CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL
MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GORE

BY-LAW NUMBER 282

ON FIRE PREVENTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to the objectives set out in the Fire Safety Policies of the Minister of Public Security (RLRQ, c. S-3.4, r. 2.1), the Municipality of the Township of Gore is required to implement a fire risk management plan and fire prevention program;

WHEREAS the Municipality of the Township of Gore has, as part of the implementation of its Fire Risk Management Plan, ratified a prevention plan that takes into account the aforementioned policies;

WHEREAS the Municipality of the Township of Gore wishes to reduce the number of fires within 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 Gore are exempt from provincial fire prevention provisions;

WHEREAS Sections 4 (7°), 6 (6°), 62 and 64 of the Municipal Powers Act authorizes the Municipality of the Township of Gore 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 Gore and its citizens that such a By-law be adopted;

WHEREAS a notice of motion and the presentation of the present by-law was given at the regular meeting of _____.

WHEREAS a copy of the by-law was given to the members of council 72 hours prior to the meeting where this by-law is presented for adoption.

WHEREAS copies of the by-law were made available to the public at the beginning of the meeting.

WHEREAS the Mayor presented the by-law in accordance with article 445 of the Quebec Municipal Code(C-27.1).

CONSEQUENTLY,

IT IS **MOVED** BY: Councillor
SECONDED BY: Councillor
AND RESOLVED unanimously by Councillors (6):

THAT this by-law be adopted as follows.

1. DECLARATORY PROVISIONS

1.1. Application

The following sections of Chapter VII, Building, of the Quebec Safety Code, as worded at the time of coming into force of the By-law to Improve Safety in Buildings ((2013)/ g.o ii, 179) (hereinafter “the Code”), as well as the updates to these sections at the date of adoption of this By-law, the annexes and the documents referred to in these sections, including the NFC, form an integral part of this By-law and are included in Annex A :

- Sections i, iii, iv and v form part of the present By-law;
- Sections vi and vii do not form part of the present By-law.

The provisions of articles 346 to 360, 366 and 367 of Division i, Section iv of the Code, for dwelling-type buildings and buildings housing the elderly, apply to all family-type resources (FTR), intermediate resources (IR), rooming houses and bed and breakfasts or any establishment offering lodging on the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore, regardless of the number of rooms.

Notwithstanding the exemptions contained in article 340 of the Code, the latter applies to all buildings on the entire territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

Modifications made to the codes, standards and guides mentioned in section 3.1 and their annexes 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 thereto. In view of the aforementioned amendments, at the time of infraction, the codes and regulations in force at the time of infraction will become applicable.

1.1.1. Territory subject to the By-law

This By-law applies to the entire territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

1.1.2. Area of application

The provisions of the present 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 Gore is to fight fires, protect the population and reduce human and material losses caused by fires and other disasters.

The Fire Department is mandated to respond to interventions related to hazardous materials by limiting the environmental impact and assistance of victims during road accidents through prevention, public education, application of fire safety regulations, as well as interventions during fires, or any other emergency situations that require the intervention of the SSI, The service thus contributes to the safety of people and the conservation of local heritage.

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, all provisions are considered to be in force at all times and under all circumstances;

2) The singular includes the plural and vice versa, whenever the context permits such an extension;

3) The masculine gender includes the feminine, unless the context indicates otherwise;

4) Whenever something is prescribed to be done, the obligation to do it is absolute; however, when it is stated that something may be done, its execution is optional;

5) Authorization to do something includes all the powers necessary to carry it out;

6) Any reference to a specific article in a code or set of standards that forms an integral part of this by-law, without mentioning the chapter in which it is found, refers to the article in that referenced code and not to an article of this by-law;

7) The issuance of a permit, the review of plans and specifications, or an inspection cannot be interpreted as relieving a person from the obligation to perform or have work performed, to meet commitments, or generally to comply with this by-law and all applicable regulations;

8) Tables, diagrams, charts, symbols, and other forms of expression included in this by-law are an integral part of it. However, in the event of a contradiction between a textual provision and one of these forms of expression, the text prevails.

2.1.2. Inconsistencies

1) In the event of any inconsistency between two provisions within this by-law or in this by-law and another by-law, the specific provision shall prevail over the general provision.

2) When a restriction or prohibition prescribed by the present by-law or any of its provisions proves to be incompatible or in disagreement with any other By-law or with any other provision of the present By-law, the most restrictive or prohibitive provision shall apply, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1.3. Terminology

2.1.3.1. Acronyms

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

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

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

SOPFEU: (Société de protection des forêts contre le feu) Forest Fire Protection Society.

2.1.3.2. Definitions

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 3.4.2 or an open fire complying with sub-section 3.4.3.

A domestic burning activity requiring a burning permit: An outdoor fire that exceeds the requirements of subsections 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 and complies with the provisions of subsection 3.4.5, the purpose of which is to dispose of combustible materials for residential purposes. In all cases, a permit is required from the Fire Department of the Municipality of the Township of Gore, and the owner must also obtain authorization from the SOPFEU for commercial, industrial and agricultural fires between April 15th and November 15th.

An Industrial burning activity requiring a permit issued by the competent authority and SOPFEU: An outdoor fire exceeding the requirements of subsections 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.5, 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.

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. Duties and obligations

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

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

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) 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;

   In an emergency, an inspection can be carried out at any time of the day or night, every day of the week.

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 from a person at his or her own expense, when specifically required or when deemed necessary, a certificate of compliance drawn up, signed and sealed by a professional member of the Quebec Order of Architects, the Quebec Order of Engineers or the Quebec Order of Professional Technologists attesting to the compliance of materials, equipment, devices, design methods, 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.
   - The competent authority may ask the applicant to provide additional plans and documents, in particular the technical reports, tests and trials required to establish the conformity of the project application.

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) 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) 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) 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) 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 MRC of Argenteuil;

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.

27) Require a property owner to take all necessary measures to control a source of nuisance (smoke) when the Fire Department does not have to intervene.

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.

2.3.3. Obligation to cooperate

The owner, tenant or occupant of a place subject to an inspection must allow access to the premises to the person responsible for the enforcement of the by-law and cooperate with the said person by answering any questions asked in relation to the enforcement of the by-laws.

2.3.4. Assistance

The person responsible for the enforcement of the by-law may be accompanied, during the inspection, by any person whose assistance is deemed necessary for the performance of their duties.

2.3.5. Denying access

Denying access to a property or facility to which this article applies is an offence punishable by the sanctions set out in this by-law.

3. FIRE SAFETY PROVISIONS

3.1. Smoke alarms

3.1.1. 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 Quebec Safety Code (presented in Annex D).

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 Quebec Safety Code, 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.

3.1.2. 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 Annex D.

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.

3.1.3. 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.

3.2. Carbon monoxide detector

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 Gore:

1) A carbon monoxide detector must comply with standard can/cga-6.19-m “residential carbon monoxide detector”;

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 detector 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.

3.2.1. Carbon monoxide detector replacement

A carbon monoxide detector that is more than 10 years old must be replaced. The date of manufacture indicated by the manufacturer, as shown on the alarm casing, is used as a reference. If the manufacturer's specifications specify a different date, the latter will prevail.

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

3.3. Responsibility for maintenance of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detector

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 detector 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 detector 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.

3.4. Burning activities and pyrotechnics

3.4.1. General

Articles 3.4.1.1. to 3.4.1.4. apply to all burning activities in the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

3.4.1.1. 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 Gore 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.

3.4.1.2. Prohibitions

The notices of SOPFEU and the decrees issued by the Minister for Forests, Wildlife and Parks 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 band if the flames, embers, or combustion residues touch the ground.

3.4.1.3. 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.

3.4.1.4. Burnable combustible materials

Construction waste, including piles of tree stumps more than 5 m in diameter, constitutes burnable material for the purposes of this by-law. Wood chips are prohibited from being burned.

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 band.

3.4.1.5. 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.

3.4.2. 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, 4 m from an accessory building, 4 m from a property line, and 8 m from a front property line;

   c. In addition to the preceding provisions, if it is located in the shoreline margin, the installation must be at least 4 m from the high-water mark and permitted at 1.5 m from long grasses and vegetation that does not exceed 1 m in height.

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.

10) Only one ambient fireplace is permitted per property

3.4.3. Standards for open campfires

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

1) 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;

2) It must be at least :

   a. 3 metres from combustible materials or vegetation taller than 1 m;

   b. 5 metres from trees, 12 metres from a building, 8 metres from an accessory building and 8 metres from a property line.

3) It must never be placed under electrical wiring, be at lest 5 m from a tree or any other combustible material.

4) It must be at least ten (10) metres away from any gas tank, flammable or combustible liquid tank or vehicle;

5) Open campfires are prohibited within a shoreline margin.

6) Only open campfire is permitted per property

3.4.4. 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.

3.4.5. Domestic burning activity requiring a permit:

3.4.5.1. Domestic burning activity with designated area

Authorization is required for domestic burning, burning that exceeds the criteria for ambient and open fires (articles 3.4.2 and 3.4.3). The competent authority must assess the site before authorizing the burning activity for the year. This authorization is valid if the following requirements are met, taking weather conditions into account:

1) There must be a snow cover of at least 5 cm, or there must have been at least 5 mm of precipitation in the 24 hours preceding the burning activity;

2) Wind speeds must not exceed 20 km/h;

3) The pile must have a maximum diameter of 3 meters and a maximum height of 2 meters;

4) No pre-established pile larger than the maximum permitted size may be burned. Materials to be burned must be added in a controlled manner without exceeding the authorized maximum size;

5) The pile must be located at least 15 meters from a forest or wooded area and at least 5 meters from brush or tall grass (over 1 meter in height) or from a field;

6) The pile must be located at least 20 meters from any building and 15 meters from any property line;

7) The pile must be located no more than 200 meters from an accessible road that can support the passage of Fire Department vehicles;

8) There must be an acceptable means of extinguishment near the burning site, such as a water hose, one or more portable fire extinguishers with a total capacity of at least ULC 6A, a container holding a minimum of 30 liters of water, or any other method deemed acceptable by the competent authority;

9) The competent authority may require any additional safety measures it deems necessary to make the burning activity safer or if it finds the proposed measures insufficient.

3.4.5.2. Domestic burning activity with permit

All domestic burning activities that exceed the criteria for recreational fires, open-air fires, and designated-space domestic burns (Articles 3.4.2, 3.4.3, and 3.4.5.1) require a burning permit. To issue a burning permit, the competent authority must conduct an on-site inspection with the property owner or their designated representative at least five (5) days prior to the planned burn date, to ensure all of the following conditions are met, considering the weather conditions:

a. Only one pile, with a maximum diameter of 5 meters and a maximum height of 3 meters, may be ignited in the center of an open area of at lest 15 meters by 15 meters;

b. The pile must be located at least 50 meters from a forest or wooded area, and at least 20 meters from brush, tall grass (over 1 meter), or a field;

c. The pile must be located at least 30 meters from any building;

d. The pile must be situated within accessible distance of a road capable of supporting Fire Department vehicles;

e. A forestry tractor, excavator, bulldozer, mechanical ram, farm tractor with bucket, or any other industrial vehicle equipped with a shovel must be present on-site and fully operational at all times during the burning activity, unless paragraph (e) cannot be complied with;

f. Any vehicle mentioned in item (f) must be equipped, at a minimum, with a portable fire extinguisher rated at least 4A-60BC;

g. It is prohibited to burn a demolished or to-be-demolished building without permission from the competent authority. Even with permission, the fire must comply with the provisions of this By-law;

h. The competent authority may require any additional safety measures it deems necessary to ensure the burning activity is safe or if the proposed measures are deemed insufficient.

3.4.5.3. Industrial burning activities

For any burning activity that exceeds the requirements of subsections 3.4.2, 3.4.3, and 3.4.5 and is carried out as part of commercial or industrial operations, a burning permit is required from the Fire Department of the Township of Gore. The property owner must also obtain a permit from SOPFEU.

Included activities, though not limited to them, are burns for silvicultural purposes, industrial activities such as land clearing for the construction or expansion of roads, the construction of a commercial building or a building intended for sale, watercourse improvement work, as well as the burning of slash for agricultural purposes.

3.4.6. Validity of permits

The issuance of a permit or authorization under Articles 3.4.5.1 and 3.4.5.2 is valid only for the day or days for which it is issued. A permit or authorization granted under this section is valid only if the activity is carried out under the specific conditions for which it was granted. A permit holder who fails to comply with these conditions commits an offense.

A member of the Fire Department has the right to cancel any permit at any time, without prior notice.

3.5. Flying lanterns

The use of sky lanterns, sometimes referred to as celestial lanterns or Chinese lanterns, is prohibited throughout the entire territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

3.6. Fireworks

3.6.1. Consumer Fireworks (Family-type)

This article applies to Class 7.2.1 fireworks (consumer-grade family-type fireworks) as defined in the Explosives Act, RSC 1985, c. E-17, with the exception of toy cap gun cartridges and sparklers with a projection of less than one meter.

The use of these fireworks is prohibited within the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

It is prohibited, within the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore, to sell, distribute or otherwise make available to the public, whether on site or by delivery, any pyrotechnic device or any material used to produce fireworks. The provisions of this paragraph apply to every natural or legal person located within the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

Toy cap gun cartridges and sparklers with a projection of less than one metre are excluded from this article.

3.6.2. High-Altitude Fireworks and Special Effects

This article applies to fireworks in Classes 7.2.2 and 7.2.5 as defined in the Explosives Act, RSC 1985, c. E-17.

The use of these high-altitude fireworks is prohibited within the territory of the Township of Gore.

3.6.3. Theatrical Effect Fireworks

This article applies to Class 7.2.5 fireworks under the Explosives Act, intended to produce theatrical effects, whether in film productions, theatrical plays, television shows, or staged performances before an audience.

The use of these fireworks is prohibited within the territory of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

3.7. Solid-fuel heating appliance and related equipment

1) Any certification plate or label affixed by the manufacturer to a solid-fuel heating appliance or related equipment shall not be removed, altered, or damaged. This certification plate must remain accessible for inspection.

2) As of the adoption of this By-law, only solid-fuel heating appliances and related equipment approved by a recognized organization such as WH (Warnock Hersey Ltd.) or ULC (Underwriters' Laboratory of Canada Inc.) may be installed.

3) All installations of solid-fuel heating appliances and flue pipes must comply with the manufacturer's requirements and the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standard CAN/CSA-B365-10 (Installation Code for Solid- Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment) from the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), which forms an integral part of this By-law. In the even of discrepancies between the standard and the manufacturer's instructions, the manufacturer's instructions shall prevail.

4) No modifications shall be made to the appliance and its related equipment unless those modifications comply with the manufacturer's usage and installation requirements.

5) No vegetation shall be located within a radius of three (3) metres from the top of a chimney.

3.8. Inspection, sweeping and replacement of chimneys, flues and flue pipes

1) Chimneys, flues, and flue pipes must be inspected to detect any hazardous conditions:

    a. At intervals not exceeding twelve (12) months;

    b. Each time a new appliance is connected;

    c. Every time a chimney fire has occurred.

2) Chimneys, flues and flue pipes connected to a solid-fuel appliance must be swept at least once a year, or more, if necessary, to prevent dangerous creosote buildup 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) The owner or occupant of a dwelling equipped with chimneys, connecting pipes, and flues must be able to provide proof of maintenance upon request by the competent authority.

3.9. Disposal of ashes

1) It is prohibited to deposit ashes from a fireplace or the ash pan of a solid-fuel heating appliance within 1.5 meter of:

a. A wall, partition, parapet, guardrail, or combustible fence;

b. A pile of logs, firewood, wood chips, debris, or other combustible materials;

c. A storage area for flammable or combustible substances;

d. A combustible floor, walkway, or platform, whether above, below, or beside it.

2) All ashes must be placed in a non-combustible container fitted with a non-combustible, tight-fitting lid and a double bottom allowing an air space between the ground and the bottom of the container;

3) It is prohibited to place paper, wood shavings, sawdust, straw, dried grass, and other combustible materials into a container that holds ashes or combustion residue from a fireplace or solid-fuel heating appliance.

4) Soot, ashes, and all other residue that accumulates at the base of a chimney following a cleaning must be removed immediately and placed in a non-combustible container with a tightly fitting, non-combustible lid.

5) Ashes must be disposed of outside the limits of any shoreline protection band.

6) Ashes must remain in the non-combustible container for at least seven (7) days before disposal.

3.10. Storage of combustible materials

1) The storage of solid fuel, such as firewood, whether indoors or outdoors, must not at any time obstruct an evacuation route, passageway, door, window, or staircase, nor may it be stored beneath any of these elements.

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 six face cords (4ft x 16in x 8ft) or two full cords (4ft x 4ft x 8ft) may be stored inside a residence, excluding attached or detached garages.

3.11. Ethanol-fueled appliances

1) Ethanol-fueled 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 devices.

3.12. Balcony space

Balconies, porches, 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 remain accessible at all times and must be cleared of snow during the winter season.

3.13. Propane tanks

The presence of propane tanks weighing 9 kg (20 pounds) or more are prohibited inside dwellings, basements, and storage rooms. They must be disconnected from the appliances they supply and placed outside the building.

It is prohibited to store more than six (6) propane tanks—manufactured in accordance with specifications TC 39, 2P, or 2Q, or designated for single use—inside a dwelling, basement, or storage room.

The storage of liquefied gas (propane) must comply with the provisions of the National Fire Code of Canada.

3.14. Barbecues, outdoor cooking appliances, outdoor gas fireplaces and gas patio heaters

1) It is prohibited to place a barbecue, outdoor cooking appliance, outdoor gas fireplace or gas patio heater in an enclosed area (enclosed by canvas, plastic, wood, etc.).

2) These appliances must be placed at a minimum distance of:

   a. 1 metre from any combustible material or opening;
   b. 2 metres from any property line;
   c. 3 metres from any fuel tank, except the tank supplying the barbecue or cooking appliance.

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 "fire hydrants":

3) Fire hydrants must be accessible at all times;

4) It is strictly forbidden to surround or conceal a fire hydrant with a fence, wall, shrubbery, or any other structure;

5) If a fence, wall, hedge, shrubbery, temporary shelter, or other installation is located near a fire hydrant, a minimum clearance of two (2) meters must be maintained (as shown in Annex E of this By-law);

6) It is forbidden to post signs, advertisements, or any other markings on a fire hydrant or within its clearance area;

7) No vegetation, flowers, shrubs, bushes or trees may obstruct a fire hydrant, unless such vegetation complies with clearance requirements;

8) It is forbidden to place garbage or debris near a fire hydrant or in its clearance zone;

9) It is forbidden to attach or anchor anything to a fire hydrant;

10) Decorating a fire hydrant in any way is prohibited;

11) No protective structure may be installed around a fire hydrant without prior authorization from the competent authority;

12) Tree branches near a fire hydrant must be trimmed to a minimum height of three (3) metres from the ground;

13) It is forbidden to pile snow or ice on a fire hydrant or in its clearance zone;

14) It is forbidden to install or erect anything that may obstruct visibility, access, or use of a fire hydrant;

15) Altering the terrain in a way that affects visibility, access, or use of a fire hydrant is prohibited;

16) Only municipal employees or firms authorized by them may use fire hydrants;

17) Only the appropriate equipment may be used to open, close, or connect a fire hydrant.

18) Fire hydrants, post indicator valves, and connections for fire service use located on private property must be kept in proper working order by the property owner and must remain visible and accessible at all times, in accordance with NFPA-25 and NFPA-1142;

19) Fire hydrants must be clearly identified and easily accessible at all times;

20) No person may remove or change the location of fire hydrant signposts;

21) No one may paint fire hydrants, indicator posts, or signage in any way;

22) Only indicator posts and signage authorized by the competent authority may be used to identify fire hydrant locations;

23) Anyone who damages, breaks, or tampers with fire hydrants or indicator posts must cover the cost of repair or replacement;

24) Fire hydrant heads and caps must be painted according to available water flow capacity as specified in NFPA 291, Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants.

4.2. Additional requirements for private hydrants

4.2.1. Installation requirements

When required by the competent authority, private fire hydrants must be installed in accordance with the requirements of this section and must be present in sufficient number.

4.2.2. Design and Implementation

1) The installation of private fire hydrants and the water supply systems serving them must comply with recognized industry standards, municipal requirements, and the NFPA 24 standard, Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances.

2) Private fire hydrants must:

    a. Be equipped with (2) side outlets, each 64 mm in diameter, with threads compatible with the Fire Department's “QST”-type equipment, and a front outlet of 100 mm in diameter with a “Storz”-type coupling;

    b. Be installed such that the center of each outlet is located between 450 mm and 900 mm above ground level.

3) Private fire hydrants must be located no more than 3 meters from the edge of access roadways.

4) Except for building facades or portions thereof not served by an access road, required private fire hydrants may serve a maximum radius of 75 meters. For buildings that are fully protected by sprinkler systems, the hydrants may serve a radius of up to 150 meters.

5) The competent authority may require additional fire hydrants if the building or its use presents a high fire risk or poses a safety concern for occupants.

6) Subject to the approval of the competent authority, wall-mounted fire hydrants may be permitted if they:

a. Are equipped with 100 mm diameter outlets with “QST”-type couplings;

b. Are installed such that the center of each outlet is located between 450 mm and 900 mm above ground level;

c. Are installed on walls with no openings within 5 meters;

d. Are not used to supply a fire protection system.

4.2.3. Water supply

The water supply must comply with NFPA 1141, ’Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural and Suburban Areas’.

4.2.4. Accessibility

Private fire hydrants must be accessible at all times to Fire Department vehicles by means of public thoroughfares or access roads that comply with the National Building Code (NBC).

4.2.5. Identification

The heads and caps of private fire hydrants must be painted, according to the available flow rate, in compliance with NFPA 291, ’Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants’.

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

4.2.6. Operational condition

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

5. ACTIVITIES REQUIRING FIRE DEPARTMENT INTERVENTION

1) Any negligent activity requiring intervention by the Fire Department may result in a charge to cover all costs incurred by the Municipality. A statement of offense may also be issued in accordance with this By-law.

2) The Fire Department may, if deemed necessary, require the presence of firefighters at an event—whether or not a permit is required—in order to provide fire protection or conduct surveillance to prevent a fire or ensure public safety. The Fire Department may determine the number of personnel it considers necessary to perform this task.

3) The Municipality of the Township of Gore may bill a property owner for any activity where the Fire Department deems it necessary to have firefighters present, in order to recover all costs incurred by the Municipality.

4) In the event of a disaster or major fire, the Fire Department may, if it deems it necessary, and solely for the purpose of protecting property and human life, carry out a pumping operation from a nearby static source, namely a pool, pond, basin or reservoir of any kind. It is understood that the Municipality shall ensure that everything is restored to its original condition once the operation has been completed.

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 protection services that meet the requirements of the Fire Risk Coverage Plan.

2) When a private road does not allow for adequate and effective access for any type of emergency response under its responsibility—whether due to topography, road load-bearing capacity, culverts, road width, or any other reason—the competent authority may notify the owner, tenant, or occupant and require modifications to make the property accessible to all fire service equipment, as defined in the current Quebec Construction Code (CCQ). The Fire Department may agree to acceptable or alternative solutions if it is demonstrated that such solutions allow the department to safely access the building and perform its duties.

7. DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

1) Any abandoned, uninhabited or unused building and/or section of a building that poses a danger to the public or presents a fire hazard must be securely barricaded without delay by its owner, in order to prevent unauthorized access. The building and/or section must remain barricaded until all safety-related work has been completed.

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

   a. the premises are free of all debris and flammable substances; and

   b. the premises are free of any hazard that could cause harm to others.

3) Any building that has been set on fire or damaged in a disaster must be securely barricaded within twenty-four (24) hours of the property being turned over to the owner following the incident and must remain so until renovation and/or demolition work has been completed.

4) If a building is damaged to the extent that part of it is at risk of collapsing, the owner must proceed with stabilization or demolition of the dangerous section within forty-eight (48) hours of the property being turned over, or where applicable, following the conclusion of the investigation into the cause of the fire. In addition, the owner—or, in their absence, the director or any designated officer—must take all necessary safety measures after the fire, including restricting access to the hazardous site and ensuring site monitoring, all at the owner's expense.

5) Any property on which debris remains after a fire must be fenced off within forty-eight (48) hours of the fire and must remain fenced until all debris has

been removed. The fence must be at least 1.5 meters in height and constructed in a way that prevents unauthorized access.

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

7) If the owner fails to securely barricade the building or clean up the site, the Fire Department officer is authorized—without further notice or formalities—to have the building barricaded and/or the site cleaned at the owner's expense.

8) If a building, either due to fire damage or dilapidation, poses an environmental risk—such as the release of contaminants into the soil or a watercourse—the owner must implement necessary protective measures, such as installing a sediment barrier near a waterway, in accordance with directives from the competent authority. If these measures are not taken within a timeframe deemed reasonable by the competent authority, the Fire Department may carry out the necessary work to secure the site, 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 or automatic sprinklers—for any reason, including maintenance work or periodic inspection, substitute measures must be implemented to ensure that all building occupants can be promptly informed and are able to alert the Fire Department if a fire occurs during the interruption period.

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, regardless of the reason.

3) In the event of work on a fire protection system, the connection to the emergency call center, if present, must be maintained at all times, to the extent possible.

9. BUILDING NUMBERING AND IDENTIFICATION

9.1. Civic number

1) The owner, tenant, or occupant of any principal building must clearly always display the civic number. The civic number must appear as many times as there are doors providing direct access to a public road or a private access road that is accessible to emergency vehicles.

2) The civic number must be placed above or beside each door. The numbers must be at least 100 mm in height and 65 mm in width, on a contrasting background, so that they are easily visible from the roadway. Only Arabic numerals may be used.

3) If no door of the principal building is visible from the roadway, the civic number may be placed elsewhere on the building façade, provided it is visible from the road.

9.2. Setback from a Public or Private Road

The owner, tenant, or occupant of a principal building located more than fifty (50) meters from the public or private road bordering the property must display the civic number specified in Article 9.1 within five (5) meters of the road, ensuring that it is clearly visible from the road.

9.3. Temporary installations

If a temporary installation obstructs the visibility of the civic number from the road, such as a winter car shelter, the civic number must be posted on the temporary structure or in another appropriate location where it can be seen from the roadway.

9.4. Building Under Construction – Display of Civic Number

In the case of a new construction, the owner and/or builder is responsible for displaying the civic number(s) from the very beginning of construction or excavation work. The civic number must be clearly visible from the street and leave no room for ambiguity.

10. IDENTIFICATION OF TECHNICAL ROOMS

Rooms containing the following equipment must be permanently identified on the upper half of the door, using pictograms (minimum size 10 cm x 10 cm) or letters (minimum height 5 cm) in a color that contrasts with the color of the door:

a. Sprinkler control valves or fire department standpipe valves;

b. Main or sectoral electrical disconnect switches;

c. Generator or backup power unit;

d. Elevator machinery.

11. SIGNAGE FOR FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT AND OCCUPANT SAFETY

The elements listed below must be identified in accordance with Annex C, as specified by NFPA-170:

a. Siamese connections for sprinkler systems;

b. Siamese connections for sprinkler and standpipe systems;

c. Siamese connections for standpipe systems;

d. Wall-mounted fire hydrants;

e. Fire alarm panels;

f. Assembly points.

12. FIRE PREVENTION

1) The use, storage, lack of maintenance, or excessive presence of combustible materials or substances must not create a hazardous condition or fire risk, all in accordance with the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC).

2) The means of egress from each part of a building, including stairways, escape ladders, exit doors and panic hardware, aisles, corridors, passageways, and other circulation routes, must be kept in good condition to ensure they are always safe for use. All means of egress must be available for immediate use and free of any obstructions.

13. PRIORITY OR ACCESS ROUTES TO CERTAIN BUILDINGS

1) Access routes must be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code in effect at the time of construction.

2) In the absence of specific requirements, access routes must comply with the following criteria:

   a. Any building more than three storeys high or with a floor area exceeding 600 square meters must have a designated fire lane and access routes for Fire Department vehicles, built to the standards outlined in the applicable Building Code and any referenced provisions.

   b. Any fire lane or access route constitutes a safety zone and must be maintained in good condition by the property owner, kept free of obstacles or obstructions, and remain accessible at all times to the Fire Department.

   c. Except for the portion of a safety zone adjacent to a lot line, the entire safety zone must be identified by the property owner using a yellow line and no-parking signs placed every thirty (30) meters, as specified in Annex C.

   d. It is prohibited to stop a vehicle in a fire lane, access route, or in the space between a fire lane and a building. This prohibition does not apply to emergency vehicles (e.g., police patrol cars and ambulances), delivery vehicles during loading and unloading, or maintenance vehicles, provided their operations are performed quickly and without interruption.

   e. Any fire lane, access route, or stair exit opening into a parking area must be kept clear within a radius of two (2) meters of any vehicle or obstruction and must remain accessible to the Fire Department at all times. This article also applies to apartment buildings.

14. FLEXIBLE CORDS

1) Flexible cords must be used safely and must not:

   a. Be used on a permanent basis, except for applications specifically designed for such use;

   b. Be concealed under a rug or any other type of floor covering;

   c. Be pinched under furniture or any item likely to damage the cord;

   d. Be fastened to a structure in a manner that may damage the insulation;

   e. Pass through a partition, exterior wall, fire-rated wall, fire separation, floor, ceiling, door, or window.

   f. Allow the latter to warm-up

2) If a flexible cord is at risk of being damaged by pedestrian traffic, protective measures must be taken.

3) Only approved flexible cords may be used. Any splice or joint in a flexible cord invalidates its approval.

15. SAFETY OF PREMISES AND INDIVIDUALS

1) Activities or events must not compromise the health and safety of occupants, the public, or emergency service personnel, including the Fire Department.

2) Activities or events must not hinder the deployment of emergency resources, including those of the Fire Department.

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

4) The requirements of the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC), with necessary adaptations, must be followed at all times during the activity or event.

5) Any additional conditions or requirements issued by the competent authority must be complied with at all times throughout the activity or event.

6) The competent authority has jurisdiction over room capacity. The competent authority may verify compliance and may therefore proceed with evacuation:

   - if the number of persons permitted inside, calculated according to the room's occupancy classification, exceeds the authorized number;

   - if fire safety standards are not complied with and cannot be corrected before the room is occupied.

16. SPECIAL EVENTS

16.1. Obligation to file a Declaration - Special Events

Unless otherwise stated, any person wishing to hold a special event must file a Special Event Declaration with the Municipality of the Township of Gore at least 15 days prior to the scheduled date of the event.

16.2. Activities subject to Declaration

The following activities require the filing of a Special Event Declaration:

a. Street closures;

b. Outdoor, public, or community events;

c. Temporary lodging;

d. Exhibitions or trade fairs;

e. Indoor events temporarily changing the use or function of a space, excluding school activities;

f. Use of flame effects;

g. Installation of a tent, canopy, temporary structure, or inflatable structure used for commercial or public gathering purposes.

16.3. Required Documentation

The Special Event Declaration must be filled in writing to the Municipality of the Township of Gore at least 15 days before the scheduled event and include the following documents:

a. A description of the event;

b. A site plan or sketch of the installations;

c. A description of the equipment used;

d. Where applicable, a certificate of compliance from a qualified professional for the design and installation of any temporary or inflatable structure;

e. All required proof of insurance.

16.4. Safety Measures to Follow

Heating or cooking devices used inside a tent, inflatable structure, or under a canopy must meet the following standards:

a. Cooking appliances must be CSA/ULC certified;

b. A clearance of at least 60 cm must be maintained between any closed side and the cooking appliance;

c. Fryers with baskets are permitted, but a clearance of 40 cm must be maintained between the fryer and any open-flame appliance;

d. A maximum of two frying baskets is allowed under a canopy;

e. Heat-producing appliances must not be accessible to the public;

f. A minimum clearance of three (3) meters must be maintained between propane cylinders and any commercial or industrial cooking appliance.

16.5. Non-Fixed Seating

The installation of non-fixed seating inside a tent or inflatable structure must comply with Section 2.7.1.5 of the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC).

16.6. Emergency Power Supply

In the event of a power outage, a backup power source must be available to maintain operation of blowers for inflatable structures or inflatable play equipment.

16.7. Access and Emergency Measures

During special events, the following measures must be in place:

a. A traffic corridor at least six (6) meters wide and five (5) meters high must remain unobstructed and accessible at all times for emergency vehicles;

b. Security personnel must be stationed at all barricades used for street closures;

c. On-site security staff must have communication devices allowing them to contact 9-1-1 at any time if needed;

d. After the event, the site must be inspected before departure to ensure it is safe.

16.8. Stages

1) Stages must be properly grounded in accordance with the Electrical Code;

2) Stages larger than 44.5 m² and at least 600 mm in height must have two (2) exits, each 1100 mm wide, with guardrails;

3) Stages 600 mm or higher must have guardrails of at least 900 mm in height around the perimeter, except on performance sides;

4) Two (2) portable fire extinguishers rated at least 2A10BC must be placed, one on each side of the stage.

16.9. Structures (arches, towers, etc.)

1) For the installation of arches, towers, or other temporary structures over ten (10) meters in height, structural drawings and anchoring plans must be submitted to the competent authority;

2) The arch, tower, or structure must be grounded according to the Canadian Electrical Code;

3) Protective barriers must be installed at the base to prevent public access or climbing.

16.10. Electrical Installations

1) All electrical installations must be designed in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code and periodically inspected;

2) Electrical systems must be inaccessible to the public;

3) Cables or wires not suspended overhead must be buried in a trench or covered with protective covers.

16.11. Generators

1) A safety perimeter must be established around the generator;

2) The generator must be grounded in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code;

3) A portable fire extinguisher must be placed within the safety perimeter;

4) Refueling a running generator is prohibited.

17. TEMPORARY LODGING

When temporary lodging is planned as part of a special event, the following standards apply:

a. A night watchperson must conduct rounds on each floor, equipped with a flashlight;

b. A functional smoke alarm must be installed in all sleeping areas as well as in adjacent corridors.

18. FLOOR AND UNIT NUMBERING

Except in buildings with two storeys or less, or in residential buildings with three storeys or less that do not have common corridors, floor numbers must be indicated using Arabic numerals:

a. Permanently affixed to the walls, in line with the doors, on the latch side, within stairwells;

b. At least 600 mm (24 inches) in height;

c. Positioned 1,500 mm (59 inches) above the finished floor and no more than 300 mm (12 inches) from the door; and

d. In a color that contrasts with the surface to which they are applied.

19. EXIT IDENTIFICATION

1) Any building with a ground floor area greater than 1,000 square meters (1,000 m²) or more than five (5) exterior exits must be equipped with sequential numbering of all exterior doors. The numbering must consist of numbers or letters at least 5 cm in height, displayed on both the exterior and interior sides of each door, in a contrasting color, and positioned in the upper corner opposite the hinges.

2) The numbering must follow a chronological sequence and be applied to all doors sequentially, regardless of their type (access doors, service doors, main entrances). Double doors are counted as a single access point.

20. FIRE PERFORMANCES

1) Any performer using fire during a show (e.g., fire breathers, stunt performers, jugglers, magicians, dancers, etc.) must perform in accordance with the provisions issued by the competent authority and the following requirements:

   a. Establish and respect a safety perimeter, the size of which is determined based on the layout 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. Designate a location away from spectators and any heat source for storing fuel and soaking instruments;

   d. Use props and equipment only in the locations and under the conditions authorized by the Fire Department Director or their representative, as specified in the permit;

   e. Hold a general liability insurance policy of at least two million dollars ($2,000,000) per event for bodily injury and property damage and demonstrate that this insurance covers potential damages resulting from incidents during a fire performance (e.g., through an express risk disclosure clause in the insurance contract, a certificate from the insurer, or other proof). If the event organizer rents a venue for the show, they must also hold a tenant liability insurance policy of at least $500,000, with proof provided to the Fire Department Director or their representative.

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

21. OFFENSES, INTERVENTION, AND SANCTIONS

21.1. Offenses

Any person who fails to comply with any provision of this By-law commits an offense, including but not limited to the following:

a. Occupies or uses, in whole or in part, a building, unit, premises, or open area (outdoor space) in a manner that endangers the health and safety of individuals or the surrounding community;

b. Authorizes the occupation or use, in whole or in part, of a building, unit, premises, or open area (outdoor space) in a manner that endangers the health and safety of individuals or the surrounding community;

c. Refuses to allow the competent authority to visit and inspect, in whole or in part, a building, unit, premises, or open area of which they are the owner, tenant, or occupant in order to verify compliance with this By-law or with any provision of the Fire Safety Act (CQLR, c. S-3.4) or the Civil Protection Act (CQLR, c. S-2.3);

d. Fails to comply with a notice issued by 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 authorized to issue any notice of offense under this By-law.

21.3. Sanctions

Anyone who violates any provision of this By-law commits an offense and is liable to a fine plus applicable fee:

a. In the case of a natural person:

- For a first offense: a fine of $500
- For a first repeat offense: a fine of $1,000
- For any subsequent repeat offense: a fine of $2,000

b. In the case of a legal person (corporation):

- For a first offense: a fine of $1,000
- For a first repeat offense: a fine of $2,000
- For any subsequent repeat offense: a fine of $4,000

c. If the offense continues, it constitutes a separate offense for each day it persists, and the applicable fine may be imposed for each day the offense continues.

21.4. Cumulative Remedies

To ensure compliance with the provisions of this By-law, the Municipality may exercise any appropriate civil or penal remedy, either cumulatively or alternatively to those provided for in this by-law.

22. REPEAL

1) By-law 162, along with all its amendments, is hereby repealed.

2) By-law 188-1 is hereby repealed.

3) The repeal of a By-law or part of a By-law does not affect any offenses committed, penalties incurred, or proceedings initiated; acquired rights may still be exercised, offenses 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.

Alain Giroux, Mayor	Sarah Channell, Clerk-Treasurer

Approval process	
Notice of Motion and presentation	2026-10
Tabling of draft by-law	2026-10
Adoption of the by-law	2026-11
Notice of Coming into effect	2026-11

ANNEX A

QUEBEC SAFETY CODE

ANNEX B

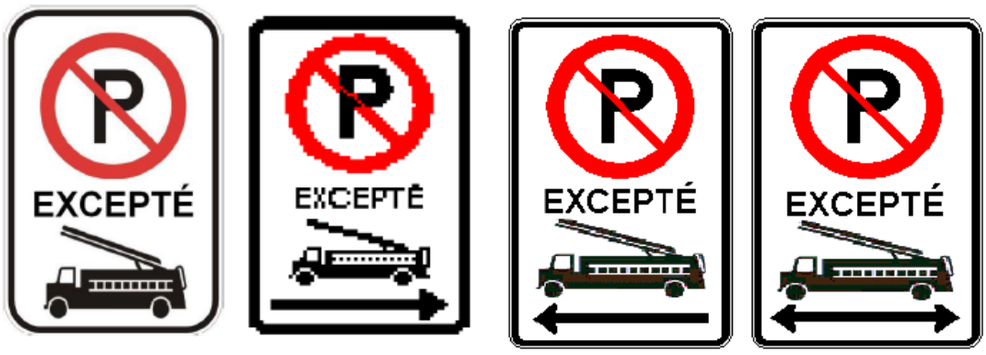
SIGNS IDENTIFYING FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND OCCUPANT SAFETY

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

NOTE : selon la norme NFPA 170

ANNEX C

SIGNS IDENTIFYING ACCESS ROUTES FOR THE FIRE SERVICE



ANNEX D

2.1.3.3. Avertisseurs de fumée

1) Les *avertisseurs de fumée* doivent être conformes aux exigences en vigueur lors de la construction, ou, le cas échéant, aux dispositions plus contraignantes applicables à certains *bâtiments* prévues à la section IV du chapitre VIII du Code de sécurité (voir l'annexe B).

2) 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, l'*avertisseur de fumée* doit être remplacé sans délai.

Where should smoke alarms be installed?

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;

Code national de prévention des incendies – Canada 2010 (intégrant les modifications du Québec) *Division B B-1*

B-2.1.3.6. ***Division B***

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 ».

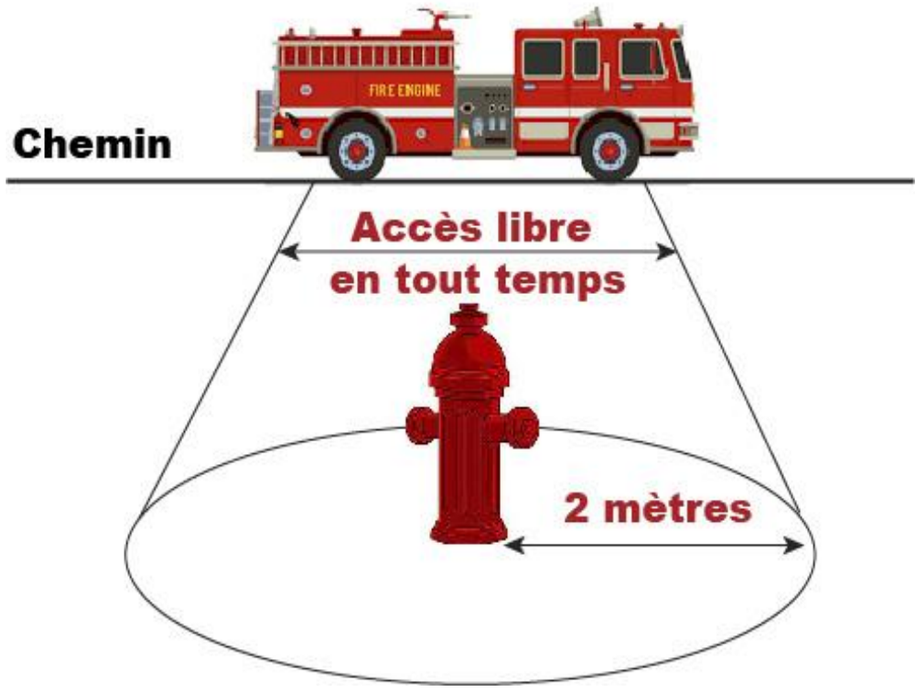
357. Il est permis d'installer, en un point du circuit électrique d'un avertisseur de fumée d'un logement, un dispositif manuel qui permet d'interrompre, pendant au plus 10 minutes le signal sonore émis par cet avertisseur de fumée; après ce délai l'avertisseur de fumée doit se réactiver.

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.

Smoke alarms must be installed:

- On the **ceiling**, at a minimum distance of **10 centimeters (4 inches)** from the wall; **or**
- On the **wall**, at a distance of **10 to 30 centimeters (4 to 12 inches)** from the ceiling;
- At least **1 meter (40 inches)** away from any fan, air conditioner, air vent, or return air grille. Air movement from these devices can push smoke away and interfere with the detector's operation;
- In an **unobstructed location**, so that smoke can reach the alarm easily.

ANNEX E

FIRE HYDRANT CLEARANCE