

TOWN OF MOSSBANK

BYLAW NO. 236/99

A BYLAW OF THE TOWN OF MOSSBANK, IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CANADA, RESPECTING FIRE PREVENTION.

THE COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF MOSSBANK, 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, in the absence of the Chief or Acting Chief the Administrator of the Municipality.
- (3) "Permit" means the written authority to the Fire Chief issued pursuant to this Bylaw.

General Precautions Against Fire

2. (1) No waste paper, hay, straw, shavings 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 fireproof 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 be placed within 200 feet of any building.
- (3) Except for fires used for cooking in fireplaces, grills or barbecues, open air fires shall not be set unless appropriate measures are taken to limit their spread. An open air fire must be in a receptacle which is constructed of bricks, concrete, metal or other non-flammable material with a grid covering that has a maximum of one inch spacing.
- (4) No person shall cause or permit to be caused the burning of trash, refuse, garbage or industrial waste in an open fire.
- (5) 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 15 feet from any wooden structure or other combustible material or placed in a non-combustible container or pit.
- (6) 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 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.

Stoves, Furnaces, Etc.

3. (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 18 inches, provided that for hotels, schools, rooming houses, apartment blocks, restaurants, hospitals, theatres, or other places of public assembly, the distance shall be increased to 24 inches. Radiant heaters must have a minimum distance of 48" clearance in front and 36" clearance on the sides and rear. Where a metal shield with a clear circulative air space of at least 2" 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 18" in front.
- (3) Every low pressure heating boiler, laundry stove, portable oven or stove, without legs, using solid fuel, shall rest upon a non-combustible base of 4" 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) The overhead clearances between heating boilers or hot air furnaces and wood, wood and lath and plaster, or other combustible ceilings shall be at least 18" unless the combustible ceiling is protected with .0126 inch (29 gauge) sheet metal spaced out one inch on non-combustible spacers, in which case the distance may be reduced to 9 inches.
- (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.
- (6) All warm air heating units and related equipment must be installed and conform with The National Building Code of Canada regulations governing installation of solid fuel fired equipment.

Smoke Pipes

- 4. (1) Every smoke pipe shall have a minimum clearance of 18" 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 (inches)</u>
Applied to the combustible material unless other specified and covering all surfaces within 18" of the flue pipe or breeching. Thicknesses are minimum	9
1/4" asbestos millboard spaced out 1" by non-combustible material	12
0.0136" sheet metal on 1/4" asbestos millboard	12
0.0136" sheet metal spaced out 1" by non-combustible material	9
0.0136" sheet metal on 1/8" asbestos millboard spaced out 1" by non-combustible material	9
1 1/2" asbestos-cement covering on flue pipe or breeching	9
0.0282" sheet metal on 1" mineral wool batts reinforced with wire mesh or equivalent	3

(2) No smoke pipe shall pass through a combustible floor or ceiling. No smoke pipe shall pass through a combustible partition wall except through a ventilated metal thimble surrounded with masonry having a thickness of one-half the diameter of the pipe and the same depth as the partition wall. The metal thimble shall be constructed to provide a ventilated air space of at least 2" around the pipe and protected from all woodwork by asbestos.

(3) Smoke pipes having diameters of 10" or less and used to service furnaces shall be constructed of materials equivalent in structural strength and durability to #24 U.S. gauge galvanized iron or steel. For pipes larger than this size, the following table must be used:

<u>Diameter</u>	<u>U.S. Gauge</u>
10 to 12 inches	22
14 to 16 inches	20
16 to 20 inches	18
over 20 inches	16

Chimneys

- 5. (1) (a) All chimneys shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (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 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) Every chimney shall be of brick or concrete construction and the walls thereof shall be at least 8" in 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 4" in thickness and be tile lined.
- (b) Every chimney shall project at least 3 feet above the point of contact with a flat roof, or 2 feet above the ridge of a pitched roof and, where carried to a height greater than 8 feet 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 and industrial appliances shall be at least 8" 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 labeled by a recognized testing laboratory as being reasonably free from fire hazard and installed according to manufacturers' specifications.
- (f) Flues servicing gas appliances must comply with the provincial regulations governing the installation of gas piping, equipment and venting.

Storage of Explosives

6. (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 15 feet 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 25 pounds.
- (3) Any larger quantity than 25 pounds may be stored only in accordance with the regulations referred to in sub-section (1) hereof.

Storage of Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids

7. (1) That no Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids shall be stored in Residential Zoning Districts over the quantity of 15 Litres in each dwelling units with no more than 5 litres shall be flammable liquid. No more than 50 Litres of flammable liquids and combustible liquids of which no more than 30 Litres shall be flammable liquids are permitted to be stored in a garage or shed attached to a dwelling unit or a detached garage or shed.

Provincial Regulations

8. 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 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.

Persons Present at a Fire

9. (1) No person shall drive any vehicle over any hose while in use or about 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 traveling, 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 same.

Jaws of Life

10. (1) When the Jaws of Life are being used in case of accident in the Town of Mossbank, the Rural Municipality of Lake Johnston No. 102 or the Rural Municipality of Sutton No. 103, that the Mossbank Fire Department will assist and protect when called upon to do so.

Duties of the Fire Chief

11. 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 permanent records of all fires and causes thereof and to make a monthly written report thereon to council.
 - (4) To keep a permanent record of all orders issued to remedy fire hazardous conditions and make a monthly written report thereon to 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 general fire inspections 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.

Special Authorities of the Fire Chief

12. (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 be permitted, and shall have the power to close any street or lane to the public for the duration of the fire and related operations.
- (2) 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 Mayor and one Councillor shall first be obtained and provided further that explosives shall not be used for demolition purposes.

Compensation for Demolition

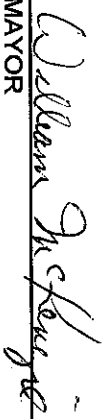
13. Where action is taken as provided by subsection (2) of Section 12 hereof, compensation shall be provided by the Council for loss or damage sustained by reason of the said pulling down or demolition.

General Penalty

14. Any person found guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this bylaw shall be liable to the penalties provided in the general penalty bylaw of the Town of Mossbank.

15. Bylaw No. 12, Bylaw No. 130, Bylaw No. 157 and Bylaw No. 184/88 is hereby repealed.

16. This Bylaw shall come into force and take effect on the date of final passing thereof.


MAYOR

(SEAL)


ADMINISTRATOR

Certified a true copy
dated this 11th day of
January, 1999.

