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

BY-LAW NUMBER 162

CONCERNING FIRE SAFETY

WHEREAS under The *Municipal Powers Act*, the municipality has the authority to pass by-laws for the purpose of fire protection;

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 notice of motion was given by Anik Korosec at the meeting of the Municipal Council held on June 2, 2008;

NOW THEREFORE, at the meeting held on July 7, 2008, it was moved by Councillor Anik Korosec seconded by Councillor Clark Shaw **AND RESOLVED** that by-law Number 162 respecting fire safety be adopted as tabled.

IT IS HEREBY DECREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

Wherever used in this by-law, the following words and expressions shall mean:

1.01 Smoke alarm

Smoke alarm with built-in bell, designed to sound the alarm as soon as smoke is detected inside the room or suite in which it is installed.

1.02 Carbon monoxide (CO) alarm

A carbon monoxide alarm equipped with a bell, a visual signal or a combination of two types of built-in alarm, designed to be triggered when carbon monoxide (monoxide) is detected inside a room or suite in which it is installed.

1.03 Chimney

Vertical masonry or reinforced concrete shaft sheathing one or more flues; includes prefabricated certified metal chimneys but does not include incinerator chimneys.

1.04 Smoke detector

A fire detector designed to be triggered when the concentration of combustion products in the air exceeds a predetermined level.

1.05 Fire detector

A device that detects the beginning of a fire and automatically transmits an electrical signal that triggers an alert signal or signal. Includes heat detectors and smoke detectors.

1.06 Signpost

A sign measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and showing a drawing of a fire hydrant, fire pipe or firefighter fitting. It is made from a high-intensity reflective material and is visible day and night.

1.07 Clearance space

The space surrounding a fire hydrant that must be free of any construction or obstruction.

1.08 Housing, apartment, condominium

A suite used or intended to be used as a dwelling for one or more persons and which includes sanitary facilities, facilities for preparing and consuming meals and facilities for sleeping.

1.09 Occupation

The use that is made of a building or part of a building.

1.10 Firefighter

means the person employed by the Municipality of the Township of Gore, whose services are required regularly or occasionally by the director or his representative, for the purposes enacted by this by-law.

1.11 Signpost

Designates a stake with a sign at the end to indicate the location of dry standpipes.

1.12 Fire Safety Service

The words "Fire Department" or "Department" used in this by-law refer to the Fire Department of the Municipality of the Township of Gore.

1.13 Use

The principal purpose for which a building or part of a building and its accessory buildings are or may be used or occupied.

ARTICLE 2 GENERAL

2.01 Fire Prevention

Whenever officers, inspectors or members of the fire department discover conditions or materials in a building or property that constitute a danger or risk of fire, they may give orders to remove such materials or remedy such conditions as directed by the director of the department.

2.02 Access to any building

The director of the department, the officers, his inspectors and the firemen appointed for that purpose, have the right to enter any building to carry out an inspection under the provisions of this by-law, and if they find that the condition of the building or the effects therein presents a danger or risk of fire, they may order that they do what they think necessary to remove the danger.

2.03 Vacant or disused building, dwelling, premises

The owner of any unoccupied building, dwelling or premises must at all times ensure that the premises are free of debris or flammable substances and free of any hazard that could cause damage to others. In addition, all openings must be properly closed and locked or barricaded to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons.

2.04 Civic number

Any civic number of any building must be visible from the road or street, whether it is a public or private road or street. In addition, a civic number must be affixed to the main façade of any building.

ARTICLE 3

3.01 Right of inspection

a. Inspection authorization

- The director of the fire department (Fire chief), any designated officer, and any firefighter duly appointed by resolution of council to conduct fire safety inspections (collectively referred to as the " person responsible for the enforcement of the by-law "), are authorized to visit and examine, between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m., daily, any movable or immovable property, including the interior and exterior of any house, building or structure, in order to:
- i. Verify compliance with the municipal by-laws for which they are entrusted to apply.
 - ii. To ascertain any fact necessary for the performance of their duties.

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2025-07-14

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. Emergency Inspection

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

e. 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.

Site visit and inspection

~~a) The person responsible for the enforcement of this by-law is authorized to visit and examine, every day between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m., any real or movable property, as well as the interior or exterior of any house, building or edifice of any kind, to ascertain whether this by-law is being complied with;~~

~~b) In case of emergency, the visit and inspection of the grounds and buildings can be done every day of the week, at any time of the day or night.~~

3.01 Use of water points

In the event of a disaster or fire, the officer in charge may, if he or she deems it necessary, pump water from a nearby static source, whether it is a swimming pool, pond, basin or reservoir of any kind.

ARTICLE 4 SMOKE ALARM

4.01 Smoke alarms must be installed in every single-family residence, in every dwelling and in every sleeping room that is not part of a dwelling; However, when it comes to a seniors' residence, smoke alarms must be installed in each room where you sleep.

4.02 Smoke alarms inside single-family residences and dwelling units must be installed between each sleeping area and the rest of the residence or dwelling; however, when sleeping areas are served by corridors, smoke alarms must be installed in the corridors.

4.03 In single-family residences, in all dwellings and dwellings with more than one storey, at least one smoke alarm must be installed on each floor with the exception of unheated attics and crawl spaces.

4.04 Smoke alarms must be mounted on or near the ceiling in accordance with the installation instructions provided by the appliance manufacturer and must not be painted or obstructed.

4.05 When several smoke alarms connected to an electrical circuit are to be installed inside a dwelling, they must be electrically connected to each other so that they all activate automatically as soon as an alarm is activated.

4.06 The owner of the vessel shall install and take the necessary measures to ensure the proper functioning of the smoke alarms required by this by-law, including repairs and replacement, when necessary. The landlord must place a new battery in each smoke alarm so supplied when renting the dwelling or room to any new tenant referred to in section 4.07. The owner must provide the smoke alarm maintenance instructions; These should be posted in a place that is easily accessible for tenants to view.

4.07 The tenant of a dwelling or room that he occupies for a period of six (6) months or more must take measures to ensure the proper functioning of the smoke alarms located inside the dwelling or room that he occupies and required by this by-law, including changing the battery if necessary or permanently connecting to the electrical circuit.

ARTICLE 5 CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM

5.01 Carbon monoxide alarms approved by Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC) must be installed in each single-family residence or dwelling unit where a parking garage serves the residence or dwelling unit to which it is incorporated or adjoining and where the garage is an integral part of the residence or dwelling unit. Carbon monoxide alarms should be installed between each sleeping area and the rest of the home or unit.

5.02 A tenant of a residence or dwelling that he occupies must take measures to ensure the proper functioning of the carbon monoxide alarms located inside the residence or dwelling that he occupies and that are required by this by-law.

ARTICLE 6 FIRE EXTINGUISHER

6.01 A ten-pound (10 lbs) ABC chemical fire extinguisher must be installed in every single-family residence, or in every dwelling, and must be readily accessible at all times.

ARTICLE 7 CHIMNEY SWEEPING

7.01 This by-law applies to any masonry or prefabricated metal chimney, whether in a residential or commercial building.

7.02 Under the responsibility of the owner, each chimney and vent installation on all heating appliances must be swept or cleaned at least once (1) per year in order to keep them free of any hazardous accumulation or combustible deposit. In addition, each flue and the base of the chimney must be cleaned at least once (1) a year. Soot and other debris must be removed after chimney sweeping and placed in a container provided for this purpose.

7.03 Any chimney or vent installation, regardless of the type of chimney or vent, must have a cap or spark arrestor at the end of the chimney or vent to prevent weather or animals from entering. This cap or spark arrestor should be cleaned regularly.

7.04 The storage of solid fuel, such as firewood, whether indoors or outdoors, must not obstruct an escape route, passageway, door or staircase at any time.

ARTICLE 8 USE, ACCESS AND MAINTENANCE OF DRY FIRE HYDRANTS

8.01 Dry fire hydrants must be accessible at all times.

8.02 It is strictly forbidden to surround or conceal a dry fire hydrant with a fence, wall, shrubs or the like.

8.03 If a dry fire hydrant is surrounded by a fence, wall, hedge, shrubs, temporary shelter or other, the clearance spaces to be respected are those listed in Schedules A, B, C and D of this by-law.

8.04 It is forbidden to post posters, advertisements or other signs on a dry fire hydrant or in the clearance area of the hydrant.

8.05 No vegetation, flowers, shrubs, bushes or trees shall obstruct a dry fire hydrant unless such vegetation meets the clearance requirements.

8.06 Garbage or debris may not be deposited near a dry fire hydrant or in the clearance.

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

8.08 It is forbidden to decorate a dry standpipe in any way whatsoever.

8.09 No person shall install any protective structure around a dry fire hydrant without first obtaining the authorization of the Director of the Fire Department or his authorized representative.

8.10 Dry fire hydrants located in parking areas must be protected from damage that may be caused by automobiles, as described in Appendix E.

8.11 Parking or immobilizing a road vehicle is prohibited within five (5) metres of a dry fire hydrant.

8.12 Protective structures located in adjoining entrances must meet the clearance dimensions shown in Appendix E.

8.13 Tree branches that are in the vicinity of a dry fire hydrant must be cut to a minimum height of two (2) metres (6.56 feet) from ground level.

8.14 It is forbidden to deposit snow or ice on a dry fire hydrant or in its clearing space.

8.15 No person shall install or erect anything that is likely to interfere with the visibility, access or use of a dry fire hydrant.

8.16 It is forbidden to modify the profile of a lot in such a way as to interfere with the visibility, access or use of a dry fire hydrant.

8.17 Municipal employees are the only people authorized to use dry fire hydrants. Any other person who wishes to use the dry fire hydrants must first obtain authorization from the municipality.

8.18 Only proper equipment should be used to open, close, or make connections to a dry fire hydrant.

8.19 Any person, other than municipal employees, who has been authorized to use a dry fire hydrant is responsible for any damage caused to the hydrant and will be responsible for the cost of repairs, if applicable.

8.20 Private dry fire hydrants, signpost valves and connections for the use of the Fire Department, located on private property must be maintained in good working order by the owner and be visible and accessible at all times.

8.21 Dry fire hydrants must be clearly identified and easily accessible at all times.

8.22 No person shall remove or change the location of dry fire hydrant signposts.

8.23 No person shall paint dry fire hydrants, signposts or signs in any manner whatsoever.

8.24 Only signposts and signs authorized by the Director of the Fire Department or his authorized representative must be used to identify the location of dry fire hydrants.

8.25 Anyone who damages, breaks or sabotages dry fire hydrants and signposts must pay for the cost of repair or replacement.

ARTICLE 9 OPEN-AIR FIRE AND AMBIENT FIRE

By-law 162-1
2015-03-04

~~**9.01** It is forbidden to make a fire in the open air, either in a street or public place, or in a private courtyard or elsewhere. However, an open-air fire is permitted for the purposes of family or municipal celebrations or public events or when it is demonstrated that there is no other reasonable means~~

~~of disposing of the materials and that provisions will be made to ensure the safety of the public.~~

9.02 It is forbidden to make a fire authorized by section 9.01 of this by-law without first obtaining a permit issued by the person responsible for the application of this by-law, after verification of the premises and provided that there is adequate and constant supervision by a person in charge during the open-air fire. The municipality is not responsible for damages, even after the permit has been issued.

9.03 The permit is not granted or is automatically suspended if weather conditions do not allow it, if the danger has increased or if the fires are prohibited by government authorities (provincial, federal) or municipal. In the case of a licence suspension, the fee charged for the issuance of the licence is non-refundable.

9.04 A fire is permitted, without a permit, in a private yard and in the rental space of a campground provided that the facility meets the following criteria:

whether for a fireplace, barbecue, grill, the installation must be located ten (10) feet from property lines and twenty-five (25) feet from any building in the case of a private residential yard and fifteen (15) feet from any recreational vehicles or equipment, or from a fuel tank in the case of campgrounds; The facility must be constructed of stone, brick, concrete block, or prefabricated metal permanently with a spark arrestor or portable or half-pit in the case of campgrounds.

9.05 No fire shall be made unless weather permits, conditions specified in the permit are not met, or the hazard has increased.

9.06 It is forbidden to make a fire when open air fires are prohibited by government authorities (provincial, federal) or municipal.

9.07 It is forbidden to make a fire outdoors when the wind speed exceeds twenty (20) kilometres per hour.

9.08 It is forbidden to burn any material which, because of its properties, presents a danger to health or the environment and which is explosive, gaseous, flammable, toxic, radioactive, corrosive, oxidizing, or any material assimilated to a hazardous material.

9.09 It is forbidden to burn any substance composed of plastic, treated wood, paint, stain, varnish, rubber, tires, household waste and any construction material regardless of its composition.

9.10 For every thirty square centimetres (30 cm²) of flame, a distance of one metre (1 m) of clearance all around the fire must be maintained. For every thirty centimetres (30 cm) of flame in height, a clearance distance of one metre (1 m) in height shall be maintained.

9.11 It is forbidden to make more than one fire at a time on a property.

9.12 An adult must be responsible for the fire, maintain control and extinguish it. At all times, this person must have a shovel or rake on hand and be able to contact the 911 service.

9.13 Obtaining a permit to make a fire does not relieve the person who obtained it of his responsibilities, in the event that disbursements or damages result from the fire so kindled.

9.14 The permit or the fact of making an ambient fire authorized under sections 9.01 and 9.04 does not release the person responsible for the fire in the event of a complaint or nuisance with respect to the environment and the neighbourhood.

9.15 In the case of residential or commercial development on two or more lots, fires are not permitted to dispose of wood or other materials.

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~~**9.16** — The wood cut in this way must be removed from the land or, if necessary, can be shredded on site into chips.~~

~~In this case, the chips must be placed in piles less than three (3) inches in height and at a minimum distance of twenty (20) metres from a watercourse or lake.~~

ARTICLE 10 FIRE PREVENTION

10.01 The use, storage, lack of maintenance, or the presence of large quantities of combustible materials or materials must not constitute a hazardous condition or fire hazard.

10.02 It is forbidden to obstruct an emergency exit or a means of escape including stairs, emergency exits, corridors, doors or windows, likely to hinder the evacuation of occupants or the intervention of the Fire Department.

Any emergency exit or means of escape must be kept in good condition.

10.03 Decorative accessories, such as curtains, drapes, banners, acoustic walls or others, as well as fabrics or canvases, cotton felts, straw, climbing plants, leaves, trees, softwood trees, moss, to create decorative effects are prohibited unless they meet the flame spread index required for walls or ceilings or if they are fireproof.

ARTICLE 11 FIREWORKS

By-law 162-1
2015-03-04

~~**11.01** — Except for fireworks governed by by-law number _____, the display of fireworks is prohibited when outdoor fires are prohibited by government authorities (provincial, federal) or municipal.~~

ARTICLE 12 FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

12.01 This Division applies to any fire alarm system, including alarm systems already installed or in use on the day this by-law comes into force.

12.02 Where an alarm system is equipped with a bell or other audible signal capable of sounding the alarm outside protected premises, the alarm system shall be designed so that it does not emit the audible signal for more than twenty (20) consecutive minutes.

12.03 Any peace officer, the fire director, his officers or firefighters are authorized to enter any building not belonging to the municipality if no one is present, for the purpose of interrupting the sound signal of any alarm system.

12.04 It is an offence and makes the user liable to the fines provided for in this by-law any activation beyond the second activation of the system during a consecutive period of twelve (12) months due to a defect, malfunction or unnecessary activation.

12.05 In addition, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the activation of an alarm system is presumed to have been made unnecessarily when no evidence or trace of the presence of a fire or the beginning of a fire is found on the protected premises when the peace officer, firefighters or the person responsible for the enforcement of this by-law arrives.

ARTICLE 13 INFRACTIONS AND PENALTIES

13.01 Any contravention of this by-law is an offence.

13.02 The council generally authorizes any peace officer, the director of the fire department, or his representative, the municipal inspector and his assistants, as well as any person designated by the council to institute penal proceedings against any violator of any provision of this by-law, and generally authorizes such persons accordingly to issue statements of offence useful for that purpose. Those persons shall be responsible for the application of this by-law.

13.03 Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this by-law is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of not less than \$300 for a first offence if the offender is a natural person and \$500 for a first offence if the offender is a legal person, to a fine of not less than \$400 for a second offence if the offender is a natural person and to a fine of not less than \$800 for a second offence if the is a corporation; The maximum fine that can be imposed is \$1,000 for a first offence if the offender is an individual and \$2,000 for a first offence if the offender is a corporation. For a repeat offence, the maximum fine is \$2,000 if the offender is a natural person and \$3,000 if the offender is a legal person.

13.04 In all cases, the costs of the lawsuit are extra.

The time limits for the payment of fines and costs imposed under this section, and the consequences of failure to pay such fines and costs within the prescribed periods, shall be established in accordance with the *Code of Penal Procedure of Québec* (R.S.Q., c. C-25.1).

If an offence lasts for more than one day, the offence committed on each day is a separate offence and the penalties for each offence may be imposed for each day that the offence lasts in accordance with this section.

ARTICLE 14 ABROGATION

14.01 This by-law repeals all previous by-laws concerning fire prevention as well as By-law No. 83-1 concerning open fires and fires in containers, By-law No. 87 concerning the installation of equipment intended to warn in the event of a fire and by-law No. 105 concerning the amount of penalties imposed in the by-laws of the municipality.

ARTICLE 15 COMING INTO FORCE

15.01 This by-law shall enter into force in accordance with the law.

