

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ROSEDALE NO. 283

BYLAW NO. 21/2025

A BYLAW TO PROVIDE FOR FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Rosedale No. 283 in the Province of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

PART I – INTERPRETATION

1. Short Title

1.1 This Bylaw may be cited as The Fire Bylaw.

2. Purpose

2.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is:

- a) to adopt a fire prevention code which establishes a satisfactory standard for fire prevention, fire fighting, and life safety in buildings;
- b) to provide for the prevention and suppression of fires;
- c) to provide guidelines for the storage and handling of Flammable Liquids, Combustible Liquids, dangerous goods, hazardous substances and waste dangerous goods;
- d) to regulate open fires, the use of fireworks, and any other forms of outdoor burning to mitigate fire hazards and protect the community;
- e) to set minimum requirements for trailer, mobile home and manufactured home communities;
- f) to provide for services at the site of an emergency;
- g) to ensure public safety during periods of elevated fire hazard conditions, as indicated by the Daily Fire Danger Maps published by the Minister of Environment (<http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca>);
- h) to restrict or eliminate the use of fire within the Municipality in high-risk fire zones; and
- i) to minimize the potential for accidental fires and related damage.

3. Definitions

3.1 In this Bylaw:

- (a) “**Act**” means *The Municipalities Act*, SS 2005, c M-36.1;
- (b) “**Administrator**” means the Administrator of the Municipality, appointed by Council pursuant to Section 110 of the Act and is responsible for the overall management and Administration of municipal affairs, or their designate;
- (c) “**Barricade**” means to fence, board, or otherwise construct barriers to restrict access to a property or area;
- (d) “**Closure**” means a closure within the meaning of *The National Fire Code*;
- (e) “**Combustible Liquid**” means a combustible liquid within the meaning of *The National Fire Code*;

- (f) **“Council”** means the Reeve and Councillors of the Municipality elected pursuant to the provisions of *The Local Government Election Act*, SS 2015, c L-30.11;
- (g) **“Dangerous goods”** means dangerous goods within the meaning of *The National Fire Code*;
- (h) **“Department”** means the Fire Department of the Municipality;
- (i) **“Designated Officer”** means an employee or agent of the Municipality appointed by Council to act as a Municipal Inspector and/or Bylaw Enforcement Officer for the purposes of this Bylaw, or any person duly authorized by Council to enforce all bylaws of the Municipality;
- (j) **“Discharge”** includes to ignite, fire, set off, or release, and the words “discharging” and “discharged” have a similar meaning;
- (k) **“Dwelling Unit”** means a dwelling unit within the meaning of *The National Fire Code*;
- (l) **“Fire Ban”** means an order issued under *The Wildfire Act*, SS 1998, c W-13.12 or a declaration issued by Council or jointly by the Reeve and Fire Chief prohibiting Open Fires and the use of fireworks in the Municipality due to extreme fire hazard conditions;
- (m) **“Fire Chief”** means the fire chief of the Hanley Rosedale Fire Protection District or designate;
- (n) **“Fire Hazard”** means any condition that increases the risk of a fire starting, spreading, or becoming uncontrollable, including dry weather conditions, high winds, and the accumulation of combustible materials;
- (o) **“Fire separation”** means a fire separation within the meaning of *The National Fire Code*;
- (p) **“Fireworks”** means fireworks as defined in the *Explosives Regulations*, C.R.C., c.599;
- (q) **“Flammable Liquid”** means a flammable liquid within the meaning of *The National Fire Code*;
- (r) **“Hazardous substance”** means a hazardous substance within the meaning of *The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations*, c. E-10.2, Reg. 3;
- (s) **“High Hazard Fireworks”** means Subdivision 2 of Division 2 fireworks as defined in the *Explosives Regulations*, C.R.C., c.599;
- (t) **“Municipal Inspector”** means a municipal inspector within the meaning of *The Fire Safety Act*, SS 2015, c F-15.11 and a designated officer within the meaning of the Act;
- (u) **“Municipality”** means the Rural Municipality of Rosedale No. 283;
- (v) **“National Fire Code”** means the Code declared to be in force pursuant to Subsection 3(1) of *The Saskatchewan Fire Code Regulations*, RRS c F-15.001 Reg 1;
- (w) **“NFPA”** means the National Fire Protection Association;
- (x) **“Open-air Fire”** means any fire that is not contained within a fixed or portable appliance, such as a campfire, burn pile, or other similar fire sources not enclosed in an approved fire pit, stove, or other fire containment device;

- (y) **“Penalty”** means the fine or financial charge imposed upon a person for violating any provision of this Bylaw;
- (z) **“Reeve”** means the elected head of Council, as defined in *The Local Government Election Act, 2015, c L-30.1*, or in their absence the Deputy Reeve; and
- (aa) **“Sky lantern”** also known as Flying Lantern, Kongming Lantern, or Chinese Lantern, means a small hot air balloon made of paper, with an opening at the bottom where a small fire is suspended.

PART II – NATIONAL FIRE CODE

4. Adoption of National Fire Code

- 4.1 Except as modified by this Bylaw, it is declared that *The National Fire Code* is in force in the Municipality.
- 4.2 The following NFPA standards are in force in the Municipality:
 - (a) NFPA 24 Installation of Private Service Mains and Appurtenances;
 - (b) NFPA 25 Water Based Fire Protection Systems; and
 - (c) NFPA 501A Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites and Communities.

PART III – INSPECTIONS, COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

5. Inspections

- 5.1 Inspection of property by the Municipality to determine compliance with this Bylaw is hereby authorized.
- 5.2 Inspections under this Bylaw shall be carried out in accordance with Section 362 of the Act.
- 5.3 No person shall obstruct a Municipal Inspector who is authorized to conduct an inspection under Section 5, or a person who is assisting a Municipal Inspector.
- 5.4 Before entering on any land or into any building, structure or premises, the Fire Chief or a Municipal Inspector shall notify the owner and/or occupant of the purpose of the entry.

6. Order to Remedy Contravention

- 6.1 If a Municipal Inspector finds that a person is contravening this Bylaw, the Municipal Inspector may, by written order, require the owner and/or occupant of the property to which the contravention relates to remedy the contravention.
- 6.2 Orders given under this Bylaw shall comply with Section 364 of the Act.
- 6.3 Orders given under this Bylaw shall be served in accordance with Section 390 of the Act.

7. Registration of Order

- 7.1 If an order is issued pursuant to Section 6, the Municipality may, in accordance with Section 364 of the Act, give notice of the existence of the order by registering an interest against the title to the land that is the subject of the order.

8. Appeal of Order to Remedy Contravention

- 8.1 A person may appeal an order made pursuant to Section 6 in accordance with Section 365 of the Act.
- 8.2 Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any Order made by the Municipal Inspector under the provisions of this Bylaw may appeal such Order in writing to the Administrator of the Municipality within fifteen (15) days of being served the Order.

9. Municipality Remedying Contraventions

- 9.1 The Municipality may, in accordance with Section 366 of the Act, take whatever actions or measures are necessary to remedy a contravention of this Bylaw.

10. Civil Action to Recover Costs

- 10.1 The Municipality may, in accordance with Section 368 of the Act, collect any unpaid expenses and costs incurred in remedying a contravention of this Bylaw by civil action for debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

11. Adding Amounts to Tax Roll

- 11.1 The Municipality may, in accordance with Section 369 of the Act, add any unpaid expenses and costs incurred by the Municipality in remedying a contravention of this Bylaw to the taxes on the property on which the work was done.

12. Emergencies

- 12.1 In the event that it becomes an emergency to remedy a contravention of this Bylaw, the Municipality may take whatever actions or measures are necessary to eliminate the emergency in accordance with the provisions of Section 367 of the Act.

13. Immediate Hazards

- 13.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Bylaw, where in the course of an investigation or inspection under this Bylaw, the Municipal Inspector is of the opinion that a condition exists creating a serious danger to life or property, the Fire Chief may:
- (a) use any measures that the Municipal Inspector considers appropriate to remove or lessen the condition;
 - (b) evacuate and close the building, structure, premise or yard where the condition exists or any area surrounding such location for any period that the Fire Chief considers appropriate; or
 - (c) order the owner, operator, or occupant to immediately do anything necessary to remove or lessen the condition. For greater certainty, the Fire Chief may order the owner, operator, or occupant to barricade a property, demolish a building or structure, to remove any debris and waste material and to fill in any open basement or excavation remaining on the site of the building or structure after its demolition.
- 13.2 If a building, structure, premise, yard, or area is closed under Section 31.1 (b), the Fire Chief shall, if possible, order to placard the building, structure, premise, yard or area as a serious danger to life or property.
- 13.3 No person shall enter, attempt to enter, or tamper with a building, structure, premise, yard or area that has been closed under Section 13.1 (b) without the prior approval of the Fire Chief.
- 13.4 No person shall take down, cover up, mutilate, deface, or alter a placard posted under Section 13.2.

- 13.5 The costs and expenses incurred under Section 13 are a debt due to the Municipality and may be recovered from the owner and/or occupant of the building, structure, premise, yard, or area in or on which the work was carried out.
- 13.6 If the costs and expenses mentioned in Section 13.5 are not paid at the end of the year in which the work was carried out, the Municipality may add the amount of the costs and expenses to the owner's property taxes.

14. Securing Premises

- 14.1 When the owner, occupant, or person in charge of any building cannot be located or is otherwise incapable of arranging to secure the property against vandalism, looting, or other undesirable conduct, the Fire Chief or their designate may make arrangements to secure said property. Any costs for securing the property are the responsibility of the owner of the property.
- 14.2 A property owner is responsible for any costs incurred for securing a property. These costs may be added to the tax roll of the property.
- 14.3 Where a building is substantially damaged by fire or poses a safety hazard to the public, at the direction of the Fire Chief or their designate, the building owner shall make arrangements to have the building demolished. If the building owner fails to comply with the directions of the Fire Chief or their designate, the Municipality may have the building demolished and add the expenses incurred for the demolition to the tax roll of the land which the building is located.

PART IV– PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF FIRES

15. Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms

- 15.1 Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with:
- (a) the provisions of the *National Building Code* adopted pursuant to Section 3.1 of *The Fire Safety Regulations*, RRS c F-15.11 Reg 1; and
 - (b) the manufacturer's instructions.
- 15.2 Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be maintained in accordance with the following requirements:
- (a) alarms shall at all times:
 - (i) be maintained in an operable condition and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
 - (ii) be securely fastened to a wall or ceiling;
 - (iii) be kept free of any physical damage, paint application, or excessive grease or dirt; and
 - (iv) have a continuous source of power, either from batteries or electricity;
 - (b) the ventilation holes on alarms shall be kept clean and free of any obstructions; and
 - (c) the batteries in battery operated alarms shall be replaced immediately when the low battery warning beep sounds.
- 15.3 Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be inspected:
- (a) in the case of alarms installed by permanent connection to an electrical circuit, at least once every 12 months;

- (b) in the case of tamper-proof alarms with 10-year batteries, at least once every 12 months;
- (c) in the case of any other battery-operated alarms, at least once every 3 months; and
- (d) where a residential tenancy is terminated, before the Dwelling Unit is reoccupied.

15.4 Inspections pursuant to Section 15.3 shall:

- (a) be carried out:
 - (i) by the owner of the premises or the owner's authorized agent;
 - (ii) while the person doing the inspection is actually present in the premises; and
 - (iii) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- (b) at a minimum, determine whether the alarm:
 - (i) is receiving power;
 - (ii) is working properly; and
 - (iii) has been properly maintained in accordance with the requirements of Section 15.2; and
- (c) No person shall:
 - (i) tamper with or disconnect a smoke or carbon monoxide alarm;
 - (ii) remove a smoke or carbon monoxide alarm;
 - (iii) remove batteries from a smoke or carbon monoxide alarm without immediately replacing them;
 - (iv) place anything in, on or over a smoke or carbon monoxide alarm so as to render the alarm inoperable.

16. Fireplaces

- 16.1 No person shall install a fireplace or solid fuel burning appliance in any building in the Municipality without first having obtained the proper approval to do so. Approval shall be granted after having obtained a building permit and meeting all regulations pertaining to fireplace installations.
- 16.2 Where such a permit is issued to a person, such person after having commenced to install the said fireplace shall not enclose such fireplace until an inspection is carried out by the Municipal Inspector as to its safety.

17. Open-Air Fires

- 17.1 Open-Air Fires shall be reasonably supervised so as to prevent their spread.
- 17.2 Open-Air Fires shall be adequately ventilated to ensure proper combustion and to prevent an unreasonable accumulation of smoke.
- 17.3 Open-Air Fires shall not be set in windy conditions conducive to creating a running fire or a nuisance to another person.
- 17.4 If smoke from an Open-Air Fire causes an unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of another person's property, the fire shall be ordered to be extinguished immediately.

- 17.5 If due to excessive flames and/or smoke of any residential Open-Air Fire pit, a call is placed to the Department and firefighters are dispatched, the owner of the fire pit may be assessed a fine.
- 17.6 If the owner and/or occupant does not comply with an order from the Fire Chief or Designate to extinguish a nuisance fire from an Open-Air Fire, the Department shall be called to extinguish and a fee for the suppression efforts will be administered at the regular rate set by the Fire Department.
- 17.8 A fire ban prohibiting Open Fires of any kind may be issued by a resolution of the Council or jointly by the Reeve and the Fire Chief. A fire ban shall be issued in writing and shall identify:
- (a) The time and date that the fire ban commences;
 - (b) The land locations(s) the fire ban covers;
 - (c) The time and date the fire ban is lifted, or will be reviewed;
 - (d) Persons authorizing the fire ban;
 - (e) Authority allowing the fire ban; and
 - (f) Other information that may be in the public interest, such as fire safety measures and available exemptions.

18. Prohibition of Open-Air Fires and Fireworks

- 18.1 No person shall light, start, or allow or cause to be lighted, ignited, or started an Open-Air Fire or fireworks of any kind whatsoever in the open air during a fire ban. The Designated Officer may order any fire to be extinguished forthwith during any period for which a fire ban is in effect within the Municipality. No person shall fail to immediately comply with an order to extinguish a fire by the Designated Officer. A new offence is deemed to have been committed not less than two (2) hours from any previous offence.

19. Public Notification of Fire Ban

- 19.1 Upon issuance of a fire ban, the Municipality will notify the public through local media outlets, the Municipality's website, and/or social media platforms. Additionally, the Municipality may utilize an automated notification system (e.g., email, text alerts) to inform residents of the fire ban.

20. Fire Ban Exemptions

- 20.1 The fire ban may not apply to contained cooking devices, such as barbecues.
- 20.2 Certain activities or fires, as deemed necessary by the Fire Chief or Reeve, may be exempted from the fire ban under controlled circumstances.

21. Propane Fuelled Vehicles

- 21.1 No person shall park a vehicle fuelled with propane in any underground or enclosed parking facility attached to a major residential, business, and personal services or mercantile occupancy.
- 21.2 Section 21.1 does not apply to a sweeper used to clean any underground or enclosed parking facility provided the sweeper is stored in accordance with the following conditions:
- (a) the sweeper shall be located in a room that is separated from the remainder of the building by a gas-tight Fire Separation having a fire-resistance rating of at least two hours;
 - (b) the room in which the sweeper is stored shall be located on an exterior wall of the building;

- (c) the room in which the sweeper is stored shall be provided with ventilation separate from the remainder of the building; and
 - (d) the sweeper shall not be fuelled anywhere in the underground or enclosed parking facility.
- 21.3 No person shall park any recreation vehicle including a motorhome, travel trailer, van motorhome, fifth wheel, tent trailer, truck camper or similar vehicle that has any propane tank attached to it for any use, in any underground or enclosed parking facility attached to major residential, business, and personal services or mercantile occupancy.
- 21.4 The owner of every underground or enclosed parking facility shall post signs to indicate the parking prohibition of vehicles, fuelled or using propane in any manner, in conspicuous locations near the principal entrances to the parking facility.
- 21.5 Signs required by this Section shall have lettering not less than 100 mm (4 inches) high with a 15 mm (0.5 inches) stroke.

22. Occupant Load

- 22.1 In all assembly occupancies, the occupant load shall be posted in conspicuous locations near the principal entrances to the room or floor area.
- 22.2 The Department shall determine the occupant load for any room or floor area and shall issue an occupant load limit sign for that room or floor area. The owner and/or occupant of the premises shall ensure that the sign is posted in accordance with Section 22.1.
- 22.3 The occupant load of a room or floor area shall be determined in accordance with *The National Fire Code*.
- 22.4 The number of occupants permitted to enter a room shall not exceed the maximum occupant load calculated in accordance with Section 22.
- 22.5 If the Fire Chief or a Municipal Inspector reasonably believes that the number of occupants in a room exceeds the maximum occupant load, the Fire Chief or Municipal Inspector may temporarily close the room or building in order to determine the number of occupants in the room.
- 22.6 If the number of occupants in a room exceeds the maximum occupant load, the room shall not be re-opened to the public until the number of occupants is reduced to a number less than the maximum occupant load.

23. Property Identification

- 23.1 The civic address of any building or structure shall be prominently displayed on the front of the building or structure so as to be clearly visible from the street.
- 23.2 In buildings with multiple occupancies, the designation or suite number for each occupancy must be prominently displayed.

24. Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Portable Fire Extinguishers

- 24.1 In accordance with *The National Fire Code*, all portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in conformance with NFPA 10, "Portable Fire Extinguishers".
- 24.2 Inspection, testing, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers shall be performed by properly trained and qualified persons.

25. Inspection and Maintenance of Commercial Cooking Equipment

- 25.1 In accordance with *The National Fire Code*, the inspection and maintenance of commercial cooking equipment exhaust and fire protection systems shall be in conformance with NFPA 96, "Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment".
- 25.2 Inspection and maintenance of commercial cooking equipment exhaust and fire protection systems shall be performed by properly trained and qualified persons.

26. Inspection and Maintenance of Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems

- 26.1 Inspection and maintenance of sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be performed by properly trained and qualified persons.

27. Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Alarm Systems

- 27.1 In accordance with *The National Fire Code*, the inspection, testing and maintenance of fire alarm systems shall be in conformance with CAN/ULC-S536, "Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems".
- 27.2 Inspection, testing and maintenance of fire alarm systems shall be performed by properly trained and qualified persons.
- 27.3 Any person who wishes to inspect, test or maintain fire alarm systems must (or the employer must):
- (a) be a member in good standing of the Canadian Fire Alarm Association or the NFPA; and,
 - (b) have at least one of the following qualifications:
 - (i) a certificate from a recognized alarm manufacturer that the person is a factory trained installer and serviceperson;
 - (ii) a certificate that the person has successfully completed the Canadian Fire Alarm Association Fire Alarm Technology" program, and has worked as an apprentice to a person who holds a permit under this Section 27 for a period of not less than one year; or
 - (iii) a certificate that the person has successfully completed the journeyman electrician trade's upgrading course entitled "Fire Alarm and Protection Systems".
- 27.4 For the purposes of Section 27 "Addressable Fire Alarm System" means a fire alarm system that consists of initiating devices and central appliances and that is capable of individually identifying and controlling discrete components and functions of the system.
- (a) Only authorized factory trained personnel may service Addressable Fire Alarm Systems; or
 - (i) the person's employer is a member in good standing of the Canadian Fire Alarm Association or the NFPA; and
 - (ii) the person possesses appropriate factory training in servicing Addressable Fire Alarm Systems.

28. Vacant Buildings

- 28.1 In accordance with *The National Fire Code*, all vacant buildings shall be secured by the owner against unauthorized entry. Vacant buildings frequently become the target of vandalism and arson. They should be locked, and accessible windows and doors should be barricaded to prevent unauthorized entry.

- 28.2 In addition to the windows and doors, any other openings in the exterior of a vacant building shall be secured to prevent unauthorized entry or an infestation of pigeons or rodents.
- 28.3 Where the owner of any vacant building cannot be located or is otherwise incapable of arranging to secure the property against vandalism, looting, or other undesirable conduct, the Fire Chief or their designate will make arrangements to secure the said property. The cost for securing the property is the responsibility of the owner of the property.
- 28.4 A property owner is responsible for any costs incurred for securing a property. These costs may be added to the tax roll of the property.

29. Prevention of Fire Spread

- 29.1 The Department may pull down or demolish any buildings or other erections when, in the opinion of the Fire Chief or the senior officer in command of a fire or any other emergency, such actions are considered necessary to prevent the spread of fire.

30. Commandeering of Equipment

- 30.1 Where an extreme fire hazard exists or the safety of persons or property is endangered by a fire, the Fire Chief or the senior officer in command of a fire or any other emergency may commandeer or use any privately owned equipment for the purpose of fire fighting.
- 30.2 The Department shall pay compensation to any person from whom private property is commandeered or used pursuant to Section 30.1.
- 30.3 The amount of compensation to be paid to a person by the Municipality pursuant to Section 30.2 is to be determined by the Department. In the event a person does not agree with the amount of compensation offered by the Municipality, the person may appeal the amount of the compensation and the provisions of Sections 8 through 10 shall apply.

31. Obtaining Assistance in Fire Fighting

- 31.1 Where an extreme fire hazard exists or the safety of persons or property is endangered by a fire, the Fire Chief or the senior officer in command of a fire or other emergency may obtain the voluntary assistance of any adult for the purpose of fire fighting.
- 31.2 The Department shall pay compensation to any person who assists in fire fighting pursuant to Section 31.1
- 31.3 The amount of compensation to be paid to a person by the Department pursuant to Section 31.2 is to be determined by the Department. In the event a person does not agree with the amount of compensation offered by the Department, the person may appeal the amount of the compensation and the provisions of Sections 8 through 10 shall apply.
- 31.4 No person who assists in fire fighting pursuant to Section 31.1 shall be deemed to be an employee of the Department or of the Municipality for the purposes of this Bylaw or any other Act or Law.

32. Duties of Persons Assigned to Fight Fires

- 32.1 Every person who assists in fire fighting pursuant to Section 31 shall:
- (a) proceed as directed;
 - (b) take all equipment with which the person has been supplied, or which has been commandeered for the person pursuant to Section 30;

- (c) assume responsibility for the fire fighting equipment in the person's care;
- (d) obey all reasonable orders and requirements of the Fire Chief or the senior officer in command of the fire; and
- (e) make every reasonable effort to control and extinguish the fire and to protect any life and property endangered by the fire.

33. False Alarms

- 33.1 The Department will respond to all alarms in a timely fashion, including Intrusion Alarms communicated as Fire or CO Alarms. The Department is considered to be responding when dispatched and *en route* to the event location.
- 33.2 The Department may charge a fee for responding to a false alarm.
- 33.3 Where the Department responds to an alarm and the property owner or occupant does not provide access to the interior of the building within 15 minutes of arrival of the Department, the Department may charge an additional standby fee until access is provided to the interior.
- 33.4 The Department will remain at the location of an alarm until such time as being released from scene by a property owner, occupant, or designate.

PART V – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

34. Underground Storage Tanks

- 34.1 Underground storage tanks must be in compliance with *The National Fire Code* and *The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulation*.

35. Testing, Repair and Removal of Storage Tanks

- 35.1 If, in the opinion of the Fire Chief or a Municipal Inspector, there is a reasonable suspicion that flammable or Combustible Liquids or vapours are escaping from an underground or above-ground storage tank or piping which may create a hazardous condition, the Fire Chief or Municipal Inspector may order the owner, operator or occupant of the premises where the storage tank is located to:
 - (a) Drill test holes and provide test results to the Department;
 - (b) Test the tank and associated piping; and
 - (c) Excavate the tank and piping and carry out any necessary work to correct the hazardous condition, including the removal, replacement or repair of the tank.

36. Discharge of Hazardous Substance Into Sewer System

- 36.1 No person shall discharge or permit to be discharged any Flammable Liquid, Combustible Liquid, dangerous good, hazardous substance, or waste dangerous good, whether by itself or in combination with any other liquid or solid, into any sanitary sewer, storm sewer, sewer connection, catch basin, street, alley, or ditch.
- 36.2 Notwithstanding Section 5, the Fire Chief or Municipal Inspector may use any measures that the Fire Chief or Municipal Inspector considers appropriate to prevent further discharge of a substance mentioned in Section 36.1, and may suspend the operation of any activity or business suspected of being the source of the discharge.
- 36.3 Every person shall, upon request, supply the Fire Chief with a complete list of all waste dangerous goods, hazardous substances, or other flammable or explosive materials stored on any property within the Fire Protection Boundaries.

PART VI – FIREWORKS

37. Handling and Storage of Fireworks

37.1 The handling and storage of fireworks shall be in conformance with the *Explosives Act* and its Regulations, and *The National Fire Code*.

38. Discharge of Fireworks

38.1 No person shall discharge any fireworks in a manner that would create a danger or nuisance to any other person or property.

38.2 No person under 18 years of age shall discharge any fireworks except under the direct supervision of a parent, guardian or other responsible adult.

38.3 No parent or guardian of a child under 18 years of age shall suffer or permit the child to discharge any fireworks, except when under the direct supervision of the parent or guardian.

38.4 No person shall discharge any Sky Lantern at any time.

38.5 For the purposes of Section 38, handheld sparklers and toy pistol caps do not apply.

39. Indoor Fireworks

39.1 The handling, storage and use of indoor fireworks shall be in conformance with the *Explosives Act*, RSC 1985, c E-17 and its Regulations, and *The National Fire Code*.

39.2 Handheld sparklers may be disallowed indoors if the Fire Chief or Designate determine the risk to be too great to use during an event.

40. High Hazard Fireworks Displays

40.1 The handling, storage and use of High Hazard Fireworks shall be in conformance with the *Explosives Act*, RSC 1985, c E-17, its Regulations, and *The National Fire Code*.

PART VII – TRAILER, MOBILE HOME AND MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITIES

41. Maintenance of Trailers, Mobile Homes and Manufactured Home Communities

41.1 Every trailer, mobile home or manufactured home shall be maintained in conformance with NFPA 501A Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites and Communities.

PART VIII – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

42. Owner's Responsibility

42.1 Unless otherwise specified, the owner or the owner's authorized agent shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Bylaw.

43. Notice of Violation Offences

43.1 Every person commits an offence who:

- (a) blocks an exit or access to an exit in any building;

- (b) fails to maintain in operating condition a fire exit door or fire exit hardware on a fire exit door in any building;
- (c) parks a vehicle whether occupied or unoccupied within a fire lane;
- (d) fails to maintain portable fire extinguishers in any building in conformance with *The National Fire Code*;
- (e) fails to maintain a commercial cooking equipment exhaust and fire protection system including duct work, an automatic sprinkler system or a fire alarm system in conformance with *The National Fire Code*;
- (f) permits combustible materials to accumulate in or around any building in quantities or locations that will constitute an undue fire hazard;
- (g) contravenes the provisions of Section 15 regarding carbon monoxide and smoke alarms;
- (h) fails to store Flammable Liquids, Combustible Liquids, or compressed gases in any building, structure, or open space in conformance with *The National Fire Code*;
- (i) blocks or wedges open a closure in a Fire Separation in any building;
- (j) contravenes the provisions of Section 17 regarding the setting of Open-air Fires; or
- (k) contravenes the provisions of Section 38 regarding the discharge of fireworks;

44. Minimum Penalty

44.1 When a contravention occurs under Section 43.1, the person responsible for the contravention is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine:

- (a) for the first offence, of \$250;
- (b) for a second offence, of \$500; and
- (c) for a third or subsequent offence, of not less than \$750 and not more than \$10,000 in the case of an individual or \$25,000 in the case of a corporation.

45. Failure to Comply

45.1 Every person commits an offence who fails to comply with an Order to Remedy Contravention made under Section 6 of this Bylaw.

45.2 A person who fails to comply with any order or requests directed to that person pursuant to Section 17.8 and/or Section 18 is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon summary conviction, to the specified penalty for the offence as set out in Section 45.3.

45.3 A person who contravenes Section 45.1 and/or Section 45.2 is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine:

- (a) for a first offence, of not less than \$1,000;
- (b) for a second offence, of not less than \$2,500; and
- (c) for a third or subsequent offence, of not less than \$5,000.

46. Maximum Penalty

46.1 No person shall:

- (a) fail to comply with an order made under this Bylaw;
- (b) obstruct or hinder the Fire Chief or any Municipal Inspector acting under the authority of this Bylaw; or fail to comply with any other provision of this Bylaw.

46.2 Except where a penalty is specifically provided for in this Bylaw, every person who contravenes any provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction:

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine of not more than \$10,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than \$2,500 for each day during which the offence continues; and
- (b) in the case of a corporation, to a fine of not more than \$25,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence to a fine of not more than \$2,500 for each day during which the offence continues.

46.3 The Administrator shall as per Section 369 of the Act add to the taxes of any property owned, occupied, or inhabited by the person contravening this Bylaw any amount which remains unpaid at the end of the calendar year or 41 days after the person has been invoiced for said services, whichever is earlier.

46.4 A conviction for an offence for failing to comply with an order does not relieve the person convicted from complying with the order and the convicting judge or justice of the peace may, in addition to any fine imposed, order the person to do any act or work, within a specified time, to comply with the order with respect to which the person was convicted.

46.5 The Court may, in default of payment of a fine imposed under this Bylaw, order imprisonment of an individual for a term not exceeding one year.

47. Fine Levied

47.1 The following procedure shall apply to offences committed under this Bylaw:

- (a) A violator of any of the sections of this Bylaw, upon being served with a Notice of Violation, may voluntarily pay the penalty to the Municipality, within 14 days from the date of service:
 - (i) in person, during regular office hours, at the Municipal Office located at PT NW 36-30-04 W3, R.M. of Rosedale No. 283, Saskatchewan,
 - (ii) by mail addressed to the R.M. of Rosedale No. 283, P.O. Box 150 Hanley, Saskatchewan, S0G 2E0;
- (b) if payment of the fine as provided in Section 46.2 (a) or (b) is made prior to the date when the person contravening the Bylaw is required to appear in court to answer a charge, the person shall not be liable to prosecution for that offence;
- (c) upon payment, the person contravening the Bylaw shall not be liable to prosecution for that offence.

PART IX – MISCELLANEOUS

48. Bylaw Passing and Effect

48.1 If any portion of this Bylaw is declared invalid in a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion must be severed, and the remainder of the Bylaw is deemed valid.

48.2 That Bylaw No. 06/2019 is hereby repealed.

48.3 This Bylaw shall come into force on the day of its final passing.



Nick Patkau

Nick Patkau, Reeve

Danielle Thall

Danielle Thall, Administrator

Read a first time 9 day of December, 2025
Read a second time 13 day of January, 2026
Read a third time and passed this 13 day of January, 2026

Certified a true copy of Bylaw No. 21/2025
adopted by resolution of the council of the
Rural Municipality of Rosedale No. 283 on
the 13 day of January, 2026
Danielle Thall

Administrator



NOTICE OF VIOLATION

R.M. OF ROSEDALE NO. 283

Name: _____

Address: _____

This official notice is issued for alleged breach of the following bylaw:

Bylaw No. 21/2025 – The Fire Bylaw

Section No: _____

Offence: _____

Voluntary Payment: \$ _____

DETAILS OF ALLEGED BREACH OF VIOLATION

Date and time of violation: _____

Location of violation: _____

PENALTY

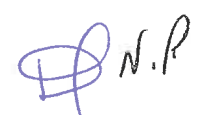
Take notice that you may remit a voluntary payment to the Municipality in the amount stipulated above to avoid prosecution for this offence.

Payment may be made in person at the municipal office located at PT NW 36-30-04 W3 or by mail at R.M. of Rosedale No. 283, P.O. Box 150, Hanley, SK S0G 2E0.

If the voluntary payment indicated above is not received by _____,
a summons requiring your appearance in provincial court will be issued.

Issued this _____, 20____ by _____
(name of designated officer)

Signature of Designated Officer

 N.P.