

3. Section 3.5 is amended by substituting “, their facilities for public use and their electrical installations independent of a building” for “and facilities for public use”.

4. This Regulation comes into force on (*enter the date corresponding to the ninetieth day following the date of its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec*).

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## Draft Regulation

Building Act  
(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1)

### Safety Code

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), that Chapter I, Plumbing, and Chapter II, Electricity, of the Safety Code, the text of which appears below, may be approved by the Government, with or without amendment, at the expiry of 90 days following this publication.

The purpose of the draft Regulation is to establish, for the entire Québec territory, the minimum standards applicable to the use of a plumbing system and an electrical installation by an owner in order to insure the security of the public.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Benoît Lagueux, engineer, for plumbing, by telephone at (418) 643-9896 and Jean-Louis Robert, engineer, for electricity, by telephone at (418) 643-4879, Régie du bâtiment du Québec, 800, place D'Youville, 15<sup>e</sup> étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5S3, fax: (418) 646-9280.

Any interested person having comments to make on the matter is asked to send them in writing, before the expiry of the 90-day period, to Mr. Alcide Fournier, Chair, Régie du Bâtiment du Québec, 545, boulevard Crémazie Est, 3<sup>e</sup> étage, Montréal (Québec) H2M 2V2.

JEAN ROCHON,  
*Minister of State for Labour,  
Employment and Social Solidarity  
and Minister of Labour*

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## Safety Code

Building Act  
(R.S.Q., c. B-1.1, ss. 175, 176, 176.1, 178, 179 and 185, 1st par., subpars. 37 and 38)

### CHAPTER I PLUMBING

1. In this Chapter, the terms “fixture”, “back-siphonage preventer or vacuum breaker”, “backflow preventer”, “plumbing system”, “cleanout”, “water system” and “trap” have the meaning given to them by the National Plumbing Code of Canada 1995 as defined by article 3.01 of Chapter III of the Construction Code made pursuant to the Building Act (R.S.Q., c. B-1.1) and, where applicable, amended by article 3.03 of that Chapter.

2. A plumbing system, located in a building or in a facility intended for public use, shall be maintained in good working order, be safe and healthy.

3. A fixture that is not used for an undetermined period or whose trap seal depth in the trap will not be maintained shall be disconnected from its waste and feed pipes which shall be tightly sealed.

4. Accessibility to any valve, vacuum relief valve, back-siphonage preventer or vacuum breaker, backflow preventer, expansion joint, floor drain, sump, interceptor, flush valve or flush tank, water heater, hot water tank or cleanout shall be maintained. Should a construction or permanent obstacle be installed, a trapdoor must allow access for maintenance or repair of that equipment. The same applies for supply or waste connections of a lavatory, sink or laundry tray.

5. All parts of a non-potable water system shall remain distinctively marked.

6. No connection may be made between a supply system of potable water and any other water supply source.

7. A water supply system must be protected from the hazards of being contaminated in accordance with standards CSA-B64.10-01 “Manual for the Selection and Installation of Backflow Prevention Devices” and CSA-B64.10.1-01 “Manual for the Maintenance and Field Testing of Backflow Prevention Devices” published by CSA International, as well as any amendment and future editions that may be published by that agency.

8. Any contravention to a provision of this Chapter constitutes an offence.

## CHAPTER II ELECTRICITY

9. In this Chapter, the terms “accessible”, “electrical equipment”, “permanently connected equipment”, “approved”, “hydromassage bathtub”, “therapeutic pool”, “service”, “circuit breaker”, “ground fault circuit interrupter”, “overcurrent device”, “hazardous location”, “readily accessible”, “inaccessible”, “electrical installation”, “swimming pool”, “receptacle” and “alive or live” have the meaning given by the Canadian Electrical Code Part I, Eighteenth Edition, as defined by article 5.01 of Chapter V of the Building Code made under the Building Act (R.S.Q., c. B-1.1) and, where applicable, amended by article 5.04 of that Chapter.

10. An electrical installation shall be used for the purposes for which it was designed and is intended for and it shall be kept in safe and proper working condition.

11. Any electrical equipment used in an electrical installation or any equipment permanently connected to such installation shall be approved for the use for which it is intended.

12. An electrical installation shall be used and maintained so as not to constitute an excessive fire hazard.

13. Any required rectification shall be made to an electrical installation when hazardous operating conditions have appeared due to, in particular, intensive use, wear and tear, obsolescence or modifications.

14. The marking which indicates the minimum ratings of an electrical equipment shall be respected. Where a component of the equipment must be replaced, the features of the new component shall be compatible with those indicated by the marks.

15. A bare live part shall be guarded against any accidental contact or be located in an inaccessible place or compartment.

16. Service entrance equipment, panelboards and distribution equipment shall be readily accessible at all times.

17. Electrical equipment vaults shall not be used for storage purposes.

18. Electrical equipment vaults shall not be maintained at excessive temperatures.

19. Electrical equipment vaults shall be inaccessible.

20. Overcurrent devices shall be of a current rating appropriate for their use. They shall not show obvious signs of damage or overheating. Their connections shall neither be loose nor corroded.

21. Overcurrent devices shall be of a type and current rating appropriate for the protected electrical installation and be replaced, if need be, by devices of the same current rating.

22. A ground fault circuit interrupter shall protect

(1) electrical equipment immersed in a swimming pool;

(2) audio-amplifiers connected to speakers immersed in a swimming pool;

(3) the electrical equipment located within 3 m of the inside walls of a swimming pool and not separated from the pool by a wall, partition or fence;

(4) therapeutic pools and hydromassage bathtubs;

(5) a receptacle outlet located in a bathroom and installed less than 3 m from the bathtub or shower unit. That requirement does not apply to a receptacle combined with an isolating transformer or to an outlet for a washing machine where it is located on the wall behind the machine no more than 600 mm above the floor.

23. Circuit breakers of air conditioning and ventilation installations shall be checked and tested at least once every 12 months so as to make sure that the power supply may be interrupted in case of emergency.

24. Electrical equipment shall comply with Chapter V of the Building Code, if it is in the presence of flammable gases or vapours, airborne combustible dusts or fibres, in sufficient quantity to constitute a fire or explosion hazard.

25. Any contravention to a provision of this Chapter constitutes an offence.

26. This Regulation comes into force on *(enter here the date corresponding to the ninetieth day following the date of its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec)*.

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