

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC
DISTRICT OF HULL

MUNICIPALITY OF PONTIAC

MRC DES COLLINES-DE-L'OUTAOUAIS

BY-LAW 01-09 PERTAINING TO CONNECTIONS TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

WHEREAS a motion of the present by-law was given at a previous council meeting held on December 9, 2008;

It is

Moved by Harold McKenny
Seconded by Dr. Jean Amyotte

AND RESOLVED that this Council adopt the present by-law which orders and decrees the following:

BY-LAW 01-09 PERTAINING TO CONNECTIONS TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

SECTION 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In the present by-law, unless the context states otherwise, the following means:
 - «connection to the sewage system» a pipe which allows waters to spill out from a building or a drainage system into the municipal sewage system;
 - «domestic sewer» a pipe intended for transporting domestic wastewater;
 - «storm sewer» a pipe intended for transporting rainwater and underground water;
 - «combined sewer» a main pipe intended for the transportation of domestic wastewater, rainwater and underground water;
 - «B.N.Q.» Bureau de normalisation du Québec (*Quebec bureau of standardization*)

SECTION II

BUILDING PERMIT

2. Permit required

Any property owner who installs, renews or extends a connection to the sewage system, or who connects a new service line to the existing connection to the sewage system, must obtain a building permit from the municipality.

3. Requesting a permit

The following documents must accompany the request for a permit:

- A form, signed by the property owner or an authorized representative of his, which stipulates :
 - a) The name of the property owner, his address as shown on the municipal assessment roll and the lot number affected by the request for a permit.
 - b) The diameters, slopes and piping material to be installed as well as the type of joint sleeve used;
 - c) the lowest level of the building and that of the drain under the foundation of the building in comparison with the street level;
 - d) the nature of the waters to be drained in each of the connections to the sewage system, be it domestic wastewater, storm waters or underground water;
 - e) a list of appliances, other than the usual domestic appliances, that are connected to the sewage system, pertaining to buildings not affected by paragraph 3 of the present article;
 - f) the method of evacuation of rain water from rooftops, from the property and underground water;
- A location plan of the building and parking area, including the location of the connections to the sewage system.
- In the case of a public building, as per the « Loi sur la sécurité dans les édifices publics » (L.R.Q., chapitre S-3), « *Act respecting safety in public buildings* » or an industrial or commercial building, an evaluation of the outflow and its characteristics, as well as a scale plan of the plumbing system.

4. Notice of transformation

The owner of a public building or industrial or commercial premises must inform the municipality in writing, of any transformation that modifies the foreseen quality or quantity of the waters drained by the connection to the sewage system.

5. Notice

The property owner must notify the municipality in writing, when he intends to disconnect or disuse the connection to the sewage system, or if he will be doing any work affecting the system other than what is specified in article 2.

SECTION III

REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE CONNECTION TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

6. Type of piping

A connection to the sewage system must consist of new pipes and be of the same type of that used for the connection installed by the municipality.

7. Materials used

Materials used by the municipality for the connection to the pipe mains are:

- reinforced concrete : NQ 2622-126, class III;

- plain concrete : NQ 2622-126, class III;
- polyvinyl chloride (C.P.V.) : NQ 3624-130, category R;
- ductile cast iron : NQ 3623-085, class 150
- polyethylene (PE) for storm sewers : NQ 3624-120 type 1;

The standards within the present article show a minimal resistance.

Parts and accessories used for the connection must be manufactured and the rubber seals must be waterproof and flexible.

8. Length of pipes

The length of a pipe connected to the sewage system, where the slope is greater than 1:3, must not exceed 1 metre, no matter what material is being used. If the slope is less than 1:3, the standard lengths of the pipe must be as those specified in the standards in article 7.

9. Diameter, slope and hydraulic gradient

The diameter, slope and the maximum hydraulic gradient of a connection to the sewage system must be set according to the specifications of the most recent version of the “Code de plomberie du Québec” (R.R.Q., c.I-12.1, r.1.1) “*Quebec plumbing code*”.

10. Identification of pipes

All pipes and connections must have a permanent and legible inscription showing the name of manufacturer or trademark, the material and diameter of the pipe or connection, its classification, the production lot number as well as the certificate of compliance issued by the B.N.Q.

11. Installation

The work must be done according to specifications of the present by-law, to the provisions of the “Code de plomberie du Québec” and to the standards of the B.N.Q.

12. Information required

A property owner must ask the municipality about the depth and location of the municipal sewage pipe mains in front of his property before proceeding with the construction of a connection to the sewage system and the foundations to his building.

13. Designated connection

When a connection to the sewage system may be done to more than one municipal pipe, the municipality will determine where the connection must be done in order to allow for the optimal use of the sewage system.

14. Prohibited service line

The installation of a service line to the sewage system between the owner’s property lines and the municipal pipe mains is prohibited.

15. Prohibited parts

The use of 30° elbows in a vertical or horizontal plan is prohibited when installing the connection to the sewage system.

16. Connection by way of gravity

A connection to the sewage system may be gravity-related, if the following conditions are respected:

- the floor on the lowest level of the building is built at least 60 centimetres above the municipal main pipe coupling to the sewage system;
- if the slope of the connection to the sewage system meets the minimum value of 1:50, the level of the municipal main pipe coupling to the sewage system and that of the bottom of the drain in the building under the foundation must be considered in order to calculate the slope.

The profile of the connection must be as continuous as possible. The maximum 22.5° elbows must be installed to the connection if necessary, at the street level, so that it has a maximum coverage of 2.15 m. under the finished land in that area. If this elevation is not known, it will be assumed that the elevation is identical to the designed elevation at the centre of the street; if not, the elevation of the existing property must serve as a basis.

17. Dewatering well

If a service line to the sewage system cannot be connected by gravity to the municipal main pipe, waters must be directed to a dewatering well which is compliant with the standards provided for in the “Code de plomberie du Québec” (article 4.6.3 of the “Code national de la plomberie – Canada 1995).

A dewatering well must be provided for domestic waters and another for rainwater and underground water; however, if the municipal sewage main pipe is unified, only one dewatering well is required.

18. Pipe connection bed

A connection to the sewage system must be installed, on its entire length, on a bed consisting of a thickness of at least 150 millimetres of crushed stone or gravel with a grain size of 0-20 millimetres, of sand or stone dust.

The material used must be compacted at least twice with a vibrating-plate compactor and must be free of pebbles, frozen earth, top soil or any other material susceptible of damaging the pipes or provoking a ground subsidence.

19. Precautions

The owner must take all necessary precautions to avoid having sand, stone, soil, mud or any other dirt or object seep into the connection to the sewage system or the municipal main pipe during the installation.

20. Watertightness and connection

In accordance with the requirements specified in appendix I, a connection to the sewage system must be watertight and well joined.

In accordance with appendix I, the municipal inspector may require a tightness test and the verification of joints on all connections to the sewage system.

The connection to the sewage system must be joined to the municipal sewage system with a waterproof rubber joint sleeve (which shrinks with heat, with a stainless steel clamp collar or other) approved by the municipal inspector. When a connection is installed in view of a future connection, the end of the pipe must be capped with a watertight stopper.

21. Covering the connection

All connections to the sewage system must be covered with a thickness of at least 150 millimetres of crushed stone or gravel with a grain size of 0-20 millimetres, of sand or stone dust.

The material used must be free of pebbles, frozen earth, top soil or any other material susceptible of damaging the pipes or provoking a ground subsidence.

22. Manhole

For all connections to the sewage system having a length of 30 metres and over and a diameter of 250 millimetres or more, the owner must install a manhole of at least 750 millimetres in diameter at his property line.

He must also install the said manhole for each additional 100 metres in length.

A connection to the sewage system must be done in provision of a manhole for each change in a horizontal or vertical direction of 30 degrees and more as well as everywhere it is being joined to another connection to the sewage system.

SECTION IV

EVACUATION OF WASTEWATER

23. Separate connection

Even if the municipal main sewage pipe is combined, firstly domestic wastewater, and secondly, rainwater from the roof and from the property and underground water, must be evacuated to the property line by distinct connections to the sewage system.

24. Exception

In spite of the provisions in article 23, domestic wastewater, rainwater and underground water may be evacuated by the same connection if the waters cannot be evacuated by gravity and if the municipal main pipe is unified.

25. Storm drainage system

When the municipal storm drain is not installed at the same time as the municipal domestic sewage pipe, underground water and rainwater must be evacuated on the property or in a ditch and it is forbidden to discharge them in the municipal main sewage pipe.

26. Prohibition, position relating to connections

It is prohibited to drain domestic wastewater in a storm sewer pipe and to drain rainwater in a domestic sewage pipe.

The owner must ensure the location of the municipal domestic sewage pipe and that of the rainwater before proceeding with the connections.

As a general rule, the connection to the storm sewer pipe is situated to the left of the connection to the domestic sewage pipe, when facing the street from the site of the building.

27. Separating waters

The connection to the domestic sewage system shall not receive rainwater or underground water at any time.

The rainwater and underground water must be directed toward a ditch, on the property, in a water course or towards the connection to the storm sewer.

Uncontaminated cooling waters must be considered as rainwater.

28. Evacuation of rain water

Rain water from a building rooftop which is evacuated by means of gutters and a downspout must spill out onto the surface and be at a distance of at least 150 centimetres from the building, avoiding the infiltration into the building's underground drain tile.

The evacuation of rainwater on a property must be done on the surface.

29. Exception

In spite of the provisions in article 28, rain water may spill out into the municipal storm sewer or the combined sewer when exceptional circumstances render it impossible for the rain water to evacuate onto the surface.

30. Garage entrance

A garage entrance which is below the street level must be laid out in such a way that it will not collect rain water from the street.

31. Ditch water

It is prohibited to channel water coming from a ditch or a water course into a connection to the sewage system.

SECTION V

APPROVAL OF WORK

32. Notice of backfilling

Before backfilling the connection to the sewage system, the owner must notify the municipality.

33. Authorization

Before backfilling the connection to the sewage system, the municipal inspector must proceed with its verification.

If the work is compliant with the provisions of the present by-law, the inspector issues a certificate of authorization for the backfilling.

34. Backfilling

As soon as the backfilling certificate is issued, the pipes must be covered, in the presence of the municipal inspector, with a layer of at least 150 millimetres consisting of one material or another specified in article 21.

35. Absence of a certificate

If backfilling was done without the verification and certificate of authorization from the municipal inspector, he must require that the owner have the connection to the sewage system uncovered for verification.

SECTION VI

PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWAGE SYSTEM FACILITIES

36. Prohibition

It is prohibited to deteriorate, remove or cover all components of a manhole, a catch basin (cesspool) or grating, or to obstruct the opening of any municipal sewage pipe main.

37. Prohibition

It is prohibited to use on manholes, catch basins or gratings and in the right of way of municipal streets, materials susceptible to obstruct municipal sewage pipe mains.

SECTION VII

PENAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW

38. Fine

Whomever contravenes to a provision of this by-law commits an offence and is liable to a fine of at least \$100 to \$300 plus fees and, failing payment of the fine and fees, will face a maximum 30 days imprisonment.

39. Continuous offence

Any breach of this by-law, each individual day, constitutes a separate offence.

40. The right to inspect

The municipal inspector is authorized to visit and inspect any property to ensure the implementation of the present by-law.

41. Coming into force

The present by-law comes into force on the day of publication, in accordance with the Law.

Given in **PONTIAC**

On this 20th day of January 2009.

Edward McCann
Mayor

Sylvain Bertrand
Director general

APPENDIX I

PROCEDURES RELATING TO
TESTING THE WATERTIGHTNESS OF A SERVICE LINE
AND TO THE VERIFICATION OF CONNECTIONS

1. GENERALITIES

Any connection to the sewage system must be installed in such a way as to minimize the infiltration of underground water.

2. CONTROLLING WATERTIGHTNESS

- Connections accessible through **only one opening**:

Connections having a diameter of 200 millimetres or less and which length between the connection to the municipal sewage system and the connection to the building is less than 30 metres.

The control of watertightness on these connections is done according to the testing of low air pressure by segmentation, as described below.

- Connections accessible through **two openings**:

Connections having a diameter of 250 millimetres or more, or being longer than 30 metres.

The control of watertightness on these connections (including manholes) must comply with the requirements of the most recent standard in the current B.N.Q. on the testing of watertightness pertaining to sewage networks.

3. PROCEDURE RELATING TO THE TESTING OF AIRTIGHTNESS BY SEGMENTATION

Every length of pipe on which testing of airtightness is done must be insulated with two pneumatic caps 1.5 metres apart, connected by a steel rod. All of the pipe must be verified by successive movement of the milled cap, including the seal connection of the municipal sewage system to the property line.

After having inflated the two caps and created an air pressure of 24 kilopascals in the insulated length of pipe, testing consists of measuring the time lapse to register a pressure loss of 7 kilopascals.

The time measured for a decrease in pressure must never be less than 5 seconds. In the case where the time is less than 5 seconds, the necessary corrective measures must be taken and testing must be redone.

Testing can be done before backfilling, as long as the quality of the pipe connection bed was verified.

4. VERIFICATION OF THE JOINT CONNECTION TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

When the municipal sewage system consists of a split type, testing of the connection to the domestic sewage system is required in order to verify if the connection to the municipal system is well done. A sound-generating device is introduced in either the private system, or in the municipal sewage system and the sound must be audible and very clear at the other extremity.

APPENDIX II

REQUESTING A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

FOR A

CONNECTION TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

Municipality of _____

REQUEST FOR A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT
FOR A CONNECTION TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

1. Civic number or lot number _____
2. Property owner _____
Address _____
Telephone _____
3. Contractors (if applicable)
 - excavation _____
 - plumbing _____
4. Types of connections to sewage system

Domestic

- a) Type of water discharged
 - current domestic wastewater
 - other (specify) _____

- b) Characteristics of the connection
Length : _____ diametre : _____ material : _____
Coupling sleeve : _____

Pluvial

- a) Type of water discharged :
 - originating from rooftop
 - from property (area drained) _____ (sq.m)
 - underground foundation water
 - other (specify) : _____

- a) Characteristics of the connection
Length : _____ diametre : _____ material : _____

5. Method of evacuation :
 - by gravity
 - by use of sump pump

Describe the nature of the water and where it is being pumped to :

 - connection to the sewage system
 - elsewhere (specify) _____

6. Depth in comparison with the street level :
- from the lowest floor of the building : _____
 - from the drain under the building : _____
 - from the connection to the domestic sewer : _____
 - from the connection to the storm sewer * : _____

**This information must be obtained from the municipality.*

7. Attach a plan to scale to the present request showing buildings, connections to the sewage system, the parking drainage as well as any other pertinent details.
8. For a public building or an industrial or commercial establishment, supply a plan to scale of the plumbing system, an estimate of the outflow and an evaluation of the wastewater characteristics (if they differ from the usual domestic wastewater).

Signed on this _____ day of _____ 20____

Owner

APPENDIX III

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FOR
THE CONNECTION TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

Municipality of _____

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FOR
THE CONNECTION TO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM

Owner _____

Address (or lot number) _____

Following the study of your request dated _____

to install your connection to the sewage system on lot no. _____ ,
we hereby authorize you to go about this installation.

This work must be done in conformity with the requirements of the municipal by-law
No. _____.

Before any backfilling of the connection to the sewage system is done, the owner must
inform the municipality and the work must be approved by the municipal inspector.

Permit issued to _____

On this _____ day of _____ 20 _____

(signature of an authorized person)

APPENDIX IV

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

Municipality of _____

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

Owner _____

Address (or lot number) _____

The undersigned, municipal inspector from the municipality of _____ ,
hereby certifies having verified the connection to the sewage system on the above-noted
property, and declares that it is in compliance with by-law no. _____.