

**VILLAGE OF PELLY**

**BYLAW NO. 10-89**

**A BYLAW RESPECTING FIRE PREVENTION**

The Council of the **VILLAGE** of **PELLY** in the Province of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1. In this Bylaw:

- 1) **"CHIEF"** means the Chief of the Fire Department or such 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 Secretary Treasurer of a Village or Town Clerk of a town, where no chief has been appointed, or the Secretary Treasurer of the municipality and L.I.D. Inspector.
- 3) **"PERMIT"** means the written authority of the Fire Chief issued pursuant to this Bylaw.

**GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE**

2. 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 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 60m (200 ft) of any building.
- 3) The burning of rubbish or flammable waste material shall not be kindled within 23m (75 ft) 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. The burning shall be in a properly constructed brick or metallic burner covered with a suitable 3mm 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 4.5m (15 ft) 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.

**STOVES, FURNACES, ETC**

3. 1) Except where certified for lesser clearances by an agency acceptable to the regulatory authority or as approved by the regulatory authority, the minimum clearance between any solid fuel burning appliance and combustible material, whether or not such material is covered with non-combustible material such as plaster shall be:



Top	Sides	Rear	Fueling Side
1500mm(60")	1200 mm (48")	1200mm(48")	1200mm (48")
Except that where protection is provided as described below.			

Type of Protection	% reduction	
	Sides and rear	Top
A minimum of .033mm (0.013 in) sheet metal spaced out 25mm (1 in) by non-combustible spacers.	67	50
Solid brick wall, ceramic tiles or equivalent non-combustible material on non-combustible supports and spaced out at least 25mm (1 in) by non-combustible spacers.	50	33
Ceramic tiles or equivalent non-combustible material on non-combustible supports with a minimum of 0.33mm (0.013 in) sheet metal backing spaced out 25mm (1 in) by non-combusible spacers.	67	50

- 2) An appliance mounted on any type of floor other than a concrete pad on the ground or a concrete floor shall be installed on a floor-protecting pad of non-combustible material (0.55mm(0.022 in) sheet metal or equivalent) extending at least 450mm (18in) beyond the appliance on any side equipped with a door and 200 mm (8 in) beyond the appliance on other sides. The appliance shall be supported off the floor protection pad by 2 courses of 100mm (4 in) hollow brick arranged so that the hollow cores in the two courses are in right angles to each other and will permit air circulation through them.  
  
Solid fuel burning appliances mounted on legs that provide a clear space at least 175mm (7 in) high may be mounted directly on the floor pad if a 0.55mm (0.22 in) thick sheet metal plate covers the area of the appliance bottom and at least 50mm (2 in) from the floor pad by non-combustible spacers attached to the appliance leg.
- 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 100mm (4 in) hollow masonry units arranged to allow air circulation from one side to the other, and covered with sheet metal, not less than 0.55mm (0.22 in(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 boiler or hot air furnaces and wood, wood lath and plaster, or other combustible ceilings, shall be at least 1500mm (60 in) unless the combustible ceiling is protected as per 3.1.
- 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 and CSA Standard B365-M84 in the case of solid fuel fired equipment.

#### FLUE PIPES

4. 1) The minimum clearance between a flue pipe or breeching serving a solid fuel burning appliance and combustible material, whether or not such material is covered with non-combustible material such as plaster, shall be 450mm (18 in), except where protection is provided as described on the following table



Minimum Flue Pipe Clearances With  
Specified Forms of Protection.

Type of Protection	Minimum Clearance	
	mm	(in)
0.33mm (0.013 in) sheet metal spaced out from the flue pipe 25mm (1 in) by non-combustible spacers and of such width that the shortest distance to any unprotected combustible surface is at least 450mm (18 in).	225	(9)
0.033mm (0.013 in) sheet metal spaced out 25mm (1 in) from combustible surfaces by non-combustible spacers.	225	(9)
Ceramic tiles or equivalent non-combustible material on non-combustible supports and spaced out at least 25mm (1 in) by non-combustible spacers.	225	(9)
<p>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 1100°C (2000°F).</p> <p>3) Tie shall not be used as a flue pipe.</p> <p>4) A flue pipe or breeching shall not pass through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an attic, roof space, closet, or similar concealed space; or</li> <li>a floor or ceiling of combustible construction.</li> </ol> <p>5) Where a flue or breeching passes through a wall or partition of combustible construction, a clearance of 450mm (18 in) shall be maintained between the pipe and the combustible material when the combustible construction is unprotected, or 225mm (9 in) when the combustible construction is protected by sheet metal of not less than 0.33mm (0.013 in) placed at least 25mm (1 in) from the flue pipe.</p> <p>6) A flue pipe or breeching shall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be securely supported from the structure by means of metal or other non-combustible supports. Horizontal pipes shall be supported at intervals not exceeding 1m (3 ft);</li> <li>be as short and straight as practicable. A single-walled flue pipe shall not exceed 3m (10 ft) of horizontal length and shall have no more than two 90° elbows;</li> <li>be designed and constructed to allow for expansion;</li> <li>be sloped upward toward the chimney at least 20mm/m (0.25 in/ft) of horizontal run;</li> <li>enter the side of a chimney through a metal thimble or masonry flue ring mechanically fastened to prevent displacement under normal use;</li> </ol> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">NOTE: The bond between the thimble and mortar is not considered a mechanical fastening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not extend into the chimney flue;</li> <li>have a sealed connection with the chimney;</li> <li>have provisions for visual inspection and cleaning either by clean-outs in the flue pipe or by removal of the flue pipe; and</li> <li>have joints arranged so that condensation from the chimney will drain toward the appliance</li> </ol>		



- 7) The minimum thickness of metal used in steel flue pipes shall not be less than that shown below.

#### Minimum Flue Pipe Thickness

Flue pipe diameter		Minimum thickness for sheet steel*	
mm	(in)	mm	(gauge)
Less than 150	(Less than 6)	0.41	(26)
150-199	(6 to less than 8)	0.53	(24)
200-249	(8 to less than 10)	0.69	(22)
250 and over	(10 and over)	+	+

\* These thicknesses are the minimum acceptable. No reductions are permissible for rolling or mill tolerances.

+ As required by acceptable engineering practices.

#### CHIMNEYS

5. 1) a) All brick or concrete 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 200mm (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 100mm (4 in) in thickness and be tile lined.
- b) A chimney shall extend not less than 900mm (3 ft) above the highest point at which the chimney comes in contact with the roof and not less than 600mm (2 ft) above the highest roof surface or structured within 3m (10 ft) of the chimney.
- c) 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.
- d) 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 manufacturer's specifications. If a prefabricated chimney is used to vent a fuel efficient furnace or air tight heater, it must be a labelled 650° C (1200° F) chimney.
- e) 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 4.5m (15 ft) 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 kg (25 lbs.).
- 3) Any larger quantity than 11.3kg (25 lbs.) may be stored only in accordance with the regulations referred to in sub-section (1) hereof.



## 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.
- 6) Chimney and Fireplace Regulations.
- 7) Governing Fire Safety in Apartment Buildings.
- 8) Automatic Sprinkler Systems.
- 9) Hose Thread.

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

### 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 firemen, 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.

### 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 send a complete report of all fires to the Fire Commissioner.
- 8) 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.
- 9) 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.

### SPECIAL AUTHORITIES OF FIRE CHIEF

- 10)
  - 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 (Overseer or Reeve) and one Councillor shall first be obtained and provided further that explosives shall not be used for demolition purposes.

#### COMPENSATION FOR DEMOLITION

1. Where action is taken as provided by sub-section (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.

#### GENERAL PENALTY

2. 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 **VILLAGE** of **PELLEY**.
3. Bylaw 2-73 is hereby repealed.

*Orest Dedio*  
for  
Mayor

*N. Nahornove*  
Clerk

Certified a true copy of  
Bylaw No 10-89 adopted by  
Resolution of Council this  
10th day of October, 1989.

*N. Nahornove*  
N. Nahornove - Clerk