

**CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC
REGIONAL COUNTY
OF ARGENTEUIL
MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH**

**BY-LAW NUMBER 2024-004
BY-LAW CONCERNING FIRE PREVENTION**

WHEREAS in accordance with objectives no. 1 and 4 of the orientations of the *ministère de la Sécurité publique en matière de sécurité incendie*, rlrq c s-3.4, r2, the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth must ensure a program of preventive fire safety activities;

WHEREAS the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth has, as part of its implementation plan for the Fire risk safety plan, ratified a prevention plan taking into account the aforementioned objectives;

WHEREAS the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth wishes to reduce the number of fires on its territory and consequently the human and material losses associated with fires, explosions and other similar incidents;

WHEREAS in accordance with the provisions of Section 193 of the Building Act, rlrq c b-1.1 and Section 338 of the Safety Code, rlrq c b-1.1, r 3, certain buildings constructed on the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth are exempt from provincial fire prevention provisions;

WHEREAS Sections 4, 6.6, 62 and 65 of the Municipal Powers Act authorizes the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth to adopt regulatory provisions with respect to safety and to require the owner of a building to install equipment intended to warn in case of fire, to extinguish or to fight the fire;

WHEREAS it is in the general interest of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth and its citizens that such a By-Law be adopted;

WHEREAS it is necessary to avail oneself of these provisions;

WHEREAS a notice of motion was given by Councillor Paul Sauvé at the municipal council meeting held May 6th, 2024;

THEREFORE, it is proposed by Councillor _____ and decreed that the Council of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth orders and statutes by the present By-Law as follows:

1. Declaratory and interpretative provisions

1.1 General information

1.1.1 Purpose

This by-law contains provisions relating to all of the following:

- 1) standards for fire safety, maintenance and occupancy of any main or accessory building, any suite or premises and any open area;
- 2) to order, to ensure the safety of operations or occupants and after ensuring that such action does not endanger the safety or property of others, to stop the supply of energy to an establishment or, if they can do so by simple procedure, to stop it themselves;

- 3) on the application of codes of fire prevention standards and on the adoption and application of amendments to these codes;
- 4) on the power to require the owner or person in charge of a building to provide documentation justifying the verification and maintenance of the various fire safety components;
- 5) the responsibilities and rules of conduct for applying and complying with this by-law;
- 6) the penalties and remedies available to persons who violate this by-law;
- 7) on the repeal of all previous regulations on the same subjects;
- 8) on the declaration of precedence of this by-law over any incompatible or contrary provision contained in any other municipal by-law in force.

1.1.2 Scope of application

1.1.2.1. Territory subject to the by-law

This by-law applies to the entire territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

1.1.2.2. Area of application

The provisions of this by-law apply to any new or existing building, any accessory building or part of a building, any structure or part of a structure, any open area or part of an open area, and any space that can accommodate the public, whether indoors or outdoors.

1.2 Duties of the fire department

The mission of the fire department of the municipality of the Township of Wentworth is to fight fires, ensure the protection of the population and reduce human and material losses caused by fires and other disasters.

The fire department is mandated to respond to incidents involving hazardous materials by limiting the environmental impact, and to rescue victims of road accidents through prevention, public education and the application of fire safety regulations, as well as by responding to fires or any other emergency situation requiring the intervention of the fire department, the department contributes to the safety of people and the preservation of our heritage.

1.2.1. Responsibility

Unless otherwise specified :

1) the owner of an immovable or his authorized agent must comply with this by-law and is responsible for applying the standards of this by-law, except those that are the responsibility of the occupant.

2) the occupant of an immovable or the occupant's authorized agent, as well as any person in the immovable, must comply with the standards of this by-law relating to indoor or outdoor activities or uses carried out under their authority.

1.3 Powers

For the purposes of this by-law, the competent authority is the one qualified to deal with all matters concerning fire prevention. It may recommend to the municipality, for reasons of public safety, the revocation or suspension of any permit where the work carried out or the occupation does not comply with the standards of this by-law.

1.4 Validity

The Council adopts this by-law as a whole and also part by part, section by section, sub-section by sub-section, article by article, paragraph by paragraph,

sub-paragraph by sub-paragraph, so that, if any part, section, sub-section, article, paragraph, sub-paragraph or sub-paragraph of this by-law were or were ever to be declared invalid, all other provisions of this by-law remain in force.

2. Interpretative provisions

2.1 General provisions

2.1.1 Interpretation of the text

The following rules of interpretation apply to this by-law:

- 1) regardless of the verb tense used in this by-law, any provision is held to be in force at all times and in all circumstances;
- 2) the singular number extends to several persons or several things of the same kind whenever the context lends itself to such an extension;
- 3) the masculine gender includes the feminine gender unless the context indicates otherwise;
- 4) whenever it is prescribed that something must be done, the obligation to do it is absolute; but if it is said that something may be done, it is optional whether or not to do it;
- 5) the authorisation to do something includes all the powers necessary for that purpose;
- 6) any reference to an article specified in a collection of standards that forms an integral part of this by-law, without mentioning the chapter of which this article forms part, is a reference to an article specifically contained in the collection and not to an article of this by-law;
- 7) the issuance of a permit, the verification of plans and specifications, or an inspection may not be interpreted as releasing a person from the obligation to perform work or have work performed, to honour commitments made, and generally to comply with the requirements of this by-law and any other applicable by-law;
- 8) tables, diagrams, charts, symbols and other forms of expression other than text, contained in these regulations form an integral part hereof. However, in the event of a contradiction between a text and one of these other forms of expression, the text prevails;

2.1.2 Inconsistencies

- 1) In the event of any inconsistency between any two provisions within this by-law or in this by-law and any other by-law, the specific provision shall prevail over the general provision.
- 2) where a restriction or prohibition prescribed by this by-law or any of its provisions is found to be inconsistent or in conflict with any other by-law or with any other provision of this by-law, the more restrictive or prohibitive provision shall apply, unless otherwise specified.

2.1.3 Terminology

2.1.3.1 Undefined terms

Terms that are not defined in this section or in a collection of standards that forms an integral part of this by-law have the meaning commonly assigned to them by the various trades and professions, taking into account the context, or

by the meaning generally assigned to them in a recognized dictionary of the French language.

2.1.3.2 Defined terms

The terms written in italics in this by-law or in a compendium forming part of this by-law have the particular definition specified in this section or in one of the compendiums of standards forming an integral part of this by-law. This specific definition takes precedence over any other general definition.

2.1.4 Acronyms and definitions

The acronyms used in this by-law have the following meaning:

Cbcs: Chapter Building of the Québec Safety Code, Chapter viii - Building, and National Fire Code of Canada 2010 (amended), its appendices and amendments.

NFPC: National Fire Code of Canada 2010 (amended), its appendices and amendments.

Sopfeu: Société de protection des forêts contre le feu.

A burning activity that does not require a permit

A smaller-scale outdoor fire used for ambiance, cooking or to dispose of combustible materials such as branches after a site has been cleared. This may be done in a commercially manufactured outdoor fireplace complying with sub-section 3.6.2 or an open fire complying with sub-section 3.6.3.

A domestic burning activity requiring a burning permit

An outdoor fire that exceeds the requirements of subsections 3.6.2 and 3.6.3 and complies with the provisions of subsection 3.6.5, the purpose of which is to dispose of combustible materials for residential purposes. In all cases, a permit is required from the Service de sécurité incendie de la Municipalité du Canton de Wentworth, and the owner must also obtain authorization from SOPFEU for commercial, industrial and agricultural fires between April 15 and October 15.

An Industrial burning activity requiring a permit issued by the competent authority and SOPFEU

An outdoor fire exceeding the requirements of subsections 3.6.2, 3.6.3 and 3.6.5, carried out as part of commercial or industrial activities. This includes burning for forestry purposes, during industrial activities such as clearing land for a road or road clearance, construction of a building for commercial purposes or for sale, watercourse improvement work, and the burning of felled trees for agricultural purposes.

Farmer :

A natural or legal person, owner or tenant of a farm, whose main occupation is farming.

Open area :

The unbuilt area of land where burning activities, activities in connection with the public or any other outdoor activities take place.

Competent authority :

The Director of the Fire Department or any representative authorized by resolution of the Council, except with respect to the acceptance of replacement solutions provided for in this by-law, in which case the Director of the Fire Department alone constitutes the competent authority.

Private road :

These roads are the private property of the owner. Private roads may be called private streets, internal roads, service roads, cultivation roads, access roads or toilet roads. They are intended to serve one or more buildings and enable the internal organisation of an owner's traffic on his property. The owner of these roads may be one (or more) natural or legal person(s).

Director :

Director of the fire department of the City of Lachute, in accordance with the intermunicipal agreement in force.

Dwelling: A suite used or intended to be used as a home by one or more people, generally with sanitary facilities and facilities for preparing and eating meals and for sleeping.

Disaster: A catastrophic event of natural, climatic, accidental, or deliberate origin that causes loss or damage.

2.2 Administration rules**2.2.1 Notice**

The municipality and the competent authority cannot be held responsible for non-compliance with this by-law and cannot be prosecuted for its application.

2.2.2 Duties and obligations

The administration and application of this by-law are entrusted to the competent authority.

For the purposes of these regulations, the competent authority has the power to decide, within the limits-imposed by-law, on any matter arising from fire prevention.

2.2.3 Compliance with the NFC

Subclause (b) of the paragraph in Article 1.2.1.1 of Division A of the Code is replaced by the following: '(b) the use of alternative solutions that achieve at least the minimum level of performance required by Division B in the areas defined by the objectives and functional statements attributed to the relevant acceptable solutions and approved by the authority having jurisdiction and the Régie, or, in the case of buildings over which the Régie does not have jurisdiction, by the authority having jurisdiction.'

2.3 Responsibilities of the competent authority**2.3.1 Powers of the competent authority**

The functions, powers and duties of the competent authority are:

- 1) to enter and inspect at all reasonable times any equipment, premises, place of work or activity being carried on, including entering any building to ensure that the provisions of this by-law are being complied with;
- 2) enter and inspect any building or other place where there is reason to believe that such building or place is in a dangerous or defective condition as a result of fire, accident, negligence, disrepair or any other cause;
- 3) enter and visit for the purpose of inspecting the premises of any work or activity, enter any building or enter the interior of any enclosure where there is reason to believe that such premises or building or any part thereof is being used for unauthorised purposes or purposes for which it is not intended;

- 4) apply and ensure compliance with the provisions of this by-law in the context of any fire prevention activity;
- 5) carry out tests and take photographs or recordings in any building, equipment, structure, installation or other place;
- 6) carry out drills or simulations in order to verify a fire safety plan or any emergency measures falling within its expertise;
- 7) require, when specifically required or when there is reasonable doubt, that a person submit, at his own expense, a certificate of compliance drafted, signed and sealed by a professional member of the: ordre des architectes de québec, ordre des ingénieurs du québec cou ordre des technologues professionnels du québec attesting to the compliance of materials, equipment, devices, design methods, and functional and structural elements;
- 8) require from the owner or person in charge of a building any documentation justifying the verification and maintenance in good working order of the various fire safety components;
- 9) Notwithstanding the Architects Act, RLRQ c A-21 and the Engineers Act, RLRQ c I-9, when the complexity of a project or part of a project justifies it, the competent authority may require any document necessary for a proper understanding of the file;
- 10) verify the conformity of the plans and specifications or any other similar document submitted to it, but it does not approve them;
- 11) issue or refuse the permits and certificates provided for in this by-law
- 12) revoke a permit under this by-law in any of the following circumstances:
 - a) Any of the conditions of issue of the permit constitutes an offence or has not been complied with;
 - b) The permit was issued in error;
 - c) The permit was granted on the basis of inaccurate information;
 - d) The work or activities are not those specifically authorised;
 - e) The permit is transferred by its holder to a person without the prior and express authorization of the competent authority;
- 13) may recommend to the municipality, for fire safety reasons, the revocation or suspension of any permit where the work carried out does not comply with the standards of this by-law;
- 14) may enter, at the owner's expense, a building protected by a fire alarm system to verify an emergency situation in order to render assistance, or to interrupt or cause to be interrupted the sound signal of a fire alarm system in operation, even in the absence of the occupant and/or the fire department;
- 15) require the owner, tenant, occupant or any other person present to cease any dangerous activity or behaviour constituting a breach of this by-law;
- 16) to order, at its discretion, for as long as necessary, the temporary evacuation of any building that represents an imminent danger to the health and safety of the occupants and to order any work or professional investigations that it deems appropriate for the safety of the building and the occupants as listed below:
 - a) Any situation representing a fire hazard;
 - b) Danger to the structural integrity of a building;

- c) Excessive quantities of combustible materials in storage;
- d) Significant obsolescence of a building or structure;
- e) Following a fire or disaster.

17) to close any street or part of a street for as long as the danger persists or the need arises;

18) In the event of a disaster, take the necessary measures to make a public or private road passable or passable, thereby allowing access to the site of the disaster. If necessary, this could involve applying abrasives, carrying out the necessary work or corrections to make the road surface passable for emergency vehicles or to clear the way for them.

19) temporarily suspend occupancy of a building, premises, or open area where the nature of any activity compromises the health and safety of the occupants;

20) take the necessary measures to stop the supply of energy to an establishment or, if they can do so by simple procedure, stop it themselves;

21) gather the information required to implement an intervention plan as defined in the fire safety cover plan of the Argenteuil RCM;

22) initiate criminal proceedings in the municipal court by issuing a statement of offence against any person who contravenes any provision of this by-law;

23) pumping from a nearby static source, whether a pool, pond, basin, lake, or reservoir of any kind. It is understood that the municipality must ensure that the site is returned to its original state once the operation has been completed;

24) issue recommendations for declarations of events issued by the Town.

25) have a vehicle towed, at the owner's expense, if the location of the vehicle obstructs the work of firefighters, represents a danger or contravenes municipal by-laws.

26) when a fire protection system or device is defective or non-functional, assign a fire safety officer and leave it in place until the situation is rectified, at the owner's expense.

2.3.2 Action by the competent authority

2.3.2.1 Notice of non-compliance

Subject to the following paragraph, the notice of non-compliance must be addressed to the owner or, as the case may be, to any person who is responsible, in whole or in part, for making the building, suite, premises or open area in question compliant and safe with the provisions of this by-law.

The competent authority may issue a verbal notice when the non-compliances noted may compromise the health and safety of persons and require immediate action. This must be followed by a written notice.

3. Fire safety provisions

3.1 Integrated documents

The following sections of chapter vii, building, of the Quebec safety code (r1rq, chapter b-1.1, r.3), as it read when the Regulation to improve safety in buildings ((2013)/ g. o ii, 179) (hereinafter referred to as the code), as well as

the updates to these sections on the date of adoption of this by-law, the appendices and the documents cited in these sections, including the national fire code 2010-canada (nfcc 53303e) (hereinafter referred to as the nfcc) as amended by the code and its updates on the date of adoption of this by-law, including the appendices and the references to the documents cited in the nfcc:

- Sections i, iii, iv and v form part of these regulations
- Sections vi and vii do not form part of this bylaw

The provisions for dwelling-type buildings and buildings housing the elderly set out in sections 346 to 360, 366 and 367 of division iv of division i of the Code apply to all family-type resources (FTR), intermediate resources (IR), rooming houses and bed and breakfasts or any establishment offering accommodation on the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth, regardless of the number of rooms.

Notwithstanding the exemptions contained in section 340. of the Code, the Code applies to all buildings on the entire territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

3.2 Other codes, laws and regulations

The amendments made to the codes, standards and guides mentioned in section 3.1 and their appendices after the coming into force of this by-law also form an integral part of this by-law, without it being necessary to adopt a by-law to decree the application of each amendment made to the latter. Such an amendment comes into force in the Municipality of the Township of Gore on the date that the Council determines by resolution.

3.3 Smoke alarms

3.3.1 Required smoke alarms

All dwellings must be equipped with smoke alarms that comply with Article 2.1.3.3 of Part 2 of Division B of the Code de sécurité du Québec (presented in Appendix C).

Where applicable, dwelling units or sleeping areas outside a dwelling unit that are not covered by Article 2.1.3.3 of Part 2 of Division B of the *Code de sécurité du Québec*, whether permanent or seasonal, must be equipped with smoke alarms that comply with standard CAN/ULC S-531 smoke detectors.

This provision does not apply to unheated attics or crawl spaces.

3.3.2 Location of smoke alarms

Dwelling units or sleeping areas outside a dwelling unit as defined in Article 2.1.4 must have a sufficient number of smoke alarms in accordance with standard CAN/ULC S-553 so that there is at least one smoke alarm per floor, including the basement, installed in accordance with the provisions described in Appendix C :

a.If the sleeping rooms are served by a corridor, the smoke alarm must be located in the corridor, ensuring that there are no obstacles blocking the flow of smoke.

3.3.3 Replacing smoke alarms

A smoke alarm that is more than 10 years old must be replaced. The date of manufacture indicated by the manufacturer on the smoke alarm casing is used as a reference.

If there is no date on the case, if it has been painted or if it is defective, it must be replaced.

A battery-operated smoke alarm that must be replaced in accordance with the first paragraph of this section, or that has a defect that can be replaced by a battery-operated device, must be replaced by a smoke alarm with a sealed lithium battery offering a 10-year operating warranty.

3.4 Carbon monoxide alarm

In addition to the provisions of Article 2.1.6 of Part 2 of Division B of the Quebec Safety Code, the following provisions apply to all buildings on the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

- 1) A carbon monoxide detector must comply with standard can/cga-6.19-m 'residential carbon monoxide detectors'.
- 2) A carbon monoxide detector must be installed in the following locations:
 - a) In each dwelling where a solid fuel, oil, gas, auxiliary heating, or other combustion appliance is used;
 - b) In any residence where a garage is directly connected to the residence and is intended to accommodate a motor vehicle or appliance.
 - c) Carbon monoxide alarms certified by underwriters of Canada (ulc) 2034 and csa must be installed in any school or family daycare centre or in a facility providing educational services, regardless of the number of children.

3.5 Responsibility for maintenance of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms

- 1) Every building owner shall take the necessary measures to install, ensure the proper operation and efficiency of and be responsible for all smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms required by this by-law, including repairs and replacement when necessary.
- 2) Every owner of a building shall place a new battery in each smoke alarm or carbon monoxide alarm so supplied when the dwelling unit or room is rented to any new tenant. The owner shall provide instructions for the maintenance of smoke alarms; these instructions shall be posted in an easily accessible place for consultation by tenants.
- 3) The tenant of a dwelling unit or room that he occupies shall take measures to ensure the proper operation of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms located inside the dwelling unit or room that he occupies and required by this by-law, including changing the battery as needed or permanently connecting them to the electrical circuit. If the smoke alarm is defective, he must notify the owner without delay.

3.6 Burning activities and pyrotechnics

3.6.1. General

Articles 3.6.1.1. to 3.6.1.4. apply to all burning activities in the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

3.6.1.1. Responsibilities and obligations

The right to carry out an ambient fireplace, an open campfire or the obtaining of an authorization for a burning activity does not exempt the owner, his designated agent or any person under their responsibility, from the

responsibilities incumbent upon him, particularly in terms of civil liability in the event of disbursements or damages resulting from the activity. The Township of Wentworth is not liable for damages, even after a permit has been issued.

Any person who receives an order from the competent authority to extinguish an open-air fire or to extinguish and cease open air burning activities for safety reasons or failure to comply with the requirements of this by-law must comply immediately. If the said person does not comply, the competent authority must extinguish the fire and a fine with costs may be issued.

3.6.1.2 Prohibitions

The notices of SOPFEU and the decrees issued by the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs shall take precedence over any burning authorization provided for in this by-law, and all comply with the table below or with the decrees in force.

	INDICE D'INFLAMMABILITE SOPFEU				
	www.sopfeu.qc.ca				
	BAS	MODÉRÉ	ÉLEVÉ	TRÈS ÉLEVÉ	EXTRÊME
FEUX D'AMBIANCE	AUTORISÉ	AUTORISÉ	AUTORISÉ	TOLÉRÉ	INTERDIT
FEUX À CIEL OUVERT	AUTORISÉ	AUTORISÉ	AUTORISÉ	INTERDIT	INTERDIT
BRÛLAGES DOMESTIQUES AVEC PERMIS	AUTORISÉ	AUTORISÉ	TOLÉRÉ	INTERDIT	INTERDIT
BRÛLAGES DOMESTIQUES SANS PERMIS	INTERDIT	INTERDIT	INTERDIT	INTERDIT	INTERDIT
BRÛLAGES INDUSTRIELS	SOPFEU	SOPFEU	SOPFEU	SOPFEU	SOPFEU

No burning may take place when winds exceed 20 km/h and/or the wind direction does not allow it and/or is deemed dangerous by the competent authorities

It is forbidden for any person to cause a nuisance by the smoke, sparks, slag or odours produced by a fire, in such a way as to disturb the peace and quiet of the neighbourhood or cause a problem for motor vehicle traffic on the public highway.

It is forbidden for any person to light or maintain a fire in a public place, except in the case of a fire lit as part of a festivity or special event that has been authorized by the competent authority as provided for in this by-law.

It is forbidden to light an open campfire within the limits of a shoreline protection ban if the flames, embers, or combustion residues touch the ground.

3.6.1.3. Supervision

During any burning activity, the fire must be supervised and controlled at all times by the owner, his designated agent or any person under their responsibility, who must be at least 18 years of age.

When leaving the premises or when unable to ensure constant physical supervision, the person in charge of the fire must extinguish it completely.

3.6.1.4 Burnable combustible materials

In order to control smoke production, only the following materials may be burned: tree and shrub cuttings, branches, untreated wood free of glue, paint or any other coating, untreated paper and cardboard. The burning of construction waste, straw, hay, grass, dead leaves, tires, plastic and garbage is prohibited.

It is forbidden to use accelerants to start or feed any fire such as: any substance based on oil, diesel, petrol, paint thinner or a combination of any of these, alcohol, paint, flammable or combustible liquids, materials based on petroleum products such as plastics and their derivatives, rubber-based materials, and any other similar materials. It is also forbidden to burn electrical wires,

In the case of residential or commercial development on two or more lots, it is forbidden to build fires to dispose of wood or other materials. Wood cut in this way must be removed from the property or, where applicable, may be chipped on site. In this case, the wood chips must be placed in piles less than three (3) inches high and outside the shoreline protection ban.

3.6.1.5 Burning activity not requiring a permit :

An outdoor fire made, for recreational, ambient, cooking purposes or a campfire with the aim of eliminating combustible materials resulting from the daily cleaning of a site is authorised, without a fire permit, in a private yard provided that it complies with the following conditions:

- 1) The fire is built by the owner of the site or a person who has obtained permission from the owner in the case of rental sites or multi-unit rental buildings with three (3) dwellings or less.
- 2) The fire is made in one of the following locations:
 - a) A commercially designed, ambient fireplace designed specifically for the purpose of making a fire or craft masonry fire pit meeting the criteria of this section ;
 - b) An open campfire area meeting the criteria of this section.

3.6.2 Standards for ambient fireplaces:

If the fire is made in a prefabricated or homemade outdoor fireplace, the latter must comply with the following criteria:

- 1) Its hearth must have a volume of no more than 0.6 m³;
- 2) It must be designed so that neither the bottom nor the embers can touch the ground;
- 3) It must rest on a stable, non-combustible surface;
- 4) Its hearth must be completely enclosed by a spark arrester with a maximum opening of 1cm x 1cm and maintained in good condition.
- 5) It must be fitted with a chimney or chimney cowl terminating in a cowl;
- 6) If applicable, be built, installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- 7) Be at least :
 - a. 2 m of combustible materials or vegetation more than 1 m high
 - b. 2 m from trees, 7.5 m from a building, 5 m from an accessory building and 5 m from a property line.
 - c. In addition to the preceding provisions, if it is located in the shoreline ban, the installation must be at least 1.5 m from the high-water mark and 1.5 m from the outer limit of the shoreline ban .
- 8) Never stand under electrical wiring, trees or any combustible material.
- 9) Maintain a clearance of at least six (6) metres from all gas tanks, flammable and combustible liquids and all vehicles.

3.6.3 Standards for open campfires

Open campfires meeting the following criteria are permitted without a burning permit:

- 1) The installation may consist of a half-pit surrounded by stones, bricks, or concrete blocks;
- 2) It must be no larger than 1 m x 1 m at its base and the flames must not exceed 1 m in height from the base of the fire;
- 3) It must be at least :

- a. 3 metres from combustible materials or vegetation taller than 1 m
- b. 5 metres from trees, 10 metres from a building, 8 metres from an accessory building and 8 metres from a property line.
- 4) It must never be placed under electrical wiring, a tree or any other combustible material.
- 5) It must be at least eight (8) metres away from any gas tank, flammable or combustible liquid tank or vehicle;
- 6) It must not be located within a riparian buffer strip.

3.6.4 Extinguishing method

In the vicinity of an ambient fireplace or open campfire, there must be an acceptable means of extinguishing the fire, such as a working hose, a portable fire extinguisher with a capacity of at least 2-A, 5-B:C, a container with a minimum water capacity of 10 litres, but sufficient to completely extinguish the fire, or any other means deemed acceptable by the competent authority.

3.6.5 A domestic burning activity requiring a permit

An application for a burning permit must be submitted for all domestic burning activities, burning that exceeds the criteria for ambient fireplaces and open campfires (articles 3.6.2 and 3.6.3). To issue a burning permit, the competent authority must carry out, in the company of the owner or the owner's designated agent, an inspection of the premises at least 5 days before the planned date of the fire on which the burning activity will be carried out to ensure that all of the following requirements are met, taking weather conditions into account:

- 1) A single pile with a diameter of no more than 5 m and a height of no more than 3 m may not be lit in the centre of an open area measuring less than 15 m by 15 m;
- 2) A firebreak strip made of non-combustible material (earth, rock, sand, etc.), at least 1 m wide, is established all around the pile;
- 3) The pile must be at least 50 m from a forest or woodland and 20 m from scrub or tall grass (over 1 m) or a field;
- 4) The pile must be at least 30 m from any building;
- 5) The pile must be located at an accessible distance from a road that can support fire the department
- 6) A forestry tractor, an excavator, a bulldozer, a mechanical ram, a farm tractor equipped with a bucket or any other industrial vehicle equipped with a shovel must be on the premises where the burning activity will be carried out and be operational at all times, if paragraph 5) cannot be complied with;
- 7) All vehicles referred to in 6) must be equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher with a capacity of at least 4-A, 60-B:C;
- 8) It is forbidden, except with the permission of the competent authority, to burn a demolished building or a building to be demolished. Even with the agreement of the competent authority, the fire must comply with the provisions of these regulations;
- 9) The competent authority may require any measures it deems necessary to make the burning activity safe or if it deems that the proposed measures are not sufficient.

3.6.5 Industrial burning activities

For any burning activity exceeding the requirements of subsections 3.6.2, 3.6.3 and 3.6.5, carried out as part of commercial or industrial activities, a burning permit is required from the Township of Wentworth Fire Department, and the owner must also obtain a permit from SOPFEU.

These activities include, but are not limited to, burning for forestry purposes, during industrial activities such as clearing land for a road or road clearance, the construction of a building for commercial purposes or for sale, watercourse improvement work, and the burning of felled trees for agricultural purposes.

3.6.6 Validity of permits

A permit issued under articles 3.6.4 and 3.6.5 is valid only for the day or days for which it is issued. A permit issued pursuant to this Title is valid only if it is exercised in accordance with its specific conditions. Any permit holder who fails to comply with these conditions commits an offence.

A member of the Fire Department will have the right to cancel any permit without prior notice.

3.7 Flying lanterns

The use of flying lanterns, sometimes called sky lanterns or Chinese lanterns, is prohibited throughout the municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

3.8 Pyrotechnics

3.8.1 Family-type Pyrotechnics for consumers

This section applies to consumer pyrotechnics in Class 7.2.1 (Family-type Pyrotechnics for consumers) of the Explosives Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-17), with the exception of toy gun caps.

It is forbidden to deploy these fireworks in the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth.

3.8.2 Large pyrotechnic displays and special effects

This section applies to pyrotechnics in classes 7.2.2 and 7.2.5 of the Explosives Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-17).

The deployment of large-scale fireworks is prohibited within the territory of the Township of Wentworth.

3.8.3 Theatrical Pyrotechnics

This section applies to pyrotechnic devices in class 7.2.5 of the Explosives Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-17) that are used to produce a theatrical effect, either in the production of films, plays or television programs, or in staged productions in front of spectators.

The deployment of these fireworks is prohibited within the territory of the Township of Wentworth.

3.9 Solid fuel-burning appliance and associated equipment

- 1) Any certification plate or label affixed by the manufacturer to a solid fuel burning appliance and associated equipment shall not be removed, altered, or damaged. This certification plate must be accessible for inspection.
- 2) As of the adoption of this by-law, only solid fuel heating appliances and related equipment bearing an approval from a recognized organization such as wh (warnock hersey ltée) or ulc (underwriters' laboratory of Canada inc.) shall be installed.
- 3) All solid fuel heating installations and flues shall be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's requirements and the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standard can/csa-b365-10 (Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Associated Hardware) of this by-law to form an integral part hereof. Where there are discrepancies between the standard and the manufacturer's instructions, the appliance manufacturer's instructions shall prevail.

- 4) No modifications shall be made to the appliance and its associated equipment if such modifications do not comply with the manufacturer's operating and installation requirements.
- 5) No vegetation shall be located within three (3) metres of the top of a chimney.

3.10 Inspection, sweeping and replacement of chimneys, flues and flue pipes

- 1) Chimneys, flues, and flue pipes must be inspected for hazardous conditions:
 - a. At intervals not exceeding twelve (12) months ;
 - b. Each time an appliance is connected;
 - c. Every time there is a chimney fire.
- 2) Chimneys, flues and flue pipes communicating with a solid fuel appliance must be swept at least once (1) a year, or more if necessary, to prevent dangerous accumulations of creosote that could cause a chimney fire.
- 3) Chimneys, connecting pipes and flues must be replaced in order to :
 - a. Eliminate any structural deficiencies or deterioration;
 - b. Seal any abandoned or unused openings that are not flame or smoke tight.
- 4) Chimneys, connecting pipes and flues communicating with a solid fuel appliance are considered not to have been swept.
- 5) The owner or occupant whose dwelling is fitted with chimneys, flues and smoke pipes must be able to provide proof of maintenance on request from the competent authority.

3.11 Disposal of ashes

- 1) No person shall deposit ashes from a fireplace or ash pan of a solid-fuel-burning appliance within 1 m :
 - a) a combustible wall, partition, parapet, railing or fence;
 - b) a pile of wood pieces or logs, wood shavings, waste or other combustible materials;
 - c) a deposit of flammable or combustible materials; or
 - d) above, below or beside a combustible floor, walkway or pavement.
- 2) All ashes must be deposited in a non-combustible container with an equally non-combustible, leakproof lid.
- 3) Paper, shavings, sawdust, straw, dried grass and other combustible materials must not be placed in a container containing ashes and combustion residues from a fireplace or the ash pan of a solid-fuel heating appliance.
- 4) Soot, ashes and any other residue that has accumulated at the bottom of a chimney that has just been swept must be removed immediately and placed in a non-combustible container with a cover that is also non-combustible and leakproof.
- 5) Ashes must be disposed of outside any shoreline protection ban.

3.12 Fuel storage

- 1) The storage of solid fuel, such as firewood, whether indoors or outdoors, must not at any time obstruct an escape route, passageway, door, window or stairway, or be stored under it.
- 2) The following clearances must be maintained at all times:
 - a) 1.5 metres from a heat source;

- b) 1.5 metres from a staircase, never under one;
 - c) 1.5 metres from a door leading to the outside;
 - d) 3 metres from any flammable, dangerous or explosive substance.
- 3) a maximum of 3 face cords (4ft. x 16in. x 8ft.) or one bush cord (4ft. x 4ft. x 8ft.)
May be stored inside a residence excluding an attached or detached garage.

3.13 Ethanol-fuelled appliances

- 1) Ethanol-burning appliances must comply with the ULC/ord c627.1 standard and the manufacturer's requirements.
- 2) They must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 3) These appliances must not be used as heating appliances.

3.14 Balcony space

Balconies, galleries, and stoops must not be used for storage of any kind, with the exception of one (1) propane tank of nine kilograms (9 kg or 20 lbs) or less. They must be accessible at all times and cleared of snow during the winter season.

3.15 Propane tanks

Propane tanks weighing 9 kg (20 pounds) or more are prohibited in dwellings, basements and storage areas. They must be disconnected from the appliances they supply and placed outside a building.

It is forbidden to store more than three (3) propane tanks manufactured in accordance with specification TC 39, 2P or 2Q or single-use tanks in a dwelling unit, basement or storage room.

Use, access and maintenance of standpipes, dry hydrants and private standpipes

4. Hydrants, dry hydrants and private hydrants

4.1 Use, access and maintenance

This section applies to all hydrants, dry hydrants and private hydrants, hereinafter referred to as 'hydrants':

- 1) Hydrants must be accessible at all times.
- 2) It is strictly forbidden to surround or conceal a hydrant with a fence, wall, shrubbery or other structure.
- 3) If a fence, wall, hedge, shrubbery, temporary shelter or other installation is located near a fire hydrant, a clearance of two metres (2 m) must be maintained (Annex D of this by-law);
- 4) It is forbidden to place posters, advertisements or other signs on a fire hydrant or in its clearance area.
- 5) No vegetation, flowers, shrubs, bushes or trees may obstruct a fire hydrant, unless such vegetation complies with clearance requirements.
- 6) It is forbidden to deposit garbage or debris near a fire hydrant or in the clearance area.
- 7) It is forbidden to attach or anchor anything to a fire hydrant,

- 8) You may not decorate a hydrant in any way whatsoever.
- 9) It is forbidden to install any protective structure around a hydrant without first obtaining authorisation from the competent authority.
- 10) Tree branches in the vicinity of a fire hydrant must be cut back to a minimum height of two (3) metres from ground level.
- 11) It is forbidden to place snow or ice on a fire hydrant or in its clearance.
- 12) It is forbidden to install or erect anything that may hinder the visibility, access, or use of a fire hydrant.
- 13) It is forbidden to modify the profile of a property in such a way as to hinder the visibility of, access to or use of a fire hydrant.
- 14) Only municipal employees or firms appointed by them are authorised to use the hydrants. Any other person wishing to use the hydrants must first obtain the appropriate authority.
- 15) Only the appropriate equipment may be used to open, close, or connect a hydrant.
- 16) Fire hydrants, fire hydrant valves and fire service connections located on private property must be maintained in good working order by the owner and be visible and accessible at all times, in compliance with standards NFPA-25 and NFPA-1142.
- 17) Hydrants must be clearly identified and easily accessible at all times.
- 18) No person shall remove or change the location of hydrant signposts.
- 19) No one may paint fire hydrants, signposts, or signs in any way whatsoever.
- 20) Only signposts and signs authorised by the competent authority may be used to identify the location of fire hydrants.
- 21) Anyone who damages, breaks or sabotages fire hydrants and signposts must pay the cost of repair or replacement.
- 22) The hydrant heads and caps must be painted, depending on the flow rate available, in accordance with nfp standard 291, 'recommended practice for fire flow testing and marking of hydrants'.

4.2 Additional requirements for private hydrants

4.2.1 Installation requirements

Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, private fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this Section and shall be sufficient in number.

4.2.2 Design and installation

- 1) the installation of private fire hydrants and the water supply systems feeding them must comply with recognized standards in this area, with the municipality's requirements and with nfp standard 24, 'installation of private fire service mains and their appurtenances'.
- 2) private fire hydrants must be:

- a) equipped with 2 side outlets 64 mm in diameter with threads compatible with fire service equipment and a front outlet 100 mm in diameter with a 'storz' type coupling; and
 - b) installed so that the centre of each outlet is between 450 mm and 900 mm from the ground.
- 3) private hydrants must be located no more than 3 m from the curb lines of access roads required by the cnb.
- 4) with the exception of building façades or parts of façades not served by an access road, required private hydrants may serve a radius of no more than 75 m. In the case of a building that is fully sprinklered, private hydrants may serve a radius of up to 150 m.
- 5) The competent authority may require an increase in the number of hydrants required if the building or its use represents a high fire risk or for the safety of persons.
- 6) Subject to the approval of the competent authority, wall-mounted hydrants may be permitted if they:
- a) have 100 mm diameter outlets with 'storz' type couplings;
 - b) are installed so that the centre of each outlet is between 450 mm and 900 mm from the ground;
 - c) are installed on walls with no openings within 5 m of them; and
 - d) are not used to supply a fire protection system.

4.2.3 Water supply

The water supply must comply with nfp standard 1141, 'fire protection infrastructure for land development in wildland, rural and suburban areas'.

4.2.4 Accessibility

Private hydrants must be accessible at all times to fire service vehicles by means of public thoroughfares or access roads that comply with the CNB.

4.2.5 Identification

The heads and caps of private hydrants must be painted, depending on the flow rate available, in accordance with nfp standard 291, 'recommended practice for fire flow testing and marking of hydrants'.

Private hydrants must be identified using signs that comply with the road signage standards of the *ministère des transports du Québec*.

4.2.6 Operational condition

Private hydrants must be installed and in good working order before the building they protect is occupied.

5. Activities requiring the intervention of the fire department

1) Any negligent activity requiring the intervention of the fire department may be billed to cover all costs incurred by the municipality. A statement of offence may also be issued in accordance with this by-law.

2) The fire department may, if it deems necessary, require the presence of firefighters at an event for which a permit may or may not be required in order to provide fire protection or carry out surveillance in order to prevent a fire or ensure public safety. The fire department may require the number of personnel it deems necessary to accomplish the task.

3) The Municipality of the Township of Wentworth may bill a property owner for any activity for which the fire department deems it necessary to have a firefighting presence, and this at the costs assumed by the municipality.

6. Properties with difficult access

1) Buildings with access on private roads or with difficult access for fire department equipment are deemed not to benefit from fire department protection in compliance with the requirements of the fire safety coverage plan.

2) the competent authority may, when a private road does not provide adequate and effective access to allow any intervention under its responsibility, whether for topographical reasons, the load-bearing capacity of the road or culvert, the width of the private road or any other reason, notify the owner, lessee or occupant and ask them to make changes to make all fire service equipment accessible as defined in the Québec Construction Code in force. The fire service may agree to acceptable solutions or replacements if it is shown that these solutions allow the fire department to access the building safely in order to carry out its work.

7. Dangerous buildings

1) Any abandoned, uninhabited or unused building and/or section of a building that represents a danger to the public or a fire hazard must be securely boarded up immediately by its owner to prevent unauthorised entry. The building and/or section of building must remain barricaded until the work to secure it has been carried out.

2) The owner of any unoccupied building must, at all times, ensure that :

- a) the premises are free from any debris or flammable substances; and
- b) the premises are free from any danger that may cause harm to others.

3) Any building set on fire or damaged in a disaster must be securely boarded up within twenty-four (24) hours of the property being handed over in the event of a disaster and must remain so until the renovation and/or demolition work has been completed.

4) When a building is damaged to the extent that part of it is in danger of collapsing, the owner must proceed with the consolidation or demolition of the dangerous area within forty-eight (48) hours of the handover of ownership following a fire or, if applicable, of the end of the investigation instituted to determine the causes of the fire. In addition, the owner or, in his absence, the director or any designated officer must take all necessary safety measures after a fire, in particular to prohibit access to the site that has become dangerous and to ensure surveillance, at the owner's expense.

5) Any property on which there is debris following a fire must be fenced off within 48 hours of a fire, until the debris has been removed. The fence must be at least 1.5 m high and be constructed in such a way as to prevent people from entering the property.

6) As soon as a building has been destroyed or damaged by fire, the owner must ensure that the disaster site is cleared of all debris and, if necessary, backfilled, within thirty (30) days of the property being handed over by the fire safety service.

7) If the owner fails to securely barricade the building concerned or to clean the site concerned, the person in charge of the fire department is authorised, without further notice or formality, to have the said building barricaded and/or the site cleaned at the owner's expense.

8) When a building, following a fire or because of its dilapidated condition, poses a risk to the environment, either through the flow of contaminants to the ground or to a watercourse, the necessary measures, such as the installation of a sediment barrier near a watercourse, must be taken by the owner in accordance with the directives of the competent authority. If these measures are not taken within a period of time deemed reasonable by the competent authority, the fire department may take the necessary measures to secure the premises, at the owner's expense.

8. Decommissioning of fire protection equipment

1) In the event of a temporary shutdown, even partial, of a fire protection system, including fire detection and alarm systems and automatic sprinklers, for any reason, including maintenance work or periodic inspection, replacement measures must be taken to ensure that all building occupants can be informed quickly and that the fire department can be notified if a fire breaks out during the shutdown;

2) The fire department must be notified at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of any temporary shutdown, even partial, of a fire protection system, including fire detection and alarm systems or automatic sprinklers, for any reason whatsoever.

3) in the event of work on fire protection equipment, the link with the emergency call centre, if present, must be maintained at all times, as far as possible.

9. Numbering and identification of buildings

9.1 Civic number

1) The owner, tenant or occupant of any main building must clearly display the civic number at all times. This civic number must appear as many times as there are doors giving direct access to the public road or to a private access road accessible to emergency vehicles.

2) The civic number must be placed above or beside each door. This number must be at least 100 mm high and at least 65 mm wide and be on a contrasting background so that it is easily visible from the road. Only Arabic numerals may be used.

3) If no door on the main building is visible from the thoroughfare, the civic number may be placed at any other point on the front of the building so that it is visible from the thoroughfare.

9.2 Distance from public or private road

The owner, tenant or occupant of a principal building located more than 50 metres from the public or private road on which it is located must display the civic number referred to in article 9.1 within 5 metres of the public or private road, ensuring that it is visible from the road.

9.3 Temporary installations

If a temporary installation obstructs the view of the civic number from the thoroughfare, such as a carport for the winter period, then a civic number must be placed on the temporary installation or in another appropriate location so that it is visible from the thoroughfare.

9.4 Building under construction - posting the civic number

In the case of new construction, the owner and/or builder is responsible for posting the civic number(s) as soon as construction or excavation work begins. The civic number must be visible from the street and leave no room for interpretation.

10. Identification of equipment rooms

Premises containing the following items must be permanently identified in the upper half of the door, using pictograms (minimum 10 cm x 10 cm) or letters (minimum 5 cm high) in a colour contrasting with that of the door;

- a) sprinkler or fire main control valves;
- b) main or sector electrical disconnectors;
- c) the generator or generator set;
- d) elevator equipment

11. Signs identifying fire protection equipment and occupant safety

The items listed below must be identified in accordance with Annex B as specified by NFPA-170.

- a) Siamese fittings for sprinkler systems;
- b) Siamese fittings for sprinkler systems and fire lines;
- c) Siamese fittings for fire lines;
- d) Wall-mounted fire hydrant;
- e) Fire alarm panels;
- f) Assembly points.

12. Fire prevention

- 1) The use, storage, lack of maintenance or presence in quantity of combustible materials or substances shall not constitute a dangerous condition or a fire hazard, all in accordance with Section 2.4.1 of the Fire Code.
- 2) Means of evacuation from each part of a building, including stairways, escape ladders, exit doors and their panic devices, aisles, corridors, passageways and other circulation routes, shall be maintained in good condition so that they are safe for use at all times. Means of escape must be available for immediate use and be free of any obstruction.
- 3) Decorative accessories such as curtains, drapes, streamers, acoustic or other walls, as well as fabrics or canvas, cotton felts, straw, climbing plants, leaves, trees, resinous trees, moss, to create decorative effects are prohibited unless they comply with the flame propagation index required for walls or ceilings or are fireproof, all-in accordance with section 2.3.1 of the fire prevention code.

13. Priority or access routes to certain buildings

- 1) Access roads shall be provided in accordance with the Code;
- 2) In the absence of requirements, access routes shall be provided in accordance with the following criteria:
 - a) Any building more than three storeys high or with more than 600 square metres of building area must have, for Fire Department vehicles, a priority aisle and access roads laid out in accordance with the standards set out in the Building Code and other referenced articles.

b) Any priority lane or access road constitutes a safety zone and must be maintained by the owner in a good state of repair, free of any obstacle or obstruction, and must be accessible to the Fire Department at all times.

c) Except for the portion of a safety zone contiguous to a lot line, every safety zone must be identified by the owner by means of a yellow line and by signs prohibiting parking and placed every thirty (30) metres as specified in Annex B.

d) It is forbidden to immobilize a vehicle in a priority lane, an access lane or in the space between a priority lane and a building; this prohibition does not apply to emergency vehicles such as police patrol cars and ambulances, as well as to delivery vehicles for the loading and unloading of merchandise and to vehicles used for building maintenance, provided that the operations relating to these vehicles are carried out quickly and without interruption.

e) Any priority lane, access lane or stairway exit leading to a parking area must be free of any vehicle or obstruction whatsoever within a radius of two (2) metres and must be accessible to the Fire Department at all times. This article also applies to apartment buildings.

14. Extension cords

Extension cords must be used in a safe manner and must not :

- a. be used permanently for more than 30 days except for applications specifically designed for this purpose;
- b. be concealed under carpets or other floor coverings;
- c. be wedged under furniture or any other item that could damage it;
- d. be attached to a structure in such a way as to damage the duct;
- e. pass through a partition, outside wall, fire wall, fire separation, floor, ceiling, door, or window.

2) If an extension cord is likely to be damaged by the passage of persons, measures must be taken to protect it.

15. Safety of premises and people

1) Activities or events must not compromise the health and safety of occupants, the public or members of the emergency services, including the fire service.

2) Activities or events must not interfere with the deployment of emergency service resources, including the fire service.

3) The competent authority may require that additional fire protection measures be taken by the applicant when holding an activity or event.

4) the cnpi requirements, with the necessary adaptations, must be complied with at all times during the activity or event.

5) any additional conditions or requirements laid down by the competent authority must be complied with at all times during the activity or event.

16. Special events

16.1 Obligation to file a Declaration - Special Events

Subject to provisions to the contrary, any person wishing to hold a special event is required to file a Declaration of Event with the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth at least 15 days prior to the scheduled date of the event.

16.2 Activities subject to the declaration

1) The following activities are subject to the requirement to file a Declaration of Event:

- a) a street closure
- b) a country, public or community activity;
- c) temporary accommodation;
- d) an exhibition or trade fair;
- e) the holding of an indoor event whose purpose is to temporarily change the use or vocation of the premises, excluding school activities;
- f) use of flame effects;
- g) installation of a tent or canopy used for commercial or meeting purposes, an inflatable game, a temporary structure, or an inflatable structure.

16.3 Required documents

All Declarations of Events must be submitted in writing to the Municipality of the Township of Wentworth at least 15 days prior to the scheduled date of the event and must be accompanied by the following documents:

The event declaration form including :

- a) a description of the event;
- b) a plan or sketch of the facilities;
- c) a description of the equipment used;
- d) where applicable, a document attesting to the compliance of a professional in the design and installation of a temporary structure or inflatable structure.
- e) all required proof of insurance.

16.4 Safety measures to be observed

Heat-generating appliances used inside a temporary structure, an inflatable structure or under a canopy must comply with the following standards:

- a) cooking appliances must be CSA/ULC approved;
- b) A clearance of at least 60 cm must be maintained between the closed side and the cooking appliance;
- c) subject to paragraphs IV and V, a cooking appliance is permitted. However, a clearance of at least 600 mm must be maintained between the closed side and the cooking appliance;
- d) a cooking appliance with baskets for frying food is authorized, but a clearance of 400 millimetres must be maintained between the cooking appliance with baskets and a cooking appliance with visible flames;
- e) a maximum of two baskets for frying food is authorized under a canopy;
- f) Heat-producing appliances must not be accessible to the public;
- g) a minimum clearance of three (3) metres must be maintained between propane cylinders and a commercial or industrial cooking appliance.

16.5 Non-fixed seating

The installation of non-fixed seats inside a tent or inflatable structure must comply with NFC section 2.7.1.5.

16.6 Emergency power supply

In the event of a power cut, a second power supply must be provided to maintain the inflatable or inflatable game blowing motors.

16.7 Access and emergency measures

During a special event, the following must be provided

- a. provide a traffic corridor at least six (6) metres wide and five (5) metres high, accessible at all times without obstruction for emergency vehicles;
- b. Provide security personnel at each gate used to close streets;
- c. provide security personnel on site equipped with a communication system enabling them to contact 9-1-1 at any time if necessary;

d. At the end of the event, inspect the site before leaving to ensure that it is safe.

16.8 Scenes

- 1) Stages must be earthed and grounded in accordance with the Electrical Code;
- 2) stages with a surface area of more than 44.5 square metres and a height of 600 mm or more must be equipped with 2 1100 mm wide exits with guardrails;
- 3) stages with a height of 600 mm or more must be equipped with guardrails at least 900 mm high all around, with the exception of the sides of the performance;
- 4) there must be 2 portable fire extinguishers with a minimum rating of 2A10BC on each side of the stage.

16.9 Structures (arches, towers, etc.)

- 1) For the installation of an arch, tower or any other such temporary structure over 10 metres in height, the plan, structural drawing and anchoring arrangements must be submitted to the Director;
- 2) the arch, tower or any other such temporary structure must be earthed in accordance with the Electrical Code;
- 3) Protective elements must be installed at the base to prevent climbing by the public.

16.10 Electrical installations

- 1) Electrical installations must be designed in accordance with the Electrical Code and inspected periodically;
- 2) Electrical installations must be inaccessible to the public;
- 3) non-overhead wires or cables must be buried in a trench or covered by protectors.

16.11 Generator

- 1) A safety perimeter must be set up around the generator;
- 2) All generators must be earthed and grounded in accordance with the Electrical Code;
- 3) A portable fire extinguisher must be positioned within the safety perimeter;
- 4) It is forbidden to refuel the generator while it is running.

17. Temporary accommodation

When temporary accommodation is provided during a special event, the following standards apply:

- a. a night watchman must make rounds, equipped with a flashlight, on each floor;
- b. a working smoke alarm must be installed in all sleeping areas and adjacent corridors;

18. Numbering of floors

Except in buildings of two storeys or less or in dwellings of three storeys or less having no common corridors, the storeys must be indicated by Arabic numerals :

- A) permanently affixed to the walls in the extension of doors, on the strike side, in stairwells;
- B) at least 600 mm high;
- C) located 1500 mm above the finished floor and no more than 300 mm from the door; and
- D) of a colour that contrasts with the surface to which they are applied.

19. Identification of exits

1) Any building with more than one thousand square metres (1000m²) of floor area or more than five (5) exterior exits must be equipped with sequential numbering for all exterior doors. The numbering must consist of numbers or letters at least 5 cm high on the outside and inside of all doors, in a contrasting colour and positioned in the upper corner opposite the hinges.

2) The numbering must be chronological and present on all doors in a sequential manner regardless of the type of door (access doors, service doors, main entrances) and may start at any point. A double door is calculated as a single access.

20. Fire shows:

1) Any artist using fire during a show (fire-eaters, stuntmen, jugglers, magicians, dancers, etc.) must perform in accordance with the provisions issued by the competent authority and the provisions listed below:

a. Establish and maintain a safety perimeter, the size of which is determined by the configuration of the site and the number of performers and spectators;

b. ensure that appropriate equipment is on site to prevent the spread of flames;

c. Provide a place away from spectators and all sources of heat for storing fuel and soaking instruments;

d. use the items and accessories only in the places and under the circumstances authorized by the Fire Chief or his representative, as specified in the permit;

e. hold public liability insurance of at least two million dollars (\$2,000,000.00) per event for bodily injury and property damage, and show that this insurance covers any damage resulting from an incident that occurs during a fire-eating or juggling show, either by showing proof of an express denunciation of risk clause in the insurance contract, a certificate from the insurer to that effect, or otherwise. If the event organizer rents a venue for the presentation of the show, he must also hold rental liability insurance of at least \$500,000.00 and provide proof of this to the Director of the Fire Safety Department or his representative;

2) The competent authority may restrict, cancel, or issue any conditions for a fire show activity if it deems it necessary.

21. Infractions, intervention, and penalties

21.1 Infractions

Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this by-law is guilty of an offence:

a. Occupies or uses, in whole or in part, a building, suite, premises or open area (outdoors) in such a way as to pose a danger to the health and safety of persons and neighbours;

b. Authorizes the occupation or use, in whole or in part, of a building, suite, premises or open area (outdoor) in such a way as to endanger the health and safety of persons and the neighbourhood;

c. Refuses to allow the competent authority to visit and inspect, in whole or in part, a building, suite, premises or open area of which it is the owner, lessee or occupant to determine whether this by-law or any provision of the Fire Safety Act (R.S.Q., chapter S-3.4) and the Civil Protection Act (R.S.Q., chapter S-2.3) is being complied with;

d. Does not comply with a notice from the competent authority requiring corrective action to remedy a situation that constitutes a violation of this by-law;

e. Refuses to provide the competent authority with any documentation required under this by-law.

21.2 Intervention

The competent authority is authorised to issue any statement of offence against this by-law.

21.2 Penalties

Anyone who contravenes any of the provisions of this by-law commits an offence and is liable to a fine with costs.

a. In the case of a natural person;

- For a first offence, a fine of \$500
- For a first repeat offence, a fine of \$1,000
- For any subsequent offence, a fine of \$2,000.

b. in the case of a legal person;

- For a first offence, to a fine of \$1,000
- For a first repeat offence, a fine of \$2,000
- For any subsequent offence, a fine of \$4,000

c. If the offence continues, it constitutes a separate offence, day by day, and the fine for this offence may be imposed for each day that the offence continues.

21.4 Accumulation of penalties

For the purposes of enforcing compliance with the provisions of this by-law, the municipality may exercise any other appropriate civil or criminal remedy cumulatively or alternatively with those provided for in this by-law.

22. Repeal

1) By-law 2013-005 and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

2) The repeal of a by-law or part of a by-law does not affect offences committed, penalties incurred, or proceedings instituted; acquired rights may be exercised, offences prosecuted, penalties imposed, and proceedings continued, notwithstanding the repeal.

23. Language

In case of differences between the French and English versions, the French version prevails.

24. Coming Into Effect

The present By-Law will come into effect according to the Law.

Jason Morrison
Mayor

Natalie Black
General Manager and Clerk-Treasurer







Notice of Motion:
Deposit Draft By-Law:
Adoption of By-Law:
Public Notice:

May 6th, 2024
May 6th, 2024

DRAFT

ANNEX A

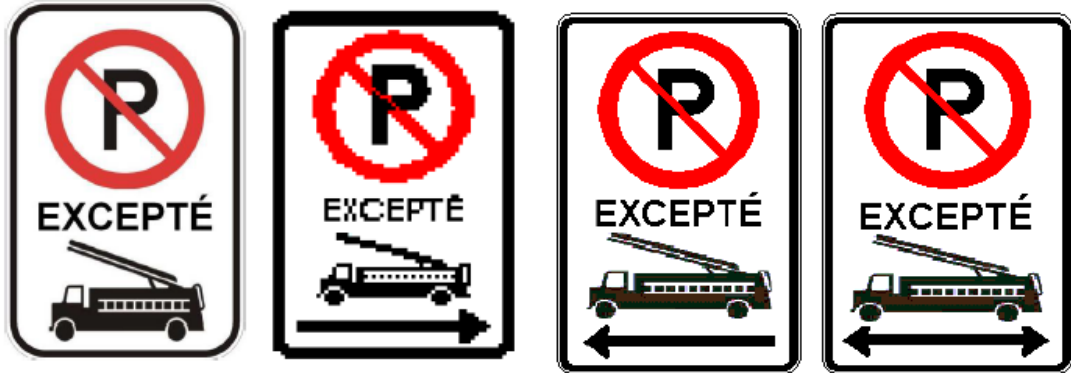
SIGNS IDENTIFYING FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND OCCUPANT SAFETY

	
<p>Panneau identifiant un raccord alimentant un système de gicleurs et de canalisations incendie</p>	<p>Panneau identifiant un raccord alimentant un système de canalisations seulement</p>
	
<p>Panneau identifiant un raccord alimentant un système de gicleurs seulement</p>	<p>Panneau identifiant un raccord alimentant une borne d'incendie murale</p>
	
<p>Panneau identifiant l'emplacement du panneau d'alarme incendie</p>	<p>Panneau identifiant le point de rassemblement</p>

NOTE : selon la norme NFPA 170

ANNEX B

SIGNS IDENTIFYING ACCESS ROUTES FOR THE FIRE SERVICE



DRAFT

ANNEX C

B-2.1.3.3. 1) Les dispositions plus contraignantes applicables à certains bâtiments sont prévues à la section IV (articles 346 à 369) du chapitre VIII du Code de sécurité et visent les habitations et les établissements de soins ou traitement. Les articles 353 à 358 visent les avertisseurs de fumée.

353. Des avertisseurs de fumée conformes à la norme CAN/ULC-S531, « Détecteurs de fumée », doivent être installés :

- 1) dans chaque logement;
 - a) à chaque étage; et
 - b) à tout étage où se trouvent des chambres, ces avertisseurs de fumée doivent être installés entre les chambres et le reste de l'étage sauf si les chambres sont desservies par un corridor, auquel cas, les avertisseurs de fumée doivent être installés dans ce corridor;
- 2) dans chaque pièce où l'on dort qui ne fait pas partie d'un logement, sauf dans les établissements de soins ou de détention qui doivent être équipés d'un système d'alarme incendie;
- 3) dans chaque corridor et aire de repos ou d'activités communes d'une habitation pour personnes âgées qui n'est pas pourvue d'un système de détection et d'alarme incendie;

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- 4) dans les pièces où l'on dort, et dans les corridors d'une résidence supervisée conçue selon l'article 3.1.2.5. du CNB 1995 mod. Québec ou 2005 mod. Québec, dont les chambres ne sont pas munies d'un détecteur de fumée;
- 5) dans chaque pièce où l'on dort, chaque corridor et chaque aire de repos ou d'activités communes d'une habitation destinée à des personnes âgées de type unifamilial.

354. Sous réserve des exigences plus contraignantes prévues dans les articles 355 et 356, les avertisseurs de fumée requis à l'article 353 doivent, lorsque requis par la norme en vigueur lors de la construction ou de la transformation du bâtiment :

- 1) être connectés en permanence à un circuit électrique et il ne doit y avoir aucun dispositif de sectionnement entre le dispositif de protection contre les surintensités et l'avertisseur de fumée; et
- 2) être reliés électriquement de manière qu'ils se déclenchent tous automatiquement dès qu'un avertisseur est déclenché dans le logement.

355. Les avertisseurs exigés aux paragraphes 3) à 5), de l'article 353 doivent :

- 1) être connectés en permanence à un circuit électrique et il ne doit y avoir aucun dispositif de sectionnement entre le dispositif de protection contre les surintensités et l'avertisseur de fumée;
- 2) être reliés électriquement de manière qu'ils se déclenchent tous automatiquement dès qu'un avertisseur est déclenché dans le logement;
- 3) être reliés électriquement de manière qu'ils se déclenchent tous automatiquement dès qu'un avertisseur est déclenché dans le bâtiment abritant une habitation destinée à des personnes âgées de type maison de chambres.

De plus, les avertisseurs de fumée exigés au paragraphe 4) de l'article 353 doivent :

- 1) être de type photoélectrique;
- 2) être interconnectés et reliés à des avertisseurs visuels permettant au personnel affecté à ces chambres de voir d'où provient le déclenchement de l'avertisseur de fumée;
- 3) avoir une liaison au service d'incendie laquelle doit être conçue conformément au CNB 1995 mod. Québec.

356. Les avertisseurs de fumée doivent être installés au plafond ou à proximité et conformément à la norme CAN/ULC-S553, « Installation des avertisseurs de fumée ».

357. Il est permis d'installer, en un point du circuit électrique d'un avertisseur de fumée d'un logement, un dispositif manuel qui permet d'interrompre, pendant au plus 10 minutes le signal sonore émis par cet avertisseur de fumée; après ce délai l'avertisseur de fumée doit se réactiver.

358. Tout avertisseur de fumée doit être remplacé 10 ans après la date de fabrication indiquée sur le boîtier. Si aucune date de fabrication n'est indiquée sur le boîtier, l'avertisseur de fumée est considéré non conforme et doit être remplacé sans délai.

Les dispositions de 353 à 357 entrent en vigueur le 18 mars 2014.

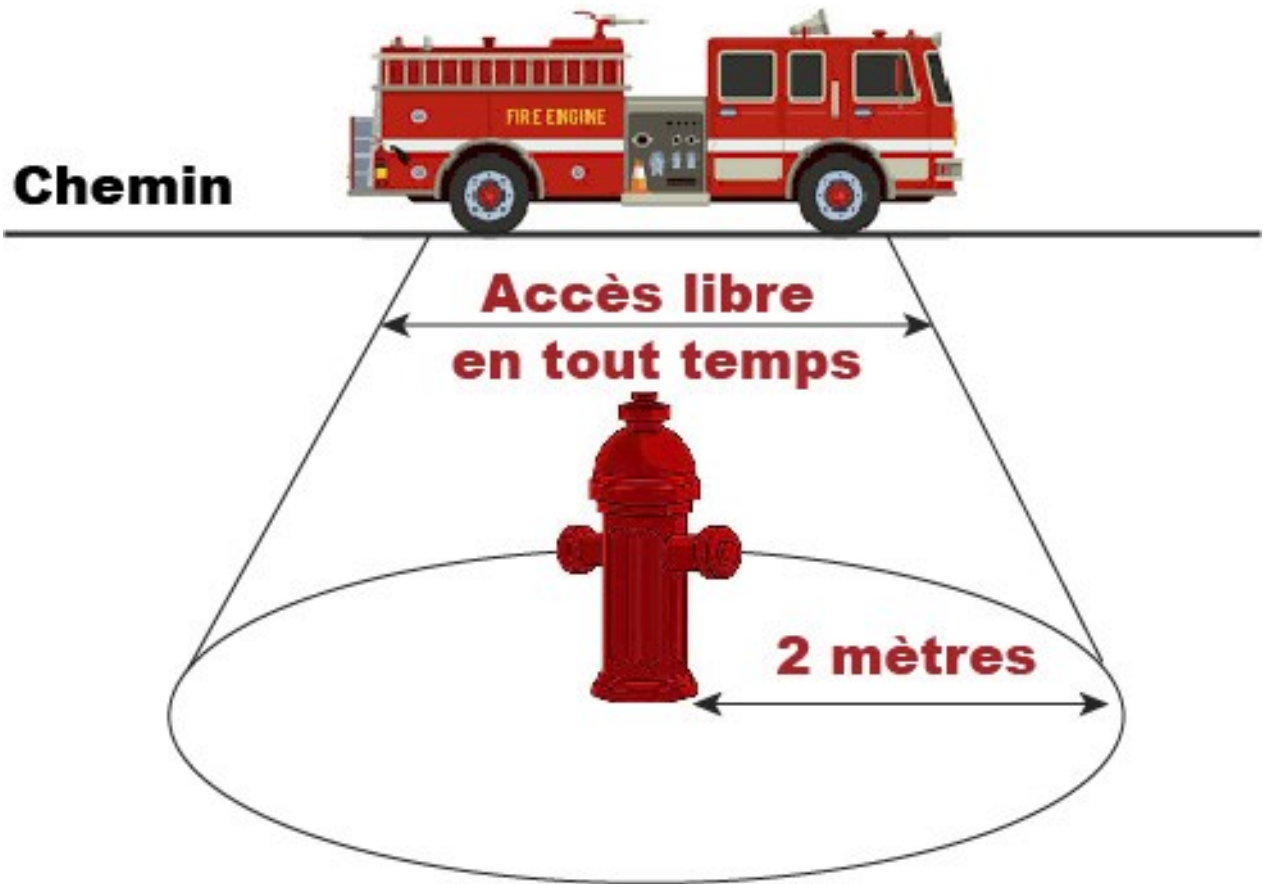
Where should they be installed?

Smoke alarms must be installed :

- on the ceiling, at least 10 centimetres (4 inches) from the wall or
- on the wall, at a distance of 10 to 30 centimetres (4 to 12 inches) from the ceiling;
- at a distance of 1 metre (40 inches) from an air conditioner, air intake or return. The displacement of air caused by these devices can repel smoke and interfere with the operation of the alarm;
- unobstructed so that smoke can reach the alarm.

ANNEX D

FIRE HYDRANT CLEARANCE



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