

Draft Regulations

Draft Regulation

Environment Quality Act
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2)

Waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings — Amendments

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings, the text of which appears below, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 60 days following this publication.

The draft regulation imposes on the owners of isolated dwellings new standards for the disposal of waste water and its discharge into the environment. In addition, it imposes on promoters of new technologies in those matters an evaluation of the performance of new products before they are marketed. It allows municipalities to issue a construction permit for projects in which those technologies will be used.

The draft Regulation has an impact on small and medium-sized businesses, in particular on the costs related to the certification of autonomous purification technologies but it eliminates the current costs related to the authorization procedure provided for in the Environment Quality Act.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Jean-Maurice Latulippe, Direction des politiques du secteur municipal, ministère de l'Environnement, édifice Marie-Guyart, 675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, 8^e étage, boîte 42, Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7; tel.: (418) 521-3885, extension 4850, fax: (418) 644-2003, E-mail: Jean-Maurice.Latulippe@mef.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person having comments to make on the draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings is asked to send them in writing, before the expiry of the 60-day period, to the Minister of the Environment, édifice Marie-Guyart, 675, boulevard René-Lévesque Est, 30^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5V7.

PAUL BÉGIN,
Minister of the Environment

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings*

Environment Quality Act
(R.S.Q., c. Q-2, s. 31, pars. a, c to e and h to h.2, s. 46, pars. a, c, d, g, i, l and p, s. 70, 1st par., subpar. c, s. 87, pars. a, c and d, and s. 109.1)

1. The Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings is amended in section 1:

(1) by inserting the following after paragraph c:

“(c.1) “polishing leaching field”: a work intended to distribute the effluent of a standard sand-filter bed, peat moss biofiltration system, advanced secondary treatment system or tertiary treatment system to complete purification by seepage through the disposal site;

(c.2) “CBOD₅”: 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand;”;

(2) by substituting the following for paragraph h:

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

(3) by inserting the words “and constituted of a seepage bed” after the words “in a single excavation” in paragraph j;

(4) by deleting the date “on 12 August 1981” in paragraph k;

(5) by substituting the words “impermeable or low permeability soil” for the words “impermeable ground” in paragraph l;

(6) by substituting the words “high permeability, permeable or low permeability soil” for the words “permeable ground” in paragraph m;

(7) by substituting the following for paragraph o:

* The Regulation respecting waste water disposal systems for isolated dwellings (R.R.Q., 1981, c. Q-2, r. 8) was last amended by the Regulation made by Order in Council 995-95 dated 19 July 1995 (1995, G.O. 2, 2091).

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

(8) by deleting paragraph *p*;

(9) by inserting the following after paragraph *q*:

“(q.1) “SS”: suspended solids;

(q.2) “effluent filter”: a device included in a primary treatment system or installed downstream from the system and intended to retain solids of neutral buoyancy having a diameter or an edge greater than 3.5 mm to prevent clogging of a treatment system by suspended solids;”;

(10) by deleting paragraph *s*:

(11) by striking out the words “by the Deputy Minister” and by adding the words “; any other building discharging waste water only and whose total daily flow is no more than 3 240 litres is deemed to be an isolated dwelling” at the end in paragraph *u*;

(12) by inserting the following after paragraph *u*:

“(u.1) “impermeable soil”: soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 45 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is equal to or less than 6×10^{-5} cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule I, is in the impermeable zone;

(u.2) “low permeability soil”: soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 25 minutes and less than 45 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is greater than 6×10^{-5} cm/s and equal to or less than 2×10^{-4} cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule I, is in the low permeability zone;

(u.3) “permeable soil”: soil whose percolation time is equal to or greater than 4 minutes and less than 25 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability is greater than 2×10^{-4} cm/s and equal to or less than 4×10^{-3} cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule I, is in the permeable zone;

(u.4) “high permeability soil”: soil whose percolation time is less than 4 minutes per centimetre or whose coefficient of permeability in saturated condition is greater than 4×10^{-3} cm/s or which, according to the relationship of soil type to permeability established in accordance with Schedule I, is in the high permeability zone;”;

(13) by deleting paragraph *v*;

(14) by substituting the following for paragraph *x*:

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

(15) by adding the following after paragraph *z*:

“(z.1) “CFU”: colony forming units.”.

2. The following is inserted after section 1:

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

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

Likewise, any reference to the owner’s manual of a product means the manual that the manufacturer submitted to the Bureau at the time of the certification of the product.”.

3. Section 2 is amended

(1) by inserting the words “referred to in sections 10, 11 and 60, and section 59 applies to any existing or new holding tank referred to in section 56” in the third paragraph after the words “septic tanks”; and

(2) by deleting the fourth paragraph.

4. The following is inserted after section 2:

“2.1. Equivalence: Where a provision or a table of this Regulation refers to a number of bedrooms, that number shall correspond to the following total daily flow of waste water, grey water and toilet effluents:

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

5. Section 3 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the third and fourth paragraphs:

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

In the case of an existing isolated dwelling or a dwelling destroyed by fire or another disaster, waste water, grey water or toilet effluents may, in addition to the possibilities provided for in the third paragraph, be discharged into a system complying with any of Divisions XII, XIII or XIV.”;

(2) by substituting the word “under” for the words “by the Deputy Minister in conformity with” in the fifth paragraph;

(3) by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“An isolated dwelling rebuilt after a fire or another disaster is deemed to be an existing dwelling if its reconstruction is allowed by municipal by-laws and if the installation of the system for the discharge, collection or disposal of waste water, toilet effluents or grey water that was destroyed was not prohibited by an act or a regulation in force at the time the system was installed. However, if a dwelling or another building covered by this Regulation must be connected to one of the installations that comply with Division XII, XIII or XIV, the dwelling may not contain more bedrooms than the dwelling that was destroyed and, in the case of another building, the nature of the establishment may not be modified or its operating and utilization capacity increased.”.

6. The following is substituted for the third paragraph of section 4:

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

7. Section 5 is revoked.

8. The following is substituted for section 6:

“6. Sludge and other residue management: Sludge and other residue that come from the accumulation or disposal of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents must be disposed of, used or eliminated in compliance with the Act.”.

9. The following is substituted for section 7:

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

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

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

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

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

Notwithstanding subparagraphs 4 and 5 of the first paragraph, where the installation conditions provided

for in Division XV.4 do not allow for the installation of a polishing leaching field, the effluent of the systems referred to in those subparagraphs may be discharged into a lake, swamp, pond, stream or ditch in the cases provided for in Division XV.5.”.

10. The words “AND CONNECTIONS” are added at the end of the heading of Division IV.

11. The following is substituted for section 8:

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

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

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

Notwithstanding the first and second paragraphs, where water flows under pressure, the house sewer must be able to withstand the pressure exerted by the pumping devices.”.

12. The following is substituted for section 9:

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

13. The heading “PRIMARY TREATMENT SYSTEM” is substituted for the heading of Division V.

14. The following section is inserted after the heading of Division V:

“9.1. Primary treatment system: The primary treatment system must be composed of a septic tank cast in place in accordance with section 10 or of a prefabricated septic tank in accordance with section 11 or of another primary treatment system that complies with section 11.1.”.

15. Section 10 is amended

(1) by striking out the words “the diagram in Schedule I as well as to” in the part preceding paragraph *a*; and

(2) by adding the words “, which have a minimum clearance of 50 centimetres” after the word “manhole” in paragraph *k*.

16. The following is substituted for section 11:

“11. Prefabricated septic tanks: A prefabricated septic tank may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3680-905.”.

17. The following is inserted after section 11:

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

A primary treatment system other than a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a hydraulic capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

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

11.3. Sampling device: Any 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.

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 milligrams per litre. The standard is exceeded where the concentration in two samples collected in a 60-day period exceeds the above amount.”.

18. Section 12 is amended

(1) by substituting the words “Any primary treatment system must be installed” for the words “Any septic tank must be installed” in the part preceding paragraph *a*;

(2) by substituting the word “il” for the word “elle” and the word “submergé” for the word “submergée” in the French version of paragraph *b*;

(3) by substituting the following for the table:

Reference point	Minimum distance (metres)
Drinking water well or point of emergence of a spring	15
Lake, stream, swamp or pond	10
Drinking water pipe, property line or dwelling	1.5

19. The following is inserted after section 12:

“**12.1.** Watertight system: Any primary treatment system must be watertight so that water may flow only through the openings intended for that purpose.”.

20. Section 13 is amended

(1) by inserting the words “referred to in section 10 or in section 11 and” in the first and second paragraphs after the words “A septic tank”; and

(2) by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Notwithstanding the foregoing, where, pursuant to paragraph 11.1 of section 413 of the Cities and Towns Act (R.S.Q., c. C-19) or section 550 of the Municipal Code of Québec (R.S.Q., c. C-27.1), a municipality adopted a by-law to provide for the emptying of septic tanks in its territory, any septic tank must be inspected once a year and be emptied where the thickness of the scum layer is equal to or greater than 12 centimetres or where the thickness of the sludge layer is equal to or greater than 30 centimetres.”.

21. The words “referred to in section 10 or section 11” are inserted after the words “A septic tank” in section 14.

22. Section 15 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding the table:

“**15. Capacity:** The minimum total capacity of a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11 must comply with the standards of the following table, based on the number of bedrooms:”;

(2) by adding the following after the table:

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

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

23. The following is substituted for section 16:

“**16. Abandonment:** Any abandoned primary treatment system, cesspool or tank that receives the effluent of a primary, secondary, advanced secondary or tertiary treatment system must be cleaned and removed or filled with gravel, sand, earth or other inert material.”.

24. The following is inserted after section 16:

“DIVISION V.1 EFFLUENT FILTERS

16.0.1. Effluent filters: An effluent filter may be integrated into the primary treatment system or be installed between the primary treatment system or 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 be installed so as to allow for maintenance and cleaning.

DIVISION V.2 SECONDARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

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

16.2. Applicable standard: A secondary treatment system may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a hydraulic capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

16.3. Location standards: Any secondary treatment system must be located in accordance with the standards of the table in section 12, where the disposal system is

watertight, and in accordance with the standards of the following table, where the disposal system is not watertight:

Reference point	Minimum distance (metres)
Cased well the depth of which is equal to or greater than 7.5 metres	15
Drinking water well not referred to above or point of emergence of a spring	30
Lake, stream, swamp or pond	15
Dwelling or underground drainage line	5
Embankment	3
Property line, drinking water pipe or tree	2

The distances referred to in the table of the preceding paragraph are measured from the extremity of the infiltration system in the disposal site.

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

16.5. Sampling device: Any 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.

16.6. Discharge standards: The effluent of a secondary treatment system may not contain a SS concentration that exceeds 30 milligrams per litre or a BOD₅C concentration that exceeds 25 milligrams per litre. Either standard is exceeded where the concentration for the same parameter in two samples collected in a 60-day period exceeds the amount indicated above for that parameter."

25. Section 17 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph *a*:

"**17. Disposal site:** Where the effluent of a primary or secondary 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:";

(2) by substituting the words "a high permeability or permeable soil" for the word "permeable" in paragraph *a*;

(3) by substituting the following for paragraph *b*:

"(b) the bedrock, underground water or any layer of impermeable soil or low permeability soil must be at least 1.2 metres below the surface of the disposal site where the effluent comes from a primary treatment system and at least 90 centimetres below the surface of the disposal site where the effluent comes from a secondary treatment system;"

26. The following is substituted for section 18:

"**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 of the following table, based on 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	260	240

The available area of the disposal site of the soil absorption field that serves another building must, without having to cut any trees, comply with the minimum standards of the following table, based on 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

27. The following is substituted for section 20:

“**20. Water distribution:** Any underground leaching system must ensure the uniform distribution of water in the absorption trenches.”.

28. Section 21 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph *a* and paragraph *a*:

“**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 no more than 18 metres, measured from the point of entry;”;

(2) by substituting the following for paragraphs *g*, *h* and *i*:

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

(*g.1*) infiltration chambers covered with 60 centimetres of earth backfill permeable to air may be substituted for the layer provided for in paragraphs *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 trench built with infiltration chambers without feed pipes must be no more than three metres in length;

(*h*) perforated piping must comply with NQ Standard 3624-050;

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

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

(3) by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“The 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* and *i* of the first paragraph and 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 diameter of the openings must be between 3.2 mm and 6.4 mm;

(*c*) the space between the openings must be no more than 1.2 m;

(*d*) the pressure head at the openings must be between 0.9 m and 2.0 m;

(*e*) the diameter of the distribution lines must be between 25 mm and 50 mm;

(*f*) the maximum length of a distribution line must be 30 m;

(*g*) the space between the distribution lines must be no more than 1.2 m except in the case of absorption trenches;

(*h*) the diameter of the header line must be between 25 mm and 50 mm;

(*i*) the dosing volume must be between 5 and 10 times the volume of the lines;

(*j*) feeding must be done by pumping.”.

29. The following is substituted for section 22:

“**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 of the following table, based on the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

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

The total length of the absorption trenches of a soil absorption field that serves another building must comply with the standards of the following table, based on 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

30. Section 23 is amended

(1) by striking out the word “following” before the word “table” and by adding the words “in section 16.3.” after the word “table”;

(2) by deleting the table.

31. The words “soil permeable to air” are substituted for the words “permeable soil” in section 24.

32. The following is substituted for sections 26, 27 and 28:

“**26. Disposal site:** Where the effluent of a primary or secondary 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 %.

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

(*a*) perforated pipes must be no more than 1.2 metres apart and be at a maximum distance of 60 centimetres from the limit of the disposal site;

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

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

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 of the following table, based on the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

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

The available area of the disposal site of a seepage bed that serves another building must comply with the minimum standards of the following table, based on 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

33. The word “tables” is substituted for the word “table” in section 30.

34. Section 32 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph *a*:

“**32. Disposal site:** Where the effluent of a primary or secondary 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 of section 18 or 28, the treatment system must be connected to one or several seepage pits insofar as the following conditions are met:”;

(2) by substituting the words “high permeability soil” for the words “permeable and composed of medium-sized sand” in paragraph *a*;

(3) by substituting the words “layer of permeable, low permeability or impermeable soil” for the words “impervious layer” in paragraph *b*.

35. The following is substituted for sections 33 and 34:

“**33. Absorption area:** The total absorption area of seepage pits that serve an isolated dwelling must comply with the minimum standards of the following table, based on the number of bedrooms:

Number of bedrooms of an isolated dwelling	Minimum total absorption area (square metres)
1	15
2	20
3	30

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

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

34. Construction standards: A prefabricated seepage pit may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3682-850.

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

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

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

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

(*d*) each seepage pit must be insulated against frost by a layer of earth permeable to air or by insulating material 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 centimetres from the bedrock, from impermeable, low permeability or permeable soil or underground water.”.

36. The following is substituted for section 35:

“**35. Other standards:** Section 16, subparagraphs *f* and *h.1* of the first paragraph of section 21 and sections 23 and 24 apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a seepage pit.”.

37. Section 36 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph *a*:

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

(2) by substituting the words “high permeability, permeable or low permeability soil” for the word “permeable” in paragraph *a*;

(3) by inserting the words “equal to or” after the words “must be” in paragraph *c*.

38. The following is inserted after section 36:

“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.”.

39. The following is substituted for sections 37 and 38:

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

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

(*b*) the effective size (D_{10}) of the filter sand must be between 0.25 mm and 1 mm and the uniformity coefficient (C_u) must be less than 4; for the purpose of this subparagraph, the effective size (D_{10}) is the soil diameter at which 10 % of the soil weight is finer and the diameter corresponding to 60 % passing (D_{60}) is the soil diameter at which 60 % of the soil weight is finer and the uniformity coefficient (C_u) is the ratio between the diameter corresponding to 60 % passing (D_{60}) and the diameter corresponding to 10 % passing (D_{10});

(*c*) subparagraphs *a* and *b* of the first paragraph of section 27 apply, *mutatis mutandis*, 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 stan-

dards of the following table, based on 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 no longer than 18 metres;

(*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 no more than 33 %;

(*g*) when the sand-filter bed is built on sloped grounds, the grade of the earth backfill on each side of the sand-filter bed must be no more than 33 %, except on the front side of the slope where it must be no more than 25 % with a backfill at least 6 metres long;

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

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

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 of the following table, based on the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

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

The area of the sand-filter bed of an above-ground soil absorption system for another building must comply with the minimum standards of the following table, based on 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
1080 to 1620	39	26
1621 to 2160	52	35
2161 to 2700	65	44
2701 to 3240	78	52

40. The following is inserted after section 39:

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

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the minimum distance between the sections must comply with the standards of the following table, based on 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

41. The following is substituted for section 40:

“**40. Disposal site:** Where the effluent of a primary or secondary treatment system is carried towards a soil absorption system and the disposal site is of impermeable or low permeability soil, the treatment system must be connected to a standard sand-filter bed on condition that it is impossible to install an above-ground sand-filter bed, that the bedrock is at least 60 centimetres below the surface of the disposal site and that the grade of the disposal site is equal to or lower than 15 %.”.

42. Section 41 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph *a*:

“**41. Construction standards:** A standard sand-filter bed built with a gravity feed system must comply with the construction standards provided for 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, as well as with the following standards:”;

(2) by inserting the word “level” after the words “be laid” in paragraph *b*;

(3) by substituting the following for paragraph *d*:

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

(4) by deleting paragraph *e*;

(5) by inserting the following after paragraph *h*:

“(h.1) the outlet pipe must be made of a watertight pipe of a minimum diameter of 7.5 centimetres;”;

(6) by substituting the words “impermeable or low permeability earth backfill” for the words “impermeable earth backfill” in paragraph *j* and by substituting the words “impermeable or low permeability” for the word “impervious” in paragraph *k*; and

(7) by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“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, with subparagraphs *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *g.1* and *g.2* of the first paragraph of section 21 and with subparagraphs *a* to *j* of the second paragraph of the same section.”.

43. Sections 42 and 43 are revoked.

44. The following is substituted for section 44:

“**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 provided for in the following table, based on the origin of the effluent and the number of bedrooms:

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

The minimum area of the sand-filter bed of a standard sand-filter bed for another building must comply with the minimum standards provided for in the following table, based on 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

45. The number “10” is substituted for the number “11” at the end of section 45.

46. The following is substituted for section 46:

“**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.

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

47. Section 47 is amended

(1) by substituting the words “high permeability or permeable soil” for the word “permeable” in paragraph *a*; and

(2) by substituting the words “impermeable or low permeability soil” for the words “impervious ground” in paragraph *b*.

48. Section 48 is amended in the second paragraph

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding paragraph *a* and paragraph *a*:

“It must comply with the following standards:

(*a*) the dry pit must be at least 1.2 metres deep, 1.2 metres long and 1 metre 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;”;

(2) by inserting the following after paragraph *f*:

“(f.1) the maximum height of the backfill to build a dry pit must be no more than 60 centimetres;”.

49. The following is substituted for section 50:

“**50. Location:** The privy must be installed in such a way as to comply with the minimum distances provided for in section 23.”.

50. Section 51 is amended

(1) by substituting the following for the part preceding the table in the first paragraph:

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

(2) by inserting the following paragraph and table after the table in the first paragraph:

“When a privy is used for another building supplied by a pressurized water pipe, grey water must be purified by a septic tank referred to in section 10 or section 11,

which must be connected to a seepage bed in accordance with Divisions V and VII, except for the minimum capacity of the septic tank, which in this case must be 2.3 cubic metres, and for the available area of the disposal site of the seepage bed which must comply with the standards of the following table, based on 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

”;

(3) by substituting the words “in the first and second paragraphs” for the words “in the first paragraph” at the end of the third paragraph.

51. The following is substituted for sections 52 and 53:

“52. Isolated dwelling without a pressurized water system: Where a privy serves an isolated dwelling which is not supplied by a pressurized water pipe and which is inhabited less than 180 days per year, grey water must be purified by a seepage pit built in accordance with the standards provided for in paragraphs *c* and *d* of section 32, with paragraph *c* of section 34, with section 35, as well as 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 metres below the surface of the natural ground;

(c) the seepage pit must be 1.2 metres in diameter or 1 metre square and must be 60 centimetres 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 centimetres in diameter; or

iii. latticework wood beams.

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

52. The following is substituted for sections 56 and 57:

“56. Holding tanks: A holding tank cast in place must comply with the standards provided in paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f* and *n* of section 10, paragraphs *a*, *b* and *c* of section 12 and with the following standards:

(a) a holding tank must be equipped with at least one manhole offering a minimum clearance of 50 centimetres;

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

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

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

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

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

Total daily flow (litres)	Minimum total capacity (square metres)	
	Other building used throughout the year	Other building used seasonally
0 to 1080	3.4	2.3
1081 to 2160	4.8	3.4
2161 to 3240	4.8	4.8

53. The following is substituted for sections 60 and 61:

“60. Septic tanks: 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, with the exception of the minimum total capacity, which must be 2.3 cubic metres.

61. Absorption field: The absorption field mentioned in section 54 and built with a gravity feed system must comply with the standards provided for in subparagraphs *d, e, f, g, g.1, g.2, g.3, h* and *h.1* of the first paragraph of section 21, subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph of section 27 and subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 37, as well as 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 no more than 33 %;

(*b*) where the absorption field is built on sloping ground, the grade of the earth backfill on each side of the absorption field must be no more than 33 %, with the exception of the front side of the slope where it must be no more than 25 % with a backfill at least 6 metres long;

(*c*) the bottom of the bed of crushed stone of the absorption field must be at least 30 centimetres from the bedrock, underground water or impervious 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 *a, d, e, f, g, g.1* and *g.2* of the first paragraph of section 21, subparagraphs *a* to *j* of the second paragraph of the same section and subparagraph *b* of the first paragraph of section 37.”.

54. Section 62 is amended

(1) by substituting the following the part preceding the table:

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

(2) by inserting the following after the table in the first paragraph:

“The available area of the disposal site of the absorption field for another building must comply with the minimum standards of the following table, based on 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

(3) by substituting the words “in the first and second paragraphs” for the words “in the first paragraph” in the third paragraph.

55. The following is substituted for section 67:

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

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

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

56. The following is substituted for the first paragraph of section 72:

“72. Compost disposal: Notwithstanding section 6, the compost from a compost compartment may be buried underground at least 15 metres from a drinking water well and at least 10 metres from a lake or stream.”.

57. The following is substituted for section 73:

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 centimetres below the surface of natural ground;

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

i. a soil absorption system, a privy or a biological system that comply with any of Divisions VI to XI or a system that complies with any of Divisions XV to XV.5 may not be built;

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

iii. the haulage of a holding tank may not 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 centimetres below the surface of natural ground.”.

58. Section 74 is amended in the first paragraph, in the part preceding subparagraph *a*,

(1) by inserting “, *a*.1” after the words “with subparagraphs *a*”; and

(2) by striking out the words “, with the diagram of Schedule N” after the words “with sections 49 and 50”.

59. The words and number “with the standards of section 16” are substituted for the words and numbers “with the diagram in Schedules I, J or K and must comply with the standards of sections 16 and 24” in section 75.

60. The following Divisions are inserted after section 87.6:

“DIVISION XV.2

ADVANCED SECONDARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

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

87.8. Installation: An advanced secondary treatment system may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

87.9. Location standards: Any advanced secondary treatment system must be located in accordance with the standards of the table in section 12 where the treatment system is watertight and in accordance with the standards of the table in section 16.3 where the treatment system is not watertight.

87.10. Installation, use and maintenance: Any advanced secondary treatment system must be installed, used and maintained in accordance with the owner’s manual.

87.11. Sampling device: Any 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.

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

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

DIVISION XV.3

TERTIARY TREATMENT SYSTEM

87.13. Tertiary treatment system: The systems designed to dispose of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents or the effluent of a primary or secondary treatment system, of a standard sand-filter bed, of a peat moss biofiltration system or of an advanced secondary treatment system in compliance with the effluent discharge limits provided for 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.

87.14. Installation: Any tertiary treatment system may be installed only if it complies with NQ Standard 3680-910 for a capacity equal to or greater than the total daily flow.

87.15. Location standards: Any tertiary treatment system must be located in accordance with the standards of the table in section 12 where the treatment system is watertight and in accordance with the standards of the table in section 16.3 where the treatment system is not watertight.

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

87.17. Sampling device: Any 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.

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 phosphor	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 two samples collected within a 60-day period exceeds the amount indicated above for that parameter.

DIVISION XV.4 POLISHING LEACHING FIELD

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

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

(b) the polishing leaching field complies with the location standards provided for in section 16.3;

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

87.20. Polishing leaching field on low grade land: A polishing leaching field built in a site whose grade is less than 10 % must be made 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.

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

87.22. Polishing leaching field made of trenches: A polishing leaching field made of absorption trenches must comply, as the case may be,

(a) with the construction standards provided for in subparagraphs *a* to *h.1* of the first paragraph of section 21 where it is built with a gravity feed system; or

(b) with the construction standards provided for in subparagraphs *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *g.1* and *g.2* of the first paragraph of that section and with those provided for in subparagraphs *a* to *j* of the second paragraph of the same section 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 centimetres.

Where the disposal site is made 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 centimetres.

87.23. Trench length: The minimum total length of the absorption trenches for an isolated dwelling must comply with the following standards, based on 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 or low permeability soil
1	12	24
2	18	36
3	27	54
4	36	72
5	45	90
6	54	108

The minimum total length of absorption trenches for another building must comply with the following standards, based on 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 or low permeability soil
0 to 540	12	24
541 to 1080	18	36
1081 to 1620	27	54
1621 to 2160	36	72
2161 to 2700	45	90
2701 to 3240	54	108

87.24. Polishing leaching field made of a seepage bed: A polishing leaching field made of a seepage bed must comply, as the case may be,

(a) with the standards provided for in subparagraphs *d* to *h.1* of the first paragraph of section 21 and with the standards provided for in subparagraph *a* of the first paragraph of section 27 where it is built with a gravity feed system; or

(b) with the standards provided for in subparagraphs *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *g.1* and *g.2* of the first paragraph of section 21 and subparagraphs *a* to *j* of the second paragraph of the same section where it is built with a low pressure feed system.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the first paragraph does not apply if the seepage bed is located right under a

standard sand-filter bed, a peat moss biofiltration system, an advanced secondary treatment system or a tertiary treatment system which uniformly distributes the effluent on the polishing leaching field and if the seepage bed does not exceed the base of the systems by more than 2.6 metres.

Where the disposal site is 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 centimetres.

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 centimetres.

87.25. Length and area: The length of a seepage bed for an isolated dwelling may not be greater than 18 metres and the total absorption area 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 or low permeability soil
1	7	14
2	11	22
3	16	32
4	22	44
5	27	54
6	32	64

The length of the seepage bed for another building may not be greater than 18 metres and the total absorption area must comply with the following standards, based on 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 or low permeability soil
0 to 540	7	14
541 to 1080	11	22
1081 to 1620	16	32
1621 to 2160	22	44
2161 to 2700	27	54
2701 to 3240	32	64

DIVISION XV.5

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DISCHARGES

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

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

(2) the watercourse is not located upstream from a lake, a swamp or a pond, except in the case of a lake listed in Schedule II or in the case of a lake, swamp or pond located north of the 49°30' parallel in the municipalité régionale de comté de Manicouagan, north of the 50°30' parallel in the 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 any time below the surface of the receiving water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) into a watercourse or a ditch.

DIVISION XV.6

METHODS OF COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

87.30. Collection of samples: The collection of samples for the analysis of CBOD₅, SS and total phosphor must be carried out continuously for 24 hours.

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

87.31. Methods of analysis: Any analysis required for the purposes of this Regulation must be made by a laboratory accredited by the Minister of the Environment under section 118.6 of the Act and in accordance with the methods provided for in the List of Analysis Methods for the Application of the Regulations under the Environment Quality Act, published by the Ministère de l'Environnement."

61. The fourth paragraph of section 88 is deleted.

62. The following is substituted for section 89:

“**89. Fines:** Any violation of a provision of this Regulation other than the first paragraph of section 3 and the third paragraph of section 87.2 makes the owner of a system for the discharge, collection or disposal of waste water, grey water or toilet effluents liable to a fine of no less than \$500 and no more than \$2 000 in the case of a first offence and a fine of no less than \$1 000 and no more than \$4 000 for a subsequent offence.

Where the owner referred to in the first paragraph is a legal person, the fine for an offence referred to in the first paragraph is no less than \$1 000 and no more than \$5 000 in the case of a first offence and no less than \$2 000 and no more than \$10 000 in the case of a subsequent offence.

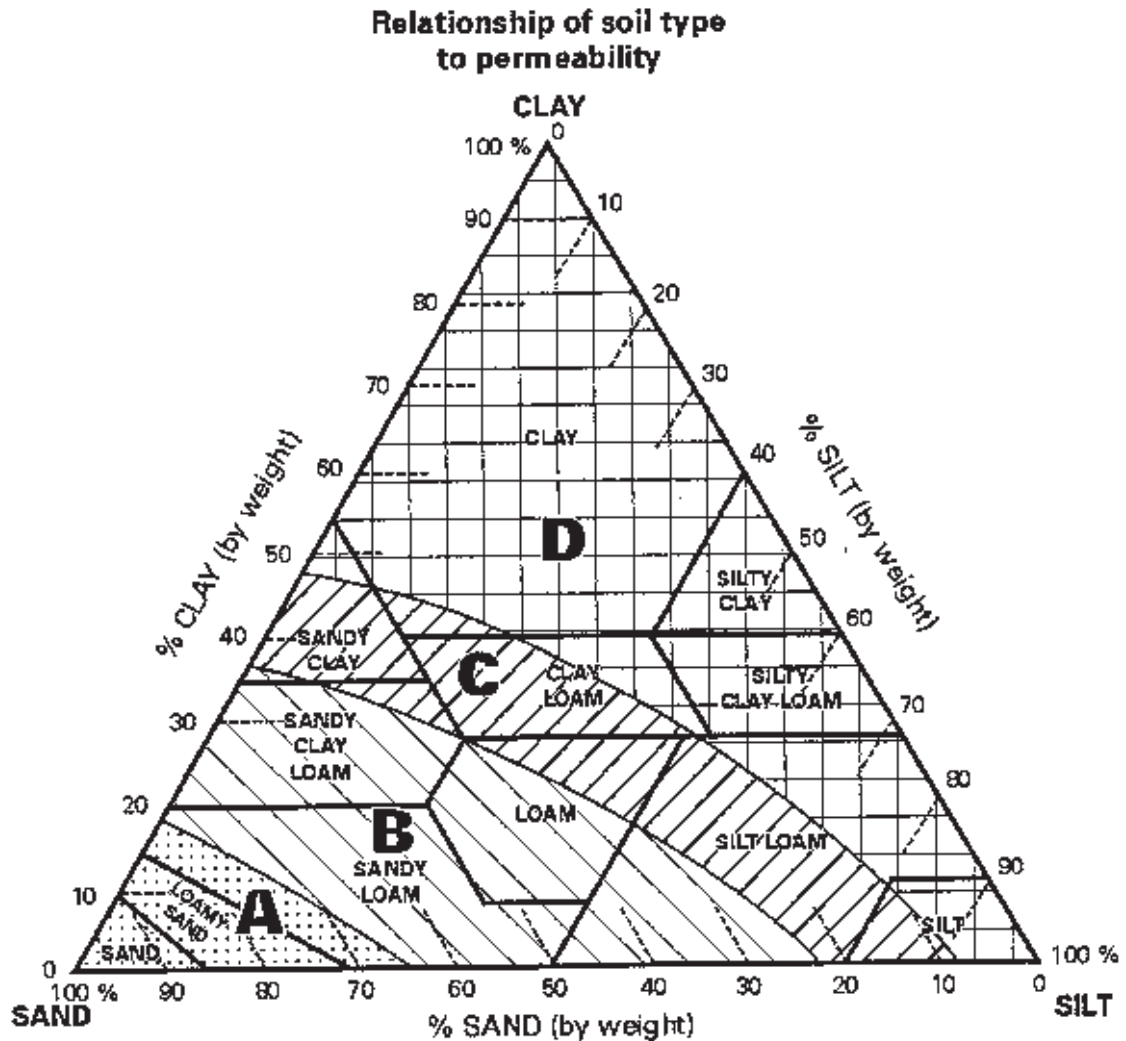
The manufacturer of a biofilter who makes a false statement under the third paragraph of section 87.2 when he knows it is false or misleading also commits an offence that makes him liable to the same penalties.”.

63. The word “bâtiment” is substituted for the word “immeuble” in section 90 of the French text. At the end, “2, 3 and 4 and governed by Divisions III to XV.5” is substituted for “2 to 5 and standardized in Divisions III to XV” in section 90.

64. The following Schedules I and II are substituted for Schedules A to N:

"SCHEDULE I

(s. 1, pars. u.1, u.2, u.3, u4)



SCHEDULE II

(ss. 87.26, 87.28, 87.29)

LIST OF UNPROTECTED LAKES

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 Kipawa	46° 55'	79° 00'	31L14
Lac Mitchinamecus	47° 21'	75° 07'	31O06
Lac Opasatica	48° 05'	79° 18'	32D03
Lac Preissac	48° 20'	78° 20'	32D08
Lac Simard	47° 37'	78° 41'	31M10
Lac St-François	45° 50'	74° 02'	31G16
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.”.

65. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

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