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MUNICIPALITY OF CLARENDON

BY-LAW NUMBER 2003-218

ENACTING THE CONSTRUCTION BY-LAW

Adopted on May 27th, 2003



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VALIDITY

The Council of the Municipality of Clarendon shall adopt By-Law Number 2003-218 in its entirety and also, part by part, chapter by chapter, section by section, paragraph by paragraph, sub-paragraph by sub-paragraph, line by line and word by word, in such a manner that if a part, a section, a paragraph, a sub-paragraph, a line or a word of this by-law was or should be declared null and void, the other provisions contained in this by-law shall continue to apply.

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CHAPTER 1 DECLARATORY AND INTERPRETIVE PROVISIONS

1.1 TITLE OF THE BY-LAW

By-law Number 2003-218 is entitled By-law Enacting the *Construction By-Law of the Municipality of Clarendon* and replaces By-law Number 90-182. The rules of interpretation and administration of the planning by-laws govern this by-law.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

This By-law is intended to achieve consistent development of the municipal territory and specifies the building standards applicable in the Municipality to ensure building safety and sanitation.

1.3 SUBJECT TERRITORY

This By-law, whose provisions are binding on individuals and legal entities in public or private law, applies to all territory under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Clarendon.

1.4 BY-LAW REPLACED

All by-laws or any parts of by-laws governing construction are repealed for all intents and purposes and replaced by this By-law.

All other regulatory provisions incompatible with this By-law are also repealed.

These replacements do not affect proceedings instituted under the authority of the by-laws thus replaced, which will continue under the authority of the said replaced by-laws until final ruling and execution. They do not affect permits issued under the authority of the by-laws thus replaced.

1.5 AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

The provisions of this By-law may only be adopted, amended or repealed by an approved by-law pursuant to sections 123 to 137 of the Act respecting Land Use Planning and Development.

1.6 INTERPRETIVE PROVISIONS

1.6.1 Variances between the Construction By-law and the Zoning By-law

In the event of incompatibility between the Construction By-law and the Zoning By-law, the provisions of the Zoning By-law take precedence.

1.6.2 Variances between the National Building Code and this By-law

In the event of incompatibility between the National Building Code 1990 and this By-law, the more restrictive version must take precedence.

CHAPTER 2 RULES OF INTERPRETATION

2.1 INTERPRETATION OF WORDING

The titles contained in this By-law are, for all legal purposes, an integral part of the By-law. In cases of contradiction between the proper text and the titles, the text shall prevail. The original French text supersedes the interpretation of the English translation.

- A - the verbs used in the present tense include the future;
- B - the singular includes the plural and vice versa, unless the context dictates otherwise;
- C - the word "SHALL" or "MUST" indicates an absolute obligation ; the word "MAY" indicates an option;
- D - the expression "ANY PERSON" includes all persons, moral or physical;
- E - the words "MUNICIPALITY" is used to designate the Municipality of Clarendon;
- F - the word "COUNCIL" is used to designate the Council of the Municipality of Clarendon;

G - a uniform numbering system is applied throughout the text of this By-law. The first number indicates the chapter of the By-law ; the following number relates to the division of the particular chapter ; the third number relates to the sub-division ; the fourth number identifies the section or paragraph referred to.

1.	CHAPTER
1.5	DIVISION
1.5.1	Sub-division
1.5.1.1	Section

All measurements in this By-law are expressed according to the International System of Units (metric system).

2.2 INTERPRETATION OF TABLES

Tables, diagrams, graphics, symbols and any other forms of expression other than the text as such, contained in this By-law are an integral part of it for all intents and purposes save of law.

In the event of inconsistency between the text, tables, graphics, symbols and other forms of expression, the text shall prevail. In the event of any inconsistency between a table and a graphic, the data in the table shall prevail.

When a restriction or prohibition prescribed by this By-law or by any of its provisions is found to be incompatible or in contradiction with another provision of this By-law, the more restrictive or prohibitive provision shall apply.

2.3 TERMINOLOGY

Section 2.3 of the Planning By-laws Interpretation and Administration By-law strictly applies to this By-law.

CHAPTER 3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

3.1 NATIONAL BUILDING CODE

The National Building Code of Canada 1995 (NBC), NRCC no. 38726, forms an integral part of this By-law as if cited at length with all amendments. All codes and by-laws listed in the appendix form an integral part of this By-law.

- a) Sub-division 2.3.4 of the Code is amended by addition of the following section :

Plans and specifications prepared by an architect for architectural works and by an engineer for engineering works must be submitted for construction, enlargement, reconstruction, renovation or modification of any public building under the terms of the Public Buildings Safety Act, pursuant to the Professions Code, Architects Act and Engineers Act.

- b) Section 5.6 of the National Building Code is amended by addition of the following provisions :

5.6 Exterior cladding materials

5.6.1 Prohibited materials

- a) *tar or mineral papers, or other similar papers ;*
- b) *asphalt shingles as wall cladding ;*
- c) *paper imitating or tending to imitate stone, brick or other natural materials, in packages, rolls, sheets or other forms ;*
- d) *rigid, thermal or other insulation ;*
- e) *plywood and wood chip panels ;*
- f) *non-architectural metal panels ;*
- g) *non-architectural concrete blocks.*

3.2 APPLICATION OF THE CODE AND ROLE OF AGENCIES

3.2.1 Ministère du Travail

The *ministère du Travail* oversees the application of the Public Buildings Safety Act. The *Direction générale de l'inspection* intervenes in the review of plans and specifications and in the inspection of the construction and safety of public buildings defined under Section 2 of the Act.

The Ministry also conducts the review of plans and specifications for the construction of industrial and commercial buildings. In this case, the building inspection is performed on request only.

In all cases, the Ministry intervenes primarily under the fire safety requirements of the National Building Code. These requirements are grouped in Part 3 of the National Building Code and sections 9.9 (means of evacuation) and 9.10 (fire protection) cover small buildings considered public buildings.

3.2.2 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) provides the inspections of buildings it finances for compliance with the National Building Code.

3.2.3 Société d'habitation du Québec (SHQ)

The *Société d'habitation du Québec (SHQ)* is the main authority responsible for construction of low-rent housing (LRH). The SHQ conducts the review of plans and specifications as well as inspection when construction of housing is contracted to independent contractors and when buildings are not considered public buildings.

3.2.4 Designated Officer

The designated officer must ensure strict application of the Construction By-law. The designated officer must determine the projected use of the building to define his jurisdiction.

3.3 FARM BUILDINGS

The National Farm Building Code of Canada 1995 (NFBC), NRCC no. 38732F, applies to all farm buildings, except dwelling units on a farm and farm buildings that do not qualify as a low human occupancy (occupant load of not more than one person for each 40 m²).

3.4 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS FACILITIES

Flammable liquid facilities are subject to the requirements of the National Fire Code of Canada 1995 (NFC), NRCC, no. 38727.

3.5 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

These facilities are subject to the provisions on gas stations and service stations included in the National Fire Code of Canada 1995 (NFC), NRCC, no. 38727, in the Petroleum Products Trade Act (R.S.Q., c. C-31) and in the Petroleum Products Trade Regulation (R.R.Q., c. C-31, r.2).

3.6 EQUIVALENCY

Construction methods or materials other than those mentioned in this By-law are authorized if deemed equivalent and satisfactory by laboratory testing or tests conducted by a recognized agency.

3.7 SCOPE

In addition to the provisions specified for of issuance of building permits in the rules of interpretation and administration of planning by-laws, this By-law applies to :

- Any building damaged by fire, earthquake or any other cause for which work is required, and to reconstruction of the damaged parts of the building ;
- Any building inside or near a hazardous condition and for which work is necessary to eliminate this hazardous condition ;
- All construction and parts of a building.

This By-law does not apply to :

- Public works executed in a street ;

-
- Poles and pylons of public utility services, freestanding television, radio or other public telecommunication transmission structures or antennae ;
 - Dams and hydroelectric or water control structures, and mechanical or other equipment not specifically mentioned in this By-law.

In the case of seasonal dwellings, all requirements of this By-law governing permanent residences must be respected, except thermal insulation standards and standards for foundations. Pilings supporting buildings may be allowed provided these pilings are not affected by ground frost, or other forms of deterioration.

CHAPTER 4 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

4.1 DETERIORATION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

Notwithstanding any other provision of this By-law, any use likely to cause directly or indirectly cause deterioration of land and water resources is prohibited.

4.2 SNOW AND ICE

All owners or tenants are required to remove snow and ice from roofs of houses or other buildings bordering a public thoroughfare if this poses a danger to the public. In the event of negligence or refusal to comply, the Municipality will have the work done at the owner's or tenant's expense.

4.3 OUTDOOR STAIRWAYS

Outdoor stairways are prohibited on the front and side walls of a building for all storeys, except the ground floor. However, metal emergency exit stairways are permitted on the sides of public buildings where they existed prior this By-law coming into force.

In the case of structures existing prior to this By-law coming into force, stairways leading to the upper storeys may be installed on the front and side walls provided they are completely enclosed, form an integral part of the main building and respect setback requirements.

4.4 GRADE AND ALIGNMENT

4.4.1 Information

All persons planning to erect a structure or to enlarge a structure along a thoroughfare at the front or side of the lot, or to relocate a structure, must obtain from the designated officer, if applicable, the relevant information on the street grade and sewer levels as well as street alignment.

4.4.2 Obligations

The owner must ensure that stakes, monuments and other alignment or grade markers are maintained until all works are complete.

If applicable, the owner must replace the said stakes or monuments at his own expense.

4.5 BUILDING RELOCATION

If the building to be relocated must move over the roads and streets of the Municipality, a certificate of authorization must first be obtained for this purpose. Before the issuance of the certificate of authorization, the designated officer must inspect the condition of the building.

In all cases, all costs incurred by the Municipality with regard to relocation of a building are at the owner's expense.

4.6 ROAD WORKS

All planned works must comply with at least the requirements of the schedule of conditions and general specifications in the standards (volumes I, II and III) of the Québec Ministry of Transport (MTQ) and By-law Number 2003-217 enacting the Subdivision By-law.

4.7 DRIVEWAYS AND CULVERTS

4.7.1 Permits

All owners must obtain a building permit when installing a driveway and a culvert on any road within the Municipality, except roads under the jurisdiction of the Québec Ministry of Transport (MTQ). In the latter case, the owner must obtain a certificate of authorization from the district office of the Ministry.

4.7.2 Types of Driveways

1. Private driveways must have a usable width of six (6) metres ;
2. The main driveway of a farm must have a usable width of eight (8) metres.

4.7.3 Culvert Dimensions

The diameter of culverts passing under driveways for all lots on municipal roads must not be less than three hundred (300) millimetres.

During site inspection, the designated officer may in certain cases require that the said culvert have a diameter greater than that specified.

4.7.4 Installation and Maintenance

When use of the land commences, the owner or user must install the culvert at his own expense. However, when the Municipality performs repair work on roads, the culvert will be paid by the owner or occupant but will be installed by the Municipality. In this case, the Municipality will supply all required loose deposits for the installation of culverts.

The designated officer must contact the owner or occupant of any property with access to the public road :

- To give notification that works will be performed and to obtain written approval ;
- To require compliance with the provisions of the planning by-laws.

If the owner or occupant is absent or fails to give approval within thirty (30) days, the Municipality will have the works performed and send him an invoice for the cost of the culvert.

In the case of emergencies, the designated officer shall act without giving prior notice.

Maintenance of driveways, whether built by the Municipality or by the owner, is the responsibility of the owner. The latter must maintain his driveway in good condition to avoid any damage to the road surface. Any unauthorized alterations to a driveway may lead to proceedings resulting in demolition at the owner's expense.

The owner is responsible at all times for damage to the Municipality's road caused by his own fault or negligence.

4.8 SEPTIC FACILITIES

All septic facilities must comply with the requirements of the Regulation on the evacuation and the treatment of waste water of isolated places of residence (R.R.Q., c. Q-2, r.8) and amendments.

4.9 FIREWALLS

When two buildings abut, they must be separated by an intervening firebreak wall of stone, concrete, concrete block or solid brick.

4.10 EXTERIOR DEVELOPMENT

4.10.1 Landscaping of Yards and Cleared Areas

Yards and cleared areas must be landscaped in keeping with the surrounding buildings and lands.

4.10.2 Connection to Public Systems

Landscaping such as sidewalks, private walkways and private drives must be connected to public systems pursuant to the following standards.

4.10.2.1 Slopes

Within five (5) metres from the right-of-way, the gradient of driveways cannot exceed three percent (3 %).

4.10.2.2 Drainage

Each lot must be developed in such a way that rainwater or runoff drains to public sewers or ditches provided for this purpose. At any time, the Municipality is not responsible for surface water backing up on properties or into dwellings.

4.10.2.3 Check-valves

Throughout the municipal territory, drainage systems of all new constructions must be equipped with check-valves in compliance with the specifications of the plumbing unit of the *Ministère du Travail*. Check-valves must be installed in a manner that provides easy access at any time. Any other type of check-valves cannot be installed on a drain of a building. The check-valve must stop the water backing up in the dwelling.

4.11 SANITATION STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO CAMPGROUNDS

The standards applicable to campgrounds are those included in the National Plumbing Code and the standards applicable to bathing are those included in the regulation on public wading and swimming pools enacted by the Québec Ministry of Environment (MENV). The regulation on public wading and swimming pools and the National Plumbing Code form an integral part of this By-law.

CHAPTER 5 PROVISIONS ON BUILDINGS

5.1 STANDARDS FOR BUILDINGS

5.1.1 Exits

Every dwelling must have at least two (2) exits in case of emergency. This includes the main entrance to the building.

5.1.2 Foundations and Footings

Foundations for any building, adjacent building or annexe must be made up of poured concrete, concrete block or wood treated for this purpose, be continuous and rest on solid rock, be banked, or be recessed into the earth to a minimum depth of one point four (1.4) metres.

Concrete blocks with a minimum thickness of twenty (20) centimetres may be used with parging on the outside face of the wall. They must rest on an adequate footing of poured concrete or any other technique or material approved by the National Building Code.

An exception to this rule concerns accessory buildings such as garages, carports, hangars and sheds and garden sheds, as well as temporary and seasonal dwellings. For a seasonal dwelling, pilings supporting the building may be allowed if constructed in a manner that prevents damage by ground frost. In order to be converted to a permanent residence, a seasonal building must have an adequate footing. A report made by an engineer will have to confirm the solidity of the building.

All other foundation types must be approved by an engineer.

5.1.3 Treatment of Exposed Surfaces

1. The exterior cladding of any building specified in the building plan submitted for approval must be installed within a maximum period of twenty-four (24) months after the permit is issued ;
2. The exterior wood surfaces of all building must be protected from the weather with paint, varnish or oil, or covered with other protection or exterior finishing materials recognized and authorized by this By-law ;
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply to buildings used for a farm operation recognized by the Québec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

5.1.4 Smoke Detectors

The installation of smoke detectors is mandatory for each dwelling unit and every storey in all structures. These smoke detectors must be approved as meeting ULC, UL or FM standards and must be installed in such a manner that they service all rooms used for sleeping on every floor.

Smoke detectors must be installed in vestibules, hallways or rooms accessing bedrooms (centre of ceiling or in all other locations recommended by the manufacturer).

Smoke detectors may be connected to the electrical service supply or may operate on batteries.

5.1.5 Energy Conservation in New Homes

Sections 17 to 28 inclusively, Chapter 1, Part 4 of the Act respecting the Conservation of Energy in Buildings, Government of Québec, CE-1.1, and Decree Number 89-83 (1983) form an integral part of this By-law.

5.1.5.1 Application

This section applies to all new homes, enlargements and renovations requiring that the exterior envelope of the building be opened.

5.1.5.2 Vapour Barrier

1. Subject to Section 5.1.4.1, a vapour barrier must be placed against the interior face of the insulation ;
2. Lightweight insulation of a plastic material installed on a masonry or concrete wall may be used subject to the following conditions :
 - a) That a continuous vapour barrier be permanently provided at all joints and at the perimeter ;
 - b) That the vapour barrier be covered immediately with a sheet of gypsum drywall to protect it from perforation.

5.2 ARCHITECTURE

5.2.1 Semi-cylindrical Buildings

In the entire Municipality, except industrial and commercial sectors where authorized, all residential and institutional buildings in the general form of a horizontal semi-cylinder, whose walls and roof form a single element and whose cross-section is a continuous, fairly circular or elliptical line, are prohibited.

Farm buildings on *bona fide* farmed land are an exception to this rule, but must be properly constructed.

5.2.2 Building Shape

All residential buildings in the shape of an animal, fruit or tending to symbolize in form an animal or fruit are prohibited throughout the municipal territory.

The shape of buildings must harmonize with that of adjacent buildings.

The conversion of any vehicle, including buses and vans, into a building is prohibited within the Municipality. This includes vehicles from which certain parts such as wheels, engines, etc., have been removed.

5.2.3 Obstruction of Sidewalks or Thoroughfares

No door or gate, when open, shall in any way obstruct a sidewalk or thoroughfare.

The Municipality shall remove, at the owner's expense, steps, stairs, porches, banisters, verandas, buildings or other structures encroaching on the road or street allowance or obstructing the thoroughfare.

5.3 PROVISIONS FOR SOME BUILDING OCCUPANCIES

5.3.1 Occupancy of Basements in Residential Buildings (Detached Housing)

The dwellings independent of the primary dwelling, in the basement of a residential building, must meet the provisions and standards of this By-law. At least half of the vertical basement clearance required by the National Building Code must be above the average level of the adjacent grade.

5.3.2 Miscellaneous Businesses in Basements and Cellars

No retail business is authorized in basements or cellars of residences, except authorized domestic uses. No dwelling unit may be developed in a cellar.

5.3.3 Construction Prohibited under Garages

Construction of cellars, bedrooms or dwellings under a garage is prohibited, unless a design, prepared by a structure engineer is submitted.

5.3.4 Mixed-use Buildings

In a building containing a residential use combined with a commercial group use, each of the two uses must have a separate entrance. This rule does not apply to domestic uses for which the dwelling entrance and commercial use may share the same entrance.

5.3.5 Carport Dimensions

Garages or carports designed for a single automobile must have a usable width of at least two point seventy-five (2.75) metres. This minimum width must be increased to three (3) metres when a door is installed in the side wall of the garage. The minimum usable width must be increased by two point five (2.5) metres for each additional automobile.

Carports must have a usable depth of at least five (5) metres.

5.4 STANDARDS FOR VACANT BUILDINGS AND LANDS

5.4.1 Hazardous or Derelict Structures

No hazardous or derelict structure should be maintained in such a state as to endanger personal safety.

A hazardous structure must be strengthened immediately or made inaccessible as the condition is noted. The owner must take all steps to protect public safety at his expense. Such measures may include installation of barricades, flashing lights, braces, supports or guard railings.

Notwithstanding the application of temporary measures specified in the second paragraph, a hazardous or derelict structure must be restored, repaired or demolished no later than ninety (90) days after the hazardous condition is noted.

5.4.2 Unoccupied, Incomplete or Abandoned Structures

Any unoccupied, uncomplete or abandoned structure must be suitably closed or barricaded within thirty (30) days after the end of the works.

5.4.3 Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities

Any building or part of a building used or planned for the storage of hazardous materials (dynamite, naphtha, oil, etc.) must be equipped with sprinklers or any other suitable fire extinction equipment and must have special protection in keeping with the nature of the risk present and comply with approved safety standards. No public building may be used for a hazardous purpose.

Any hazardous substance may be stored, used or handled provided its use meets all the requirements of this By-law and is enclosed within a fireproof compartment with an area not exceeding three hundred (300) square metres.

5.4.4 Maintenance of Vacant Buildings and Lands

All owners must ensure that their land and buildings are properly maintained and clean. They must ensure that the land is not littered with branches, brush, weeds, refuse, paper or any other debris.

If, after notification, the owner fails to comply with this By-law, the designated officer must, after obtaining an order from the Municipal or Superior Court, have the land and the buildings thereon cleaned at the owner's expense.

These provisions also apply in the agricultural zone, except for branches, brush and weeds, which are governed by the Agricultural Abuses Act.

5.4.5 Unused Foundations

Unused foundations of a burned or relocated building must be levelled within two (2) months following the fire or relocation, and the basement filled or, if usable, capped by the owner. Foundations including basements must be surrounded by a fence of butted wood boards of one point five (1.5) metres high to avoid any danger to public safety.

5.4.6 Building Destroyed by Fire

Any construction completely or partially destroyed following a fire or any other cause may be rebuilt on the same land or lot, the same localisation and for the same use, if reconstruction work is finished within a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date of the destruction.

5.4.7 Building Demolition

5.4.7.1 Disconnection of Utilities

All persons requesting a demolition permit must first, as a condition of issuance, provide the designated officer with evidence that they have notified all companies supplying electrical, telephone and cable television or other services that might be affected by this demolition work.

If this work requires disconnection of one of these services, such disconnection must comply with the instructions issued by each of the utility companies in question.

5.4.7.2 Required Measures Following Demolition

No more than thirty (30) days after completion of demolition work, the lot must be cleaned of all debris or materials. Excavations left open must be backfilled to grade level.

If debris from demolition of foundations is used to backfill excavations, this backfill must be covered with a layer of earth of two hundred fifty (250) millimetres deep up to the level of the adjacent lots.

5.5 STANDARDS FOR MOBILE HOMES

5.5.1 Building Standards

The following provisions apply to mobile homes located in or outside parks.

5.5.1.1 Mobile Home Platform

A level platform must be provided on each lot and must be designed to evenly bear the maximum design load of a mobile home in all seasons, with no settlement or any other form of movement.

5.5.1.2 Supporting Structures and Foundations

Mobile homes must be permanently attached in the manner of an immovable by nature by physical connection to a concrete slab or permanent foundation, in order to prevent any movement caused by ground frost and to support the design load at points of the frame indicated by the manufacturer or established by CSA standards.

5.5.1.3 Anchors

Metal eyelet anchors, toggle bolts or anchor bolts embedded in site-cast concrete shall be provided at all corners of the mobile home platform and where required to securely fasten the mobile home and enable it to resist wind stress. Such anchoring devices shall be attached by a cable or any other approved device.

5.5.1.4 Foundation Height

Any type of foundation on which a mobile home is placed must not exceed one (1) metre in height.

5.5.1.5 Grading and Runoff

All area under the mobile home and under extensions must be covered with asphalt or well-tamped gravel. The entire lot surrounding the mobile home platform must be graded in such a manner that surface water drains away from the platform. When the mobile home platform is covered with gravel, a low wall must be installed in the lower portion of the service space to prevent the gravel from spreading.

5.5.1.6 Projections and Auxiliary Buildings

All projections and auxiliary buildings must be erected in compliance with the requirements of the Construction By-law and must be approved by the designated officer. All projections and auxiliary buildings must be manufactured or constructed of a quality equivalent to that of the mobile home and must be painted or finished in a style and construction that complements the main building.

Projections must not obstruct required openings for light and ventilation or prevent inspection of the mobile home's equipment or utility connections, or encroach on required side setbacks.

5.5.1.7 Service Space

All fastening devices and other visible road or transportation equipment must be removed within thirty (30) days after the unit is placed on the platform. The service space must be enclosed within the same time period.

All mobile homes must be provided with a service space extending from the underside of the unit to the ground and with a removable panel at least one (1) metre wide and sixty (60) centimetres high to provide access to service connections. The service space must be enclosed in a material with a protective coating approved by the designated officer.

5.5.1.8 Stairways

All mobile homes must be equipped with stairs, landings and railings leading to all entrances, pursuant to Section 9.8 of the National Building Code. Stairways must be at least one (1) metre wide and must be weather treated if not made of concrete or aluminum.

5.5.1.9 Tanks

No mobile home may be equipped with more than one (1) oil tank, the dimensions, shape and volume of which must meet recognized standards. The use of cans, barrels and other similar containers as tanks is prohibited.

The oil or gas tank must be placed underground. Where this is not possible, this equipment must be installed in the rear yard and surrounded with an enclosure or enclosed in an addition.

5.5.1.10 Connection to Water Supply and Septic Facilities

All mobile homes must be connected to a water supply and septic system in compliance with the Regulation on the evacuation and the treatment of waste water of isolated places of residence (R.R.Q., Q.2, r.8) administered by the Québec Ministry of Environment (MENV).

ANNEXES

Annex 1 LIST OF CODES BEING PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION BY-LAW

NATIONAL BUILDING CODE
NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE
CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE
NATIONAL FARM BUILDING CODE
NATIONAL FIRE CODE
PROPANE EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION CODE

**Annex 2 LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CLASSIFICATION OF
PUBLIC PLACES AND INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
ESTABLISHMENTS**

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Section 2 of the Public Buildings Safety Act

Churche	Asylum
Chapel	Monastery
Retreat facility	Seminary
College	Convent
Private school	Kindergarten
Daycare facility	Fosterhome
Orphanage	Holiday camp
Hospital	Clinics
Convalescent home	Rest home
Refuge	Hotel
Rooming house of more than 10 rooms	Tenement house of more than 2 levels and more than eight 8 rooms
Club	Cabaret
Entertainment Cafe	Concert\Music Hall
Cinema	Theatre
Drive-in theatre	Public meeting room
Conference room	Public hall
Municipal hall	Exhibition building
Public fairground	Racetrack structure
Arena	Office building with more than two (2) levels
Commercial areas exceeding 300 square metres	Train/tramway station
Bus station	Land registration office
Library	Museum
Public bath	Chairlift
Mechanics fairs	

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC PLACES AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

A. Public meeting places

A - 1.1 Closed-in establishments with fixed seating, operating in darkness

Cinema	Opera
Theatre	Entertainment cafe
Public television studio	Summer theatre

A - 2.1 Closed-in establishments with fixed seating

Amphitheatre	Auditorium
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A - 2.2 Closed-in establishments with mobile seating with or without tables where customers can consume beverages

Cabaret	Club without room
Bar-salon	Tavern

A - 2.3 Closed-in establishments with mobile seating used for meetings

Funerals	Audiences
Banquet	Bingo
Social club gatherings	Concert room
Conference room	Municipal room
Parish halls/rooms	Reception room
Public meeting	

A - 2.4 Closed-in establishments for public meetings of recreation purpose

Recreation centre	Sports Club
Gymnasium	Indoor pool
Pool room	Bowling alley

A - 2.5 Closed-in establishment for public meetings for educational purpose

Cegep	College
Convent School	University

A - 2.6 Closed-in establishment for public meeting for religious purpose

Chapel	Church
Synagogue	Temple

A - 2.7 Closed establishment for youth meetings under supervision.

Daycare centre	Public places where meals are served
Beer hall	Snack-bar
Restaurant	

A - 2.9 Indoor places for public meetings for other kind of activities

Library	Land registration office
Exhibition ground	Fair ground
Art gallery	Travel station of all kinds
Museum	Exhibition rooms

A - 3.1 Closed-in establishment with permanently fixed seats or benches (arena type)

Boxing places	Hockey arena
Wrestling arena	Indoor pool with spectator seating

A - 3.2 Indoor ice arena

Curling ring
Military exercises

A - 4.3 Ski centre

A - 4.4 Outdoor public bath

A - 4.5 Outdoor arena utilized for recreation activities

Exhibitions	Fairs
Kermes	Amusement park
Attraction park	

A - 4.6 Grand-stands not included in others categories

A - 4.7 Campgrounds and picnic grounds

B. Dormitory with supervision and restriction

B - 1.1 Establishment where privacy is supervised

Asylum with detention rooms
Psychiatric hospital with detention rooms
Reform house/school with detention rooms
Half-way house with detention rooms
Police station with detention rooms
Jail

B. 2.1 Establishment offering the following

Asylum without detention rooms
Clinics
Senior citizen home
Sanatorium
Psychiatric hospital without detention room
Hospital
Infirmary
Convalescent or rest room

B - 2.2 Establishment with dormitory but controlled activities

Nursery/work room	Foster home
Orphanage	Youth hostel
Night care centre	Kindergarten
Reform home	Refuge

C. Dormitories other than B

C - 1.1 Firestation with dormitory

Club with apartments
Residence with ten (10) rooms and more
Residence with less than ten (10) rooms
Hotel
Motel

C - 1.2 Tenement homes more than two (2) levels and more than eight (8) dwellings

C - 1.3 Convent

Boarding school
Retreat home

C - 1.4 Monastery

Novice home
Seminary

D. Office buildings

D - 1.1 Establishment of business assuring professional and personal services

Bank
Professionals such as engineer, lawyer, dentist, doctor, etc. (offices)
Post office
Telephone centre
Customs office
Rental and repair establishment

Cleaner
Office building of two (2) floors and less
Office building of more than two (2) floors
Beauty institute
Laundromat
Fire station without dormitory
Police station
Hair salon, barber
Radio station
Television studio without public meeting place