

BYLAW NO. 9/88

A BYLAW OF THE VILLAGE OF BUENA VISTA
RESPECTING FIRE PREVENTION

The Council of the Village of Buena Vista in the Province of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1. In this bylaw:

- (1) "Chief" means the Chief of the Fire Department or such other person who may be appointed by the Council to carry out the provisions of this bylaw.
- (2) "Local Assistant to the Fire Commissioner" means the Chief or Acting Chief of the Fire Department appointed by Council or the Clerk of the Village of Buena Vista, where no Chief has been appointed.
- (3) "Permit" means the written authority of the Fire Chief issued pursuant to this bylaw.

2. General Precaution Against Fire:

- (1) No waste paper, hay, straw, shavings, excelsior or other flammable material shall be allowed to accumulate in any building, yard or premises unless placed in a covered metal receptacle or in a fire-proof room provided with fire doors. All such material, if not so placed, shall be removed or destroyed at the close of each business day.
- (2) No uncovered hay, straw or accumulation of flammable material shall not be kindled within 22 meters of any building except by permit from the Fire Chief, and any such burning shall be done between sunrise and 8:00 p.m. when a competent person shall be constantly in charge of the fire until it is extinguished.
- (3) Any burning shall be in a properly constructed brick or metallic burner covered with a suitable 3 millimeter wire mesh or in an incinerator of a design approved by the Fire Chief.
- (4) All ashes, when deposited within a building, shall be placed in a non-combustible container and shall not be placed on a combustible floor and, when deposited outside, shall be placed at least 4.5 meters from any wooden structure or other combustible material or placed in a non-combustible container or pit.
- (5) No person shall start the burning of straw, weeds, grass or fire a stubble field until a permit has been obtained from the Fire Chief or other designated official of the municipality, and no such permit shall be issued unless the applicant undertakes to see that the fire is kept under complete control at all times; that a competent person shall be constantly in charge of the fire until it is extinguished; and that smoke shall not create a traffic hazard on any public highway.
- (6) No person shall start the burning of any flammable material unless it is contained in a structure as indicated in Section 2(3) of this bylaw.
- (7) Open fires are prohibited within the Corporate Limits of the Village of Buena Vista.

3. Stove, Furnaces, etc.

- (1) The distance between any range, heater, furnace or other similar apparatus in which a fire burning solid fuel is used and any woodwork or other combustible material or structure within a building shall be at least 450 millimeters, provided that for hotels, schools, rooming houses

apartment blocks, restaurants, hospitals, theatres, or other places of public assembly, the distance shall be increased to 600 millimeters. Radiant heaters must have a minimum distance of 1200 millimeters clearance in front and 900 millimeters clearance on the sides and rear. Where a metal shield with a clear circulative air space of at least 50 millimeters between the shield and the woodwork or other combustible material or structure is provided, the foregoing distance may be reduced by one-half.

- (2) Every stove or range with legs, using solid fuel, shall be set on non-combustible insulated floor board which shall extend at least 450 millimeters in front.
- (3) Every low pressure heating boiler, laundry stove, portable oven or stove, range or stove, without legs, using solid fuel, shall rest upon a non-combustible base of 100 millimeters hollow masonry units arranged to allow air circulation from one side to the other, and covered with sheet metal, not less than .022 inches (25 gauge) thick.
- (4) Unless the appliance is approved by a testing laboratory (C.S.A., U.L.C., Warnock Hersey) overhead clearances between heating boilers or hot air furnaces and wood, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible ceilings, shall be at least 450 millimeters unless the combustible ceiling is protected with .33 millimeter sheet metal spaced out one inch on non-combustible spacers, in which case the distance may be reduced to 225 millimeters.
- (5) All warm air heating units and related equipment must be installed and conform to provincial regulations governing installation of gas and oil-fired equipment and the National Building Code of Canada in the case of solid fuel fired equipment.

4. Flue (Smoke) Pipes:

- (1) Every flue pipe shall have a minimum clearance of 450 millimeters to combustible construction whether plastered or unplastered, except where the combustible construction is protected as described in the following table:

<u>Type of Protection</u>	<u>Clearance with Protection</u> (mm)
Applied to the combustible material otherwise specified and covering all surfaces with 460 millimeters of the flue pipe or breeching.	
<u>Thickness are minimum:</u>	
6 mm asbestos millboard spaced out 25 mm by non-combustible material	
.33 mm sheet metal on 6 mm asbestos millboard	
.33 mm sheet metal spaced out 25 mm by non-combustible material	
.33 mm sheet metal on 3 mm asbestos millboard spaced out 25 mm by non-combustible material	225 mm
.38 mm asbestos-cement covering on flue pipe or breeching	225 mm
.68 mm sheet metal on 25 mm mineral wool batts reinforced with wire mesh or equivalent	75 mm

- (2) A flue pipe or breeching serving 1 or more solid-fuel burning appliances shall be constructed of steel, masonry or other non-combustible material with a melting point of not less than 100 degrees celcius.
- (3) Galvanized steel shall not be used where the design temperatures of the flue gas exceed 300 degrees fahrenheit.

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- (4) Tie shall not be used as a flue pipe.
- (5) A flue pipe or breeching serving a solid-fuel fired appliance shall not pass through:
 - (a) an attic or roof space, closet or similar concealed space, or
 - (b) a floor, ceiling, wall or partition of combustible construction.
- (6) A flue pipe or breeching serving a solid-fuel fired appliance shall:
 - (a) be securely supported by metal or other noncombustible supports
 - (b) be as short and straight as possible
 - (c) be designed and constructed to allow for expansion
 - (d) be sloped upward toward the chimney at least 1 in 50
 - (e) have a cross-sectional area not less than
 - (i) the area of the flue outlet of the appliance served by a flue pipe, or
 - (ii) the combined area of the flue outlets of all the appliances served by a breeching
 - (f) enter the side of a chimney through a metal thimble or masonry flue ring
 - (g) not extend into the chimney flue, and
 - (h) have a tight connection with the chimney.
- (7) The thickness of metal used in flue pipes for solid-fuel burning appliances shall be

Diameter of Flue Pipe, mm	Minimum Thickness of Metal MM	
	Uncoated Steel	Galvanized Steel
Below 152	0.41	0.41
152 to 203 (incl.)	0.53	0.48
Over 203 to 254	0.69	0.61
Over 254 to 305	0.84	0.76
Over 305 to 406	1.09	0.91
Over 406	1.70	1.48

5. Chimneys:

- (1)(a) All chimneys shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section and, where any chimney is declared unsafe by the Fire Chief, it shall be made safe by repair or taken down and rebuilt.
- (b) A suitable clean-out shall be provided near the base of every chimney and all flue and clean-out holes, when not in use, shall be closed with well secured non-combustible stoppers.
- (c) Every chimney connected to an appliance using solid or liquid fuel shall be cleaned at least once every year.
- (2)(a) Chimneys shall be of brick or concrete construction and the walls thereof shall be at least 2100 milimeters thickness and lined throughout with tile. All bricks shall be laid flat in mortar with all joints filled. Chimneys servicing one and two family dwellings shall be at least 100 milimeters in thickness and be tile lined.
- (b) Every chimney shall project at least 900 milimeters above the point of contact with a flat roof, or 600 milimeters above the ridge of a pitched roof and, where carried to a height greater than 2400 milimeters above the roof, it shall be braced with iron rods. A stone, concrete, or metal cap shall be applied to the top of each chimney.
- (c) All chimneys from high-pressure boilers or furnaces and all smoke flues from bakers' ovens, large commercial cooking ranges or laundry stoves and similar commercial

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and industrial appliances shall be at least 200 millimeters in thickness and be lined throughout with chimney tile.

- (d) All masonry chimneys shall have foundations of masonry or concrete which shall extend down to the level of the foundation wall footing surrounding the area where the chimney is located.
- (e) Prefabricated chimneys may be used providing they have been listed and labelled by a recognized testing laboratory as being reasonably free from fire hazard and installed according to manufacturers' specifications. If a prefabricated chimney is used to vent a fuel efficient furnace or air tight heater, it must be labelled 650 degree celsius chimney.
- (f) Flues servicing gas appliances must comply with the provincial regulations governing the installation of gas piping, equipment and venting.

6. Storage of Explosives:

- (1) All dynamite, blasting powder and similar explosive material shall be stored in receptacles complying with the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council under the Explosives Act (Canada) and shall be stored in compliance with such regulations provided that no such material shall be stored within 4.5 meters of any stairway or elevator or placed in such a position as to render egress from a building hazardous in case of fire.
- (2) The quantity of explosive material so stored shall not exceed 11.3 kilograms.
- (3) Any larger quantity than 11.3 kilograms may be stored only in accordance with the regulations referred to in subsection (1) hereof.

7. Provincial Regulations:

The regulations under The Fire Prevention Act named herein shall apply with respect to:

- (1) The storage and handling of flammable liquids.
- (2) To provide safety to life from fire and panic in hotels.
- (3) Governing the approval, sale, installation and maintenance of oil burners and oil burning equipment and appliances using flammable liquid as fuel.
- (4) Hospital fire regulations.
- (5) Governing fire safety in educational buildings.

The Saskatchewan Electrical and Gas Inspection Act governing electrical equipment and installation of gas piping, equipment and venting.

8. Persons Present at a Fire:

- (1) No person shall drive any vehicle over any hose while in use or about to be used at any fire or which has been used or laid to be used at a fire or a fire practice.
- (2) No person shall in any way impede or hinder any fireman, or other person who shall be assisting at the extinguishing of any fire, or who may be engaged in other duties connected therewith.
- (3) No person shall obstruct, hinder or delay any fire equipment while the same is proceeding to a fire; and every person travelling, riding, or driving on any street or place along which any fire apparatus is proceeding to a fire, shall yield the right of way to the same.

9. Duties of Fire Chief:

It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief:

- (1) To save life and property endangered by fire, and to foster fire prevention.

- (2) To be the director of operations at and to regulate the conduct of all persons present at or assisting in the suppression of a fire.
- (3) To keep a permanent record of all fires and causes thereof and to make a monthly written report thereon to the Council.
- (4) To keep a permanent record of all orders issued to remedy fire hazardous conditions and to make a monthly written report thereon to the Council.
- (5) To investigate all fires in order to ascertain the cause, origin and other circumstances thereof.
- (6) To notify the Fire Commissioner immediately of any fire of a suspicious nature, any major outbreak of fire, or of any death caused by fire.
- (7) To train the members of the fire brigade, making them familiar with all fire apparatus and the use thereof by holding practices at least once monthly.
- (8) To make a general fire inspection of the business districts at least once a year and other districts as considered necessary for the purpose of ascertaining any violation of the provisions of this bylaw or the Fire Prevention Act and all regulations thereunder; and to order the remedying or the removal of any condition likely to cause a fire.

10. Special Authorities of Fire Chief:

- (1) The Fire Chief may call upon all or any person to assist in the suppression of a fire and all persons called upon shall obey the commands of the Fire Chief or other officer in charge.
- (2) The Chief, or other officer in charge of a fire, may prescribe the limits within which no person or vehicle shall be permitted, and shall have power to close any street or lane to the public for the duration of the fire and related operations.
- (3) The Fire Chief may order the pulling down or demolition of buildings or other erections when deemed necessary to prevent the spread of fire; provided that the consent of the Mayor and one Councillor shall first be obtained and provided further that explosives shall not be used for demolition purposes.

11. Compensation for Demolition:

Where action is taken as provided by subsection (3) of Section 10 hereof, compensation shall be provided by the Council for loss or damage sustained by reason of the said pulling down or demolition.

12. Penalties:

Any person who contravenes any provision of this bylaw is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00.

13. Bylaw No. 13/85 is hereby repealed.

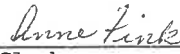


Mayor



Clerk

Certified a true copy
of Bylaw No. 9/88 as
adopted by resolution
of Council on the 6th
day of October, 1988.



Clerk