EC2003-398

CHIROPRACTIC ACT
DECLARATION RE

Under authority of section 26 of the *Chiropractic Act* Stats. P.E.I. 2003, 4th Session, c. 32 Council ordered that a Proclamation do issue proclaiming the said "Chiropractic Act" to come into force effective 31 August 2003.

EC2003-399

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT
ISLAND WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
APPOINTMENTS

Pursuant to section 7 of Order-in-Council EC1999-262 of 25 May 1999, as amended by Order-in-Council EC2003-397 of 22 July 2003, Council made the following appointments:

NAME	**TERM OF APPOINTMENT**
Deputy Minister of Transportation and Public Works	22 July 2003 at pleasure
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	22 July 2003 at pleasure
Deputy Provincial Treasurer	22 July 2003 at pleasure
Jack Campbell Montague (reappointed)	4 July 2003 to 4 July 2006
Arnold Driscoll Summerside (reappointed)	4 July 2003 to 4 July 2006
Charlene Duffy Stratford	29 July 2003 to 29 July 2006
Sharon Horne Alberton	29 July 2003 to 29 July 2005

Further, Council designated Jack Campbell of Montague to continue as chairperson.

EC2003-400

HIGHWAY SIGNAGE ACT
MINISTER OF TOURISM
DESIGNATION

Pursuant to clause 1(g) of the *Highway Signage Act*, Stats. P.E.I. 2002, 4th Session, c. 12 Council designated the Minister of Tourism to be responsible for the administration of the said Act. This designation is deemed to have come into force on June 14, 2003.

EC2003-401

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
LANDS PROTECTION ACT
PROPERTY NO. 177170, LOT 39, KINGS COUNTY
IDENTIFICATION FOR NON-DEVELOPMENT USE
AMENDMENT

Pursuant to subsection 9(2) of the *Prince Edward Island Lands Protection Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. L-5, Council cancelled the condition of non-development use made pursuant to section 2 of the Land Identification Regulations (EC606/95) in respect of approximately twenty-eight decimal five (28.5) acres of land, being Provincial Property No. 177170 located in Lot 39, Kings County, Prince Edward Island and currently owned by Richard I. Grove and Helen L. Grove of Morell, Prince Edward Island.

This Order-in-Council comes into force on 29 July 2003.

EC2003-402

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS ACT
ACTING MINISTER
APPOINTMENT

Under authority of subsection 4(2) of the *Public Departments Act*, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. P–29 the following appointment was made:

Honourable Greg Deighan to be Acting Minister of Agriculture and Forestry commencing on the 29th day of July 2003, and continuing for the duration of the absence from the Province of Honourable Mitch Murphy.

EC2003-403

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS REGULATIONS

Pursuant to section 25 of the *Environmental Protection Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-9, Council made the following regulations:

(In these regulations Imperial measurements are added editorially for convenience and are not exact equivalents of the metric measurements specified)

1. In these regulations Definitions

(a) "application for permit" means an application on a form approved by the Minister; — application for permit

(b) "alternative multiple trench disposal field" means a multiple trench disposal field oriented across the slope of a property with lateral spacing of no less than 4 metres (13 ft) between the lines (see Appendix A, Figure A.2); — alternative multiple trench disposal field

(c) "authority having jurisdiction" means the Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Environment; — authority having jurisdiction

(d) "barrier material" means a non-degradable, manmade fibre (such as polyester or polypropylene) which allows water to flow and prevents the migration of soil fines into gravel; — barrier material

(e) "bedrock" means a solid or continuous body of rock, with or without fractures, or a weathered or broken body of rock fragments overlying a solid body of rock; — bedrock

(f) "bottom header" means the disposal field header connecting the lower ends of the disposal field drainage pipe or leaching chambers opposite to the ends connected by the top header (see Appendix A, Figures A.1 and A.2); — bottom header

(g) "Board" means the Board of Examiners appointed under these regulations; — Board

(h) "capacity" means the liquid capacity of a septic tank between the waterline and the floor of the tank; — capacity

(i) "certificate of compliance" means a certificate on a form approved by the Minister; — certificate of compliance

(j) "certified" means guaranteed by a Standards Council of Canada Accredited Testing Agency as being in conformance with the latest CSA Standard pertinent to the application of the product; — certified

(k) "contour trench disposal field" means a relatively narrow and shallow disposal bed constructed in a trench of constant depth, with both the trench bottom and the lip of the trench wall at the ground surface horizontal throughout the entire length (see Appendix A, Figures A.3 and A.3.1); — contour trench disposal field

(l) "contractor" means any person, corporation, company, firm, organization or partnership performing or engaging to perform for his or its own benefit or that of another, with or without remuneration or gain, any sewage disposal system work or installation within the scope of these regulations; — contractor

(m) "contractor's licence" means a licence issued under these regulations, by the authority having jurisdiction, to install, construct, reconstruct or modify an on-site sewage disposal system; — contractor's licence

(n) "cottage" means a non-commercial summer dwelling of two bedrooms or less, having less than 85 m^2 (900 ft^2) of floor area; — cottage

(o) "CSA" means the Canadian Standards Association; — CSA

(p) "disposal field" means that part of an on-site sewage disposal system designed and installed in accordance with these regulations for the subsurface distribution of septic tank effluent into the soil; — disposal field

(q) "drainage pipe" means the certified, perforated, rigid, straight, sewer pipe used in a disposal field; — drainage pipe

(r) "duplex" means a building that is divided into two dwelling units; — duplex

(s) "dwelling" means a building or portion thereof designed, arranged or intended for residential occupancy; — dwelling

(t) "dwelling unit" means two or more rooms used or intended for domestic use of one or more individuals living as a single housekeeping unit with cooking and sanitary facilities; — dwelling unit

(u) "effluent" means sewage after it has passed through a septic tank or some other type of treatment; — effluent

(v) "filter sand" means clean, washed, screened or natural sand having less than 10% by weight retained on a 10 mm (3/8 in) sieve and less than 2% by weight passing a 0.075 mm (#200 US std.) sieve and the permeability of the sand must be not less than 0.0004 m/s (0.0013 ft/s); — filter sand

(w) "good quality fill" means a reasonably uniform sand or sandy gravel containing a small proportion of silt but no more than 30 % of the material shall be retained on a 10 mm (3/8 in) sieve and a minimum of 2.5 % and a maximum of 15% must pass the 0.075 mm sieve (#200 US std.); — good quality fill

(x) "gravel" means clean, washed or screened small pieces of rock or crushed rock of a consistency or hardness which is not conducive to premature deterioration, and of which 98% by weight shall pass a 40 mm (1½ in) screen and 98% by weight shall be retained on a 12.5 mm (½ in) screen; — gravel

(y) "header" means pipe used to connect the ends of lines of drainage pipe or leaching chambers; — header

(z) "leaching chamber" means a prefabricated device approved by the authority having jurisdiction for use in a disposal field as an alternative to gravel and drainage pipe; — leaching chamber

(aa) "leaching chamber disposal field" means a system of leaching chambers arranged in a multiple trench or serial distribution configuration (see Appendix A, Figure A.4 and A.4.2); — leaching chamber disposal field

(bb) "licence" means a licence issued pursuant to these regulations by the authority having jurisdiction to any person or any contractor; — licence

(cc) "liquid depth" means the maximum vertical depth of liquid which a septic tank can contain before the liquid discharges through the septic tank outlet; — liquid depth

(dd) "Minister" means the Minister of Environment; — Minister

(ee) "multiple family dwelling" means a building containing three or more dwelling units; — multiple family dwelling

(ff) "multiple trench disposal field" means a system of drainage pipes and gravel arranged in the form of narrow, parallel trenches connected to a header (see Appendix A, Figure A.1); — multiple trench disposal field

(gg) "natural boundary" means the visible high water mark of any stream, river, or other body of water; — natural boundary

(hh) "owner" includes any person, firm, corporation or agent controlling or occupying the property under consideration; — owner

(ii) "parcel" means any lot, block or other area in which real property is held or into which real property is subdivided and can include two or more adjacent lots, blocks or areas of property upon which a sewage disposal system is being situated; — parcel

(jj) "permeable soil" means soil having a hydraulic conductivity in the range of 8.0×10^{-3} cm/s to 8.0×10^{-5} cm/s (3.1×10^{-8} in/s to 3.1×10^{-5} in/s); — permeable soil

(kk) "permit" means a written approval from the authority having jurisdiction; — permit

(ll) "potable water" means water suitable for drinking and cooking purposes on the basis of human health and aesthetic considerations; — potable water

(mm) "pressure distribution system" means a distribution system designed such that a pump or siphon supplies septic tank effluent to non-perforated pipe that is drilled with holes of such diameter and spacing that the top header, full length of all interconnecting pipes, and the bottom header are under a positive pressure; — pressure distribution system

(nn) "registered installer" means a person who is employed and supervised by a contractor, and is registered with the authority having jurisdiction as a person qualified to install sewage disposal systems; — registered installer

(oo) "septage" means all sludge, scum, liquid or any other material removed from a septic tank or disposal field; — septage

(pp) "septic tank" means a watertight receptacle that receives sewage which is designed and installed so as to permit settling of settleable solids from the sewage, retention of the solids and scum, partial digestion of the organic matter, and discharge of the liquid portion into a disposal field; — septic tank

(qq) "sewage" means any human waste emitted from a house or premises where persons work, live or frequent and includes waste from ablutions, culinary activities and laundering; — sewage

(rr) "sewage disposal system" includes any system or part thereof for disposing of sewage or waste by means of one or more settling or septic tanks and one or more disposal fields, and any other system or part thereof for sewage or waste disposal not directly connected to a municipal or approved central sewage collection system; — sewage disposal system

(ss) "sewage holding tank" means a closed, water-tight receptacle designed and used to receive and store sewage or septic tank effluent which does not discharge waste water; — sewage holding tank

(tt) "site suitability assessment" means an assessment completed on property to determine the suitability of that property for on site sewage disposal and may include test pit inspection(s) and permeability test(s); — site suitability assessment

(uu) "sludge" means the semi-liquid material that is removed from a wastewater treatment system as an end product of the digestion process and may be primary or secondary sludge; — sludge

(vv) "standard disposal field" means a multiple trench, alternative multiple trench or other type of disposal field approved by the authority having jurisdiction, but does not include a contour trench or leaching chamber disposal field (see Appendix A, Figure A.1); — standard disposal field

(ww) "top header" means the first header of each disposal field to receive effluent from the septic tank (see Appendix A, Figures A.1 and A.2); — top header

(xx) "unstabilized sewage" means sewage that has been held in a septic tank or a holding tank for less than 30 days; — unstabilized sewage

(yy) "waterline" means the maximum elevation of the liquid in a septic tank; — waterline

(zz) "water table" means the level at which water stands in a shallow well open along its depth and penetrating the surficial deposits just deeply enough to encounter standing water in the bottom (level of water in saturated soil where hydraulic pressure is equal to zero). — water table

2. (1) These regulations apply to the construction, reconstruction or modification of sewage disposal systems. — Application

(2) Where an existing sewage disposal system is to be expanded or modified, the authority having jurisdiction may, for the purpose of protecting public health or the environment, require the entire existing sewage disposal system or any part thereof to be modified or replaced in conformance with the provisions of these regulations. — System expansion or modification

3. (1) No contractor shall install, construct, reconstruct or modify a sewage disposal system, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining a contractor's licence. — Licence

(2) No sewage disposal system shall be constructed, reconstructed or modified unless a licensed contractor or a registered installer in the employ of a licensed contractor is present on the job site during construction. — Site supervision

(3) Where a licensed contractor carries out work on a sewage disposal system, or causes it to be carried out, such contractor shall be fully responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable provisions of these regulations. — Responsibility

Application

(4) The application for a contractor's licence shall be made in such form and manner as prescribed by the authority having jurisdiction and submitted with the prescribed fee.

Qualifications

(5) A contractor's licence shall be granted to a contractor if:

(a) an application for a contractor's licence is made; and

(b) an applicant has attended a seminar or workshop sponsored by the authority having jurisdiction and has completed and passed an examination administered by the Board of Examiners; or

(c) an applicant holds a licence issued by another province or territory and the Minister considers the licence to be equivalent to a contractor's licence issued under these regulations.

Waiver of examination

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5), for a period of two years from the date of the coming into force of these regulations, the Minister may waive the examination requirement if satisfied that

(a) the contractor has been in the business of installing on-site sewage disposal systems in the province for a period of not less than five years before the coming into force of these regulations; and

(b) the contractor has installed at least five on-site sewage disposal systems in the province within the five-year period prescribed in clause (6)(a).

Appointment of the Board

(7) The Minister shall appoint a Board of Examiners consisting of a Chairperson and two other members, all of whom shall hold office at the Minister's discretion.

Duties of the Board

(8) The Board of Examiners may perform the following duties:

(a) sit on such days and at such times as the chairperson may determine or at the request of the Minister;

(b) delegate authority to one of its members to conduct, review and grade examinations;

(c) review applications for licences, and determine whether the applicants meet the qualifications required by these regulations;

(d) review applications for recognition of licences issued by another province or territory;

(e) subject to the approval of the Minister, set the examination required for contractor's licences;

(f) notify licence applicants of the time and place of the examination;

(g) conduct the examinations;

(h) grade completed examinations;

(i) provide the Minister with recommendations for approval or denial of a contractor's licence.

Transfer

(9) No contractor's licence issued under the provisions of this section shall be transferable.

Time frame

(10) A contractor's licence is valid for a period of not more than twenty-four months from the date of issuance.

Expiry

(11) A contractor's licence shall expire on the date indicated on the licence and may be renewed upon payment of the renewal fee.

Suspension

(12) The Minister may revoke a contractor's licence for a period of time if the Minister is satisfied that one or all of the following conditions prevail:

(a) the licence holder has been convicted of two or more offences under these regulations or any regulations replaced by these regulations;

(b) the licence holder has obtained a licence through misrepresentation or fraud;

(c) the licence holder has allowed some other person to have the use of their licence;

(d) the licence holder has failed to attend a workshop or seminar sponsored by the authority having jurisdiction for two consecutive years.

Registered installer

(13) Before any person may qualify as a registered installer, he or she must have registered their attendance at a workshop or seminar

sponsored by the authority having jurisdiction and must have paid the application fee.

Renewal

(14) The registration for registered installers is valid for not more than twenty-four months from the date of registration or renewal.

Continuing education

(15) Any registered installer who fails to attend a workshop or seminar sponsored by the authority having jurisdiction for two consecutive years, shall cease to be registered.

Reinstatement of qualifications

(16) Where a contractor ceases to be qualified in accordance with subsection (12) he or she may be reinstated by the Minister upon reapplication pursuant to subsection (4) and in such circumstances the Minister may require reexamination pursuant to clause (5)(b).

Variance

(17) Notwithstanding these regulations, the owner of a dwelling may install an on-site sewage disposal system for the dwelling unit provided that

(a) the lot conforms to a Category I lot as set out in the Planning Act Subdivision and Development Regulations (EC693/00);

(b) the on-site sewage disposal system to be installed is a standard, multiple-trench, sewage disposal system for a single family dwelling; and

(c) not more than one on-site sewage disposal system will be installed by the dwelling owner in a calendar year.

Permit

4. (1) No contractor or dwelling owner shall commence the construction, reconstruction, installation or modification of a sewage disposal system, or cause the same to be done, unless

(a) an application for a permit has been completed, and a permit has been issued pursuant to these regulations;

(b) the application fee has been paid in full; and

(c) the person installing the system has a copy of the permit in his or her possession on site.

Multiple installations

(2) No person shall be granted a sewage disposal permit to install more than one on-site sewage disposal system per calendar year unless that person holds a valid contractor's licence.

Construction and installation

(3) No contractor, registered installer or dwelling owner shall install, construct, reconstruct or modify a sewage disposal system unless it is designed, located and installed in accordance with these regulations.

Construction prohibited

(4) The Minister may prohibit the construction, reconstruction, installation or modification of a sewage disposal system when, in the Minister's opinion, weather conditions or ground conditions are unsuitable.

Covering system

(5) No contractor, registered installer or dwelling owner shall cover a sewage disposal system, or cause the same to be done, without having first served notice to, and received instructions from, the authority having jurisdiction.

Deviation

(6) Upon receipt of a permit for a sewage disposal system, no contractor, registered installer or dwelling owner shall deviate from the conditions of the permit without prior approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

Permit duration

(7) A sewage disposal system permit issued pursuant to subsection (1), shall be valid for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issue.

Fees

5. (1) The fees to accompany an application are:

(a) on application by a contractor for a sewage disposal system permit $60.00

(b) on application by a dwelling owner for a sewage disposal system permit $80.00

(c) on application for a site suitability assessment per lot.....$50.00

(d) on application by a contractor for a sewage disposal system permit on a property for which a site suitability assessment is required $110.00

(e) on application by a dwelling owner for a sewage disposal system permit on a property for which a site suitability assessment is required $130.00
(f) on application for, or renewal of, a licence to engage in the cleaning of a sewage disposal system or a waste treatment plant.....$100.00
(g) on application for, or renewal of, a contractor's licence ...$200.00
(h) on application to be a registered installer, or to renew registration as a registered installer.....$20.00

Extra inspections

(2) An inspection fee of $50.00 per inspection shall be payable where extra inspections are required:
(a) for reinspection of a sewage disposal system that has been found to have deficiencies;
(b) for additional requested inspections.

Certificate of compliance

6. Within 30 days of construction, reconstruction or installation of a sewage disposal system, the licensed contractor shall furnish a certificate of compliance to the owner and the authority having jurisdiction.

Power to order system

7. Where the authority having jurisdiction finds that a sewage disposal system has been constructed, reconstructed, installed or modified and covered without permission, the authority having jurisdiction may order the owner of the system or the licensed contractor to uncover all or part of the system for inspection.

Beach setback

8. (1) No portion of a sewage disposal system shall be constructed on a lot or existing parcel of land closer to the beach than
(a) the distance determined by multiplying the erosion rate for that shoreline by 60; or
(b) 23 m (75 ft),
whichever is greater, measured from the top of the bank to the nearest portion of the system.

Application

(2) This section does not apply to approved lots or existing parcels of land as defined in the Planning Act Subdivision and Development Regulations (EC693/00).

Septic tank location

9. (1) A septic tank shall be located not less than
(a) 15.2 m (50 ft) from any source of potable water;
(b) 3.0 m (10 ft) from a parcel boundary; and
(c) 4.6 m (15 ft) from a foundation wall.

Sewer line

(2) The sewer line from the building or structure to the septic tank:
(a) shall be constructed of straight, non-perforated, rigid, smooth bore, watertight, certified, sewer pipe with sealed joints;
(b) shall be located a minimum of 3.0 m (10 ft) from any source of potable water; and
(c) shall use certified, long-sweep fittings for changes in direction.

Elevation

(3) The elevation of a septic tank shall be such as to afford a minimum fall of 1.0 to 2.0 cm/m (1/8 to 1/4 in/ft) in the building sewer.

Construction

(4) A septic tank shall be watertight and constructed of concrete, polyethylene or other material not subject to corrosion or decay and which is approved by the authority having jurisdiction, but concrete used in the construction shall not be in block form and steel septic tanks shall not be permitted.

Risers

(5) A riser section installed on the top of a septic tank shall be connected in such a method as to create a watertight seal where it joins the tank.

Standard for prefabricated concrete septic tanks

(6) Every prefabricated concrete septic tank shall be designed and constructed in conformity with the latest CSA Standard for prefabricated septic tanks.

Standard for polyethylene and fibreglass tanks

(7) Every polyethylene and every fibreglass septic tank shall be certified as being in accordance with the latest CSA Standard for prefabricated septic tanks.

(8) Every cast-in-place concrete septic tank shall conform to the following standards: Cast-in-place concrete septic tanks

(a) concrete shall have a 28 day minimum compressive strength of 25 MPa (3625 psi) and a strength test shall comprise two standard cured cylinders, and testing procedures shall be in accordance with CSA Standard A23.2 and evaluation of strength tests shall be in accordance with CSA Standard A23.1;

(b) the minimum wall thickness of a cast-in-place concrete septic tank shall be 15 cm (6 in), and the minimum floor thickness shall be 10 cm (4 in);

(c) means of access shall be provided over the inlet and outlet of a septic tank and an access opening shall have a minimum inside dimension of 50 cm (20 in) and shall be provided with covers;

(d) the liquid depth of a septic tank shall be not less than 90 cm (36 in);

(e) septic tanks shall have a minimum of 22.5 cm (9 in) of air space between the waterline and the interior side of the septic tank cover;

(f) septic tank inlets shall have either inlet baffles, T, TY, or elbow fittings to maintain a quiescent flow of sewage into the septic tank and the inlet baffles or inlet fittings shall extend not more than 7.5 cm (3 in) and not less than 2.5 cm (1 in) below the waterline;

(g) septic tank outlets shall have either open topped T, or open topped TY fittings or baffles which extend a minimum of 45 cm (18 in) below the waterline and above the waterline to within 5 cm (2 in) of the septic tank cover;

(h) septic tanks shall have not less than 5 cm (2 in) difference in elevation between the bottom of the inlet pipe where it enters the interior of the septic tank and the bottom of the outlet pipe where it begins to pass through the wall of the tank towards a disposal field;

(i) travel distance of sewage between the inlet and outlet within a septic tank shall be not less than 120 cm (48 in), measured horizontally.

(9) A septic tank having a capacity of greater than 4090 litres (900 imperial gallons) shall have two compartments; the capacity of the first compartment shall be equal to two-thirds of the total septic tank capacity, a minimum opening of 20 cm by 20 cm (8 in by 8 in) shall be left in the partition in the septic tank, and such opening shall be half-way in the liquid depth. Compartments

(10) The minimum septic tank capacity for all single family dwellings shall be as set out in Table A. Septic tank, minimum capacity

(11) Septic tanks for establishments other than those listed in Table A shall have a minimum septic tank capacity determined by the following formula: *Idem*, other than those listed in Table

(a) for an estimated (or determined) sewage flow of less than 6800 litres/day (1500 Igal/day), the capacity of the septic tank shall be 1.5 times the flow;

(b) for an estimated (or determined) sewage flow of greater than 6800 litres/day (1500 Igal/day), the capacity of the septic tank shall be determined as follows:

5100 + 3/4 Q (metric) ; or
1125 + 3/4 Q (imperial),
where Q is the daily sewage flow.

(12) In no case shall the septic tank capacity be less than 2040 litres (450 imperial gallons). Tank capacity

(13) The minimum sewage flow from the establishments identified in Appendix B shall comply with the respective minimum sewage flows identified therein or shall be as determined by measurement. Minimum sewage flow

TABLE A

STANDARD SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY

Number of Bedrooms	Minimum Liquid Capacity of Septic Tank	
	(Litres)	(Imperial Gallons)
2 or less	2040	450
3	2725	600
4	3400	750
5	4090	900
6	4540	1000
7	5000	1100

Pumping station or siphon chamber required

10. (1) A sewage pumping station or siphon chamber is required where
(a) the required length of a standard disposal field or a leaching chamber disposal field exceeds 150 m (500 ft);
(b) the required length of a contour trench disposal field exceeds 46 metres (150 feet); or
(c) the disposal field is to be at an elevation higher than the elevation of the septic tank.

Location

(2) A sewage pumping station or siphon chamber shall be located not less than
(a) 15.2 m (50 ft) from any source of potable water;
(b) 3.0 m (10 ft) from a parcel boundary; and
(c) 4.6 m (15 ft) from a foundation wall.

Gravity sewer line

(3) The sewer line from the septic tank to the sewage pumping station or siphon chamber
(a) shall be constructed of non-perforated, rigid, smooth-bore, watertight, certified, sewer pipe with sealed joints; and
(b) shall be located a minimum of 3.0 m (10 ft) from any source of potable water.

Pressure sewer line

(4) The pressure sewer line from the sewage pumping station or siphon chamber to the disposal field
(a) shall be certified pressure sewer pipe (SDR 26 or equivalent) with sealed joints; and
(b) shall be located a minimum of 3.0 m (10 ft) from any source of potable water.

Pumping station construction

(5) A sewage pumping station
(a) shall be watertight and constructed of concrete, polyethylene or other material not subject to corrosion or decay, and which is approved by the authority having jurisdiction but concrete used in the construction shall not be in block form and steel pumping stations shall not be permitted;
(b) shall be designed and constructed to withstand the lateral and bearing loads to which it will be subjected;
(c) shall provide at least one quarter (1/4) day storage above the high alarm set point; and
(d) shall have a secured, water-tight, above-ground access with a minimum inside dimension of 50 cm (20 in).

Pumps

(6) All pumps used in sewage pumping stations shall
(a) be open face centrifugal type designed to pump sewage;
(b) have a capacity approximately 2.5 times the average daily flow in litres per minute (gallons/minute) but not less than 23 litres per minute (5 gallons/ minute) at the system head;
(c) be provided with a suitable shut off valve on the discharge line; and
(d) be piped so that they can be removed for servicing without having to completely dewater the pumping station.

Pumping station controls

(7) Each sewage pumping station shall be provided with control
(a) to automatically start and stop the pumps based on water level;
(b) to automatically alternate the pumps in a multiple-pump system;
(c) to provide a high water level alarm (audiovisual) in an area where it may be easily monitored; and

(d) to provide a pump failure alarm (audiovisual), in a multiple pump system, when a pump motor fails to start on demand.

(8) A siphon chamber — Siphon chamber construction

(a) shall be watertight and constructed of concrete, polyethylene or other material not subject to corrosion or decay, and which is approved by the authority having jurisdiction but concrete used in the construction shall not be in block form and steel siphon chambers shall not be permitted;

(b) shall be designed and constructed to withstand the lateral and bearing loads to which it will be subjected;

(c) shall have an average discharge rate greater than 2.5 times the average daily influent flow in gallons per minute;

(d) shall have a volume equal to 0.6 the volume of the drainage pipe in the disposal field to which it discharges; and

(e) shall have a secured, water-tight, above-ground access with a minimum inside dimension of 50 cm (20 in).

11. (1) A disposal field shall not be located — Disposal fields

(a) in an area where either the maximum water table or bedrock is less than 1.2 m (4 ft) below the ground surface at any time;

(b) in soil which does not meet the definition of permeable soil;

(c) in any area which may be subject to flooding either by a natural body of water or by surface water runoff;

(d) under a roadway;

(e) under a paved area;

(f) under an area used by motor vehicles;

(g) under an area used intensively by livestock;

(h) less than 6.1 m (20 ft) from a foundation;

(i) less than 3.0 m (10 ft) from a parcel boundary or an embankment;

(j) less than 15.2 m (50 ft) from any source of potable water; or

(k) less than 15.2 m (50 ft) from a natural boundary of a body of water.

(2) A disposal field shall be installed approximately parallel to the ground contour to minimize fill depth variations or excessive fill requirements, and to spread the effluent across a longer slope interface. — Installation

(3) A disposal field shall not be installed unless a septic tank had first been constructed in accordance with section 9. — Septic tank required

(4) Whenever possible, a sewage disposal system shall be located downgrade of the nearest source of potable water. — Location

12. (1) Unless otherwise approved by the authority having jurisdiction, a standard disposal field shall be rectangular, with an even number of parallel lines of drainage pipe and shall have a top and bottom header (see Appendix A, Figures A.1 and A.2) and the pipe connecting the disposal field with the septic tank shall connect at the centre of the top header with an equal number of lines on each side of the connection. — Standard disposal field

(2) The pipe from the septic tank to the top header shall be non-perforated, rigid, smooth bore, certified sewer pipe with sealed joints. — Pipe

(3) The top header of a standard disposal field shall be level and constructed of non-perforated, rigid, smooth bore, certified sewer pipe and fittings, with sealed joints. — Top header

(4) The bottom header of a standard disposal field shall be level and constructed of drainage pipe, or non-perforated, certified sewer pipe and fittings. — Bottom header

(5) When the bottom header of a disposal field is constructed of drainage pipe, its installation shall conform with the drainage pipe construction and installation requirements of subsection 11(1), (6) and (9). — Installation

(6) As shown in Appendix A, Figure A.1.1, drainage pipe in a multiple trench disposal field shall be — Drainage pipe

(a) a minimum of 750 mm (3 in) interior diameter;

(b) laid on a slope of not less than 5 cm (2 in) and not more than 10 cm (4 in) per 15 m (50 ft) of length, with parallel lines not less than 1.5 m (5 ft) apart;
(c) laid in lines of not more than 30 m (100 ft) long;
(d) laid on at least 20 cm (8 in) depth of gravel in a 45 cm (18 in) wide trench or on at least 15 cm (6 in) depth of gravel in a 60 cm (24 in) wide trench;
(e) completely covered with gravel and the full width of the gravel shall be covered with barrier material;

a minimum cover of 30 cm (12 in) of soil shall be placed over the barrier material.

Barrier material

(7) Barrier material shall be a light weight (50 g/m^2 or more) non-woven (i.e. felted, needle punched or heat bonded fibre) fabric or proprietary geotextile with a permeability greater than 0.001 m/s (0.04 in/sec) and an opening size of less than 700 µm (0.028 in).

Multiple disposal fields

(8) Where the total length of drainage pipe exceeds 150 m (500 ft), there shall be constructed two or more separate disposal fields connected to the septic tank by using
(a) a sewage pumping station; or
(b) a siphon chamber.

Trenches

(9) Unless otherwise approved by the authority having jurisdiction, standard disposal field trenches shall be not less than
(a) 45 cm (18 in) in width at the bottom; and
(b) 60 cm (22 in) and not more than 90 cm (36 in) in depth.

Disposal field minimum drainage pipe length

(10) The minimum total length of drainage pipe for single and multiple family dwellings is given in Appendix A, Table A.1 and the minimum total length of drainage pipe for establishments identified in Appendix B, or others not listed, shall be calculated using the estimated (or measured) daily sewage flow and the on-site sewage disposal system design formula in Appendix D.

Cottage sewage disposal system

(11) A cottage sewage disposal system shall have a minimum septic tank capacity of 2040 litres (450 imperial gallons) and a minimum drainage pipe length equal to 75% of the minimum drainage pipe length listed for a two bedroom single family dwelling (see Appendix A, Table A.1).

Alternative multiple trench disposal field

13. (1) The alternative multiple trench disposal field shall conform with all requirements of sections 11 and 12 and shall have lines spaced at a minimum of 4 m (13 ft) apart and be oriented so as to have the greatest dimension across the slope (see Appendix A, Figure A.2).

Pipe

(2) The pipe from the septic tank to the top header shall be non-perforated, rigid, smooth bore, certified sewer pipe with sealed joints.

Alternative multiple field lines

(3) Where the lines of drainage pipe in an alternative multiple trench disposal field are laid to have the effluent in the drainage pipe flow in the direction of the natural slope of the land, the disposal field must have a bottom header constructed of drainage pipe. The installation of the header shall conform with the drainage pipe construction and installation requirements of subsections 11(1), 12(6) and (9).

Bottom header

(4) When the bottom header in an alternative multiple trench disposal field is installed in accordance with subsection (3), the pipe shall be laid in a trench that follows as nearly as possible along a natural elevation contour line of the site, with the bottom of the trench, the gravel bed and the drainage pipe laid truly level.

Disposal field, minimum drainage pipe length

(5) For single and multiple family dwellings the minimum total length drainage pipe in an alternative multiple trench disposal field is given in Appendix A, Table A.1, and the minimum total length of drainage pipe for establishments identified in Appendix B, or others not listed, shall be calculated using the estimated (or measured) daily sewage flow and the on-site sewage disposal system design formula in Appendix D.

Leaching chamber disposal field

14. (1) A leaching chamber disposal field may be used for those applications and locations where soil and other site conditions are suitable for a standard disposal field.

(2) The pipe from the septic tank to the top header shall be non-perforated, rigid, smooth bore, certified sewer pipe with sealed joints. Pipe

(3) Unless otherwise stated, installation of a leaching chamber disposal field shall conform with all requirements of Section 11. Location

(4) The leaching chamber shall be constructed from suitable materials that are impervious to septic tank effluent and to soil chemicals and it shall not be subject to corrosion, and shall be structurally capable of supporting the loads to which it will be subjected. Materials

(5) Leaching chambers shall be designed and manufactured such that, when installed, they fit tightly and securely together so as to prevent backfill soil migration into the chamber void space and end plates must be included in the design and installation. Design and manufacture

(6) Leaching chamber systems may be installed in a multiple-trench or in a serial distribution configuration (see Appendix A, Figure A.4 and Figure A.4.2). Configuration

(7) When leaching chambers are installed in a multiple-trench configuration, the following shall apply (see Appendix A, Figure A.4): Multiple trench

(a) the disposal field shall be installed approximately parallel to the ground contour;

(b) the minimum distance between the walls of adjacent trenches shall be 0.9 m (3 ft);

(c) the bottom of each trench shall be level and of equal elevation;

(d) the chambers shall be covered with a minimum of 0.3 m (12 in.) of soil cover;

(e) each line of chambers shall be fed from a header, via tees, and the downstream end of each line of chambers shall be connected to a bottom header;

(f) for gravity-fed systems, the inlet pipe shall extend through the end plate and terminate on an adequate splash plate;

(g) for pressure distribution systems, perforated, CSA-approved, PVC pipe, extending the length of the chambers, is required.

(8) Where the total length of leaching chambers in a multiple-trench configuration exceeds 150 m (500 ft), there shall be constructed two or more separate disposal fields connected to the septic tank by using Multiple disposal fields

(a) a sewage pumping station; or

(b) a siphon chamber.

(9) When leaching chambers are installed in a serial distribution configuration Serial distribution

(a) the basic trench construction shall comply with subsection (7) and each row shall be connected and placed parallel to the existing natural grade (see Appendix A, Figure A.4.2); and

(b) the maximum number of lines that shall be connected for gravity distribution is five, with the maximum length of any one line being 30 m (100 ft).

(10) Every leaching chamber manufacturer must receive product approval from the authority having jurisdiction prior to use of its chambers on Prince Edward Island. Approval

(11) Before approving any leaching chamber, the authority having jurisdiction may require that the manufacturer provide such evidence as it considers necessary to establish compliance with subsections 14(4) and (5). Evidence of compliance

(12) The sizing of 0.9 m (3 ft) wide leaching chamber systems for single and multiple family dwellings shall be as set out in Appendix A, Table A.1 and leaching chamber systems for establishments identified in Appendix B, or others not listed, shall be sized using the estimated (or measured) daily sewage flow and the on-site sewage disposal system design formula in Appendix D. Leaching chamber sizing

15. (1) A contour trench disposal field may be installed on a lot with a slope of 5% to 30%, and its installation shall conform with all the requirements of section 11. Contour trench disposal field

(2) A contour trench disposal field shall be designed as shown in Appendix A, Figures A.3 and A.3.1. Design

(3) For single and multiple family dwellings the minimum total length drainage pipe in a contour trench disposal field is given in Appendix A, Table A.1. The minimum total length of drainage pipe for establishments identified in Appendix B, or others not listed, shall be calculated using the estimated (or measured) daily sewage flow and the on-site sewage disposal system design formula in Appendix D. Disposal field, minimum drainage pipe length

(4) The pipe from the septic tank to the contour trench disposal field shall be non-perforated, rigid, smooth bore, certified sewer pipe with sealed joints. Pipe

(5) The drainage pipe in a contour trench disposal field shall be situated towards the up-slope side of the bed and, where the bed is curved to follow the contour, the pipe shall be laid to a line that reduces the curvature of the pipe. Drainage pipe location

(6) A contour trench disposal field shall be operated as follows: Gravity fed

(a) for systems of 30 m (100 ft) or less, the disposal field shall be gravity fed using drainage pipe fed from either the end or near the centre of the field;

(b) for systems of 30 m to 45 m (100 ft to 150 ft), the disposal field shall be gravity fed using drainage pipe fed from near the centre of the field;

(c) for beds longer than 45 m (150 ft), the disposal field shall be pressure fed by a pump or siphon system.

(7) The contour trench disposal field shall be constructed to the following minimum standard (see Appendix A, figures A.3.1 through A.3.3): Construction

(a) the minimum trench width shall be 0.9 m (3 ft);

(b) the minimum trench length shall be 30 m (100 ft) for single family dwellings and 23 m (75 ft) for cottages;

(c) the sides and bottom of the trench shall be raked to remove the smeared and compacted soil;

(d) 7.5 cm (3 in) of filter sand shall be placed on the bottom of the trench and shall be benched up on the down-slope wall of the trench;

(e) a minimum of 10 cm (4 in) of gravel shall be placed the entire width of the trench;

(f) the drainage pipe shall be laid on a slope of 8 to 12.5 cm per 50 m (2 to 3 in per 100 ft);

(g) the drainage pipe must be covered with at least 7.5 cm (3 in) of gravel;

(h) the full width of gravel in the trench shall be covered with barrier material;

(i) a minimum cover of 30 cm (12 in) of soil shall be placed over the barrier material, said measurement to be made at the down slope edge of the trench.

16. (1) A sewage holding tank shall only be permitted on an existing parcel of land where a source of sewage presently exists and where no practical alternative system can be installed. Sewage holding tank

(2) A sewage holding tank shall be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with section 9. Construction

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), a sewage holding tank shall be Design

(a) sized to have a liquid holding capacity of greater than seven (7) days but not less than 4500 litres (1000 gallons);

(b) provided with a high liquid level alarm (audiovisual) positioned to allow at least three (3) days storage after activation which shall be located in an area where it may be easily monitored;

(c) readily accessible to a pumping vehicle; and

(d) equipped with a pump out connection which will not allow unauthorized discharge of sewage.

Site suitability assessment

17. The authority having jurisdiction may require that the owner of a property, for which an application for a sewage disposal permit has been submitted, have a site suitability assessment completed on said property.

Variances

18. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations affecting the design and location of a sewage disposal system, the Minister may vary those provisions where, because of existing lot size or other reasons, compliance is impossible, except that the variance with respect to setback from a source of potable water shall not be reduced by more than 10 percent of the required distance.

Maintenance

19. Sewage disposal systems shall be maintained in accordance with the procedures outlined in Appendix C.

Increase of requirements

20. Where, in the opinion of the Minister, the requirements of these regulations are inadequate, the Minister may increase the minimum requirements.

Exception

21. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, the authority having jurisdiction may permit the construction, reconstruction or installation of a type of sewage disposal system not authorized herein if it is satisfied that the system to be used is satisfactory for the treatment and disposal of the sewage it is to receive.

Sewage disposal system cleaning

22. (1) No person shall engage in the cleaning of sewage disposal systems wastewater treatment systems, or in the land spreading of septage, municipal or industrial sludge, without first obtaining a licence to do so from the Minister.

Application

(2) An application for a licence under subsection (1) shall be in a form approved by the Minister.

Conditions for disposal

(3) The ultimate disposal of septage and sludge from sewage disposal systems or wastewater treatment systems shall be done in accordance with the following conditions

(a) septage and sludge shall not be placed or spread on frozen or snow-covered ground and, during the period of time when the ground is frozen or snow-covered, an alternative method of disposing of septage and sludge, acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, shall be utilized;

(b) septage and sludge shall not be placed or spread, in the same calendar year, on land to be used for animal pasture or on land to be used to produce crops for human consumption;

(c) septage and sludge shall not be placed or spread upon any ground except in accordance with the following criteria:

(i) at least 300 m (1000 ft) from land zoned for business or residential use,

(ii) at least 300 m (1000 ft) from any dwelling on adjacent property,

(iii) at least 15 m (50 ft) from the edge of a provincial public highway,

(iv) at least 150 m (500 ft) from any water well,

(v) in respect of distance from any watercourse

(A) at least 15 m (50 ft) where the land slope averages less than 2 percent,

(B) at least 37 m (120 ft) where the land slope averages between 2 and 5 per cent,

(C) at least 107 m (350 ft) where the land slope averages between 5 and 10 per cent,

(D) at least 213 m (700 ft) where the land slope exceeds 10 per cent.

Alternative disposal method

(4) In accordance with clause (3) (a), the authority having jurisdiction may approve an alternative disposal method or site for septage and sludge disposal, if it is satisfied that the method and the site is satisfactory for the safe treatment and disposal of the waste.

Duration of licence

(5) All licences granted under this section shall be valid for a period of not more than twenty-four months from the date of issuance.

(6) All licences granted under this section may be renewed upon application and payment of the renewal fee by the licence holder. Renewal

23. Unstabilized sewage from sewage holding tanks shall not be landspread, and an alternative disposal site must be approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Unstabilized sewage

24. Any person who violates any provision of these regulations or fails to comply with any condition of a permit or fulfil any obligations imposed on him by these regulations, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to the penalties specified in section 32 of the *Environmental Protection Act*. Offences

25. The *Environmental Protection Act* Sewage Disposal Regulations (EC298/97) are revoked. Revocation

26. These regulations come into force on August 9, 2003. Commencement

APPENDIX A

TABLE A.1

Appendix A

Table A.1

Minimum Drainage Pipe Length

Category I As defined in The Planning Act Regulations		Minimum Total Length of Drainage Pipe						
		# of Bedrooms						
System Description	Minimum Trench Width	2	3	4	5	6	Duplex**	4plex**
1. Multiple Trench System	0.46 m (18 in.)	85 m (280 ft)	110 m (360 ft)	134 m (440 ft)	162 m (530 ft)	180 m (590 ft)	220 m (720 ft)	440 m (1440 ft)
2. Alternative Multiple Trench System	0.6 m (2 ft)	67 m (220 ft)	91 m (300 ft)	116 m (380 ft)	140 m (460 ft)	165 m (540 ft)	182 m (600 ft)	364 m (1200 ft)
3. Contour System Type C1	0.9 m (3.0 ft)*	30 m (100 ft)	37 m (120 ft)	49 m (160 ft)	61 m (200 ft)	75 m (245 ft)	74 m (240 ft)	148 m (480 ft)
4. Contour System Type C2	0.9 m (3.0 ft)*	30 m (100 ft)	37 m (120 ft)	49 m (160 ft)	61 m (200 ft)	75 m (245 ft)	74 m (240 ft)	148 m (480 ft)
5. Leaching Chamber	0.9 m (3 ft)	43 m (138 ft)	55 m (175 ft)	69 m (225 ft)	80 m (262 ft)	91 m (300 ft)	110 m (360 ft)	220 m (720 ft)
Category II As defined in The Planning Act Regulations		Minimum Total Length of Drainage Pipe						
		# of Bedrooms						
System Description	Minimum Trench Width	2	3	4	5	6	Duplex**	4plex**
1. Alternative Multiple Trench System	0.46 m (18 in.)	85 m (280 ft)	110 m (360 ft)	134 m (440 ft)	162 m (530 ft)	180 m (590 ft)	220 m (720 ft)	440 m (1440 ft)
2. Contour System Type C1	0.9 m (3 ft)*	37 m (120 ft)	46 m (150 ft)	57 m (187 ft)	71 m (235 ft)	85 m (280 ft)	92 m (300 ft)	184 m (600 ft)
3. Contour System Type C2	0.9 m (3 ft)*	37 m (120 ft)	46 m (150 ft)	57 m (187 ft)	71 m (235 ft)	85 m (280 ft)	92 m (300 ft)	184 m (600 ft)
4. Leaching Chamber	0.9 m (3 ft)	53 m (175 ft)	69 m (225 ft)	86 m (280 ft)	100 m (328 ft)	114 m (375 ft)	138 m (450 ft)	274 m (900 ft)

* Slope Dependent - This width will vary depending on the slope of the land

** Based on 3 bedrooms per unit

APPENDIX A
SEPTIC SYSTEM DESIGN

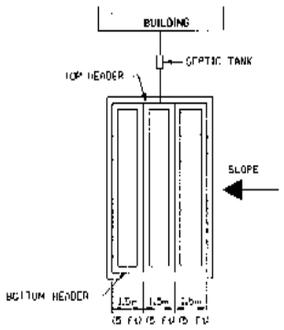

Figure A.1 Typical standard disposal field

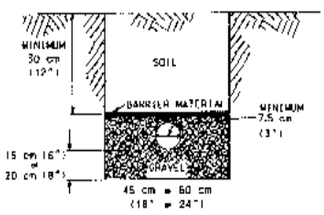

Figure A.1.1 Typical trench cross section

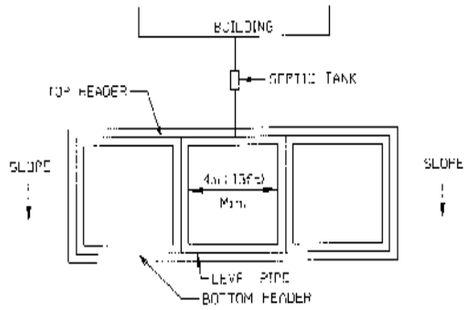

Figure A.2 Typical alternative multiple trench disposal field

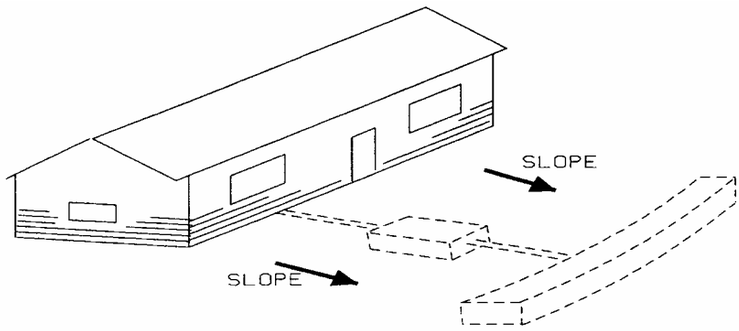

Figure A.3 Contour trench disposal field

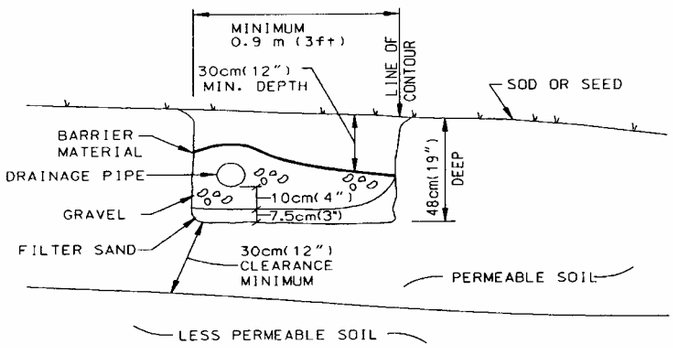

Figure A.3.1 Typical (type C1) contour trench disposal field

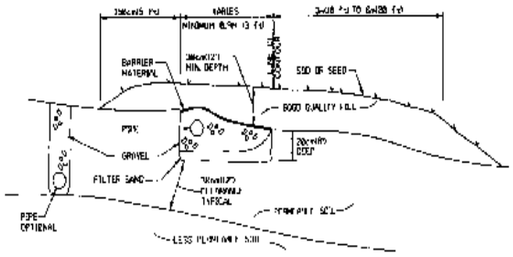

Figure A.3.2 Typical (Type C2) contour trench disposal field

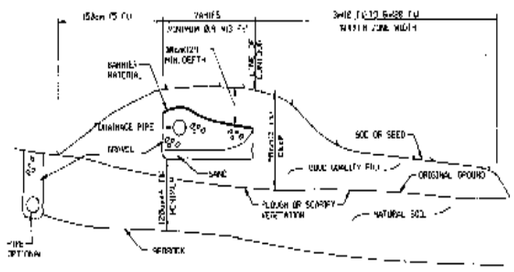

Figure A.3.3 Typical (Type C3) contour trench disposal field

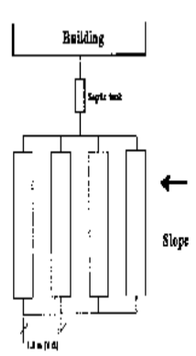

Figure A.4 Typical multiple-trench leaching chamber disposal field

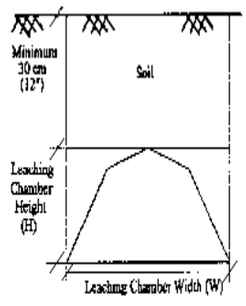

Figure A.4.1 Typical leaching chamber trench cross section

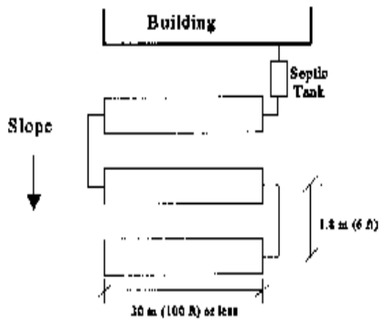

Figure A.4.2 Typical serial distribution leaching chamber disposal field

APPENDIX B
ESTIMATED DAILY SEWAGE FLOW RATES
(for establishments listed)

Source	Unit	Flow	
		(Litres/unit/day)	(Igal/unit/day)
Residential			
Apartments	person	230	50
Motel (Rental Cottages)			
with kitchen	bedroom	450	100
without kitchen	bedroom	320	70
Trailer Park (mini homes)	trailer	2050	230
Boarding House			
with meals	person	180	40
without meals	person	160	35
Commercial			
Airport	passenger	22	5
Office/Business	employee	80	17
Bar/Tavern	seat	140	30
Beauty Salon	customer	80	17
Gas Station	hose	570	125
Laundry	machine	1700	375
Restaurant			
eat-in	seat	160	35
take-out only	parking space	70	15
Shopping Centre	parking space	10	2
	employee	45	10

ESTIMATED DAILY SEWAGE FLOW RATES
(for establishments listed)

Source	Unit	Flow	
		(Litres/unit/day)	(Igal/unit/day)
Recreational			
Cafeteria	customer	10	2
	employee	45	10
Campground			
washrooms and toilets only	site	320	70
site with sewer hookups	site	390	85
central comfort station	site	390	85
Day Camp (no meals)	person	70	15
Dining Hall	meal served	30	6
Swimming Pool	person	45	10
Theatre	seat	23	5
Dormitory	person	160	35
Institutional			
Medical Hospital	bed	1050	230
Rest House/Nursing Home	bed	570	125
School			
cafeteria, gym, and showers	student	90	20
cafeteria only	student	80	17
Church/Assembly Hall			
with kitchen	seat	45	10
no kitchen	seat	23	5

APPENDIX C
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Proper routine maintenance is a key to long term satisfactory operation of an on-site sewage disposal system. This is the responsibility of the owner.
In order to get the optimum performance out of a septic system, the following should be noted:

(a) When the system is being installed, reference the location of the septic tank and the disposal field to some permanent markers.
(b) Do not overload the hydraulic design of the system. Keep water consumption to a minimum and repair leaky faucets or toilet tanks.
(c) Do not allow large quantities of fats, plastics and chemicals to enter the system.
(d) Have the septic tank pumped when required. The required frequency depends on the habits of the household and on the septic tank capacity. However, pumping every 3 to 5 years is suggested.
(e) Remove any large trees from the immediate area of the disposal field to prevent roots from clogging the pipes.
(f) Maintain a sod cover over the disposal field to prevent erosion and increase water dissipation through evapotranspiration.
(g) Do not allow vehicles to drive over the disposal field.
(h) Divert roof drains and surface drainage away from the area of the disposal field.

APPENDIX D
ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM DESIGN (Metric)
(for systems other than those listed in Table A)

(1) Calculate the wastewater flow (Q)
(2) Calculate septic tank volume based on clause 9(8)(b) of these regulations.
(3) Calculate the length of the disposal system according to the following:
(a) Choose the soil loading rate (SLR).
(i) For 'Category I' conditions choose
- 36 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for a multiple trench disposal field
- 36 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for a leaching chamber disposal field
- 31 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for a contour trench disposal field
(ii) For 'Category II' conditions choose
- 41 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for a multiple trench disposal field
- 41 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for a leaching chamber disposal field
- 36 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for a contour trench disposal field
(b) Choose the contact area / linear metre of trench (CA)
(i) For a multiple trench system the CA is .6 (m^2/m)
(ii) For a leaching chamber system the CA for
- Infiltrator^{tm} leaching chambers is 1.2 (m^2/m)
- Biodiffuser^{tm} leaching chambers is 1.2 (m^2/m)
- EnviroChamber^{tm} leaching chambers is 1.2 (m^2/m)
(iii) For a contour trench disposal field the contact area for
- a 0.9 m wide trench is 1.1 (m^2/m)
- a 1.2 m wide trench is 1.4 (m^2/m)
- a 1.5 m wide trench is 1.7 (m^2/m)
- a 1.8 m wide trench is 2.0 (m^2/m)
(c) Calculate the required drainage pipe length using the following formula :

Where,
Flow (Q) is the design flow referenced from Appendix B or as determined by actual measured readings.

Soil loading rate (SLR) is the disposal area required for each one thousand litres per day of wastewater generated and is expressed as square metres per 1000 litres per day (m^2/1000 litres/day).

Contact area (CA) is the minimum square metres per linear metre of gravel / soil interface on the bottom of the trenches in the disposal field. The contact area is expressed as square metres per linear metre (m^2/m).

Design Example - Metric

Design a sewage disposal system for a 5-unit motel. Each unit contains one bedroom and a kitchen. Calculate the length of drainage pipe required for the sewage disposal system for (i) a multiple trench disposal field, (ii) a 0.9 metre contour trench disposal field, and (iii) a leaching chamber disposal field. The motel is located on a 'Category I' lot

.
(1) From Appendix B, flow (Q) = 450 litres/unit/day
Therefore, Q = 5 units x 450 litres/unit/day = 2250 litres/day

(2) From clause 9(8)(b) of these regulations, the septic tank capacity = 1.5 x 2250 litres/day = 3375 litres

(3) (a) For 'Category I' conditions choose a soil loading rate (SLR) of
- 36 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for the multiple trench and leaching chamber disposal fields
- 31 (m^2/1000 litres/day) for the contour trench disposal field
(b) Choose a contact area/linear metre of trench (CA) as follows:
(i) For a multiple trench disposal field the CA is .6 (m^2/m)
(ii) For a leaching chamber disposal field the CA is 1.2 (m^2/m)
(iii) For a 0.9 metre contour trench disposal field the CA is 1.1 (m^2/m)

Drainage pipe length = $\frac{2250 \text{ (litres/day)} \times 36 \text{ (m}^2\text{/1000 litres/day)}}{\mathbf{0.6} \text{ (m}^2\text{/m)}}$ = 135 metres (multiple trench)

= $\frac{2250 \text{ (litres/day)} \times 36 \text{ (m}^2\text{/1000 litres/day)}}{\mathbf{1.2} \text{ (m}^2\text{/m)}}$ = 67.5 metres (leaching chamber)

= $\frac{2250 \text{ (litres/day)} \times 31 \text{ (m}^2\text{/1000 litres/day)}}{\mathbf{1.1} \text{ (m}^2\text{/m)}}$ = 63.4 metres (contour trench)

ON -SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM DESIGN (Imperial) (for systems other than those listed in Table A)

(1) Calculate the wastewater flow (Q)

(2) Calculate septic tank volume based on clause 9(8)(b) of the Sewage Disposal Regulations

(3) Calculate the length of the disposal system according to the following:

(a) Choose the soil loading rate (SLR).

(i) For 'Category I' conditions choose

- 1.75 (ft^2/Igal/day) for a multiple trench disposal field
- 1.75 (ft^2/Igal/day) for a leaching chamber disposal field
- 1.5 (ft^2/Igal/day) for a contour trench disposal field

(ii) For 'Category II' conditions choose

- 2.0 (ft^2/Igal/day) for a multiple trench disposal field
- 2.0 (ft^2/Igal/day) for a leaching chamber disposal field
- 1.75 (ft^2/Igal/day) for a contour trench disposal field

(b) Choose the contact area / linear foot of trench (CA)

(i) For a multiple trench system the CA is 2.0 (ft^2/ft)

(ii) For a leaching chamber system the CA for

- Infiltrator^{tm} leaching chambers is 4.0 (ft^2/ft)
- Biodiffuser^{tm} leaching chambers is 4.0 (ft^2/ft)
- EnviroChamber^{tm} leaching chambers 4.0 (ft^2/ft)

(iii) For a contour trench disposal field the contact area for

- a 3-foot wide trench is 3.5 (ft^2/ft)
- a 4-foot wide trench is 4.5 (ft^2/ft)
- a 5-foot wide trench is 5.5 (ft^2/ft)
- a 6-foot wide trench is 6.5 (ft^2/ft)

(c) Calculate the required drainage pipe length using the following formula :

Where,

Flow (Q) is the design flow referenced from Appendix B or as determined by actual measured readings.

Soil loading rate (SLR) is the disposal area required for each imperial gallon per day of wastewater generated and is expressed as square feet/imperial gallon/day (ft^2/Igal/day).

Contact area (CA) is the minimum square feet per linear foot of gravel / soil interface on the bottom of the trenches in the disposal field. The contact area is expressed as square feet per linear foot (ft^2/ft).

Design Example - Imperial

Design a sewage disposal system for a 5-unit motel. Each unit contains one bedroom and a kitchen. Calculate the length of drainage pipe required for the sewage disposal system for (i) a multiple trench disposal field, (ii) a 3-foot contour trench disposal field, and (iii) a leaching chamber disposal field. The motel is located on a 'Category I' lot.

(1) From Appendix B, Flow (Q) = 100 Igal/unit/day
Therefore, Q = 5 units x 100 Igal/unit/day = 500 Igal/day

(2) From clause 9(8)(b) of these regulations, the septic tank capacity = 1.5 x 500 Igal/day = 750 Igal

(3)(a) For 'Category I' conditions choose a soil loading rate (SLR) of

- 1.75 (ft^2/Igal/day) for the multiple trench and leaching chamber disposal fields.
- 1.5 (ft^2/Igal/day) for the contour trench

(b) Choose a contact area/linear foot of trench(CA) as follows:

(i) For a multiple trench disposal field the CA is 2.0 (ft^2/ft)

(ii) For a leaching chamber disposal field the CA is 4.0 (ft^2/ft)

(iii) For a 3-foot contour trench disposal field the CA is 3.5 (ft^2/ft)

Drainage pipe length = $\frac{500 \text{ (Igal/day)} \times 1.75 \text{ (ft}^2\text{/Igal/day)}}{2.0 \text{ (ft}^2\text{/ft)}}$ = 438 ft (multiple trench)

= $\frac{500 \text{ (Igal/day)} \times 1.75 \text{ (ft}^2\text{/Igal/day)}}{4.0 \text{ (ft}^2\text{/ft)}}$ = 219 ft (leaching chamber)

= $\frac{500 \text{ (Igal/day)} \times 1.5 \text{ (ft}^2\text{/Igal/day)}}{3.5 \text{ (ft}^2\text{/ft)}}$ = 214 ft (contour trench)

EXPLANTORY NOTES

These regulations replace the Sewage Disposal Regulations.

EC2003-404

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS ACT
TICKET REGULATIONS
AMENDMENT

Pursuant to section 10 of the *Summary Proceedings Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. S-9, Council made the following regulations:

1. Schedule 2 of the *Summary Proceedings Act* Ticket Regulations (EC321/01) is amended by the revocation of the table entitled "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT Sewage Disposal Regulations (EC298/97)**" and the substitution of the following:**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT
Sewage Disposal Systems Regulations
(EC403/03)

1	Installing etc. sewage disposal system without a license.....	3(1)	$200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
2	Installing etc. sewage disposal system without licensed contractor or registered installer on site.....	3(2)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
3	Construction, reconstruction, installation or modification of sewage disposal system without a permit.....	4(1)(a)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
4	Construction, reconstruction, installation or modification of sewage disposal system without having permit in possession on site.....	4(1)(c)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
5	Installing etc. sewage disposal system not in accordance with regulations.....	4(3)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
6	Covering sewage disposal system without obtaining permission.....	4(5)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
7	Deviating from conditions of permit.....	4(6)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
8	Failing to furnish a certificate of compliance.....	6	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
9	Constructing sewage disposal system within 23m of a beach..	8(1)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
10	Cleaning sewage disposal systems or landspreading septic sludge without a license.....	22(1)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
11	Failing to dispose of septage and sludge in accordance with conditions.....	22(3)	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)
12	Landspreading unstabilized sewage.....	23	200 (individual) 1000 (corporation)

2. These regulations come into force on August 9, 2003.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amendments replace the current offence provisions in the *Summary Proceedings Act* Ticket Regulations for the *Environmental Protection Act* Sewage Disposal Systems Regulations with the provisions in force before July 12, 2003.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL _____29 JULY 2003

CANADA

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Lieutenant Governor

TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern:

GREETING

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS in and by section 26 of Chapter 32 of the Acts passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in the 4th Session thereof held in the year 2003 and in the fifty-second year of Our Reign intituled "Chiropractic Act" it is enacted as follows:

“This Act comes into force on a date that may be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.”,

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the said Act, Stats. P.E.I. 2003, 4th Session, c. 32 should come into force on the 31st day of August, 2003,

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council for Prince Edward Island, do by this Our Proclamation ORDER AND DECLARE that the said Act being the "Chiropractic Act" passed in the fifty-second year of Our Reign shall come into force on the thirty-first day of August, two thousand and three of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Prince Edward Island to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS the Honourable J. Léonce Bernard, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown this twenty-ninth day of July in the year of Our Lord two thousand and three and in the fifty-second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Clerk of the Executive Council