



Fire Service Bylaw, 2026

Bylaw No. 3710-2026

The Council of the City of Abbotsford, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

Citation

Bylaw No. 3710-2026 shall be cited as “Fire Service Bylaw, 2026”.

Part 1 – General

Purpose

- 1 The purposes of this bylaw are to regulate, prohibit and impose requirements in relation to the following:
 - (a) the authority of the fire chief;
 - (b) the services of the fire department;
 - (c) the protection of persons, property and the environment;
 - (d) the prevention of nuisances and disturbances.

Definitions

- 2 In this bylaw:
 - “**air curtain incinerator**” has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;
 - “**Building Code**” means the most recent version of the British Columbia Building Code established under the *Building Act*;
 - “**burn seasons**” means the spring burn season and the fall burn season;
 - “**campfire**” means an open fire lit, fueled or used for a recreational purpose;
 - “**ceremonial fire**” means an open fire lit, fueled or used as part of or in observance of a ceremonial, cultural or religious practice;
 - “**clearance letter**” means a letter issued by the fire chief confirming that a premises has been inspected and providing information about any deficiencies found at the last inspection and any fire orders that are in place;
 - “**combustible material**” means material that is susceptible to self-heating or self-ignition;
 - “**community care facility**” has the same meaning as in the *Community Care and Assisted Living Act*;
 - “**construction/demolition fire safety plan**” means a fire safety plan required under the Fire Code in relation to construction and demolition activities;
 - “**contact person**” means a person who
 - (a) is able to attend a premises within 30 minutes of a request by the fire department or monitoring service provider,
 - (b) has full access to the premises, and

- (c) is able to secure the premises as directed by the fire department;
- “dangerous goods”** has the same meaning as in the *Transport of Dangerous Goods Act*;
- “director”** has the same meaning as in the *Environmental Management Act*;
- “diseased vegetative debris”** has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;
- “excessive false fire alarm occurrence”** means the second and any additional false fire alarm that the fire department has attended in any consecutive 12-month period;
- “fall burn season”** means the period of time from October 1 to November 30 in a year;
- “false fire alarm”** means the activation of a fire alarm system that results in the unwarranted attendance by the fire department, including the activation of the fire alarm system
- (a) during testing,
 - (b) in error,
 - (c) due to malfunction,
 - (e) due to severe storm conditions, or
 - (f) due to a disruption caused by a utility company;
- “fire alarm system”** means a system intended to signal the presence of fire or a situation to which the fire department is or could reasonably be expected to respond;
- “fire chief”** means the person in charge of the fire department or his or her authorized designate;
- “Fire Code”** means the most recent version of the British Columbia Fire Code adopted under the *Fire Safety Act*;
- “fire danger rating”** means the current fire danger rating for the City as issued by the British Columbia Wildfire Management Branch or its successor;
- “fire department”** means the Abbotsford Fire Rescue Service and includes a person or organization performing duties or functions on behalf of the Abbotsford Fire Rescue Service;
- “fire department connection”** means a hose connection to the fire protection water system of a building for a pumper truck to supply and increase water pressure;
- “fire hazard”** means a condition that exists on or in a premises that endangers safety, life or property due to fire, including a condition arising from any of the following:
- (a) the physical condition of the premises, including a defective or damaged structural component of the premises;
 - (b) the use or occupancy of the premises;
 - (c) the keeping of combustible, flammable, explosive or other hazardous materials or substances on or in the premises;
- “fire inspector”** means the persons designated to conduct fire safety inspections under section 8 [*fire inspector*] of this bylaw;
- “fire investigator”** means the persons designated to conduct fire investigations under section 16 [*fire investigators*] of this bylaw;
- “fire safety plan”** means a fire safety plan required under the Fire Code for building and occupant fire safety;
- “fireworks”** means cannon crackers, fireballs, firecrackers, mines, roman candles, sky rockets, squibs, torpedoes, and any other explosive designated as a firework by regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council;

- “fireworks permit”** means a permit issued by the fire chief authorizing the possession, use and discharge of fireworks in accordance with Division 2 [*Fireworks Permit*] of Part 11 [*Fireworks*] of this bylaw;
- “fuel break”** means a barrier or a strip of land that has been modified or cleared to prevent the spread of a fire;
- “full service operations level”** means the fire department is equipped and has completed the training identified in the BC Office of the Fire Commissioner’s Minimum Training Standards to provide a full spectrum of fire services;
- “incident”** means an event that creates a risk or causes injury or damage to property to which the fire department would normally respond;
- “lock box”** means a secure, tamper-resistant container installed on the exterior of a premises capable of holding keys, access cards or other devices necessary to provide the fire department with access to the premises in an emergency;
- “member”** means a person employed or retained by or acting voluntarily on behalf of the fire department, including the fire chief;
- “mobile food service unit”** means a vehicle, trailer or other mobile structure equipped for the preparation, storage or sale of food or beverages, and operated within the City, including food trucks;
- “monitoring service provider”** means a person in the business of monitoring fire alarm systems and reporting occurrences of fire alarms to the fire department;
- “motor vehicle”** has the same meaning as in the *Motor Vehicle Act*;
- “occupier”** has the same meaning as in the *Fire Safety Act*;
- “officer”** means any officer level in the fire department, including the fire chief, or a member designated by the fire chief;
- “open burning”** has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;
- “open burning permit”** means a permit issued by the fire chief authorizing open burning in accordance with Division 2 [*Open Burning*] of Part 10 [*Open Fires*] of this bylaw;
- “open fire”** has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;
- “owner”** has the same meaning as in the *Community Charter* and includes the authorized agent of the owner;
- “parcel of land”** has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;
- “permit”** means a permit issued by or on behalf of the City under an enactment;
- “police officer”** has the same meaning as in the *Fire Safety Act*;
- “premises”** means, as the context requires, any of the following:
- (a) a structure occupied or under construction as a private dwelling;
 - (b) a structure occupied or under construction as a public building;
 - (c) the real property on which a private dwelling or public building is located or under construction;
 - (d) a motor vehicle, railway vehicle, aircraft, vessel or other means of transportation;
- “private dwelling”** means any of the following:
- (a) a structure that is occupied or under construction as a private residence;

- (b) the part of a structure that is occupied or under construction as a private residence if only part of the structure is occupied as a private residence;
- (c) any other structure located on the parcel of land on which a private residence is located, except for a structure
 - (i) to which the public is ordinarily invited or permitted access, or
 - (ii) that is used for commercial, industrial or institutional purposes;

“prohibited material” means the material listed in the definition of burning or incineration of prohibited material as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;

“property” has the same meaning as in the *Interpretation Bylaw*;

“public building” has the same meaning as in the *Fire Safety Act*;

“seasoned vegetative debris” has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;

“security alarm system” means a device or devices installed on or in a premises and designed to activate either an audible alarm signal or to alert a monitoring facility in the event of criminal activity or unauthorized entry;

“spring burn season” means the period of time from March 1 to April 30 in a year;

“stream” means any of the following:

- (a) a watercourse or body of water, whether or not usually containing water;
- (b) any of the following that is connected by surface flow to a watercourse or body of water referred to in paragraph (a):
 - (i) a ditch, whether or not usually containing water;
 - (ii) a spring, whether or not usually containing water;
 - (iii) a wetland;

“temporary activity or event” includes festivals, markets, tent structures, pyrotechnic displays, or temporary occupancy of buildings or open spaces;

“urban development boundary” has the same meaning as in the *Official Community Plan Bylaw*;

“vacant premises” means a premises, except a motor vehicle, that is not occupied by a lawful occupier and

- (a) from which water, sewer, gas or electrical service has been intentionally disconnected, other than for temporary maintenance or repair,
- (b) is uninhabitable or unsuitable for other occupancy due to a fire hazard, or
- (c) for which a demolition permit has been applied;

“vegetative debris” has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;

“ventilation forecast” has the same meaning as prescribed under the *Environmental Management Act*;

“wholesaler” means any person, business or commercial undertaking engaged in the bulk sales of fireworks, under a business licence issued by the City, to

- (a) permit holders, or
- (b) retailers outside the boundaries of the City, and

includes all officials, employees and shipping contractors of the wholesaler, and, for greater certainty, does not include the retail sale of fireworks to the general public.

Interpretation

3 The *Interpretation Bylaw* applies to this bylaw.

Application

4 This bylaw applies to all premises within the City.

Delegation of authority by the fire chief

5 The fire chief may delegate the authority conferred on the fire chief under this bylaw to a person acting under the authority of the fire chief.

Conflict with another enactment

6 If there is a conflict between a provision of this bylaw and the *Fire Safety Act*, the Fire Code or the Building Code, the provision of the *Fire Safety Act*, the Fire Code or the Building Code prevails.

Reconsideration

7 A person who is subject to a decision or an order under this bylaw may apply for reconsideration of that decision or order by the Council in accordance with the *Appeal Procedure Bylaw*.

Part 2 – Fire Safety Inspections

Fire inspectors

8 (1) All officers, or their authorized delegates, are designated as a fire inspector.
(2) Fire inspectors must meet applicable standards established by the fire commissioner under the *Fire Safety Act*.

Fire safety inspections

9 (1) A fire inspector may enter a premises at any reasonable time to inspect for conditions that may,
(a) cause a fire,
(b) increase the danger of a fire, or
(c) increase the danger to persons or property from a fire.
(2) A fire inspector may exercise the powers under section 9 [*fire inspections*] and section 11 [*fire inspector orders*] of the *Fire Safety Act*.

Inspection powers

10 A fire inspector may exercise the powers under section 10 [*inspection powers*] and of the *Fire Safety Act*.

Clearance letters

11 (1) A person may request a clearance letter by submitting an application in a form prescribed the fire chief.
(2) The fire chief may conduct an inspection prior to issuing a clearance letter.
(3) The fire chief may issue a clearance letter if, in the opinion of the fire chief,
(a) the clearance letter is necessary in the circumstances,
(b) the application referred to in subsection (1) is complete, and
(c) the person has paid the requisite fee for the clearance letter in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

Part 3 – Compliance Monitoring

Risk-based compliance monitoring system

- 12 (1) The fire chief may implement a risk-based compliance monitoring system for public buildings in accordance with the *Fire Safety Act*.
- (2) The fire chief may charge the owner of a public building a non-refundable fee for conducting a fire safety inspection under subsection (1) in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.
- (3) A person may request from the fire chief a report respecting how a fee imposed under subsection (2) was determined.

Fire safety assessments

- 13 (1) A fire inspector may require an owner of a public building to complete a fire safety assessment for the purposes of
- (a) documenting and monitoring compliance with the Fire Code,
 - (b) increasing owner awareness of the requirements of the Fire Code, and
 - (c) increasing owner awareness of sources of fire and life safety risks in the building.
- (2) The owner must ensure that the completed fire safety assessment is submitted to the fire inspector within the time and in the manner specified by the fire inspector.
- (3) If the owner fails to submit the completed fire safety assessment to the fire inspector, the fire inspector may conduct a fire safety inspection.

Part 4 – Fire Investigations

Requirement to report fire

- 14 The occupier or, if none, the owner of premises where a fire has destroyed or damaged property or resulted in injury or death must, if the fire department did not attend, immediately report the fire to the fire department.

Requirement to provide information relating to fire

- 15 At the request of the fire chief, an owner, occupier, resident, employee or person having direct or indirect knowledge of a premises where a fire occurs must provide the fire department information that the person has relating to the fire or the premises damaged by fire.

Fire investigators

- 16 (1) All officers are designated as a fire investigator under the *Fire Safety Act*.
- (2) Fire investigators must meet applicable standards established by the fire commissioner under the *Fire Safety Act*.

Determining whether fire occurred

- 17 If a fire investigator has a reasonable belief that a fire has occurred, the fire investigator may enter a premises at any time to determine whether a fire occurred that destroyed or damaged property or resulted in injury or death.

Investigation of fires

- 18 Within 5 days after the date on which the fire investigator learned of a fire that destroyed or damaged property or resulted in injury or death, the fire investigator must investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of the fire.

Fire investigator powers

- 19 A fire investigator may exercise the powers under section 26 [*investigation powers*] of the *Fire Safety Act*.

Notification of suspicious fire

- 20 If the cause, origin or circumstances of a fire appears to be suspicious, the fire investigator

must immediately notify a police officer.

Part 5 - Evacuations

Incident evacuations

- 21** (1) A member in charge may order the evacuation of any geographic area or premises that is directly involved with a fire or other risk to life.
- (2) Persons evacuated under this section must not return to the geographic area or premises until notified by the member in charge that it is safe to do so.

Tactical evacuations

- 22** (1) If the fire chief believes there is an immediate threat to life due to a fire hazard or explosion, the fire chief may evacuate a geographic area or premises.
- (2) For the purposes of an evacuation under this section, the fire chief may call on the assistance of a police officer.
- (3) Persons evacuated under this section must not return to the geographic area or premises until notified by the fire chief or person authorized by the fire chief that it is safe to do so.

Part 6 – Authority of the Fire Chief

Level of suppression and response service

- 23** The fire department will provide fire suppression services at the full service operations level.

Prevention and suppression of fires

- 24** The fire chief may use any reasonable measures or take any reasonable action to prevent and suppress fires, including the following:
- (a) demolishing buildings and other structures;
 - (b) entering a premises or other structures with any persons and equipment that, in the opinion of the fire chief, are required;
 - (c) ordering a person to provide labour, services, equipment or materials to the officer.

Amendment, suspension or revocation of a permit

- 25** The fire chief may amend the terms or conditions under a permit, suspend the rights granted under a permit or revoke a permit if the fire chief reasonably believes that the activity authorized under the permit
- (a) may create a fire hazard,
 - (b) may cause emissions that may foul or contaminate the atmosphere in a manner that may disturb the quiet, peace, rest, enjoyment, comfort or convenience of individuals or the public, or
 - (c) is in contraventions of this bylaw or the terms and conditions of the permit.

Requirement to provide notice and reasons

- 26** If the fire chief amends, suspends or revokes a permit, the fire chief must
- (a) give written notice to the applicant,
 - (b) set out in the notice referred to in subsection (a) the conditions for reinstatement of the rights under the permit, and
 - (c) provide the applicant with written reasons for the amendment, suspension or revocation.

Issuance of order

- 27** (1) If the fire chief finds that a person has contravened, or has authorized, permitted or suffered the contravention, or otherwise not complied with this bylaw, the fire chief may serve the person with an order requiring the person to comply with this bylaw.
- (2) An order must be in writing and set out the following:
- (a) the name of the person;
 - (b) the date the order was made;
 - (c) the address or location affected by the order;
 - (d) the provision of this bylaw that the person contravened or failed to comply with and a description of the circumstances of that contravention;
 - (e) an explanation of how to comply with the order;
 - (f) the date by which the person must comply with the order;
 - (g) the right of the owner to request a reconsideration in accordance with the *Appeal Procedure Bylaw*;
 - (h) any additional information required by law.
- (3) The person subject to the order
- (a) must comply with an order in the amount of time specified in the order, and
 - (b) is responsible for the costs of the order.

Part 7 – Conduct of Persons

Division 1 – Prohibited Conduct

Hindrance of a member

- 28** A person must not hinder a member in the execution of the duties or authority of the member, including by doing any of the following:
- (a) withholding or falsifying information;
 - (b) refusing to render assistance in connection with an emergency response, inspection and fire investigation.

Refusal or neglect of access

- 29** A person must not refuse, hinder or neglect a member's access to a premises to which the member has authority to access.

Prohibition of entry

- 30** A person must not enter a premises or an area
- (a) threatened by an incident, or
 - (b) cordoned off by a member.

False representation

- 31** A person must not
- (a) make a false representation as to the person being a member, or
 - (b) use any item or equipment that could reasonably cause another person to believe that the person is a member.

Driving over equipment

- 32** A person must not drive a vehicle over equipment of the fire department unless the person receives the consent of the member in command.

Requirement to comply with directions

- 33 A person at or near an incident must not refuse or neglect to comply with directions given by a member.

False fire alarm prohibited

- 34 A person must not cause a false fire alarm.

Parking in contravention of a sign or markings

- 35 A person must not park a motor vehicle in contravention of a sign or markings indicating access for the fire department.

Discarding burning substances

- 36 A person must not discard, throw down or drop any lighted match, cigarette or other burning substance into or near any combustible material.

Tampering or obstructing a lock box

- 37 A person must not tamper with or obstruct access to a lock box required under this bylaw.

Division 2 – Vacant Premises and Premises Damaged by Fire

Requirement to secure premises after fire

- 38 Within 2 hours after having knowledge that a fire has been extinguished, an owner or occupier of a premises damaged by fire must secure the premises against unauthorized entry in a manner acceptable to the fire chief.

Requirement to secure vacant premises

- 39 Within 24 hours after having knowledge that the premises are vacant, the owner or occupier of a vacant premises must secure the premises against fire and unauthorized entry in a manner acceptable to the fire chief.

Order to secure premises

- 40 (1) Where an owner fails to secure a premises as required by section 49 [*requirement to secure premises after fire*] or section 50 [*requirement to secure vacant premises*] of this bylaw, a fire chief may order the owner to secure the building or other part of the premises against fire or unauthorized entry in a manner acceptable to the fire chief.
- (2) The order in subsection (1) must be made in writing.
- (3) If an owner of a premises fails to bring the premises into compliance with the order within 24 hours of receiving the order, or if the fire chief is unable to contact the owner within 24 hours of finding the premises in an unsecured state, the fire chief may cause the premises to be secured by City employees, contractors or agents.
- (4) City employees, contractors or agents may secure doors, windows and other points of entry into the premises to prevent fire or unauthorized entry.

Part 8 – Protection of Persons and Property

Division 1 – Fire Prevention

Fires in public places

- 41 A person must not start a fire in a public place if a fire is likely to
- (a) endanger the safety of a person,
 - (b) cause damage to a property or a thing, or
 - (c) interfere with an activity.

Fire hazards

- 42 An owner or occupier of a premises must ensure that no fire hazard exists on or in the premises.

Elimination of fire hazards

- 43 If a member finds conditions that, in the member's opinion, constitute a fire hazard, the fire chief may direct the owner or occupant of the premises on which the hazardous conditions exist to reduce, remove or eliminate the hazard in a manner acceptable to the fire chief.

Accumulation of combustible material

- 44 An owner or occupier of a premises or vacant premises must not permit combustible material to accumulate in quantities or in a location on the premises that could create a fire hazard.

Accumulation of vegetation

- 45 An owner or occupier of real property must cut down and remove from the real property all vegetation that is susceptible to self-heating or self-ignition and could endanger the real property.

Residential fireplaces and woodstoves

- 46 A person must not fuel a residential fireplace or woodstove unless
- (a) the material used is intended for use as fuel in residential fireplaces and woodstoves, and
 - (b) the material does not contain painted, treated or adhesive materials.

Outdoor heating

- 47 A person must not use an outdoor heating appliance unless the outdoor heating appliance
- (a) is specifically designed for heating,
 - (b) is used for heating, and
 - (c) is powered by electricity or fueled by propane or natural gas.

Outdoor cooking

- 48 A person must not use an outdoor cooking appliance unless the outdoor cooking appliance
- (a) is specifically designed for cooking food,
 - (b) is used for cooking food, and
 - (c) is powered by electricity or fueled by propane, natural gas or wood pellets.

Nuisance

- 49 Every person who willfully or recklessly and without reasonable cause
- (a) sets fire to which the fire department must respond,
 - (b) makes or causes to be made a false fire alarm,
 - (c) causes a fire or loss that can be directly attributed to the use of fireworks contrary to the provisions of this bylaw, or
 - (d) carries out open burning of combustible materials without an open burning permit
- Is deemed to have caused a nuisance.

Dangerous goods

- 50 A person who is responsible for any dangerous goods that
- (a) pose a risk to health, safety, property or the environment, and
 - (b) give rise to an incident or unsafe conditions due to the transport, storage or use of the dangerous goods,
- must clean up and completely dispose of the dangerous goods in a safe and prompt

manner.

Garbage containers

- 51** (1) A commercial or communal garbage container that has a capacity of 90 litres or more must be stored in a location approved by the fire chief.
- (2) The location where a commercial or communal garbage container is stored must be at least 5 metres from the combustible material or an unprotected building opening unless
- (a) the location cannot accommodate the 5-metre clearance,
 - (b) a non-combustible container with a non-combustible self-closing lid is used,
 - (c) the container is not a hold-open device,
 - (d) the container is stored at least one metre from combustible material and an unprotected building opening, and
 - (e) the container is placed in a location approved by the fire chief.

Extreme fire danger rating

- 52** (1) If at any time the fire danger rating reaches “extreme”, the fire chief may temporarily close any or all parks and trail systems in the City.
- (2) A person must not enter into any park or trail system closed under subsection (1).

Division 2 – Fire Alarm Systems

Activation

- 53** A person must not activate a fire alarm system unless
- (a) there is a fire or explosion,
 - (b) the person believes that a fire or explosion is occurring or is imminent,
 - (c) the person believes that an incident to which the person believes the fire department would normally respond is occurring or is imminent, or
 - (d) the fire chief authorizes the person to activate the fire alarm system.

Monitoring service provider

- 54** The fire alarm system of a building required by the Building Code to have a fire alarm system must be continuously monitored by a monitoring service provider certified by Underwriters Laboratories of Canada for monitoring fire alarm systems.

Contact person

- 55** (1) An owner or occupier of a building with a fire alarm system must do the following:
- (a) within 72 hours of installing a fire alarm system, give written notice to the fire department of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of
 - (i) the monitoring service provider for the fire alarm system, and
 - (ii) at least 2 contact persons;
 - (b) within 7 days of any change to the name, address or telephone number of the monitoring service provider or contact person, give written notice to the fire department.
- (2) An owner or occupier must provide the written notice required in subsection (1) in a form acceptable to the fire chief.

Failure of contact person to attend

- 56** (1) Where a contact person designated under section 55 [*contact person*] fails to attend a premises within 30 minutes of being notified by the fire department, the fire department may

use whatever means necessary to gain entry to the premises and investigate the alarm.

(2) The fire department is not liable for any damage to the premises caused by the forced entry authorized under this section.

(3) The City may charge an owner or occupier of the premises the actual costs to the City, calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*, for all time during which the fire department remained on standby at the premises, commencing after the 30 minutes referred to in subsection (1) and until such time as a contact person, owner or occupier attends at, provides access to or secures the premises.

Testing, repair and maintenance

- 57** An owner or occupier of a premises must notify the monitoring service provider for the fire alarm system for the premises when carrying out testing, repair or maintenance to a fire alarm system.

Division 3 – Fire Department Access

Signs and markings for fire department access

- 58** (1) A sign or marking stating "Fire Lane – No Parking" must be posted on streets, yards and roadways provided for fire department access.
- (2) If a street, yard or roadway provided for fire department access is secured by a gate, bollard, chain or other similar removable barrier approved by the fire chief,
- (a) a sign must be permanently mounted on each side of the removable assembly,
 - (b) the sign must display lettering of at least 7.5 centimetres by 6 centimetres, and
 - (c) the sign must state the following in the following order:
 - (i) "Emergency Access Only";
 - (ii) "No Parking";
 - (iii) "By Order of the Abbotsford Fire Rescue Service".
- (3) The size and colour of a sign or markings must be approved by the fire chief before the installation of the sign or display of markings.

Fire department connection

- 59** (1) Every building to which the Building Code applies that is
- (a) Equipped with a standpipe, sprinkler or other fire suppression system, or
 - (b) Designated by the fire chief
- must be equipped with a fire department connection.
- (2) A fire department connection must be
- (a) installed in a manner prescribed by the fire chief,
 - (b) installed in a location approved by the fire chief,
 - (c) unobstructed at all times,
 - (d) compatible with fire department equipment, and
 - (e) maintained in good working order and inspected regularly in accordance with the Fire Code or other applicable standards.
- (3) An owner must post signage at or adjacent to the fire department connection
- (a) identifying the fire department connection,
 - (b) indicating the system(s) it serves, and
 - (c) the civic address or unit identification of the building

(4) If site conditions change or if the fire chief deems the fire department connection inadequate for emergency operations, the fire chief may require an owner to relocate, modify or upgrade the fire department connection.

Requirement for lock box

- 60** (1) The fire chief may require an owner of a premises to install and maintain a lock box for the use by the fire department in an emergency.
- (2) The lock box must
- (a) contain a copy of keys, access cards or other devices necessary to access the premises and its fire suppression systems, alarm system controls and life safety system operations,
 - (b) be installed in a location and in a manner approved by the fire chief at the owner's expense,
 - (c) be a type of lock box approved by the fire chief,
 - (d) be free from damage, and
 - (e) be accessible to the fire chief at all times.
- (3) An owner must label the keys, access cards or other devices referred to in subsection (2)
- (a) in a manner that identifies the specific area, system or function to which they provide access.

Owner must notify fire department of changes

- 61** An owner must notify the fire chief immediately of any changes to locks, access systems or building configurations that affect emergency access.

City not liable for lock box damage

- 62** The City and the fire department are not liable for any loss or damage resulting from the use or misuse of the lock box or its contents, except in cases of gross negligence by the City or the fire department.

Division 4 – Safety Planning Requirements

Fire safety plan

- 63** An owner of a building for which a fire safety plan is required must prepare a fire safety plan in a form prescribed by the fire chief.

Construction/demolition fire safety plan

- 64** An owner of a building for which a construction/demolition fire safety plan is required must prepare a construction/demolition fire safety plan in a form prescribed by the fire chief.

Review of plans by owner

- 65** (1) An owner of a building for which a fire safety plan is required must review the fire safety plan every 12 months.
- (2) An owner of a building for which a construction/demolition fire safety plan is required must
- (a) review and update the fire safety plan before the start of each phase of construction or the commencement of demolition operations, as applicable, and
 - (b) update the fire safety plan if there is a material change to the use or occupancy of the building.

Approval of updates

- 66** An owner of a building must

- (a) obtain the fire chief's approval of any updates to a fire safety plan, and
- (b) pay the fee for review of the fire safety plan calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

Part 9 – Event Safety

Division 1 – Temporary Activities and Events

Approval for a temporary activity or event

- 67** A person holding a temporary activity or event that, in the opinion of the fire chief, may impact fire safety, must obtain approval from the fire department.

Request for approval of temporary activity or event

- 68** (1) To obtain approval for a temporary activity or event, a person must submit a request including the following information:
- (a) a description of the activity or event;
 - (b) the proposed location and duration of the activity or event;
 - (c) a site or floor plan that identifies the layout, access routes and fire protection measures;
 - (d) any other information required by the fire chief.
- (2) The request must be submitted to the fire chief at least 10 business days before the start date of the temporary activity or event.

Refusal of request for temporary activity or event

- 69** The fire chief may refuse to approve a temporary activity or event if
- (a) The fire chief has not received and approved the information required in section 68 [*request for approval of temporary activity or event*] of this bylaw, or
 - (b) In the fire chief's opinion,
 - (i) any other applicable provision of this bylaw has not been met, or
 - (ii) the temporary event or activity poses a risk to public safety.

Fire chief may impose conditions for temporary activity or event

- 70** The fire chief may include terms and conditions with the approval, including the following:
- (a) provision of fire extinguishers or suppression systems;
 - (b) maintenance of clear access for emergency vehicles;
 - (c) restrictions on open flames, heating devices or hazardous materials;
 - (d) occupant load limits and egress requirements;
 - (e) provision of a fire watch by the owner, occupant or the fire department.

Fire chief may require modifications

- 71** The fire chief may require modifications to the approved temporary activity or event if, in the fire chief's opinion, public safety is at risk.

Failure to obtain approval or comply with conditions

- 72** If a person fails to obtain approval for a temporary activity or event or fails to comply with conditions imposed on a temporary activity or event, the fire chief may immediately suspend or cancel the temporary activity or event.

Division 2 – Occupant Loads

Approval required for occupant load

- 73** (1) A person must obtain the fire department's approval of the occupant load before holding an event in a public place or private venue in the City where
- (a) the expected attendance exceeds 500 people, or
 - (b) liquor is served.
- (2) A private venue does not include a private dwelling.
- (3) A public space or private venue includes parks, plazas, community facilities or temporary structures.

Request for approval of occupant load

- 74** To obtain approval, a person must complete an application including the following information:
- (a) a description of the event,
 - (b) the proposed location and duration of the event,
 - (c) a site plan, and
 - (d) any other information required by the fire chief.

Fire chief may refuse to approve occupant load

- 75** The fire chief may refuse to approve an event's occupant load if
- (a) The fire chief has not received and approved the information required in section 74 [*request for approval of occupant load*], or
 - (b) In the fire chief's opinion,
 - (i) any other applicable provision of this bylaw has not been met, or
 - (ii) the temporary event or activity poses a risk to public safety.

Fire chief may impose conditions for occupant load

- 76** The fire chief may include terms and conditions with the approval, including the following:
- (a) provision of fire extinguishers or suppression systems,;
 - (b) maintenance of clear access for emergency vehicles;
 - (c) adequate and unobstructed means of egress;
 - (d) provision for washroom and sanitation facilities based on occupancy;
 - (e) safe arrangement of furnishings and temporary structures.

Existing buildings with modified layouts

- 77** (1) Where a building or area in the City has an occupant load established under the Building Code, that occupant load applies only if the layout and use of the space conform to the approved configuration.
- (2) If the layout or use of the space differs from the approved configuration, the fire chief may order modifications to the occupant load.

Division 3 – Mobile Food Service Units

Compliance label

- 78** A person who wishes to operate a mobile food service unit must
- (a) obtain a compliance label issued by the fire chief, and
 - (b) comply with all applicable fire safety regulations as prescribed in this bylaw and by the fire chief.

Mobile food service unit requirements

- 79** All mobile food service units must
- (a) be equipped with a certified fire suppression system appropriate for commercial cooking operations,
 - (b) maintain portable fire extinguishers in accordance with the Fire Code or applicable provincial standards,
 - (c) ensure all propane and fuel systems
 - (i) are installed and maintained in accordance with the Canadian Standards Association and fire safety standards, and
 - (ii) meet the approvals of Technical Safety BC, and
 - (d) prior to operating, pass a fire safety inspection by the fire department.

Fire chief may refuse compliance label

- 80** The fire chief may refuse to issue a compliance label to a mobile food service unit if
- (a) any of the requirements in section 79 [*mobile food service unit requirements*] are not met, or
 - (b) in the fire chief's opinion, any other applicable provision of this bylaw has not been met.

Compliance label must be visible

- 81** (1) A person who obtains a compliance label must display the compliance label on the mobile food service unit in a visible position.
- (2) If a compliance label is not visibly displayed, the fire chief may order the mobile food service unit to cease operations immediately.

Operator must keep inspection records

- 82** (1) A person operating a mobile food service unit must maintain records of any inspections conducted on the mobile food service unit.
- (2) Inspection records must be available to the fire chief upon the fire chief's request.

Additional requirements or conditions

- 83** The fire chief may impose additional requirements or conditions for the operation of a mobile food service unit based on the location, event or risk assessment.

Part 10 – Open Fires

No open fire if ban imposed

- 84** No person may have an open fire if the fire department or fire chief have imposed a ban on igniting open fires.

Division 1 – Campfires and Ceremonial Fires

Conditions for campfires

- 85** A person must not light, fuel or use a campfire unless the following conditions are met:
- (a) the fire is started within a fire pit provided by the City and the fire pit has not been closed by the City;
 - (b) the person must be equipped with a means to extinguish the fire, including water, sand or a fire extinguisher;
 - (c) the fire burns wood or vegetation that is seasoned, dead and lying on the ground;
 - (d) the fire is no larger than 0.5 metres in height and 0.5 metres in width;
 - (e) it is safe to light, fuel or use a campfire and is likely to continue to be safe;

- (f) while the campfire is burning, the person ensures that the fire is watched and supervised by a person to prevent escape of fire;
- (g) before leaving the area, the person ensures that the fire is extinguished and that the ashes are cool to touch.

Conditions for ceremonial fires

- 86** (1) A person may light, fuel or use a ceremonial fire if the following conditions are met:
- (a) at least 72 hours before the ceremonial fire, the person notifies the fire department of the time, date and location of the ceremonial fire;
 - (b) the person establishes a fuel break around the burn area;
 - (c) while the fire is burning, the person must ensure that
 - (i) the fuel break is maintained, and
 - (ii) the fire is watched and supervised by a person to prevent escape of fire;
 - (d) the person must be equipped with a means to extinguish the fire, including water, sand or a fire extinguisher;
 - (e) the fire does not burn prohibited material;
 - (f) the fire is not conducted when an “extreme” fire danger rating is issued unless otherwise authorized by the fire chief;
 - (g) the fire burns material in one pile no larger than 0.6 metres in height and 0.75 metres in width, unless otherwise authorized by the fire chief;
 - (h) before leaving the area, the person ensures that the fire is extinguished and that the ashes are cool to touch.
- (2) Nothing in this bylaw will be interpreted to restrict or infringe upon the rights of any Indigenous peoples to conduct ceremonial or sacred fires in accordance with their traditions and practices, as protected under a domestic enactment.

Division 2 – Open Burning

Open burning permit required

- 87** A person must obtain an open burning permit in order to carry on open burning.

Open burning permit application

- 88** (1) A person applying for an open burning permit must
- (a) submit an application in a form prescribed by the fire chief, and
 - (b) pay a fee calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.
- (2) A person may apply for an opening burning permit for
- (c) the spring burn season, or
 - (d) the fall burn season.

Open burning permit expiry

- 89** Subject to section 90 [*burning outside of burn seasons*], an open burning permit for
- (a) the spring burn season expires on the last day of the spring burn season, and
 - (b) the fall burn season expires on the last day of the fall burn season.

Burning outside of burn seasons

- 90** A person must not carry out open burning outside of the burn seasons unless the person has obtained written approval from the fire chief to carry out open burning outside of the burn seasons.

Number of open burnings in a year

- 91 A person must not carry out open burning on a single parcel of land on more than 12 days in a calendar year.

Notification requirements

- 92 At least 24 hours in advance of starting an open burning, a person must use reasonable efforts to notify the occupants and managers of the following places that are located within 500 metres of the parcel of land on which the open burning is to be carried out:
- (a) a private dwelling;
 - (b) a business;
 - (c) a school;
 - (d) a community care facility.

Conditions when open burning starts

- 93 (1) Despite any other provision in this bylaw, a person must not carry out an open burning if the mixing of air and smoke would likely cause the smoke that would be emitted by the open burning to
- (a) negatively impact the urban development boundary, or
 - (b) significantly reduce visibility to a nearby airport or highway.
- (2) A person carrying out an open burning must extinguish immediately an open burning that creates either condition listed in subsection (1).

Ventilation forecast

- 94 A person must not carry out an open burning unless the ventilation forecast for the Fraser Valley, listed on the BC Government Ventilation Index, is “good” for the day the opening burning starts.

Time of open burning

- 95 A person who carries out an open burning must ensure that the open burning
- (a) does not start earlier than one hour after sunrise, and
 - (b) ends by the later of
 - (i) 4:00 p.m. on the same day the open burning starts, and
 - (ii) 2 hours before sunset on the same day the open burning starts.

Burn material permitted

- 96 A person who carries out an open burning must only burn seasoned vegetative debris that originates from agricultural production or processing.

Prohibited material

- 97 A person must not burn in an open burning
- (a) prohibited material, or
 - (b) diseased vegetative debris, unless the person has
 - (i) obtained the verification or confirmation of the diseased vegetative debris under section 24 [*verification or confirmation of diseased vegetative debris*] of the Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation, and
 - (ii) notified the director in writing at least 24 hours before starting the open burning of the diseased vegetative debris.

Origin of materials

- 98 A person must not carry out open burning of material that does not originate from the parcel

of land on which the open burning is to be carried out, unless the material originates from a parcel of land

- (a) of which that person is the registered owner, and
- (b) located within 5 kilometre radius of the parcel of land on which the open burning is to be carried out.

Size of burn materials

99 A person must not carry out open burning of material exceeding 10 centimetres in diameter.

Size of burn pile

100 A person must not carry out an open burning of a pile exceeding 3 metres in width and 2 metres in height, unless the person obtains an open burning permit authorizing a larger burn pile.

Number of burn piles

101 A person must not carry out open burning of more than one pile at one time on a parcel of land.

Setbacks for open burning

102 Subject to section 103 [*setbacks for open burning using an air curtain incinerator*], a person who carries out an open burning must ensure that the open burning is carried out at least

- (a) 15 metres from
 - (i) a hedge,
 - (ii) a fence,
 - (iii) a structure,
 - (iv) a stream,
 - (v) a power line,
 - (vi) a pipeline,
 - (vii) a telephone line, and
 - (viii) a public utility,
- (b) 30 metres from a street,
- (c) 100 metres from
 - (i) a private dwelling, and
 - (ii) a structure that contains a business in which persons carry on the business during regular business hours,
- (d) 500 metres from the nearest property line of
 - (i) a school,
 - (ii) a community care facility, and
 - (iii) an airport, and
- (e) 1,000 metres from the nearest property line of a hospital.

Setbacks for open burning using an air curtain incinerator

103 A person who carries out an open burning using an air curtain incinerator must ensure that the open burning is carried out at least

- (a) 3 metres from
 - (i) a hedge, and
 - (ii) a fence,

- (b) 6 metres from
 - (i) a structure,
 - (ii) a stream,
 - (iii) a power line,
 - (iv) a pipeline,
 - (v) a telephone line, and
 - (vi) a public utility,
- (c) 30 metres from a street,
- (d) 100 metres from
 - (i) a private dwelling, and
 - (ii) a structure that contains a business in which persons carry on the business during regular business hours,
- (e) 500 metres from the nearest property line of
 - (i) a school,
 - (ii) a community care facility, and
 - (iii) an airport, and
- (f) 1,000 metres from the nearest property line of a hospital.

Requirement to minimize amount of vegetative debris

- 104** Before carrying out an open burning, a person must ensure that every reasonable alternative for reducing, reusing or recycling the vegetative debris is used in order to minimize the amount of vegetative debris to be burned in the open burning.

Requirement to minimize smoke emissions

- 105** A person who carries out open burning must ensure that all reasonable efforts are taken to minimize the amount of smoke emitted by the open burning, including by doing the following:
- (a) minimizing any soil content that may be mixed in with the seasoned vegetative debris;
 - (b) constructing the pile in a way that maximizes the air flow through the pile.

Part 11 – Fireworks

Division 1 – Fireworks Regulations

Selling, giving or trading fireworks

- 106** A person other than a wholesaler must not offer for sale, sell, give or trade fireworks in the City.

Possession of fireworks

- 107** A person must not possess fireworks in the City unless that person is
- (a) a wholesaler, or
 - (b) authorized by a fireworks permit issued under this bylaw.

Use or discharge of fireworks

- 108** A person must not use, fire, light, set off, detonate, explode, activate or discharge fireworks in the City unless authorized by a fireworks permit issued under this bylaw.

Confiscation of fireworks

- 109** (1) The fire chief may, in the interests of public safety, confiscate fireworks from any person.
 (2) Where the fire chief confiscates fireworks from a person under subsection (1), the person

must surrender all fireworks in their immediate possession to the fire chief.

Division 2 – Fireworks Permit

Application for fireworks permit

- 110** (1) A person who wishes to obtain a fireworks permit must complete a fireworks permit application including the following information:
- (a) a site plan and details of the location, duration and safety measures in place;
 - (b) proof of valid fireworks operator certificate issued by the Government of Canada's Explosives Regulatory Division of Natural Resources Canada;
 - (c) payment for the fireworks permit fee and security deposit in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*;
 - (d) any other information the fire chief deems necessary.
- (2) The fireworks application must be made
- (e) in a form prescribed by the fire chief, and
 - (f) at least 14 days before the date the fireworks will be used or discharged.

Issuance or refusal of fireworks permit

- 111** Subject to the provisions of this bylaw and the *Explosives Act* and its regulations, the fire chief may issue or refuse a fireworks permit.

Suspension or cancellation of fireworks permit

- 112** The fire chief may suspend or cancel a fireworks permit if the fire chief reasonably believes the permit holder has contravened or has authorized, permitted or suffered the contravention of any provision of
- (a) this bylaw,
 - (b) the *Fire Safety Act* and its regulations,
 - (c) any other applicable enactment, or
 - (d) the fireworks permit's terms or conditions.

Insurance required

- 113** (1) The permit holder of a fireworks permit must carry comprehensive general liability insurance with an insurer licenced in British Columbia.
- (2) The comprehensive general liability insurance referred to in subsection (1) must include all of the following:
- (a) coverage for bodily injury and property damage;
 - (b) the City, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers as a named insured;
 - (c) if the site is owned or occupied by the school district, the school district as a named insured;
 - (d) a cross liability clause;
 - (e) minimum liability coverage of \$5,000,000 per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage;
 - (f) minimum 30 days' written notice to the City of cancellation or material change of the insurance

Site inspection required

- 114** Every person applying for a fireworks permit must
- (a) accompany the fire department on an initial site inspection and any required site re-

- inspection, and
- (b) pay the applicable inspection and re-inspection fees in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

Part 12 – Fees and Cost Recovery
Division 1 – General Cost Recovery

City action at defaulter’s expense

- 115** If a person subject to a requirement under this bylaw fails to take the required action, the fire chief may
- (a) fulfill the requirement at the expense of the person, and
 - (b) recover the costs incurred from that person as a debt.

Recovery of fees and costs as special fees

- 116** If the City does work or provides services in relation to land or improvements, the City may recover the fees and costs incurred by the City as special fees in accordance with Division 14 [*Recovery of Special Fees*] of Part 7 [*Municipal Revenue*] of the *Community Charter*.

Division 2 – Attendance by Fire Department

Incident costs

- 117** If a person does any of the following that results in an incident to which the fire department responds the person must pay the applicable incident attendance costs calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*:
- (a) causes damage to property by
 - (i) intentionally starting or adding fuel to a fire, or
 - (ii) using an explosive device or substance;
 - (b) summons the fire department without reasonable belief that an incident was imminent or occurring;
 - (c) possesses fireworks that the fire chief confiscates under section 109 [*confiscation of fireworks*] of this bylaw;
 - (d) contravenes this bylaw, a permit issued under this bylaw or an order issued under this bylaw;
 - (e) contravenes the *Good Neighbour Bylaw*

Demolishing or removing a building

- 118** If the fire chief or the member in charge demolishes or removes a building in whole or in part at an incident to complete extinguishment of a fire or remove a serious threat to public safety, the owner must pay the applicable incident attendance costs incurred by the fire department to demolish or remove all or parts of the building calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

Nuisance and dangerous goods incidents

- 119** (1) Every person who causes a nuisance under section 49 [*nuisance*] must pay the applicable incident attendance costs incurred by the fire department to abate the nuisance.
- (2) A person who fails to comply with section 50 [*dangerous goods*] must pay the applicable incident attendance costs incurred by the fire department
- (a) to clean up and dispose of the dangerous goods,
 - (b) to mitigate the incident, and
 - (c) for the repair, decontamination and replacement of equipment damaged or

contaminated while attending the incident.

(3) the incident attendance costs referred to in subsection (1) and (2) will be calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

Security alarms

120 An owner or occupier of a premises to which the fire department has attended in response to an activation of a security alarm system that has been routed to the fire department must pay a fee calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

False fire alarms

121 (1) An owner or occupier of a premises to which the fire department has attended in response to a false fire alarm must pay

- (a) the applicable incident attendance costs calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*, and
- (b) a fee for any excessive false fire alarm calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

(2) The fire chief may waive a cost or fee payable under subsection (1) if the following conditions are met:

- (a) the owner or occupier provides the fire chief with written evidence from a fire protection technician that improvements have been made to the premises to reduce or eliminate subsequent false fire alarms;
- (b) the owner or occupier submits the evidence to the fire chief within 30 days of the most recent false fire alarm.

Fire alarm system testing

122 An owner or occupier must pay the applicable incident attendance costs calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw* if the owner or occupier fails to notify the fire alarm system monitoring service provider when carrying out testing, repair or maintenance to a fire alarm system and members attend the premises as a result of that failure.

Special events and filming activity

123 A person must pay the applicable incident attendance costs calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw* if

- (a) the person has a fire in connection with a special event or filming activity authorized by the *Outdoor Special Event, Filming and Activities Bylaw* or a permit issued under either of those bylaws,
- (b) the person requests the attendance of the fire department at a special event or filming activity, or
- (c) the fire chief considers that the supervision by members is necessary to ensure the safety of persons and property at a special event or filming activity.

Inspections

124 Every person who obtains any of the following inspections by the fire department must pay a fee calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*:

- (a) a special request inspection of a building, structure or site to determine compliance with this bylaw or the Fire Code;
- (b) an inspection under Part 2 [*Fire Safety Inspections*] or section 13 [*fire safety assessments*] of this bylaw;
- (c) a special event or pre-filming inspection to ensure compliance with the *Outdoor Special Event, Filming and Activities Bylaw* or permits issued under either of those bylaws;
- (d) re-inspection of a premises after an incident or after an order has been issued under

this bylaw.

Vacant premises

- 125** An owner of a vacant premises must pay the applicable incident attendance costs calculated in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw* if the fire department incurs such costs for
- (a) response to any fire, fire hazard or other incident at the premises,
 - (b) additional City personnel, consumables and damage to City equipment resulting from a response to any fire, fire hazard or other incident at the premises, and
 - (c) demolition, clean up, abatement, removal, disposal and safe transport of a building or structure on the premises.

Division 3 – Fees for Other Services

Investigation and report

- 126** If the fire chief must complete an investigation and report under section 25 [*investigation of fires*] of the *Fire Safety Act*, the owner or occupier of the premises must pay a fee in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*.

Request for copy of report

- 127** A person requesting a copy of the following reports from the fire department must pay a fee in accordance with the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*:
- (a) motor vehicle or medical incident report;
 - (b) any other report.

Part 13 – Repeal and Consequential Amendments

Repeal

- 128** The *Fire Service Bylaw, 2020* and *Fireworks Bylaw, 2005* are repealed.

Consequential Amendments – Bylaw Enforcement Bylaw

- 129** Section 8 (1) of the *Bylaw Enforcement Bylaw, 2020* is amended by striking out subsection (e) and renumbering the subsections accordingly.

Consequential Amendments – Fees and Charges Bylaw

- 130** The following is added as Schedule “D” [*Fire Rescue Services*] to the *Fees and Charges Bylaw*:

1. DEFINITIONS

Words or phrases used in this Schedule must be interpreted consistently with the *Fire Service Bylaw*;

“**actual cost**” means the costs incurred by the City for all applicable labour, materials, and equipment;

“**consumables**” means a commodity, such as gasoline, that is consumable.

2. INCIDENT ATTENDANCE COSTS

(a) **Equipment costs**

The cost that applies to the type of equipment used by the fire department set out in Column 1 of Table 1 is the cost set out in Column 2 of Table 1 opposite the type of equipment.

Table 1 - Equipment Costs

Item	Column 1 Equipment	Column 2 Cost
1	fire engine	\$590 per hour
2	tender	\$1,130 per hour
3	squad	\$590 per hour
4	aerial	\$1,090 per hour
5	incident support (air, rehab)	\$1,210 per hour
6	department operations centre	\$3,700 per hour

(b) Unit costs

The cost that applies to the type of unit dispatched by the fire department set out in Column 1 of Table 2 is the cost set out in Column 2 of Table 2 opposite the type of unit.

Table 2 - Unit Costs

Item	Column 1 Unit	Column 2 Cost
1	hazardous materials unit and trailer	\$750 per hour
2	special operations unit and trailer	\$750 per hour
3	wildland unit	\$400 per hour

(c) Personnel costs

The cost that applies to the member dispatched by the fire department set out in Column 1 of Table 3 is the cost set out in Column 2 of Table 3 opposite the member.

Table 3 - Personnel Costs

Item	Column 1 Member	Column 2 Cost
1	duty officer	\$150 per hour
2	platoon captain	\$100 per hour
3	fire prevention officer	\$92 per hour
4	training officer captain	\$92 per hour
5	captain	\$84 per hour
6	investigator/educator/inspector	\$80 per hour
7	firefighter	\$66 per hour

- (d) **Costs of consumables used by the fire department**.....Actual Costs
3. ATTENDANCE COST FOR ACTIVATION OF SECURITY ALARM.....\$250.00
4. ATTENDANCE COST FOR EXCESSIVE FALSE FIRE ALARM

(a) Residential building of up to 4 dwelling units per lot

The cost that applies to each excessive false fire alarm occurrence in relation to a residential building of up to 4 dwelling units per lot, including a single-family dwelling, townhouse and duplex, is the cost set out in Column 2 of Table 4 opposite the number of false fire alarms set out in Column 1 of Table 4.

Table 4 – Excessive False Fire Alarm Costs in Small Residential Buildings

Item	Column 1 Number of false fire alarms	Column 2 Cost
1	second false fire alarm	\$50
2	third false fire alarm	\$150
3	fourth fire false alarm	\$200
4	fifth and each subsequent false fire alarm	\$400

(b) Residential building of more than 4 dwellings per lot

The cost that applies to each excessive false fire alarm occurrence in relation to a residential building of more than 4 dwelling units per lot, is the cost set out in Column 2 of Table 5 opposite the number of false fire alarms set out in Column 1 of Table 5.

Table 5 – Excessive False Fire Alarm Costs in Large Residential Buildings

Item	Column 1 Number of false fire alarms	Column 2 Cost
1	second false fire alarm	\$150
2	third false fire alarm	\$300
3	fourth fire false alarm	\$600
4	fifth and each subsequent false fire alarm	\$1,200

(c) Commercial buildings

The cost that applies to each excessive false fire alarm occurrence in relation to a commercial building, including a commercial building with residential units, is the cost set out in Column 2 of Table 6 opposite the number of false fire alarms set out in Column 1 of Table 6.

Table 6 – Excessive False Fire Alarm Costs in Commercial Buildings

Item	Column 1 Number of false fire alarms	Column 2 Cost
1	second false fire alarm	\$150
2	third false fire alarm	\$300
3	fourth false fire alarm	\$600
4	fifth and each subsequent false fire alarm	\$1,200

5. INSPECTION COSTS

- (a) inspection.....\$150.00
- (b) re-inspection.....\$300.00

6. OPEN BURNING PERMIT.....\$50.00

7.	<u>FIRE SAFETY PLAN REVIEW</u>	\$300 (for up to 2 hours of review time), plus \$150 per hour for each additional hour or part of an hour beyond the initial 2 hours.
8.	<u>CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION FIRE SAFETY PLAN REVIEW</u>	\$150.00
9.	<u>CLEARANCE LETTER</u>	\$150.00
10.	<u>INVESTIGATION AND REPORT</u>	\$500.00
11.	<u>COPY OF REPORTS</u>	
	(a) fire investigation report.....	\$150.00
	(b) motor vehicle report or medical incident report.....	\$150.00
	(c) any other report.....	\$150.00
12.	<u>FIREWORKS PERMIT</u>	
	(a) permit fee.....	\$150.00
	(b) security deposit.....	\$1,000.00
	(c) inspection fee.....	\$150.00
	(d) re-inspection fee.....	\$300.00

Consequential Amendments – Good Neighbour Bylaw

131 (1) Section 16 (1) (b) of the *Good Neighbour Bylaw, 2024* is amended by adding “and” after “the spreading of fires”.

(2) Section 16 (1) of the *Good Neighbour Bylaw, 2024* is amended by striking subsection (d).

Consequential Amendments – Parks Bylaw

132 Section 7 of the *Parks Bylaw, 2016* is amended by striking out “*Fireworks Bylaw, 2005*” and substituting “*Fire Service Bylaw*”.

Consequential Amendments – Petroleum Products and Equipment Bylaw

133 Section 2 and section 6 (d) of the *Petroleum Products and Equipment Bylaw, 2020* are amended by striking out “Fire Services Act” and substituting “*Fire Safety Act*”.

READ A FIRST TIME on March 10, 2026,
 READ A SECOND TIME on March 10, 2026,
 READ A THIRD TIME on March 10, 2026,
 ADOPTED on March 31, 2026,