

FRENCH REPUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS DIRECTORATE
HEALTH AND SOCIAL

SANITARY REGULATIONS
DEPARTMENTAL

(issued by prefectural decree of 29 December 1979, amended by prefectural orders of 11 October 1982, 13 February 1984, 5 February 1985 and 28 June 2004).

Deliberations of the Departmental Council of Hygiene dated 7, 28 December 1978, 12 October 1979, 13 November 1981, 22 January 1982, 3 February 1984 and 22 January 1985.

ARTICLE CONTENTS
DEPARTMENTAL HEALTH REGULATIONS

TITLE I

WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Article I - Scope

SECTION 1 - GENERAL RULES

Article 2 - Origin and quality of water

Article 3 - Building materials

- 3.1 - Material composition of equipment used for
Water distribution
- 3.2 -
Coatings

Article 4 - Water temperature

Article 5 - Implementation of materials

- 5.1 - Storage precautions
- 5.2 - Installation precautions
- 5.3 - Juxtaposition of materials
- 5.4 - Grounding

Article 6 - Double network

- 6.1 - Distinction and identification of pipes and tanks
- 6.2 - Distinguishing devices

Article 7 - Water storage

- 7.1 - General precautions, stagnation
- 7.2 - General requirements for shells
- 7.3 - Tanks open to atmospheric pressure
- 7.4 - Recovery tarpaulins
- 7.5 - Pressure vessels

Article 8 - Additional products

- 8.1 - Anti-freeze products
- 8.2 - Other additional products

SECTION 2 - PUBLIC OR SPECIAL WORKS

Article 9 - General rules

Article 10 - Wells

Article 11 - Sources

Article 12 - Cisterns intended to collect rainwater

Article 13 - Making available of water intended for human consumption by temporary means

13.1 - Tanks

13.2 - Emergency pipes

SECTION 3 - SPECIAL STRUCTURES AND NETWORKS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PLACES

Article 14 - Service of buildings

Article 15 - Quality of water distributed to users

Article 16 - Technical sanitary quality of installations

16.1 - General rule

16.2 - Private Domestic Networks

16.3 - Cut-off tanks and disconnection devices

16.4 - Lack of pressure

16.5 - Water treatment devices

16.6 - Air treatment devices using potable water

16.7 - Heaters

16.8 - Hot water production devices and cold water production for food or sanitary purposes

16.9 - Heat treatment

16.10 - Toilet, household or kitchen appliances

16.11 - Watering, washing or ornamental devices

16.12 - Special equipment

16.13 - Interim Facilities

Article 17 - Underground installations

Article 18 - Maintenance of facilities

Article 19 - Buildings subject to fire protection, using a drinking water network

SECTION 4 - MISCELLANEOUS

Article 20 - Hygienic monitoring of water intended for human consumption

20.1 - Sanitary monitoring of water quality

20.2 - Network disinfection

20.3 - Disinfection Control

TITLE II

RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND SIMILAR PREMISES

CHAPTER 1 - FRAMEWORK FOR REGULATION

Article 21 - Definition

Article 22 - Scope

CHAPTER II - USE OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

SECTION I – MAINTENANCE AND USE OF PREMISES

Article 23 - Cleanliness of common and private premises

23.1 - Residential Premises

23.2 - Circulation and common rooms

23.3 - Dependencies

Article 24 - Cleaner atmosphere of the premises

Article 25 - Carpet threshing, dust, throwing through windows

Article 26 - Presence of animals in dwellings, their outbuildings, their surroundings and common areas

Article 27 - Conditions of occupancy of the premises

27.1 - Prohibition to live in cellars, basements

27.2 - Characteristics of rooms assigned to the dwelling

27.3 - Use of cellars and basements as sheds

Motor vehicles

Article 28 - Covered parking lots in residential premises

SECTION 2 - MAINTENANCE AND USE OF EQUIPMENT

Article 29 - Evacuation of rainwater and waste water

29.1 - Stormwater Drainage

29.2 - Offending Spills

Article 30 - Maintenance and operation of sanitation systems
autonomous

30.1 to 30.3 repealed

30.4 - Decommissioning of on-site sanitation systems

Article 31 - Funicates and ventilation ducts - Combustion appliances

31.1 - General

31.2 - Ventilation ducts

31.3 - Accessories to flues and ventilation ducts

31.4 - Tubing of individual ducts

31.5 - Lining of individual ducts

31.6 - Maintenance, cleaning and sweeping of flues and ventilation

SECTION 3 - MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTIES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

Article 32 - General

Article 33 - Roofing, walls, partitions, floors, bays, ducts of passage of pipes

SECTION 4 - SPECIAL OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

Article 34 - Protection against freezing

Article 35 - Premises flooded or soiled by infiltration

Article 36 - Water reserves not intended for food

Article 37 - Maintenance of plantations

SECTION 5. - EXECUTION OF WORKS

Article 38 - Sanitary equipment and water supply

Article 39 - Demolition

CHAPTER III - FITTING OUT OF LIVING QUARTERS

SECTION 1 - PREMISES

Article 40 - General rules of habitability

40.1 Openings and ventilation

40.2 Natural illuminance

40.3 Room area

40.4 Ceiling height

Article 41 - Development of courtyards and courtyards of multi-family buildings

SECTION 2 - STORM AND WASTE WATER DISPOSAL

Article 42 - Evacuation

Article 43 - Occlusion of drain holes of domestic water stations

Article 44 - Protection against sewage backflow

SECTION 3 - SANITARY PREMISES

Article 45 - Toilets and bathrooms

Article 46 - Characteristics of toilet bowls

Article 47 - Toilets incorporating a device for disintegrating and evacuating faeces

SECTION 4 - REMEDIATION WORKS

Article 48 - Storage devices (repealed)

Article 49 - Treatment devices (repealed)

Article 50 - Evacuation devices (repealed)

SECTION 5 - ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEATING INSTALLATIONS, COOKING AND HOT WATER PRODUCTION

Article 51 - Electricity installations

Article 52 - Gas installations

Article 53 - Heating, cooking or water production installations
Hot

53.1 - General rules

53.2 - Exhaust ducts

53.3 - Connecting several fireplaces to a single duct

53.4 - Ventilation

53.5 - Hot air heating systems

53.6 - Moderators

53.7 - Keys and Records

53.8 Prohibition on Certain Mechanical
Ventilation Systems

53.9 - Combustion Appliance Installations Other than Combustion

Plants

intended for heating, cooking or hot water production

Article 53a - Thermal installations not incorporating combustion

SECTION 6 - NOISE IN THE DWELLING

Article 54 - Equipment noise (repealed)

CHAPTER IV - FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION AND HOTELS - PREMISES
ALLOCATED TO A
COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

Article 55 - Scope

Article 56 - Monitoring

SECTION 2 - FITTING OUT OF PREMISES

Article 57 - Equipment

57.1 - Community equipment

57.2 - Equipment of parts

Article 58 - Old premises

SECTION 3 - USE AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES

Article 59 - Water and sanitation service

Article 60 - Maintenance

Article 61 - Prophylactic measures

TITLE III

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BUILDINGS OTHER THAN THOSE FOR USE
HOUSING AND SIMILAR

Article 62 - Type of premises covered

SECTION 1 - FITTING OUT OF PREMISES

SECTION 2 - VENTILATION OF PREMISES

Article 63 - General

63.1 - General provisions

63.2 - Provisions for common ventilation in several rooms

Article 64 - Mechanical or natural ventilation of ducts

64.1 - Premises with non-specific pollution 64.2 - Premises with
specific pollution

Article 65 - Requirements for installations and their operation

Article 66 - Breakdown by external openings

66.1 - Non-specific pollution rooms

66.2 - Premises with specific pollution

66.3 - Surface area of openings

SECTION 3 - PROVISIONS RELATING TO SANITARY EQUIPMENT

Article 67 - Medical equipment

Article 68 - Sanitary equipment of sports premises

Article 69 - Sanitary equipment of theatres Article 70 - Bathing establishments open to the public

Article 71 - Bath-showers

SECTION 4 - USE AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES

Article 72 - Maintenance of premises

TITLE IV

WASTE DISPOSAL AND GENERAL HEALTH MEASURES

SECTION 1 - HOUSEHOLD WASTE

Article 73 - Presentation of waste for collection

Article 74 - Products not allowed in household waste

Article 75 - Household waste collection containers

75.1 - Garbage cans

75.2 Paper or plastic lost bags for

Household waste collection

75.3 - Wheeled Solid Waste Bins

75.4 - Other types of containers

Article 76 - Making containers available to users

Article 77 - Location of household waste containers

Article 78 - Disposal of household waste by garbage disposal

Article 79 - Maintenance of containers, storage rooms and chutes for garbage chutes

Article 80 - Presentation of household waste for removal by the collection service

Article 81 - Regulation of collection

Article 82 - Health protection during collection

Article 83 - Garbage disposers

Article 84 - Disposal of waste

Article 85 - Disposal of bulky household waste

SECTION 2 - WASTE FROM HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS

Articles 86 to 89 are repealed.

SECTION 3 - GENERAL HEALTH MEASURES

Article 90 - Spills or deposits of worn or dangerous materials in general

Article 91 - Unloading of Dump Material

Article 92 - Ponds and drinking troughs

Article 93 - Public wash houses

Article 94 - Specific prohibitions

Article 95 - Special measures for marinas

Article 96 - Protection of public places against dust

Article 97 - Protection against droppings

Article 98 - Dead animals

Article 99 - Cleanliness of roads and public spaces

99.1 - Sweeping of public roads

99.2 - General cleanliness and sanitation measures

99.3 - Projection of wastewater on public roads

99.4 - Transport of any kind

99.5 - Markets

99.6 - Animals

99.7 - Approaches to construction sites

99.8 - Snow and ice

Article 100 - Sanitation of private roads and ditches

100.1 - General

100.2 - Establishing, maintenance and cleaning

100.3 - Household waste removal

100.4 - Disposal of water and waste materials

TITLE V –

NOISE

Articles 101 to 104 are repealed.

TITLE VI

MEASURES TARGETING CONTAGIOUS PATIENTS, THEIR ENTOURAGE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1 - GENERAL MEASURES

Article 105 - Declaration of contagious diseases

Article 106 - Isolation of patients

Article 107 - Health surveillance

Article 108 - Discharge of patients

Article 109 - School supervision

Article 110 - Transport of patients

SECTION 2 - CONTAMINATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND OBJECTS BY CONTAGIOUS

Article 111 - Protection against contagious droppings or excretions of persons suffering from notifiable diseases

Article 112 - Disinfection during illness

Article 113 - Terminal disinfection

Article 114 - Organization of disinfection

Article 115 - Disinfection equipment

Article 116 - Shelters for homeless persons

SECTION 3 - BUSINESS PREMISES OF HAIRDRESSERS, MANICURISTS, PEDICURES AND BEAUTICIANS

Article 117 - Fitting out of professional premises for hairdressers, manicurists, pedicures and beauticians

Article 118 - General hygiene

SECTION 4 - CONTROL OF RODENTS, PIGEONS LIVING IN THE WILD, STRAY ANIMALS, INSECTS AND OTHER VECTORS. MEASURES APPLICABLE TO PETS.

Article 119 - Rodents

Article 120 - Throwing of food to animals - Protection against animals
Wandering, savage or re-established

Article 121 - Insects

Article 122 - Domestic or wild animals tamed or kept in

captivity

Article 123 - Other vectors

SECTION 5 - FUNERAL OPERATIONS

Article 124 is repealed.

TITLE VII

FOOD HYGIENE

SECTION 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 125 - General requirements for food stores
(partially repealed)

Sections 126 to 141 are repealed.

SECTION 6 - FOODS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN: VEGETABLES, FRUITS, WATERCRESS, MUSHROOMS...

Article 142 is repealed.

Article 143 - Protection of watercress and submerged vegetable
crops

143.1 - Operating conditions 143.2 - Control of operations 143.3
- Control of sales of watercress Farms Section 144 is repealed.

Article 145 - Mushrooms

145.1 - Cultivated mushrooms 145.2 - Wild mushrooms

Sections 146 to 152 are repealed.

TITLE VIII

REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Article 153 - Rules for the siting of livestock or fattening buildings
(creation or extension)

153.1 - Presentation of the file

153.2 - Protection of bathing waters and areas

153.3 - Neighbourhood Protection

153.4 - Special Provisions

153.5 - Provisions applicable to cases of extension or
Repurposing existing livestock buildings
Section 154 - Construction, development and operation of animal
housing

154.1 - Construction and development of animal housing
154.2 - Maintenance and Operation
154.3 - Free Stall

Article 155 - Disposal and storage of manure and other solid manure

155.1 - Location of permanent repositories
155.2 - Planning
155.3 - Provisions applicable to extensions of existing and
permanent deposits

Article 156 - Disposal and storage of manure, manure, silage juice and
Washing water for animal housing and its annexes

156.1 - General Provisions
156.2 - Provisions applicable to extensions of existing storage
facilities

Article 157 - Silos for the wet preservation of food
for animals

157.1 - Design and implementation
157.2 - Implementation
157.3 - Undeveloped silos
157.4 - Operation

Article 158 - Deposits of fermentable material intended for soil fertilization (except those
referred to in Articles 155 and 157)

Article 159 - Land application

159.1 - General
159.2 - Special provisions
159.2.1 - Manure, liquid manure, waste water from washing
premises
housing livestock
159.2.2 - Manure of any animal category and manure
Solid
159.2.3 - Sewage and sewage sludge (repealed) 159.2.4 - Faecal substances from
devices
on-site sanitation (repealed)
159.2.5 - Green residues, silage juice
159.2.6 - Sludge for cleaning bodies of water, ditches and
watercourses

Section 160 - Fertilizers, Growing Media and Pest Control
Products

Article 161 - Treatment of livestock manure in a treatment plant

Article 162 - Cellars - Presses

Article 163 - Smoke emissions

TITLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 164 - Derogations

Article 165 - Penalties

Article 166 - Establishment of infringements

Article 167 - Enforcement

TITLE I

WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Article I - Scope

The provisions of this Title shall apply to all water supply systems intended for human consumption.

SECTION 1 - GENERAL RULES

Art.2 - Origin and quality of water

With the exception of drinking water from public supplies, all water of other origin or water not corresponding to the provisions of this Title shall be considered a priori as non-potable and may therefore be used only for certain industrial, commercial or agricultural uses not related to food and sanitary uses.

Art.3 - Building materials

3-1 – Composition of water distribution equipment materials

Drinking water pipes and reservoirs and, in general, all equipment used for the distribution of drinking water shall consist of materials which are not likely to alter in any way the qualities of the water distributed.

"Lead and its alloys are prohibited in the lining of drinking water tanks and in hot water distribution installations, and more generally in all parts of the installation in contact with water."
"

3-2 – Coatings

Bituminous coatings, petroleum-derived coatings or all similar products and plastic coatings must be used only in so far as they are not likely, in contact with water distributed for human consumption, to dissolve, disintegrate or to communicate unpleasant flavours or odours to it.

In particular, only substances authorised in the manufacture of packaging or containers in contact with foodstuffs shall be included in the composition of pipes, appliances or parts of appliances and accessories of plastics.

Art.4 - Water temperature

Every precaution must be taken to avoid significant increases in the temperature of the water distributed.

Art.5 - Implementation of materials

5-1 – Storage precautions

Precautions are taken to avoid pollution of stored materials intended for water distribution.

5-2 – Installation precautions

The greatest attention is paid to the tightness of pipes, tanks and appliances, their seals and fittings, as well as their perfect cleanliness at the time of their installation and commissioning.

5-3 – Juxtaposition of materials

The juxtaposition of materials of different nature must in no way modify the qualities of the water, nor lead in particular to the appearance of corrosion phenomena.

5-4 – Grounding

The use of water pipes for the planting of electrical appliances is prohibited.

Art.6 - Double network

6-1 – Distinction and identification of pipes and tanks

Non-potable water pipes and tanks must be completely distinct and differentiated from drinking water pipes and tanks by means of distinctive signs that comply with the standards.

Any communication between drinking and non-potable water is prohibited.

6-2 – Distinction of apparatus

On any reservoir and on any point of withdrawal of non-potable water is applied an apparent and permanently sealed plate, bearing in a visible manner the words "EAU DANGEREUSE A BOI" and a figurative drawing.

Art. 7 - Water storage

7-1 – General precautions, stagnation.

Distribution networks and storage facilities must be designed and operated in such a way as to avoid prolonged stagnation of feed water. Networks must be equipped with withdrawal devices; The latter must be operated as often as necessary and at least twice a year, for points in the network where water circulation is not constant.

7-2 – General requirements for tanks.

Tanks must be protected against external pollution and against significant temperature rises. Skimming of the surface part of the tanks shall be carried out periodically.

They must be easy to access and their installation must allow their tightness to be checked at all times.

A device shall be installed to take water sampling upstream and immediately downstream of the tank.

All the materials constituting the shells must comply with the requirements of Article 2 of this Title.

After each intervention likely to contaminate the water contained in the tanks and, in any case, at least once a year, the tanks are emptied, cleaned and disinfected.

For tanks with a capacity greater than 1 m³, these operations must be followed by water quality control.

Provision shall be made to ensure a supply of potable water during decommissioning.

7-3 – Tanks open to atmospheric pressure

In addition to the requirements indicated above, these types of shells shall be closed by a leak-tight seal access hatch.

The ventilation holes shall be protected against the entry of insects and small animals by a suitable device (stainless wire mesh with mesh of not more than one millimetre).

The supply port is located at the top of the tank with sufficient air clearance (at least 5 cm above the overflow orifice), with the exception of balance tanks.

The overflow section of the pipeline must be able to absorb the water supply at full capacity. This pipe is siphoned off with sufficient water guard.

The drain line must be located at the lowest point of the bottom of the tank. Overflow and drain vents are protected from the entry of insects and small animals.

In addition, overflows and discharges must be installed in such a way that there is a break in load, before discharge, by venting. Where overflows and discharges flow into the same pipe before the load breaking device, the cross-section of that pipe shall be so calculated as to allow the maximum flow rate to be discharged.

The water distribution port shall be placed at least 10 cm above the point of the top folds of the bottom of the tank.

7-4 – Recovery tarpaulins

Recovery sheets shall be subject to the same provisions as tanks open to atmospheric pressure.

7-5 – Pressure vessels

In addition to the requirements of paragraph 7-2, shells operating at pressures other than atmospheric pressure shall be constructed to withstand operating pressures and shall conform to existing standards.

With the exception of anti-ram tanks, the water supply and distribution openings shall be at least 10 cm and 20 cm above the highest point of the bottom of the tank respectively.

Each tank element shall have a discharge port located at the lowest point of the bottom of that element.

The drain pipe must be installed in such a way that there is a break in load, before discharge, by venting.

Purging should be carried out as often as necessary and at least quarterly.

There must be no possibility of contact between the pressurized gas, necessary for the operation of the installation, and the water contained in the tank.

If, for technical reasons, this contact cannot be avoided, every precaution shall be taken to avoid water pollution by gas.

Art. 8 - Additional Products

8-1 – Anti-freeze products

Their addition to water intended for human consumption shall be prohibited.

8-2 – Other additional products

The use and introduction of these products, in particular: cationic resins, polyphosphates, silicates, in the waters of public or private networks inside buildings must be carried out in accordance with the regulations in force.

The use of additional products shall in no case authorize the use of materials, pipes or apparatus which do not comply with the provisions of Article 3 of this Title.

SECTION 2 - PUBLIC OR SPECIAL WORKS

Art. 9 - General rules

All measures must be taken to ensure the protection and maintenance of collection, treatment, storage and elevation works, as well as drinking water supply and distribution works, against contamination, particularly those due to floods or sewage discharges, in accordance with the regulations and technical instructions of the Minister of Health.

The transport of water must not cause excessive noise or cause erosion of pipes.

Art.10 - Wells

Any project to establish a well or borehole not subject to an authorization procedure must be declared to the health authority.

In the absence of a public distribution of drinking water, the use of water from public or private wells for human consumption is authorized only if it is drinkable and if every precaution is taken to protect it from contamination.

In the absence of gravity flow, the water must be raised by means of a pumping device.

The orifice of the wells shall be protected by a raised cover, the device being sufficiently sealed to prevent the ingress of animals and foreign bodies such as branches and leaves. Their wall must be watertight in the non-catching part and the curb must rise to at least 50 cm above the ground, or the highest known water level if the ground is floodable.

For a distance of at least 2 m around the well, the ground shall be sealed in order to provide protection against surface infiltration; it must have an outward slope.

In particular, a gutter must keep away the water escaping from the pumping system. The entire structure must be maintained in a good state of maintenance and in a constant state of cleanliness. It is cleaned and disinfected on the orders of the Mayor, at the request and under the control of the health authority. The work whose use has been recognized as dangerous for food will be equipped with the apparent inscription "EAU DANGEREUSE A BOI" and a figurative drawing. Decommissioning or permanent filling is imposed by the Mayor if this measure is recognized as necessary by the health authority.

Under no circumstances shall such a structure be used as a filter well or burial device.

Art. 11 - Sources

The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 7 of Article 10 shall apply to springs and their abstraction works.

Art. 12 - Cisterns for collecting rainwater

Cisterns intended to collect rainwater must be watertight and protected from external pollution. They shall be fitted with an aeration device fitted with a stainless metal mesh with mesh of up to 1 mm to prevent insects and small animals from entering.

The inner walls must be made of materials that are inert to rainwater. If they are covered with a material intended to maintain tightness, that material shall comply with the provisions of Article 3 of Section 1 of this Title.

They are equipped with special devices designed to remove the first washing water from the roofs. A large element filter should stop foreign objects, such as soil, gravel, leaves, detritus and waste of all kinds.

They must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected once a year.

On the cover of underground cisterns, only turf covering is tolerated, to the exclusion of any other crop. The use of pesticides, manure, organic or other, is prohibited. The conditions of protection of tanks shall comply with those prescribed in Article 8 above.

The use of lead pipes for the transport and distribution of cistern water is prohibited.

Cistern water must be considered suspicious a priori. It can only be used for food when its potability has been established.

Art. 13 - Making available of water intended for human consumption by temporary means

13-1 – Cisterns

Tanks used temporarily to make water intended for human consumption available to users must be made of material complying with Article 3 and must not have previously contained a non-food liquid.

Before their implementation, the tank must be cleaned, disinfected and rinsed. The water used for filling must be potable and contain a residual dose of disinfectant; Every precaution must be taken to avoid possible water pollution.

Before distribution, a check of the residual disinfectant content must be carried out.

13-2 – Emergency pipes

Where emergency pipes are used to make water intended for human consumption temporarily available to users, the general requirements of this Title must be complied with.

Systematic disinfection of the water thus distributed must be carried out.

SECTION 3 - SPECIAL WORKS AND DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PLACES

Art. 14 - Service of buildings

In all agglomerations or parts of built-up areas with a public drinking water distribution system, all public or private roads must, in all cases where this measure is technically feasible, include at least one distribution pipe.

Any immovable served by either of these tracks, whether directly bordering or in enclave, must be connected to the pipe by a service connection.

This connection is followed by a network of internal pipes that makes the water from the public distribution, and without additional treatment, available to all the inhabitants of the building, on all floors and at all hours of the day and night.

The connection and the internal piping system have a sufficient cross-section so that the piezometric height of water at the highest or furthest point of the building is still at least 3 metres (corresponding to a pressure of approximately 0.3 bar) at peak consumption time, even when the working pressure in the public pipe reaches its minimum value.

Art. 15 - Quality of water distributed to users

It is forbidden for owners, hoteliers, tenants or managers of buildings and establishments, where hot or cold water is made available to users, to deliver to users water other than that of public distribution, except for mineral water and authorized packaged water:

- for all uses directly or even indirectly related to food, such as washing containers intended to contain beverages, milk, food products;
- for all uses for sanitary purposes such as toileting, washing table linen, body, sleeping;
- In general, in all cases where the consumption of water may present a risk to human health, especially on children's playgrounds, sandboxes, lawns, areas for the development of athletes such as stadiums or tracks.

The same prohibition applies to manufacturers of beverages, ice-cream, ice cream and any person using water either for the preparation or for the preservation of foodstuffs.

When, for a reason whose seriousness is recognized by the Prefect, the water delivered to consumers or used for related uses cannot be that of a public distribution, the persons designated above must ensure that the water is drinkable.

Where there are reasons to fear contamination of water, even if the causes of the unsanitary condition are not attributable to the persons referred to in the first two paragraphs, they are required to take the measures prescribed by the regulations in force to ensure the disinfection of the water. These measures shall be brought to the attention of the health authority, which shall monitor the quality of the water at the expense of the said persons.

When it is found that the waters are unhealthy or poorly protected, their use for food is immediately prohibited. Their subsequent use is subject to prefectural authorization.

Art. 16 - Technical sanitary quality of installations

16-1 – General rule

Water installations must not be likely, by reason of their design or construction, to allow the pollution of the public drinking water system or the private internal network, by residual materials or noxious water or any undesirable substance, during water return phenomena.

16-2 – Private internal networks

In addition to the requirements defined in Article 14, paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Title, these networks must be protected against the return of water from private premises such as apartments, commercial or professional premises.

16-3 – Cut-off tanks and disconnecting devices

When it is envisaged to use drinking water to supply a network or a closed circuit that may present particular risks for the upstream distribution, a cut-off tank or a disconnection tank is used completely isolating the two systems.

The supply of drinking water to this reserve either by total overflow or above an overflow pipe (at least 5 cm) installed in such a way that there is a break in load, before discharge, by venting.

Cut-off tanks and disconnection pans may be replaced by disconnectors with controllable reduced pressure zones, subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- the equipment must have undergone favourable technological tests by the scientific and technical centre for the building;
- The installation of a disconnector with a controllable reduced pressure zone on a water network intended for human consumption must be the subject of a prior declaration by the owner of the installation to the health authority. This declaration shall specify the location of the device, the characteristics of the downstream network and the nature of the water; it is filed at least two months before the date scheduled for implementation;
- the device is installed only on condition that its characteristics are adapted to those of the network, in particular those concerning the temperature and nature of the water, the pressure and the maximum possible return rate in the device;
- the apparatus must be so located that it is easily accessible, without any possibility of immersion;
- the equipment and its ancillary parts must be kept in good working order: tests to verify the leak and discharge components including the corresponding measurements shall be carried out periodically under the responsibility of the owner and at least once a year; The results are noted on a technical sheet specific to the device and transmitted to the health authority.

The water contained in the cut-off tanks, in the Disconnector and in the pipes located downstream is considered a priori as non-potable water.

16-4 – Lack of pressure

Where the conditions laid down in Article 14, paragraph 4, of this Title cannot be met, owners may install blowers or tanks which comply with the provisions laid down in Article 7 of this Title. The pipes supplying these reservoirs do not provide any distribution in passing.

Each installation must be the subject of an opinion from the health authority, after consultation with the Service or body responsible for the technical management of public water distribution and an opinion from the Departmental Council of Hygiene. The latter notice is not required for direct blowers and discharges.

In high-rise or high-surface buildings, the installation can be split into several stations distributed at different levels, in order to avoid too much pressure. The equipment installed must also comply with the safety provisions prescribed for these categories of construction.

Such installations must not cause any nuisance during operation, in particular: creation of water hammer, excessive increases in water speed, vibrations, noise, pressure feedback on the public network.

16-5 – Water treatment devices

Any water treatment devices inserted in private internal networks must be designed, installed and operated in accordance with the rules in force, in particular as regards the use of materials introduced or likely to be incorporated into drinking water, as indicated in Article 8 of this Title.

The supply line of any treatment station must include a protective device placed immediately upstream of each device to prevent any return of the products used or treated water. Discharge pipes must allow gravity evacuation and include a break in load, before discharge, by venting.

16-6 – Air treatment devices operating with potable water.

When an air handling unit is operated on water, from the drinking water distribution system, its installation must not allow any return of water modified or likely to be modified.

Discharge pipes must allow gravity drainage of water and include a break in load, before discharge, by venting.

When a facility has a recycling system or there are plans to add an unregulated or unauthorized sanitary treatment product to the water, the facility must not be directly related to the drinking water system.

16-7 – Heating devices

Heating installations must not allow any return to the drinking water network of water from heating circuits or products introduced into these circuits to combat frost or other substances not authorized by regulations. For this purpose, the installation must not be in direct contact with the drinking water network.

16-8 – Hot water production and cold water production for food or sanitary purposes

The water pipes supplying the production equipment must be protected against any return. These appliances and piping must include all the safety devices necessary for the proper functioning of the installations.

The water produced, because of its temperature, must not cause deterioration of the pipes that carry it or the devices that distribute it.

Tanks and components in contact with produced water shall comply with the requirements of Articles 3 and 7-2 to 7-4 of this Title.

Discharge pipes must allow gravity drainage of water and include a break in load, before discharge, by venting.

16-9 – Heat treatment.

In the case of heat treatment of water intended for human consumption by exchange and when the carrier fluid consists of products that have received a favorable opinion from the Higher Council of Public Hygiene of France, for use in simple exchange, the device must meet one of the following two conditions:

- every precaution must be taken in the design of the exchanger and in the choice of materials to limit the risk of deterioration, especially in the case where the exchanger is intended to meet the heating needs of more than one family;
- The installation must be so designed that the pressure of the potable water inside the exchange apparatus is permanently higher than the pressure prevailing at any point in the carrier fluid enclosure.

Every installation using the products referred to in the first paragraph of this section must include a means of checking the existence of any leak.

In the case of heat treatment of drinking water by exchange and where the carrier fluid consists of products other than those referred to in the first paragraph of this section, the perforation of the envelope of that fluid must under no circumstances allow contact between it and water intended for human consumption. The deterioration of the exchange arrangement must be visible outside the exchange.

Whatever the carrier fluid used, a plate shall be affixed to the heat treatment device to indicate the nature of the products which may be admitted pursuant to this Article and the basic precautions to be observed in the event of leakage of the carrier fluid. A technical instruction from the Scientific and Technical Centre for Building shall also define the rules governing the compliance of heat exchangers and their installations with this Article.

The provisions of this article shall apply from the sixth month following the publication of this Order.

16-10 – Sanitary, household or kitchen appliances

All sanitary, household or kitchen appliances connected to the drinking water network must not in any way allow pollution of this network.

All submerged or potentially submerged power supplies are prohibited. Provision should be made for and adapted by any appropriate means in order to prevent the return of waste water.

16-11 – Watering, washing or ornamental devices

Watering, washing, manual, automatic or ornamental appliances, levelled at ground level, which are connected to a drinking water system shall be equipped with a device to prevent any contamination of that system.

Where elevated valves are used, they must be placed at a distance of at least 50 cm above the surrounding ground and be fitted with protective devices to prevent any return of polluted water to the drinking water system.

16-12 – Special equipment

All pipes and appliances intended to supply industrial, commercial or artisanal installations of any kind and connected to the drinking water network must comply with all the devices laid down in this Title.

16-13 – Temporary facilities

All temporary installations intended to serve construction sites of any kind (construction sites or other) or temporary power supplies (such as: exhibitions, markets, circuses, theatres), connected to the drinking water network, must not present any risk to it. They must in any event comply with all the provisions laid down in this Title.

Art. 17 - Underground installations

Every precaution must be taken to ensure that drinking water pipes, as well as appliances connected to them such as: tarpaulins, meters, tap taps are in no way immersed during a loading of a sewer or frequent flooding.

A lifting well must be installed and include a self-starting dewatering device, which must exclude any possibility of introducing polluted water into drinking water installations.

Art. 18 - Maintenance of facilities

In addition to the provisions referred to in Article 7, paragraph 2, subparagraph 5, of this Title, owners, tenants and occupants must maintain indoor installations in good condition and operate and eliminate any leakage as soon as it is detected.

Piping, shut-off valves, tap valves, flush tank float valves, flush valves and all other appliances must be checked as often as necessary and at least once a year.

Art. 19 - Buildings subject to fire protection using a drinking water system

In the case of buildings where safety requires protection against the risk of fire, all the corresponding installations, connected to a drinking water network, must comply with the provisions of this Title, whether they are pipes, tanks or appliances intended for the proper functioning of these installations.

SECTION 4 - MISCELLANEOUS

Art. 20 - Hygienic monitoring of water intended for human consumption

20-1 – Sanitary monitoring of water quality

Water quality must be subject to sanitary surveillance in accordance with the regulations in force.

20-2 – Disinfection of networks

All collective supply networks, reservoirs, new or old pipelines intended for the distribution of drinking water must be methodically rinsed and disinfected under the conditions laid down by the technical instructions of the Ministry of Health before they are put back into service or put back into service.

In addition, additional disinfection measures may be prescribed during operation in case contamination is observed or to be feared.

20-3 – Disinfection control.

The effectiveness of disinfection is controlled at the expense of the owner.

The commissioning of a new collective network, public or private, can only be carried out after the health authority has issued the hygienic acceptance report of the network.

TITLE II

RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND SIMILAR PREMISES

CHAPTER I - FRAMEWORK FOR REGULATION

Art. 21 - Definition

"Dwelling" means any room used day or night for dwelling and for work, rest, sleep, pleasure or leisure where the specific activities are carried out at least partially in the same set of rooms as family life.

Art. 22 - Scope

The following articles define, pursuant to the Public Health Code, the conditions of occupation, use and maintenance of dwellings, their equipment and outbuildings, as well as their safety.

The development and equipment of new dwellings, as well as the additions and elevations of existing buildings, are governed by Articles R 111-1 to R 111-17 of the Construction and Housing Code.

The provisions of this Regulation shall apply to:

- the construction, development and equipment of buildings not covered by Decree No. 69-596 of 14 June 1969 laying down the general rules for the construction of residential buildings;
- The development and equipment of existing dwellings, even if partially completed, each of the basic operations having to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

The administration may prescribe immediate compliance with several or possibly all of the provisions of this Regulation only if the need is demonstrated to ensure, in particular, the application of the provisions of the Public Health Code relating to the health of dwellings and their dependencies.

CHAPTER II - USE OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES

SECTION 1 - MAINTENANCE AND USE OF PREMISES

Art. 23 - Cleanliness of common and private premises

Dwellings and their outbuildings must be maintained, both indoors and outdoors, in a constant state of cleanliness.

23.1. Residential premises

In each building, the lifestyle of the occupants of the dwellings must not be the cause of deterioration of the buildings or the creation of unhealthy conditions of occupancy. In particular, anything that can be a source of excessive moisture and condensation should be avoided. Air renewal must be ensured and ventilation holes must not be closed.

In the same concern for hygiene and sanitation, permanent obstacles to the penetration of air, light and solar radiation into dwellings must not be created. Trees near windows should be pruned as necessary.

In the dwellings and their dependencies, any occupant must not store or accumulate any detritus, droppings, objects or various substances that may attract and proliferate insects, vermin and rodents or create discomfort, insalubrity, risk of epidemic or accident.

In the event that the extent of the unsanitary conditions and the dangers defined above are likely to cause serious damage to the health or health and safety of the neighbourhood, the occupants are ordered to carry out urgent clearing, cleaning, disinfection, rat control and disinsection of the premises.

In the event of non-compliance with this provision and after formal notice addressed to the occupants, the necessary measures may be carried out ex officio under the conditions laid down by the Public Health Code.

23.2. Circulation and common rooms

In rooms for common use: vestibules, corridors, stairs, children's carriage sheds, lavatories, washrooms, guarding rooms and the like, floors and walls must be kept in a good state of cleanliness by any means not likely to harm health.

The ducts of the various pipes, as well as the locations containing the meters, are maintained in a constant state of cleanliness and maintenance: their easy accessibility must be maintained at all times.

In courtyards, courtyards and alleys, the deposit of garbage and rubbish of any kind is prohibited even temporarily. Rubble must be removed as and when the work from which it comes is carried out, and in any event must not preclude the free movement of users.

The lighting of the common areas must be in good working order.

23.3. Dependencies

Gardens and their layouts, as well as plantings, must be carefully maintained so as to maintain the hygiene and wholesomeness of the dwellings.

All owners of fallow land producing grass with poor vegetation or brush near homes and outbuildings, will be required to keep them clean so that they can not be the receptacle of all the garbage and garbage of the neighborhood as well as the refuge of vermin (rats, mice, field mice) or reptiles of the viperidae family.

Access to playgrounds and sandboxes must be prohibited to animals; Sand should be changed or disinfected as needed.

Art. 24 - Cleaning the atmosphere of the premises

During periods of occupancy of the premises their atmosphere may not be treated with a view to deodorizing, disinfecting or disinsectizing them by processes tending to introduce into the air noxious or toxic gases or to emit abiotic radiation.

Where such procedures have been used, the premises must be ventilated before re-occupancy.

When air is distributed in occupied spaces, it must be taken from a point with the maximum guarantee as to its purity.

Stale air must be evacuated directly to the outside or through the exhaust systems of stale air that are equipped with the service rooms (kitchen, bathroom, toilet). The discharge of stale air must not constitute a disturbance to the neighbourhood. The ventilation of dwellings in existing buildings must ensure an efficient renewal of the atmosphere without creating disturbing drafts.

Art. 25 - Carpet threshing, dust and throwing through windows

It is forbidden to beat or shake carpets, doormats in yards and courtyards or in lanes open or not to traffic outside the hours set by the municipal authority.

No objects or rubbish that could affect the health and safety of the neighbourhood must be thrown outside the buildings.

Art. 26 - Presence of animals in dwellings, their outbuildings, their surroundings and common areas

Without prejudice to the application of the regulations in force, it is forbidden to breed and maintain in the interior of dwellings, their dependencies and their surroundings, and to allow animals of any species to park in common areas whose number or behaviour or state of health could affect the safety or health of dwellings or their vicinity.

It is also forbidden to systematically or habitually attract animals, including pigeons and cats, when this practice is a cause of insalubrity or discomfort for the neighborhood.

Without prejudice to the relevant regulations, installations containing live animals, in particular hutches, poultry houses and dovecotes, must be kept in a good state of cleanliness and maintenance at all times. They are disinfected and disinsectized as often as necessary; Manure must be removed as necessary so as not to inconvenience the neighbourhood.

Art. Art. 27 - Conditions of occupancy of the premises

27.1. Prohibition of living in cellars, basements

The prohibition to live in cellars, basements, attics and rooms without openings is specified in Article L. 43 of the Health Code.

27.2. Characteristics of rooms used for housing

The rooms assigned to the dwelling must have the following characteristics:

a) the walls and the floor must provide protection against moisture, in particular against the upwelling of telluric waters;

b) The natural illumination in the centre of the main rooms must be sufficient to allow, on a clear day, the normal activities of the dwelling without the use of artificial lighting. For this purpose, the room must be provided with bays overlooking a free space.

27.3. Use of cellars and basements as motor vehicle sheds

Cellars and basements may be used as premises capable of housing engines which emit combustion gases in operation only if they are specially equipped for that purpose to ensure

hygiene and safety. This applies, among other things, to motor vehicle rebates. Ventilation must be perfectly ensured, without nuisance to the habitat and the neighborhood.

Art 28 - Covered parking lots in residential premises

The conditions for the development, operation and maintenance of covered car parks serving residential buildings and which are not subject to the legislation on installations classified for environmental protection must comply with the provisions of the specific regulations applicable to covered car parks. In particular, their ventilation must be adequately ensured to avoid the stagnation of noxious gases.

SECTION 2 - MAINTENANCE AND USE OF EQUIPMENT

Art. 29 - Storm and wastewater disposal

29.1. Stormwater drainage

Drainage structures (gutters, gutters, downspouts) must be maintained in good working order and sealing. They are cleaned as much as necessary and especially after the leaves fall.

It is prohibited to throw rubbish and other garbage of any kind into these works and to make any discharge there, except under the conditions defined in Article 42 below for domestic waste water discharged into downspouts.

29.2. Offshoots

It is prohibited to introduce into public works, directly or through the pipes of buildings, any solid, liquid or gaseous matter likely to be the direct or indirect cause either of a danger to the personnel operating the evacuation and treatment works, or of a deterioration of the said works or of a hindrance in their operation. The prohibition covers in particular the discharge of oils, acids, cyanides, sulphides, radioactive products and more generally any substance that may release dangerous, toxic or flammable gases or vapours either by itself or after mixing with other effluents.

The effluents, by their quantity and temperature, must not be capable of bringing the sewer water to a temperature higher than 30°C.

Subject to section 91, the discharge of liquids or materials from the emptying of fixed or mobile pits is prohibited into sewage systems. The same applies to liquids or materials extracted from septic tanks or equivalent devices resulting from maintenance operations thereof.

Discharges from any professional activity carried out inside residential houses and therefore the quality is different from that of domestic effluents must be subject, pursuant to the provisions of Article L 35-8 of the Public Health Code, to special treatment measures; In addition, a device must allow samples to be taken to ensure the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the wastewater discharged to the sewer.

Art. 30 - Maintenance and operation of on-site sanitation systems

30-1, 2 and 3 repealed, see:

Decree No. 94-469 of 3 June 1994 on the collection and treatment of wastewater
the decree of 6 May 1996 (Official Journal of 8 June) laying down the technical requirements applicable to non-collective sanitation systems.

30.4. Decommissioning of on-site sanitation systems

Treatment and accumulation devices as well as septic tanks decommissioned or rendered useless for any reason whatsoever are drained and cured. They are either filled or disinfected if they are intended for another use.

Art. 31 - Funicates and ventilation ducts - Combustion appliances

31.1. General

Interior or exterior flues, fixed or mobile, used for the evacuation of combustion gases must be maintained at all times in good condition and in good working order and swept periodically in order to ensure the proper functioning of the equipment and to avoid the risk of fire and noxious gas emanations into the building, as well as the release of particles into the outside atmosphere.

At the entry into enjoyment of each tenant or occupant, the owner or his representative must ensure the good condition of the ducts, heating appliances or hot water production serving the premises made available to them, under the conditions defined in the following paragraph.

Heating, cooking or hot water appliances may only be plugged into ducts after examination of the ducts. The installer carrying out these examinations must give the user a certificate establishing the leaktightness of the duct under normal conditions of use, its regularity and sufficiency of section, its emptiness, continuity and chimney sweeping.

The result of an examination revealing defects making the use of the duct dangerous must be communicated to the user and the owner. The return to service of the fireplace is then subject to the restoration of the duct.

When you want to plug an out of service duct, this plugging can only be done at its lower part. Any return to service must be verified.

When the duct, by its condition, is unusable, the health authority may dispense with its repair, provided that all measures, in particular backfilling, are taken to permanently prevent any connection of equipment, at any level whatsoever.

Chimneys should only be used for the evacuation of flue gases. However, they may be used for the ventilation of domestic premises. If a flue is returned to its original purpose, the checks provided for in paragraph 2 of this article shall be carried out. In any case, ventilation ducts may not be used as flues.

Heating, cooking or hot water appliances must be kept in good working order at all times. They are cleaned and checked at least once a year and repaired by a qualified professional as soon as a defect occurs.

31.2. Ventilation ducts

Ventilation ducts must also be in good working order, swept and disinfected whenever necessary.

It is forbidden to circulate air from one dwelling to another dwelling.

It is also forbidden to discharge stale air from kitchens, sanitary facilities, toilets into the common areas of the building.

31.3. Accessories to flues and ventilation ducts

The stumps and accessories of flues or ventilation ducts, such as vacuum cleaners, miters, mitres, mitrons, must be checked during chimney sweeps and restored if necessary. They must be installed in such a way as to avoid siphoning, to be easily cleanable and to allow chimney sweeping.

31.4. Tubing of individual ducts

The casing of ducts, i.e. the introduction into them of independent pipes, can only be done under the conditions provided for in unified technical document 24-1. It can only be carried out by companies qualified for this purpose by the Professional Body for Qualification and Classification of the Building. Pipes may only be connected to appliances supplied with gaseous fuels or heating oil. A plate bearing the following particulars shall be visibly attached to the lower part of the duct:

- the date of implementation;
- the reminder that only appliances powered by gas or domestic fuel oil can be connected to the duct.

A second plate placed at the upper outlet of the duct must bear the word "tubed duct" in indelible letters.

Tubed ducts may have a cross-section of less than 250 square centimetres, provided that they remain in accordance with the requirements of the power of the connected apparatus and allow efficient chimney sweeping.

After casing, the ducts must meet the conditions of fire resistance, tightness and stability set by the regulations in force. In addition, a check of the good condition of the casing including a leak test must be carried out every three years at the initiative of the owner.

31.5. Lining of individual ducts

The lining of the ducts, that is to say the installation of an adequate coating adhering to the old wall, can only be done with materials and according to processes offering all guarantees.

It can only be carried out by companies qualified for this purpose by the Professional Body for Qualification and Classification of the Building.

Their section, after this operation, should never be less than 250 square centimeters. Open fire fireplaces cannot be connected to jacketed ducts.

After lining, the ducts must meet the conditions of fire resistance, tightness and stability set by the regulations in force. In addition, a check of the good condition of the liner including a leak test must be carried out every three years at the initiative of the owner.

31.6. Maintenance, cleaning and sweeping of flues and ventilation

Fireplaces and their accessories, individual and collective flues and connecting pipes must be maintained, cleaned and swept under the following conditions:

- Individual heating, hot water or kitchen appliances and their connecting pipes must be checked, cleaned and adjusted at least once a year and more often if necessary depending on the conditions and duration of use;
- In the case of collective devices, these operations will be carried out at the initiative of the owner or the trustee. Flues normally in operation and serving residential and ancillary business premises must be swept twice a year, including once during the period of use.

These operations shall be carried out at the initiative of the user for ducts serving individual appliances, or of the owner or manager if they serve collective appliances.

They must be carried out by a company qualified for this purpose by the Professional Body for Qualification and Classification of the Building. A chimney sweep certificate must be given to the user specifying the chimney sweep flue or flues and attesting in particular to the emptiness of the flue along its entire length.

However, where connected appliances are fuelled by gaseous fuels, special ducts, pipes and ducts which have never been used for the disposal of the products of the combustion of solid or liquid fuels may be swept only once a year. Chimney sweeping means the cleaning by direct mechanical action of the inner wall of the flue in order to remove soot and deposits and to ensure the emptiness of the flue along its entire length.

The use of fire or explosives is strictly prohibited for chimney sweeping ducts.

Devices for access to all parts of flues and ventilation ducts must be established as necessary and kept in good working order to enable and facilitate maintenance and chimney sweeping operations.

After any accident, disaster, in particular a chimney fire or the execution of work, the owner or user of the duct must have it examined by the installer or any other person skilled in the art who draws up a certificate as stated in the fifth paragraph of this section.

The competent authority may prohibit the use of ducts and appliances pending their return to good working order where they are the cause of a serious danger or where a risk is detected.

Tenants or occupants of premises must be warned sufficiently in advance of the passage of chimney sweeps. They are required to take all necessary steps to enable the ducts to be swept.

SECTION 3 - MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTIES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

In addition to the maintenance measures specific to each of the installations defined in the various articles, the following measures must be observed with regard to buildings and their surroundings.

Art. 32 - General

The owners and occupants of a building are required to ensure, within the framework of their respective obligations, satisfactory maintenance of the buildings and their surroundings.

Maintenance work must be carried out periodically and any unforeseen deterioration likely to be harmful to the health of persons must be repaired without delay, at least temporarily.

Art. 33 - Roofing, walls, partitions, floors, bays, ducts of passage of the Pipes

Roofs and terraces, walls and their coatings, partitions, ceilings, floors, floors, windows, vasistas, doors, meter locations, as well as the ducts for pipes or telephone lines are maintained regularly so as not to give passage to water or gas infiltration, while respecting the necessary ventilation.

The causes of moisture must be investigated and remedied as soon as possible.

Screens and skylights must be cleaned and checked to fulfil their intended use at all times.

The floors are constantly kept in perfect waterproofing condition.

SECTION 4 - SPECIAL OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

Art. 34 - Protection against frost

The owners of the buildings, or their representatives, as well as the tenants and other occupants, in particular in the event of prolonged absence, are required to take, within the framework of their respective obligations, all necessary measures to prevent, during periods of frost, the deterioration of the installations: distribution of cold or hot water and gas, hot water or steam

heating installations as well as the discharge of water and waste materials and ensure permanent supply drinking water from other users.

If it is impossible to meet this last requirement without risk of damage to pipes and appliances, the supply of drinking water must however be ensured daily for the time necessary to supply all the occupants of the building.

The owners or their representatives are required to have the necessary instructions posted prominently displayed inside the buildings, detailing the manoeuvres to be carried out on the various circuits in question.

Art. 35 - Premises flooded or soiled by infiltrations

Premises flooded or soiled by any cause whatsoever: general flooding, accidental spills, infiltration or non-sealing of equipment, in particular water supply or drainage of rainwater as well as water and waste materials, must, after removal of the water and materials spread, be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible.

The return to use of cesspools and wells must be subject to all measures required for the purpose of these structures.

Damage caused by water that may compromise the health or safety of buildings is repaired promptly.

In the event of an emergency and imminent risk to public health, the necessary measures may be carried out ex officio under the conditions laid down in the Public Health Code.

Art. 36 - Water reserves not intended for food

Water supplies not intended for food, ornamental or watering ponds, as well as any other receptacles, are drained as often as necessary, in particular to prevent the proliferation of insects.

Their cleaning and disinfection are carried out as often as necessary and at least once a year.

Art. 37 - Maintenance of plantations

Plantations are maintained in such a way as not to allow insects and their larvae to proliferate to the point that they can constitute a nuisance or a cause of insalubrity. Whenever necessary, disinsection must be carried out. No one may oppose collective disinsection measures undertaken by the health authority in the event of an abnormal invasion of a neighbourhood by insects and their larvae.

SECTION 5 - EXECUTION OF WORK

Art. 38 - Sanitary equipment and water supply

When working on an inhabited building, a sufficient number of lavatories must be kept in working order at all times and the supply of drinking water to the occupied dwellings must be ensured at all times.

Art. 39 - Demolition

The permanent removal of a building must be preceded by a pest control operation. Demolition once begun must be continued without interruption to ground level. The cellars are filled unless their access is made impossible while allowing sufficient ventilation.

CHAPTER III - Fitting-out of residential premises

SECTION 1 - PREMISES

Art. 40 - General rules of habitability

All arrangements must be made to ensure that adequate heating can be provided.

Every dwelling leased or occupied must be equipped with an indoor drinking water supply system from public distribution, a source or well recognized as potable and a prescribed disposal of waste water within two years after the publication of this Regulation.

This obligation does not apply to premises subject to a ban on residence, a demolition permit or a public utility operation.

Where isolated dwellings or rooms are served by one or more common lavatories, the number of such rooms shall be determined by taking into account the number of persons called upon to use them, on the basis of at least one toilet per 10 occupants. Every office must not be more than one floor away from the premises it serves, nor more than 30 m in horizontal distance.

It is forbidden to assign common toilets for private use when these conditions are not met.

No modification of dwellings shall result in the creation of rooms whose provisions of surface, height, ventilation and illumination would be inferior to the following provisions:

40.1. Openings and ventilation

Main rooms and insulated rooms must be equipped with openings to the open air and having an opening section allowing satisfactory ventilation. Service rooms (kitchen, bathrooms and lavatories), when ventilated separately, must include the following arrangements according to their purpose:

a) Service rooms with an opening to the outside: these rooms must be equipped with a stale exhaust air vent in the upper part. In addition, kitchens must have fresh air supply in the lower part;

b) Service rooms that do not have an opening to the outside: these parts must be equipped with a supply of fresh air, either by specific duct or via a room with an air intake on the outside. The exhaust of stale air must be carried out in the upper part, either by vertical duct or by horizontal sheath with mechanical extraction in accordance with the regulations in force.

When these service rooms are ventilated by a device common to the entire dwelling, this device must be carried out in accordance with the regulations in force.

40.2. Natural illuminance

The natural illumination in the centre of the main rooms or isolated rooms must be sufficient to allow, on a clear day, the normal activities of the dwelling to be carried out without the assistance of artificial light.

40.3. Area and volume of rooms

At least one of the main rooms of housing must have a surface area within the meaning of the decree of 14 June 1969 greater than 9 square meters.

Other living rooms may not have a surface area of less than 7 square meters. In the case of a dwelling comprising a single main room or consisting of an isolated room, the surface of said room must be at least equal to 9 square meters. For the evaluation of the surface of each piece, the parts forming clearance or cul de sac with a width of less than 2 meters are not taken into account.

40.4. Ceiling height

The ceiling height must not be less than 2.20 meters.

Art. 41 - Development of courtyards and courtyards of multi-family buildings

In each courtyard or courtyard, a water intake is established that will be installed and arranged in such a way that there is no return to the drinking water distribution networks.

The slopes must be properly regulated and include the necessary arrangements for the evacuation of water to a device capable of retaining materials which may cause waterlogging and preventing the passage of rodents; It must be siphoned off in the case of drainage to a sewer.

Drains for rainwater, domestic water and waste materials passing under the ground of yards, courtyards and gardens must have a sufficient number of manholes judiciously arranged to facilitate any possible decongestion operation.

Access to the courtyards and courtyards must be provided from a common part of the building.

SECTION 2 - STORM AND WASTE WATER DISPOSAL

Art. 42 - Evacuation

It must be possible to ensure the disposal of rainwater and waste water at all times.

No obstacle shall be to the circulation of air between the public sewer or wastewater treatment device and the outside atmosphere, through the pipes and downspouts of buildings, especially when the connection requires the installation of a pumping station.

In order to meet this obligation, waste water outlets must be extended out of the attic by a vent of an inner section at least equal to that of the said downspout.

Vents may, however, be replaced by air intake devices which have been recognized as suitable for use by a technical opinion issued in accordance with the provisions of the decree of 2 December 1969, setting up a commission responsible for formulating technical opinions on material processes, elements or equipment used in construction.

The installation of these devices may be carried out provided that at least one vent provides ventilation:

- one wastewater outlet per building or individual dwelling house; - one wastewater outlet per group of twenty dwellings or equivalent premises located in the same building;
- any descent of more than 24 m in height;
- any descent from 15 to 24 m in height, not equipped with an intermediate air intake device;
- the descent located at the upstream end of the collector collecting effluents from the different downspouts.

These air intake devices can only be installed in uninhabited and ventilated attics or spaces or in service rooms equipped with a permanent ventilation system (toilets, bathrooms ...) excluding kitchens. They must be easily accessible without dismantling of construction elements and effectively oppose any diffusion in the premises of emanation from the descent.

In any event, such devices may not replace the vents necessary for the ventilation of on-site sewerage installations.

It is forbidden to discharge black water into stormwater drainage works and vice versa. By way of derogation from the health authority, only the disposal of domestic waste water may be tolerated in such works when the public sewage system allows it. Connection and lifting must be arranged in such a way that water stagnation is reduced to a minimum and that there can be no accumulation of hazardous gases. No new drops in comfort can be established outside the buildings on the street front.

Where the urban agglomeration includes a collective sewerage system and the public road serving the immovable is connected to it, the underground connection of all pipes discharging waste water and waste materials is mandatory if the immovable is connectable.

Where the public road serving the building is not equipped with a sewage disposal structure, all wastewater is directed prior to its removal to storage or treatment devices that meet the requirements formulated by special regulatory texts.

Art. 43 - Occlusion of water station discharge ports

All drain holes of domestic water stations such as sinks, sinks, bathtubs must be equipped with a hydraulic occlusion system in accordance with approved French standards and ensuring permanent water protection.

The communications of the disposal works with the outside are established in such a way that no return of malodorous or noxious liquids, materials or gases can occur into the interior of the dwellings.

Art. 44 - Protection against sewage backflow

In order to avoid the backflow of sewage into cellars, basements and courtyards during the exceptional rise of their level to that of the public road served, the pipes of buildings in communication with the sewers and in particular their joints are established in such a way as to withstand the corresponding pressure. Similarly, all manholes situated on pipes at a level lower than that of the track to which the evacuation takes place, shall normally be closed by a watertight pad resistant to the said pressure. Where appliances are installed at a level such that their discharge port is below that critical level, all measures must be taken to prevent any backflow of waste water from the sewer if the sewer is loaded.

SECTION 3 - SANITARY PREMISES

Art. 45 - Lavatories and bathrooms

Washrooms and lavatories shall be ventilated in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 40.

The walls, doors, ceilings and woodwork of lavatories and bathrooms must be maintained in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness.

The floors must be in perfect waterproofing condition.

Toilets must always have water at all times (effect or flush) for cleaning toilet bowls.

a) Common room to the toilet and the bathroom, bath or toilet.

In the event that during the transformation of old dwellings, it is impossible to establish a toilet and a separate washroom, bath or toilet and that they are joined in the same room, the latter must simultaneously meet the regulatory conditions including the waterproofing

conditions set for each of these premises considered separately by the building regulations and these health regulations.

In particular, it is forbidden to use burning appliances, even without flame, solid, liquid or gaseous fuel, in a lavatorial or in any other room having both the two destinations defined above and not meeting the regulatory conditions.

b) The lavatorial unit must not communicate directly with the kitchen room and the rooms where meals are taken.

However, in the dwellings of one or two main rooms, the toilet may communicate directly with the rooms where meals are taken excluding the kitchen; It must be connected to the sewer or to a sanitation system other than a fixed pit and equipped with a siphoned and flushing toilet bowl.

c) Water station near toilets for common use:

Where there is a toilet for common use, there must be a water station with drainage near this toilet.

Where the water station is located inside the lavatories, the water supplied must be considered non-potable and the whole must bear the distinguishing signs provided for in Article 6 of Title I. Every precaution must be taken to avoid water returning to the supply network.

Art. 46 - Characteristics of toilet bowls

The toilet bowl must be equipped with an occlusion device. Water must be permanently available (effect or flush) for cleaning the bowls.

When connected either to a sewerage network or to a septic tank or equivalent appliance, lavatories shall be flushed to enable a sufficient volume of water to be sent, all measures being taken to exclude the risk of pollution of the water supply pipe. The bowls must be siphoned off by a water guard that complies with approved French standards.

Turkish-style installations and cabinet seats must be made of waterproof materials with smooth walls and easy to maintain.

The connection of the bowl to the drop pipe must be watertight.

Art. 47 - Toilets incorporating a device for disintegrating and evacuating faeces

The system of lavatories incorporating a faecal disintegration device is prohibited in any new building, regardless of its use.

However, in order to facilitate the installation of lavatories in old dwellings which are totally deprived of them, for lack of technical possibility of connection, it may be installed exceptionally and after consultation with the health authority of toilets containing a mechanical device for disintegrating faeces before their evacuation. The exhaust pipe must connect directly to a black water pipe of sufficient diameter and adequately ventilated. It must not have any ascending parts. The installation must be flushed and comply with all the provisions of these health regulations.

All special precautions are taken in particular to ensure that there is no backflow of black water or defusing hydraulic seals in devices connected to the same chute. This connection will not be made under any circumstances on a pipe reserved for rainwater.

Effluents from these appliances shall be discharged and treated under the same conditions as black water from lavatories and in accordance with the provisions of Section 4. By its design and operation, the device must not cause any pollution of the drinking water supply system.

Special precautions must be taken to ensure the correct sound insulation of the equipment and to prevent the transmission of noise to neighbouring premises.

The stagnation of a quantity of water in the pumping sheet of the appliance must be limited to the minimum necessary for the correct operation of the pump.

Where maintenance operations make it necessary to dismantle the appliance, it must be designed not to cause any damage or inconvenience from the point of view of health.

Electrical equipment must be constructed in such a way as to eliminate any risk of direct or indirect contact by users with live conductors. For this purpose, the installation will be carried out by taking one of the precautions provided for in the French standard NF C 15-100, taking into account the degree of electrical protection of the equipment. It will be taken into account that this is a room with hydraulic devices.

The apparatus shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the following prohibition requirements:

"It is forbidden to dispose of garbage or waste by means of this device. In the event of failure of the disintegration device, the use of the lavatories is prohibited until it is restored to perfect working order."

SECTION 4 - REMEDIATION WORKS

Art. 48 to 50: Storage, treatment and evacuation devices Refer to:

Decree No. 94-469 of 3 June 1994 on the collection and treatment of wastewater
the decree of 6 May 1996 (Official Journal of 8 June) laying down the technical requirements applicable to non-collective sanitation systems.

SECTION 5 - ELECTRICITY, GAS, HEATING INSTALLATIONS, COOKING AND HOT WATER PRODUCTION

Art. 51 - Electrical installations

Modifications leading to the replacement or discharge of electrical supply circuits must comply with NF C 14-100 and C 15-100 standards.

Art. 52 - Gas installations

All new installations or conversions of gas distribution installations must comply with the relevant regulations.

Art. 53 - Heating, cooking or hot water installations by combustion

53.1. General rules

The evacuation of combustion gases from heating, cooking and hot water installations to the outside is carried out under the following conditions:

- Installations of appliances using gaseous or liquefied hydrocarbon fuels must comply with the provisions of the regulations in force.
- Installations of appliances using solid or liquid fuels must be connected to a flue gas evacuation duct.

53.2. Exhaust ducts

A combustion appliance may only be connected to an exhaust duct with the draft and thermal insulation characteristics provided for by the regulations in force. The external openings of these exhaust ducts must also comply with the regulations in force.

Any repair, reconstruction, elevation, modification or addition of flue gas evacuation ducts must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in force.

All measures must be taken to avoid siphoning, whether it concerns flues or ventilation ducts. The connecting ducts serving the fireplaces must be visible throughout their course, easily dismantled and kept in good condition.

Except in the cases and conditions provided for by the regulations in force, they must not enter a room other than that where the fireplace they serve is established. Their journey should be as short as possible. Their cross-section must be at least equal to that of the nozzle of the appliance they serve. Their assembly must be correct, in particular their connection to the fixed duct, in order to avoid any risk of obstruction.

The construction of flues, i.e. fixed, horizontal or oblique flues, is subject to the rules for the construction of flues, in particular those relating to thermal insulation. They are equipped with buffers, especially at changes of direction, to allow them to be swept.

Where the connection of a combustion appliance to a flue is mandatory, the appliance must be connected directly to the flue. It must not be plugged in:

- in a construction stove with chest or oven;
- in a chimney with a heat recovery apparatus which forms the bottom of the chimney and obstructs normal cleaning;
- in a chimney hearth constituting an open fireplace, unless permanent arrangement ensures a normal draft and sufficient tightness.

These provisions shall not preclude the installation of a heat recovery system on the connecting duct, even if the necessary provisions are made to maintain an efficient draft and the emptiness of the flue.

In any event, such a device must not be installed at the outlet of an appliance whose combustion rate is regulated solely by the air supply.

A fixed or mobile device, such as soot box, soot pot, connection tee, shall be established at the lower part of the fixed duct or, failing that, on the mobile connecting duct, intended to prevent accidental closure of the duct and allowing easy cleaning.

The connection to an exhaust duct of the products of natural draft combustion or mechanical extraction of appliances using gaseous fuels or liquefied hydrocarbons must be carried out under the conditions provided for this purpose by DTU No. 61-1: Gas installations.

If combustion systems incorporate a flue gas evacuation device of a different design from the ducts covered by this Regulation, they may be implemented only if the smoke evacuation device has been recognized as fit for use by a technical opinion issued in accordance with the provisions of the decree setting up a commission responsible for formulating technical opinions on processes, materials, elements or equipment used in construction.

53.3 Connecting multiple fireplaces to a single duct

In addition to the possibility of connecting fireplaces to a collection duct via individual ducts under the conditions defined by the decree on flues serving dwellings, it is also permitted to connect several fireplaces to the same flue under the following conditions.

In general, several fireplaces may be connected to the same flue only if the flue is compatible with the products of the combustion of the fuel(s) and its characteristics are such that sufficient draft is ensured under all operating conditions.

53.3.1. The connection to the flues of several generators installed in the same single-hearth room must comply with the following rules:

- liquid fuel generators may be connected to the same flue provided that the burners are of the same type;
- gaseous fuel generators may be connected to the same flue provided that the burners are of the same type;
- liquid fuel generators and gaseous fuel fireplaces may be connected simultaneously to the same flue, provided that the gas and oil burners are of the "fan" type;
- Solid fuel generators can be connected to the same duct. This duct must be independent of the duct(s), serving liquid or gaseous fuel fireplaces except as specified below.

Installation with a total useful power greater than 70 kW:

Generators using different fuels may be connected to the same flue provided that the requirements of the decree of 20 June 1975 are complied with under all operating conditions and that the flue is compatible with the products of the combustion of each fuel.

Consequently, if compliance with the decree of 20 June 1975 cannot be achieved, the necessary measures will be taken to ensure that under no circumstances can a boiler using solid fuel operate when connected to a single duct, simultaneously with another boiler using liquid or gaseous fuel.

Installations with a total useful power of less than 70 kW:

In the case of two boilers, one with liquid or gaseous fuel and the other with solid fuel, the coupling must be carried out by equipment supplied on a catalogue by a manufacturer and having been recognized as fit for use by technical opinion issued in accordance with the provisions of the decree setting up a commission responsible for formulating technical opinions on material processes, elements or equipment used in construction.

This equipment must include:

- a coupling duct of the two nozzles with a single smoke outlet;
- an automatic safety device authorising the operation of the liquid or gaseous fuel burner only when the appearance of the solid fuel fireplace is sufficiently reduced, i.e. when the temperature of the nozzle fumes is below 100 °C or when the temperature of the heat transfer fluid at the outset is below 30 °C.

53.3.2. In the case of "multifuel" boilers, two cases may arise:

- boiler with two combustion chambers and a single flue gas nozzle: it must be equipped with an automatic safety device as described above; In addition, another automatic safety device shall prevent the burner from operating if one of the loading doors is opened.

- Boiler with two combustion chambers and two flue gas nozzles: it can be connected to a single flue provided that the boiler manufacturer provides the coupling connection of the two nozzles allowing only one flue gas outlet to be connected to the flue.

In this case, this boiler shall be equipped with two automatic safety devices indicated above.

53.4. Breakdown

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to combustion appliances operating in a sealed system.

The ventilation of rooms where appliances using gas or liquefied hydrocarbons are installed must, as appropriate, comply with the rules governing the layout and safety of heating installations or the safety rules applicable to the use of such fuels.

Under no circumstances shall devices for supplying fresh air and exhausting stale air be condemned.

Production/emission or production equipment, as defined in the rules for the layout and safety of heating installations, and using solid or liquid fuels, must be installed in rooms meeting the following ventilation conditions.

(a) Equipment with a total useful power less than or equal to 70 kW:

Production-emission appliances (stoves, stoves, chimneys) located on the ground floor or upstairs: the room must be equipped with a supply of fresh air with a free non-reprehensible section of at least 50 square centimetres.

Production-emission appliances (stoves, stoves, chimneys) located in basement rooms and production appliances (boilers and central heating or hot water generators) whatever their situation: the room must be equipped with a supply of fresh air with a non-reprehensible free section of at least 50 square centimetres opening at the bottom and a non-reprehensible exhaust of stale air of at least 100 cm² placed in the upper part and opening directly outside.

The above provisions are not applicable when the appliances are located in ventilated rooms according to the procedures laid down in the decree on the ventilation of dwellings provided that:

- the air flows necessary for the proper functioning of these devices are ensured; - during an evacuation of air by a mechanical device, the vacuum created by this evacuation may not lead to a reversal of the draft of flues and fireplaces operating by natural draft, in particular during the ignition of certain fireplaces.

b) Appliances with a total useful power exceeding 70 kW:

The room must be equipped with a supply of fresh air and an exhaust of stale air fitted out in accordance with the provisions applicable to boiler rooms laid down by the rules on the layout and safety of heating installations.

- c) Where appliances are located in inhabited or occupied premises, the supply of fresh air must be located as close as possible to the households; It must be arranged and arranged in such a way that the draught it causes does not constitute a disturbance to the occupants.

53.5. Hot air heating systems

These installations must be such that combustion gases cannot enter the hot air distribution ducts.

53.6. Moderators

Air intake draught moderators must not be inside ducts. They must close themselves in the event of decreases in the draw and be kept in good working order. They must always be installed in the room where the device is located; Monitoring must be easy.

53.7. Keys and Registries

Keys and registers intended to reduce the section of the exhaust duct of the products of combustion or to seal it may be used only under the conditions defined by the following articles. However, the use of devices situated in the exhaust circuit intended to regulate or regulate the extraction rate, in the case of mechanical extraction in conjunction or not with that of the ventilation air from the room where appliances using gaseous fuels are installed, is not covered by the provisions of this Article.

53.7.1. Manually operated adjusting device

For appliances of an older type, using solid fuel and not having an effective device for controlling the flow of oxidizing air, the installation downstream of the nozzle of keys or manually operated dampers is permitted provided that these devices cannot obstruct in the maximum closed position more than three quarters of the section of the duct and that their shape or arrangement cannot promote obstruction. of the duct by soot or any other deposit.

53.7.2. Self-adjusting drawing devices

Self-adjusting draw registers, other than draw moderators referred to in section 53.5, may be installed on only heat generators using liquid fuels and equipped with mechanical spray burners. They shall meet the following requirements:

- have been recognized as fit for use by a technical opinion issued in accordance with the provisions of the decree establishing a commission responsible for formulating technical opinions on processes, materials, elements or equipment used in construction;
- not obstruct, in the closed position, more than three-quarters of the duct section;
- be placed on a horizontal part of the flue or, in any event, upstream of the fixed or mobile device intended to prevent accidental clogging of the flue and to allow easy cleaning.

53.7.3. Automatic closing provisions

The installation of these devices is prohibited for appliances using solid fuel.

The installation of these devices downstream of a generator using liquid or gaseous fuels may be carried out only if the useful power of this generator, located in a boiler room with regulatory ventilation, is greater than 70 KW.

53.7.3.1. Generators using liquid fuel.

Automatic devices for closing the exhaust orifice of combustion products may be installed provided that they have been recognized as fit for use by a technical opinion issued in accordance with the provisions of the order establishing a commission responsible for formulating technical opinions on processes, materials, elements or equipment used in construction. These devices must be designed in such a way that the burner can operate only when the discharge port is free over its entire section. They must be installed upstream of the draw regulator.

These devices may only be installed if the generators are equipped with mechanical spray burners.

53.7.3.2. Generators using gaseous fuel.

Devices for closing the exhaust port for combustion products may be installed on heat generators with an effective power exceeding 70 KW if the following conditions are simultaneously met:

- they are installed on generators for which they have been specially designed;
- They comply with the provisions of the current specification.

53.7.4 Conditions for the installation and maintenance of such devices.

These devices must be installed by a qualified fitter and after checking the condition of the flue in order to verify its suitability for use.

These devices must be maintained and checked under the conditions defined in Article 31-6.

The ventilation of the flue must be maintained during the period during which the heat generators are not in operation.

53.8. Prohibition of Certain Mechanical Ventilation Devices.

It is forbidden to install additional mechanical ventilation devices such as window fan, hood extractor and to unclog a videorod drain when the corresponding column is ventilated by mechanical extraction:

- in a room where there is a combustion appliance connected to a flue operating in natural draft;
- in a room separate from that room if this device or garbage drain is likely to cause a sufficient vacuum to cause discharge of the flue gases.

53.9. Installations of combustion appliances other than those intended for heating, cooking or hot water production.

Installations of combustion appliances other than those intended for heating, cooking or hot water production must comply with the conditions laid down in this Article 53. In addition, exhaust gas discharges from stationary internal combustion or internal combustion engines must always be connected to ducts having the characteristics required for flues, including the height of their external outlets. These ducts must be capable of withstanding operating pressure and, if they pass through occupied or inhabited spaces, be placed inside a duct having the same

mechanical characteristics as a flue. This duct can serve as a high ventilation of the room where the engine is installed; Otherwise, it must be in direct communication at its lower and upper part with the outside air. It is independent of any other and must also lead to the level imposed for flues.

Art. 53a - Non-combustion thermal installations

Spaces containing non-combustion thermal installations, such as calorie exchange stations, hot water storage installations, etc., must, where necessary, be effectively ventilated and insulated so as not to cause any rise in temperature likely to disturb the normal use of neighbouring premises.

Those containing installations with a total useful power exceeding 70 kW must be ventilated and insulated under the conditions laid down in the regulations in force.

SECTION 6 – NOISE IN THE DWELLING

Art. 54 - Noise

Repealed, refer to the Ministerial Order of 30 June 1999 on acoustic characteristics of residential buildings.

CHAPTER IV - Furnished dwellings and hotels - Premises used for collective accommodation

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

Art. 55 - Scope

Furnished accommodation and hotels shall be subject to the provisions of Chapters I, II and III of this Title; they must also comply with the provisions of this Chapter IV.

The requirements of this Chapter shall apply to all premises used for collective accommodation without prejudice to special regulations applicable to some of them.

The provisions for the breakdown of these categories of premises are set out in Section 2 of Title III below.

Art. 56 - Monitoring

The landlords or persons responsible for these premises are required to facilitate the missions of the representatives of the services responsible for their supervision.

SECTION 2 - FITTING OUT OF PREMISES

Art. 57 - Equipment

When a garni or furnished communicates with a drinking establishment, an independent entrance must be arranged and kept constantly available.

In the furnished and furnished, each rental unit must have an independent door.

In rooms, dormitories and rooms used for collective accommodation occupied by five or more persons, the air volume and floor area may not be less than 12 m³ and 5 m² per person. Each dormitory is divided into individual boxes wide open on the clearances to ensure the renewal of air. The dormitory must include in annex sanitary facilities in number and quality in accordance with the regulations concerning residential homes, namely:

- a shower room at the rate of one shower head for ten people or fraction of ten people;
- toilets at the rate of one for ten people or fraction of ten people;
- a washbasin for up to three people; As a transitional measure, collective washbasins with a number of taps corresponding to the number of beds are tolerated.

57.1. Collective equipment

Lavatories should never communicate directly with dining rooms, kitchens or edible stores.

Urinals must be established out of public view and meet the same hygienic conditions as lavatories.

Circulations and common areas that do not have sufficient natural lighting must be provided with permanent and efficient electric lighting.

57.2. Parts equipment

Every furnished dwelling or room rented separately must be provided with a drinking water station, adequately supplied at all hours of the day or night, and installed above a regulatory device for the disposal of waste water.

Each common room and circulation must be equipped with an electric lighting device.

Art. 58 - Old premises

In buildings constructed prior to the publication of this Regulation, the operation of furnished or furnished premises, even if they do not comply with all the abovementioned requirements, may be tolerated on a transitional and precarious basis, but provided that the installations for heating and hot water production by combustion comply with this Regulation and that the conditions for the supply of drinking water, installation of toilets, cleanliness and maintenance of premises and furniture are satisfactory.

In the event of alterations or repairs affecting the structural work of the buildings or the general economy of the said buildings for use or intended for furnished or furnished, the new fixtures and fittings must comply with the requirements of these provisions.

SECTION 3 - USE AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES

Art. 59 - Water and Sanitation Service

The operator may not, on his own initiative, suspend the water service and the use of lavatories except for imperative safety reasons.

Art. 60 - Maintenance

Dwellings and isolated rooms, as well as common areas must be maintained both inside and outside in a constant state of cleanliness; If necessary, the health authority may prescribe the repair or renewal of paintings or tapestries.

Art. 61 - Prophylactic measures

The letting of furnished premises which have been occupied, even partially or temporarily, by persons suffering from communicable diseases legally requiring terminal disinfection is prohibited as long as these premises have not been disinfected under the regulatory conditions.

Disinfection and disinsection of bedding and premises may be prescribed whenever these operations are deemed necessary by the health authority.

Bedding must be maintained in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness; The supervision of hygiene services covers not only the premises, but also the movable objects.

TITLE III

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BUILDINGS OTHER THAN THOSE FOR RESIDENTIAL USE AND ASSIMILATED

Art. 62 - Type of premises covered

Save as otherwise provided by special regulations, the requirements of this Regulation, dealing with dwellings, are extended to all categories of immovables or establishments and their dependencies when they receive in whole or in part the same equipment as residential buildings and are subject to justice on grounds of health by the same rules of establishment, maintenance or use.

SECTION 1 - FITTING OUT OF PREMISES

The provisions of Title II relating to the fitting-out of residential premises shall apply to the new construction and alteration of establishments referred to in Article 62 above, with the exception of:

- Article 40;
- of 1 (b) of Article 45.

SECTION 2 - VENTILATION OF PREMISES

The provisions of this section apply to new constructions and to constructions undergoing significant modifications affecting the structural work or the economy of the building.

Only the requirements relating to the maintenance of ventilation installations shall apply to existing structures, unless the need to take measures to ensure public health is demonstrated.

The debits and volumes indicated below apply exclusively to persons who do not carry out paid activity in the various categories of premises concerned.

For persons carrying out such an activity, reference should be made to the provisions of Chapter II of Title III of Book II of the Labour Code (hygiene of premises used for work).

For the calculation of flows or volumes, account will be taken of all the persons frequenting these premises.

Art. 63 – General

63.1. General provisions

The ventilation of the premises may be either mechanical or natural by ducts, or natural for rooms facing the outside, by opening doors, windows or other openings.

In all cases, ventilation must be provided with air taken outside from sources of pollution; This air is referred to as "fresh air".

In the rest of this article, the premises are classified, from the point of view of ventilation, into two categories:

- so-called "non-specific pollution" rooms: these rooms are those in which the pollution is linked to the sole presence of humans, with the exception of lavatories and toilets. However, the following provisions do not apply to premises where this presence is episodic (circulations, archives, deposits); it may be accepted that these premises are ventilated through the adjacent premises on which they open;
- so-called "specific pollution" rooms: kitchens, bathrooms, lavatories and all other premises where there are emissions of harmful or annoying products other than those related to human presence alone (in particular certain laboratories and rooms where appliances are operated likely to emit gaseous pollutants not discharged directly to the outside, such as carbon monoxide), , carbon dioxide, ammonia, ozone).

Fresh air intakes and openings must in principle be placed at least 8 metres from any possible source of pollution, in particular vehicles, flue outlets, exhaust air, or with facilities such that it is not possible to take back polluted air.

Stricter provisions may be decided by the competent authority when there is a large quantity of polluted air (e.g. extraction of air used to ventilate a fleet or a large room open to the public). The air extracted from the premises must be rejected at least 8 meters from any window or any new air intake unless facilities such that a return of polluted air is not possible. The air extracted from rooms with specific pollution must also be discharged without recycling.

63.2. Provisions relating to ventilation common to several rooms

Air from non-polluted rooms may then pass through other rooms, if these are:

- circulation rooms;
- sparsely occupied premises (archives, deposits); - premises with specific pollution.

Recycled air is considered to be if it is taken back into a group of premises and reintroduced into it; Fresh air can be mixed or introduced separately.

Air taken back in a single room and reintroduced into that room to the exclusion of all other rooms is not considered as recycled air; Fresh air, as before, can be mixed or introduced separately.

Recycled air can only be used under the conditions defined in the following articles.

Art. 64 - Mechanical or natural ventilation of ducts

64.1. Non-specific pollution rooms

In rooms with non-specific pollution, the normal flow of fresh air to be introduced is set out in the table below, taking into account smoking bans. This flow is expressed in cubic metres per hour per occupant in normal occupancy.

DESTINATION OF THE PREMISES	Minimum fresh air flow in cubic metres/hour per occupant (air at 1.2 kg/m ³)	
	Premises with no smoking	Premises without smoking ban
<u>Teaching premises :</u> Classrooms, study rooms, laboratories (excluding those with specific pollution):		
• Kindergarten, primary and secondary of the 1 st cycle ..	15	
• Secondary of the 2nd cycle and university	18	25
• Workshops.....	18	25
<u>Accommodation premises :</u> Collective rooms (more than 3 people) (*), dormitories, cells, rest rooms.....	18	25
<u>Offices and similar premises :</u> Such as reception areas, libraries, Post Office, Banks	18	25
<u>Meeting facilities :</u> such as meeting rooms, shows, worship, clubs, foyers.....	18	30
<u>Sales premises :</u> Such as shops, supermarkets.....	22	30
<u>Food and beverage premises :</u> Cafes, bar, restaurants, canteens, dining rooms.....	22	30
<u>Premises for sports use :</u> By athlete: in a swimming pool..... in the other premises..... By spectator.....	22 25	30

	18	30
(*) For rooms with less than three people, the minimum flow rate to be expected is 30 cubic meters/hour per room.		

For premises where human presence is episodic (deposits, archives, circulations, entrance halls, etc.) and where the organization of the plan does not allow them to be ventilated via adjacent premises, the minimum flow of fresh air to be introduced is 0.1 litres per second and per square metre.

Under normal occupancy conditions, the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere must not exceed 1 per 1,000, with a tolerance of 1.3 per 1,000 in rooms where smoking is prohibited.

If the occupancy of the premises is highly variable, modulated or discontinuous ventilation shall be permitted provided that the carbon dioxide content does not exceed the values previously fixed.

In case of vacancy of the premises, ventilation may be stopped; It must, however, be started before the occupation of the premises and maintained after that occupation for a sufficient time.

Fresh air entering these premises must be taken outside without transiting to other premises. It can be mixed with so-called recycled air but without this reducing the minimum flow of fresh air, necessary for ventilation, set above.

Recycling by group of premises is permitted only if it does not concern rooms with specific pollution and only if the air is filtered in accordance with the following provisions on filtration.

64.2. Premises with specific pollution

In rooms with specific pollution, the ventilation rate is determined according to the nature and quantity of pollutants emitted.

For toilets, collective kitchens and their clearances, the minimum flow of fresh air to be introduced is given in the following table:

DESTINATION OF THE PREMISES	MINIMUM FRESH AIR FLOW cubic metres/hour
Parts for individual use	
• Bathroom or shower.....	15 per local
• Shared bathroom or shower with lavatories.....	15 per local
• Toilets.....	15
Pieces for collective use	
• Isolated toilet	30
• Insulated bathroom or shower.....	45
• Shared bathroom or shower with lavatories.....	60
• Baths, showers and lavatories grouped together.....	
• Grouped sinks.....	30 + 15 N*
• Room for washing, drying and ironing laundry.....	10 + 5 N*
Collective kitchens	5 per square metre of room area
• Relay offices •	(1)
• Less than 150 meals served simultaneously..... •	15/meal
• From 151 to 500 meals served simultaneously (2).....	25/meal
• From 501 to 1500 meals served simultaneously (3).....	20/meal
• More than 1500 meals served simultaneously (4).....	15/meal
	10/meal
N*: Number of equipment in the room.	
(1) In view of the technical constraints, the flow rates used shall preferably be rounded up to the nearest multiple of 15.	
(2) With a minimum of 3,750 cubic meters/hour.	
(3) With a minimum of 10,000 cubic meters/hour.	
(4) With a minimum. of 22,500 cubic metres/hour.	

These flows are only valid in the case of independent ventilation of these service rooms with specific pollution.

Unless there are special requirements (e.g. biological research premises), air from premises with non-specific pollution (in particular, circulations) may be admitted to premises with specific pollution.

Where the service room is ventilated by means of a main room or circulations, the flow rate to be taken into consideration must be equal to the greater of the two values indicated respectively by the table above or the one appearing in section 64.1.

Pollutants emitted in kitchens must be captured in the vicinity of their emission; The same applies to harmful or dangerous pollutants.

If it is impossible to install a system for capturing these emissions, the flow rates necessary for the ventilation of the kitchens must be doubled.

If the specific pollution is highly variable, modulated or discontinuous ventilation is permitted provided that the pollutants are properly evacuated.

If emissions giving the pollution a specific character cease, ventilation may be stopped; It must, however, be started before pollution of the premises or maintained after it for a sufficient time to ensure the evacuation of gases properly.

Art. Art. 65 - Requirements for installations and their operation

When the introduction of air is mechanical, air filtration must be carried out under the following conditions: after possibly a coarse pre-filtration, intended to delay the clogging of filters installed in industrial or urban areas, provision must be made for:

- a) for fresh air, a filter with a gravimetric test yield defined by standard NF X 44-012 of at least 90%;
- b) for recirculated air, a filter with a gravimetric test efficiency defined by standard NF X 44-012 of at least 95 %.

It must be possible to control filter fouling continuously; Filters should be replaced or cleaned in a timely manner.

All air handling devices, other than those intended for filtration, heating, cooling, humidification, dehumidification, must be examined by the competent authority, and an opinion of the Higher Council of Public Health of France.

The air supply system must be cleaned before commissioning, especially if there may be rubble and moisture.

It is then kept in a good state of cleanliness.

Art. 66 - Ventilation by external openings

66.1 Non-specific pollution rooms

Ventilation by opening doors, windows or other openings to the outside is permitted in meeting rooms such as meeting rooms, entertainment rooms, worship rooms, clubs, foyers, in sales premises such as shops, supermarkets, and in catering premises such as cafes, bars, restaurants, canteens, dining rooms provided that the volume per occupant is not less than:

- 6 cubic meters for the premises with no smoking; - 8 cubic meters for premises without smoking ban.

If the fulfilment of other hygiene criteria requires volumes higher than the values indicated above, only the higher volume shall be taken into account. These provisions do not apply to teaching premises for which specific rules exist.

66.2. Premises with specific pollution

Ventilation by doors, windows or other openings to the outside is permitted:

- in lavatories if the volume of these rooms is at least equal to 5 cubic metres per potential occupant;

- in other rooms with specific pollution, if, on the one hand, it is not necessary to capture pollutants in the vicinity of their emission and, on the other hand, if, on the other hand, the exhaust air flow corresponding to the values of Article 64 is less than 1 litre/second per cubic metre of premises.

66.3. Surface area of openings

The area of the openings calculated on the basis of the area of the room shall not be less than the values indicated in the following table:

Area of the room in square meters	10	50	100	150	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Surface area of openings in square metres	1,25	3,6	6,2	8,7	10	15	20	23	27	30	34	38	42

For rooms with an area greater than the values given in the table above, the area of the openings shall be determined using the following formula:

$$s = \frac{S}{8 \log_{10} S} \text{ where:}$$

"s" represents the area of the openings in square meters;

"S" represents the area of the room in square meters.

All these provisions do not preclude the application of the regulations relating to safety and the control of atmospheric pollution and odours.

SECTION 3 - PROVISIONS RELATING TO SANITARY EQUIPMENT

Art. 67 - Sanitary equipment

In establishments open or open to the public, washbasins, toilets and urinals must be set up in sufficient number and taking into account their attendance. They must be easily accessible; Cabinets and urinals should never communicate directly with restaurant rooms, kitchens or edible challs. Sanitary rooms must be well lit, ventilated, kept in a state of cleanliness and provided with toilet paper.

Washbasins should be equipped with hand cleaning agent and a wiping or drying device.

The floor of sanitary spaces, their walls and ceilings must be made of smooth, impermeable, rot-proof materials and resistant to frequent cleaning.

Art. 68 - Sanitary equipment of sports premises

The sanitary facilities attached to the sports premises include at least two toilets, two urinals, a communal shower room (fifteen shower heads) and two individual shower cubicles for forty simultaneous users. These figures may be reduced in proportion to the number of users admitted simultaneously when that number remains less than forty.

The premises themselves must comply with the hygiene requirements laid down by the special regulations concerning them.

Art. 69 - Sanitary equipment of theatres

At least one washbasin, one toilet and one urinal shall be provided for every hundred or fraction of a hundred persons likely to be admitted to these premises per three-hour period. The urinal can be replaced by a toilet.

Art. 70 - Swimming establishments open to the public

These establishments are subject, both as regards health and safety, to the provisions of the specific texts governing them.

Art. 71 - Bath-showers

Bathing and shower establishments shall be subject, as regards their establishment and operation, to the same applications and authorisations as swimming establishments.

In particular, they meet the following requirements:

- each room of the bathing and shower establishment must be kept in a constant state of cleanliness, properly ventilated and adequately heated;
- After each use, the shower stalls are cleaned with a jet, the bathtubs are brushed, disinfected and rinsed. Their floor is non-slip and cleaned regularly;
- a sufficient number of toilets, urinals and washbasins must be installed;
- Establishments where water or steam is used under special conditions (sauna, steam room) are arranged in such a way that their installation and operation are carried out in good conditions of hygiene for users and the neighbourhood and that the buildings are protected against moisture or deterioration.

SECTION 4 - USE AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES

The provisions of Title II relating to the use and maintenance of residential premises shall apply to the establishments referred to in Article 62 above, with the exception of:

- paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 24;
- paragraphs 27-1 and 27-2 of Article 27;
- the second paragraph of paragraph 31-2 (ventilation ducts) of section 31.

Art. 72 - Maintenance of premises

The floor of the premises, the walls and the toilet seats must be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. All measures are taken to ensure the destruction of insects.

Dry sweeping is prohibited.

TITLE IV

WASTE DISPOSAL AND GENERAL HEALTH MEASURES

SECTION 1 - HOUSEHOLD WASTE

The provisions of this section shall apply to waste from households and waste from communities other than hospitals, such as company or school canteens.

Art. 73 - Presentation of waste for collection

Persons served by a collection service are required to present their waste under the conditions defined by municipal decree.

Persons not served by such a service must deposit their waste at a reception place fixed by municipal decree and in accordance with the procedures provided for by this order.

Art. 74 - Products not allowed in household waste

52

Household waste presented to the collection service must not contain any product or object likely to explode, ignite rubbish or alter containers, injure waste collectors, or constitute a danger or practical impossibility for its collection or treatment.

Sharp-edged litter must be wrapped beforehand.

It is forbidden to mix with household waste, anatomical or infectious waste from hospitals or similar establishments as well as waste and from professional slaughter.

Art. 75 - Household waste collection containers

The characteristics of the containers intended to contain household waste must meet the conditions set by the municipal authority or, where appropriate, by the public authority managing the collection service for several municipalities.

Depending on the collection methods adopted, the receptacles used shall comply in particular with the following requirements.

75.1. Trash cans

These containers must be leakproof, soundproof, fitted with a lid preventing access by flies, rodents and other animals, and made of materials which are not readily flammable; Their seat must ensure good stability.

75.2. Lost paper or plastic bags for household waste collection

Lost bags used for the presentation of household waste for collection must comply with the standards in force and the models defined by the municipal authority.

When in use, these bags must be arranged in such a way as to facilitate the introduction of garbage.

The receptacles thus constituted, unless they are placed under a video drop duct, must be kept covered outside the filling operations.

Bags presented for collection must be closed so that any risk of spreading garbage is eliminated even if the bag is overturned. For this purpose, sufficient height from the top edge of the bag must be kept free of load.

At all stages of their use in buildings, bags must be protected from the elements.

75.3. Wheeled bins for solid waste

Wheeled bins must not present any danger to users; In particular, they must be immobilised by an appropriate device.

If these bins are used inside buildings, their handling conditions must be easy from the point of fall or filling of household waste until they leave the building and cause no discomfort to the neighbourhood.

75.4. Other types of containers

Other types of containers may be authorised by the municipal authority, after consultation with the health authority, taking into account existing means of collection and treatment. The dimensions and weight of these containers, once filled, must be such that they do not constitute an obstacle to their collection.

Art. Art. 76 - Making containers available to users

In multi-family buildings, users must dump their household waste into the containers provided for this purpose.

Such containers must be made available to them every day even if the collection is not daily.

These containers must be installed in sufficient quantity to avoid overloading them and any scattering of household waste.

In order to avoid too long journeys for occupants, containers can be located in several places in the building.

The provision of containers and their transport to the place of collection by the collection service must only be done through common areas of the building to the exclusion of any private portion or concierge lodge.

Art. 77 - Location of household waste containers

In multi-family buildings, the containers made available to the occupants to receive their household waste must be placed inside special, enclosed and ventilated premises. The floor and walls of such spaces must be made of, or coated with, impermeable and rot-proof materials; All measures must be taken to prevent the intrusion of rodents or insects. The doors of these premises must be hermetically sealed. A washing station and a drainage system must be established in each of these rooms to facilitate maintenance in such conditions that no odour or annoying emanation can penetrate the interior of the dwellings.

These premises must not have direct communication with premises used for housing, work or storage of children's carriages, catering and the sale of foodstuffs.

If in some old buildings, the layout of the premises does not allow the creation of such premises, the following measures must be adopted according to the volumes available:

- either the establishment of premises for the sole storage of empty containers, outside the hours of availability to users, and having the same characteristics as the premises referred to in paragraph 1 above;
- or the storage of properly cleaned empty containers in locations where they least disturb the occupants of the building. In any case, they must not be placed in places where stairwells are accessed.

In both cases, a water point and sewage disposal must be provided to allow the maintenance of the containers.

For all groups of dwellings comprising more than fifty dwellings or equivalent premises and for all multi-unit buildings, developers and architects must, when drawing up construction or alteration projects, consult the municipal departments concerned in order to provide, from the design stage, all necessary provisions for easy removal of household waste according to the possibilities of the collection service.

In large multi-unit buildings, premises for storing refuse containers or for receiving garbage disposals, where the latter equipment is provided, must, without prejudice to specific regulations, be designed, as regards their dimensions, arrangements and access from the public highway, in such a way as to permit the use of large capacity containers or any other means suitable for the large production of refuse likely to be imposed by the household waste collection services in consideration of this production.

Art. 78 - Disposal of household waste by garbage disposal

The establishment of garbage dumps in an existing building must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulations relating to the establishment of these works in residential buildings.

The disposal of household waste through a chute pipe leading to a specially equipped room may only be carried out by dry process, unless a derogation is laid down which shall lay down the conditions required to ensure that difficulties do not arise in the collection, disposal and treatment of refuse and waste water.

It is forbidden to dispose of dry garbage chutes in the drop ducts:

- liquid household waste;
- any object likely to obstruct or deteriorate ducts, ignite litter, intoxicate or injure the attendants responsible for the removal of household waste.

The presentation of the waste introduced into the garbage dumps must be such that it does not lead to its release. To this end, refuse and in particular fermentable waste must be properly wrapped.

A special device for connecting the lower end of the drop duct to the household waste container must be installed in such a way as to avoid any risk of waste spreading on the ground.

The receptacle placed under the drop duct shall be replaced at such frequency that it does not result in overflow or difficulty in closing the said receptacle. In the event that the drains are installed in the common areas, they must, as well as their surroundings, be kept in a constant state of cleanliness.

If the fall duct becomes obstructed, all measures must be taken, without delay, to remedy this situation.

All precautions, both with regard to construction and use, must be taken to ensure that garbage dumps do not cause any noise nuisance for the inhabitants of the building, nor danger for the staff.

Art. 79 - Maintenance of containers, storage rooms and chutes for garbage chutes

Household waste containers, their locations and the premises where they are stored must be kept in a constant state of cleanliness, disinfected and disinfected as often as necessary and at least once a year.

The cleaning of the containers is carried out after each emptying; This cleaning must not be carried out on public roads.

Garbage chutes are swept and cleaned periodically and at least twice a year. They are kept permanently in good condition of use and cleanliness. Disinfection and disinsection measures may be prescribed by the health authority if necessary.

Products used for maintenance operations must be approved in accordance with the regulations in force.

These maintenance operations must not cause any disturbance to the neighborhood or harm to the health of the occupants of the buildings.

Art. 80 - Presentation of household waste for removal by the collection service

Containers of household waste for removal by the collection service must be placed on public roads only at the times indicated and in accordance with the procedures laid down by the municipal authority.

This operation must not cause any inconvenience or insalubrity to users of the public highway.

In the case of selective collection, the materials separated by the inhabitants must be presented to the collection service in accordance with the procedures laid down by the municipal authority.

Art. 81 - Regulation of collection

The terms and conditions governing the conditions for the collection of household waste and those for the selective collection of recovered materials, in particular the frequency, schedule and containers used, are defined by municipal by-laws made pursuant to this Regulation. The frequency of collection of fermentable waste must be at least weekly.

Art. 82 - Health protection during collection

Handling and transport must be carried out in such a way as to avoid the dispersion of household waste, soiling of the premises and any nuisance to the immediate environment.

Crumpling is prohibited at all stages of collection, especially in garbage containers.

When containers of large capacity are made available by the municipality to the inhabitants at certain points, their siting, development and operation must be carried out in such a way that it does not result in any annoyance or insalubrity for the neighborhood and that their use can be done conveniently and safely. These containers must be fitted with lids or hatches, attached to the container, easily manoeuvrable and kept closed outside the time necessary to empty the inhabitants' refuse containers.

Large capacity containers without a covering device are allowed if they are intended to receive only the non-fermentable materials separated by the inhabitants.

Art. 83 - Garbage disposers

The disposal of household waste in sewerage works after crushing in an individual, collective or industrial installation is prohibited.

However, in the case of an installation of an exclusively domestic nature, derogations may be granted by the prefect on the proposal of the departmental director of health and social affairs after agreement of the service responsible for the operation of sanitation works.

This derogation may be granted only if the characteristics of the public or private sewerage works concerned are calculated to ensure the disposal and treatment of the waste in question.

The installation of such a system does not exempt the installation inside buildings of other collection systems intended to evacuate household waste that cannot be introduced into the shredder.

Such appliances shall be subject, as regards their supply of drinking water and the disposal of waste water, to the provisions of this Regulation.

The operation of this device must not cause any noise nuisance constituting a disturbance for the inhabitants of 1 building.

The electrical installation operating the grinder mechanism must comply with the standards in force.

Art. 84 - Waste disposal

Any illegal dumping of garbage or rubbish of any kind as well as any raw discharge of household waste are prohibited.

After formal notice, existing deposits are deleted according to the procedure provided for by the Public Health Code.

Open burning of household waste is also prohibited.

The treatment of collected household waste must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the texts in force.

The destruction of household waste and other waste using individual or building incinerators is prohibited.

Derogations from the rule may, however, be granted by the prefect on the proposal of the health authority and after consulting the departmental hygiene council.

Such derogations may be granted only where it is not possible to use any other authorised means to dispose of the waste generated by the petitioner.

This type of disposal must not cause any discomfort or unsanitary conditions for the neighbourhood. The incinerators used must comply with the regulations in force, in particular as regards the characteristics of their discharges.

Art. 85 - Disposal of bulky household waste

The abandonment of bulky waste on public roads or in any other place is prohibited.

In multi-family buildings, if the layout of the premises allows it, a storage room for bulky waste with a view to its removal must be set up.

The storage of these objects must in no case cause discomfort to the occupants of the buildings.

The presentation on the public highway of bulky waste of household origin for removal by the collection service must be carried out in accordance with the instructions provided by the municipal authority.

If there is no special collection service, individuals must deposit their bulky waste in a place designated by the municipal authority that ensures its disposal.

SECTION 2 - WASTE FROM HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS

Articles 86 to 89 repealed, refer to Articles R 1 335-1 to R 1 335-14 of the Public Health Code.

SECTION 3 - GENERAL HEALTH MEASURES

Art. 90 - Spills or deposits of used or hazardous materials in general

It is prohibited:

- to discharge into the sea, watercourses, lakes, ponds, canals, on their banks and in alluvial aquifers all waste materials, all fermentable residues of plant or animal origin, all toxic or flammable solid or liquid substances, likely to constitute a danger or a cause of unhygiene, to communicate to the water a bad taste or odour, to cause a fire or explosion.

- For the waterways and bodies designated above, this prohibition applies in particular:

- a) washing motor vehicles and all motor vehicles;
- b) the oil changes of engine oils of all mechanical machinery;
- c) emptying and cleaning of caravan sanitary equipment;
- d) flushing tanks and appliances or equipment which have contained polluting or toxic products.

These operations must be carried out in such a way that discharge, washing and cleaning products cannot be spilled or washed into roads, bodies of water or aquifers, by runoff or infiltration.

This prohibition does not apply to the discharge of waste water and other waste that has been treated appropriately in accordance with the regulations in force and approved by the health authority.

Art. 91 - Unloading of Waste Materials

The unloading and dumping of waste materials anywhere is prohibited unless it is carried out:

- temporarily in watertight and covered tanks;
- in treatment plants whose operation has been previously authorized by the prefectural authority, in accordance with the law of 19 July 1976 on installations classified for the protection of the environment;
- in treatment plants fitted out to enable them to accept waste without inconvenience to their operation, either directly or in certain cases through the relevant network if it is capable of receiving them.

The biological treatment of waste materials by unloading in a treatment plant or in a waste water collector may only be carried out after authorization has been issued, after consultation with the health authority, by the department managing the waste water collection and treatment works.

Unloading in a wastewater treatment plant must meet the following technical conditions:

- the station must not be overloaded and must be in good working order; it must be equipped with an unloading device;
- the BOD-5 load attributable to the discharge material shall be less than 20 % of the total BOD-5 load permissible on the station;
- The ratio of the flow rates of the faecal material to the overall effluent admitted to the plant shall remain below 3 %.

Unloading in a collector must comply with the same conditions of dilution and regularity of the quality and quantity of waste material as in the case of unloading in a treatment plant:

- by landfilling in specially equipped "depositors" whose opening will have been previously authorized by the prefectural authority, in accordance with the law of 19 July 1976 after an investigation by commodo and incommodo.

Art. 92 - Ponds and drinking troughs

The creation of ponds can only be done with the authorization of the Mayor.

Their location must comply with the general or specific requirements relating to the protection perimeters of springs, wells, catchments or water intakes.

It is also prohibited within 35 m:

- sources and boreholes for human consumption;
 - wells intended for human consumption;
 - aqueducts transiting drinking water in free flow;
 - underground or semi-underground storage facilities for water intended for human or animal consumption, or for watering vegetable crops.
-
- within 50 metres of buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public, with the exception of on-farm camping facilities.

Ponds and ditches with standing water are cured as often as necessary.

The spreading of silt must meet the requirements of article 159-2-5.

It is forbidden to discharge them into watercourses.

Under no circumstances can the discharge of wastewater of any kind whatsoever be tolerated in these works.

Any pond or ditch recognized as harmful to public health must be filled by the owner, at the request of the health authority, the evacuation of water being normally ensured.

Art. 93 - Public laundries

The washhouses must be widely ventilated, the coatings of their walls are smooth and waterproof. The floor is equipped with watertight drainage channels. The basins of the washhouses must be watertight, kept with the utmost cleanliness, emptied, cleaned and disinfected, at least once a year.

If the water used for the wash house is not drinkable, a permanently sealed visible plate bearing the words "dangerous drinking water" and a characteristic pictogram shall be applied to the washhouse's water supply device.

Art. 94 –

(Article reserved for later writing).

Art. 95 - Special measures for marinas

Any project for the creation or operation of port facilities, wharves, anchorages and, in general, any development affecting inland or coastal waters capable of accommodating pleasure craft of more than two tons, must include sanitary equipment commensurate with the number of berths. Sanitary facilities are divided into one or more sanitary groups.

Each of these groups includes:

- per 25 berths: 1 toilet, 1 urinal, 1 washbasin and 1 shower; - in addition, per 50 berths: 1 washing tray.

Above 400 berths, a reduction coefficient of 5 per cent per additional 100 berths may be applied to the total number of aircraft resulting from the previous calculation.

Beyond 1,000 berths, the project must be the subject of a special study with regard to the abatement coefficient to be applied.

All sanitary appliances must be connected to the communal sewerage network or, failing that, to treatment devices that comply with the regulations in force. The distribution of sanitary groups shall be such that the journey between a berth and the nearest group shall not exceed 200 m.

Docks and wharves shall be equipped with receptacles fitted with a closing device and a minimum capacity of 75 litres.

Their spacing must not exceed 35 metres.

The provisions of this Article shall apply, both as regards the nature of the facilities and their location, even if the port facilities are adjacent to the campsites. They shall apply immediately to ports not yet conceded.

Art. 96 - Protection of public places against dust

Cleaning the floor of streets and sidewalks must be done with all necessary precautions to avoid air pollution by dust.

It is forbidden to throw dust collected in buildings on public or private roads.

Carding of mattresses is prohibited on public roads and in courtyards.

The cleaning of walls, the scraping of dust and, in general, all maintenance operations of dwellings and other buildings as well as outdoor work are carried out in such a way as not to disperse dust in the air, nor to damage health or cause discomfort to the neighbourhood.

This requirement applies in particular to road works and the demolition of buildings.

Art. 97 - Protection against droppings

The municipal authority shall define, by decree, the general rules of hygiene to be observed in public places and means of public transport in order to prevent risks attributable to droppings of any kind.

Transit vehicles, if they perform daily service, are cleaned at least once a day.

Disinfection measures may be prescribed by the health authority if necessary.

The maintenance of public toilets and urinals is ensured, in accordance with the regulations in force, by the owners or authorized concessionaires.

Access to playgrounds and sandboxes is forbidden to animals and the sand must be changed or disinfected as necessary.

Art. 98 - Animal carcasses

It is forbidden to deposit animal bodies on public roads or in household waste and to throw them in ponds, rivers, drinking troughs, chasms and bertores, or to bury them generally within 35 metres of dwellings, wells, springs and within the protection perimeters of sources and works for the abstraction and supply of drinking water provided for in the regulation of drinking water.

Their destruction is ensured in accordance with the requirements of Articles 264, 265, 266 and 275 of the Rural Code and taking into account the provisions taken under the Act of 19 July 1976 on installations classified for the protection of the environment.

Art. 99 - Cleanliness of roads and public spaces

Public roads and spaces must be kept clean.

Users of public roads and occupants of waterfront properties are required to avoid any cause of soiling of said roads. In addition to the conditions set out elsewhere in these Regulations, they shall comply with the following requirements:

99.1. Sweeping of public roads

In lanes delivered to public traffic where the sweeping service is not provided by the municipality, riparian property owners are required, on the days and times fixed by the mayor, to sweep or have swept, after watering each to the right of its façade, on a width equal to that of the sidewalk.

99-2. General cleanliness and sanitation measures

It is forbidden to make deposits of any kind whatsoever, except special authorization on any part of the public road, to push or throw garbage or residues of any kind.

It is also forbidden to abandon, deposit or throw away, on all or part of the public highway as well as in buildings or edicules of public utility or on the benches of streets and promenades, all papers, printed or not, newspapers, leaflets, cartonnages, boxes, envelopes, various packaging and generally all objects or materials likely to dirty or obstruct all or part of the public road.

It is forbidden to throw, deposit or abandon peels, peelings and residues of fruits and vegetables and, in general, any debris or detritus of animal or plant origin likely to soil the public road or cause falls.

This prohibition extends to seeds, bread crumbs or food of any kind both on the public highway and on windows, balconies and exterior parts of neighbouring buildings and also applies in a particular way to dangerous or toxic products or objects that can be picked up by children as well as all containers containing or having contained flammable products without having been carefully degassed.

Building facades and fences on waterfront land must be kept clean. Graffiti is prohibited. Signage, where it is not prohibited, must be carried out and maintained in satisfactory conditions of cleanliness.

Objects and plants as well as linen placed on balconies and windows must not create unsanitary conditions or constitute a danger or inconvenience to passers-by and occupants of waterfront buildings.

It is forbidden to affix inscriptions or posters, butterflies, flyers ... other than those prescribed and necessary for traffic on the surfaces of the public highway and on all the structures that depend on it, except under certain conditions provided for by the regulations in force.

Containers available to the public for receiving waste must be emptied to prevent overflow and cleaned as often as necessary.

99.3. Projection of waste water on public roads

Any projection of wastewater, household or other is prohibited on public roads, especially at the foot of trees. However, subject to compliance with the timetables set by the municipal authority, there is an exception for water from the washing of the facades of houses and shop fronts, the inconvenience to users of the public highway must be reduced to a minimum.

99.4. Transport of all kinds

Irrespective of the special measures for the transport of certain wastes and waste materials, transport of all kinds must take place in such a way that the public road cannot be soiled, nor can passers-by and occupants of neighbouring buildings be inconvenienced. Loading and unloading must be carried out accordingly.

99.5. Markets

In addition to the special requirements laid down under this Regulation, open markets held on public roads must comply with the following provisions:

They must always be kept with the utmost cleanliness. Traders operating in these markets must collect their waste as it is produced and deposit it in enclosed containers provided for this purpose or in paper bags if this is authorized, so as to avoid the scattering of waste and the flight of light elements during market performance. As soon as the market is over, the waste is collected to be evacuated immediately. Their locations shall be cleaned by sweeping, washing and, if necessary, the use of a disinfectant solution.

Street vendors are prohibited from throwing all rubbish, waste and packaging onto public roads. They are required to keep their pitches in a good state of cleanliness.

99.6. Animals

It is forbidden to let pets go about in the streets, squares and other points of the public road as well as in halls and markets.

It is forbidden to abandon animals on public roads as well as in parks or gardens.

Dogs can only travel on public roads in urban areas as long as they are kept on a leash.

99.7. Approaches to construction sites

Contractors of work carried out on the public highway or in the properties surrounding it must keep the public road in a state of cleanliness in the vicinity of their workshops or construction sites and on the points that have been soiled as a result of their work. They must ensure the free flow of streams and gutters.

They must also ensure, as far as possible, a protected pedestrian crossing.

Works open on or along the public highway must be surrounded by fences ensuring effective protection and prohibition of entry.

99.8. Snow and ice

Municipal by-laws set out the special obligations of residents living near public roads in times of snow and ice.

Art. 100 - Sanitation of private roads and ditches

100.1. General provisions

The obligations of owners and occupants of buildings bordering public roads, defined in this health regulation, apply to owners and occupants of buildings bordering private roads or having access to them, whether or not they are open to public traffic. The same applies to the obligations of their respective users.

100.2. Establishment, maintenance and cleaning

The floor of private roads, whether paved or not, must be so established as to ensure water flow, easy maintenance and non-hazardous traffic.

It must also be kept in a good state of maintenance and cleanliness at all times.

Eventually, the owners may enter into an agreement with the municipal authority to assume at their own expense the above maintenance obligation.

In the event of snow and frost, riparian owners of private roads not open to public traffic or their employees are required to clear snow and ice to the middle of the roadway in front of their building as soon as possible.

Snow and ice must not be pushed down the drain or onto public roads. Manhole pads and manholes, as well as wash vents, must remain free.

100.3. Household waste collection

The procedures defined by the municipal authority, the specifications governing the conditions for the removal of household waste and possibly any special agreement between the owners of private roads and the municipal authority, fix for these roads the time and places of deposit of containers of models allowed, with a view to the passage of the household waste collection service.

100.4. Disposal of water and waste materials

Where the track has a water and waste disposal system, it must be underground. The connections of the drains of the buildings to the collective evacuation duct(s) must be made only under the private road.

TITLE V

NOISE

Articles 101 to 104 repealed refer to:

Articles R 1 336-6 to 1 336-10 of the Public Health Code

Decree No. 98-1143 of 15 December 1998 (Official Journal of 16 December) on the requirements applicable to establishments or premises receiving the public and broadcasting amplified music on a regular basis, excluding rooms whose activity is reserved for the teaching of music and dance.

TITLE VI

MEASURES TARGETING CONTAGIOUS PATIENTS, THEIR ENTOURAGE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1 - GENERAL MEASURES

Art. 105 - Reporting of communicable diseases

Directors of educational, prevention, care, cure, convalescent and rehabilitation establishments are among the persons required to make the declaration provided for in former Article L. 12 of the Public Health Code.

Art. 106 - Isolation of the sick

Pursuant to Article L. 17 of the Public Health Code, the isolation of the patient in hospital is carried out in all cases of smallpox, cholera and plague, and carried out on the prescription of the health authority in cases of exanthematous typhus, yellow fever, relapsing louse fever and haemorrhagic fevers of viral origin.

For other communicable diseases that result in isolation, isolation can be done in hospital or at home.

In any case, isolation is maintained as long as there is a danger of contagion for the entourage or the public.

Art. 107 - Health surveillance

Any person who has been or is exposed to contamination with one of the diseases covered by international health regulations, in particular smallpox, cholera, plague and yellow fever, may be subject to health surveillance for a period equal to the maximum incubation period laid down in those regulations. When exposure to contagion occurs in a hospital setting, the suspect person shall, as far as possible, be observed or isolated for the same period of time, if epidemiological circumstances so require.

Art. 108 - Discharge of the sick

Any convalescent from a contagious disease should be discharged from hospital only after having complied with the hygiene measures prescribed by the health authority.

In the event that a patient suffering from one of the diseases requiring isolation in a hospital referred to in Articles 106 and 107 above leaves a hospital before any danger of contamination has disappeared, notice and reasons shall be given, without delay, to the health authority (under the same conditions as a declaration of illness) specifying the place where the patient has declared to go. The health authority will then take all necessary measures for the protection of public health.

Art. 109 - School supervision

Children of school age may be readmitted to public or private schools only if they fulfil the conditions prescribed by the regulations on school eviction, including prophylaxis in the event of contagious diseases in educational and study establishments.

Art. 110 - Transport of the sick

The transport of persons suffering from diseases referred to in Article 107 above is carried out in a special car which must be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected after the journey and before any reuse of the vehicle. Disinfection may be carried out either by a public service or by

a private company, subject to regulatory control of the operation by the health authority, which issues a certificate.

SECTION 2 – CONTAMINATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND OBJECTS BY THE CONTAGIOUS

Art. 111 - Protection against contagious droppings or excretions of persons with notifiable diseases

Contagious droppings or excretions may not be disposed of without having undergone a disinfection treatment under conditions in accordance with the regulatory texts. In particular, it is forbidden to spread them on the ground, manure piles or garbage and to discharge them into the sewerage network, without having undergone treatment carried out in accordance with the regulations in force.

Art. 112 - Disinfection during illness

Throughout the duration of a disease referred to in Article 106 above (1st paragraph), objects for the use of the patient and the persons assisting him, as well as all objects likely to have been contaminated or soiled, must be disinfected.

For this purpose, these objects are collected in such conditions that they cannot be a source of contamination.

It is forbidden to give, throw away or sell without prior disinfection, any carpet or drapery, object of bedding, linen or clothing, having been used by these patients or coming from premises occupied by them; Objects of little value are preferably incinerated.

Throughout the duration of the illness, the cleaning of premises and objects that may have been contaminated shall be carried out using hypochlorite or products and processes approved for this purpose.

It is forbidden to hand over, without prior disinfection, to laundries, public or private washhouses, quilters or other industrial establishments, any objects or effects likely to have been contaminated. This operation can be carried out either in municipal or departmental disinfection services, or in private washing machines.

Art. 113 - Terminal disinfection

Where terminal disinfection is compulsory, the premises occupied by the patient, his linen, bedding and the objects used by him must be disinfected without delay by products approved for this purpose.

Compliance with this requirement must be evidenced by a certificate issued to the persons concerned by the health authority.

This certificate will designate the premises disinfected, without mentioning the name of the patient or the nature of the disease.

Art. 114 - Organization of disinfection

Compulsory disinfection operations are carried out under the conditions prescribed by Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Public Health Code, either by public services or by private bodies, controlled by the health authority issuing the disinfection certificate.

Art. 115 - Disinfection equipment

Disinfection equipment used in any municipality under compulsory disinfection shall be subject to regular surveillance by the health authority.

Art. 116 - Homeless shelters

Public or private institutions providing temporary or permanent homelessness must have sufficient showers, washbasins, toilets and isolation rooms. The cleaning of the premises and equipment made available to users is carried out every day.

Upon arrival, users may be subject to various hygiene and, possibly, prophylactic measures that may prove useful. If necessary, disinsection of individuals should be carried out.

The disinfection or disinsection of the premises occupied by the above-mentioned persons and their clothing is entrusted to the specialized services.

SECTION 3 - BUSINESS PREMISES

HAIRDRESSERS, MANICURISTS, PEDICURES AND BEAUTICIANS

Art. 117 - Fitting out of professional premises for hairdressers, manicurists, pedicures and beauticians

All business premises of hairdressers, manicurists, pedicures and beauticians must be adequately ventilated and illuminated and, in general, comply with the hygiene requirements concerning the workplace.

The air renewal or possibly air conditioning device must be capable of permanently ensuring the evacuation of fog and odours.

The premises are closed to housing and food trade. Furniture for professional use may not be used for any other purpose and must be cleaned frequently.

Cotton waste, sweeps and the like must be collected immediately in a container with a lid.

Art. 118 - General hygiene

The objects used by hairdressers, manicurists, pedicures and beauticians are maintained in such a way that they are in no way a cause of transmission of contagious diseases, and the operator must disinfect his instruments for each client.

Without prejudice to the usual measures of dress and body hygiene (before each service, cleaning of hands and nails by soaping and wetting with an antiseptic liquid), hairdressers, manicurists, pedicures and beauticians must, when a client has lesions of the skin or scalp, refrain from using instruments intended for the use of everyday customers, and the mandatory use of special equipment for which particularly rigorous disinfection measures are adopted. The operator must make special gloves available to employees performing permanent hairstyles, special treatments, or applying dyes.

Towels are renewed for each guest.

Haemostatic products should be stored in a closed container and applied with sterile cotton renewed with each use.

The use of volatile, flammable or toxic products and solvents remains subject to the regulations in force.

Cosmetic products and personal hygiene products are subject to the provisions of the law of 10 July 1975.

Operators are required to provide their staff with the necessary means to ensure that these various measures are complied with.

SECTION 4 - CONTROL OF RODENTS, PIGEONS LIVING IN THE WILD, STRAY ANIMALS, INSECTS AND OTHER VECTORS.

MEASURES APPLICABLE TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Art. 119 - Rodents

Owners of private buildings or establishments, directors of public establishments must take all measures to avoid the introduction of rodents and keep the protective devices thus put in place in a good state of maintenance at all times.

They must, together with the tenants or occupants, periodically check that cellars, yards, private sewers, warehouses, commercial premises, garbage rooms, pets' dwellings, etc., are not invaded by these pests and remove any deposits of rubbish and waste likely to attract them.

When the presence of rodents is detected, the persons referred to in the preceding subparagraphs are required to take without delay the measures prescribed by the health authority to ensure their destruction and removal. The same obligation applies when demolishing buildings as well as on construction sites.

Art 120 - Throwing food to animals. Protection against stray animals, savage or become such again

It is forbidden to throw or deposit seeds or food in any public place to attract stray animals, wild or once again so, including cats or pigeons; The same prohibition applies to private roads, yards or other parts of an immovable where this practice is likely to cause discomfort to the neighbourhood or attract rodents.

All measures must be taken if the proliferation of these animals is likely to cause a nuisance or a risk of contamination of man by a communicable disease.

Art. 121 - Insects

Ornamental and watering basins, vases, animal troughs and miscellaneous containers must be completely emptied and cleaned at least once a week. Relay basins for water other than drinking water must be covered. Unused tanks shall be removed; It is the same for tanks, abandoned drinkers. The tanks shall be separated from the drop pipe by a siphon; The ventilation hose must be provided with a stainless metal sheet.

The ventilation pipe of the cesspools must be protected by identical equipment.

Water bodies, such as ponds, water pits, adjacent to dwellings are subject to regular larvicidal measures, such as weeding, destruction by fish, spreading of approved larvicidal products.

Cesspools, septic tanks and similar devices are subjected to larvicidal treatment; Products are used in such concentrations that bacterial phenomena are not bothered by bacterial phenomena. The equipment must be equipped with the special protective devices provided for by the special regulations for septic tanks and similar devices.

Art. 122 - Domestic or wild animals tamed or kept in captivity

The owners of these animals are obliged to prevent them from causing the transmission of pathogenic germs or nuisance to humans.

Art. 123 - Other vectors

As for the epidemiological investigation conducted on the occasion of a contagious disease, it is identified an infectious germ having as reservoir an animal or the surrounding environment, such as soil, air, water ..., the health authorities take the appropriate measures to isolate the vector in question and treat it in order to destroy the germ responsible.

Measures can also be taken to determine the extent of contamination, in particular by systematically examining subjects in contact: humans or animals.

SECTION 5 – FUNERAL OPERATIONS

Art. 124 – Funeral operations

Repealed, refer to:

the General Code of Territorial Communities

Decree No. 99-662 of 28 July 1999 establishing technical requirements applicable to funeral chambers

Order of 7 May 2001 on the requirements applicable to chambers mortuaries of health facilities.

TITLE VII

FOOD HYGIENE

Repealed (except for articles 125-1 last paragraph, 143, 145 and 147-2), refer:

Articles R 231-12 to R 231-28 of the Rural Code and the decrees of 9 May 1995 regulating the hygiene of food delivered directly to the consumer and of 29 September 1997 laying down the hygiene conditions applicable in collective catering establishments of a social nature

Decree No. 91-409 of 26 April 1991 laying down hygiene requirements concerning foodstuffs or beverages intended for human consumption excluding those mentioned in the Rural Code, water intended for human consumption and natural mineral waters.

relevant guides to good hygiene practice in the fields

Concerned.

Art. 125 - General requirements for food and beverage stores

125.1 Sales Stores

In stores selling food products with a total sales area of more than 500 m², sanitary equipment including toilets and washbasins must be made available to customers.

Art. 143 - Protection of watercress and submerged vegetable crops

143.1. Operating conditions

Any submerged watercress or vegetable crop must be declared to the mayor, who immediately informs the Departmental Director of Health and Social Affairs.

It may only be exploited if it meets the health conditions determined below.

To this end, farmers are required to submit to an investigation by the health authority which establishes whether the crops are recognized as safe. Water analysis, at the expense of the operator, is carried out by the departmental laboratory approved for water health control.

The recognition of safety is based on the following findings:

1°- water free of parasitological infestation and used in the immediate vicinity of the wells or springs from which it comes, provided that the latter are not fed by running surface water; These waters must be of satisfactory bacteriological quality and, in particular, contain no more than 10 faecal coliforms or more than 10 faecal streptococci per 100 ml. Bacteriological and parasitological analyses are carried out once a month for 3 months prior to the first opening. In addition, water must be subjected to at least one chemical analysis to identify toxic substances or organic constituents indicative of contamination.

2°- adequate protection of adjacent crops against incursions by wild or domestic animals, in particular sheep.

(3) establishment of a perimeter for the protection of crops and the water points that supply them, against water and runoff from pastures, stockyards, stables, ponds, manure pits or any installations that may be contaminating.

The use of non-chemical fertilizers is prohibited.

143.2. Control of operations

Following the investigation or controls carried out, the health authority issues a health certificate required for the continuation of the operation. A copy shall be sent to the mayor of the place of operation.

If a farm is open only a few months a year, a bacteriological and parasitological analysis will be carried out in the month preceding the opening.

The departmental administration and the communal administration shall keep the list of crops thus approved up to date and available to the public.

The health certificate may be withdrawn when an inspection has revealed a malfunction.

The water entering the watercress mines is regularly checked during the season, with quarterly bacteriological analyses at the expense of the operator. The quality of the water must remain constant and it must meet the same criteria as those previously set.

143.3. Control of sales of watercress

Every package in which products harvested from submerged crops are placed for sale must bear the name and address of the producer, the place of his holding, the place and date of issue of the health certificate in clearly visible and indelible letters. The same information must also appear on the link of the goods packed in bundles. Imported products must have been harvested under the same sanitary conditions and be sold under labels bearing statements similar to those above.

Art. 145 - Mushrooms

145.1. Cultivated mushrooms

(1) Mushrooms may be cultivated only if they belong to an edible species.

(2) Each package or lot presented in bulk must contain only mushrooms of the same species. These must be of good sanitary condition and always consist of all their parts.

(3) Each package must bear, either by direct inscription or by means of a firmly fixed label:

- the name and address of the packer or its symbolic identification issued by the anti-fraud service;

- the name and address of the producer if they are not to be confused with those of the packer;
- the name of the species and, where it is not well known, its botanical name.

4°) At the retail stage, the name of the species must be displayed to the consumer. At the request of the inspection services, the retailer must be able to make known the origin of the goods.

145.2. Wild mushrooms

Wild mushrooms (or wild mushrooms), i.e. those which do not come from a crop, may only be marketed if they are accompanied by a certificate of edibility issued by the agents authorised for this purpose. However, certain well-known species may be marketed under the responsibility of the sellers (ceps head of negro, porcini mushrooms of Bordeaux, morels, chanterelles, rosés of the meadows, coulemelles, trumpets of death). These mushrooms must be in good sanitary condition and consist of all parts.

Art. Art. 147 - Facilities of sales premises in case of creation, extension, reopening or transfer of bakeries and bread depots

147-2 – Bread deposit

These premises must have a space reserved for the sale of bread, separate from other activities. Bread can be stored in a closed cabinet. In self-service stores, bread will need to be pre-packaged.

TITLE VIII

REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (not covered by the regulations on classified installations)

Art. 153 - Rules for the siting of livestock or fattening buildings
(create, extend or reassign)

153.1. Submission of the dossier

Any creation, extension or reassignment of a livestock or fattening building, with the exception of rabbit and poultry buildings with fewer than 50 animals over 30 days old and buildings devoted to family-type livestock (1), must be the subject of the preparation by the contracting authority of a prior declaration file containing the following information:

a) Site plan at 1:25,000 or, failing that, at 1:50,000;

b) Mass plan at the scale of the cadastre on which must appear in particular:

- the point or points of withdrawal of water intended for human or animal consumption, or for watering vegetable crops and located within a radius of 100 meters around the installation;

- the location of buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public within a radius of 100 metres.

(1) Family type farming means very small farms whose production is intended for family consumption (poultry, rabbits, or 1 to 2 units, e.g. goats, sheep, pigs and exceptionally cattle) or for the approval of the family (birds, dogs, etc.).

- property limits.

c) 1:500 scale site plan specifying in particular the location of manure storage and treatment facilities.

d) A detailed plan of the breeding facility (scale 1/100th).

e) An explanatory note specifying the maximum instantaneous capacity of the livestock establishment, the volumes of storage of the droppings, the means used to reduce odours and, where appropriate, the place where the treated effluent is discharged into the natural environment.

f) Where applicable, the plan for spreading waste water and droppings.

The file will be sent in four copies containing an application for a building permit to the Mayor who will forward it to the building permit instructor service within eight days.

The Departmental Director of Health and Social Affairs, systematically consulted by the instructor service, makes his observations to this service.

If no comments have been sent within one month of receipt of the file, the opinion of the departmental director of health and social affairs will be considered favourable.

In the case of a simple reassignment of a livestock or fattening building, not requiring the obtaining of a building permit, the declaration file drawn up in accordance with the provisions set out above is sent to the mayor of the municipality in triplicate.

Within one week of the filing of the declaration file, the mayor sends a copy to the Departmental Director of Health and Social Affairs, who immediately acknowledges receipt to the mayor.

The Departmental Director of Health and Social Affairs has a period of one month from receipt of the declaration file to make known his reasoned opinion to the mayor of the commune who decides on behalf of the State and notifies his decision to the declarant without delay. In the event of an unfavourable opinion from the Departmental Director of Health and Social Affairs, the mayor, acting on behalf of the State, is bound by this opinion.

In the particular case of pig barns, the file will be drawn up in liaison with the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and more particularly with the official in charge of coordination. In addition, the file will include an information document drawn up in accordance with the model set out in Annex 3 of the interministerial circular of 21 March 1978.

153.2. Protection of bathing waters and areas

Vessels containing animals permanently or in transit must not cause pollution of water resources.

Their location must comply with the general or specific requirements relating to the protection perimeters of springs, wells, catchments or water intakes.

It is also prohibited:

- within 35 m:

wells and boreholes;

sources;

aqueducts transiting drinking water in free flow;

any underground or semi-underground installation used for the storage of water, whether intended for the supply of drinking water or for watering expensive vegetable crops;

shores; river banks.

This requirement may be modulated according to local topographical characteristics;

- less than 200 m from bathing areas and aquaculture areas (fish farms, watercress farms, etc.).

In addition, the specific conditions for the protection of aquaculture areas may be defined by the health authority, after consulting the departmental council of hygiene.

Where there is a nearby water point, the entire installation must be designed in such a way as to prevent any flow to it.

153.3. Neighbourhood protection

The design and operation of livestock establishments must not constitute an excessive nuisance or of a permanent nature to the neighbourhood. The managers and owners, the usual or occasional users and occupants of buildings, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public, may not rely on any inconveniences (noise, odours) caused in the vicinity of livestock establishments, provided that they are located, developed and operated in accordance with this Regulation and all the regulations in force relating thereto.

153.4. General rules of implantation

Without prejudice to the application of urban planning documents existing in the municipality or subdivision specifications, the siting of buildings containing animals must comply with the following rules:

- slurry pig farms may not be located within 100 metres of buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public;
- other holdings, with the exception of family-type farms and poultry and rabbit farms, may not be located within 50 metres of buildings normally inhabited or occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public, with the exception of regularly authorized on-farm camping facilities;
- poultry and rabbit holdings may not be located at a distance of less than 25 metres for holdings containing more than 50 animals over 30 days of age, and 50 metres for holdings containing more than 500 animals over 30 days old, buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public with the exception of regularly authorized on-farm camping facilities.

With the exception of poultry or rabbit establishments containing fewer than 500 animals, the location of livestock or fattening buildings in the agglomerated part of urban communes (1) is prohibited.

Art. 153-5 – Provisions applicable to cases of extension or reassignment of existing livestock buildings

In the case of a measured extension of an existing livestock building or a reassignment of an existing livestock building to the same type of livestock or not and in so far as for technical and economic reasons the general requirements laid down in Article 153-4 cannot be complied with,

shorter distances may be allowed subject to compliance with the building rules, of development and operation provided for in section 154.

These distances from buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties in recreational areas and from any establishment open to the public may not, however, be less than the limit values laid down below.

Type of farming	Minimum distance in metres	Reallocation Maximum number of animals weaned allowed	Extension maximum number of animals allowed
Cattle breeding • fattening plant, free or tie stall	35	49	25
Sheep farming • Sheepfold.....	35	160 ewes or 300 lambs	80 ewes or 150 lambs
Goat farming • Goat farm.....	35	80	40
Pig farming • Maternity without manure.....	35	24	12
Poultry breeding.....	35	3 500	1 750
Rabbit breeding.....	35	1 200	600

If the extension or reassignment is carried out in several stages, the total number of animals concerned shall not exceed the maximum capacity permitted in this Article. The provisions of Article 153-5 may not apply where the proposed exposure confers on the livestock such size that it would then fall within the scope of the regulations on classified installations.

In order to guarantee health and public health and to protect water resources, additional specific arrangements may be required by the health authority after consulting the Departmental Council of Hygiene.

(1) An agglomerated part of an urban municipality means a building area with more than 2,000 inhabitants and where dwellings are separated by a distance of less than 200 m.

Art. 154 - Construction, development and operation of animal housing

154.1. Construction and fitting out of animal housing

All premises intended for housing, even temporary, for housing are effectively ventilated.

Direct communication between the rooms reserved for the housing of animals and the rooms intended for habitation adjacent to or above them is prohibited.

Up to a height of 0.60 m to 1.50 m depending on the animal species housed, the walls and walls must be able to be cleaned and disinfected effectively and the wall materials must be able to withstand a pressurized jet of water.

Apart from rearing on accumulated litter, the soils must be impermeable, maintained in good condition and have a sufficient slope to ensure the flow of liquids to a sealed drainage system. The connection of the latter to a pit or to an evacuation device offering every guarantee from a sanitary point of view, is mandatory.

154.2. Maintenance and operation

All parts of the establishments and facilities are kept in a good state of cleanliness and maintenance.

Precautions are taken to ensure the general hygiene of local premises and in particular to avoid the proliferation of flies and other insects, as well as that of rodents. To this end, the installations will be treated as necessary with approved products.

Buildings shall be supplied with sufficient quantities of good quality water for watering animals and washing water for the maintenance of establishments and facilities. Distribution installations and apparatus intended for watering animals must not be likely, by reason of their design or construction, to cause pollution of the drinking water system on the occasion of water return events. Water used for washing appliances, containers and other objects used for milking and preserving milk must be drinkable.

It is forbidden to feed animals with rotting animal matter.

154.3. Free stall

The requirements of this Article shall apply to the free st. of bovine, equidae, asins, sheep, pigs, goats and canines.

The courtyards or exercise areas, made available to animals, are stabilized or waterproofed.

They shall be cleaned and treated as often as necessary, under the same conditions as in paragraph 154-2.

Droppings and any washing water from the premises are collected. The gutters leading to the storage structures, as well as these structures, are watertight. Every provision must be made to ensure that stormwater from roofs and runoff from outside does not flow onto exercise areas. Their discharge is distinct from that of effluents. Rainwater received directly on outdoor areas may not be collected to the structure if the drainage network is equipped with a separating manhole allowing it to be diverted during periods of heavy rain. They will then be evacuated to the land owned under conditions such that they cannot harm the environment and public health. Solid droppings and debris of all kinds are removed and stored under the same conditions as manure or slurry.

Free stalls with a resting area on accumulated litter must be supplied with litter as often as necessary depending on the rearing technique in order to limit the risk of infiltration.

If litter is not used, the floor of the resting area will be made impermeable. This provision shall not apply to bovine cubicles and slatted rears.

Art. 155 - Disposal and storage of manure and other solid manure

Bedding from animal litter is removed as often as necessary.

Permanent or temporary deposition of these materials must not lead to pollution of water resources.

155.1 Location of permanent repositories

Without prejudice to the provisions relating to water policy, their location must comply with the general or specific requirements relating to the protection perimeters of water sources, catchments, catchments or intakes.

It is also prohibited within 35 meters:

- wells and boreholes,
- sources,
- aqueducts passing through the gravity of drinking water in free flow, - any underground or semi-integral installation used for the storage of water, whether intended for the supply of drinking water or the watering of vegetable crops,

- shorelines,
- river banks.

Specific conditions for the protection of aquaculture areas maybe defined by the health authority after consulting the departmental health council.

The entire installation must be designed in such a way as to avoid any flow, even accidental, to water points and road ditches.

Such deposits must also be established at a distance of at least 50 metres from buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas or any establishment open to the public. Any deposit is prohibited within 5 m of the communication routes.

155.2 Development

Manure shall be deposited in a watertight area with at least one low point where drip fluids and rainwater shall be collected and shall be directed, by means of tight and regularly maintained pipes, to watertight storage or livestock effluent treatment facilities.

The area of the storage area will depend on the longer period that can separate two successive discharges of solid droppings.

Appropriate measures are taken to prevent the proliferation of insects. If found to be harmful to public health, the repository, regardless of its size, will be restored, rebuilt or removed.

155-3 – Provisions applicable to extensions of existing and permanent deposits

In the case of a measured extension of a permanent depot or the creation of such a deposit, carried out in conjunction with an extension of an existing farm, distances of distance lower than the general requirements laid down in Article 155-1 may be allowed, subject to compliance with the rules of development and operation provided for in Article 155-2.

Thus, the distances of distance from buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public applicable to extensions of existing and permanent depots are those defined in Article 153-5 for the extension or reassignment of existing livestock buildings. In all cases, the best location of the repository should be sought, particularly if the existing repository was carried out under precarious conditions or installations.

In order to guarantee health and public health and to protect water resources, additional specific arrangements may be required by the health authority after consulting the Departmental Council of Hygiene.

Art. 156 - Disposal and storage of manure, manure, silage juice and washing water from animal dwellings and their annexes

156-1 – General provisions

Urine and droppings collected in the form of manure, silage juice, and washing water are evacuated to storage or treatment facilities, located under the conditions laid down in Article 155-1 concerning manure deposits.

If the storage facility is intended exclusively for silage juice, the distance from third parties may be reduced to 25 metres.

Outside buildings, the flow of manure, slurry, silage juice and washing water to storage or treatment facilities must be carried out separately from that of maintained and watertight rainwater and runoff. Washing water may be discharged to the municipal sewerage network subject to the authorization of the community owning the sewerage works.

The storage structures are watertight. Their minimum capacity will be set by the Departmental Council of Hygiene according to local climatic conditions, after consultation with the Chamber of Agriculture.

If the structure is covered by a slab, it must include a manhole that will be closed in the interval of the drains and a ventilation device.

In the case of a pit open to the open air, it must be equipped with a protective device designed to prevent any risk of accident.

Storage facilities shall be emptied in conditions that minimize inconvenience to the neighbourhood.

Any flow of the contents of these works in stormwater drainage works, on public roads, in watercourses and in any other water point (spring, pond, lagoon, quarry,...), abandoned or not, is prohibited.

If a storage facility is a source of unsanitary conditions, it must be immediately restored, rebuilt or disposed of.

156-2 – Provisions applicable to extensions of existing storage facilities In the case of a measured extension of an existing structure or the creation of such a structure, carried out in conjunction with an extension of an existing livestock farm, distances of distance lower than the general requirements laid down in Article 156-1 may be allowed, subject to compliance with the development rules, maintenance and operation provided for in the same article.

Thus, the distances of distance from buildings inhabited or habitually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment receiving publicity applicable to extensions of existing storage facilities are those defined in Article 153-5 for extensions or reassignments of existing livestock buildings.

In all cases, the best location of the tockage structure must be sought, particularly if the existing one was built in precarious conditions or installations.

In order to guarantee health and public health and to protect water resources, additional specific arrangements may be required by the health authority, after consultation with the Departmental Hygiene Council.

Art. 157 - Silos for the wet preservation of feedingstuffs for animals

The requirements of this Article shall apply to the storage of fodder and other foodstuffs, excluding the dry preservation of hay and alfalfa and the storage of feedingstuffs in the form of flour or granules.

157.1 Design and implementation

Silos must be constructed in such a way that the stored product is not in contact with rainwater or telluric water or air. Rafts and walls (where they exist) must be watertight in order to avoid water pollution. The soils must have a sufficient slope (at least 2 %) to prevent the stagnation of juices under the silage and to allow their rapid evacuation to a watertight storage place meeting the conditions specified in Article 156.

Silage juice shall be evacuated, stored and treated under the conditions laid down in Articles 156 and 159.

For silages that do not generate juice (corn, pressed pulp, hayed herbs ...), the realization of juice storage equipment will not be required.

157.2. Implementation

Without prejudice to the application of urban planning regulations, the siting of silos, as defined in 157.1, must meet the general or specific requirements relating to the protection perimeters of springs, wells, catchments or water intakes.

It is also prohibited within 35 meters:

- wells and boreholes,
- sources,
- aqueducts transiting drinking water in free flow,
- any underground or semi-underground installation used for the storage of water, whether intended for the supply of drinking water or for watering vegetable crops,
- shorelines,
- river banks.

Specific conditions for the protection of aquaculture areas may be defined by the health authority after consulting the departmental hygiene council.

These silos cannot be located unless:

- 25 metres from buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public; - 5 meters from roads.

157-3 – Undeveloped silos

The installation of undeveloped silos within the meaning of article 157-1 is allowed:

- more than 100 metres from buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and establishments open to the public;
- more than 100 metres from the various water points listed in paragraph 157.2.

These distances may be reduced if topographical and geological conditions permit, particularly with regard to the protection of water resources. However, they may not be installed in the close protection perimeters of water catchments intended for human consumption.

In order to guarantee health and public health, and to protect water resources, distances greater than those provided for in Article 157-2 may be required by the health authority after consultation with the Departmental Council of Hygiene.

157.4. Exploitation

The entire free surface of the silage mass shall, with the exception of the leading face, be permanently covered by a sheet or any other watertight and airtight device, which shall be kept in good condition and changed if necessary.

Silage parts rejected by animals (self-service) or deemed unfit for consumption must be removed and stored on manure prior to application, under the conditions set out in section 159 (clause 159.1).

If it is recognized as public health feasible, the silo, regardless of its size, will be rehabilitated, rebuilt or removed.

Art. 158 - Deposits of fermentable materials intended for soil fertilization (except those referred to in Articles 155 and 157)

Without prejudice to the provisions relating to water policy, deposits of fermentable materials must not cause nuisance or pollution of water.

Unsorted household waste deposits, set up for disposal, are subject to the Act of 19 July 1976 on classified installations.

All other deposits (household waste which has undergone treatment or sorting for agronomic use, green residues, etc.), whether permanent or temporary, must meet the following requirements when their volume exceeds 5 cubic metres.

Beyond a volume of 50 cubic meters, these deposits must be the subject of a prior declaration to the town hall.

In all cases their location must comply with the general or specific requirements relating to the protection perimeters of water sources, wells, catchments or intakes;

It is also prohibited within 35 meters:

- wells and boreholes,
- sources,
- aqueducts transiting drinking water in free flow,
- any underground or semi-underground installation used for the storage of water, whether intended for the supply of drinking water or for watering vegetable crops,
- shorelines,
- river banks.

Specific conditions for the protection of aquaculture areas may be defined by the health authority after consulting the departmental hygiene council.

This implantation is also prohibited:

- within 200 metres of any building inhabited or habitually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public, unless they are specially equipped and regularly authorized composting plants;
- less than 5 meters from the communication routes.

Their establishment, in a quarry or any other excavation, is prohibited.

After any unloading of new material, the deposits must be covered during the day or at the latest the following day by a layer of loose earth or any other inert material, at least 10 cm thick. Such deposits may not have a volume exceeding 2000 cubic metres and their height shall not exceed 2 metres.

Depots set up for agricultural use must be operated within a maximum period of 1 year.

Deposits consisting of compost whose characteristics comply with the standard in force are not subject to the requirements of distances from third parties, covering by inert material and prohibition of establishment in a quarry.

Art. 159 – Spreading

Without prejudice to the rules in force, the provisions of this Article shall apply to organic substances likely to constitute a direct danger to public health, such as: manure, manure, solid animal waste and, more generally, to waste water from establishments containing animals, sewage sludge, waste materials, silage juice and green residues, and domestic waste water.

159.1. General provisions

The land application of such substances shall comply with the general or specific requirements relating to the protection perimeters of sources, wells, catchments or water intakes.

It is also prohibited within 35 meters:

- wells and boreholes,
- sources,
- aqueducts transiting drinking water in free flow,
- any underground or semi-underground installation used for the storage of water, whether intended for the supply of drinking water or for watering vegetable crops,
- shorelines,

- river banks.

Specific conditions for the protection of aquaculture areas may be set by the health authority after consulting the departmental hygiene council.

All measures must be taken to ensure that runoff water cannot, because of the slope of the land in particular, reach protected places or environments and do not cause inconvenience to public health or inconvenience to the neighbourhood.

In particular, land application is prohibited:

- on the zones and during the periods defined by municipal decrees,
- during frost periods (except for solid waste),
- during periods of heavy rain,
- outside land regularly used or intended for re-exploitation or subject to soil restoration operations.

Under no circumstances should the absorption capacity of the soil be exceeded in order to prevent prolestation on the soil, run-off outside the spreading field or rapid percolation to groundwater from occurring.

Thus, the nature, characteristics and quantities of the products applied must remain compatible with the health and agronomic protection of the environment.

159.2. Special provisions

159.2.1. Manure, liquid manure and waste water from livestock premises

Repealed and replaced by the provisions of the Prefectural Order dated 20 November 1992 (ANNEX II).

159.2.2 Manure of all animal categories and solid manure

On arable land, the spreading of manure and solid manure mentioned in this title must be followed by ploughing as soon as possible. If the application is carried out within 100 metres of buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and any establishment open to the public, it will be followed by ploughing no later than the following day, unless it is impossible to give due reasons.

159.2.3 Sewage and sludge from sewage treatment plants

Repealed, see Decree No 97-1133 of 8 December 1997 (O.J. of 10 December) on the spreading of sludge from waste water treatment.

159.2.4. Faecal materials from on-site sanitation systems

Repealed, refer to Decree No. 97-1133 of 8 December 1997 (Official Journal of 10 December) on the spreading of sludge from wastewater treatment.

159.2.5. Green residues, silage juice

Where fermentable material such as sorted household waste, fruit marc, grain grains, pulp and green residues used for cultivation shall be spread and buried as soon as possible.

The application of silage juice is prohibited within 200 metres of watercourses if the slope of the land is greater than 7%.

159-2-6 – Sludge for cleaning water bodies, ditches and watercourses

Without prejudice to the general provisions laid down in Article 159-1, the spreading of sludge from water bodies, ditches and watercourses is prohibited within 50 metres of buildings inhabited or usually occupied by third parties, recreational areas and establishments open to the public and near communication routes.

Their land application is possible only if their composition is not incompatible with the protection of soil and water, in particular as regards heavy metals and other toxic elements which they may contain.

This compatibility is assessed by reference to the AFNOR standard relating to urban wastewater treatment sludge, both as regards the concentration of heavy metals of the product applied and that of the soil intended to receive it.

In the event of incompatibility, the cleaning operation must be declared to the Commissioner of the Republic who will determine, after consulting the competent services, the conditions for the disposal of the cleaning sludge.

Art. 160 - Fertilizers, Crop Loads and Pest Control Products

Agricultural pest control products, as well as similar products, are applied in accordance with the regulations in force and in accordance with the indications and precautions for use on the package or package leaflet.

In particular, every precaution must be taken to prevent, on the occasion of return phenomena, contamination of the drinking water network during their preparation and to avoid any pollution of water points. In addition, they must be handled and stored out of the reach of children.

Art. 161 - Treatment of livestock manure in a wastewater treatment plant

If the waste water is neither applied nor discharged, it must be purified before discharge into the receiving environment. The treated effluent must comply with the requirements imposed by the regulations in force.

Art. 162 - Cellars and presses

Cellars, presses and rooms where winemaking or cidrification takes place must be well lit and mechanically ventilated if necessary, particularly in low points to prevent the accumulation of carbon dioxide.

Art. 163 - Smoke emission

Open-air fireplaces used to protect crops and vineyards against frost, forcing vegetables and heating greenhouses may not be fuelled by fuels likely to cause opaque fumes or toxic combustion products. In particular, the burning of tyres and waste oil is prohibited.

TITLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Art. 164 - Derogations

Subject to the legislation and regulations in force, the Prefect may, in exceptional cases and on the proposal of the departmental director of health and social affairs, grant derogations from this regulation by orders made pursuant to his regulatory power.

In this case, the persons concerned must give a written undertaking to comply with the requirements to be ordered. Any contravention will entail complete forfeiture of the benefit of

the derogation, without prejudice to the penalties provided for in Article L. 45 of the Public Health Code, and possibly Articles L. 46 and 47 of that Code, as well as other applicable regulations.

Art. 165 - Penalties

Infringements of the provisions of this regulation are punishable by the fine provided for^{3rd} class contraventions (Decree No. 2003-462 of 21 May 2003 relating to the regulatory provisions of Parts I, II and III of the Public Health Code).

Art. 166 - Finding of infringements

Infringements are established under the conditions provided for in Article L 1 312-1 of the Public Health Code.

Art. 167 - Execution

The Secretary General, the Deputy Sub-Prefects Commissioners of the Republic and the Mayors are responsible, concurrently with the Departmental Directorate of Health and Social Affairs, the Agents of the Fraud Prevention Services, the Veteran Inspectors, the Directors of Municipal Hygiene Offices, the Officers and Agents of the Judicial Police, and the Health Inspectors, each in so far as it is concerned, of the execution of this decree.