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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, 46, 66, 70, 87, 95.1, 118.3.5 and 124.1).

Act respecting certain measures enabling the enforcement of environmental and dam safety legislation
(chapter M-11.6, ss. 30 and 45).

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8; I.N. 2019-12-01; S.Q. 2022, c. 8, s. 1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION I

INTERPRETATION

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

(a) (paragraph revoked);

(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.0.1*)* "toilet" means an appliance designed to receive urine or feces, or both;

(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.1.1*)* "cementation class" means the "weakly cemented class", the strongly cemented class" or the "indurated class" of a soil as defined in The Canadian System of Soil Classification;

(c.1.2*)* "textural class" means a class described in Schedule 1 and established on the basis of soil texture;

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

(d) (paragraph revoked);

(e) "clarified water" means the effluent from a septic tank;

(f) "grey water" means kitchen, bathroom and laundry water, water from household appliances other than a toilet, including when the water is evacuated through a floor drain, including the floor drain in a residential garage, or the floor drain of an isolated residence and of a building or site referred to in section 2. In the latter case, the building or location must evacuate only grey water, sanitary wastewater or water from a toilet;

(g) "domestic waste water" means water from a toilet combined with grey water;

(g.1*)* "non-domestic waste water" means waste water discharged by a building or site, other than domestic waste water, water from toilets, grey water or rainwater;

(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 an absorption work built into impermeable or low permeability soil with borrowed sand and that discharges an effluent;

(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 low-flush toilet or grey water before haulage;

(o) "septic tank" means a primary treatment system composed of a tank intended for receiving domestic 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) (paragraph revoked);

(s) (paragraph revoked);

(s.1) "municipal wastewater treatment works" means a municipal wastewater treatment works described in the second paragraph of section 1 of the Regulation respecting municipal wastewater treatment works (chapter Q-2, r. 34.1);

(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;

(u.1) "impermeable soil" means soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 45 minutes per centimetre, whose hydraulic conductivity is equal to or less than $6x10^{-5}$ cm/s or whose texture is in the impermeable zone identified in Schedule 1;

(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, whose hydraulic conductivity is greater than $6x10^{-5}$ cm/s and equal to or less than $2x10^{-4}$ cm/s or whose texture is in the low permeability zone identified in Schedule 1;

(u.3) "permeable soil" means soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 4 minutes and less than 25 minutes per centimetre, whose hydraulic conductivity is greater than $2x10^{-4}$ cm/s and equal to or less than $4x10^{-3}$ cm/s or whose texture is in the permeable zone identified in Schedule 1;

(u.4) "high permeability soil" means soil whose percolation time is less than 4 minutes per centimetre, whose hydraulic conductivity is greater than $4x10^{-3}$ cm/s or whose texture is in the high permeability zone identified in Schedule 1;

(u.5) "rainwater management system" means any man-made works used for collecting and transporting rainwater to a hydrographic network;

(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;

(w.1) "hydraulic loading rate" means the volume of effluent applied to the soil of a disposal site or a treatment system component, expressed in litres per surface unit per day ($L/(m^2.d)$);

(w.2) "linear hydraulic loading rate" means the volume of effluent applied to the soil of a disposal site or a treatment system component, expressed in litres per unit length per day (L/(m.d));

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

(x.1) "texture" means the size distribution of mineral particles in a soil using percentage by weight of primary particles less than or equal to 2 mm making up the soil, determined with reference to the particle dimensions specified in Schedule 1;

(x.2) "qualified third person" means a professional within the meaning of section 1 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) whose professional order governs the practise of the professional activity to which this Regulation applies, or a person holding a valid qualification certificate in matters of operation of wastewater treatment works issued under a vocational training and qualification program established by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity under section 29.1 of the Act respecting workforce vocational training and qualification (chapter F-5);

(y) (paragraph revoked);

(z) (paragraph revoked);

(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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 1; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 1.

1. **Establishment of the permeability of the soil:** Subject to paragraph *b* of section 39.1.1 and paragraph *a* of section 87.25.2, 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 2.

1.1. **Determination of soil consistence and structure:** The consistence and structure of a soil must be determined using the methods in The Canadian System of Soil Classification.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 3.

1.2. **Reference to NQ, BNQ or NSF/ANSI 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.

In addition, a product complies with NSF/ANSI Standard 41 if the manufacturer holds a certificate issued by a recognized certifying body establishing the compliance of the product with NSF/ANSI Standard 41 and if the product bears the appropriate compliance label of the body.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 2; O.C. 306-2017, s. 2; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 4.

1.3. **Hydraulic capacity:** For the purposes of sections 11.1, 16.2 and 87.8, the hydraulic capacity of an individual waste water disposal system complying with NQ Standard 3680-910 must be equal to or greater than,

(a) in the case of an isolated dwelling, the following hydraulic capacities established according to the number of bedrooms of the dwelling concerned:

Number of bedrooms	Hydraulic capacity (litres)
1	540

2	1,080
3	1,260
4	1,440
5	1,800
6	2,160

(b) in other cases, the total daily flow of discharged domestic waste water.

The same applies for the purposes of section 87.14, except in respect of the hydraulic capacity of an individual waste water disposal system serving a group of 2 isolated dwellings referred to in subparagraph i of subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 3.01, which must be equal to or greater than the following hydraulic capacities, established according to the number of bedrooms in the group concerned:

Number of bedrooms in the group	Hydraulic capacity (litres)
2	1,080
3	1,800
4	2,160
5 and 6	3,240

O.C. 786-2000, s. 2; O.C. 306-2017, s. 3; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 5.

1.4. **Total daily flow:** The total daily flow of domestic waste water from a building or site other than an isolated dwelling referred to in section 2 corresponds to the sum of the flows of domestic waste water produced by each service offered. The flows for each service are calculated by multiplying the unit flow of domestic waste water specified in Schedule 1.1, which varies according to the types of services offered, by the corresponding number of units, which is set based on the maximum operating or utilization capacity of the building or site concerned.

In the case of a service not included in Schedule 1.1, the total daily flow must be established on the basis of the unit flow of a comparable service.

For the purposes of sections 1.3, 2, 15, 18, 22, 28, 33, 38, 44, 87.23 and 87.25, the total daily flow of domestic waste water from a building or site other than an isolated dwelling referred to in section 2 takes into account the toilet effluents that could be discharged by the building or site even if the building or site is equipped with a privy or a compost toilet.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 4; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 6.

2. **Scope of application:** This Regulation applies to the disposal of domestic waste water, grey water and toilet effluents from the following buildings and site if they are not connected to a sewer system authorized by the Minister under the Act, or the watertight treatment system of the buildings or site is connected to a municipal wastewater treatment works:

(a) an isolated dwelling;

(b) a building other than the building referred to in subparagraph *a* that discharges domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents exclusively, and the total daily flow does not exceed 3,240 litres;

(b.1*)* a building that does not discharge domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents exclusively, whose plumbing system allows waste water to be segregated such that only domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents are carried to a domestic waste water discharge, collection or disposal system, and the total daily flow of the domestic waste water does not exceed 3,240 litres; and

(c) camping and caravanning grounds where domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents are discharged, and the total daily flow does not exceed 3,240 litres.

It does not, however, apply to the disposal of non-domestic waste water from a building referred to in subparagraph *b*.1 of the first paragraph. That water must be carried to a discharge, collection or disposal system compliant with the Act or the Agricultural Operations Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 26).

It also applies to the development and use of a privy and a compost toilet, and to the management of the compost from the compost toilet if such a toilet serves a building or site referred to in the first paragraph or serves a building or site that is not supplied with water, to the extent that the building or site would discharge a total daily flow of domestic waste water that would not exceed 3,240 litres per day if it were supplied with water.

More specifically, it applies to a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water and toilet effluents from a building or site referred to in the first paragraph for the purpose of its installation, during its installation, as part of its operation, its abandonment and in the cases referred to in the second paragraph of section 4.

Despite the foregoing, the standards relating to the installation of a system serving a building or site referred to in the first paragraph already built or developed do not apply if the domestic waste water, grey water and toilet 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, except in the cases referred to in the second paragraph of section 4.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 2; O.C. 786-2000, s. 3; O.C. 1033-2011, s. 13; O.C. 306-2017, s. 5; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 7.

2.1. **Exemptions:** Except for section 52.1, this Regulation does not apply to 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).

It also does not apply to a temporary industrial camp covered by the Regulation respecting the application of section 32 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2, r. 2).

O.C. 306-2017, s. 5.

DIVISION II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3. **Prohibitions:** No person may discharge into the environment domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents from a building or site referred to in section 2, unless the water or effluents are treated or discharged according to any of Divisions III to XV.5 or section 90.1, or treated by a treatment system authorized under the Act.

No person may install, to serve a building or site referred to in section 2, a privy, a compost toilet or a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents that does not comply with the standards prescribed by this Regulation, unless the privy, toilet or system has been authorized by the Minister under the Act.

No person may build a building or develop a site referred to in section 2, build an additional bedroom in an isolated dwelling already built, change the use or increase the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site already built or developed if the change or increase serves to increase the total daily flow of domestic waste water beyond the capacity of the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents without being in compliance with this Regulation.

No person may rebuild, renovate, modify or move any part of a system without the part being in compliance with this Regulation.

During the reconstruction of a building referred to in section 2 or the redevelopment of a site referred to in that section after a fire or other disaster, the building or site may be connected to the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents that served the damaged building or site if the following conditions are met:

(a) the rebuilt isolated dwelling may not contain more bedrooms than the number of bedrooms included in the damaged dwelling;

(b) the operating or utilization capacity of the rebuilt building or redeveloped site may not be greater than the capacity of the damaged building or site;

(c) the municipal by-laws allow such reconstruction or redevelopment;

(d) the system already installed was not prohibited by an Act or regulation in force at the time of its installation.

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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 6; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 8.

3.01. Group of buildings: A system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents referred to in this Regulation must serve only one building or only one site referred to in section 2, except in the following cases:

(a) the system serves a group of buildings situated on the same immovable, consisting of an isolated dwelling and its accessory building, to the extent that the total daily flow from the group is not more than 3,240 litres;

(b) the system serves any of the following groups of buildings:

i. two isolated dwellings, to the extent that the number of bedrooms for the group is equal to or fewer than 6;

ii. one isolated dwelling and one building other than an isolated dwelling, to the extent that the total daily flow of domestic waste water for the group is not more than 3,240 litres, considering, for the purposes of the calculation, a daily unit flow of 540 litres per bedroom;

iii. two buildings other than an isolated dwelling, to the extent that the total daily flow of domestic waste water for the group is not more than 3,240 litres.

A group referred to in subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph is possible only where the conditions of the sites and natural land require the installation of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal or a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 7; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 9.

3.02. Grouping of an isolated dwelling with its accessory building: Where a group of buildings referred to in subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph of section 3.01 is allowed under this Regulation, the accessory building must

(a) only be used for domestic purposes;

(b) discharge only domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents; and

(c) not include dwellings or bedrooms.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 7; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 10.

3.03. Group of 2 buildings served by a tertiary treatment system: Where a group referred to in subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 3.01 involves different owners for each building concerned, an agreement establishing the undivided co-ownership of the system and the terms for its installation, use, maintenance, repair, replacement and follow-up measures to be implemented must be entered into by the owners concerned. The agreement must produce its effects for the whole period during which the system will serve the 2 buildings and be registered in the land register before filing a permit application with the municipality. Any amendment made to the agreement must be sent to the municipality and registered in the land register within 30 days after the amendment.

Where the group referred to in subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 3.01 involves at first only 1 owner, the agreement referred to in the first paragraph must be entered into with the various owners, produce its effects and be sent to the municipality within 30 days after the sale of one or more buildings.

In addition, each building of a group referred to in the first paragraph must be equipped with a septic tank complying with Division V if the tertiary treatment system concerned treats the effluents from a septic tank.

For the purposes of paragraph *d* of section 7.1, the common line of both buildings of such a group is not considered when establishing the limit of the property.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 7.

3.04. Application of the Regulation to groups of buildings: A group of buildings consisting of 2 isolated dwellings must be considered to be an isolated dwelling for the purposes of this Regulation.

Any other group of buildings must be considered to be a building or site other than an isolated dwelling for the purposes of this Regulation. A group referred to in subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph of section 3.01 must be considered to be an isolated dwelling for the purposes of section 4.3.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 7; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 11.

3.1. Prohibited systems and products: No one may dispose of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 12.

3.2. Disposal system maintenance: The owner or user of a waste water disposal system must see to its maintenance, which includes seeing that any defective system part is repaired or replaced and any part whose service life has been reached is replaced. Every replacement part must have the identical characteristics as the original part.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 2; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 13.

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 so as to achieve the expected system performance.

The owner of the system must deposit a copy of the contract with the local municipality in which the building or site referred to in section 2 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. 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 14.

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 a building referred to in section 2 or develop a site referred to in that section must, before starting the work required for that purpose, obtain a permit from the local municipality having jurisdiction in the territory in which the construction or development is to take place.

A permit is also required prior to

(a) the construction of an additional bedroom in an isolated dwelling or a change in its use;

(b) an increase in the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site other than an isolated dwelling referred to in section 2 or a change in its use;

(c) the construction, renovation, modification, reconstruction, moving or enlargement of a discharge, collection or disposal installation for domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents serving a building or site referred to in section 2;

(d) the construction of a privy serving a building or site referred to in section 2; and

(e) the installation of a compost toilet serving a building or site referred to in section 2.

Such a permit is not required for the reconstruction of a building referred to in section 2 or the redevelopment of a site referred to in that section after a fire or other disaster, to the extent set forth in the fifth paragraph of section 3.

When processing a permit application for the construction of an additional bedroom in an isolated dwelling, a change in use of a building or site or an increase in the operating or utilization capacity of another building or site referred to in section 2 that serves to increase the total daily flow of domestic waste water beyond the capacity of the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents, the municipality is to re-evaluate the standards applicable to the system under this Regulation or, as applicable, inform the applicant that the applicant's project is subject to section 22 of the Act.

The municipality must issue a permit under this section if the project provides for the building or site referred to in section 2 to be equipped with a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents that conforms to this Regulation.

The municipality must also issue a permit under this section if the work does not serve to increase the total daily flow of domestic waste water beyond the capacity of the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents.

The permit must also be issued to the extent the applicant demonstrates that any parts of the system not covered by the reconstruction, renovation, modification or moving comply with the following conditions:

(a) they are designed to receive domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents from the building or site based on the number of bedrooms or the maximum operating or utilization capacity;

(b) they show no sign of alteration likely to compromise the system's expected performance or, in the case of tanks and watertight systems, their watertightness; and

(c) they do not constitute a nuisance, a source of contamination of well water or spring water used for drinking water supply or a source of contamination of surface water.

This section does not apply to a municipality that has passed a by-law providing for the issue of a municipal building or enlargement permit for a building or site referred to in section 2 or for a discharge, collection or disposal installation for domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents under general or special legislation granting it regulatory authority for that purpose. In that case, the municipality must issue the municipal building or enlargement permit in accordance with section 118.3.5 of the Act.

In unorganized territories, the permits under this section are issued by the regional county municipality.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 4; O.C. 786-2000, s. 6; O.C. 306-2017, s. 8; I.N. 2019-12-01; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 15.

4.1. **Content of the permit application:** For the purposes of section 4, an application for a permit to install a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents from a building or site referred to in section 2 must include

(1) the name and contact information 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, if there is no cadastral designation, the most precise identification of the site where the project is to be carried out;

(3) the number of bedrooms in the isolated dwelling or, in other cases, the total daily flow of discharged domestic waste water;

(4) a characterization study of the site and natural land containing the following elements:

(a) the topography of the site;

(b) the grade of the disposal site;

(c) the level of soil permeability at the disposal site, the methodology used to determine the soil permeability and the results obtained, unless a watertight system is being replaced by another watertight system or the project provides for another discharge to the environment because the conditions at the site do not allow for the siting of a soil absorption system or a leaching field;

(d) the level of bedrock, underground water or any layer of permeable soil, low permeability soil or impermeable soil, as applicable, below the surface of the disposal site. For the replacement of a watertight system by another watertight system or a project providing for another discharge to the environment because the conditions at the site do not allow for the siting of a soil absorption system or a leaching field, only the level of bedrock and underground water is required; and

(e) an indication of any element likely to influence the siting or construction of a disposal system;

(5) a site plan to scale showing

(a) the elements identified in the reference point column in sections 7.1 and 7.2 on the lot on which a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents is proposed and on the contiguous lots;

(b) the siting proposed for the system parts;

(c) the installation depth of each system component; 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;

(6) a copy of the agreement referred to in the first paragraph of section 3.03 if the application pertains to a system serving a group of buildings that involve different owners; and

(7) proof of the registration of the agreement referred to in subparagraph 6 in the land register.

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

(1) in the case of discharge to a watercourse, specify the watercourse flow rate and the effluent dilution rate in the watercourse in low-water periods, the hydrographic network to which the watercourse belongs, as well as the location of the discharge site and the effluent sampling site. The flow rate and the effluent dilution rate are not required for a tertiary treatment system with disinfection or a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection; and

(2) in the case of discharge to a rainwater management system, show the water pathway up to the discharge site, and the location of the effluent sampling site.

This section applies to all permit applications, pursuant to section 4, for the construction of an additional bedroom in an isolated dwelling, a change in the use of a building or site or an increase in the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site referred to in section 2 where the construction, change or increase serves to increase the total daily flow of domestic waste water beyond the capacity of the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents.

This section also applies to all permit applications, pursuant to section 4, for the reconstruction, renovation, modification or moving of any part of a system.

Subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph does not apply to installations covered by Divisions XII, XIII and XIV or to a watertight treatment system to which this Regulation applies that is connected to a municipal wastewater treatment works.

O.C. 1158-2004, s. 3; O.C. 306-2017, s. 9; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 16.

4.2. Content of the permit application: A permit application made under section 4 for the construction of an additional bedroom in an isolated dwelling, a change in the use of a building or site or an increase in the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site referred to in section 2 and the construction, change or increase does not serve to increase the total daily flow of domestic waste water beyond the capacity of the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents, must include

(1) the information required by subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the first paragraph of section 4.1; and

(2) an attestation from a professional certifying that the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents is able to treat the additional volume. For an isolated

dwelling, the attestation must be provided by a professional within the meaning of section 1 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) whose professional order governs the practise of the professional activity. For a building other than an isolated dwelling, the attestation must be provided by an engineer.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 16.

4.3. Characterization study of the site and natural land and site plan for an isolated dwelling or a hunting or fishing camp: If the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents is to serve an isolated dwelling or a hunting or fishing camp, the characterization study of the site and natural land and the site plan referred to in section 4.1 must be signed by a professional within the meaning of section 1 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) whose professional order governs the practise of the professional activity. In the permit application under section 4, the professional must state the number of bedrooms in the case of an isolated dwelling or the total daily flow of domestic waste water discharged in the case of a hunting or fishing camp.

Despite the foregoing, if the system consists of an above-ground sand-filter bed or a leaching field built in soil having a texture in the impermeable zone, the charac-terization study of the site and natural land must, in all cases, be signed by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or the Ordre des géologues du Québec, and the site plan must be signed by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec. In the permit application, the latter member must state the number of bedrooms in the case of an isolated dwelling or the total daily flow of domestic waste water discharged in the case of a hunting or fishing camp.

The first paragraph does not apply to installations covered by Divisions XII, XIII and XIV or to a watertight treatment system to which this Regulation applies that is connected to a municipal wastewater treatment works.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 16.

4.4. Characterization study of the site and natural land and site plan for a building or a site other than an isolated dwelling or a hunting or fishing camp: If the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents is to serve a building or a site other than an isolated dwelling or a hunting or fishing camp, the characterization study of the site and natural land must be signed by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or the Ordre des géologues du Québec, and the site plan must be signed by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec. In the permit application, the latter member must state the total daily flow of domestic waste water discharged and include with the application a document certifying that the system will be compliant with this Regulation and will be capable of disposing of the domestic waste water having regard to its specific characteristics.

The first paragraph does not apply to installations to which Divisions XII, XIII and XIV apply or to a watertight treatment system to which this Regulation applies that is connected to a municipal wastewater treatment works.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 16.

4.5. Segregated plumbing system attestation: For a building referred to in subparagraph *b*.1 of the first paragraph of section 2, the owner must, within 30 days after the end of construction of the building, provide the municipality with a written statement signed by a professional within the meaning of section 1 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) whose order governs the practice of that professional activity attesting that the plumbing system allows waste water to be segregated such that only domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluent is carried to the domestic waste water discharge, collection or disposal system.

That requirement also applies to all plumbing work creating waste water segregation in an isolated dwelling or an existing building referred to in section 2 as well as to all work altering existing plumbing allowing waste water to be segregated.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 16.

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 domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents must be treated, recycled, 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 17.

DIVISION III

WATER MANAGEMENT

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, Div. III; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 18.

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 and XII to XIV, only domestic waste water, grey water and toilet effluents must be disposed of according to the following pathway:

(1) domestic 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 or municipal waste water treatment works, 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; where the secondary treatment system is watertight, it may also be carried towards municipal waste water works;

(4) the effluent of a standard sand-filter bed or an advanced secondary treatment system must be carried towards a tertiary treatment system, a leaching field or an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand that complies with Divisions XV.3, XV.4 and XV.4.1, as the case may be; in the case of the advanced secondary treatment system, it may also, where the system is watertight, be carried towards municipal waste water works;

(5) the effluent of a tertiary treatment system must be carried towards a leaching field or towards an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand that complies with Division XV.4 or XV.4.1, whichever applies.

Notwithstanding subparagraphs 4 and 5 of the first paragraph, where the installation conditions provided for in subdivision 1 of Division XV.4 or Division XV.4.1 do not allow for the installation of a leaching field or an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand, as the case may be, the effluent of the systems referred to in those subparagraphs may be discharged into a lake, swamp, pond, watercourse or rainwater management system 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 10; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 19.

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 maintenance; and

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

Reference point	Minimum distance
Category 1 or category 2 groundwater withdrawal facility referred to in section 51 of the Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation	Outside the inner protection zone delimited in accordance with paragraph 1 of section 54 of the Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation
Other groundwater withdrawal facility and surface water withdrawal facility	15*
Lake or watercourse	Outside the bank or shore
Swamp or pond	10*
Drinking water pipe, property or residence line	1.5*

* Distance in metres.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 9; O.C. 698-2014, s. 1; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 20.

7.1.1. **Special watertight system siting standards:** Insofar as the characterization study of the site and natural land and the site plan referred to in subparagraphs 4 and 5 of the first paragraph of section 4.1 establish that it is not possible, as regards a building or site referred to in the first paragraph of section 2 that is already built or developed, to install a watertight treatment system off the bank or shore of a lake or watercourse, such a system or part of the system may, despite the provisions of paragraph *d* of section 7.1 dealing with the minimum distances from the bank or shore of a lake or watercourse, be installed on the bank or shore of a lake or watercourse.

The watertight treatment system may not, in any circumstances, be installed in the littoral zone or a zone where there is a risk of erosion or landslide. The encroachment of the watertight treatment system on the bank or shore must be limited to what is necessary for its installation.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 21.

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 maintenance; and

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

Reference point	Minimum distance
Category 3 groundwater withdrawal facility referred to in section 51 of the Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 35.2) and uncategorized groundwater withdrawal facility sealed in accordance with subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the first paragraph of section 19 of that Regulation where sealing took place between 15 June 2003 and 2 March 2015 or sealed in accordance with section 19 of that Regulation in other cases.	15*
Other groundwater withdrawal facility and surface water withdrawal facility	30*
Lake, watercourse, swamp or pond	15*
Dwelling, underground drainage line or drainage trench	5*
Top of an embankment or ditch	3*
Drinking water pipe, property or tree line	2*

* Distance in metres.

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; O.C. 698-2014, s. 2; O.C. 306-2017, s. 11; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 22.

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:** Domestic waste water, the grey water referred to in sections 51, 52, 54 and 75 or effluents from 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 domestic 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 23.

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.

For the purposes of this Regulation, a system whose effluent is carried to a municipal wastewater treatment works is also a primary treatment system if it

(a) is composed of a septic tank certified CSA B66-16 or a septic tank meeting the requirements of BNQ standard 3680-905, other than the requirements as to the outlet device and marking, and installed in compliance with the standards provided for in paragraphs *l*, *m*, *m*.1 and *o* of section 10; or

(b) is composed of a septic tank cast on site in accordance with section 10, other than the provisions of paragraph *h* of that section dealing with the outlet device.

In the cases described in subparagraphs *a* and *b*, if a pump is added, the volume of the septic tank compartment housing the pump is not to be considered in calculating the minimum total capacity of the tank and no scum or sludge may be allowed to enter the system serving the municipal wastewater treatment works.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 13; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 24.

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 ⅔ 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 watertight 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;

(m.1) the ducts giving access to the manholes must

i. be firmly attached to the tank using watertight joints; and

ii. be equipped with watertight, safe lids the installation and lay out of which allow to deflect run-off water and prevent water infiltration inside;

(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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 12.

11. Prefabricated septic tanks: A prefabricated septic tank must comply with BNQ Standard 3680-905 and be installed in accordance with paragraphs *l, m, m.1* and *o* of section 10.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 11; O.C. 786-2000, s. 15; O.C. 306-2017, s. 13.

11.1. Other primary treatment system: A primary treatment system other than a septic tank referred to in the second paragraph of section 9.1, section 10 or section 11 must be designed to dispose of domestic 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 the second paragraph of section 9.1, 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 25.

11.2. Installation, use and maintenance: A primary treatment system referred to in section 11.1 must be installed, used and maintained so as to achieve the expected system performance.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 16; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 26.

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, subject to section 7.1.1, 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 27.

13. **Emptying:** A septic tank referred to in the second paragraph of section 9.1, section 10 or section 11 that is used only seasonally must be pumped out at least once every 4 years.

A septic tank referred to in the second paragraph of section 9.1, section 10 or section 11 that is used year-round must be pumped out at least once every 2 years.

Despite the foregoing, if a municipality provides a septic tank pumping service, a septic tank may be pumped out as provided in the first and second paragraphs or as indicated by the measurement of the scum or sludge layer. In the latter case, a septic tank must be pumped out when the thickness of the scum layer is equal to or greater than 12 cm or 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 28.

14. **Ventilation:** A septic tank referred to in the second paragraph of section 9.1, 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 building served.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 14; O.C. 786-2000, s. 19; O.C. 306-2017, s. 14; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 29.

15. **Capacity:** The minimum total capacity of a septic tank referred to in the second paragraph of section 9.1, 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

In other cases, the minimum total capacity of a septic tank referred to in the second paragraph of section 9.1, section 10 or 11 must comply with the standards in the following table, according to the total daily flow of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents discharged:

Total daily flow (litres)	Minimum total capacity (cubic metres)
0 to 540	2.3
541 to 1,080	2.8
1,081 to 1,620	3.4
1,621 to 2,160	3.9
2,161 to 2,700	4.3
2,701 to 3,240	4.8

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 15; O.C. 786-2000, s. 20; O.C. 306-2017, s. 15; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 30.

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 3.38 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 31.

DIVISION V.2

SECONDARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

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

16.1. **Secondary treatment system:** A system designed to dispose of domestic 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 32.

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 siting:** The watertightness of a secondary treatment system must be such that water is able to flow only through the holes intended for that purpose and, subject to section 7.1.1, the secondary treatment system must be sited as required by section 7.1.

A secondary treatment system that is not watertight must be sited as required by section 7.2.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21; O.C. 567-2008, s. 1; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 33.

16.4. **Installation, use and maintenance:** A secondary treatment system must be installed, used and maintained so as to achieve the expected system performance.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 21; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 34.

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. **Installation conditions:** 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 35.

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

In other cases, the available area of the disposal site of the soil absorption field 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 16.

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) absorption trenches must comply with the following characteristics:

i. they must be level;

ii. they must be completely buried in the soil of the disposal site or, if the ground is sloped, they must be completely buried in the soil of the disposal site at its highest point and not exceed the surface of the ground at its lowest point by more than 15 cm;

iii. in all cases, the bottom of the absorption trenches 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 17.

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

In other cases, the total length of the absorption trenches of a soil absorption field 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 18.

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;

(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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 36.

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. **Installation conditions:** 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 37.

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 seepage bed must comply with the following characteristics:

i. it must be level;

ii. it must be completely buried in the soil of the disposal site or, if the ground is sloped, it must be completely buried in the soil of the disposal site at its highest point and not exceed the surface of the ground at its lowest point by more than 15 cm;

iii. in all cases, 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 above bedrock, impermeable soil or low permeability soil or underground water 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 19.

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

In other cases, the available area of the disposal site of a seepage bed 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 system	Effluent from a secondary treatment 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 20.

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;

(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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 38.

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. Installation conditions: 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 39.

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

In other cases, the total absorption area of seepage pits 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 21.

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. Installation conditions: 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 may 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 40.

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.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 36; O.C. 567-2008, s. 8; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 41.

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 or the layer of impermeable 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 22.

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

In other cases, the area of the sand-filter bed of an above-ground sand-filter bed 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 23.

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 or trees.

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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 42.

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.

§ 1.1. — *Provisions specific to above-ground sand-filter beds built in soil having a texture in the impermeable zone*

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 43.

39.1.1. Installation conditions in structured clay or silty clay soils: A primary or secondary treatment system may also be connected to an above-ground sand-filter bed in the following conditions:

(a) a soil absorption field or a seepage bed cannot be built because it is impossible to comply with section 17 or 26;

(b) using the correlation method in Schedule 1, the soil at the disposal site is impermeable solely because its texture is in the impermeable zone and, based on the hydraulic conductivity test or the percolation time test, the soil at the disposal site is permeable or low permeability soil. For the determination of the level of soil permeability, the result obtained by the correlation method must, however, be excluded;

(c) the soil at the disposal site,

i. according to its textural class, is structured as described in the following table:

Textural class of the soil	Required soil structure	
	Type	Grade
Silt, silt loam, clay loam or silty clay loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Weak
		Moderate or strong
Sandy clay, silty clay or clay	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong

ii. in a moist state has a consistence that is loose, very friable, friable or firm and is not in a cementation class; and

iii. is not in the smectitic mineral class; and

(d) the disposal site complies with the conditions described in paragraphs *b* and *c* of section 36.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 43.

39.1.2. Construction standards: An above-ground sand-filter bed must be built with a low pressure feed system,

(a) applying a maximum hydraulic loading rate to the soil at the disposal site that does not exceed the rates in the following tables, based on the hydraulic conductivity or percolation time and the soil characteristics at the disposal site:

Soil characteristics at disposal site			**Maximum hydraulic loading rate L/(m^2.d)**	
Textural class	**Structure**		**Effluent from a primary treatment system**	**Effluent from a secondary treatment system**
	Type	**Grade**		
Silt loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	24	33
		Weak	16	24
Silt, clay loam or silty clay loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	16	24
		Weak	8	12
Sandy clay, silty clay or clay	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	8	12

Hydraulic conductivity (cm/s)	**Maximum hydraulic loading rate L/(m^2.d)**		
	Percolation time (min/cm) treatment system	**Effluent from a primary treatment system**	**Effluent from a secondary**
$4X10^{-3}$ to $4\ X10^{-4}$	4 to 15	24	33
$4X10^{-4}$ to $2\ X10^{-4}$	15 to 25	16	24
$2X10^{-4}$ to $6\ X10^{-5}$	25 to 45	8	12

(b) applying a maximum linear hydraulic loading rate to the soil at the disposal site that does not exceed the rate in the following table based on the soil characteristics and grade at the disposal site:

Soil characteristics at disposal site			**Linear hydraulic loading rate L/(m.d)**		
Textural class	**Structure**		**Grade at disposal site**		
	Type	**Grade**	**< 5 %**	**≥ 5 % < 10 %**	**10 %**

Silt loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	41	50	53
		Weak	37	41	50
Silt, clay loam or silty clay loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	42	41	50
		Weak	37	40	42
Sandy clay, silty clay or clay	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	37	40	42

The above-ground sand-filter bed must also comply with the construction standards set out in subparagraphs *d* to *g*.2 of the first paragraph of section 21 and subparagraphs *a* and *b* of the second paragraph of that section, subparagraphs *a*, *b*, *c* and *f* to *i* of the first paragraph of section 37 and section 39.1, with the necessary modifications.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 43.

39.1.3. **Siting and backfill:** Sections 7.2 and 24 apply, with the necessary modifications, to an above-ground sand-filter bed, except for the siting standards specific to embankments or trees.

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

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 43.

39.1.4. **Characterization study and site plan:** The characterization study of the site and natural land referred to in subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 4.1 to be submitted with a permit application must also contain

(a) a description of the soil stratigraphy at the disposal site using the methods recognized by The Canadian System of Soil Classification, except for the texture and associated textural class which must be referenced using Schedule 1. The description must, for each soil horizon, include an indication of its thickness, depth, colour, texture, associated textural class, structure, consistence, thickness of organic deposit, moisture condition of its profile and a root description; and

(b) the hydraulic conductivity of the soil at the disposal site or the percolation time.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 43.

§ 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 L/(m.d)

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 L/(m^2.d)		
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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 44.

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 or trees.

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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 45.

DIVISION X

STANDARD SAND-FILTER BEDS

§ 1. — *General*

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

40. **Installation conditions:** 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 46.

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

In other cases, the minimum area of the sand-filter bed of a standard sand-filter bed 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 24.

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 COMBINED WITH REDUCED AREA SOIL ABSORPTION FIELD OR A SEEPAGE PIT

O.C. 306-2017, s. 25; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 47.

47. Installation conditions: 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 48.

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. **Building or site supplied by a pressurized water pipe:** 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 or site referred to in section 2 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 26.

52. Building or site supplied by a non-pressurized water pipe: Where a privy serves a building or site which is not supplied by a pressurized water pipe and which is used 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 27.

52.1. A building that is 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) must be equipped with a privy placed at least 10 m from the building and from any watercourse or body of water, in a place that is not higher than the building.

The privy must comply with the standards prescribed by sections 47 to 49 or sections 73 and 74.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 28.

DIVISION XI.1

COMPOST TOILETS

O.C. 306-2017, s. 28.

52.2. **Installation conditions:** Construction of a compost toilet is permitted provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the model of toilet to be installed complies with NSF/ANSI Standard 41, which takes into account the type of building or site, its purpose and the rate of daily use of the toilet;

(b) the toilet is vented independently from the vent pipe of the building served;

(c) the toilet and the tank in which fecal matter is transformed into compost are installed inside the building served;

(d) the toilet, the tank and the other associated components are installed, used and maintained so as to achieve the expected system performance;

(e) the toilet works without water or effluent;

(f) the building served is intended to be heated in the winter if it is used during that season.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 28; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 49.

52.3. **Domestic waste water, grey water and toilet effluents management:** Where such a toilet is installed, the domestic waste water, grey water and toilet effluents discharged by a building or site referred to in section 2 must be carried towards a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of domestic waste water in accordance with section 7.

The buildings and sites served by such a toilet that are not supplied in water and that do not produce domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents are not required to be equipped with such system.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 28; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 50.

52.4. **Compost management:** Section 6 applies to the compost from a compost toilet.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 28.

DIVISION XII

HAULED SEWAGE SYSTEMS

53. **Installation conditions:** A hauled sewage system may be built only to serve a hunting or fishing camp, a building referred to in section 2 already built or rebuilt after a disaster, or a site referred to in section 2 developed or redeveloped after a disaster, in any of the following cases:

(a) a soil absorption system complying with any of Divisions VI to IX or a system complying with Divisions X and XV.2 to XV.5 may not be built;

(b) only the installation of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal or a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection referred to in Division XV.3 is possible because of the conditions of the site and natural land.

For the purposes of subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph, only a total haulage holding tank may be built. Its construction is possible only where it is carried out in a territory covered by a 3-year program for the inspection of tanks applied by the municipality to verify watertightness.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 53; O.C. 786-2000, s. 51; O.C. 306-2017, s. 29.

53.1. Modification of a building or site: The construction of an additional bedroom, the increase of the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site, or the change of use of a building do not prevent the construction or maintenance of a hauled sewage system provided that the standards of this Regulation are met.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 30.

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.

54.1. Other standards: The toilets in a building, site or hunting or fishing camp served by a hauled sewage system referred to in section 53 must be low-flush toilets.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 31; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 51.

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 comply with paragraphs *l* and *m* of section 10 and the duct of the manhole must comply with paragraph *m*.1 of the same section;

(c) the holding tank must be equipped with a water level detection device connected to a sound alarm and a visual indicator allowing the verification of the fill level of the tank;

(d) the water level detection device must comply with the following characteristics:

i. the device must comply with the requirements of CSA Standard C22.2 No. 205, Signal equipment, or ANSI/UL Standard 508, Standard for Industrial Control Equipment;

ii. the device must be capable of activating the sound alarm and the visual indicator where the quantity of water accumulated in the holding tank reaches between 70% and 80% of its effective capacity;

iii. the device must be installed so as not to compromise the integrity and watertightness of the tank and the duct, to be easily cleaned, adjusted or replaced from ground level and to have a clearance of at least 175 mm to prevent damage to the detection device when emptying the holding tank;

(e) the sound alarm must comply with the following characteristics:

i. it must be equipped with a test button and a reset button;

ii. it must be capable of being deactivated independently from the visual indicator;

iii. it must be audible from the inside of the dwelling or main building or, in the case of camping or caravanning grounds, from a traffic site;

(f) the visual indicator must be visible to the user when it is activated and must remain so until the tank is emptied;

(g) the water level detection device, the sound alarm and the visual indicator must be maintained in operation at all times, except during their maintenance;

(h) the water level detection device, the sound alarm and the visual indicator must be installed, used and maintained so as to fulfill their respective functions;

(i) the requirements of subparagraphs *c* to *h* do not apply to buildings and sites that cannot be connected to an electric network.

A prefabricated holding tank may be installed only if it complies with BNQ Standard 3682-901 and with subparagraphs *b*, *c*, *e* to *g* and *i* of the first paragraph, paragraphs *a*, *b* and *c* of section 7.1 and paragraph *o* of section 10. The water level detection device, the alarm and the visual indicator must be used and maintained so as to fulfill their respective functions. The alarm and the visual indicator must be installed so as to fulfill their respective functions.

Where the alarm emits a sound signal, the signal may be deactivated until the holding tank has been emptied.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 56; O.C. 786-2000, s. 52; O.C. 306-2017, s. 32; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 52.

57. Capacity of the holding tank: The minimum total 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

In other cases, the minimum capacity of a holding tank 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 or site used throughout the year	Other building or site used seasonally
0 to 1,080	3.4	2.3
1,081 to 2,160	4.8	3.4
2,161 to 3,240	4.8	4.8

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 57; O.C. 786-2000, s. 52; O.C. 306-2017, s. 33; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 53.

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 domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents collected.

The owner must keep, for a 5-year period, proof relating to each emptying and must provide it to the municipality at its request, unless the emptying is carried out by the municipality.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 59; O.C. 306-2017, s. 34; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 54.

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 it must be placed at least 1.5 metres from any property line, a dwelling and a drinking water pipe.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 60; O.C. 786-2000, s. 53; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 6; O.C. 306-2017, s. 35.

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, subparagraphs *a* and *c* of the first paragraph of section 27 and subparagraph *b* 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 36.

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 of bedrooms	Minimum 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

In other cases, the available area of the disposal site of the absorption field 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 37.

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 or a tree.

The minimum distances referred to in the first 2 lines of the table in subparagraph *d* of the first paragraph of section 7.2 also apply to an absorption field.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 63; O.C. 786-2000, s. 55; O.C. 698-2014, s. 3; O.C. 1156-2020, 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, a hauled sewage system may, despite section 54, 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 38.

DIVISION XIII

BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

67. **Installation conditions:** A biological system may be built to serve

(a) a hunting or fishing camp;

(b) a building referred to in section 2 already built or rebuilt after a disaster or a site referred to in section 2 already developed or redeveloped after a disaster in either of the following cases:

i. a soil absorption system complying with any of Divisions VI to IX or a system complying with Divisions X and XV.2 to XV.5 may not be built;

ii. only the installation of a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal or a tertiary treatment system with phosphorous removal and disinfection referred to in Division XV.3 is possible because of the conditions of the site and natural land.

For the purposes of subparagraph ii of subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph, only a compost toilet and the holding tank intended to receive grey water from the system may be built. Their construction is possible only if it is carried out in a territory covered by a 3-year program for the inspection of tanks applied by the municipality to verify watertightness.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 67; O.C. 786-2000, s. 56; O.C. 306-2017, s. 39.

67.1. **Modification of a building or site:** The construction of an additional bedroom, the increase of the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site, or the change of use of a building do not prevent the construction or maintenance of a biological system provided that the standards of this Regulation are met.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 40.

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. **Other standards:** Sections 52.2 and 52.4 relating to a compost toilet apply, with the necessary modifications, to a biological system.

The same applies to sections 60 to 65 relating to a septic tank and an absorption field.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 69; O.C. 306-2017, s. 41.

70. **Grey water haulage:** However, where it is impossible to connect a biological system to an absorption field, grey water may, despite section 68, 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 42.

71. *(Revoked).*

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 71; O.C. 306-2017, s. 43.

72. *(Revoked).*

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 72; O.C. 786-2000, s. 57; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 7; O.C. 306-2017, s. 43.

DIVISION XIV

PRIVY OR COMPOST TOILET COMBINED WITH A SEEPAGE PIT

O.C. 306-2017, s. 44.

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 a building or site referred to in section 2 already built or developed, 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 building or site 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 45.

73.1. Modification of a building or site: The construction of an additional bedroom, the increase of the operating or utilization capacity of a building or site, or the change of use of a building do not prevent the construction or maintenance of a privy or a compost toilet paired with a seepage pit provided that the standards of this Regulation are met.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 46.

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 52.2 and 52.4.

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 74; O.C. 786-2000, s. 59; O.C. 306-2017, s. 47.

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)

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 domestic 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 56.

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 siting:** The watertightness of an advanced watertight secondary treatment system must be such that water is able to flow only through the holes intended for that purpose and, subject to section 7.1.1, the system must be sited as required by section 7.1.

An advanced secondary treatment system that is not watertight must be sited as required by section 7.2.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 57.

87.10. **Installation, use and maintenance:** Every advanced secondary treatment system must be installed, used and maintained so as to achieve the expected system performance.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 58.

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 domestic 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 59.

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.

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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 60.

87.15. Watertightness and siting: The watertightness of a watertight tertiary treatment system must be such that water is able to flow only through the holes intended for that purpose and, subject to section 7.1.1, the system must be sited as required by section 7.1.

A tertiary treatment system that is not watertight must be sited as required by section 7.2.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 61.

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 so as to achieve the expected system performance.

The ultraviolet disinfection system must be kept in operation at all times except when being maintained.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1158-2004, s. 8; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 62.

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.

§ 1. — *General*

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 63.

87.19. Installation conditions: A leaching field may be built 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 64.

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 and subparagraph i of subparagraph *i* of the first paragraph of section 21 and with those in sections 24 and 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 and subparagraph i of subparagraph *i* 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 sections 24 and 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 48; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 65.

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

In other cases, the minimum total length of absorption trenches 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 49.

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 sections 24 and 25, with the necessary modifications, and with the standards in subparagraphs *a* and *c* and subparagraph i of subparagraph *b* 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, sections 24 and 25, with the necessary modifications, and subparagraphs *a* and *c* and subparagraph i of subparagraph *b* 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 that uniformly distributes the effluent over the leaching field. If the seepage bed exceeds the base of the 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 seepage surface. The seepage bed must not exceed the base of the systems by more than 2.6 m.

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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 50; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 66.

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

In other cases, the total seepage area of a leaching field consisting of a seepage bed 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 51.

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.

§ 2. — *Provisions applicable to leaching fields built in soil having a texture in the impermeable zone*

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

87.25.2. Installation conditions in structured clay or silty clay soil: A leaching field may be installed in the following conditions:

(a) the soil at the disposal site is impermeable solely because its texture is in the impermeable zone identified in Schedule 1 and, based on the hydraulic conductivity test or the percolation time test, the soil at the disposal site is permeable or low permeability soil. For the determination of the level of soil permeability, the result obtained by the correlation method must, however, be excluded;

(b) the level of bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil is situated at least 30 cm under the surface of the disposal site;

(c) the grade of the disposal site meets the requirements of paragraph *a* of section 87.19;

(d) the leaching field meets the requirements of paragraph *b* section 87.19; and

(e) the soil at the disposal site meets the requirements of paragraph *c* of section 39.1.1.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

87.25.3. Grade of the disposal site: A leaching field built at a disposal site whose grade is less than 10% must consist of absorption trenches or a seepage bed.

If the leaching field is built at a disposal site whose grade is between 10% and 30%, it must consist of absorption trenches.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

87.25.4. Construction standards: A leaching field installed in the conditions described in section 87.25.2 must be built with a low pressure feed system,

(a) applying a maximum hydraulic loading rate to the soil at the disposal site that does not exceed the rates in the following table based on the hydraulic conductivity or percolation time and the soil characteristics at the disposal site:

Hydraulic conductivity (cm/s)	Percolation time (min/cm)	Maximum hydraulic loading rate L/(m^2.d)
$4X10^{-3}$ to $4\ X10^{-4}$	4 to 15	33
$4X10^{-4}$ to $2\ X10^{-4}$	15 to 25	24
$2X10^{-4}$ to $6\ X10^{-5}$	25 to 45	12

Soil characteristics at disposal site			Maximum hydraulic loading rate L/(m^2.d)
Textural class	Structure		
	Type	Grade	
Silt loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	33
		Weak	24
Silt, clay loam or silty clay loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	24
		Weak	12
Sandy clay, silty clay or clay	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	12

(b) applying a maximum linear hydraulic loading rate to the soil at the disposal site that does not exceed the rate in the following table based on the soil characteristics and grade at the disposal site as well as the thickness of the soil at the disposal site above the level of bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil available under the leaching field's seepage surface:

Soil characteristics at disposal site			Linear hydraulic loading rate L/(m.d)					
Textural class	Structure		Grade at disposal site					
	Type	Grade	< 5 %		≥ 5 % < 10 %		≥ 10 % < 30 %	
			Thickness of disposal site (cm)		Thickness of disposal site (cm)		Thickness of disposal site (cm)	
			30-60	60-120	30-60	60-120	30-60	60-120
Silt loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	37	41	43	50	47	53
		Weak	34	37	37	41	43	50
Silt, clay loam or silty clay loam	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	36	42	37	41	43	50
		Weak	31	37	34	40	36	42
Sandy clay, silty clay or clay	Prismatic, blocky or granular	Moderate or strong	31	37	34	40	36	42

If the leaching field consists of trenches, it must meet the standards in subparagraphs *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *g*.1 and *g*.2 and subparagraph i of subparagraph *i* of the first paragraph of section 21 and in subparagraphs *a* and *b* of the second paragraph of that section, those in sections 23 to 25 and those in the third paragraph of section 87.22, with the necessary modifications.

If the leaching field consists of a seepage bed, it must meet the standards in subparagraphs *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *g*.1 and *g*.2 of the first paragraph of section 21 and in subparagraphs *a* and *b* of the second paragraph of that

section, those in sections 24 and 25, those in subparagraphs *a* and *c* and in subparagraph i of subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 27 and those in the fourth paragraph of section 87.24, with the necessary modifications.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

87.25.5. Characterization study and site plan: Section 39.1.4 applies to a leaching field installed in the conditions described in section 87.25.2.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

DIVISION XV.4.1

ABOVE-GROUND LEACHING FIELD BUILT WITH BORROWED SAND

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

87.25.6. Installation conditions: An above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand may be installed in the following conditions:

(a) the grade of the disposal site is less than 10%;

(b) the leaching field meets the siting standards in section 7.2; and

(c) the disposal site is composed of high permeability soil and the level of bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil, low permeability or permeable soil is less than 60 cm but more than 30 cm.

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

87.25.7. Construction standards: An above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand must be built with a low pressure feed system.

It must meet the construction standards in subparagraphs *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *g*.1 and *g*.2 of the first paragraph of section 21 and in subparagraphs *a* and *b* of the second paragraph of that section, those in section 24, those in subparagraphs *a*, *b*, *c* and *f* to *h* of the first paragraph of section 37 and those in section 39.1, as well as the following standards:

(a) the bottom of the gravel or crushed stone layer must be at least 60 cm above bedrock, impermeable or low permeability soil and underground water;

(b) the maximum width of the sand-filter bed or section of it must be not more than 3.1 m;

(c) the area of the sand-filter bed must meet the standards in the following table for an isolated dwelling:

Number of bedrooms	Minimum area of sand-filter bed in square metres
1	12
2	18
3	26
4	35
5	44
6	52

(d) in other cases, the area of the sand-filter bed must meet the standards in the following table:

Daily total flow total (in litres)	Minimum area of sand-filter bed in square metres
0 to 540	12
541 to 1,080	18
1,081 to 1,620	26
1,621 to 2,160	35
2,161 to 2,700	44
2,701 to 3,240	52

O.C. 1156-2020, s. 67.

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.

87.26.1. General condition applicable to effluent discharge: No effluent discharge may take place in the inner protection zone delimited for a category 1 or category 2 surface water withdrawal in accordance with section 70 of the Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation (chapter Q-2, r. 35.2), unless the discharge is done in a watercourse whose width is greater than 30 m in low-water periods and a professional within the meaning of section 1 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) whose professional order governs the practise of a professional activity to which this section applies certifies that the discharge will not affect the water withdrawal site.

O.C. 698-2014, s. 4; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 68.

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 subdivision 1 of Division XV.4 or towards an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand that complies with Division XV.4.1 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; O.C. 1156-2020, 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 subdivision 1 of Division XV.4 or towards an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand that complies with Division XV.4.1 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; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 70.

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 subdivision 1 of Division XV.4 or towards an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand that complies with Division XV.4.1 may be discharged

(1) into a lake listed in Schedule 2 or into any watercourse or rainwater management system 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 rainwater management system upstream from the lake, swamp or pond; or

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

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 71.

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 subdivision 1 of Division XV.4 or towards an above-ground leaching field built with borrowed sand that complies with Division XV.4.1 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 rainwater management system.

O.C. 786-2000, s. 69; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 72.

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 local municipality or regional county municipality referred to in 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 section 118.3.3 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; I.N. 2019-12-01; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 73.

89. Every person who contravenes section 1.3, 3.03, 3.3, 3.4, 4.5, 5, 7.1, 7.1.1, 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 *a*, *b* and *c* of section 39.1.1, the first paragraph of section 39.1.2, 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, 52.1, 52.2, 53, 54.1, 55, 57, 59 or 60, paragraphs *a* or *b* of the first paragraph of section 61, section 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 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 or 87.25.1, paragraph *a* or *b* of section 87.25.2, section 87.25.3, the first paragraph of section 87.25.4, paragraph *a* or *c* of section 87.25.6, the first paragraph of section 87.25.7 or any of subparagraphs *b* to *d* of the second paragraph of that section, section 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 *l*, *m*, *m*.1 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 52; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 74.

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 52.3, 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 53.

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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 54; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 75.

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, 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 or subparagraph *a* of the second paragraph of section 87.25.7 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 55; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 76.

89.4. Every person who

(1) contravenes section 3, 3.01, 3.02, 11.4, 16.6, 87.12, 87.18 or 87.26.1, 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; O.C. 698-2014, s. 5; O.C. 306-2017, s. 56.

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. *(Revoked).*

R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8, s. 90; O.C. 995-95, s. 4; O.C. 786-2000, s. 72; O.C. 306-2017, s. 57; I.N. 2019-12-01; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 77
.

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 to the environment referred to in Divisions III to XV.5, domestic waste water, grey water and toilet effluents from a building or site referred to in section 2 may also be carried to an installation for the disposal of waste water that is part of the waste water depollution plan of the municipality or sector of the municipality.

The waste water depollution plan must

(1) indicate the territory to which it applies;

(2) indicate existing subdivisions, and dwellings, buildings and sites already built or developed;

(3) indicate the presence and location, on the territory to which it applies, of any public or private work for the withdrawal 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 and section 4.3 or 4.4;

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

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

(7) for sectors where subparagraph 5 or 6 cannot be applied, indicate for each building or site the systems for the disposal, collection and treatment of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents 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 must be signed by 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.

Subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 22 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 58; I.N. 2019-12-01; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 78.

90.2. Special provisions applicable to the territories of the municipalities of Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Grosse-Île: This section applies in the territories of the municipalities of Îles-de-la-Madeleine and Grosse-Île where the conditions of the sites and natural land impose the implementation of a tertiary treatment system with disinfection.

Despite the second paragraph of section 3.01, two buildings already built referred to in subparagraphs *a* and *b* of the first paragraph of section 2 may be the subject of a grouping if one of the conditions listed in subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 3.01 is met, to which apply sections 3.03 and 3.04, with the necessary modifications.

Despite section 53, a building already built or a site already developed referred to in section 2 may also be served by a total haulage holding tank where the building or site is situated in a territory covered by a 3-year program for the inspection of tanks applied by the municipality to verify watertightness.

Despite section 67, a building already built or a site already developed referred to in section 2 may also be served by a biological system with a hauled sewage holding tank for grey water where the building is situated in a territory covered by a 3-year program for the inspection of tanks applied by the municipality to verify watertightness.

O.C. 306-2017, s. 59.

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 domestic waste water disposal system using standard technology for a hydraulic capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow from an isolated dwelling, a building or site 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; O.C. 306-2017, s. 60; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 79.

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.

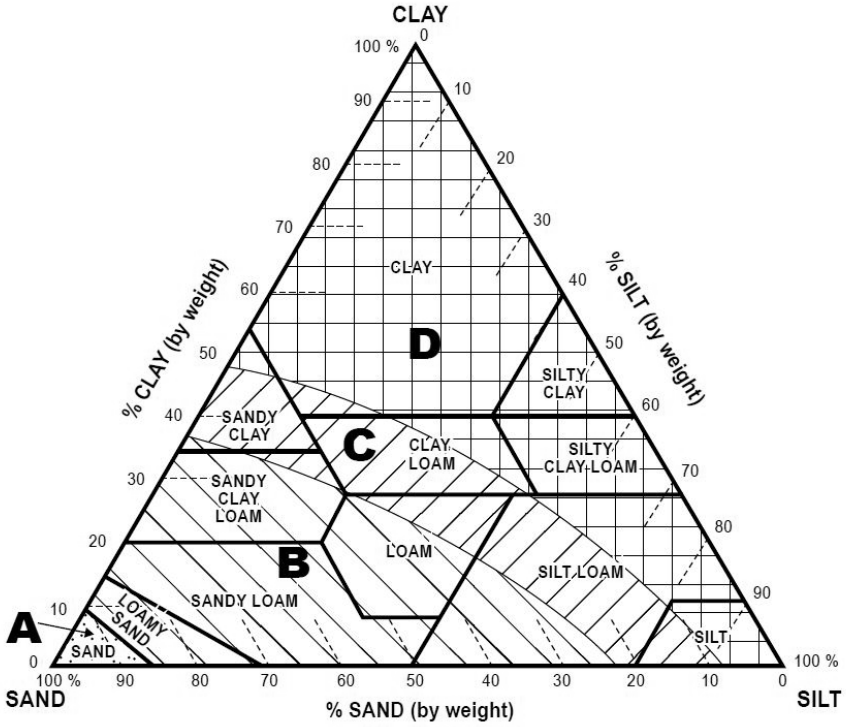
SCHEDULE 1

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

RELATIONSHIP OF SOIL TYPE TO PERMEABILITY

O.C. 786-2000, s. 74; O.C. 306-2017, s. 61; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 80.

RELATIONSHIP OF SOIL TYPE TO PERMEABILITY



TEXTURAL CLASS

Sand
Loamy sand
Sandy loam
Loam
Silt loam
Silt
Clay loam
Sandy clay loam
Silty clay loam
Sandy clay
Silty clay
Clay

PERMEABILITY ZONE

A :High permeability zone
B :Permeable zone
C :Low permeability zone
D :Impermeable zone

PARTICLE DIMENSION

SAND : A soil separate consisting of particles between 0.05 mm et 2 mm in diameter

SILT : A soil separate consisting of particles between 0.05 mm et 0.002 mm in diameter

CLAY : A soil separate consisting of particles smaller than 0.002 mm

SCHEDULE 1.1

(s. 1.4)

DOMESTIC WASTE WATER UNIT FLOW[1] ACCORDING TO TYPES OF SERVICES OFFERED IN BUILDINGS OR ON SITES OTHER THAN ISOLATED DWELLINGS

O.C. 306-2017, s. 62; O.C. 1156-2020, s. 81.

Domestic waste water unit flow[1] according to types of services offered in buildings or on sites other than isolated dwellings

Services offered in a building or on a site other than an isolated dwelling	Unit of measurement	Flow in litres per day[2]
Airport[3]		
–Passengers	passenger	15
and		
–Employees per 8-hour shift	employee	40
Arena[3]	seat	15
Bar		
–Autonomous establishment with a minimum of food	seat	125
or		
–Part of a hotel or motel	seat	75
or		
–Based on clientele	client	10
and		
–Based on number of employees	employee	50
Public house or “pub”	seat	130
Laundry facility		
–Public washing machine	load or machine	190 2000
or		
–Washing machine in an apartment building	machine or client	1200 190
Sugar shack		
–With meals	seat	130
–Without meals	person	60
Various camps[3]		
–Construction camp with flush toilets (including showers)[3]	person	200
–Youth camp	person	200
–Day camp without meals	person	50
–Day and overnight camp	person	150
–Summer camp with showers, toilets, sinks and kitchen	person	150
–Seasonal employees camp – central service centre	person	225
–Primitive camp	person	40
–Resort, climate station, winter resort, based on clientele	person	400
and		
–based on number of non-resident employees	employee	50
Camping		
–without sewer system	site	190
–with sewer system	site	340
Visitors reception centre	visitor	20
Shopping mall[3]		
–Retail store with toilets only	square metre of store surface	5
or		
–Retail store based on number of parking spaces	parking space	6
and		
–based on number of employees	employee	40
Cinema		
–Indoor cinema	seat	15
–Auditorium or theatre without food	seat	20
–Outdoor cinema without food	parking space	20
–Outdoor cinema with food	parking space	40

Services offered in a building or on a site other than an isolated dwelling	Unit of measurement	Flow in litres per day[2]
School[3]		
–Day school without showers or cafeteria, per student	student	30
–with showers,	student	60
–with showers and cafeteria,	student	90
and		
–non-teaching staff	person	50
–School with boarders		
–resident	resident	300
and		
–non-resident employee	person	50
Church	seat	10
Health institution		
–Convalescent and rest homes	bed	450
–Other institution	person	400
Day care		
–Including employees and children	person	75
Hotel and motel		
residential part:		
–With all commodities, including kitchen	person	225
or		
–With private bathroom	person	180
or		
–With central bathroom	person	150
non-residential part:		
–See category of establishment concerned (restaurant, bar, etc.)		
Places of employment[3]		
–Employees in plant or factory, per day or per shift, including showers, excluding industrial use	person	125
–Employees in plant or factory, per day or per shift, without showers, excluding industrial use	person	75
–Various buildings or places of employment, store and office staff on the basis of facilities	person	50-75
Park, park for picnicking, beach, public pool		
–Park, park for picnicking with service centre, showers and flush toilets	person	50
–Park, park for picnicking with flush toilets only	person	20
–Public pool and beach with toilets and showers	person	40
Residential part of a building other than a single or multi-family dwelling	bedroom	540[4]
Restaurant and dining room		
–Regular restaurant (not 24 hours)	seat	125
–Restaurant open 24 hours	seat	200
–Highway restaurant open 24 hours	seat	375
–Highway restaurant open 24 hours with showers	seat	400
–If presence of mechanical dishwasher or garbage grinder, add		
–regular restaurant	seat	12
–restaurant open 24 hours	seat	24
–Cafeteria, based on clientele	client	10
and		
based on number of employees	employee	40
–Café, based on clientele	client	20
and		
based on number of employees	employee	40
–Banquet hall (each banquet)	seat	30
–Restaurant with car service	seat	125
–Restaurant with car service – disposable items	parking	60
–Restaurant with car service – disposable items	Indoor seat	60
–Tavern, bar, lounge with a minimum of food	seat	125
–Bar restaurant with show	seat	175
Meeting hall	seat	20
	or person	15

Services offered in a building or on a site other than an isolated dwelling	Unit of measurement	Flow in litres per day[2]
Dance and meeting hall		
–with toilets only	person	8
	or square metre	15
–with restaurant	seat	125
–with bar	seat	20
–with restaurant and bar	client	150
Bowling alley		
–without bar or restaurant	lane	400
–with bar or restaurant	lane	800
Gas station[3]		
–Gas pump	pair of pumps	1900
or		
based on number of vehicles served	vehicle	40
and		
based on number of employees	employee	50

1. Unit flow considers only domestic waste water discharged by the building or site.

2. Per unit of measure.

3. The building must produce only domestic waste water within the meaning of this Regulation unless the plumbing system allows waste water to be segregated such that only domestic waste water is channelled to the disposal system.

4. The minimum hydraulic capacities in section 1.3 may be used in lieu of the unit flow specified in the table to establish the design flow of treatment systems covered by sections 11.1, 16.2, 87.8 and 87.14.

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.

TRANSITIONAL

2020

(O.C. 1156-2020) **SECTION 82**. A building referred to in subparagraph *b*.1 of the first paragraph of section 2 of the Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings (chapter Q-2, r. 22), introduced by section 7 of this Regulation, the construction of which was authorized under section 22 of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2) but that was built after the coming into force of this Regulation (2020-12-03), remains governed by the conditions under which the authorization was granted as regards the disposal of domestic waste water, grey water or toilet effluents.

2017

(O.C. 306-2017) **SECTION 63**. Despite section 52.2, the standards relating to a compost toilet applicable to a biological system under section 69 do not apply before the expiry of 2 years after their coming into force. The standards referred to in section 71, revoked by section 43 of this Regulation, remain applicable during that period.

SECTION 64. Despite the second paragraph of section 56, subparagraphs *c*, *e* to *g* and *i* of the first paragraph of section 56 and the standards relating to the use, maintenance and installation of a water level detection device do not apply to a prefabricated holding tank installed within 2 years following their coming into force.

UPDATES
R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8
O.C. 995-95, 1995 G.O. 2, 2091
O.C. 786-2000, 2000 G.O. 2, 3397
O.C. 1217-2000, 2000 G.O. 2, 5243
O.C. 696-2002, 2002 G.O. 2, 2657
O.C. 903-2002, 2002 G.O. 2, 4545
O.C. 1158-2004, 2004 G.O. 2, 3459A
O.C. 853-2006, 2006 G.O. 2, 3103
O.C. 193-2007, 2007 G.O. 2, 1073
O.C. 540-2007, 2007 G.O. 2, 1581A
O.C. 12-2008, 2008 G.O. 2, 461
O.C. 567-2008, 2008 G.O. 2, 2451
O.C. 777-2008, 2008 G.O. 2, 3208
O.C. 1033-2011, 2011 G.O. 2, 3025
O.C. 674-2013, 2013 G.O. 2, 1787
O.C. 698-2014, 2014 G.O. 2, 1619
O.C. 306-2017, 2017 G.O. 2, 797
O.C. 1156-2020, 2020 G.O. 2, 3109