, and concepts and who can conduct field or laboratory geological investigations. "Geologist-registrant in-training", a person who meets the requirements of subsection 7 of section 256.468. "Qualified geologist" or "professional geologist", a geologist who satisfies the educational requirements of subsection 2 of section 256.468 and who has at least three years of experience in the practice of geology subsequent to satisfying such educational requirements.
Responsabilité	"Responsible charge of work", the independent control and direction of geological work or the supervision of such work pertaining to the practice of geology.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(1) To be eligible for licensure, an applicant must have received a degree at the baccalaureate, master's or doctoral level from a school, college, university, or other institution of higher education in the United States; which, at the time the applicant was enrolled and graduated, was accredited by a regional accrediting commission recognized by the United States Department of education. (2) Upon request by the board, the applicant shall furnish to the board competent and substantial evidence that the college or university is accredited by a regional accrediting commission recognized by the United States Department of Education. Regional accrediting commissions acceptable to the board are as follows: (A) Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools for the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands; (B) New England Association of Colleges and Schools for the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; (C) North Central Association of Colleges and Schools for the states of Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; (D) Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges for the states of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington; (E) Southern Association of Colleges and Schools for the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia; and (F) Western Association of Schools and Colleges for the states of California, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of North Marianas Islands, and the Trust Republic of the Pacific Islands. (3) A school, college, university or other institution of higher learning outside the United States which, at the time the applicant was enrolled and graduated, shall maintain a standard of training substantially equivalent to the standards of training of those institutions accredited by one (1) of

	the regional accrediting commissions recognized by the United States Department of Education and acceptable to the board. (4) The applicant shall have completed at least thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of credit in a course of study in geology. (A) A course of study in geology, wherever it may be administratively housed, shall be clearly identified and designed to teach fundamentals of geology, and principles and practices of geology, and shall be designed to train the student to engage in the practice of geology. (5) The following criteria shall be used by the board in evaluating the applicant's academic credentials: (A) Credit will be given for seminar courses only if the applicant is awarded credit and a grade for the course that appears on the transcript. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide substantiation that the course was an in-depth study of geology or a branch of geologic study and work such as engineering geology, environmental geology, hydrogeology or mineral resources. Such documentation includes, but is not limited to, course descriptions in official school catalogs, course syllabi, bulletins or other like means or through written documentation from an appropriate school official regarding course content; (B) No credit will be given for workshops, continuing education, work experience or readings courses, even if credit is awarded by the educational institution and the offering appears on the transcript; 1. An independent study will be accepted by the board only if the applicant is awarded credit and a passing grade appearing on the transcript accompanied by a letter from the appropriate school official explaining the course was an in-depth study of geology or a branch of geologic study and work; and (C) If an academic course title is not selfexplanatory as to the content, content must be substantiated through course descriptions from official school catalogs or bulletins, course syllabi, or through written documentation from an appropriate school official; (D) A course shall not be considered as complete or meeting any academic requirements unless the applicant's official transcript clearly shows the course was awarded credit by the school and the applicant has received a passing grade; and (E) It shall be the applicant.s burden to demonstrate his/her academic course work and training constituted a program of study in geology. The applicant shall request the school or university forward official transcripts and any other supporting evidence necessary to document the fact that these educational requirements have been met. A final determination of whether the program of study or course work which forms the basis of the applicant.s thirty (30) semester or forty-five (45) credit hours of study in geology is within the discretion of the board. (6) The board will review an applicant's educational credentials upon receiving official educational transcripts directly from the college, school, or university and upon payment of a fee for an educational review. All information must be submitted to the board no later than thirty (30) days before a regularly scheduled board meeting to be reviewed at that meeting. (1) A person applying for licensure as a registered geologist with three (3) years postbaccalaureate experience shall have completed the post-baccalaureate experience prior to the time of application and the experience shall consist of the practice of geology in responsible charge. Responsible charge geological work shall be provided pursuant to the order, oversight, guidance, and full professional responsibility of a supervisor, employer or client. (2) The phrase, actual geological work, as defined in 256.468.3, RSMo, means the practice of geology as defined in 256.453.7, RSMo, beginning after the satisfactory completion of the educational requirements set forth in 4 CSR 145-2.020. (3) A licensed, registered, or certified person shall not serve as a supervisor if his/her license is subject to terms of probation, suspension or revocation. (4) The supervisor, employer or client must certify to the board, on a form provided by the board, the applicant has complied with these requirements for post-baccalaureate experience. For the purposes of this rule, a reference may not be a current board member or relative of the applicant. A relative of an applicant shall mean a spouse, parent, child, sibling of the whole or half-blood, grandparent, aunt, or uncle of the applicant, or one who is or has been related by marriage.
Reconnaissance	(1) An applicant with a current license to practice geology in another state, jurisdiction,

de statut professionnel externe	territory, or country may be granted licensure in Missouri without examination, provided the applicant submits evidence acceptable to the board that the requirements under which s/he is licensed are substantially identical or more stringent than the requirements in this state, at the time of application. (2) For purposes of this rule, .evidence acceptable to the board. shall mean a completed application on forms provided by the board, documentation of licensing which shall contain information concerning the requirements in force at the time the applicant was originally licensed, the method of licensing including examination results, the date of original licensing, the current status of the applicant's license and the applicable fee.
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Province / État	Nebraska
Organisme d'encadrement	Nebraska State Board of Geologists
Nom de la loi	Geologists Regulation Act.
Termes définis	Consulting geologist, Geologist, Geologist-intern, Geology, Geology specialty, Practice of geology, Professional geologist, Responsible charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	Professional geologist, defined. Professional geologist means a geologist who has a current certificate of licensure issued by the board.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	Geology, defined. Geology means the science which includes treatment of the earth and its origin and history, in general; investigation of the earth's constituent rocks, soils, minerals, solids, fluids including underground waters, gases, and other materials; the study of the natural agents, forces, and processes which cause changes in the earth or on its surface; and the application of this knowledge of the earth.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	Practice of geology, defined. Practice of geology means any service or creative work if the adequate performance of the service or work requires geologic education, training, and experience to include such services or creative work as geological consultation, investigation, planning, surveying, mapping, and inspection of geological work, and the responsible supervision thereof, the performance of which is related to public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, and teaching, including research and service, of advanced geological subjects. A person shall be construed to practice or offer to practice geology if he or she: (1) Practices any branch of the profession of geology; (2) by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, or card or in any other way, represents himself or herself to be a professional geologist; (3) through the use of some other title, implies that he or she is licensed under the Geologists Regulation Act; or (4) holds himself or herself out as able to perform or does perform any geologic service or work recognized by the board as the practice of geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	Geologist, defined. Geologist means a person who is qualified to practice geology by reason of special knowledge and use of the earth sciences and the principles of geology and geologic data collection and analysis acquired by geologic education and geologic experience as provided in section 81-3539.
Responsable position	Responsible charge, defined. Responsible charge means direct control, direction, and personal supervision by use of initiative and independent judgment for geological work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Licensure; enrollment; applicant; qualifications. Applications for licensure as a professional geologist, for temporary or reciprocal licensure, or for enrollment as a geologist-intern shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the board and shall be accompanied by the fee established by the board. The requirements of subdivisions (1) through (3) of this section may be considered by the board to be fulfilled if the applicant maintains a current certificate of licensure to practice geology issued pursuant to the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia based on requirements that do not conflict with the Geologists Regulation Act and were of a standard not lower than that specified in the applicable licensure law in effect in this state at the time the certification was issued. The following shall be considered as minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for licensure as a professional geologist or enrollment as a geologist-intern: (1) The applicant is of good character and reputation and submits four references with his or her application for licensure as a professional geologist. Two of the references shall be professional geologists having personal knowledge of his or her geological experience or, in the case of the application for enrollment as a geologist-intern, acting only as character references; (2) The applicant has successfully completed a minimum of thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours of course work in geology and has received a baccalaureate or advanced degree in geology or a geologic specialty from a program accredited by an organization recognized by the board; (3) The applicant has a documented record of a minimum of five years of progressive experience, obtained subsequent to completion of the education requirements, in geologic work of a grade and character which indicates to the board that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of such work

	upon licensure as a geologist, except that no work experience is required for enrollment as a geologist-intern; and (4) The applicant has completed an examination covering the fundamentals and practice of geology prescribed by the board. Upon passing the fundamentals of geology examination, the applicant may be enrolled as a geologist-intern. Upon passing the practice of geology examination, the applicant shall be granted a certificate of licensure to practice geology in this state if otherwise qualified. A person who holds a valid certificate of licensure to engage in the practice of geology, issued pursuant to the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia based on requirements that do not conflict with the act and were of a standard not lower than that specified in the applicable licensing law in effect in this state at the time the certificate was issued, may, upon application, be licensed without further examination. Geologic teaching of advanced subjects and the design of geologic research and projects in a college or university offering an accredited geologic curriculum may be considered by the board as geologic experience.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	A person who holds a valid certificate of licensure to engage in the practice of geology, issued pursuant to the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia based on requirements that do not conflict with the act and were of a standard not lower than that specified in the applicable licensing law in effect in this state at the time the certificate was issued, may, upon application, be licensed without further examination.

Province / État	New Hampshire
Organisme d'encadrement	Joint Board for Licensure and Certification
Nom de la loi	Practice Act
Termes définis	Geology, Licensed professional geologist, Practice of the profession of geology, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Licensed professional geologist" means a person who, by reason of advanced knowledge of geology and the supporting physical and life sciences, acquired by education and experience, is technically and legally qualified to engage in the practice of geology as defined in this section and has successfully passed the examination as may be required in this subdivision and who is licensed by the board or otherwise authorized by this subdivision to engage in the practice of the profession of geology.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science dealing with the study of the earth, its origin, history, physical features and content; the investigation and interpretation of the earth's constituents including, but not limited to, its rocks, unconsolidated materials, minerals, solids, fluids, and gases, and of the natural and induced processes and forces acting on the earth; the geologic mapping of the earth's constituents and features, and the results of various processes and forces that have acted on the earth; and the geological application of the information derived from such study in the furtherance of the health, safety and welfare of the public and the environment.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of the profession of geology" or "practice of geology" means the performance of work defined as geology in this subdivision including, but not limited to researching, investigating, consulting, geological mapping, describing the natural processes that act upon the earth's materials, predicting the probable occurrence of natural resources, predicting and locating natural or man-induced phenomena which may be useful or hazardous to mankind recognizing, determining and evaluating geological factors, and the inspection and performance of geological work and the responsible supervision thereof in furtherance of the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the environment. The term shall not include the application of geologic information in the identification or determination of engineered solutions to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the environment. The term shall not include the practice of engineering, land surveying, architecture, soil science or wetland science for which separate licensure or certification is required.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsable position	"Responsible charge of work" means the independent control, supervision and direction of work requiring the use of initiative, skill, and judgment.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Requirements for Licensure as a Professional Geologist. I.(a) Applicants for licensure as a professional geologist shall meet the ethical standards set forth in this subdivision and shall have committed no misconduct as set forth in RSA 310-A:133, II. In addition, each applicant shall have a bachelor's degree in geology or a bachelor's degree in a related field which included 30 credit hours or 45 quarter hours in geology from an accredited 4-year college, or a master's or doctoral degree from an accredited graduate program in geology, including but not limited to degrees or credit hours in geochemistry, geohydrology, geomorphology, geophysics, groundwater geology, hydrogeology, hydrology, marine geology, mineralogy, mining geology, paleontology, petrography/petrology, sedimentology/stratigraphy/historical geology, or water resources studies; and shall present evidence suitable to the board of at least 5 years of experience in the practice of geology, of which at least 3 years must have been under the supervision of a licensed professional geologist or a geologist who otherwise meets the requirements of a licensed professional geologist as determined by the board. Applicants meeting these ethics, education and experience requirements shall be eligible to sit for an examination to be administered by the board. Unless otherwise provided, applicants shall take the examination and receive a passing score. (b) Experience in the practice of geology, obtained before the expiration of the period described in paragraph II of this section, may count towards the experience in the practice of geology

	under the supervision of a professional geologist required in subparagraph I(a) of this section if the supervising geologist met the education and experience qualifications of paragraph II at the time of the relevant experience. For purposes of this section, experience in the practice of geology does not include routine sampling, laboratory work or geological drafting. (c) A completed academic year of graduate study in geology may be applied either towards a year of the experience requirement of this section up to a total maximum of 2 years, or to the education requirement of this section, but not both. (d) A completed academic year of college or graduate level teaching in geology may be applied towards a year of the experience requirement of this section. II. Following the effective date of the initial adoption by the board of rules under RSA 541-A, the board may issue licenses without examination to applicants whose applications for licensure have been received during a one-year period following the effective date of adoption of rules and who either meet the education and experience requirements of subparagraph I(a) of this section, or who provide evidence satisfactory to the board of knowledge and experience equivalent to such requirements. III. Whenever information presented in an application for licensure or renewal is determined by the board to be incomplete or insufficient, the board may require additional information as necessary to determine if the application requirements of this section have been met.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Applicants who are licensed, certified, or registered in another state, provided the other state's licensing, certification, or registration requirements are substantially equivalent to or more stringent than those of this state, may be granted a license without examination upon application to the board, submission of a copy of such license, certification or registration, payment of an application fee, and submission of evidence suitable to the board of good professional standing in the other state.

Province / État	North Carolina
Organisme d'encadrement	North Carolina Board for Licensing of Geologists
Nom de la loi	Geologists Licensing Act
Termes définis	Licensed geologist, Geology, Public practice of geology, geologist, geologist in-training, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Licensed geologist" means a person who is licensed as a geologist under the provisions of this Chapter.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science dealing with the earth and its history; investigation, prediction and location of the materials and structures which compose it; the natural processes that cause change in the earth; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the benefit of mankind. This definition shall not include any service or creative works, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training, and experience.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Public practice of geology" means the performance for others of geological service or work in the nature of work or consultation, investigation, surveys, evaluations, planning, mapping and inspection of geological work, in which the performance is related to the public welfare of safeguarding of life, health, property and the environment, except as specifically exempted by this Chapter. The definition shall not include or allow the practice of engineering as defined in Chapter 89C of the North Carolina General Statutes.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	The term "geologist", within the intent of this Chapter, shall mean a person who is trained and educated in the science of geology. The term "geologist-in-training" means a person who has taken and successfully passed the portion of professional examination covering fundamental or academic geologic subjects, prior to his completion of the requisite years of experience in geologic work as provided for in this Chapter. The term "qualified geologist" means a person who possesses all of the qualifications specified in this Chapter for licensing except that he or she is not licensed.
Responsabilité	The term "responsible charge of work" means the independent control and direction by the use of initiative, skill and independent judgment of geological work or the supervision of such work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	An applicant shall be eligible for a license as a geologist in North Carolina provided that each applicant meets the following minimum qualifications: (1) Be of good moral and ethical character. (2) Have graduated from an accredited college or university, and have a degree with a major in geology, engineering geology or geological engineering or related geologic science; or have completed 30 semester hours or the equivalent in geological science courses leading to a major in geology, of which at least 24 hours of the equivalent were upper level undergraduate courses or graduate courses. The Board shall waive the academic requirements for a person already practicing geology at the time this Chapter is enacted, provided application for license is made not later than one year after appointment of the initial Board and provided further that the applicant can provide evidence to satisfy the Board that he or she is competent to engage in the public practice of geology. (3) Successfully pass such examination established by the Board which shall be designed to demonstrate that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and requisite skill to exercise the responsibilities of the public practice of geology. The Board shall waive the examination for licensing as a geologist of an applicant who makes written application to the Board not later than one year after appointment of the initial Board, and who otherwise meets the qualification of this Chapter. (4) Have at least five years of professional geological work which shall include a minimum of three years of professional geological work under the supervision of a licensed geologist; or a minimum of three cumulative years work in responsible charge of geological work satisfactory to the Board. The following criteria of education and experience qualify as specified toward accumulation of the required five years of professional geological work: a. Each full year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one-half year of training up to a maximum of two years, and each year of graduate study shall count as one

	year of work. b. Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, graduate courses, individually or in any combination thereof, shall in no case exceed a total of four years toward meeting the requirements for at least five years of professional geological work as set forth above. c. The Board may consider in lieu of the above professional geological work the cumulative total of professional geological work or geological research of persons teaching upper level geology courses at the college or university level, provided such work or research can be demonstrated to be of a sufficiently responsible nature to be equivalent to the professional requirements set forth in this section. d. The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by his having performed the work in a responsible position as determined by the Board. The adequacy of the required supervision and the experience shall be determined by the Board in accordance with the standards set forth in regulations adopted by it.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Oregon
Organisme d'encadrement	State Board of Geologist Examiners - Legislative Counsel Committee of the Oregon Legislative Assembly
Nom de la loi	Oregon Revised Statutes
Termes définis	Engineering geologist, Geologist, Geologist in training, Geology, Public practice of geology, Qualified nonregistered geologist, Registered certified specialty geologist, Registered geologist, Responsible charge of work
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Registered geologist" means a person who is registered as a geologist under the provisions of ORS 672.505 to 672.705. "Registered certified specialty geologist" means a person who is certified as a specialty geologist under the provisions of ORS 672.505 to 672.705.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" refers to that science which treats of the earth in general; investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other materials which compose it; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other materials for the benefit of humanity.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Public practice of geology" means the performance for another of geological service or work, such as consultation, investigation, surveys, evaluation, planning, mapping and inspection of geological work, that is related to public welfare or safeguarding of life, health, property and the environment, except as specifically exempted by ORS 672.505 to 672.705.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means a person engaged in the practice of geology. "Engineering geologist" means a person who applies geologic data, principles, and interpretation to naturally occurring materials so that geologic factors affecting planning, design, construction and maintenance of civil engineering works are properly recognized and utilized. "Qualified nonregistered geologist" means a person who possesses all the qualifications specified in ORS 672.505 to 672.705 for registration except that the person is not registered in this state.
Responsable position	"Responsible charge of work" means the independent control and direction of geological work by the use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment, or the supervision of such work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Application; qualifications for certificates of registration; rules. (1) An application for registration as a geologist or certification in a specialty shall show the applicant's education and a detailed summary of the applicant's geologic work. (2) To be eligible for a certificate of registration, an applicant shall meet each of the following minimum qualifications: (a) Have graduated from an accredited college or university with either a major in geology, engineering geology or geological engineering, or related geological sciences; or have completed 45 quarter hours or the equivalent in geological science courses leading to a major in geology, of which at least 36 hours or the equivalent were taken in the third or fourth year, or in graduate courses. The State Board of Geologist Examiners shall waive academic requirements for a person already practicing geology on July 21, 1977, provided application for registration is made not later than one year after appointment of the board, and the applicant can provide evidence to satisfy the board that the applicant is competent to practice public geology. (b) Have at least seven years of geological work which shall include a minimum of three years of geological work under the supervision of a registered geologist or a minimum of five accumulative years' experience in responsible charge of geological work. However, prior to the date one year after the appointment of the board, professional geological work shall qualify under this subsection if it is under the supervision of a qualified geologist. The following criteria of education and experience qualify toward accumulation of the required seven years of professional geological work: (A) Each year of undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one year of training up to a maximum of two years, and each year of graduate study shall count as a year of training up to a maximum of three years. (B) Total credit for undergraduate and graduate study shall in no event exceed a total of four years toward meeting the requirement for at least seven years of geological work.

	(C) The board may consider in lieu of geological work required, the cumulative total of geological work or geological research of persons teaching at the college or university level, provided such work or research is equivalent to the professional requirements specified in this subsection. (D) The ability of the applicant shall have been demonstrated by having performed the work in a responsible position as determined by the board. The adequacy of the required supervision and experience shall be determined by the board in accordance with standards set forth in rules adopted by it. (c) Successfully pass such examinations, established by the board, designed to demonstrate that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and skill to exercise the responsibilities of the public practice of geology. The board shall waive the examination requirement for registration as a geologist or certification in a specialty of an applicant who makes a written application to the board not later than one year after appointment of the board and who otherwise meets the qualifications of this subsection. (3) A certificate of registration as a geologist may be granted to a person who is certified as a “geologist in training” and who has fulfilled the requirements as described in subsection (2)(a) and (c) of this section.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Registration of persons licensed in other jurisdictions. A person who holds a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geology, or a certificate of specialization, issued to the person by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia having licensing requirements comparable to Oregon, and who, in the opinion of the State Board of Geologist Examiners otherwise meets the requirements of ORS 672.505 to 672.705 may, upon application, be registered without further examination.

Province / État	Pennsylvania
Organisme d'encadrement	State Registration Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Geologists
Nom de la loi	CHAPTER 37. STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND GEOLOGISTS
Termes définis	Responsible Charge, Geology, Practice of Geology
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science which treats the Earth in general, the study of the physical Earth, the investigation of the Earth's crust and the rocks and other minerals which compose it and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the Earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the benefit of mankind. <i>((m) added Dec. 16, 1992, P.L.1151, No.151)</i>
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" means the practice or the offer to practice geology for others for a fee, including, but not limited to, describing the natural processes acting on earth materials, gases or fluids, predicting the probable occurrence of natural resources, predicting and locating natural or man-induced phenomena which may be useful or hazardous to mankind and recognizing, determining and evaluating geologic factors. The term shall also include the performance of geological service or work, consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, mapping and inspection of geological work required in implementing the provisions of any Federal or State law or regulation or the provisions of any ordinance, code, rule or permit required by any local political subdivision. The term shall not include the practice of engineering, land surveying or landscape architecture for which separate licensure is required. <i>((n) added Dec. 16, 1992, P.L.1151, No.151)</i> Professional geological work—The performance of geological service or work, including technical completeness reviews or inspections of unfinalized work product, that requires the utilization, application and interpretation of fundamental and practical principles of the geological sciences in the practice of geology. The term does not include routine sampling, laboratory work or geological drafting.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsible position	"Responsible Charge" means a position that requires initiative, skill and independent judgment, and implies such degree of competence and accountability gained by technical education and experience of a grade and character as is sufficient to qualify an individual to personally and independently engage in and be entrusted with the work involved in the practice of engineering or land surveying. This term does not include positions which require routine performance of subprofessional work such as auxiliary survey personnel (unless acting as chief of party) and drafting personnel. <i>((i) amended Dec. 13, 1979, P.L.534, No.120)</i>
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(b) An applicant shall be qualified to be licensed after submission of proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant: (1) Is of good moral character. (2) Has graduated from an accredited institution of higher learning with a major in geology, geophysics, geochemistry or engineering geology with a minimum of thirty semester or forty-five quarter hours in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, engineering geology or their subdivisions; or completion of thirty semester or forty-five quarter hours or an equivalent amount of geological education from institutions which do not grant semester or quarter hours in geological science courses leading to a major in geology, of which at least twenty-four semester hours or an equivalent amount are in third or fourth year or graduate courses. (3) Has completed at least five years of professional geological work, which shall include either a minimum of three years of professional geological work under the supervision of a licensed professional geologist or a minimum of five years experience in a responsible position in

	professional geological work. Professional geological work performed prior to the effective date of this section shall satisfy the requirement of this clause if it is performed under the supervision of either a licensed professional geologist or a qualified geologist who was not licensed. For purposes of this clause, professional geological work does not include routine sampling, laboratory work or geological drafting. Credit for graduate study may not exceed a total of two years toward meeting the required number of years of professional geological work. (4) Has passed any examination adopted by the board. (5) Has paid all appropriate fees in the amount determined by the board by regulation.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	(b) Licensing Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Geologists. – To provide for and to regulate the licensing, and to license to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying or geology any person of good moral character and repute who speaks and writes the English language, if such person either – (1) Holds an unexpired license or certificate of registration issued to him by proper authority of some other state, foreign country or territory of the United States in which the requirements and qualifications to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying or geology were at the time of the initial issuance of such license or certificate of registration at least equal to the existing standards of this Commonwealth: Provided, however, That such other state, territory or foreign country shall similarly license or register professional engineers, professional land surveyors or professional geologists licensed and registered in this Commonwealth. A person may be licensed under this subsection without examination. (3) Complies with the education and experience criteria and successfully completes the two-examination process for licensing as a professional geologist as set forth in section 4.4.

Province / État	Puerto Rico
Organisme d'encadrement	Junta Examinadora de Geólogos de Puerto Rico
Nom de la loi	Ley Núm. 163 de 23 de agosto de 1996, según enmendada.
Termes définis	
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	
Description(s) de discipline(s)	
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsabilité	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Requisitos de Licencia Requisitos de Certificado de Geólogo en Entrenamiento Gozar de buena conducta y reputación moral en la comunidad. Prueba acreditativa de que el solicitante sea graduado de una institución superior acreditada y reconocida por la Junta, con una concentración en geología, geofísica, geoquímica, geología aplicada a la ingeniería, geología ambiental, o sus respectivas subdivisiones, con un mínimo de treinta (30) horas créditos semestrales o cuarenta y cinco (45) horas créditos semestrales en geología, geofísica, geoquímica, geología aplicada a la ingeniería, geología ambiental, o sus respectivas subdivisiones. Haber aprobado la primera parte del examen escrito (reválida), conocido como Fundamentos de la Geología. Haber pagado los derechos que en su momento estipule la Junta. Certificación de pago de Pensión Alimentaria adscrito al Departamento de la Familia de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la Ley Núm. 86 del 17 de agosto de 1994. (ASUME) Certificado de antecedentes penales en original y reciente. (Este certificado vence a los seis meses de ser expedido.) Requisitos de Licencia de Geólogo Licenciado Tener un mínimo de dos (2) años de experiencia profesional bajo la supervisión de un geólogo licenciado o un mínimo de tres (3) años de experiencia como persona responsable a cargo de trabajos geológicos certificados por un geólogo licenciado. Haber aprobado la segunda parte del examen de reválida reconocida como Principios de Práctica. Certificación de pago de Pensión Alimentaria adscrito al Departamento de la Familia de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la Ley Núm. 86 del 17 de agosto de 1994. (ASUME) Certificado de antecedentes penales en original y reciente. (Este certificado vence a los seis meses de ser expedido.) Documentos a acompañar con la Solicitud de Certificado y Licencia Dos (2) fotografías 2 x 2", tomadas recientemente. Un recibo de Pago de Rentas Internas (copia amarilla) por la cantidad que en su momento estipule la Junta. Certificado de antecedentes penales, recientemente expedido (seis meses de duración). Certificación de pensión alimentaria del Departamento de la Familia (ASUME). Formulario de Referencias Profesionales (tres referencias). Certificación Oficial de Graduación de universidad acreditada que confirió el grado, y transcripción Oficial de Créditos. Sobre tamaño legal con sello predirigido, con su nombre y dirección. Si posee licencia de algún otro estado o país incluya evidencia de la misma.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	South Carolina
Organisme d'encadrement	South Carolina State Board of Registration for Geologists
Nom de la loi	Title 40 - Professions and Occupations. CHAPTER 77. GEOLOGIST
Termes définis	Geology, Geologist, Geologist in-training, Registered professional geologist, Public practice of geology, Responsible charge of work.
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Registered professional geologist" means a person registered as a professional geologist by the board pursuant to Section 40-77-230.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science dealing with the earth and its history; investigation, prediction, and location of the materials and structures which compose it; the natural processes that cause change in the earth; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other materials for the benefit of mankind. This definition does not include a service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training, and experience.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Public practice of geology" means the performance of geological service or work in the nature of consultation, investigation, surveys, evaluations, planning, mapping, and inspection of geologic work required for or supporting compliance with municipal, county, State of South Carolina, or federal regulations. The "public practice of geology" does not include the practice of engineering as defined in Chapter 21.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means a person with special knowledge of the science of geology, hydrology, geophysics, and related earth sciences and principles and methods of geological analysis acquired by professional education and practical experience. "Geologist-in-training" means a person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in Section 40-77-230 and who has been certified as a geologist-in-training.
Responsabilité	"Responsible charge of work" means the independent control and direction by the use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment of geological work or the supervision of geological work. Responsible charge of geologic teaching or research may be construed as responsible charge of important geological work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	(A) An applicant is eligible for registration as a registered professional geologist if the applicant: (1) graduated in an approved geologic curriculum of four or more years with a minimum of thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours in geology or geophysics from a school or college approved by the board and furnishes a specific record of an additional five years or more of full-time experience as a geologist-in-training in geologic work or at least five years of geologic work germane to public practice satisfactory to the board indicating that the applicant is competent to practice geology and has passed written examinations required by the board. In counting years of experience the board may give credit, not in excess of one year, for each graduate degree in geology; or (2) graduated in geology or a related science curriculum approved by the board of four years or more with a minimum of thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours in geology or geophysics in a school or college other than those approved by the board, furnishes a specific record of eight years or more of experience on geologic work of a character satisfactory to the board indicating that the applicant is competent to practice geology and has passed a written examination designed to measure knowledge and skill approximating that attained through graduation in an approved four-year geologic curriculum, and passes the examinations required of applicants in item (1). (B) The minimum evidence that an applicant is qualified for registration as a geologist-in-training is proof that the applicant: (1) graduated in an accredited geologic curriculum of four scholastic years or more with a minimum of thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours in geology or geophysics from a school or college approved by the board and passing a written examination required by the board; or (2) graduated in a geologic or a related science curriculum of four scholastic years or more with a minimum of thirty semester hours or forty-five quarter hours in geology or geophysics from a school or college other than those approved by the board in item (1) with a specific record of

	five years or more of experience in geological work of a character satisfactory to the board or passing written examinations in geologic subjects designed to measure knowledge and skill approximating that attained through graduation in an approved geologic curriculum and passing the written examinations as required in item (1). (C) The board shall issue a certificate of registration, upon payment of the registration fee, to an applicant who satisfactorily has met the requirements of this chapter. For a registered professional geologist, the certificate must authorize the practice of geology. For a geologist-in-training the registration card must be issued as the certificate of registration and must state that the applicant has been enrolled as a geologist-in-training. The registration cards must show the full name of the registrant, the board assigned serial number, and must be signed by the chairman of the board bearing the seal of the board. An applicant for initial registration as a professional geologist must: (A) be a graduate of a geologic curriculum of a minimum of thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of geology approved by the Board, including an earned bachelor's degree or advanced degree from an accredited college or university; and (B) submit an application on forms approved by the Board and the required fees, and have certified transcripts of all undergraduate or postgraduate college credits supplied directly to the Board from the school(s) or college(s). A geologist-in-training applying for registration as a professional geologist is not required to submit additional copies of college transcripts; and (C) pass a fundamentals and practical examination approved by the Board. The Board may authorize an applicant to take both the fundamentals and practical examination on the same day. The applicant must receive passing scores on both examinations taken to qualify for registration; and (D) submit evidence of at least five (5) years of full-time professional geological work satisfactory to the Board, either as a geologist-in-training or in geologic work germane to the public practice of geology. For persons who have graduated in geology or a related science curriculum of at least four (4) years but not from a school or college approved by the Board, the work experience must consist of eight (8) years. In counting years of experience the Board may give credit, not in excess of one (1) year, for graduate degrees in geology provided such graduate degrees are not the initial degree in geology; and (E) be of good ethical character.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	A person holding a license to practice geology, based on comparable licensing requirements by a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of any foreign country and who, in the opinion of the board, otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter may, upon application, and payment of applicable fees be licensed without further examination.

Province / État	Texas
Organisme d'encadrement	Texas Board of Professional Geoscientists
Nom de la loi	Texas Geoscience Practice Act
Termes définis	Licensed geoscientist, Geoscience, Public practice of geoscience, Geoscientist, Certified geoscientist, Responsible charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Licensed geoscientist" means a person who holds a license issued by the board under this chapter.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geoscience" means the science of the earth and its origin and history, the investigation of the earth's environment and its constituent soils, rocks, minerals, fossil fuels, solids, and fluids, and the study of the natural and introduced agents, forces, and processes that cause changes in and on the earth.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Public practice of geoscience" means the practice for the public of geoscientific services or work, including consulting, investigating, evaluating, analyzing, planning, mapping, and inspecting geoscientific work and the responsible supervision of those tasks.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geoscientist" means a person qualified to engage in the public practice of geoscience because of the person's knowledge, acquired through education and practical experience, of geoscience, mathematics, and the supporting physical, chemical, mineralogical, morphological, and life sciences. "Certified geoscientist" means a geoscientist who has been certified in a discipline of geoscience by a professional organization, society, or association that maintains a certification program.
Responsabilité	"Responsible charge" means the independent control and direction of geoscientific work or the supervision of geoscientific work by the use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	To be eligible for a license under this chapter, an applicant must: (1) be of good moral and ethical character as attested to by letters of reference submitted in behalf of the applicant or as otherwise determined by the board; (2) have: (A) graduated from a course of study in a discipline of geoscience satisfactory to the board that consists of at least four years of study and includes at least 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours of credit in geoscience, of which at least 20 semester hours or 30 quarter hours of credit must be in upper-level college courses in that discipline; or (B) satisfactorily completed other equivalent educational requirements as determined by the board; (3) have a documented record of at least five years of qualifying work experience, as provided by Section 1002.256, that demonstrates that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of geoscientific work; (4) pass an examination required by the board covering the fundamentals and practice of the appropriate discipline of geoscience; and (5) meet any other requirements established by the board. (b) The board may accept qualifying work experience in lieu of the education required by Subsection (a) (2). (a) The board shall apply the following standards in evaluating the work experience of an applicant for a license under Section 1002.255: (1) each year of work experience acceptable to the board constitutes one year of qualifying work experience if the experience was acquired under the direct supervision of: (A) a geoscientist who is licensed in this state or in another state under requirements for licensure or registration that are comparable to those in this chapter; (B) a geoscientist who meets the educational and work experience requirements for licensure but is not required to be licensed under this chapter; or (C) another professional acceptable to the board; (2) each year of work experience acceptable to the board and acquired before September 1, 2003, constitutes one year of qualifying work experience if the experience: (A) was acquired under the direct supervision of: (i) a geoscientist who meets the educational and work experience requirements for a

	license under this chapter; (ii) a geoscientist who is licensed or registered under comparable requirements in another state; or (iii) another professional acceptable to the board; or (B) would constitute the responsible charge of professional geoscientific work as determined by the board; and (3) each year of full-time graduate study in a discipline of geoscience that is acceptable to the board constitutes one year of qualifying work experience. (b) The board may accept research in or the teaching of a discipline of geoscience at the college or university level as qualifying work experience if the research or teaching, in the judgment of the board, is comparable to work experience obtained in the practice of geoscience. (c) For purposes of Subsection (a)(3), the board may not accept more than two years of full-time graduate study in a discipline of geoscience as qualifying work experience.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	(a) The board by rule may authorize the licensing of a person who has not met the examination requirement of Section 1002.255(a)(4) if the person is licensed or registered to practice a discipline of geoscience under the law of another state or a foreign country. (b) The board may issue a license to an applicant who provides proof of licensure or registration under requirements that the board determines to be substantially similar to those established by this chapter and who pays the required fees.

Province / État	Utah
Organisme d'encadrement	Professional Geologist Licensing Board
Nom de la loi	Professional Geologist Licensing Act
Termes définis	Professional geologist, Geology, Practice of geology before the public, Responsible charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Professional geologist" means a person licensed under this chapter to engage in the practice of geology before the public.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science, which treats the study of the earth in general, the earth's processes and history, investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other materials of which it is composed, and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth's history, processes, constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other materials for the use of mankind.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology before the public" means the performance of geology including but not limited to consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, geologic mapping, interpretation of geologic data, preparation of geologic reports, geologic cross-sections and geologic maps, inspection of geological work, and the responsible supervision thereof, the performance of which is relevant to public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, except as otherwise specifically provided this chapter.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsabilité	"Responsible charge" means the independent control and direction by use of initiative, skill, and independent judgment of geological work or the supervision of the work.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Each applicant for licensure as a professional geologist shall: (1) submit an application in a form prescribed by the division; (2) pay a fee as determined by the department under Section 63-38-3.2; (3) be of good moral character; (4) provide satisfactory evidence of: (a) a bachelors or graduate degree in the geosciences granted through an institution of higher education that is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency with a minimum of 30 semester or 45 quarter hours in course work in the geosciences; or (b) completion of other equivalent educational requirements as determined by the division in collaboration with the board; (5) provide satisfactory evidence of: (a) with a bachelors degree, a specific record of five years of active professional practice in geological work of a character satisfactory to the division, indicating the applicant is competent to be placed in a responsible charge of the work; (b) with a masters degree, a specific record of three years of active professional practice in geological work of a character satisfactory to the division, indicating the applicant is competent to be placed in a responsible charge of the work; or (c) with a doctorate degree, a specific record of one year of active professional practice in geological work of a character satisfactory to the division, indicating the applicant is competent to be placed in a responsible charge of the work; and (6) after January 1, 2004, meet the examination requirement established by rule by the division in collaboration with the board. R156-76-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements. (1) In accordance with Section 58-76-302, the education requirements for graduates of an approved geoscience program are as follows: (a) an earned bachelors or masters degree in geology from an accredited institution; or (b) an earned bachelor or post-graduate degree in the geosciences from an accredited institution including the completion of a minimum of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours in upper level or graduate geology courses, which includes one or more of the following subject areas: (i) structural geology; (ii) geophysics; (iii) sedimentology/stratigraphy/paleontology; (iv) mineralogy/petrology/geochemistry; (v) engineering geology/environmental geology; (vi)

	hydrogeology/hydrology; (vii) geomorphology/remote sensing; (viii) economic geology/petroleum geology; and (ix) field geology. (2) In accordance with Section 58-1-302, an applicant who has been educated in a foreign country shall submit a course-by-course accreditation evaluation completed by International Credentialing Associates to determine program equivalency. R156-76-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Experience Requirements. In accordance with Subsection 58-76-302(5), active professional practice requirements are clarified or established as follows: (1) Professional practice shall be obtained after completing the minimum educational requirement for licensure. (2) One year of active professional practice shall consist of a minimum of 2,000 hours of geological work experience under the supervision of a qualified individual, or in responsible charge as permitted by law. (3) No more than 2,000 hours of active professional practice may be gained in any 12 month period of time. (4) Qualifying work engagements consist of a range of activities included in the practice of geology consisting of more than the performance or supervision of geological work activities that are routine, such as routine sampling, laboratory work, or geological drafting, where the elements of initiative, scientific judgment and decisionmaking are lacking. (5) Three years of geologic research or teaching activity in upper division or graduate level geology classes at an accredited university is equivalent to one year of qualifying experience. R156-76-302d. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements. (1) In accordance with Subsection 58-76-302(6), except as otherwise provided in Subsection (2) or(3), the examination requirements for licensure as a professional geologist after January 1, 2004 are established as follows: (a) the ASBOG Fundamentals of Geology (“FG”) Examination with a passing score as recommended by the ASBOG; and (b) the ASBOG Principles and Practice of Geology (“PG”) Examination with a passing score as established by the ASBOG. (2) The ASBOG FG Examination shall not be required for an applicant who: (a) has practiced as a principal for five years of the last seven years preceding the date of the license application; (b) was not required to pass the ASBOG FG Examination for initial licensure from the recognized jurisdiction the applicant was originally licensed; and (c) has passed the ASBOG PG Examination. (3) The ASBOG FG and PG Examinations shall not be required for an applicant who: (a) has practiced as a principal for five years during the last seven years preceding the date of the license application; (b) has been licensed for 20 years preceding the date of the license application; and (c) who was not required to pass the ASBOG FG and PG Examination for initial licensure from the recognized jurisdiction the applicant was originally licensed, but was required to pass a predecessor exam established by the recognized jurisdiction.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	

Province / État	Virginia
Organisme d'encadrement	
Nom de la loi	Code of Virginia, Title regulation
Termes définis	Geologist, Geology, Practice of geology, Qualified geologist, Virginia certified professional geologist
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Virginia certified professional geologist" means a person who possesses all qualifications specified in this chapter for certification and whose competence has been attested by the Board through certification.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science dealing with (i) the earth and its history in general; (ii) the investigation, prediction, evaluation, and location of materials and structures which compose the earth; (iii) the natural processes that cause changes in the earth; and (iv) the application of knowledge of the earth, its processes, and its constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases, and other natural materials.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" means the performance of any service or work for the general public wherein the principles and methods of geology are applied.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	"Geologist" means a person engaged in the public practice of geology. "Qualified geologist" means an uncertified person who possesses all the qualifications specified in this chapter for certification.
Responsible position	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Certification; minimum qualifications. A. Any person practicing or offering to practice as a geologist or in a geological specialty in this Commonwealth may submit reasonable evidence to the Board that he is qualified to practice and to be certified as herein provided. The Board shall approve the application for certification of any person who, in the opinion of the Board, has satisfactorily met the requirements of this chapter and who has paid any applicable fees fixed by the Board. Certifications shall expire at intervals as designated by the Board. A certification may be renewed by the Board upon receipt of a formal request accompanied by any applicable fees. B. To be eligible for certification as a professional geologist, an applicant shall meet each of the following minimum qualifications: 1. Be of ethical character. 2. Have a baccalaureate or higher degree from an accredited college or university with either a major in geology, engineering geology, geological engineering, or related geological sciences; or have completed at least thirty semester hours or the equivalent in geological science courses leading to a major in geology. 3. Have at least seven years of geological work which shall include either a minimum of three years of geological work under the supervision of a qualified or certified professional geologist, or a minimum of three years of experience in responsible charge of geological work. The adequacy of the position and the required supervision and experience shall be determined by the Board in accordance with standards set forth in its regulations. The following criteria of education and experience qualify toward the required seven years of geological work: a. Each year of full-time undergraduate study in the geological sciences shall count as one-half year of experience up to a maximum of two years, and each year of full-time graduate study shall count as a year of experience up to a maximum of three years. Credit for undergraduate and graduate study shall in no case exceed a total of four years toward meeting the requirements for at least seven years of geological work. b. The Board may consider in lieu of the above-described geological work, the cumulative total of geological work or geological research of persons occupying research or post-graduate positions as well as those teaching geology courses at the college or university level, provided such work or research can be demonstrated to be of a sufficiently responsible nature to be equivalent to the geological work required above.

	4. Successfully pass an appropriate examination approved by the Board and designed to demonstrate that the applicant has the necessary knowledge and skill to exercise the responsibilities of the public practice of geology. At the discretion of the Board, separate examinations may be prepared for various subsections of geology; however, there will be no specialty certification, only certification as a professional geologist.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Waiver of examination. The Board may waive the examination requirement for certification as a professional geologist for an applicant who otherwise meets the requirements of this chapter and who also meets any of the following conditions: 2. Makes written application to the Board and holds an unexpired certificate of registration, certification, or license to engage in the practice of geology issued to him on the basis of comparable requirements by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia.

Province / État	Washington
Organisme d'encadrement	Washington Geologist Licensing Board
Nom de la loi	Chapter 18.220 RCW Geologists
Termes définis	Engineering geologist, Engineering geology, Geologist, Geology, Hydrogeology, Licensed specialty geologist, Practice of engineering geology, Practice of geology, Practice of geology for others, Practice of hydrogeology, Responsible charge
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Geologist" means a person who, by reason of his or her knowledge of geology, mathematics, the environment, and the supporting physical and life sciences, acquired by education and practical experience, has met the qualifications established under this chapter, and has been issued a certificate of licensing as a geologist by the board. "Engineering geologist" means a geologist who, by reason of his or her knowledge of engineering geology, acquired by education and practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of engineering geology, has met the qualifications in engineering geology established under this chapter, and has been issued a license in engineering geology by the board. "Licensed specialty geologist" means a licensed geologist who has met the qualifications in a specialty of geology established under this chapter and has been issued a license in that specialty by the board.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means the science that includes: Treatment of the earth and its origin and history, in general; the investigation of the earth's constituent rocks, minerals, solids, fluids, including surface and underground waters, gases, and other materials; and the study of the natural agents, forces, and processes that cause changes in the earth. "Engineering geology" means a specialty of geology affecting the planning, design, operation, and maintenance of engineering works and other human activities where geological factors and conditions impact the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment. "Hydrogeology" means a science that involves the study of the waters of the earth, including the study of the occurrence, circulation, distribution, chemistry, remediation, or quality of water or its role as a natural agent that causes changes in the earth, and the investigation and collection of data concerning waters in the atmosphere or on the surface or in the interior of the earth, including data regarding the interaction of water with other gases, solids, or fluids.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of geology" means performance of geological service or work including but not limited to collection of geological data, consultation, investigation, evaluation, interpreting, planning, geological mapping, or inspection relating to a service or work that applies to geology, and the responsible supervision thereof, the performance of which is related to public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, except as otherwise specifically provided by this chapter. "Practice of geology for others" includes, but is not limited to: (a) The preparation of geologic reports, documents, or exhibits by any commission, board, department, district, or division of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of any county, city, or other public body, or by the employees or staff members of the commission, board, department, district, or division of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of any county, city, or other public body when the reports, documents, or exhibits are disseminated or made available to the public in such a manner that the public may reasonably be expected to rely thereon or be affected thereby; and (b) The performance of geological services by any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or other association or by the employees or staff members thereof, whether or not the principal

	business of the organization is the practice of geology, which the geological reports, documents, or exhibits constituting the practice of geology are disseminated or made available to the public or any individual or organization in such a manner that the public or individual or combination of individuals may reasonably be expected to rely thereon or be affected thereby. However, geological reports, documents, or exhibits that are prepared by the employees or staff members of any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or other association or commission, board, department, district, or division of the state or any political subdivision thereof or any county, city, or other public body that are for use solely within such organizations are considered in-house reports, documents, or exhibits and are not the practice of geology for others unless or until the reports are disseminated or made available as set forth in (a) or (b) of this subsection. "Practice of engineering geology" means performance of geological service or work including but not limited to consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, geological mapping, and inspection of geological work, and the responsible supervision thereof, the performance of which is related to public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, property, and the environment, except as otherwise specifically provided by this chapter, and includes but is not limited to the commonly recognized geological practices of construction geology, environmental geology, and urban geology. "Practice of hydrogeology" means the performance of or offer to perform any hydrogeologic service or work in which the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, environment, or property is concerned or involved. This includes the collection of geological data, and consultation, investigation, evaluation, interpretation, planning, or inspection relating to a service or work that applies hydrogeology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsible position	"Responsible charge" means the exercise of fully independent control and direction of geological work or the supervision of such work, and being fully responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable for the results.
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	Sec. 7. In order to become a licensed geologist, an applicant must meet the following requirements: (1) The applicant shall be of good moral and ethical character as attested to by letters of reference submitted by the applicant or as otherwise determined by the board; (2) The applicant shall have graduated from a course of study in geology satisfactory to the board or satisfy educational equivalents determined by the board; (3) The applicant shall have a documented record of a minimum of five years of experience in geology or a specialty of geology, obtained subsequent to completion of the academic requirements specified in this section, in geological work of a character satisfactory to the board, demonstrating that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of such work upon licensing as a geologist. The board shall require that three years of the experience be gained under the supervision of a geologist licensed in this or any other state, or under the supervision of others who, in the opinion of the board, are qualified to have responsible charge of geological work; (4) The applicant shall have passed an examination covering the fundamentals and practice of geology prescribed or accepted by the board; (5) The applicant shall meet other general or individual requirements established by the board

pursuant to its authority under this chapter;

(6) For licensing in any geological specialty recognized under this chapter, an applicant must first be a licensed geologist under this chapter, and then meet the following requirements:

- o **(a)** In addition to the educational requirements for licensing as a geologist defined in subsection (2) of this section, an applicant for licensing in any specialty of geology established by the board shall have successfully completed advanced study pertinent to their specialty, or equivalent seminars or on-the-job training acceptable to the board;
- o **(b)** The applicant's experience shall include a documented record of five years of experience, after completion of the academic requirements specified in this subsection, in geological work in the applicable specialty of a character satisfactory to the board, and demonstrating that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of the specialty work upon licensing in that specialty of geology. The board shall require that three years of the experience be gained under the supervision of a geologist licensed in the specialty in this or any other state, or under the supervision of others who, in the opinion of the board, are qualified to have responsible charge of geological work in the specialty; and
- o **(c)** The applicant must pass an examination in the applicable specialty prescribed or accepted by the board;

(7) The following standards are applicable to experience in the practice of geology or a specialty required under subsections (3) and (6) of this section:

- o **(a)** Each year of professional practice of a character acceptable to the board, carried out under the direct supervision of a geologist who
 - **(i)** is licensed in this state or is licensed in another state with licensing standards substantially similar to those under this chapter;
 - or **(ii)** meets the educational and experience requirements for licensing, but who is not required to be licensed under the limitations of this chapter, qualifies as one year of professional experience in geology;
- o **(b)** Each year of professional specialty practice of a character acceptable to the board, carried out under the direct supervision of a
 - **(i)** geologist who is licensed in a specialty under this chapter, or who is licensed as a specialty geologist in another state that has licensing requirements that are substantially similar to this chapter;
 - or **(ii)** specialty geologist who meets the educational and experience requirements for licensing, but who is not required to be licensed under the limitations of this chapter, qualifies as one year of practice in the applicable specialty of geology; and
- o **(c)** Experience in professional practice, of a character acceptable to the board and acquired prior to one year after the effective date of this section, qualifies if the experience
 - o **(i)** was acquired under the direct supervision of a geologist who meets the educational and experience requirements for licensing under this chapter, or who is licensed in another state that has licensing requirements that are substantially similar to this chapter;
 - o or **(ii)** would constitute responsible charge of professional geological work, as determined by the board;

(8) Each year of full-time graduate study in the geological sciences or in a specialty of geology shall qualify as one year of professional experience in geology or the applicable specialty of geology, up to a maximum of two years. The board may accept geological research, teaching of geology, or a geological specialty at the college or university level as qualifying experience, provided that such research or teaching, in the judgment of the board, is comparable to experience obtained in the practice of geology or a specialty thereof;

(9) An applicant who applies for licensing within one year after this section becomes effective

	shall be considered to be qualified for licensing, without further written examination, if the applicant possesses the following qualifications: - o (a) (i) A specific record of graduation with a bachelor of science or bachelor of arts or higher degree, with a major in geology granted by an approved institution of higher education acceptable to the board; or (ii) Graduation from an approved institution of higher education in a four-year academic degree program other than geology, but with the required number of course hours as defined by the board to qualify as a geologist or engineering geologist; and - o (b) Experience consisting of a minimum of five years of professional practice in geology or a specialty thereof as required under subsections (3) and (7) of this section, of a character acceptable to the board; (10) An applicant The director may, upon application and payment of a fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086, issue a license and certificate without further examination as a geologist or specialty geologist to any person who holds a license or certificate of qualification issued by proper authority of any state, territory, or possession of the United States, District of Columbia, or any foreign country, if the applicant's qualifications, as evaluated by the board, meet the requirements of this chapter and the rules adopted by the director.who applies for licensing in a specialty within one year after recognition of the specialty under this chapter shall be considered qualified for licensing in that specialty, without further written examination, if the applicant: - o (a) Is qualified for licensing as a geologist in this state; and - o (b) Has experience consisting of a minimum five years of professional practice in the applicable specialty of geology as required under subsections (3) and (7) of this section, of a character acceptable to the board; and (11) The geologists initially appointed to the board under section 4 of this act shall be qualified for licensing under subsections (7) and (8) of this section
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	The director may, upon application and payment of a fee determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086, issue a license and certificate without further examination as a geologist or specialty geologist to any person who holds a license or certificate of qualification issued by proper authority of any state, territory, or possession of the United States, District of Columbia, or any foreign country, if the applicant's qualifications, as evaluated by the board, meet the requirements of this chapter and the rules adopted by the director.

Province / État	Wisconsin
Organisme d'encadrement	Examining Board of Professional Geologists, Hydrologists and Soil Scientists
Nom de la loi	CHAPTER 470 EXAMINING BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS, HYDROLOGISTS AND SOIL SCIENTISTS, Chapter GHSS 2 - Professional Geologist License
Termes définis	Geology, Practice of professional Geology, Professional geologist
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	"Professional geologist" means a person who engages in the practice of professional geology.
Description(s) de discipline(s)	"Geology" means a science that involves the study of the earth and the earth's origin, composition, structure and physical history, including the study of the natural agents, forces and processes that cause changes in the earth and the investigation and collection of data concerning the crust and the interior of the earth and the surface and underground gases, solids and fluids that make up the earth.
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	"Practice of professional geology" means the performance of or offer to perform any geologic service or work in which the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, environment or property is concerned or involved. "Practice of professional geology" includes the collection of geological data, consultation, investigation, evaluation, interpretation, planning or inspection relating to a service or work that applies geology.
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	
Responsable position	
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	The professional geologist section shall grant a professional geologist license to a person who satisfies the requirements under sub. (1) and who submits evidence satisfactory to the section of all of the following: (a) Subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322 and 111.335, that he or she does not have an arrest or conviction record the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of professional geology. (b) Subject to sub. (7), that he or she has a bachelor's degree with course credits in geology of a variety and nature sufficient to constitute a geology major from a college or university approved by the examining board. (c) That he or she has completed one of the following: 1. Subject to sub. (5), at least 5 years of professional experience in geologic work of a character satisfactory to the section which demonstrates that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of geologic work. At least 2 years of the geologic work required under this subdivision must have been performed under the supervision of any of the following: a. A person who is licensed as a professional geologist under this chapter or, for work performed before January 1, 1999, who was registered as a professional geologist under ch. 443, 1995 stats. b. A person who is licensed as a professional geologist in another state or territory or possession of the United States or in another country that has licensure requirements for professional geologists that are substantially equivalent to the requirements for licensure under this chapter. c. Any other person whom the section determines is qualified to have responsible charge of geologic work. 2. Subject to sub. (6), at least 7 years of professional experience in geologic work of a character satisfactory to the section which demonstrates that the applicant is qualified to assume responsible charge of geologic work, with a satisfactory evaluation of the last 2 years of the professional experience under a peer review system approved by the section. (5) The appropriate section of the examining board shall reduce the 5-year-experience requirement under sub. (2) (c) 1., (3) (c) 1. or (4) (c) 1. to 4 years if an applicant for a license has one or more advanced degrees, approved by the section, in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, hydrology, engineering geology, geotechnical engineering, soil science or a related science.

	(6) The appropriate section of the examining board shall reduce the 7-year-experience requirement under sub. (2) (c) 2., (3) (c) 2. or (4) (c) 2. to 6 years if an applicant for a license has one or more advanced degrees, approved by the section, in hydrology, geology, geophysics, geochemistry, engineering geology, geotechnical engineering, soil science or a related science. (7) The appropriate section of the examining board may waive a requirement specified in sub. (2) (b), (3) (b) or (4) (b) if an applicant for a license has professional experience in excess of 5 years that the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the section is substantially equivalent to the requirement.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Reciprocal licenses. Upon application and payment of the fee specified in s. 440.05 (2), the appropriate section of the examining board may issue a professional geologist, hydrologist or soil scientist license to a person who has been issued a similar license by another state or territory of the United States or in another country if he or she submits evidence satisfactory to the section of all of the following: (1) That, subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322 and 111.335, he or she does not have an arrest or conviction record the circumstances of which substantially relate to the practice of professional geology, hydrology or soil science. (2) That the requirements of the other state, territory or country that issued the license are substantially equivalent to the requirements under this chapter.

Province / État	Wyoming
Organisme d'encadrement	Wyoming Board of Professional Geologists
Nom de la loi	Geologists Practice Act (Wyoming Statutes 33-41-101 Through 33-41-121, Amended July 1997)
Termes définis	License, Licensee, Trainee
Titre(s) professionnel(s)	(iv) "Geologist" means a person who is a graduate of an institution of higher education that is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency, with a minimum of thirty (30) semester or forty-five (45) quarter hours of course work in geology; (v) "Geologist-in-training" means a geologist who is a candidate for licensure who meets all other requirements for licensure as stated in this act except length of experience; (ix) "Professional geologist" means a geologist who has met the academic and experience qualifications established by the board and has been licensed by the board;
Description(s) de discipline(s)	(vi) "Geology" means the science which treats of the earth in general, the earth's processes and its history, investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other materials which compose it, and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth's history, processes, constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the use of mankind;
Exercice(s) professionnel(s) régi(s)	vii) "Practice of geology" means the performance of geological services or work such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, preparation of geologic reports and maps and inspection of geological work; (viii) "Practice of geology before the public" means the performance of geological services or work including consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, preparation of geologic reports and maps, the inspection of geological work and the responsible supervision of geological services or work, the performance of which is relevant to public welfare or the safeguard of life, health, property and the environment, unless exempt under this act. "Practice of geology before the public" does not include cutting descriptions for water wells, descriptive logs for drill holes for mineral exploration, lithologic descriptions and stratigraphic picks for oil and gas well logs, geologic information contained within notices and other routine forms required by state and federal agencies, geologic reports and other documents not available for dissemination outside of the entity preparing the reports or documents, nor any technical papers or reports prepared specifically for publication by the state or federal geological survey or by other geological, scientific or trade organizations;
Autre(s) titre(s) ou désignation(s)	(x) "Qualified geologist" means an individual who is not licensed under this act but who possesses all the qualifications for licensure specified in this act;
Responsable position	(xi) "Responsible charge" means the independent control and direction by use of initiative, skill and independent judgment of geological work or the supervision of the work;
Qualifications requises pour l'inscription	33-41-111. General requirements for registration. (a) The following shall be considered as minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified to be a professional geologist: (i) A bachelors degree in geology granted through an accredited institution of higher education approved by the board or graduation from an accredited institution of higher education in a four (4) year academic degree program other than geology, but with the required number of course hours to qualify as a geologist; (ii) Certification as a geologist-in-training; (iii) Successful completion of the board's examinations; (iv) A specific record of four (4) years of active professional practice in geologic work of a character satisfactory to the board, indicating the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of the work; and

(v) Submission of written endorsements from peers attesting to the applicant's professional competency, the number and form of which shall be determined by rule and regulation of the board.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, and effective until July 1, 1998, the board may waive the requirements of paragraph (a)(iii) of this section for licensure as a professional geologist

(d) Any individual having the necessary qualifications prescribed in this act is entitled to licensure even though the individual is not practicing geology at the time of making the application.

33-41-112. Certification of geologist-in-training.

(a) The following shall be considered as minimum evidence that the applicant is qualified for certification as a geologist-in-training:

- (i) A bachelors degree in geology granted through an accredited institution of higher education approved by the board or graduation from an accredited institution of higher education in a four (4) year academic degree program other than geology, but with the required number of course hours to qualify as a geologist; and
- (ii) A passing score on the board's examination in the fundamentals of geology.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, and effective until July 1, 1998, the board may waive the requirements of paragraph (a)(ii) of this section for certification as a geologist-in-training.

Application Requirements for Licensure as a Professional Geologist.

(a) Applicants for licensure as a professional geologist shall complete application forms prescribed by the Board, which shall contain statements made under oath that demonstrate the applicant has met all the general requirements for licensure as defined in W.S. 33-41-111, except (a) (iii). In addition, the applicants shall:

- (i) Include the appropriate fee(s) along with the application;
- (ii) Provide the names and addresses of not less than three (3) professional references as defined by Chapter I, Section 2(k) of these rules, who are not relatives or are not subordinate employees of the applicant and who can attest to the applicant's professional character and repute as defined in Chapter I, Section 2(g) of these rules. Two (2) or more of the professional references shall be professional geologists or qualified geologists having personal knowledge of the applicant's geologic work experience. No more than one (1) reference can be from the same company or the same division of an agency. No more than one (1) reference can be from a co-worker. One (1) reference must be from a supervisor or client. If an applicant cannot provide these three (3) references, an applicant shall provide a written and signed explanation. Based on the applicant's explanation, the Board may prescribe alternatives to these requirements;
- (iii) Arrange to have the registrars of colleges, universities, or other educational institutions send official or certified transcripts of course work, grades, and degrees directly to the Board;
- (iv) Summarize all geological and related professional work experience and provide the names and addresses of supervisors or, in the case of consulting work, clients. If an applicant cannot provide the name and address of at least one (1) supervisor or client, an applicant shall provide a written and signed explanation and the name and address of one (1) additional professional reference as defined by Chapter I, Section 2(k) of the rules. This additional professional reference shall not be a relative or subordinate employee of the applicant; and
- (v) Be hereby apprised that the submittal of an application authorizes the Board to investigate or to have investigated any or all of the statements or information provided on or appended to the application.

(b) The Board or its designee may mail or cause the applicant to mail forms or requests for professional references to the list of individuals the applicant provides. Individuals providing these professional references must return the completed forms or requests directly to the Board.

(c) Criteria for the Board to consider in determining what geologic work experience shall be credited toward the accumulation of the required four (4) years of professional practice in geologic work shall include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Each full-time month of geologic experience of a character acceptable to the Board, which was carried out for a client or under the direct supervision of a professional geologist or qualified geologist as defined by W.S. 33-41-102(a)(ix) or (x), or other professional who has similar experience, education, and professional character and repute in a related field, shall count as one (1) month of professional practice of geologic work;
- (ii) Part-time geologic work experience meeting the criteria in Section 4(c)(i) of this chapter shall be prorated accordingly in one-quarter (1/4) of a month increments; and
- (iii) The Board shall not accept any experience gained prior to an applicant's meeting the definition of a geologist in W.S. 33-41-102(a)(iv).

(d) The Board shall evaluate all applications for licensure as a professional geologist, but not until an application is filled out in its entirety, signed by the applicant, properly notarized, and appended with official or certified transcripts, with the required number and type of professional references, and with the required fee(s).

(e) When the Board is satisfied that an application is complete and in the proper form and that the applicant is eligible in all other aspects to be licensed, it shall certify the applicant as eligible to take the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) and the Practice of Geology (PG) examinations, or, if exempt from examination, pursuant to W.S. 33-41-111(b), W.S. 33-41-118(a), or W.S. 33-41-118(b), as eligible for licensure.

(f) If for any reason the Board is not satisfied that an applicant is eligible in all respects for examination or licensure as required by W.S. 33-41-101 through 33-41-121 or the rules of the Board, it may deny the individual's application or it may require additional data concerning the applicant's education, experience, and/or professional character and repute. The Board may also require an applicant to submit to an additional examination if the applicant has not furnished satisfactory evidence of his or her qualifications for licensure.

(g) The Board shall require an applicant for licensure as a professional geologist to have passed both the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) and the Practice of Geology (PG) examinations, unless the applicant is exempt from examination, pursuant to W.S. 33-41-111(b), W.S. 33-41-118(a), or W.S. 33-41-118(b).

(h) If an applicant does not complete an application within six (6) months from the date of seeking licensure, his or her application may be cancelled without prejudice. The licensure fee will be returned, less processing costs.

(i) A geologist-in-training shall not make application for licensure as a professional geologist until the required four (4) years of professional practice in geologic work has been completed.

Section 5. Application Requirements for Certification as a Geologist-in-training.

(a) Applicants for certification as a geologist-in-training shall complete application forms prescribed by the Board, which shall contain statements made under oath that demonstrate the applicant has met the general requirements for certification as defined in W.S. 33-41-112, except (a)(ii). In addition, the applicant shall:

- (i) Include the appropriate fee(s) along with the application;
- (ii) Arrange to have the registrars of colleges, universities, or other educational institutions send official or certified transcripts of course work, grades, and degrees directly to the Board; and
- (iii) Be hereby apprised that the submittal of an application authorizes the Board to investigate or to have investigated any or all of the statements or information provided on or appended to the application.

(b) An applicant for certification as a geologist-in-training may be permitted to take the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) examination within the final year of an appropriate,

	accredited, baccalaureate degree program if the applicant is granted prior approval by the Board. (c) When the Board is satisfied that an application is complete and in the proper form and that the applicant is eligible in all other aspects to be certified, it shall certify the applicant as eligible to take the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) examination, or, if exempt from examination pursuant to W.S. 33-41-112(b), as eligible for certification. (d) If for any reason the Board is not satisfied that an applicant is eligible in all respects for examination or certification as required by W.S. 33-41-101 through 33-41-121 or the rules of this Board, it may deny the individual's application or it may require additional data concerning the applicant's qualifications for certification. The Board may also require an applicant to submit to an additional examination if the applicant has not furnished satisfactory evidence of his or her qualifications or certification. (e) The Board shall require an applicant for certification as a geologist-in-training to have passed the Fundamentals of Geology (FG) examination, unless the applicant is exempt from examination, pursuant to W.S. 33-41-112(b). (f) If an applicant does not complete an application within twelve (12) months from the date of seeking certification, his or her application may be cancelled without prejudice. The certification fee will be returned, less processing costs. (g) Geologists, who are certified as geologists-in-training in Wyoming, may use "G.I.T." or "Geologist-in-training" as a title after their name, providing these designations are not used in conjunction with their file number or preceded by the word "licensed" or any other words that might lead someone to believe they are licensed as a professional geologist.
Reconnaissance de statut professionnel externe	Admission to the Practice of Geology Examination for Applicants with Out-of-state Geologist-in-training Status. An applicant for licensure as a professional geologist who has successfully completed a geologist-in-training examination in another jurisdiction, which has an examination equivalent to the examination administered in the State of Wyoming, may be admitted to take the Practice of Geology (PG) examination. Proof of geologist-in-training status must be forwarded directly to the Board from the authority which administered the original examination. An applicant must further comply with all the educational and experience requirements set forth in W.S. 33-41-111, except (a)(iii). Licensure as a Professional Geologist Without Examination. (a) An applicant who holds a valid license to practice geology in another state, jurisdiction, territory, or country may be granted licensure in Wyoming without examination, provided: (i) The applicant has passed an examination(s) deemed by the Board as comparable to Wyoming's examination(s) and has submitted evidence acceptable to the Board that the requirements under which he or she was licensed in the original jurisdiction were substantially identical to or more stringent than those now existing in the State of Wyoming; or (ii) The applicant, if licensed under the grandfather provisions of the state in which he or she currently holds registration or licensure, submits evidence acceptable to the Board that the requirements under which he or she was licensed in the original jurisdiction were substantially identical to or more stringent than those now existing in the State of Wyoming, and submits evidence acceptable to the Board that he or she has at least five (5) years of professional geologic work experience subsequent to the date of his or her registration or licensure in that state. (b) For purposes of this rule, "evidence acceptable to the Board" shall mean a completed application as described in Section 4 of this chapter and documentation of licensure on verification of registration or licensure forms prescribed by the Board. Such documentation of licensure shall contain information concerning the method of licensure including examination results, cutoff scores, the date of the original licensure, and the current status of the applicant's license.