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chapter Q-2, r. 22

# Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings

Environment Quality Act
(chapter Q-2, ss. 20, 31, 46, 66, 70, 86, 87, 115.27, 115.34 and 124.1)

## DIVISION I
## INTERPRETATION

1. Definitions: In this Regulation, unless the context indicates otherwise,

*(a)* "aeration tank" means a tank designed to oxidize organic matter by means of aeration;

*(b)* "privy" means a toilet with no water-flushing system, built outside an isolated dwelling;

*(c)* "compost toilet" means a toilet operating without water and without effluent, in which fecal matter is transformed into compost;

*(c.1)* "leaching field" means a work intended to distribute the effluent of a standard sand-filter bed, advanced secondary treatment system or tertiary treatment system to complete purification by seepage through the disposal site;

*(c.2)* "$CBOD_5$" means 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand;

*(d)* "settling tank" means a receptacle in which the effluent from an aeration tank is clarified;

*(e)* "clarified water" means the effluent from a septic tank or an aerated waste treatment plant;

*(f)* "grey water" means kitchen, bathroom, laundry water and water coming from any appliance other than a toilet;

*(g)* "waste water" means toilet effluents combined with grey water;

*(h)* "soil absorption system" means a work intended to spread over the effluent of a primary or secondary treatment system to complete purification by seepage through the disposal site;

*(i)* "soil absorption field" means a soil absorption system composed of absorption trenches;

*(j)* "seepage bed" means a soil absorption system built without trenches in a single excavation and constituted of a seepage bed;

*(j.1)* "maintenance" means routine recurring work or action required to keep a disposal system in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency;

*(k)* (paragraph revoked);

*(l)* "standard sand-filter bed" means a work built into impermeable or low permeability soil with borrowed sand;

*(m)* "above-ground sand-filter bed" means a soil absorption system built above high permeability, permeable or low permeability soil with borrowed sand;

*(n)* “holding tank” means a watertight tank intended for storing sewage from a chemical or low-flush toilet or grey water before haulage;

*(o)* “septic tank” means a primary treatment system composed of a tank intended for receiving waste water or grey water;

*(p)* (paragraph revoked);

*(q)* “Act” means the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2);

*(q.1)* “SS” means suspended solids;

*(r)* “aerated waste treatment plant” means a waste water treatment plant comprising an aeration tank and settling tank;

*(s)* (paragraph revoked);

*(t)* “seepage pit” means a soil absorption system consisting of a hole in the ground;

*(u)* “isolated dwelling” means a single or multi-family dwelling containing 6 bedrooms or fewer which is not connected to a sewer system authorized under section 32 of the Act; any other building discharging waste water only and whose total daily flow is no more than 3,240 litres is considered to be an isolated dwelling;

*(u.1)* “impermeable soil” means soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 45 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is equal to or less than $6x10^{-5}$ cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule 1, is in the impermeable zone;

*(u.2)* “low permeability soil” means soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 25 minutes and less than 45 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is greater than $6x10^{-5}$ cm/s and equal to or less than $2x10^{-4}$ cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule 1, is in the low permeability zone;

*(u.3)* “permeable soil” means soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 4 minutes and less than 25 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is greater than $2x10^{-4}$ cm/s and equal to or less than $4x10^{-3}$ cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule 1, is in the permeable zone;

*(u.4)* “high permeability soil” means soil whose percolation time is less than 4 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is greater than $4x10^{-3}$ cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule 1, is in the high permeability zone;

*(v)* (paragraph revoked);

*(w)* “available area” means an area of land without trees, shrubs or structures which is used for purposes other than the circulation or parking of motor vehicles;

*(x)* “disposal site” means the part of natural land intended to receive a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents;

*(y)* “low-flush toilet” means a toilet in which the quantity of evacuated water is less than 1.5 litres per flush;

*(z)* “chemical toilet” means a toilet in which fecal matter is treated with chemicals, recirculated and periodically evacuated;

*(z.1)* “CFU” means colony forming units.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 1; O.C. 786-2000, s. 1; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 1.

1.1. Establishment of the permeability of the soil: Where several methods are used to determine the permeability of the soil and the results thus obtained allow the soil to be classified into 2 different degrees of permeability, the lower degree of permeability must be considered for the purposes of this Regulation.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 2.

1.2. Reference to NQ or BNQ Standards: For the purpose of this Regulation, a product complies with an NQ or BNQ Standard if the manufacturer holds a certificate issued by the Bureau de normalisation du Québec establishing the compliance of the product with that standard and if the product bears the appropriate compliance label of the Bureau.

Likewise, any reference to the manufacturer's manuals means, as the case may be, the owner's manual, the installation manual, the use and maintenance manual and the troubleshooting and repair manual that the manufacturer submitted to the Bureau at the time of the certification of the product.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 2.

1.3. Hydraulic capacity: For the purposes of sections 11.1, 16.2, 87.8 and 87.14, the hydraulic capacity of an individual waste water treatment system complying with NQ Standard 3680-910 must be equal to or greater than the total daily flow of an isolated dwelling according to the number of bedrooms as below:

| Number of bedrooms | Total daily flow (litres) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 540 |
| 2 | 1080 |
| 3 | 1260 |
| 4 | 1440 |
| 5 | 1800 |
| 6 | 2160 |

In the case of another building, the hydraulic capacity of an individual waste water treatment system must be equal to or greater than the total daily flow of waste water, grey water and toilet effluents from that building.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 2.

2. Application: This Regulation applies to the treatment and disposal of waste water, grey water and toilet effluents from any new isolated dwelling as well as in the cases mentioned in the second paragraph of section 4.

It also applies to waste water, grey water and toilet effluents from an existing isolated dwelling except in cases where such effluents do not constitute a nuisance, a source of contamination of well or spring water used for drinking water supply or a source of contamination of surface water.

This Regulation applies, with the necessary modifications, to camping and caravan grounds where waste water is discharged. For the purposes of this Regulation, those grounds are considered to be buildings other than isolated dwellings.

Section 13 applies to septic tanks and section 59 applies to any holding tank.

However, this Regulation does not apply to an isolated dwelling being part of a seasonal camp referred to in subparagraph b of the first paragraph of section 18 of the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Québec territories (chapter D-13.1). Such isolated dwelling must nevertheless be equipped with a privy placed at least 10 m from the isolated dwelling and from any watercourse or body of water, in a place which is not higher than the isolated dwelling. The privy must be in conformity with the standards prescribed in sections 47 to 49 or in sections 73 and 74.

This Regulation does not apply to an isolated dwelling that is part of a temporary industrial camp covered by the Regulation respecting the application of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2, r. 2).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 2; O.C. 786-2000, s. 3; O.C. 1033-2011, s. 13.

DIVISION II
GENERAL PROVISIONS

3. Prohibition: No person may discharge or allow the discharge into the environment of effluents from the toilet of an isolated dwelling or of waste water or grey water from an isolated dwelling.

The prohibition in the first paragraph is established within the meaning of the second paragraph of section 20 of the Act.

However, the first two paragraphs do not apply where such effluent is disposed of or discharged into the environment according to the provisions of Divisions III to XI, XV.2 to XV.5 or section 90.1, or where such effluent is purified in another disposal system authorized under section 32 of the Act.

In the case of an existing isolated dwelling or a fishing or hunting camp, waste water, grey water or toilet effluents may, in addition to the possibilities provided for in the third paragraph, be discharged into a system complying with any of Divisions XII, XIII and XIV.

An isolated dwelling rebuilt after a fire or another disaster is considered to be an existing dwelling if its reconstruction is allowed by municipal by-laws and the installation of the dwelling's system for the discharge, collection or disposal of waste water, toilet effluents or grey water that was destroyed was not prohibited by an Act or a regulation in force at the time the system was installed. However, if a dwelling or another building covered by this paragraph must be connected to one of the installations that complies with Division XII, XIII or XIV, the dwelling may not contain more bedrooms than the dwelling that was destroyed and, in the case of another building, the total daily flow may not be increased.

No person may install waste water, grey water or toilet effluents discharge or disposal systems which are not in conformity with the standards prescribed in this Regulation, to serve an isolated dwelling, except in the case of a sewage system authorized under section 32 of the Act.

No person may build a new isolated dwelling or add a bedroom to an isolated dwelling if the isolated dwelling is not equipped with a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of waste water, toilet effluents or grey water in conformity with this Regulation.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 3; O.C. 995-95, s. 1; O.C. 786-2000, s. 4; O.C. 777-2008, s. 1.

3.1. Prohibited systems and products: No one may dispose of waste water by using any chlorination system, including gaseous chlorine, sodium hypochlorite and chlorine dioxide systems, any chlorination-dechlorination system or any product harmful to aquatic life or that entails sub-products undesirable for public health.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 5.

3.2. Disposal system maintenance: The owner or user of a waste water disposal system must see to its maintenance, which includes seeing to the replacement of any part of a system whose service life requires it be replaced.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 2.

3.3. Maintenance contract: The owner of a treatment system referred to in section 11.1, 16.1, 87.7 or 87.13 must have a binding contract with the system manufacturer, the manufacturer's representative or a qualified third person in which it is stipulated that minimum annual maintenance will be performed on the system.

The owner of the system must deposit a copy of the contract with the local municipality in which the isolated dwelling or the other building served by the treatment system is situated.

At the request of the owner of the system, the person who performs the maintenance must provide the owner with a copy of the maintenance report as soon as possible. The person must also, before 31 December each year, send the report to the municipality in whose territory the system is situated and make the report available to the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks.

The preceding paragraphs do not apply to an owner of a treatment system maintained by the municipality pursuant to section 25.1 of the Municipal Powers Act (chapter C-47.1). The municipality must, however, at the owner's request, supply a copy of the maintenance report to the owner and make the report available to the Minister.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 2; O.C. 12-2008, s. 1.

3.4. Information on the siting of treatment systems: The manufacturer of a treatment system referred to in the first paragraph of section 3.3 must, within 30 days after its installation, send the information concerning its siting to the municipality in whose territory the manufacturer installed the system. The manufacturer must also provide the Minister with that information at the Minister's request.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 2; O.C. 12-2008, s. 2.

4. Permit: Every person intending to build an isolated dwelling must, before starting construction, obtain a permit from the local municipality where the isolated dwelling will be built.

A permit is also required prior to the construction of an additional bedroom in an isolated dwelling or, in the case of another building, prior to increasing the operating and utilization capacity, or prior to the construction, renovation, modification, rebuilding, moving or enlargement of the system of an isolated dwelling for the discharge, collection or disposal of waster water, toilet effluents or grey water.

The regional county municipality shall issue the permits prescribed in this section in unorganized territories.

The municipality must issue a permit under this section, where the project provides for the isolated dwelling concerned to be equipped with a system for the discharge, collection and disposal of waste water, toilet effluents or grey water in conformity with this Regulation.

This section does not apply to a municipality that has made a by-law providing for the issue of a municipal construction permit for an isolated dwelling or a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of waste water, toilet effluents or grey water under general or special legislation which grants it regulatory powers for that purpose. In that case, the municipality issues its municipal construction permit in conformity with section 86 of the Act.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 4; O.C. 786-2000, s. 6.

4.1. Content of the permit application: For the purposes of section 4, every application for a permit to install a waste water discharge, collection or disposal system for an isolated dwelling must include

(1) the name and address of the person referred to in section 4;

(2) the cadastral designation of the lot on which the project is to be carried out or, where there is no cadastral designation, the most precise identification of the location where the project is to be carried out;

(3) the number of bedrooms in the isolated dwelling or, in the case of another building, the total daily flow;

(4) a characterization study of the site and natural land conducted by a person who is a member of the appropriate professional order, containing the following elements:

*(a)* the topography of the site;

*(b)* the disposal site grade;

*(c)* the soil permeability at the disposal site, specifying the methodology used to determine soil permeability;

*(d)* the level of bedrock, underground water or any layer of permeable soil, low permeability soil or impermeable soil, as the case may be, below the surface of the disposal site; and

*(e)* mention of any element that may influence the siting or construction of a disposal system; and

(5) a site plan to scale showing

*(a)* the elements identified in the Reference point column of sections 7.1 and 7.2 on the lot on which a waste water discharge, collection or disposal system is proposed and on the contiguous lots;

*(b)* the siting proposed for the parts of the waste water discharge, collection or disposal system;

*(c)* the installation depth of each component of the disposal system; and

*(d)* the installation depth of the soil absorption system, the standard sand-filter bed, the absorption field or the leaching field in relation to the level of bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil or low permeability soil below the surface of the disposal site.

In the case of a project providing for other discharge into the environment, the information and plan must describe the receiving area and,

(1) in the case of discharge into a watercourse, specify the water flow and the effluent dilution rate in the watercourse in low-water periods, the hydrographic network to which the watercourse belongs, the location of the discharge site and the effluent sampling site; or

(2) in the case of discharge into a ditch, the plan must show the hydrographic network to which the ditch belongs and the location of the discharge site and the effluent sampling site.

If the system is to serve a building other than an isolated dwelling, the information and documents referred to in this section must be prepared and signed by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec. The information and documents must be filed with certification by the engineer that the system complies with this Regulation and is capable of disposing of the waste water having regard to the specific characteristics of the waste water.

Subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph does not apply to the installations to which Divisions XII, XIII and XIV apply.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 3.

5. Abandonment: Any disposal system, cesspool or receptacle that is abandoned shall be emptied and removed or filled with gravel, sand, earth or inert material.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 5; O.C. 786-2000, s. 7.

6. Sludge and other residue management: Sludge and other residue from the accumulation or disposal of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents must be treated, reclaimed or disposed of in compliance with the Act.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 6; O.C. 786-2000, s. 8.

DIVISION III
WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

7. Water and effluent pathway: Except where water is disposed of or discharged into the environment in the cases and on the conditions provided for in Divisions XI to XIV, only waste water, grey water and toilet effluents must be disposed of according to the following pathway:

(1) waste water, grey water and toilet effluents must be carried towards a primary treatment system, a secondary treatment system, an aerated installation, an advanced secondary treatment system or a tertiary treatment system that complies with Division V, V.2, XV.2 or XV.3, as the case may be;

(2) the effluent of the primary treatment system must be carried towards a soil absorption system, a secondary treatment system, a standard sand-filter bed, an advanced secondary treatment system or a tertiary treatment system that complies with Divisions V.2 to X or with Divisions XV.2 and XV.3, as the case may be;

(3) the effluent of a secondary treatment system or an aerated installation must be carried towards a soil absorption system, a standard sand-filter bed, an advanced secondary treatment system or a tertiary treatment system that complies with Divisions VI to X or with Divisions XV.2 and XV.3, as the case may be;

(4) the effluent of a standard sand-filter bed or an advanced secondary treatment system must be carried towards a tertiary treatment system or a leaching field that complies with Division XV.3 or XV.4, as the case may be;

(5) the effluent of a tertiary treatment system must be carried towards a leaching field that complies with Division XV.4.

Notwithstanding subparagraphs 4 and 5 of the first paragraph, where the installation conditions provided for in Division XV.4 do not allow for the installation of a leaching field, the effluent of the systems referred to in those subparagraphs may be discharged into a lake, swamp, pond, watercourse or ditch in the cases provided for in Division XV.5.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 7; O.C. 786-2000, s. 9.

DIVISION III.1
LOCATION STANDARDS FOR DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

7.1. Watertight system: Every disposal system or part of such system that is watertight must be installed in a place

*(a)* where there is no motorized traffic;

*(b)* where it is not likely to be submerged;

*(c)* that is accessible for haulage; and

*(d)* that complies with the distances in the following table:

| Reference point | Minimum distance (metres) |
|---|---|
| Well or spring used as a water supply | 15 |
| Lake or watercourse | Outside the riparian strip |
| Swamp or pond | 10 |
| Drinking water pipe, | |

| | |
|---|---|
| property or residence line | 1.5 |

O.C. 786-2000, s. 9.

7.2. Non-watertight system: Every disposal system or part of such system that is not watertight must be installed in a place

*(a)* where there is no motorized traffic;

*(b)* where it is not likely to be submerged;

*(c)* that is accessible for haulage; and

*(d)* that complies with the distances prescribed in the following table:

| Reference point | Minimum distance (metres) |
|---|---|
| Tube well that is 5 m deep or more and installed in accordance with subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the second paragraph of section 10 of the Groundwater Catchment Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 6) | 15 |
| Other well or spring used as a water supply | 30 |
| Lake or watercourse, swamp or pond | 15 |
| Residence or underground drainage line | 5 |
| Top of a talus | 3 |
| Property line, drinking water pipe or tree | 2 |

The distances referred to in the table in the first paragraph are measured from the end of the disposal system.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 9; O.C. 696-2002, s. 60.

DIVISION IV
HOUSE SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Div. IV; O.C. 786-2000, s. 10.

8. House sewer: Waste water, the grey water referred to in sections 51, 52, 54 and 75 or effluents from chemical or low-flush toilets must be piped by means of a watertight sewer.

A house sewer may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3624-130.

Where waste water flows freely by gravity, the grade of the house sewer must be between 1 and 2 cm/m and have a diameter of at least 10 cm.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 8; O.C. 786-2000, s. 11.

9. Connections: Every connection between a house sewer and the structure of a disposal system must be watertight and flexible.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 9; O.C. 786-2000, s. 11.

DIVISION V
PRIMARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Div. V; O.C. 786-2000, s. 12.

9.1. Primary treatment system: The primary treatment system must be composed of a septic tank cast on site in accordance with section 10, a septic tank prefabricated in accordance with section 11 or a system that complies with section 11.1.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 13.

10. Septic tank cast on site: A reinforced-concrete septic tank cast on site must conform to the following standards:

*(a)* the resistance of the concrete must be at least 20 Mpa at 28 days;

*(b)* the mesh wire must be made of steel wire or rods with a minimum sectional area of 10M, spaced at 25 cm centre to centre, horizontal/vertical, grade 300 Mpa;

*(b.1)* the septic tank must have the following features as to its dimension:

(i) the inside total height must be 1.5 m;

(ii) the height of the liquid must be 1.2 m;

(iii) the length must be twice the width;

*(c)* the thickness of the floor and of the ceiling must be at least 15 cm;

*(d)* the thickness of the concrete over the mesh wire of the floor must be at least 5 cm;

*(e)* the thickness of the concrete over the mesh wire of the ceiling must be at least 10 cm;

*(f)* the thickness of the walls must be at least 20 cm and the mesh wire must be placed at the centre of the walls;

*(g)* the inlet pipe must be placed at such a height that its apron is 7.5 cm higher than the apron of the outlet pipe;

*(h)* 2 baffles, built of a material identical to the tank, must be installed vertically across the complete width of the tank, one in front of the opening of the inlet pipe, the other in front of that of the outlet pipe; however, the latter may be replaced by an effluent filter;

*(i)* a partition wall must divide the tank into 2 compartments; its distance from the inlet must be $^{2}/_{3}$ of the tank's length;

*(j)* this partition wall must be provided with openings cut across its entire width at a depth of 40 cm below the surface of the liquid and must also be provided with an opening at the bottom 2 cm in width and the height of a concrete block;

*(k)* the tank must be equipped with 2 manholes, which have a minimum clearance of 50 cm;

*(l)* both manholes must be equipped with lids to prevent run-off water from entering the tank;

*(m)* both manholes must be extended to ground surface by means of insulated, watertight ducts equipped with watertight lids;

*(n)* the outside of the tank must be covered with a bituminous coating;

*(o)* the height of the backfill above the tank must not exceed 90 cm.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 10; O.C. 786-2000, s. 14.

11. Prefabricated septic tanks: A prefabricated septic tank must comply with BNQ Standard 3680-905 and be installed in accordance with paragraphs m and o of section 10.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 11; O.C. 786-2000, s. 15.

11.1. Other primary treatment system: A primary treatment system other than a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 must be designed to dispose of waste water or grey water so as to comply with the effluent discharge limits provided for in section 11.4.

A primary treatment system other than a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 must comply with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a hydraulic capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 16.

11.2. Installation, use and maintenance: A primary treatment system referred to in section 11.1 must be installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's manuals.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 16.

11.3. Sampling device: Every primary treatment system referred to in section 11.1 must be equipped with an accessible sampling device which allows the collection of a sample representative of the quality of the system's effluent.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 16.

11.4. Discharge standard: The SS concentration of the effluent of the primary treatment system referred to in section 11.1 must be less than 100 mg/litre. The standard is exceeded where the concentration in 2 samples collected in a 60-day period exceeds the above amount.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 16.

12. Watertightness and location: Every primary treatment system must be watertight so that water may flow only through the holes intended for that purpose and be located in accordance with the standards prescribed in section 7.1.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 12; O.C. 786-2000, s. 17.

13. Emptying: A septic tank referred to in section 10 or in section 11 and used only for some part of the year must be pumped out at least once every 4 years.

A septic tank referred to in section 10 or in section 11 and used year-round must be emptied at least once every 2 years.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where pursuant to section 25.1 of the Municipal Powers Act (chapter C-47.1), a municipality provides for the emptying of septic tanks, a septic tank may be emptied in accordance with the first and second paragraphs, or depending on the measurement of the scum or sludge layer. In the latter case, every septic tank must be inspected once a year and be emptied where the thickness of the scum layer is equal to or greater than 12 cm or where the thickness of the sludge layer is equal to or greater than 30 cm.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 13; O.C. 786-2000, s. 18; O.C. 12-2008, s. 3.

14. Ventilation: A septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 must be ventilated by an air duct at least 10 cm in diameter or be connected to the air duct of the isolated dwelling served.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 14; O.C. 786-2000, s. 19.

15. Capacity: The minimum total capacity of a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the number of bedrooms in the isolated dwelling:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum total capacity (cubic metres) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2.3 |
| 2 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 3.4 |
| 4 | 3.9 |
| 5 | 4.3 |
| 6 | 4.8 |

The minimum total capacity of a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 that serves another building must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the total daily flow of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum total capacity (cubic metres) |
|---|---|
| 0 to 540 | 2.3 |
| 541 to 1080 | 2.8 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 3.4 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 3.9 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 4.3 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 4.8 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 15; O.C. 786-2000, s. 20.

DIVISION V.1
EFFLUENT FILTERS

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

16. Effluent filters: An effluent filter intended to prevent clogging may be integrated into the primary treatment system or be installed between the primary treatment system and another treatment system.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an effluent filter must be installed where a disposal system is built with a low pressure feed system.

Effluent filters must retain solids with a diameter or edge greater than 3.2 mm and be installed so as to allow for

maintenance and cleaning.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 16; O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

DIVISION V.2
SECONDARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

16.1. Secondary treatment system: A system designed to dispose of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents or the effluent of a primary treatment system in compliance with the effluent discharge limits prescribed in section 16.6 constitutes a secondary treatment system.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

16.2. Applicable standard: A secondary treatment system must comply with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a hydraulic capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

16.3. Watertightness and location: Every secondary treatment system must be located in accordance with section 7.1 if it is watertight or section 7.2 if it is not watertight.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21; O.C. 567-2008, s. 1.

16.4. Installation, use and maintenance: A secondary treatment system must be installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's manuals.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

16.5. Sampling device: Every secondary treatment system must be equipped with an accessible sampling device which allows the collection of a sample representative of the quality of the system's effluent.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

16.6. Discharge standards: The effluent of a secondary treatment system may not contain a SS concentration that exceeds 30 mg/litre or a $CBO_5$ concentration that exceeds 25 mg/litre. Either standard is exceeded where the concentration for the same parameter in 2 samples collected in a 60-day period exceeds the amount indicated above for that parameter.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21.

DIVISION VI
SOIL ABSORPTION FIELDS

§1. General

O.C. 567-2008, s. 2.

17. Disposal site: Where the effluent of a treatment system is carried towards a soil absorption field, the disposal system must be connected to a soil absorption field where all the following conditions are met:

*(a)* the soil must be a high permeability or permeable soil;

*(b)* the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil or low permeability soil must be at least 1.2 m below the surface of the disposal site if the effluent is from a primary treatment system and at least 90 cm below the surface of the disposal site if the effluent is from a secondary treatment system;

*(c)* the grade of the disposal site must be less than 30%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 17; O.C. 786-2000, s. 22.

18. Available area: The available area of the disposal site of a soil absorption field that serves an isolated dwelling must, without having to cut any trees, comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum available area (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 1 | 80 | 53 |
| 2 | 120 | 80 |
| 3 | 180 | 120 |
| 4 | 240 | 160 |
| 5 | 300 | 200 |
| 6 | 360 | 240 |

The available area of the disposal site of the soil absorption field that serves another building must, without having to cut any trees, comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum available area (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 0 to 540 | 80 | 53 |
| 541 to 1080 | 120 | 80 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 180 | 120 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 240 | 160 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 300 | 200 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 360 | 240 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 18; O.C. 786-2000, s. 23.

19. Cutting of trees: Despite section 18, the necessity to refrain from cutting any trees on the available area of the disposal site for the soil absorption field does not prevent the construction of a soil absorption field if it is impossible to build a soil absorption system mentioned in Divisions VII to IX because of the nature of the disposal site.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 19.

20. (Revoked).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 20; O.C. 786-2000, s. 24.

21. Construction standards: A soil absorption field built with a gravity feed system must comply with the following construction standards:

*(a)* the length of a line of perforated pipes must be not more than 18 m, measured from the point of entry;

*(b)* the width of each absorption trench must be at least 60 cm;

*(c)* the distance between the centre lines of the absorption trenches must be at least 1.8 m and allow for the hydraulic barrier separating 2 consecutive absorption trenches to be at least 1.2 m wide;

*(d)* the depth of the gravel or crushed stone under the perforated piping mentioned in subparagraph h must be at least 15 cm;

*(e)* the perforated piping mentioned in subparagraph h must be laid in a bed of gravel or crushed stone which is at least 30 cm;

*(f)* the size of the gravel or crushed stone free from fine particles, must be between 1.5 and 6 cm;

*(g)* the layer of gravel or crushed stone must be covered with an anti-contaminant material which is permeable to water and air but will retain soil particles, and must be topped with 60 cm of earth backfill permeable to air;

*(g.1)* infiltration chambers covered with 60 cm of earth backfill permeable to air may be substituted for the layer of gravel and crushed stone provided for in subparagraphs d, e, f and g;

*(g.2)* where infiltration chambers are used, they must be designed to resist the weight of the backfill and prevent the migration of fine particles from the surrounding soil;

*(g.3)* a line of infiltration chambers without feed pipes must be not more than 6 m in length, measured from the point of entry;

*(g.4)* notwithstanding subparagraph b, where the infiltration chambers are not 60 cm in width, the total length of the absorption trenches must be rectified according to the effective infiltration width of the trenches so as to obtain the same absorption area;

*(h)* perforated piping must have a minimum diameter of 7.5 cm and comply with NQ Standard 3624-050;

*(h.1)* watertight piping must have a minimum diameter of 7.5 cm and comply with NQ Standard 3624-130;

*(i)* the bottom of the trench must be at least 90 cm above bedrock, impermeable soil or low permeability soil or underground water if the effluent is from a primary treatment system, and at least 60 cm if the effluent is from a secondary treatment system.

A soil absorption field built with a low pressure feed system must be built in accordance with subparagraphs b, c, d, e, f, g, g.1, g.2, g.4 and i of the first paragraph and comply with the following construction standards:

*(a)* the low pressure feed system must ensure a uniform distribution of the hydraulic load on the leaching surface;

*(b)* the pressure head at the openings must be between 0.9 and 2 m.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 21; O.C. 786-2000, s. 25; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 4; O.C. 567-2008, s. 3.

22. Trench length: The total length of the absorption trenches of a soil absorption field that serves an isolated dwelling must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Total length of trenches (metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 1 | 45 | 30 |
| 2 | 65 | 43 |
| 3 | 100 | 66 |
| 4 | 130 | 87 |
| 5 | 165 | 110 |
| 6 | 200 | 133 |

The total length of the absorption trenches of a soil absorption field that serves another building must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Total length of trenches (metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 0 to 540 | 45 | 30 |
| 541 to 1080 | 65 | 43 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 100 | 66 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 130 | 87 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 165 | 110 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 200 | 133 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 22; O.C. 786-2000, s. 26.

23. Location: A soil absorption field must be built in accordance with the standards in section 7.2.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 23; O.C. 786-2000, s. 27.

24. Covering: The disposal site of a soil absorption field must be covered with a layer of soil permeable to air sloped to facilitate the drainage of run-off water and stabilized with grass-type vegetation.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 24; O.C. 786-2000, s. 28.

25. Sections: A soil absorption field may be built in 1 section or have several sections of equal area.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 25.

§2. Provisions specific to soil absorption fields under a non-watertight secondary treatment system

O.C. 567-2008, s. 4.

25.1. Construction standards: A gravity feed soil absorption field built under a non-watertight secondary treatment system must comply with subparagraphs c and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21 and with the following requirements:

*(a)* the secondary treatment system must be able to cover and uniformly distribute water over the entire seepage surface of the soil absorption field;

*(b)* the maximum length of an absorption trench installed under a non-watertight secondary treatment system must comply with the maximum length of the secondary treatment distribution system. The maximum length must be provided in the manufacturer's manuals and have been certified by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec;

*(c)* if the width of the treatment system units is greater or lesser than 60 cm without exceeding 1.2 m, the total length of the absorption trenches required by section 22 must be rectified according to the width of the secondary treatment system so as to cover the same absorption area, considering that the length is valid for a trench 60 cm wide. If the absorption trenches are wider than the units of the secondary treatment system, a minimum 15 cm layer of gravel or crushed stone complying with subparagraph f of the first paragraph of section 21 must be spread over the entire absorption trench; and

*(d)* the bottom of the treatment system or the layer of crushed stone must be at least 60 cm above bedrock, impermeable or low permeability soil or underground water.

O.C. 567-2008, s. 4.

25.2. Covering: Despite section 24, the parts of a soil absorption field that are not situated directly under the non-watertight secondary treatment system must be covered with an anti-contaminant material and a layer of soil permeable to air as prescribed by subparagraph g of the first paragraph of section 21 and be stabilized with grass-type vegetation. The soil must be sloped to facilitate the drainage of run-off water.

O.C. 567-2008, s. 4.

DIVISION VII
SEEPAGE BEDS

§1. General

O.C. 567-2008, s. 5.

26. Disposal site: Where the effluent of a treatment system is carried towards a soil absorption system and a soil absorption field may not be built according to the standards of section 18, the treatment system must be connected to a seepage bed if the conditions provided for in paragraphs a and b of section 17 are met and if the grade of the disposal site is equal to or less than 10%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 26; O.C. 786-2000, s. 29.

27. Construction standards: A seepage bed built with a gravity feed system must comply with the construction standards in subparagraphs a, d, e, f, g, g.1, g.2, g.3, h and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21 and the following standards:

*(a)* perforated pipes must be not more than 1.2 m apart and be at a maximum distance of 60 cm from the limit of the disposal site;

*(b)* the bottom of the seepage bed must be at least 90 cm above bedrock, impermeable soil or low permeability soil or underground water if the effluent is from a primary treatment system, and at least 60 cm if the effluent is from a secondary treatment system;

*(c)* where infiltration chambers are used, they must be side by side or spaced not more than 1.2 m apart; in the latter case, they must be installed on a layer of gravel or crushed stone at least 15 cm thick in accordance with subparagraph f of the first paragraph of section 21.

A seepage bed built with a low pressure feed system must comply with subparagraphs a, b and c of the first paragraph, subparagraphs d, e, f, g, g.1 and g.2 of the first paragraph of section 21 and subparagraphs a and b of the second paragraph of that section.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 27; O.C. 786-2000, s. 29.

28. Available area: The available area of the disposal site of a seepage bed that serves an isolated dwelling must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum available area (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 1 | 27 | 18 |
| 2 | 40 | 27 |
| 3 | 60 | 40 |
| 4 | 80 | 53 |
| 5 | 100 | 67 |
| 6 | 120 | 80 |

The available area of the disposal site of a seepage bed that serves another building must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum available area (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment | Effluent from a secondary treatment |

| | system | system |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 540 | 27 | 18 |
| 541 to 1080 | 40 | 27 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 60 | 40 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 80 | 53 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 100 | 67 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 120 | 80 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 28; O.C. 786-2000, s. 29.

29. Computation of the available area: The available area of the disposal site of the seepage bed is computed without taking into account the presence of trees or shrubs on the site.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 29.

30. Area occupied: The seepage bed must occupy the whole of the minimum available area indicated in the tables in section 28.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 30; O.C. 786-2000, s. 30.

31. Other standards: Sections 7.2, 24 and 25 apply, with the necessary modifications, to every seepage bed.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 31; O.C. 786-2000, s. 31.

§2. Provisions specific to seepage beds under a non-watertight secondary treatment system

O.C. 567-2008, s. 6.

31.1. Construction standards: A gravity feed seepage bed built under a non-watertight secondary treatment system must comply with subparagraph h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21 and with the following requirements:

*(a)* the secondary treatment system must be able to cover and uniformly distribute water over the entire absorption area required by section 28;

*(b)* the maximum length of every section of a seepage bed must not exceed the maximum length of the secondary treatment distribution system. The maximum length must be provided in the manufacturer's manuals and have been certified by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec;

*(c)* if the base of the non-watertight secondary treatment system is less than the area referred to in the table in section 28, without the absorption area exceeding the base of the treatment system by more than 60 cm, a minimum 15 cm layer of gravel or crushed stone complying with subparagraph f of the first paragraph of section 21 must be spread over the entire seepage surface. If the seepage bed is built in sections, this requirement applies with the necessary modifications; and

*(d)* the bottom of the non-watertight secondary treatment system or the layer of gravel or crushed stone referred to in paragraph c of section 31.1 must be at least 60 cm above bedrock, impermeable soil, low permeability soil or underground water.

O.C. 567-2008, s. 6; O.C. 777-2008, s. 2.

31.2. Other standards: Sections 7.2, 25 and 25.2 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a seepage bed built under a secondary treatment system.

O.C. 567-2008, s. 6.

DIVISION VIII
SEEPAGE PITS

32. Disposal site: Where the effluent of a treatment system is carried towards a soil absorption system and a soil absorption field or a seepage bed may not be built because it is impossible to comply with the standards in section 18 or 28, the treatment system must be connected to one or more seepage pits insofar as the following conditions are met:

*(a)* the soil of the disposal site must be high permeability soil;

*(b)* the bedrock, underground water or any layer of permeable, low permeability or impermeable soil must be at least 3 m below the surface of the disposal site;

*(c)* the grade of the disposal site must be less than 30%;

*(d)* the isolated dwelling must contain 3 or fewer bedrooms.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 32; O.C. 786-2000, s. 32.

33. Absorption area: The total absorption area of seepage pits that serve an isolated dwelling must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum total absorption area (square metres) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 15 |
| 2 | 20 |
| 3 | 30 |

The total absorption area of seepage pits that serve another building must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum total absorption area (square metres) |
|---|---|
| 0 to 540 | 15 |
| 541 to 1080 | 20 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 30 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 33; O.C. 786-2000, s. 33.

34. Construction standards: A seepage pit cast in place must comply with the following standards:

*(a)* where more than 1 seepage pit is used, the pits must be installed in parallel at a minimum distance of 3 m from each other;

*(b)* the walls of the seepage pit must be built with unmortared concrete blocks in which are inserted rods of steel or another material with equivalent features as to deterioration or resistance to loads to which the structure will be subjected;

*(c)* the thickness of the gravel or crushed stone must be 30 cm at the base of the seepage pit and 15 cm around the walls;

*(d)* each seepage pit must be insulated against frost and be equipped with a manhole;

*(e)* the shape of the seepage pits must ensure that the walls will resist the pressure of the earth;

*(f)* the bottom of the seepage pits must be at a minimum distance of 90 cm from the bedrock, from impermeable, low permeability or permeable soil or underground water;

*(g)* the seepage pit must be at least 1.2 m high and its length, width or diameter must not exceed 3 m.

A prefabricated seepage pit must comply with BNQ Standard 3682-850 and be installed in accordance with subparagraphs a, c, d and f of the first paragraph.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 34; O.C. 786-2000, s. 33.

35. Other standards: Section 7.2, subparagraphs f and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21 and section 24 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a seepage pit.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 35; O.C. 786-2000, s. 34.

DIVISION IX
ABOVE-GROUND SAND-FILTER BEDS

§1. General

O.C. 567-2008, s. 7.

36. Disposal site: Where the effluent of a treatment system is carried towards a soil absorption system and a soil absorption field or seepage bed may not be built because it is impossible to comply with section 17 or 26, the treatment system must be connected to an above-ground sand-filter bed insofar as the disposal site complies with the following standards:

*(a)* the soil of the disposal site must be high permeability, permeable or low permeability soil;

*(b)* the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impervious ground must be at least 60 cm below the surface of the disposal site;

*(c)* the grade of the disposal site must be equal to or less than 10%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 36; O.C. 786-2000, s. 35; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 5.

36.1. Low permeability soil: Where the soil of a disposal site is low permeability soil, the above-ground sand-filter bed must be built with a low pressure feed system.

If a non-watertight secondary treatment system is installed above an above-ground sand-filter bed, a low pressure feed system is not required if the treatment system ensures a uniform distribution of the hydraulic load over the

seepage surface. The distribution method must be provided in the manufacturer's manuals and have been certified by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 36; O.C. 567-2008, s. 8.

37. Construction standards: An above-ground sand-filter bed built with a gravity feed system must comply with the construction standards in subparagraphs d, e, f, g, g.1, g.2, g.3, h and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, and with the following standards:

*(a)* the sand layer must be at least 30 cm thick and must be thoroughly settled by water spraying before installation of the pipes;

*(b)* the sand filter must comply with the following:

(i) the effective diameter must be between 0.25 and 1 mm;

(ii) the uniformity coefficient must be equal to or less than 4.5;

(iii) less than 3% of the particles must have a diameter less than 80 µm; and

(iv) less than 20% of the particles must have a diameter greater than 2.5 mm;

*(c)* subparagraphs a and c of the first paragraph of section 27 apply, with the necessary modifications, to an above-ground sand-filter bed;

*(d)* the maximum width of a sand-filter bed or of a section of a sand-filter bed must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the permeability of the disposal site:

| Permeability of the disposal site | Maximum width of the sand-filter bed (metres) |
|---|---|
| High permeability soil | 3.1 |
| Permeable soil | 1.9 |
| Low permeability soil | 1.3 |

*(e)* a line of perforated pipes must be not longer than 18 m measured from the point of entry;

*(f)* when the sand-filter bed is built on level ground, the grade of the earth backfill on each side of the sand-filter bed must be not more than 33%;

*(g)* when the sand-filter bed is built on sloped ground, the grade of the earth backfill on each side of the sand-filter bed must be not more than 33%, except on the front side of the slope where it must be not more than 25% with backfill at least 6 m long;

*(h)* before building the sand-filter bed, the soil on which it is built must be tilled;

*(i)* the bottom of the gravel or crushed stone layer must be at least 90 cm above bedrock, impermeable soil or low permeability soil.

The above-ground sand-filter bed built with a low pressure feed system must comply with subparagraphs a, b, c, d and f to i of the first paragraph of this section, subparagraphs d, e, f, g, g.1, and g.2 of the first paragraph of section 21 and subparagraphs a and b of the second paragraph of that section.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 37; O.C. 786-2000, s. 37; O.C. 903-2002, s. 1; O.C. 567-2008, s. 9.

38. Area of the sand-filter bed: The area of the sand-filter bed of an above-ground soil absorption system for an isolated dwelling must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum area of the sand-filter bed (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 1 | 18 | 12 |
| 2 | 26 | 18 |
| 3 | 39 | 26 |
| 4 | 52 | 35 |
| 5 | 65 | 44 |
| 6 | 78 | 52 |

The area of the sand-filter bed of an above-ground soil absorption system for another building must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum area of the sand-filter bed (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 0 to 540 | 18 | 12 |
| 541 to 1080 | 26 | 18 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 39 | 26 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 52 | 35 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 65 | 44 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 78 | 52 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 38; O.C. 786-2000, s. 37.

39. Location and backfill: Sections 7.2 and 24 apply, with the necessary modifications, to an above-ground sand-filter bed except for the location standards respecting embankments, trees and shrubs.

The distances referred to in section 7.2 are measured from the edge of the earth backfill surrounding the sand-filter bed.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 39; O.C. 786-2000, s. 38.

39.1. Sections: An above-ground sand-filter bed may be constituted of only 1 section or be built in several sections having the same area.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the minimum distance between the sections must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the permeability of the disposal site:

| Permeability of the disposal site | Minimum distance between sections (metres) |
|---|---|
| High permeability soil | 1.2 |
| Permeable soil | 2.5 |
| Low permeability soil | 5.0 |

O.C. 786-2000, s. 39.

§2. Provisions specific to above-ground sand-filter beds under a non-watertight secondary treatment system

O.C. 567-2008, s. 10.

39.2. A gravity feed above-ground sand-filter bed built under a non-watertight secondary treatment system must comply with subparagraph h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, paragraph b of section 31.1, subparagraphs f, g and h of the first paragraph of section 37 and the following requirements:

*(a)* the bottom of the non-watertight secondary treatment system, the layer of gravel or crushed stone referred to in paragraph e of section 39.2 or the sand layer referred to in subparagraphs a and b of the first paragraph of section 37 must be at least 60 cm above bedrock, impermeable soil or underground water;

*(b)* despite subparagraph a of the first paragraph of section 37, the 30 cm sand layer is not required if the effluent of the non-watertight secondary treatment system is uniformly distributed over the entire seepage surface of the disposal site. The distribution is calculated using the maximum hydraulic loading rate established pursuant to paragraph f of this section according to the permeability of the disposal site;

*(c)* despite subparagraph d of the first paragraph of section 37, the maximum length of a non-watertight secondary treatment system placed above an above-ground sand-filter bed, or of sections constituting such a system, must be determined in compliance with the maximum linear hydraulic loading rate in the following table, according to the permeability of the disposal site and the presence of the sand layer required by subparagraphs a and b of the first paragraph of section 37:

| Maximum linear hydraulic loading rate (litres/linear metre) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Permeability of the disposal site | Sand filter layer required by subparagraphs a and b of the first paragraph of section 37 | |
| | Present | Absent |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| High permeability soil | 189 | 150 |
| Permeable soil | 114 | 90 |
| Low permeability soil | 78 | 60 |

*(d)* for the purposes of section 38, the areas concerned apply to the minimum area that a non-watertight secondary treatment system installed on the surface of the disposal site of the above-ground sand-filter bed must cover;

*(e)* if the area of the base of the non-watertight secondary treatment system is less than the area in the table in section 38, without the absorption area exceeding the base of the treatment system by more than 60 cm, a minimum 15 cm layer of gravel or crushed stone complying with subparagraph f of the first paragraph of section 21 must be spread over the entire seepage surface. If the above-ground sand-filter bed is built in sections, this requirement applies with the necessary modifications; and

*(f)* despite the second paragraph of section 39.1, the minimum distance between the sections of a non-watertight secondary treatment system must be determined in compliance with the maximum hydraulic loading rate applied to the ground in the following table according to the permeability of the disposal site and the presence of the sand layer required by subparagraphs a and b of the first paragraph of section 37:

| Maximum hydraulic loading rate (litres/square metre/day) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Permeability of the disposal site | Sand filter layer required by subparagraphs a and b of the first paragraph of section 37 | |
| | Present | Absent |
| High permeability soil | 43 | 36 |
| Permeable soil | 26 | 24 |
| Low permeability soil | 12 | 12 |

O.C. 567-2008, s. 10; O.C. 777-2008, s. 3.

39.3. Location and backfill: Sections 7.2 and 25.2 apply, with the necessary modifications, to an above-ground sand-filter bed, except for the location standards respecting embankments, trees and shrubs.

The distances referred to in section 7.2 are measured from the edge of the earth backfill surrounding the sand-filter bed.

O.C. 567-2008, s. 10.

DIVISION X
STANDARD SAND-FILTER BEDS

§1. General

O.C. 567-2008, s. 11.

40. Disposal site: Where the effluent of a treatment system is carried towards a soil absorption system or a seepage bed and the disposal site is of impermeable or low permeability soil, the treatment system must be connected to a standard sand-filter bed provided that the bedrock is at least 60 cm below the surface of the disposal site and the grade of the disposal site is equal to or less than 15%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 40; O.C. 786-2000, s. 40.

41. Construction standards: A standard sand-filter bed built with a gravity feed system must comply with the construction standards in subparagraphs f, h and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, subparagraph a of the first paragraph of section 27, subparagraphs b and e of the first paragraph of section 37, and with the following standards:

*(a)* the sand layer must be at least 75 cm deep and must be thoroughly settled by water-spraying before the installation of the upper pipes;

*(b)* the upper pipes must be laid in a bed of gravel or crushed stone at least 30 cm deep;

*(c)* the depth of the gravel or crushed stone under the upper pipes must be at least 15 cm;

*(d)* the upper layer of gravel or crushed stone must comply with subparagraphs g to g.3 of the first paragraph of section 21 and subparagraph c of the first paragraph of section 27;

*(e)* (paragraph revoked);

*(f)* the lower pipes must be laid in a bed of gravel or crushed stone at least 20 cm deep;

*(g)* the gravel or crushed stone must be at least 5 cm deep under the lower pipes;

*(h)* the grade of the lower pipes must be at least 0.5%;

*(i)* the total depth of the sand-filter bed must be at least 1.85 m;

*(j)* when the standard sand-filter bed is built completely or partially above ground, the grade of impermeable or low permeability earth backfill on each side of the sand-filter must be at least 1:2;

*(k)* there must always be at least 60 cm of impermeable or low permeability soil between the bedrock and the lower part of the standard sand-filter bed.

A standard sand-filter bed built with a low pressure feed system must comply with subparagraphs a to c and f to k of the first paragraph of this section, subparagraphs, f, g, g.1 and g.2 of the first paragraph of section 21, subparagraphs a and b of the second paragraph of that section, subparagraphs a and c of the first paragraph of section 27 and subparagraph b of the first paragraph of section 37.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 41; O.C. 786-2000, s. 41; O.C. 567-2008, s. 12.

42. (Revoked).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 42; O.C. 786-2000, s. 42.

43. (Revoked).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 43; O.C. 786-2000, s. 42.

44. Area of a sand-filter bed: The minimum area of the sand-filter bed of a standard sand-filter bed for an isolated dwelling must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum leaching area (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 1 | 18 | 12 |
| 2 | 26 | 18 |
| 3 | 39 | 26 |
| 4 | 52 | 35 |
| 5 | 65 | 44 |
| 6 | 78 | 52 |

The minimum area of the sand-filter bed of a standard sand-filter bed for another building must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to the origin of the effluent and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum leaching area (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Effluent from a primary treatment system | Effluent from a secondary treatment system |
| 0 to 540 | 18 | 12 |
| 541 to 1080 | 26 | 18 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 39 | 26 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 52 | 35 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 65 | 44 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 78 | 52 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 44; O.C. 786-2000, s. 43.

45. Location: The location standards for a standard sand-filter bed are provided for in section 7.2.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 45; O.C. 786-2000, s. 44.

46. Covering: A standard sand-filter bed must be covered in accordance with section 24. The backfill which surrounds the sand-filter bed must be of impermeable or low permeability soil and stabilized with grass-type vegetation.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 46; O.C. 786-2000, s. 45.

46.1. Sections: A standard sand-filter bed may be made of only 1 section or be built with several sections having the same area.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 45.

§2. Provisions specific to standard sand-filter beds under a non-watertight secondary treatment system

O.C. 567-2008, s. 13.

46.2. Standard sand-filter beds built under a non-watertight secondary treatment system: A gravity feed standard sand-filter bed built under a non-watertight secondary treatment system must comply with subparagraphs f, h and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, section 25.2, subparagraph a of the first paragraph of section 27, paragraphs a, b and c of section 31.1 with the reference to section 28 in the latter section replaced by a reference to section 44, subparagraph b of the first paragraph of section 37, with the necessary modifications, and subparagraphs a, f, g, h, j and k of the first paragraph of section 41.

O.C. 567-2008, s. 13.

DIVISION XI
PRIVIES

47. Disposal site: Construction of a privy is permitted provided the following conditions are met:

*(a)* the soil must be high permeability or permeable soil;

*(b)* the underground water, bedrock or any layer of impermeable or low permeability soil must be at least 1.2 m below the surface;

*(c)* the grade of the site must be less than 30%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 47; O.C. 786-2000, s. 46.

48. Construction standards: Every privy must include a pit, construction sill, a floor, a seat, a shelter and a mound.

It must comply with the following standards:

*(a)* the dry pit must be at least 1.2 m deep, 1.2 m long and 1 m wide;

*(a.1)* the lower part of the walls, for half the height, must be lined with spaced boards and the upper part with tightly joined boards;

*(a.2)* the bottom of the pit must be at least 60 cm above bedrock, underground water or impermeable or low permeability soil;

*(b)* a construction sill, made from structural lumber 10 cm by 10 cm must be installed at ground level around the whole perimeter of the pit;

*(c)* the floor must be made from plywood or any other material which makes it watertight and prevents gases coming from the pit from entering the shelter;

*(d)* the seat must be built of a watertight material and equipped with a tight-fitting lid;

*(e)* the shelter must:

(i) sit on the construction sill;

(ii) be enclosed to keep flies and mosquitoes outside;

(iii) be ventilated by screens installed in its upper walls;

(iv) be painted inside; and

(v) be equipped with an overhanging roof to deflect rainwater away from the pit;

*(f)* the construction sill and the bottom of the shelter must be banked with earth and a mound must be made to deflect rainwater away from the pit;

*(f.1)* the maximum height of the backfill to build a dry pit must be not more than 60 cm;

*(g)* when the pit is partially dug in a backfill, the grade on each side of the backfill must be 1:2;

*(h)* a ventilation pipe with a minimum diameter of 10 cm and equipped with a screen at the outlet must be installed on the seat or on the floor of the shelter and must extend 60 cm above the roof.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 48; O.C. 786-2000, s. 47.

49. Use: A privy must be used as follows:

*(a)* no refuse other than fecal matter, urine and hygienic paper may be discharged into it;

*(b)* the pit may be used until fecal matter reaches 40 cm below ground level;

*(c)* when fecal matter reaches the height mentioned in paragraph b, the pit must be filled with earth and the shelter installed in a new location.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 49.

50. Location: The privy must be installed in such a way as to comply with the minimum distances provided for in section 7.2.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 50; O.C. 786-2000, s. 48.

51. Isolated dwelling with a pressurized water system: When a privy is used for an isolated dwelling supplied by a pressurized water pipe, grey water must be purified by a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11, which must be connected to a seepage bed in accordance with Divisions V and VII, except for the minimum capacity of the septic tank, which in that case must be 2.3 $m^3$, and the available area of the disposal site of the seepage bed must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum available area (square metres) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 14 |
| 2 | 20 |
| 3 | 30 |
| 4 | 40 |
| 5 | 50 |
| 6 | 60 |

When a privy is used for another building supplied by a pressurized water pipe, grey water must be purified by a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11, which must be connected to a seepage bed in accordance with

Divisions V and VII, except for the minimum capacity of the septic tank, which in that case must be 2.3 $m^3$, and the available area of the disposal site of the seepage bed must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum available area (square metres) |
|---|---|
| 0 to 540 | 14 |
| 541 to 1080 | 20 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 30 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 40 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 50 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 60 |

Section 29 applies, with the necessary modifications, to the computation of the available area mentioned in the first and second paragraphs.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 51; O.C. 786-2000, s. 49.

52. Isolated dwelling without a pressurized water system: Where a privy serves an isolated dwelling which is not supplied by a pressurized water pipe and which is inhabited less than 180 days per year, grey water must be purified by a seepage pit built in accordance with the standards in paragraphs c and d of section 32, paragraphs c and d of section 34, section 35, and with the following standards:

*(a)* the disposal site must be of high permeability or permeable soil;

*(b)* the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable or low permeability soil must be at least 1.2 m below the surface of the natural ground;

*(c)* the seepage pit must be 1.2 m in diameter or 1 metre square and must be 60 cm deep;

*(d)* the walls of the seepage pit must be built of

(i) unmortared concrete blocks in which steel rods are inserted;

(ii) unmortared stones between 15 and 30 cm in diameter; or

(iii) latticework wood beams.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 52; O.C. 786-2000, s. 50.

DIVISION XII
HAULED SEWAGE SYSTEMS

53. Installation conditions: A hauled sewage system may be built only to serve an existing isolated dwelling or a hunting or fishing camp where the toilets used are chemical or low-flush toilets, and only where a soil absorption system that complies with any of Divisions VI to IX or an installation that complies with Divisions X and XV.2 to XV.5 cannot be built.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 53; O.C. 786-2000, s. 51.

54. Essential components: A hauled sewage system must include a holding tank for toilet effluents as well as a septic tank connected to an absorption system for grey water in conformity with sections 56 to 58 and 60 to 64.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 54.

55. Disposal site: The absorption system of the hauled sewage system may be built only if bedrock is at least 30 cm below the ground and if the grade of the disposal site is less than 30%.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 55.

56. Holding tank: A holding tank cast in place must comply with paragraphs a, b and c of section 7.1, paragraphs a, b, c, d, e, f, n and o of section 10 and with the following standards:

*(a)* a holding tank must be equipped with at least 1 manhole offering a minimum clearance of 50 cm;

*(b)* the manhole must be equipped with a watertight lid that reaches the ground by means of an insulated and watertight duct.

A prefabricated holding tank may be installed only if it complies with BNQ Standard 3682-901.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 56; O.C. 786-2000, s. 52.

57. Capacity of the holding tank: The minimum capacity of a holding tank for an isolated dwelling must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the number of bedrooms and the period of use:

| Number of bedrooms | Minimum total capacity (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Isolated dwelling used throughout the year | Isolated dwelling used only seasonally |
| 1 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| 2 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 4 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 5 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 6 | 4.8 | 4.8 |

The minimum capacity of a holding tank for another building must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the total daily flow and the period of use:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum total capacity (square metres) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Other building | Other building |

| | used throughout the year | used seasonally |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 1080 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| 1081 to 2160 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 2161 to 3240 | 4.8 | 4.8 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 57; O.C. 786-2000, s. 52.

58. Ventilation: Venting of any holding tank must be ensured in the manner prescribed in section 14.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 58.

59. Emptying: Every holding tank must be pumped out as needed to prevent overflow of the toilet effluents collected.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 59.

60. Septic tank: A septic tank which receives grey water in accordance with section 54 must be a septic tank that complies with section 10 or section 11. It must be built in accordance with Division V, except that its minimum total capacity must be 2.3 $m^3$ and its siting must comply with the minimum standards set out in section 63, with the necessary modifications.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 60; O.C. 786-2000, s. 53; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 6.

61. Absorption field: The absorption field referred to in section 54 and built with a gravity feed system must comply with the standards in subparagraphs a, d, e, f, g, g.1, g.2, g.3, h and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, subparagraph a of the first paragraph of section 27 and subparagraphs b and c of the first paragraph of section 37, and with the following standards:

*(a)* where the absorption field is built on level ground, the grade of the earth backfill on each side of the absorption field must be not more than 33%;

*(b)* where the absorption field is built on sloped ground, the grade of the earth backfill on each side of the absorption field must be not more than 33%, with the exception of the front side of the slope where it must be not more than 25% with backfill at least 6 m long;

*(c)* the bottom of the bed of crushed stone of the absorption field must be at least 30 cm from the bedrock, underground water or impermeable layer.

The absorption field referred to in section 54 and built with a low pressure feed system must comply with subparagraphs a, b and c of the first paragraph of this section, subparagraphs d, e, f, g, g.1 and g.2 of the first paragraph of section 21, subparagraphs a and b of the second paragraph of that section, subparagraphs a and c of the first paragraph of section 27 and subparagraph b of the first paragraph of section 37.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 61; O.C. 786-2000, s. 53.

62. Available area: The available area of the disposal site of the absorption field for an isolated dwelling must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to its depth below ground level and the number of bedrooms:

| Number | Minimum |
|---|---|

| of bedrooms | available area (square metres) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Depth | | |
| | 60 cm | 30 cm | ground level |
| 1 | 42 | 64 | 100 |
| 2 | 52 | 80 | 116 |
| 3 | 67 | 100 | 140 |
| 4 | 84 | 120 | 163 |
| 5 | 94 | 132 | 177 |
| 6 | 109 | 150 | 197 |

The available area of the disposal site of the absorption field for another building must comply with the minimum standards in the following table, according to its depth below ground level and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Minimum available area (square metres) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Depth | | |
| | 60 cm | 30 cm | ground level |
| 0 to 540 | 42 | 64 | 100 |
| 541 to 1080 | 52 | 80 | 116 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 67 | 100 | 140 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 84 | 120 | 163 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 94 | 132 | 177 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 109 | 150 | 197 |

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 62; O.C. 786-2000, s. 54.

63. Location: The absorption field mentioned in section 54 must be located less than 2 m from the following reference points: a property line, a residence, the edge of an embankment, a water supply pipe, an underground drain, a tree or a shrub.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 63; O.C. 786-2000, s. 55.

64. Other standards: Sections 24 and 25 apply, with the necessary modifications, to the absorption field mentioned in section 54.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 64.

65. Protection of the environment: The owner of a hauled sewage system must ensure that the absorption system does not create a nuisance or become a source of contamination of well or spring water used as a drinking water

supply.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 65.

66. Total haulage: However, in the case where it is impossible to build an absorption system because of the standards of sections 55 and 62, a hauled sewage system may, despite sections 54 and 60 to 64, be constituted only of a holding tank of a minimum total capacity of 4.8 $m^3$ built in conformity with sections 56, 58 and 59.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 66.

DIVISION XIII
BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

67. Installation conditions: A biological system may be built only in one of the following cases:

*(a)* to serve a hunting or fishing camp;

*(b)* to serve an existing isolated dwelling if a soil absorption system or a system that complies with any of Divisions VI to X or XV.2 to XV.5 cannot be built.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 67; O.C. 786-2000, s. 56.

68. Essential components: The biological system must include a compost toilet, a septic tank and an absorption field for the disposal of grey water.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 68.

69. Others standards: Sections 60 to 65 apply, with the necessary modifications, to the biological system mentioned in section 68.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 69.

70. Grey water haulage: However, where it is impossible to connect a biological system to an absorption field because of sections 55 and 62, grey water may, despite sections 68 and 69, be discharged into a holding tank of a minimum total capacity of 4.8 $m^3$ built and maintained in conformity with sections 56, 58 and 59.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 70.

71. Compost toilet: The compost toilet of a biological system must be provided with a compost compartment and be vented independently from the vent pipe of the isolated dwelling served.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 71.

72. Compost management: The provisions of section 6 apply to compost from a compost toilet.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 72; O.C. 786-2000, s. 57; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 7.

DIVISION XIV
PRIVY OR COMPOST TOILET AND SEEPAGE PIT

73. Installation conditions: A privy or compost toilet equipped with a seepage pit may be built only in one of the following cases:

*(a)* to serve a hunting or fishing camp, where the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil or low permeability soil is between 60 and 120 cm below the surface of the natural ground;

*(b)* to serve an existing isolated dwelling, where all the following conditions are met:

(i) a soil absorption system, a standard sand-filter bed, a privy or a biological system that complies with any of Divisions VI to XI and XIII or a system that complies with any of Divisions XV.2 to XV.5 cannot be built;

(ii) the isolated dwelling served is not supplied by pressurized water pipes;

(iii) the haulage of a holding tank cannot be carried out because it is not accessible;

(iv) the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil or low permeability soil is between 60 and 120 cm below the surface of the natural ground.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 73; O.C. 786-2000, s. 58.

74. Special standards: A privy referred to in section 73 must be constructed, placed and used in accordance with paragraphs a and c of section 47, subparagraphs a, a.1, a.2, b, c, d, e, g and h of the second paragraph of section 48, sections 49 and 50, and with the following standards:

*(a)* the height of the backfill above the natural ground must be 90 cm;

*(b)* the grade of the embankment must be 50%.

A compost toilet mentioned in section 73 must be built and used in conformity with the standards in sections 71 and 72.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 74; O.C. 786-2000, s. 59.

75. The seepage pit: Where a privy or compost toilet is installed in conformity with the standards prescribed in section 73, grey water must be piped to a seepage pit built in conformity with the standards in section 24, paragraphs c and d of section 32, paragraphs c and d of section 34, paragraphs c and d of section 52 and section 63.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 75; O.C. 786-2000, s. 60.

DIVISION XV
(End of effect 31 December 2005)

76. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 76; O.C. 786-2000, s. 61.

77. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 77; O.C. 786-2000, s. 61.

78. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 78.

79. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 79.

80. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 80.

81. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 81; O.C. 786-2000, s. 62.

82. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 82.

83. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 83.

84. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 84; O.C. 786-2000, s. 63.

85. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 85; O.C. 995-95, s. 2; O.C. 786-2000, s. 64.

86. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 86.

87. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 87.

DIVISION XV.1
(End of effect 31 December 2005)

O.C. 995-95, s. 3.

87.1. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

O.C. 995-95, s. 3; O.C. 786-2000, s. 65.

87.2. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

O.C. 995-95, s. 3; O.C. 786-2000, s. 66.

87.3. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

O.C. 995-95, s. 3; O.C. 786-2000, s. 67.

87.4. (Revoked).

O.C. 995-95, s. 3; O.C. 786-2000, s. 68.

87.5. (Revoked).

O.C. 995-95, s. 3; O.C. 786-2000, s. 68.

87.6. (End of effect 31 December 2005).

O.C. 995-95, s. 3.

DIVISION XV.2
ADVANCED SECONDARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.7. Advanced secondary treatment system: An advanced secondary treatment system is a system designed to dispose either of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents, or the effluent of a primary or secondary treatment system in compliance with the effluent discharge standards in section 87.12.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.8. Applicable standard: An advanced secondary treatment system must comply with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.9. Watertightness and location: Every advanced secondary treatment system must be located in accordance with section 7.1 where it is watertight and in accordance with section 7.2 where it is not watertight.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.10. Installation, use and maintenance: Every advanced secondary treatment system must be installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's manuals.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.11. Sampling device: Every advanced secondary treatment system must be equipped with an accessible sampling device which allows the collection of a sample representative of the quality of the system's effluent.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.12. Discharge standards: The effluent of an advanced secondary treatment system must comply with the following maximum discharge standards:

| Parameter | Standard |
|---|---|
| $CBOD_5$ | 15 mg/l |
| SS | 15 mg/l |
| Fecal coliforms | 50 000 CFU/100 ml after reactivation |

One of the standards is exceeded where the concentration for the same parameter in 2 samples collected within a 60-day period exceeds the amount indicated above for that parameter.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

DIVISION XV.3
TERTIARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.13. Tertiary treatment system: The systems designed to dispose of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents or the effluent of a primary or secondary treatment system, of a standard sand-filter bed or of an advanced secondary treatment system in compliance with the effluent discharge standards in section 87.18, constitute a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal, a tertiary treatment system with disinfection or a tertiary treatment system with

phosphorous removal and disinfection.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.14. Applicable standard: Every tertiary treatment system must comply with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.14.1. Prohibition concerning tertiary treatment systems with disinfection using ultraviolet radiation: If disinfection is achieved by ultraviolet radiation, the installation of a tertiary treatment system with disinfection or a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection is prohibited.

That prohibition is lifted, however, if the municipality in whose territory the system is installed carries out the maintenance of the systems referred to in the first paragraph pursuant to section 25.1 of the Municipal Powers Act (chapter C-47.1).

The first paragraph does not apply to persons to whom a permit was issued under section 4 by a municipality before 4 October 2006.

O.C. 12-2008, s. 4.

87.15. Location standards: Every tertiary treatment system must be located in accordance with section 7.1 where it is watertight and in accordance with section 7.2 where it is not watertight.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.16. Installation, use and maintenance: Every tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal, tertiary treatment system with disinfection and the tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection must be installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's manuals.

In addition, in the case of an ultraviolet disinfection system, it is prohibited to not connect, to disconnect, or to not replace a lamp forming part of the system.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 8.

87.17. Sampling device: Every tertiary treatment system must be equipped with an accessible sampling device which allows the collection of a sample representative of the quality of the system's effluent.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.18. Discharge standards: The effluent of a tertiary treatment system must comply with the following maximum discharge standards, according to the type of tertiary treatment system installed:

| Parameter | Standard according to the type of tertiary treatment system | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | with phosphorous removal | with disinfection | with phosphorous removal and disinfection |
| $CBOD_5$ | 15 mg/l | 15 mg/l | 15 mg/l |
| SS | 15 mg/l | 15 mg/l | 15 mg/l |
| Total phosphorous | 1 mg/l | - | 1 mg/l |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fecal coliforms | 50 000 CFU/100 ml after reactivation | 200 CFU/100 ml after reactivation | 200 CFU/100 ml after reactivation |

One of the standards is exceeded where the concentration for the same parameter in 2 samples collected within a 60-day period exceeds the amount indicated above for that parameter.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

DIVISION XV.4
LEACHING FIELD

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.19. Installation conditions: A leaching field may be installed where the following conditions are met:

*(a)* the grade of the disposal site is less than 30%;

*(b)* the leaching field complies with the location standards in section 7.2;

*(c)* the disposal site consists of high permeability soil and the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable, low permeability or permeable soil is at least 60 cm below the surface of the disposal site, or of permeable soil or low permeability soil and the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil is at least 30 cm below the surface of the disposal site.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.20. Leaching field on low grade land: A leaching field built on a site whose grade is less than 10% must consist of absorption trenches that comply with sections 87.22 and 87.23 or of a seepage bed that complies with sections 87.24 and 87.25.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.21. Leaching field on medium grade land: A leaching field built on a site whose grade is between 10% and 30% must consist of absorption trenches that comply with sections 87.22 and 87.23.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.22. Leaching field consisting of trenches: A leaching field consisting of absorption trenches must comply, as the case may be,

*(a)* with the construction standards in subparagraphs a to h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21 and with those in section 25, with the necessary modifications, where it is built with a gravity feed system; or

*(b)* with the construction standards in subparagraphs b, c, d, e, f, g, g.1, g.2 and g.4 of the first paragraph of section 21, with those in subparagraphs a and b of the second paragraph of section 21 and with those in section 25, with the necessary modifications, where it is built with a low pressure feed system.

Where the disposal site is made of high permeability soil, the distance between the bottom of the trench and the bedrock, the underground water or the layer of impermeable, low permeability or permeable soil must be at least 60 cm.

Where the disposal site consists of permeable soil or low permeability soil, the distance between the bottom of the trench and the bedrock, underground water or layer of impermeable soil must be at least 30 cm.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 9.

87.23. Trench length: The minimum total length of the absorption trenches for an isolated dwelling must comply with the following standards, according to the permeability of the disposal site and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Total length of trenches (metres) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Disposal site is of high permeability soil | Disposal site is of permeable soil | Disposal site is of permeable of low permeability soil |
| 1 | 12 | 24 | 58 |
| 2 | 18 | 36 | 90 |
| 3 | 27 | 54 | 135 |
| 4 | 36 | 72 | 180 |
| 5 | 45 | 90 | 225 |
| 6 | 54 | 108 | 270 |

The minimum total length of absorption trenches for another building must comply with the following standards, according to the permeability of the disposal site and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Total length of trenches (metres) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Disposal site is of high permeability soil | Disposal site is of permeable soil | Disposal site is of permeable of low permeability soil |
| 0 to 540 | 12 | 24 | 58 |
| 541 to 1080 | 18 | 36 | 90 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 27 | 54 | 135 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 36 | 72 | 180 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 45 | 90 | 225 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 54 | 108 | 270 |

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.24. Leaching field consisting of a seepage bed: A leaching field consisting of a seepage bed must comply, as the case may be,

*(a)* with the standards in subparagraphs a, d to g.3, h and h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, with the

standards in section 25, with the necessary modifications, and with the standards in subparagraphs a and c of the first paragraph of section 27 where it is built with a gravity feed system; or

*(b)* with the standards in subparagraphs d, e, f, g, g.1 and g.2 of the first paragraph of section 21 and subparagraphs a and b of the second paragraph of that section, section 25, with the necessary modifications, and subparagraphs a and c of the first paragraph of section 27 where it is built with a low pressure feed system.

The first paragraph does not apply if the seepage bed is located immediately under a standard sand-filter bed, an advanced secondary treatment system or a tertiary treatment system which uniformly distributes the effluent on the leaching field and if the seepage bed does not exceed the base of the systems by more than 2.6 m. In the latter case, a layer of gravel or crushed stones at least 15 cm thick and complying with subparagraph f of the first paragraph of section 21 must be spread over all the seepage surface.

Where the disposal site is of high permeability soil, the distance between the bottom of the seepage bed and the bedrock, underground water and layer of impermeable, low permeability or permeable soil must be at least 60 cm.

Where the disposal site is of permeable soil or low permeability soil, the distance between the bottom of the seepage bed and the bedrock, underground water or layer of impermeable soil must be at least 30 cm.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 10.

87.25. Seepage area: The total seepage area of a leaching field consisting of a seepage bed for an isolated dwelling must comply with the following standards, according to the permeability of the disposal site and the number of bedrooms:

| Number of bedrooms | Total absorption area (square metres) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Disposal site is of high permeability soil | Disposal site is of permeable soil | Disposal site is of permeable of low permeability soil |
| 1 | 7 | 14 | 35 |
| 2 | 11 | 22 | 54 |
| 3 | 16 | 32 | 81 |
| 4 | 22 | 44 | 108 |
| 5 | 27 | 54 | 135 |
| 6 | 32 | 64 | 162 |

The total seepage area of a leaching field consisting of a seepage bed for another building must comply with the following standards, according to the permeability of the disposal site and the total daily flow:

| Total daily flow (litres) | Total absorption area (square metres) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Disposal site is of high permeability soil | Disposal site is of permeable soil | Disposal site is of permeable of low permeability soil |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 to 540 | 7 | 14 | 35 |
| 541 to 1080 | 11 | 22 | 54 |
| 1081 to 1620 | 16 | 32 | 81 |
| 1621 to 2160 | 22 | 44 | 108 |
| 2161 to 2700 | 27 | 54 | 135 |
| 2701 to 3240 | 32 | 64 | 162 |

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.25.1. Construction in sections under a treatment system: A leaching field consisting of a seepage bed installed under a standard sand-filter bed, advanced secondary treatment system or tertiary treatment system may be constructed in sections if the following criteria are met:

(1) the total area of the sections complies with the minimum absorption area in relation to the number of bedrooms in the dwelling and the permeability of the disposal site determined in section 87.25;

(2) the effluents are distributed in proportion to the areas of the sections constituting the leaching field;

(3) where the sections are contiguous, their absorption areas are situated at the same level;

(4) where the sections are not at the same level, a hydraulic barrier at least 1.2 m wide composed of undisturbed natural ground separates the sections and is of a minimum height equivalent to the base of the disposal system;

(5) every collection and distribution component that carries part of the effluent towards a section of a leaching field is designed and installed in such manner as to comply with the standards in section 87.24;

(6) the distribution of water within the absorption areas of the part of the leaching field constructed as a seepage bed is uniform and not altered by the effluent collection system;

(7) the equipment forming part of the collection component is installed under the treatment systems in such manner that the effluent complies with the applicable discharge standards; and

(8) the collection component and the delivery and distribution pipes in the various sections of the leaching field are designed to prevent clogging or obstruction.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 11.

DIVISION XV.5
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DISCHARGES

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.26. Outlet pipe: The pipe of an outlet flowing by gravity must be watertight and at least 7.5 cm in diameter.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.27. Effluent of a standard sand-filter bed or advanced secondary treatment system: The effluent of a standard sand-filter bed or advanced secondary treatment system that cannot be carried towards a leaching field that complies with Division XV.4 may be discharged into a watercourse where all the following conditions are met:

(1) the effluent is discharged into a watercourse with a dilution rate in dry periods over 1:300;

(2) the watercourse is not located upstream from a lake, a swamp or a pond, except in the case of a lake listed in Schedule 2 or in the case of a lake, swamp or pond located north of the 49°30' parallel in Municipalité régionale de comté de Manicouagan, north of the 50°30' parallel in Municipalité régionale de comté de Sept-Rivières or north of the 49th parallel elsewhere in Québec.

The outlet pipe through which the effluent is discharged into the watercourse must be located at all times below the surface of the receiving water.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.28. Effluent of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal: The effluent of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal that cannot be carried towards a leaching field that complies with Division XV.4 may be discharged into any watercourse whose dilution rate in dry periods is over 1:300.

The outlet pipe through which the effluent is discharged into the watercourse must be located at all times below the surface of the receiving water.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.29. Effluent of a tertiary treatment system with disinfection: The effluent of a tertiary treatment system with disinfection that cannot be carried towards a leaching field that complies with Division XV.4 may be discharged

(1) into a lake listed in Schedule 2 or into any watercourse or ditch upstream from the lake;

(2) into a lake, swamp or pond located north of the 49°30' parallel in Municipalité régionale de comté de Manicouagan, north of the 50°30' parallel in Municipalité régionale de comté de Sept-Rivières or north of the 49th parallel elsewhere in Québec, or into any watercourse or ditch upstream from the lake, swamp or pond; or

(3) into a watercourse or ditch not referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, if the watercourse or ditch is not located upstream from a lake.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.30. Effluent of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection: The effluent of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection that cannot be carried towards a leaching field that complies with Division XV.4 may be discharged

(1) into a lake listed in Schedule 2 or into a lake, swamp or pond located north of the 49°30' parallel in Municipalité régionale de comté de Manicouagan, north of the 50°30' parallel in Municipalité régionale de comté de Sept-Rivières or north of the 49th parallel elsewhere in Québec; or

(2) into a watercourse or a ditch.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.30.1. Effluent analyses: The owner of a tertiary treatment system with disinfection, phosphorous removal or disinfection and phosphorous removal must, at least once per 6-month period, have a sample of the system's effluent analyzed to determine the concentration, if any, of fecal coliforms or total phosphorous.

The owner must send the analysis reports within 30 days of their receipt to the municipality in whose territory the treatment system is situated. In addition, the owner must keep the reports for 5 years and make them available to the Minister at the Minister's request.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 12; O.C. 12-2008, s. 5.

DIVISION XV.6
METHODS OF COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.31. Collection of samples: Samples for the analysis of $CBOD_5$, SS and total phosphorous must be of the composite type and be collected over 24 hours, so as to obtain the average value of the parameter under study.

The collection of samples for the analysis of fecal coliforms must be carried out at random.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

87.32. Methods of analysis: Every analysis required for the purposes of this Regulation must be made by a laboratory accredited by the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks under section 118.6 of the Act.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69.

DIVISION XVI
PENAL SANCTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, div. XVI; O.C. 777-2008, s. 4; O.C. 674-2013, s. 1.

88. Administration: It is the responsibility of every municipality referred to in the first and third paragraphs of section 4 to enforce and cause to be enforced this Regulation and to make decisions on permit applications made under section 4.

This section does not apply, however, where a municipal by-law respecting waste water disposal system for isolated dwellings was approved under the fourth paragraph of section 124 of the Act.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 88; O.C. 786-2000, s. 70; O.C. 1217-2000, s. 1.

89. Every person who contravenes section 1.3, 3.3, 3.4, 5, 7.1, 8 9, 11.3, 13, 14 , 15, 16, 16.5 or 17, any of subparagraphs a to h.1 of the first paragraph of section 21, section 22 or 24, any of paragraphs a to c of section 25.1, section 25.2 or 26, paragraph a or c of the first paragraph of section 27, section 30, any of paragraphs a to c of section 31.1, section 32 or 33, any of paragraphs a to e or subparagraph g of the first paragraph of section 34, section 36 or 36.1, any of paragraphs a to h of the first paragraph of section 37, section 38 or 39.1, any of paragraphs b to f of section 39.2, section 40, any of subparagraphs a to j of the first paragraph of section 41, section 44, 46 or 47, paragraphs a, a.1 or b to h of section 48, section 49, 51, 52, 53, or 55, the first paragraph of section 56, section 57, 59 or 60, paragraphs a or b of the first paragraph of section 61, section 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 87.11, 87.17 or 87.19, the first paragraph of section 87.22, section 87.23, the second paragraph of section 87.24, section 87.25, 87.25.1 or 87.26, the second paragraph of section 87.30.1 or section 87.32 commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of $1,000 to $100,000 or, in other cases, to a fine of $3,000 to $600,000.

Every person who fails to install a prefabricated septic tank in accordance with paragraphs m and o of section 10 in accordance with section 11 also commits an offence and is liable to the fines provided for in the first paragraph.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 89; O.C. 786-2000, s. 71; O.C. 674-2013, s. 2.

89.1. Every person who contravenes section 3.2, 7, 7.2, 10, 11.2, 12 or 16.4, paragraph a.2 of section 48, section 65 or 87.10, the first paragraph of section 87.16, the first paragraph of section 87.30.1 or section 87.31 commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of $2,000 to $100,000 or, in other cases, to a fine of $6,000 to $600,000.

O.C. 674-2013, s. 2.

89.2. Every person who contravenes the first or second paragraph of section 4, the first paragraph of section 87.14.1

or the second paragraph of section 87.27 or 87.28 commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of $2,500 to $250,000 or, in other cases, to a fine of $7,500 to $1,500,000.

O.C. 674-2013, s. 2.

89.3. Every person who contravenes section 3.1, 6 or 11, the second paragraph of section 11.1, section 16.2, subparagraph i of the first paragraph of section 21, paragraph d of section 25.1, subparagraph b of the first paragraph of section 27, paragraph d of section 31.1, subparagraph f of the first paragraph or the second paragraph of section 34, subparagraph i of the first paragraph of section 37, paragraph a of section 39.2, subparagraph k of the first paragraph of section 41, the second paragraph of section 56, subparagraph c of the first paragraph of section 61, section 87.8, 87.14, the second paragraph of section 87.16, the second or third paragraph of section 87.22, the third or fourth paragraph of section 87.24 commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of $4,000 to $250,000 or, in other cases, to a fine of $12,000 to $1,500,000.

Every person who fails to ensure that

(1) a prefabricated septic tank complies with the BNQ standard prescribed by section 11,

(2) the systems referred to in section 11.1, 16.2, 87.8 or 87.14 comply with the NQ standards prescribed therein,

also commits an an offence and is liable to the fines provided for in the first paragraph.

O.C. 674-2013, s. 2.

89.4. Every person who

(1) contravenes the first paragraph of section 3,section 11.4, 16.6, 87.12 or 87.18, the first paragraph of section 87.27 or 87.28, or section 87.29 or 87.30,

(2) pursuant to this Regulation, makes a declaration, communicates information or files a document that is false or misleading,

commits an offence and is liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of $5,000 to $500,000 or, despite article 231 of the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1), to a maximum term of imprisonment of 18 months, or to both the fine and imprisonment, or, in other cases, to a fine of $15,000 to $3,000,000.

O.C. 674-2013, s. 2.

89.5. Every person who contravenes any other requirement imposed by this Regulation also commits an offence and is liable, where no other penalty is provided for by this Division or the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2), to a fine of $1,000 to $100,000 in the case of a natural person or, in other cases, to a fine of $3,000 to $600,000.

O.C. 674-2013, s. 2.

90. Exceptions: Section 32 of the Act does not apply to sewage systems, water treatment systems and other management systems for waste water, grey water or toilet effluents intended to serve an isolated dwelling or other building mentioned in sections 2, 3 and 4 and governed by Divisions III to XIV and XV.2 to XV.5.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 90; O.C. 995-95, s. 4; O.C. 786-2000, s. 72.

90.1. Special provisions applicable to Basse-Côte-Nord: This section applies to the municipalities of Blanc-Sablon, Bonne-Espérance, Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, Gros-Mécatina and Saint-Augustin, as well as any other municipality constituted under the Act respecting the municipal reorganization of the territory of Municipalité de la Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (1988, chapter 55; 1996, chapter 2).

In addition to the modes of treatment and discharge into the environment referred to in the third paragraph of section 3, the grey water and toilet effluents of an isolated dwelling may also be carried towards a waste water disposal and

treatment installation referred to in the waste water depollution plan of the municipality or part of the municipality.

The waste water depollution plan must

(1) indicate the territory to which it applies;

(2) indicate existing subdivisions and dwellings;

(3) indicate the presence and location, on the territory to which it applies, of any public or private work for the catchment or treatment of drinking water and any public or private work for the collection, treatment or disposal of waste water;

(4) include a characterization study of the natural land conducted in accordance with subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 4.1;

(5) delimit the sectors where it is possible to install treatment systems complying with Divisions III to X;

(6) delimit the sectors where it is possible to install waste water disposal and treatment installations grouping more than 1 residence and indicate the installations intended for each group;

(7) for sectors where subparagraph 5 or 6 cannot be applied, indicate for each residence the systems for the disposal, collection and treatment of waste water and the layout related to such equipment so that the discharged water is not harmful to the health and safety of persons and the environment; and

(8) indicate the measures for installing, using and maintaining the systems provided for in the depollution plan.

The waste water depollution plan is prepared and signed by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec.

The waste water depollution plan must be accompanied by a resolution of the municipality whereby the municipality, under section 25.1 of the Municipal Powers Act (chapter C-47.1), takes charge of the maintenance of the treatment systems provided for in subparagraphs 5 and 7 of the third paragraph.

The waste water depollution plan is submitted to the Minister to be approved. It is valid for 5 years from its approval. In order to renew it, a municipality must apply to the Minister 180 days before the end of the 5-year period. If information or documents have already been provided to the Minister upon a previous application, it is not necessary to provide them again if the municipality certifies that they are still accurate.

Section 32 of the Act does not apply to the waste water disposal, collection or treatment systems provided for in subparagraphs 6 and 7 of the third paragraph if they are part of a depollution plan approved by the Minister.

O.C. 777-2008, s. 5.

91. Agricultural land: This Regulation applies to the immovables in a reserved area or an agricultural zone established under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 91.

92. Exempted territory: This Regulation does not apply to the territory north of the 55th parallel.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 92.

93. End of effect: Division XV, comprising sections 76 to 87, and Division XV.1 comprising sections 87.1 to 87.6, as well as any reference to either division, to the aerated installation or to the peat moss biofiltration system, cease to have effect on 31 December 2005.

This section does not operate to invalidate the authorizations concerning aerated installations or peat moss

biofiltration systems issued before those dates or to extinguish the obligations relating to those installations and systems.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 73; O.C. 903-2002, s. 2; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 13.

94. Notwithstanding section 11, prefabricated septic tanks that comply with BNQ 3680-505, BNQ 3680-510 and NQ 3680-901 standards may be installed until 31 December 2002.

O.C. 1217-2000, s. 2; O.C. 903-2002, s. 3.

95. Provisional: Until 31 December 2005, despite the requirement in sections 11.1, 16.2, 87.8 and 87.14 to comply with NQ Standard 3680-910, a waste water disposal system using standard technology for a hydraulic capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow from an isolated dwelling or other building served by the disposal system may be installed, subject to the conditions set out in this section.

For the purposes of this section, a disposal system's technology is standard if the technology was the subject of an evaluation report made to the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec, and the system's effluent complies with the effluent discharge standards according to the type of disposal system concerned and related system supply conditions.

The evaluation report must contain

(1) a description of the technology;

(2) the technical specifications and design criteria of each of its components;

(3) the specifications concerning the stages of preliminary treatment;

(4) the expected performance;

(5) the limits of the technology;

(6) a detailed analysis of the justifications (results of monitoring, former use or documentation, as the case may be);

(7) the manufacturer's recommendations on the operation, inspection and maintenance of the technology; and

(8) the engineer's signature.

The engineer's report must be based on tests carried out over 1 year, supervised by an independent body, on at least 1 installation in conditions equivalent to those in which the technology is to be used, and consisting of 16 affluent and effluent samples and measurement of the flow over that year; the samples must be taken monthly, 6 of which must be taken over 2 periods of 3 consecutive days, one in January, February or March, the other in July, August or September. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with section 87.32 and the test results recorded in a report prepared by the independent body.

If a disposal system's technology is standard, the Minister is to publish, on a medium based on information technology and, where the Minister considers it advisable, by any other means, a technical evaluation record specifying the features of the technology, the extent of its application, its design criteria, the maintenance rules for the disposal system, the level of development and the performance obtained. Publication of the record exempts the system installation from the provisions of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).

The standards in this Regulation that apply to watertightness, siting, installation, use, maintenance and sampling in respect of a disposal system referred to in a section listed in the first paragraph as well the requirement in section 3.4 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a standard disposal system.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 14.

96. (Revoked).

O.C. 853-2006, s. 1; O.C. 193-2007, s. 1; O.C. 540-2007, s. 1; O.C. 12-2008, s. 6.

SCHEDULE 1

(s. 1, pars. u.1, u.2, u.3, u.4)

O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE 2

(ss. 87.27, 87.29 and 87.30)

LIST OF LAKES EXCLUDED FROM PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL

| NAMES | COORDINATES | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Latitude | Longitude | Sheet* 1/50 000 |
| Lac aux Allumettes | 45° 51' | 77° 07' | 31F14 |
| Lac de Montigny | 48° 08' | 77° 54' | 32C04 |
| Lac des Chats | 45° 30' | 76° 30' | 31F10 |
| Lac Deschesnes | 45° 22' | 75° 51' | 31G05 |
| Lac des Deux-Montagnes | 45° 27' | 74° 00' | 31G08 |
| Lac des Quinze | 47° 35' | 79° 05' | 31M11 |
| Lac Dumoine | 46° 54' | 77° 54' | 31K13 |
| Lac Guequen | 48° 06' | 77° 13' | 32C03 |
| Lac Holden | 46° 16' | 78° 08' | 31L08 |
| Lac Kempt | 47° 26' | 74° 16' | 31O08 |
| Lac Mitchinamecus | 47° 21' | 75° 07' | 31O06 |
| Lac Opasatica | 48° 05' | 79° 18' | 32D03 |
| Lac Simard | 47° 37' | 78° 41' | 31M10 |
| Lac Saint-François | 45° 09' | 74° 22' | 31G01 |
| Lac Saint-Jean | 48° 35' | 72° 05' | 32A09 |
| Lac St-Louis | 45° 24' | 73° 38' | 31H05 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lac Saint-Pierre | 46° 12' | 72° 52' | 31I02 |
| Lac Témiscamingue | 47° 10' | 79° 25' | 31M03 |
| Lac Victoria (Grand) | 47° 31' | 77° 30' | 31N12 |
| Réservoir Baskatong | 46° 48' | 75° 50' | 31J13 |
| Réservoir Blanc | 47° 45' | 73° 15' | 31P14 |
| Réservoir Cabonga | 47° 20' | 76° 35' | 31N07 |
| Réservoir Decelles | 47° 42' | 78° 08' | 31M09 |
| Réservoir Dozois | 47° 30' | 77° 05' | 31N11 |
| Réservoir du Poisson Blanc | 46° 00' | 75° 44' | 31G13 |
| Réservoir Gouin | 48° 38' | 74° 54' | 32B10 |
| Réservoir Taureau | 46° 46' | 73° 50' | 31I13 |

* The number refers to the map of the national topographic series of Canada on a scale of 1:50 000.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE A

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. A; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE B

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. B; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE C

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. C; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE D

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. D; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE E

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. E; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE F

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. F; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE G

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. G; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE H

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. H; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE I

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. I; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE J

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. J; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE K

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. K; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE L

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. L; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE M

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. M; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

SCHEDULE N

(Replaced)

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Sch. N; O.C. 786-2000, s. 74.

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