

***MODEL FOR FIRE
SECURITY
REGULATIONS***

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TITLE 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1 OBJECT

The present regulations govern the installation of certain appliances, maintenance of immovables and their accessories as well as certain uses for the benefit of fire security.

SECTION 2 INTERPRETATION

Unless otherwise provided for, the following rules apply:

- a) Upon conflict between the text and any other expression or term, the text prevails;
- b) Upon conflict between data in a table or graph, data in the table shall prevail;
- c) Provisions contained herein prevail over any other incompatible or irreconcilable provision of *National Fire Code, 2005 Edition (NFC)*, including any schedules or amendments thereto;
- d) Upon conflict between terms herein, municipal regulations and applicable provincial or federal regulations or laws, the most restrictive terms shall apply;
- e) Provisions and permits delivered according to the terms herein, shall not be interpreted as releasing the holder from respecting obligations existing under other municipal, provincial or federal laws, rules of the trade and basic, fire prevention safety standards.

SECTION 3 DEFINITIONS

Unless indicated otherwise, the terms and expressions herein are to be interpreted according to their definition in the *National Fire Code*. The terms and expressions hereunder are defined as follows:

Agricultural Zone:

Designates all portions of the land of a municipality where agricultural uses are permitted by planning regulations adopted by the municipality.

Air supply intake:

Mural or ceiling air supply source attached to an air exchanger.

Boiler room:

Room dedicated to storing of technical equipment producing heat.

Bonfire:

Any open fire lit on a piece of land in celebration of a community activity open to the general public.

Category 2 gas:

A gas is considered to be a Category 2 gas if it is:

- A gas;
- A mix of gases;
- A mix of one or more gases with one or more material vapours included in other categories;
- A object charged with a gas;
- Tellurium hexafluoride;
- An aerosol.

Chimney-sweeping:

Procedure whereby soot, creosote and other foreign objects adhering to the inner wall of a chimney, smoke pipe or heating appliance are removed using a scraper or a metallic brush.

Collapse perimeter:

The collapse perimeter consists of the projection area to the ground corresponding to one and a half times (1.5 times) the height of a building.

Competent Authority:

Person designated by resolution of the municipal council for the application of the present regulations.

Commercial cooking equipment:

Cooking appliance including a heating surface with at least six burners.

Fire alarm:

Smoke detector with incorporated alarm, conceived to ring an alarm upon detection of smoke within a room or suite in which it is linked to an alarm system.

Fire alarm system:

A system or protection mechanism consisting of an audio warning destined to be triggered automatically and give an alarm within or outside a protected area in order to signal the presence of a fire. It may be directly linked to the receptor panel of an alarm central or may also include an automatic link to a telephone line.

Fire security device:

Appliance or equipment destined to prevent or eliminate risks to the security of goods or persons, namely:

- A smoke detector;
- A carbon monoxide detector;
- An automatic fire sprinkler system;
- A fire pipe;
- An emergency generator;
- A security lighting system;

- A special protection system, etc.

Heating Appliance:

An appliance including any installations necessary for its use.

High hazard fireworks

Comprises fireworks generally used for recreation, such as rockets, serpents, shells, bombshells, tourbillions, maroons, large wheels, bouquets, barrages, bombardos, waterfalls, fountains, batteries, illumination, set pieces, pigeons and firecrackers, as defined in Subdivision 2, Division 2 of Class 7 in the *Explosion Regulations* adopted under the authority of the *Explosives Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-17).

Homologated:

Term applied to an appliance and its accessories that are certified to be in conformity with the national manufacturing and operation standards or recognized as having successfully completed testing in lieu of said standards. An appliance shall not be considered homologated unless it is specially marked by a laboratory accredited by the Standards Council of Canada.

Lessee:

Lessee or user of an immovable.

Low hazard fireworks:

Comprises fireworks generally used for recreation, such as fireworks showers, fountains, golden rain, lawn lights, pin wheels, Roman candles, volcanoes, sparklers, Christmas crackers and caps for toy guns, as defined in Subdivision 1, Division 2 of Class 7 in the *Explosion Regulations* adopted under the authority of the *Explosives Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. E-17).

NFC:

National Fire Code of Canada (2005) (French version), including schedules and amendments on the date of adoption of the present regulations.

Open fire:

Any fire where combustion products are emitted directly into the air without passing through a chimney or other conduit.

Owner:

The owner of movable or immovable property or the person that has possession and control of movable property.

Smoke Detector:

Smoke detector with incorporated audio alarm, manufactured to sound a warning upon detection of smoke within the room or suite where it has been installed.

User of a fire alarm system:

The owner or lessee of a site protected by a fire alarm system.

SECTION 4 SCHEDULES

Schedules form an integral part of the present regulations.

TITLE 2 – NATIONAL FIRE CODE

SECTION 5 APPLICATION OF THE NFC

The *National Fire Code* (NFC), as well as applicable provisions from Chapter 1 of the *National Building Code* (R.C.S. c. B-1.1) form an integral part of the present regulations and are applicable to the installation and maintenance of all fire security devices or heat generating appliances and to the maintenance and use of buildings and their accessories for fire security.

Amendments to the codes after the adoption of the present regulations form an integral part hereof and are adopted at the date determined by resolution of the municipal council. Adoption of said resolution shall be followed by public notice.

TITLE 3 – SECURITY MEASURES FOR VARIOUS APPLIANCES

CHAPTER 1 – SOLID COMBUSTION HEATING APPLIANCES AND CHIMNEYS

SECTION 6 COMBUSTIBLES

It is prohibited to burn materials, other than those provided for by the manufacturer, or materials that may produce harmful or uncomfortable emulsions and that are of a nature to affect persons or the environment, in a solid combustion heating appliance.

SECTION 7 COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

Combustible material may not be placed at a distance less than one meter fifty (1.50m) from a solid combustion heating appliance.

SECTION 8 MAINTENANCE AND CARE

All solid combustion heating appliances as well as their accessories must be kept and maintained in good working order and operation so as not to constitute a fire risk.

SECTION 9 CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE

All chimney accessories, including grid, control valve, mesh spark arrestor, chimney-sweeping door, ashtray, etc., must be maintained in good working order and operation so as not to constitute a fire risk.

SECTION 10 CHIMNEY FIRE

After a chimney fire, an authorization certificate must be obtained before using the chimney. Authorization certificates are granted by the competent authority where the chimney and each of its composing parts, have been cleaned and their state of operation has been checked by a person specialized in maintenance and repair of chimneys and solid combustion heating appliances.

SECTION 11 CHIMNEY THAT IS OUT-OF-SERVICE

A chimney that is not in use but still in place must be closed. Closure may be carried out through permanent or decorative chimney installations.

Prior to closure, the chimney must have been swept in accordance with the terms herein.

SECTION 12 TEMPORARY HEATING

Any combustible material upon which a salamander or other similar mobile appliance is installed temporarily for heating purposes must be protected by a plate made from non-combustible materials, exceeding the contour of the appliance by at least sixty centimetres (0.60 m)

A clearance of at least fifteen centimetres (0.15m) must be left between the appliance and said plate and a clearance of at least sixty centimetres (0.60 m) must be left between said appliance and any combustible material.

SECTION 13 LOCATION

A boiler room shall not be used for any purposes other than to contain a heat generating appliance, its accessories and fuel.

A solid combustion heating appliance shall not be used in a mobile home or in a certified airtight home, unless special norms pertaining to said immovables are met.

A solid combustion heating appliance shall not be used:

- a) In a room where the smallest horizontal dimension is inferior to three metres (3m) and height is inferior to two meters (2m);
- b) In a bedroom;
- c) In a space used for storing flammable or combustible materials.

A solid combustion heating appliance, including its accessories, shall not be installed under a staircase, unless it is located at least a metre (1m) from an exit.

Any solid combustion heating appliance, including its accessories, installed in an existing building, must be located at least one metre (1m) from:

- a) Fire sign board ;
- b) Electric distribution board ;

- c) Fire pipe.

A maximum of one heating appliance is permitted per chimney.

SECTION 14 COMPLIANCE

It is forbidden to install or use a solid combustion heating appliance that is not in compliance. Any appliance that does not meet installation, conception, and use standards or that is not maintained in conformity with the provisions herein, is not in compliance.

SECTION 15 DISPOSAL OF ASHES

All ashes must be deposited in a non-combustible recipient outside of the building.

It is forbidden to dispose of ashes from the fireplace or ashtray of a solid combustion heating appliance unless one metre (1m) from:

- a) A wall, dividing wall, parapet, balustrade or combustible fence;
- b) A pile of wood pieces or logs, wood chips, waste and other combustible materials;
- c) A deposit of flammable or combustible materials;
- d) Below, above or beside a combustible floor, passage, or sidewalk.

Any combustion residue must have rested at least seventy-two (72) hours in a covered metallic container, on a non-combustible floor, away from combustible materials, before it is disposed in any type of waste container.

It is forbidden to deposit paper, wood chips, sawdust, straw, dry grass and other combustible materials in a recipient containing ashes and combustion residue from the fireplace or ashtray of a solid combustion heating appliance.

Soot, ash and other residues that are accumulated in the inferior portion of a chimney after it has been swept must be removed immediately and placed in a non-combustible container.

SECTION 16 STORAGE

Solid combustibles within a building must be stored no less than one metre fifty (1.50m) from the heating appliance with which it shall be used, unless isolated from the appliance by an acceptable non-combustible screen.

A maximum of one point seventy-three cubic metres (1.73 m³) of heating wood shall be stored within a single-family residential building. However, in a mobile home the maximum is zero point eighty-six cubic metres (0.86 m³).

Wood must be stored at a distance greater than:

- a) One metre fifty (1.50 m) from a source of heat;
- b) One metre fifty (1.50 m) from a staircase and never underneath;
- c) One metre fifty (1.50 m) from an outside exit door;
- d) Three metres (3 m) from flammable or dangerous substances.

There must not be any vegetation in a radius of three metres (3m) from the summit of a chimney.

SECTION 17 FIRE EXTINGUISHER

A class 2A10BC portable fire extinguisher for solid, liquid and flammable gas combustible fires as well as electronic equipment fires under tension, must be placed in the proximity of a solid combustion heating appliance and accessible at all times.

SECTION 18 CHIMNEY SWEEPING

Any chimney attached to a solid combustion heating appliance must be swept at least once a year and as often as justified by its use.

CHAPTER 2 – INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND TESTING OF A HEATING APPLIANCES

SECTION 19 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND TESTING OF A HEAT GENERATING APPLIANCE

Any heat generating appliance must be maintained according to the inspection, maintenance and testing standards of the NFC. Where the NFC does not contain any particular standards, the appliance shall be maintained so as to ensure that its maintenance and operation according to the manufacturer's conception standards.

The competent authority may require that the owner or user of such an appliance provide a copy of documents containing information pertaining to inspection, maintenance or testing of said appliance.

CHAPTER 3 – SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 20 DECORATIVE MATERIALS

In a public gathering site, a hotel, a hospital or medical establishment or in a public building, it is forbidden to use decorative materials containing straw, hay, dry plants, resinous trees such as fir, pine and spruce or branches thereof, nitrocellulose or crinkled paper, unless in accordance to the "CAN4-S109 - Standard for Flame Tests of Flame Resistant Fabrics and Films".

SECTION 21 COMMERCIAL COOKING EQUIPMENT

Commercial cooking equipment must conform with the "NFPA 96 *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*".

The suction hood of commercial cooking equipment must be linked to an escape conduit and respect the following standards:

- a) Installed at more than two metres ten (2.10 m) from the floor;
- b) Equipped with a filter;
- c) Equipped with an appropriate fixed fire extinguisher.

The escape conduit on a deep fryer must be insulated or equipped with a suitable automatic fire extinguisher system if the conduit passes through occupied rooms.

CHAPTER 4 – GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

SECTION 22 BALCONY OBSTRUCTION

It is forbidden to store or leave goods in any manner which blocks or obstructs a balcony or veranda. Said area is to be accessible, available at all times and cleared of snow in winter.

SECTION 23 CIVIC NUMBER

The civic number of an immovable must be visible from the public way.

SECTION 24 VACANT BUILDING

The owner of a vacant building must, at all times, ensure that the premises are free from debris or flammable substances and exempt from any danger that may cause damages to others. All openings must be properly blocked and locked or barricaded in order to prevent unauthorized persons from entering.

SECTION 25 PILE OF MATERIAL

To make or leave a pile of material on a lot or near a building that may cause a risk of fire or affect the work of firefighters, is considered a nuisance and is prohibited.

SECTION 26 WASTE AND DEBRIS CONTAINERS

A container for waste or residual matters must be placed at a distance of at least six metres (6m) from any building or at the site which presents the least amount of risk of spreading in case of fire.

SECTION 27 FIRE HOSE

It is forbidden to pass over a fire hose that is deployed unless authorized by the competent authority.

CHAPTER 5 – EXTERIOR STORAGE OF COMPRESSED GAS

SECTION 28 STORAGE OF PROPANE CYLINDERS

Storage of propane cylinders of a capacity superior or equal to twenty pounds or nine kilograms is forbidden in a residential building.

Only one (1) propane cylinder of twenty pounds or nine kilograms or less may be left on a balcony or veranda.

SECTION 29 INSTALLATION OF PROPANE RESERVOIRS

A propane reservoir with a global water capacity superior to 125 USKG must be protected against thermal radiation from adjacent buildings. It must be located at a distance equal or superior to seven metres fifty (7.5m) and not less than three metres (3m).

Where the distance between reservoirs and a building is between three metres (3m) and seven metres fifty (7.5m), a non-combustible screen must be installed between the building and the reservoir. A maximum distance of one metre (1m) must separate the reservoir and the screen.

The thermal screen must be built of bricks, cement blocks, cement or any other non-combustible material.

A propane cylinder must have mechanical protection against cylinder and piping impact where a vehicles circulate at a distance less than fifteen metres (15m) or where deemed necessary due to the characteristics of the site.

A reservoir located inside a collapse perimetre must be equipped with a shock resistant retaining wall in case of collapse.

SECTION 30 CATEGORY 2 GAS

Other than portable fire extinguishers, it is forbidden to place cylinders and bottles of Category 2 gas:

- a) In exits or exit access hallways;
- b) Outside under an emergency staircase, staircase, passage or exit ramps;
- c) Notwithstanding section 3.1.2.4.4 of the *National Fire Code*, at less than one metre fifty (1.50m) from an exit or any openings in a building.

The building in which a cylinder or bottle of Category 2 gas is placed must be equipped with a sign identifying the presence of the gas, placed outside the building in an area visible for emergency personnel upon their arrival.

SECTION 31 AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATE

The owner of a propane reservoir, other than a domestic barbeque reservoir, and a Category 2 gas cylinder or bottle must hold an authorization certificate.

The cost of the authorization certificate is ten dollars (\$10) and is valid for a period of two (2) years. Certificate is granted if the installation is in conformity with the terms herein and if the form in Schedule "A" is duly completed.

The owner must inform the competent authority, without delay, of any modifications to information contained in the form (quantity, location, use).

A sticker with the appropriate authorization for a propane reservoir, a Category 2 gas cylinder or bottle, is provided to the owner upon granting authorization certificate. Said sticker must be placed on the side of the building or where the motor vehicle entrance is located, near the front corner of the building. If it is impossible to place the sticker at said site, it must be installed on the face of the building.

CHAPTER 6 – EXITS AND ACCESS TO EXITS

SECTION 32 DUTIES OF THE OWNER

The owner of a building must take all necessary measures to ensure that each of the buildings' exits and access to exits are accessible at all times and in good working order.

SECTION 33 DUTIES OF THE LESSEE

The lessee must take all necessary measures to ensure that each exit, in the part of the building included in the lease, is accessible at all times.

SECTION 34 COMMON EXITS

Where a common exit is shared by various lessees, the owner must foresee, in the lease contract, which lessee is responsible for maintenance of the exit. In failing, the owner is responsible for maintenance of said exit.

CHAPTER 7 – ACCESS LANE AND PRIORITY LANE

SECTION 35 VEHICLE PARKING

It is forbidden to park or immobilize a motor vehicle in an access lane or a priority lane destined for emergency vehicles.

However, vehicles used for loading or unloading of merchandise and to let passengers climb in and out may be immobilized in said lanes for the duration of their operations, if the driver remains near the vehicle and operations are undertaken promptly.

Any vehicle parked or immobilized contrary to the terms herein may be towed at the costs of the owner of said vehicle.

SECTION 36 OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The owner of an immovable must use appropriate signs to identify access and priority lanes destined for emergency vehicles.

TITLE 4 – FIRE HYDRANT

SECTION 37 ACCESS

A fire hydrant must be accessible at all times for fire security.

SECTION 38 CLEARANCE

It is forbidden to install or leave anything susceptible to affect visibility, access or use of a fire hydrant. A clearance equivalent to a radius of one metre fifty (1.50m) must be maintained at all times around the manoeuvre area.

Tree branches that are in the proximity of a fire hydrant must be cut in order to ensure minimal clearance of two metres (2m) from the ground.

SECTION 39 SNOW OR ICE

It is forbidden to place snow or ice on a fire hydrant or in its clearance area.

SECTION 40 ANCHORAGE

It is forbidden to attach or anchor anything to a fire hydrant.

SECTION 41 DECORATION AND PAINT

It is forbidden to decorate or paint, in any manner, a fire hydrant.

SECTION 42 PARKING PROTECTION

A fire hydrant located in a parking area must be protected from damage that may be caused by vehicles.

SECTION 43 AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL

Only personnel authorized by the municipality may use fire hydrants.

SECTION 44 PRIVATE FIRE HYDRANTS

A private fire hydrant, hydrant indicator valve and link to the fire department must be visible and accessible at all times and in conformity with the NFPA 291 “Recommended Practice Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrant”.

A fire hydrant sign with pictogram must be installed to indicate each fire hydrant and be visible from both directions of a public way.

SECTION 45 SIGN POST

It is forbidden to remove or change the location of a sign post for a fire hydrant.

SECTION 46 LIABILITY

Whoever damages, breaks, sabotages or modifies a fire hydrant and sign post shall pay costs for repair and replacement.

TITLE 5 – FIRE SECURITY DEVICES

CHAPTER 8 – SMOKE DETECTOR

SECTION 47 STANDARDS

A smoke detector, in conformity with CAN/ULC-S531-M “Standard for Smoke Alarms”, must be installed in each dwelling and in each bedroom that is not part of the dwelling.

SECTION 48 NUMBER

A smoke detector inside a dwelling must be installed between each sleeping area and the remainder of the dwelling. However, where the sleeping area is served by a corridor, the smoke detector must be installed in the corridor.

Within a dwelling containing more than one floor, at least one smoke detector must be installed on each floor with the exception of a non-heated attic and sanitary gap.

In a dwelling with rented rooms, a smoke detector must be installed in each room up for rent.

SECTION 49 INSTALLATION

A smoke detector must be installed on a ceiling, at least one hundred millimetres (100 mm) from a wall, or on a wall, where the top of the smoke detector is between one hundred and three hundred millimetres (100 to 300 mm) from the ceiling, as illustrated in Schedule “B”.

On the floor with bedrooms, a smoke detector must be installed on the ceiling or wall of the corridor leading to the rooms.

On other floors, a smoke detector must be placed near the staircase to intercept smoke arising from lower floors.

A minimal distance of one metre (1m) must be left between a smoke detector and an air intake in order to avoid that air deviates the smoke and prevents it from reaching the smoke alarm.

SECTION 50 EQUIVALENCE

A fire detecting and alarm system is in conformity with the terms herein when:

- a) Fire alarms are installed where a smoke detector is required;
- b) Alarm devices are installed near every bedroom and on each floor;
- c) All the components of the fire alarm system have the homologation seal (or certification) of the Underwriters’ Laboratories of Canada;
- d) Installation is done according to the recommendations of the manufacturer and standards of applicable construction codes;
- e) All installation must be carried out by a certified person and a certificate of conformity must be granted.

SECTION 51 DUTIES OF THE OWNER

The owner of the building must install and take all necessary measures according to the terms herein, to ensure proper operation of smoke detectors including repairs and replacement when necessary.

The owner must replace the battery in each battery-powered smoke detector upon rental of the dwelling or room to a new lessee.

The owner must provide each lessee with maintenance instructions for the smoke detector, they must be posted in an area that is easily accessible for consultation by the lessee.

SECTION 52 DUTIES OF THE LESSEE

The lessee of a dwelling or room, occupied for a period of six (6) months or more, must take all necessary measures under the terms herein, to ensure proper operation of the smoke detector located within the dwelling or room including replacing battery when necessary. If the smoke detector is defective, the owner must be notified without delay.

CHAPTER 9 – CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR

SECTION 53 INSTALLATION

A carbon monoxide detector in conformity with standard CAN/CGA-6.19-M “Residential Carbon Monoxide Alarming Devices” must be installed:

- a) In each residence where a wood stove, fireplace or other combustible heating appliance is used ;
- b) In each residence where a workshop is used to repair combustible tools or domestic appliances and that said appliances may be switched on for their repair and/or adjustment;
- c) In each residence where a garage is directly linked to the residence and where a motor vehicle may be started up or running, either to warm the vehicle or exit the garage.

SECTION 54 TRANSITIONAL MATTERS

In an existing building, all detectors must be installed and in proper working order in a delay of twelve (12) months following adoption of the present regulations.

SECTION 55 DUTIES OF THE OWNER

The owner of the building must install and take all necessary measures according to the terms herein, to ensure proper operation of the carbon monoxide detector including repair and replacement when necessary.

The owner must replace the battery in each battery-powered carbon monoxide detector upon rental of the dwelling or room to a new lessee.

The owner must provide each lessee with maintenance instructions for the carbon monoxide detector. They must be posted in an area easily accessible for consultation by the lessee.

SECTION 56 DUTIES OF THE LESSEE

The lessee of a dwelling or room, occupied for a period of six (6) months or more, must take all necessary measures under the terms herein, to ensure proper functioning of the carbon monoxide

detector located within the dwelling or room including replacing battery when necessary. If the carbon monoxide detector is defective, the owner must be notified without delay.

CHAPTER 10 – AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM

SECTION 57 MAINTENANCE

All automatic fire sprinkler systems must be maintained in good working order, in conformity with the standard "N.F.P.A. 13A Recommended Practice for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems".

SECTION 58 DEACTIVATION

The owner or lessee of a building that is about to undertake repair work on a fire protection system or deactivate the system must inform the fire department at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to start of work or deactivation. The fire department must also be notified upon termination of work or activation of sprinkler system at the latest twenty-four (24) hours after said event.

SECTION 59 ACCESS

The control valves and access route of each zone protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system must be clearly identified.

SECTION 60 ACCESS TO FIREFIGHTER CONNECTIONS

Access to firefighter connections installed for the automatic fire sprinkler systems or the fire piping systems must always be cleared for the fire department and their equipment.

The firefighter connection must be equipped with a sign signalling its presence. Said sign must be placed outside the building in an area that is visible for the emergency personnel upon their arrival.

It is forbidden to park a vehicle in front of firefighter connections.

However, vehicles used for loading or unloading of merchandise and to let passengers climb in and out may be immobilized for the duration of their operations if driver remains near the vehicle and operations are undertaken promptly.

Any vehicle parked or immobilized contrary to the terms herein may be towed at the costs of the owner of said vehicle.

CHAPTER 11 – MAINTENANCE OF FIRE SECURITY DEVICES

SECTION 61 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND TESTING OF FIRE SECURITY DEVICES

A fire security device must be maintained in conformity with the terms herein and inspection, maintenance and testing standards under the NFC. Where no specific standard exists, maintenance must ensure proper working order in conformity with conception standards.

The competent authority may require that the owner of the device provide a copy of documents pertaining to inspection, maintenance or testing carried out on the device.

CHAPTER 12 – FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

SECTION 62 OBLIGATIONS

All fire alarm systems to be installed or installed upon adoption of the present regulations, must be in conformity with the terms herein.

SECTION 63 STANDARDS

The fire alarm system must be installed in conformity with standard CAN/ULC-S524 “Installation of Fire Alarm Systems” and the *Quebec Construction Code*.

Audio signals must be conceived and arranged in a manner where and uninterrupted ringing is heard during a maximum of twenty (20) minutes, or until the owner, occupant or authorized representative interrupts the alarm and reactivates the system.

SECTION 64 TERMS

Use of a fire alarm system is forbidden unless the user holds a licence to that effect.

The user of a fire alarm system that is already installed upon adoption of the present regulations, must obtain a user licence within ninety (90) days following adoption.

SECTION 65 LICENCE REQUEST

To request a licence, the form contained in Schedule “C” must be completed and the following information and documents provided:

- a) Surname, name, address and telephone number of the user;
- b) If the user is a legal person, surname and name of its representative;
- c) If the user is not the owner of the protected area; surname, name, address and telephone number of the owner of the premises and a certification of consent for use of a fire alarm system on the property;
- d) Surnames, names, addresses and phone numbers of two designated representatives that can be reached in case of emergency and activation of the system;
- e) A description of the fire alarm system and any document certifying to its conformity with the terms herein;
- f) If the system is linked to an agency or central, their name, address and telephone number.

SECTION 66 COST AND DURATION OF THE LICENCE

The licence is ten dollars (\$10). It is valid for a maximum period of one (1) year. It expires and may be renewed on December 31st following the date it was granted.

SECTION 67 KEYS

The user of a protected area other than a resident, that uses a combination or key security box must provide, with the request for licence, the access code or key for the alarm panel.

SECTION 68 TERMS FOR GRANTING A LICENCE

A licence shall only be granted if the request is presented on the form provided, duly completed, and is in conformity with the terms herein.

SECTION 69 MODIFICATION OF INFORMATION

The person in whose name the licence has been granted must notify the competent authority of any changes regarding information provided in support of the request for licence.

SECTION 70 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted and cannot be transferred.

SECTION 71 GOOD WORKING ORDER

Any person that uses or enables the use of a fire alarm system must be ensured the system is constantly in good working order.

The system must be conceived in a manner as to ensure adequate protection so that third parties cannot impede nor distort its operation.

It must be manufactured, installed and maintained in a manner where the alarm rings only when there is effectively a fire.

SECTION 72 ALARM

Where the alarm of an alarm system is forwarded to an alarm reception agency, the system must be conceived in a manner in which the alarm is clearly identifiable.

SECTION 73 OBLIGATIONS OF THE USER

Upon activation of the fire alarm system, the user or designated representative must, upon request from the fire department, immediately arrive on the premises in order to give access to protected areas, interrupt the alarm and re-activate it once the intervention is completed.

SECTION 74 INTERRUPTION OF AN AUDIO SYSTEM

Where the user or his designated representative cannot arrive on the protected premises within twenty (20) minutes following activation of the system, a peace officer may penetrate the protected premises to interrupt the signal of an alarm system.

SECTION 75 FEES AND SECURITY MEASURES

A peace officer that deactivates a fire alarm system is not required to reactivate it. Measures contained in section 76 apply and fees disbursed to ensure protection of the premises following interruption of the services are charged to the user.

SECTION 76 INTERVENTION FEES IN CASE OF FALSE ALARM

In case of defect or improper operation of a fire alarm system or where it was activated needlessly, the user shall be charged with payment of costs disbursed by the municipality. Said costs include namely costs of labour and use of equipment and vehicles, as well as disbursements incurred for goods and services required from a third party such as a locksmith or security agent.

An alarm system is considered to have been activated needlessly where no trace of fire or beginning of fire is observed on the protected premises upon arrival of the fire department or in the absence of all other obvious explanation for activation of the alarm.

Costs are established according to tariffs in the *Règlement décrétant la tarification pour certains biens, services ou activités de la municipalité*.

CHAPTER 13 – FIRE DEPARTMENT INTERVENTION

SECTION 77 EMERGENCY CALL

Emergency calls to the fire department must be made solely in case of fire or other situation requiring rapid and immediate intervention of said service.

A call is needless when, upon arrival of the fire department, there is no evidence of a fire or beginning of a fire.

SECTION 78 PROTECTION MEASURES FOLLOWING AN INTERVENTION

The owner or lessee of a building or vehicle upon which the fire department has intervened, must arrive on site in order to ensure protection of the premises or vehicle upon termination of the intervention.

Where the owner or lessee does not undertake such measures, the fire department or a peace officer called on the premises may:

- a) For a residential immovable, lock the doors or, if impossible, use any other means necessary to ensure protection of the immovable;
- b) For an immovable that is not residential, request that a security agent guard the area until an authorized person by the user reactivates the alarm system and ensures security of the immovable;
- c) For a motor vehicle, lock the doors or, if impossible, tow and store the vehicle in an appropriate area at the cost of the owner.

Fees incurred to ensure protection of an immovable or vehicle following intervention are at the cost of the owner or lessee of the premises or vehicle.

Costs are established according to the tariffs in the *Règlement décrétant la tarification pour certains biens, services ou activités de la municipalité*

TITLE 6 – FIREWORKS

CHAPTER 14 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 79 USE

It is forbidden to use fireworks when the wind speed is above 30 km/hour or in conditions that present a risk of fire.

SECTION 80 FIRE CRACKERS

It is forbidden for anyone to have in their possession or use fire crackers.

CHAPTER 15 – LOW HAZARD FIREWORKS

SECTION 81 TERMS

Use of low hazard fireworks is authorized under the following conditions:

- a) The user is aged eighteen (18) years or above;
- b) The land on which the fireworks are used is free from any materials or debris, in order to prevent risk of fire;
- c) The land must be at least thirty metres (30m) by thirty metres (30m) and one hundred percent (100%) cleared;
- d) The launching zone and clearing must be located at a minimum distance of fifteen metres (15m) from a home, building, construction and cultivated field.

CHAPTER 16 – HIGH HAZARD FIREWORKS

SECTION 82 TERMS

Use of high hazard fireworks is forbidden unless the user holds a licence.

SECTION 83 REQUEST FOR LICENCE

To request a licence, the form contained in Schedule “D” must be completed and the following information and documents provided:

- a) Surname, name and address of the user or users and copy of all documents certifying qualifications and authorizations;
- b) Event for which the fireworks shall be used;
- c) Date and exact site of the event;
- d) Type of fireworks that shall be used;

- e) Written authorization from the owner and lessee of the lands where the launching and fallout of the fireworks occur, must be attached to the form;
- f) An outline of the land including launch area, clearing and fallout of fireworks, security perimeter and space occupied by the public.
- g) Security plan for the activities;
- h) Proof of liability insurance for at least one million dollars (\$1 000 000) before the event.

SECTION 84 COST AND DURATION OF THE LICENCE

Cost of the licence is one hundred dollars (\$100) per day of use and is only valid for the date indicated on the licence.

SECTION 85 TERMS FOR GRANTING LICENCE

The licence shall only be granted if the form is duly completed and user is a qualified fireworks supervisor.

SECTION 86 MODIFICATIONS OF INFORMATION

The holder of the licence must notify the competent authority of any changes regarding information provided in support of licence. Any changes to the date of use shall be the object of a specific modification, no fees are charged for such changes.

SECTION 87 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted, it cannot be transferred.

CHAPTER 17 – FIREWORKS HAVING A PRACTICAL USE

SECTION 88 TERMS

Use of fireworks having a practical use is authorized under the following conditions:

- a) User is a qualified fireworks supervisor holding a valid licence under the terms herein;
- b) A fireworks supervisor must permanently remain in place;
- c) Ensure that appropriate equipment be on the premises in order to prevent flames from spreading;
- d) Follow all the security measures stipulated in the “Fireworks manual” of the Explosives Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources Canada.
- e) Use the tools and accessories solely in areas and under the circumstances foreseen and authorized by the licence.

SECTION 89 REQUEST FOR A LICENCE

To request a licence for use of fireworks having a practical use, form contained in Schedule “D” must be completed and the following information and documents provided:

- a) Surname, name and address of the fireworks supervisor and copy of all documents certifying qualifications and authorizations;

- b) Event for which the fireworks shall be used;
- c) Surname, name and address of the organizer;
- d) Date and exact site of the event;
- e) Type of fireworks that shall be used;
- f) Written authorization from the owner and lessee of the lands on which the launching and fallout of fireworks is held, must be attached to the form;
- g) An outline of the land including launch area, clearing and fallout of the fireworks, security perimeter and space occupied by the public;
- h) Security plan for the activities;
- i) Proof of liability insurance for at least one million dollars (\$1 000 000) before the event.

SECTION 90 COST AND DURATION OF LICENCE

Cost of the licence is one hundred dollars (\$100) per day of use and is only valid for the date indicated on the licence.

SECTION 91 TERMS FOR GRANTING LICENCE

The licence shall only be granted if the form is duly completed and user is a qualified fireworks supervisor.

SECTION 92 MODIFICATIONS OF INFORMATION

The holder of the licence must notify the competent authority regarding any changes in the information supporting the request for a licence.

SECTION 93 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted, it cannot be transferred.

CHAPTER 18 – SALE OF HIGH HAZARD FIREWORKS

SECTION 94 LICENCE OF SALE

It is forbidden to sell low hazard fireworks where the gross weight of the quantity stored for sale is equal to or lower than one thousand kilograms (1 000 kg), unless a licence is held according to the terms herein.

SECTION 95 REQUEST FOR LICENCE OF SALE

To request for licence of sale of such fireworks, form contained in Schedule “E” must be completed and following information and documents provided:

- a) Surname, name and address of the vendor and if a natural person, date of birth;
- b) Address of point of sale and storage if different from vendor’s address;
- c) Type of fireworks on sale;
- d) Quantity of fireworks in stock;
- e) Exact location where fireworks are stocked for sale;
- f) Location and method of presenting fireworks in store.

SECTION 96 COST AND DURATION OF LICENCE

Cost of the licence of sale is fifty dollars (\$50). It is valid for a maximum period of one (1) year and expires on December 31st following the date it was granted.

SECTION 97 MODIFICATION OF INFORMATION

The holder of the licence must inform the competent authority of any changes regarding information provided in support of the request for licence within thirty (30) days following modification.

SECTION 98 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted, it cannot be transferred.

CHAPTER 19 – FIRE BREATHING

SECTION 99 TERMS

Performance by a fire breather or fire juggler is not permitted unless the following conditions are met:

- a) The fire breather or juggler is qualified and holds a valid licence granted for the performance, according to the terms herein;
- b) Appropriate equipment must be on site of the event in order to prevent spreading of flames.

SECTION 100 REQUEST FOR LICENCE

To request a licence for an event including a fire breather or fire juggler, form contained in Schedule “D” must be completed and the following information and documents provided:

- a) Surname, name and address of the person requesting the licence;
- b) Event in which a fire breather or fire juggler shall participate;
- c) Surname, name and address of organizer;
- d) Surname, name and address of the fire breather or fire juggler and copy of all documentation certifying their qualifications and authorizations;
- e) Description of the performance;
- f) Outline of the site where the event shall be held, security perimeter and space occupied by the public;
- g) Written authorization from the owner of the land where the event is held;
- h) Security plan for the activities;
- i) Proof of liability insurance for at least one million dollars (\$1 000 000) per event.

All licence requests are made to the competent authority at least two (2) weeks prior to the event.

SECTION 101 COST AND DURATION OF LICENCE

The cost of the licence is one hundred dollars (\$100) per day of the event and remains valid for the date indicated on the licence.

SECTION 102 CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING LICENCE

The licence shall be granted only if request is conform and the fire breather and fire juggler qualified.

SECTION 103 MODIFICATIONS TO THE LICENCE

The holder of the licence must inform the competent authority of all changes pertaining to information provided in support of request for licence.

SECTION 104 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted, it cannot be transferred.

TITLE 7 – OPEN FIRES

SECTION 105 PROHIBITION

It is prohibited to make or keep a construction material debris fire.

SECTION 106 SMOKE

It is forbidden to keep a fire where smoke affects occupants of neighbouring properties or circulation.

CHAPTER 20 – FIRE IN EXTERIOR FIREPLACE

SECTION 107 EXTERIOR FIREPLACE

Is considered to be an exterior fireplace:

- A masonry fireplace equipped with chimney of at least one metre (1m) and a grid cap;
- A commercial fireplace equipped with chimney of at least on metre (1m) and grid cap, especially conceived for fire;
- A grill or barbeque conceived for cooking.

SECTION 108 TERMS FOR USE

An exterior fireplace must be located at least three metres (3m) from combustible material.

SECTION 109 USE OF EXTERIOR FIREPLACES

An exterior fireplace must respect the following conditions:

- a) Only wood may be used as combustible material;
- b) Combustible material shall not exceed the hearth of the fireplace;
- c) Lighting of fire and fire must be constantly under the supervisions of an adult;

- d) All persons that light or allow a fire to be lit must ensure that a means of rapidly extinguishing fire is at hand, namely a bucket of water, water hose, fire extinguisher or any other similar device.

Any person that lights or allows a fire to be lit or that is on land where a fire is lit, must act in order to prevent or keep flames from spreading.

CHAPTER 21 – OPEN FIRE

SECTION 110 AUTHORIZATION

It is forbidden to make or keep an open fire unless a valid licence granted by a competent authority is held.

SECTION 111 LICENCE

To request a licence, form contained under Schedule “F” must be completed and presented at least five (5) days prior to date of fire, and must include the following information:

- a) Name and address of the person requesting licence as well as person responsible if a legal entity, date of birth and telephone number;
- b) Site of the fire, date, time and duration of the fire;
- c) Type of fire, combustible material used, diameter and height of the fire;
- d) Description of security measures;
- e) Name, address and birth date of a person at least eighteen (18) years of age that shall be present throughout the duration of the fire;
- f) Written authorization from the owner of the site where the fire shall be held.

SECTION 112 TERMS

An open fire shall only be held under the following terms:

- a) Prior to lighting fire, the fire department must be notified by the holder of the licence;
- b) The fire must constantly be under the supervision of at least one adult, until it is completely extinguished, in order to ensure security of the premises;
- c) The fire must be located at least sixty metres (60m) from any building or wooded area and protected by a security clearance of a radius of fifteen metres (15m);
- d) The height of the fire shall not exceed one metre eighty (1.80m) and its area shall not exceed a diameter of three metres (3m);
- e) In an agricultural zone, the height shall not exceed two metres fifty (2.50m) and its area shall not exceed a diameter of twelve metres (12m);
- f) Use of tires and liquid combustibles to light or activate fire is forbidden;
- g) Rapid means for extinguishing fire must be on site, namely a bucket of water, a water hose, a fire extinguisher or other similar device.

Any person on the premises where an open fire is lit, must immediately act to prevent or keep flames from spreading.

SECTION 113 VALIDITY OF LICENCE

All licences are valid for one day, the date for which it was granted.

SECTION 114 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted, it cannot be transferred.

SECTION 115 ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

A fire shall not be held if, on said date, wind velocity or fire index presents a particular risk of spreading flames.

CHAPTER 22 – BONFIRES

SECTION 116 AUTHORIZATION

It is forbidden to make or keep a bonfire unless a valid licence is held and previously granted by the competent authority.

SECTION 117 LICENCE

To request a licence, form contained under Schedule “G” must be completed and presented at least thirty (30) days prior to date of fire, and must include the following information:

- a) Name, address, telephone number, and date of birth of the person requesting the licence;
- b) For a legal person: name, address, telephone number and date of birth of its representative;
- c) Site of fire, date, time and duration;
- d) Type of fire, combustible materials, diameter and height of fire;
- e) Description of security measures;
- f) Name, address and date of birth of two (2) adults that shall be present throughout the fire;
- g) Written authorization from the owner of the premises where fire shall be held.

SECTION 118 DISTANCES

A bonfire must be protected by a security clearance zone of a radius of fifteen metres (15m) and respect the following distances:

- a) Located at least fifty metres (50m) from any building, hedge, wooded area, forest, or any other similar combustible element;
- b) Located at least two hundred metres (200m) from any building where chemical products, fireworks, fuel, gas, bulk explosives, or any other similar products are stored;
- c) Located at least two hundred metres (200m) from any peat bog or other similar combustible element.

SECTION 119 OTHER CONDITIONS

A bonfire must also respect the following conditions:

- a) The bonfire must be an activity planned within the context of a community celebration, open to the public and with prior authorization from the municipal council;
- b) Prior to lighting the fire, the holder of the licence must notify the fire department;
- c) The fire must be constantly under the supervision of at least two (2) adults, until it is completely extinguished, in order to ensure security of the premises;
- d) The height of the fire shall not exceed one metre eighty (1.80m) and its area shall not exceed a diameter of three metres (3m);
- e) Use of tires and liquid combustibles to light or activate fire is forbidden;
- f) From the moment fire is lit until it is completely extinguished, means of extinguishing and controlling the fire, and a supervisor must be on site in order to rapidly communicate with emergency services.

Any person that is on the premises where a bonfire is lit, must act in order to prevent or keep flames from spreading.

SECTION 120 VALIDITY OF THE LICENCE

All licences are valid for one day, the date for which it was granted.

SECTION 121 LICENCE CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED

A licence is only valid in the name of the person to whom it was granted, it cannot be transferred.

SECTION 122 ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

A fire shall not be held if on said date, wind velocity or fire index presents a particular risk of spreading flames.

SECTION 123 CLEANING THE PREMISES

The holder of the licence must clean, or arrange for site of bonfire to be cleaned, including ashes from hearth, within twenty-four (24) hours following the event.

TITLE 8 – PENAL AND PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 124 COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Competent authority mandated to apply the present regulations. Powers include:

- a) To deliver statements of offence in accordance with the terms of the *Code of Penal Procedure*;
- b) To revoke or suspend a licence granted in application of the present regulations where a person does not respect its terms.

SECTION 125 VISIT OF PROPERTIES

The competent authority is authorized to visit and examine, at whatever reasonable hour, any immovable or movable property as well as the interior or exterior of a building or construction to ensure respect of the terms herein.

The owner or lessee of such a property must receive the competent authority and permit inspection of goods or premises and answer any questions in application of the present regulations.

SECTION 126 OFFENCE

Any offence to one or more provisions of the present regulations constitutes an offence and renders the offender liable:

- a) For a first offence, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) for a natural person and two hundred dollars (\$200) for a legal person;
- b) For any recurring offence, a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for a natural person and one thousand dollars (\$1000) for a legal person.

In addition to remedies in section 120 of the *Criminal Code*, an offence is committed by anyone who refuses to comply to an order by a competent authority in accordance with the present regulations or provides false information or of a nature to induce the competent authority into error.

SECTION 127 CONTINUOUS OFFENCE

If the offence is continuous, the offender is liable for the fine and costs for each day where the offence occurs, the offences consist of separate offences for each day.

SECTION 128 CUMULATIVE REMEDIES

The municipality may, in order to ensure respect of the terms herein, cumulatively or alternatively exercise the remedies that are prescribed as well as any appropriate remedy of a civil or penal nature.

SECTION 129 ABROGATION

The present regulations replace and repeal the *Regulations...* and its amendments.

SECTION 130 COMING INTO FORCE

The present regulations shall come into force according to the terms of the Law.

(Signatures)

SCHEDULE A (SECTION 31) AUTHORIZATION CERTIFICATE

Holder : Holder Lessee

Surname, name : _____
Address: _____
Home telephone: _____ Office: _____
Date of birth: _____

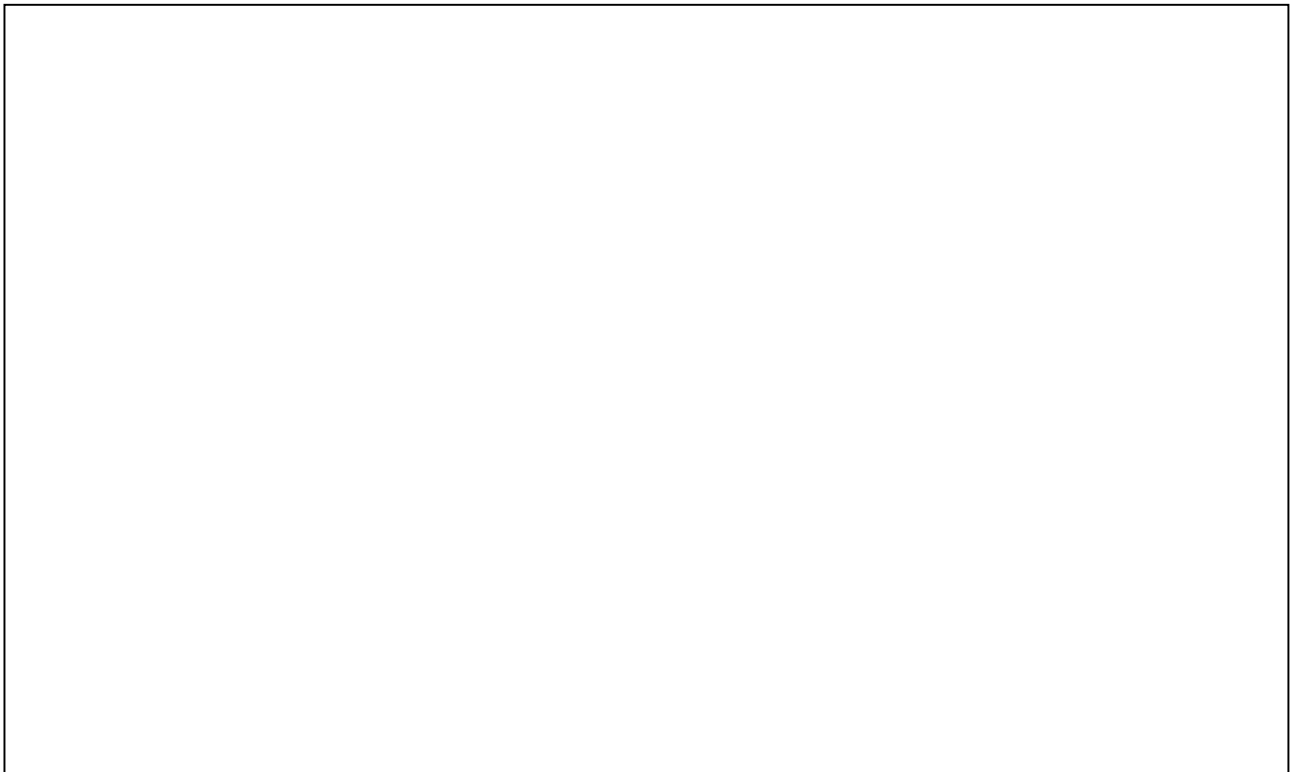
Description of premises

Building Dimensions: _____ Year of Construction: _____
Use of Building: _____ Number of floors: _____
Location of access: _____

Description of Category 2 gas, propane reservoirs, cylinders or bottles

Number of reservoirs:
Dimension des reservoirs:
Capacity of reservoirs:
Location of reservoirs in relation to building:

Sketch



SCHEDULE B (SECTION 49) ILLUSTRATION OF THE INSTALLATION REGULATIONS FOR SMOKE DETECTOR

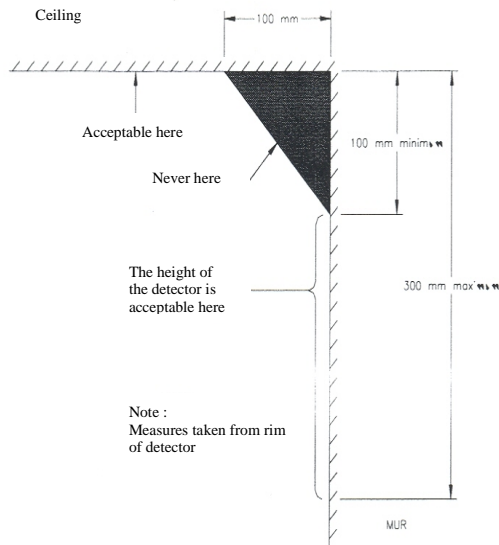


ILLUSTRATION 1

Example of proper installation of smoke detectors.

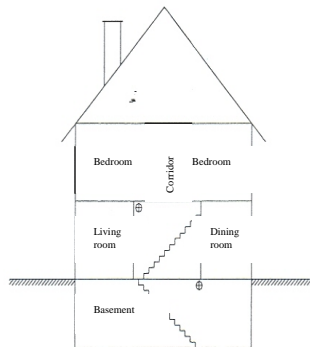


ILLUSTRATION 2

A smoke detector (see cross) must be installed on each floor.

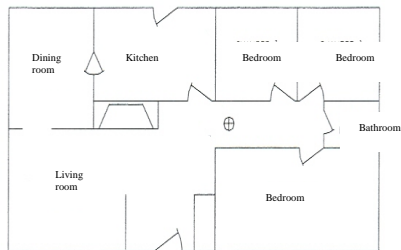


ILLUSTRATION 3

A smoke detector (see cross) must be installed between bedrooms and the remainder of the dwelling

Schedule C (SECTION 65) REQUEST FOR FIRE ALARM SYSTEM LICENCE

User:

Legal Person **Owner** **Lessee**

Name of the organization : _____
Surname, name _____
Address: _____
Telephone number: _____

If lessee :
Document certifying to authorization by the owner

Surname, name of owner: _____
Address: _____
Telephone number: _____

Designated representatives:

Surname, name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone number: _____

Surname, name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone number: _____

Description of fire alarm system:

Agency or alarm central:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone number: _____

I, _____ undersigned, attest to having taken notice of the present regulations and costs in case of needless activation.

Date : _____ Signature : _____

Competent authority:

Licence granted on: _____ By: _____
Licence number _____

SCHEDULE D (SECTIONS 83, 89 AND 100) EVENT STATEMENT

High hazard General use Fire breather

Claimant

Surname, name: _____
Address: _____
Qualification (s): _____

Organizer

Surname, name: _____
Address: _____

Event :

Reason : _____
Site : _____
Date : _____

Fireworks Used :

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Owner of the site:

Written authorization from the owner, and the lessee where case may be, of the lands used for the launch and relapse

Outline

Outline of the site including launch area, clearance and relapse area, security perimeter and space occupied by the public

Security plan

Security plan for the activities

Declaration of the Claimant

I, _____, undersigned, declare that all the information provided herein is true.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Competent authority:

Licence granted on: _____ By: _____
Licence number _____

Schedule E (SECTION 95) LICENCE OF SALE

Vendor

Surname, name: _____
Address: _____
Date of birth: _____

Address of sale and storage of fireworks

Point of sale: _____
Storage: _____

List of pieces sold and quantities

Name	Number

Name	Number

Description of storage area

Description of site and method of presentation in store

Declaration of the claimant

I, _____, undersigned, declare that all the information provided herein is true.

Date : _____ Signature : _____

Competent authority:

Licence granted on: _____ By: _____
Licence number _____

SCHEDULE F (SECTION 111) AUTHORIZATION FOR OPEN FIRE

Authorization granted to:

Name of the organization: _____
Name of person responsible: _____
Date of birth: _____
Address: _____
Home Telephone _____ Office: _____

Type of activity:

Site of fire: _____
Name of owner of land: _____
Date : _____ Time: _____ Approximate duration: _____
Description of type of fire: _____
Combustible material used: _____
Security measures: _____

Responsible supervisor:

Name	Address	Date of birth
_____	_____	_____

The claimant of the licence must obtain liability insurance

Declaration of the claimant

I, _____, undersigned, declare that all the information provided herein is true.

Date : _____ Signature : _____

Competent authority

Licence granted on: _____ By: _____

Comments:

Note: Licence cannot be transferred

SCHEDULE G (SECTION 117) BONFIRE AUTHORIZATION

Authorization granted to:

Name of the organization: _____
Name of person responsible: _____
Date of birth: _____
Address: _____
Home Telephone _____ Office: _____

Type of activity:

Site of fire: _____
Name of owner of land: _____
Date : _____ Time: _____ Approximate duration: _____
Description of type of fire: _____
Combustible material used: _____
Security measures: _____

Responsible supervisors:

Name	Address	Date of birth
_____	_____	_____

The claimant of the licence must obtain liability insurance

Declaration of the claimant

I, _____, undersigned, declare that all the information provided herein are true.

Date : _____ Signature : _____

Competent authority

Licence granted on: _____ By: _____

Comments :

Note : Licence cannot be transferred. The holder of the licence must notify the fire department before lighting the fire at the following telephone number :