THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

BY-LAW NO. 35/2017

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THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

BY-LAW NO. 35/2017

A By-law of THE CITY OF WINNIPEG to adopt the Manitoba Fire Code and to establish standards and requirements for a variety of situations to prevent fires and increase life safety.

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

Short Title

1 This by-law may be cited as "The Fire Prevention By-law".

Definitions

2 In this By-law

"Act" means The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act, C.C.S.M. F80;

"Chief" means the Fire and Paramedic Chief or Acting Fire and Paramedic Chief of the City of Winnipeg;

"Designated Committee" means the Standing Policy Committee on Protection, Community Services and Parks;

"designated employee" means the Fire and Paramedic Chief of the City of Winnipeg and any employee of the City to whom he or she has delegated in writing the authority to enforce or administer all or part of this By-law in accordance with section 23(3) of the Act;

"fee" means the applicable fee as established by Council;

"fire protection/life safety installation" means an item listed in Schedule "C" and that is required by the Manitoba Fire Code to be tested, inspected or cleaned;

"Manitoba Building Code" and "**National Building Code of Canada"**, when used in this By-law, means the building construction codes and standards adopted by the Winnipeg Building By-law No. 4555/87;

"Manitoba Fire Code" means the National Fire Code of Canada, adopted and amended by regulation pursuant to the Act; and

"owner", in relation to real property, includes a person who is responsible for the real property and any person managing a building, whether on his or her own account or as agent or trustee of any other person.

PART 1
GENERAL

Adoption of Manitoba Fire Code

3(1) The Manitoba Fire Code is hereby adopted and forms part of this By-law, and a violation or contravention of the Manitoba Fire Code is a violation or contravention of this By-law.

3(2) For the purposes of this By-law, references in the Manitoba Fire Code to the "local authority" are references to the City of Winnipeg.

Powers of designated employees

4 Designated employees may conduct inspections and take steps to administer and enforce this By-law or remedy a contravention of this By-law in accordance with The City of Winnipeg Charter and, for those purposes, have the powers of a "designated employee" under *The City of Winnipeg Charter*.

Application

5 Unless otherwise stated, the obligation for compliance with the provisions of this By-law is imposed on both the owner and the occupant of a property.

Appeal of order or decision

6(1) Where a person is entitled to an appeal of an order or a decision under this By-law by virtue of The City of Winnipeg Charter, the appeal may be made to the Designated Committee in accordance with The City of Winnipeg Charter.

6(2) No appeal may be accepted by the City Clerk until the fee has been paid to the City Clerk.

Address for service

7 Where an address for service must be determined, one of the following may be used

(a) if the person to be served is the owner of real property, the address maintained by the tax collector for the purpose of issuing the tax notice for that property;

(b) if the person to be served is the occupant of real property, the street address for that property; or

(c) if the person to be served has within the previous 12 months provided his or her address in an application for a permit or licence under this By-law, the address provided in the application.

PART 2
PERMITS

Permits issued by designated employee

8 Any permit required under this By-law must be issued by a designated employee.

Permit may be subject to conditions

9 A permit may be issued subject to reasonable conditions designed to reduce, eliminate or mitigate nuisances or hazards to people or property associated with the activity.

Refusal to issue permits

10(1) The designated employee may refuse to issue a permit where

(a) the designated employee determines that the activity cannot be conducted without violating this By-law, another by-law of the City or a provincial or federal statutory provision;

(b) the designated employee determines that the applicant lacks the skills and knowledge necessary to conduct the activity safely and in compliance with this By-law, other relevant by-laws of the City or relevant provincial or federal statutory provisions;

(c) the designated employee determines that no conditions can be imposed that would allow the activity to be conducted safely;

(d) the applicant is neither in legal possession of the property on which the activity is to take place nor has written permission from the occupant of the property to conduct the activity;

(e) the applicant has been found guilty of failing to comply with conditions imposed on a similar permit or this By-law or other relevant by-laws within the past year;

(f) a similar permit issued to the applicant has been revoked within the past year; or

(g) the applicant is not eighteen years of age or older.

10(2) A permit may be withheld until and unless a designated employee has inspected and approved the location at which the activity is proposed to take place.

Permit may be flexible

11 A permit

(a) may be issued for a specific occasion or for an extended period of time; and

(b) may allow for more than one instance of an activity at a single area or location.

Applications for permits

12 Applicants for permits must provide information reasonably required by the designated employee to assess the application, which may include, among other things:

(a) the name, address and telephone number of the applicant;

(b) the address or legal description of the land on which the applicant proposes to conduct the activity;

(c) the skill, knowledge and experience of the person or persons conducting the activity; and

(d) information concerning the activity and the circumstances in which the activity will be carried on.

Obligations of permit holder

13 A person to whom a permit has been issued must:

(a) comply with this By-law and the conditions imposed in the permit at all times during the term of the permit.

(b) ensure that the permit is available for examination by a designated employee at the site of the permitted activity.

Suspension and revocation of a permit

14 Where a permit holder has contravened any of the conditions of a permit issued under this By-law, the provisions of this By-law or any provisions of the Manitoba Fire Code, or where a designated employee concludes that atmospheric conditions or other circumstances make the permitted activity unsafe, a designated employee may

(a) suspend the permit for a specified period of time or until the contravention has been remedied or specified conditions are met; or

(b) revoke the permit.

Permit fees

15(1) Subject to subsection (2), a fee must be paid by the applicant before a permit may be issued by the designated employee.

15(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Chief may waive all or part of a permit fee where the activity for which a permit is sought is being conducted by or on behalf of the City or a non-profit organization.

Refund of fees

16(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a permit is revoked or voluntarily surrendered, the Chief may refund all or a portion of the permit fee where

(a) the revocation was not due to a violation of this By-law or other dangerous actions on the part of the applicant; and

(b) the time and effort expended by the Fire Paramedic Service to process and administer the permit has been minimal.

16(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where all or a portion of the permit is refunded, the permit cancellation fee as established by Council must be retained.

PART 3
SMOKE ALARMS IN RESIDENTIAL RENTAL UNITS

Definitions

17 In this Part

"acceptable smoke alarm" means a smoke alarm that

(a) has a permanent connection to an electrical circuit; or

(b) is powered by a ten-year lithium battery

and is approved by the designated employee; and

"residential rental unit" means any dwelling unit that is used or intended to be used to provide sleeping accommodations for one or more persons and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes a house, condominium, apartment, suite, hotel or motel room, room in a rooming house, dormitory room and room in a boarding house, but does not include any dwelling unit that is occupied by its owner as his or her principal residence.

Smoke alarms mandatory in residential rental units

18(1) The owner of a residential rental unit must ensure that all smoke alarms are installed and maintained in accordance with this Part.

18(2) Whereas the lack of a required smoke alarm constitutes an emergency, therefore a member of the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service is authorized to install a functioning smoke alarm in rented residential premises to bring it into compliance with this By-law if

(a) a required smoke alarm in the building is missing or malfunctioning; and

(b) the building owner or his or her agent:

(i) cannot be contacted by a member of the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service after 30 minutes of reasonable efforts to make contact; or

(ii) is unable or unwilling to have a functioning smoke alarm installed as required by this By-law within one hour of being contacted by a member

of the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service and being directed to have a functioning smoke alarm immediately installed.

Installation of smoke alarms in residential rental units

19 Except where a provision of this By-law provides otherwise, smoke alarms in a residential rental unit must be installed in accordance with the most recent edition of the "Standard for the Installation of Smoke-Alarms", published by the Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada and approved by the Standards Council of Canada.

Minimum number of smoke alarms

20 At least one acceptable smoke alarm must be installed and maintained in every residential rental unit.

Location of smoke alarms

21(1) Where a cooking area is directly accessible from a sleeping area in a residential unit, an acceptable smoke alarm must be installed and maintained within the sleeping area.

21(2) A smoke alarm located

(a) in a residential rental unit that consists of a single room;

(b) within ten feet of the entrance to a bathroom;

(c) within ten feet of a cooking area; or

(d) within ten feet of a cooking appliance in a motel or hotel room;

must be equipped with a pause, hush, silencer or false alarm control feature.

21(3) Where it is not possible or reasonable to achieve compliance with this section, a designated employee may approve an alternate location for an approved smoke alarm.

No replacement of "hardwired" smoke alarms

22 An owner of a residential rental unit must not replace an approved smoke alarm that has a permanent connection to an electrical circuit with a smoke alarm powered by another source.

Tampering, removal, etc. of smoke alarms

23(1) Except to repair or replace it, no person may damage, tamper with, destroy, disconnect or remove an approved smoke alarm after it has been installed.

23(2) Where a smoke alarm has been damaged, tampered with, destroyed, disconnected or removed or has actuated false alarms on two or more occasions within a twelve month period, a designated employee may require the installation of a photoelectric smoke alarm acceptable to the designated employee.

Smoke Alarm Records

24 The owner of a residential rental unit must

(a) at the outset of each new tenancy and at least annually thereafter, ensure that smoke alarms are maintained and tested and, if necessary, that batteries or the alarms are replaced in compliance with the latest edition of CAN/ULC–S552 "Standard for the Maintenance and Testing of Smoke Alarms" published by the Underwriters Laboratory of Canada and approved by the Standards Council of Canada;

(b) record the information required in Schedule "A" and retain this record for at least two years at or near the site of the residential rental unit.

Owner's responsibility to tenants

25 The owner of a residential rental unit must supply each tenant with a copy of Schedule "B" at the outset of each new tenancy and at the time of each annual smoke alarm inspection and test.

PART 4
FIRE PROTECTION/LIFE SAFETY INSTALLATIONS

Definitions

26 In this Part

"boiler" has the same meaning as in the Steam and Pressure Plants Act, C.C.S.M. c. S210;

"fire alarm system" means a system of interconnected devices operating in a coordinated manner to provide early warning of a fire;

"HP" has the same meaning as in the Steam and Pressure Plants Act, C.C.S.M. c. S210;

"label" means an informational sticker required to be affixed to a fire protection/life safety installation by this Part;

"licenced service person" means an individual who holds a current, valid service licence issued under this By-law to test, inspect or maintain a particular type of fire protection/life safety installation in compliance with the Manitoba Fire Code;

"service licence" means a licence issued under subsection 28(1); and

"trades licence" means the relevant Provincial Trades Licence issued by the Manitoba Department of Labour.

Inspection, maintenance and testing of fire protection/life safety installations required

27 The owner of a building in which a fire protection/life safety installation listed in Schedule "C" has been installed or is required by the Manitoba Fire Code to be installed must ensure that the fire protection/life safety installation is inspected, tested and maintained by a licenced service person.

Service licences

28(1) Subject to this section, a designated employee may issue or renew a licence authorizing an individual to inspect, test and maintain one or more type of fire protection/life safety installations only if the individual

(a) holds a valid trades licence;

(b) provides evidence that he or she meets or continues to meet the qualifications set out in Schedule "C" (or as otherwise established under this section) for the type of fire protection/life safety installation for which the service licence or renewal of a service licence is sought; and

(c) pays a fee.

28(2) A fee is payable prior to a service licence being issued and is not reduced if the service licence is valid for a period of time shorter than the validity period of any trades licence held by the person to whom the service licence has been issued.

28(3) Where specified in Schedule "C", the Chief may establish standards and qualifications that individuals must meet or obtain in order to be issued a service licence.

28(4) The standards and qualifications referred to in subsection (3) may be based on the individual having completed training or education courses or having received a certification designation that the Chief considers sufficient evidence of that individual's competence in performing the test, inspection or maintenance required with respect to the particular type of fire protection/life safety installation or class thereof.

28(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where an individual does not hold the qualifications set out in Schedule "C" for a particular type of fire protection/life safety installation, the Chief may nevertheless issue a service licence to that individual with respect to that type of fire protection/life safety installation if the individual provides evidence to the satisfaction of the Chief of his or her competence to perform the tests, inspections or maintenance required by the Manitoba Fire Code with respect to that type of fire protection/life safety installation.

Suspension or revocation of service licence

29(1) A designated employee may suspend or revoke a service licence if:

(a) the licenced service person has failed to comply with the requirements of subsection 28(1);

(b) past conduct of the licenced service person creates a reasonable concern that he or she will not comply with subsection 28(1) in the future;

(c) the licenced service person has inspected or maintained a particular type of fire protection/life safety installation without first obtaining a service licence or with an expired service licence;

(d) the licenced service person fails to test, inspect or maintain a particular type of fire protection/life safety installation in compliance with the Manitoba Fire Code;

(e) past conduct of the licenced service person creates a reasonable concern that he or she will fail to test, inspect or maintain a particular type of fire protection/life safety installation in compliance with the Manitoba Fire Code in the future;

(f) the licenced service person tests, inspects or maintains a particular type of fire protection/life safety installation which they are not qualified to test, inspect or maintain, as the case may be; or

(g) the licenced service person provides false or misleading information in the service licence application that has an effect on the decision to grant the service licence.

29(2) Before suspending or revoking a service licence under subsection (1), the designated employee must:

(a) notify the licenced service person in writing that suspension or revocation of the service licence is being considered;

(b) provide in writing the reasons why suspension or revocation of the service licence is being considered; and

(c) give the licenced service person a reasonable opportunity to be heard concerning the possible suspension or revocation of the service licence.

29(3) If a designated employee decides to revoke a service licence, he or she must identify the date before which, or the time frame within which, the licenced service person is not permitted to reapply for the service licence.

29(4) A decision concerning the suspension or revocation of a licence must be sent to the licenced service person in accordance with The City of Winnipeg Charter and is subject to appeal.

29(5) Any service licence that is revoked under this section must be immediately returned to the designated employee.

Label requirements

30(1) Subject to subsection 30(6), the owner of a building must ensure that a valid, up-to-date label conforming with this By-law is affixed to each fire protection/life safety installation specified in Schedule “C”

(a) at the location;

(b) at the point in time; and

(c) by a licenced service person

all as specified in Schedule “C”.

30(2) Subject to subsection (4), the label

(a) must be applied with adhesive so that it cannot be easily removed;

(b) must not obscure any visual indicators or instructions on the fire protection/life safety installation;

(c) must not interfere with any locking device or the operation of the fire protection/life safety installation; and

(d) must be legible at all times.

30(3) The label must contain:

(a) a statement that the fire protection/life safety installation has been inspected, tested, maintained or cleaned in accordance with the Manitoba Fire Code;

(b) the date of the inspection, test or cleaning;

(c) the date on which the next inspection, test or cleaning is required;

(d) the address of the property at which the fire protection/life safety installation was tested, inspected or cleaned;

(e) the name, signature and service licence number of the licenced service person who conducted the inspection, test or cleaning and the company by whom the person was employed, if applicable;

(f) either a statement that the installation is fully functional or a statement that the installation is not fully functional;

(g) either a statement that the system has deficiencies or a statement that the system does not have deficiencies; and

(h) a statement that the label does not substitute for a report on the inspection, test or cleaning where such a report is required by the Manitoba Fire Code.

30(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a label may be attached to a hose system by way of a string or wire rather than being applied with adhesive.

30(5) The owner of a building must ensure that expired labels are removed from the fire protection/life safety installation or are entirely covered by a valid, up-to-date label.

30(6) The requirements under this section are satisfied where an inspection certificate has been issued pursuant to the Steam and Pressure Plants Act, C.C.S.M c. S210, for inspections completed for boilers not exceeding 50 HP.

Label where deficiencies are corrected

31(1) Where deficiencies identified in an inspection, test or cleaning have been corrected after a label referring to the deficiencies has been affixed to the fire protection/life safety installation, the owner of a building must ensure that a new label that reflects the fact that the deficiencies have been corrected is affixed to the fire protection/life safety installation.

31(2) A label affixed in compliance with subsection (1) must:

(a) set out the date of the original inspection;

(b) set out the name, signature and service licence number of the licenced service person who corrected the deficiencies; and

(c) set out the date on which the next inspection, test or cleaning is required, as calculated from the date of the original inspection,

all of which must be printed in red ink in contrast with the rest of the label contents.

Offence to fill out label without licence or to provide false information on label

32(1) A person commits an offence if he or she

(a) provides information on a label without holding a valid licence to test, inspect or maintain the type of fire protection/life safety installation to which the label applies;

(b) attaches a label to a fire protection/life safety installation that contains information provided by an unlicensed individual; or

(c) provides false information on a label.

32(2) The owner of a building commits an offence if he or she permits a label that contains false information or information that has been provided by an unlicensed individual to be attached to a fire protection/life safety installation in the building.

Offence to damage, tamper with, etc.

33 A person commits an offence if he or she damages, tampers with, destroys, disconnects or removes all or any part of a fire protection/life safety installation.

Inoperable fire alarm system

34(1) The owner of a building must ensure that a fire alarm system is operable at all times.

34(2) The owner of a building may affix a label to the fire alarm system which includes the name, address and telephone number of a licenced service person who is authorized by the

owner to act as the owner's agent and at the owner's expense to make the fire alarm system operable when it is inoperable.

Inoperable fire alarm system constitutes an emergency

35 Whereas an inoperable fire alarm constitutes an emergency, where a fire alarm system is inoperable and where the owner or a licenced service person identified on a label affixed to the fire alarm system as the owner's agent, if any, are unable to make the system operable forthwith, a designated employee may take whatever actions or measures are necessary to meet the emergency, including evacuating the building in which the inoperable fire alarm system is located.

PART 5
FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING LICENCE

Definitions

36 In this part:

"training" means formal instruction provided to occupants of a property on the following:

(a) the proper use of a fire extinguisher;

(b) fire safety; and

(c) fire prevention; and

"training licence" means a licence issued under subsection 38(1).

Fire extinguisher trainers must be licenced

37 An individual must not conduct training in the use of a fire extinguisher in satisfaction of a legislative or statutory obligation without holding a valid and subsisting training licence issued under this Part.

Issuing fire extinguisher training licence

38(1) Subject to subsection (2), a designated employee may issue a training licence authorizing an individual to conduct training in the use of a fire extinguisher only if the individual

(a) has paid a fee; and

(b) has successfully completed the "Train the Trainer for Fire Extinguishers" course provided by the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service, Public Education Branch, within two years prior to applying for the training licence.

38(2) Notwithstanding clause 38(1)(b), the Chief may authorize a training licence to be issued under subsection (1) or renewed under section 39 to an individual who has successfully

completed education and training programs or courses that the Chief considers to be equivalent to the education and training required by clause 38(1)(b).

Expiration of licence

39 A designated employee may renew a training licence issued under subsection 38(1) only if the individual to whom the training licence was issued:

(a) pays the fee set out in the Schedule of Fees and Charges for the licence; and

(b) either provides evidence that he or she has met the qualifications set out in clause 38(1)(b) within two years prior to the renewal date or qualifies for a renewal of the licence under subsection 38(2).

PART 6
STORAGE IN PARKING GARAGES

Definitions

40 In this Part

"combustible load" means the total contents of a storage locker;

"combustible materials" means:

(a) flammable or combustible liquids;

(b) raw or untreated lumber, wood or wood products;

(c) propane and other compressed gas cylinders;

(d) firearm ammunition;

(e) fireworks, as defined by this By-law;

(f) explosives, as defined by The Explosives Act, RSC 1985, c E-17; and

(g) any other dangerous goods as set out in the Manitoba Fire Code;

"garage" means a residential parking garage designed as a Group F, Division 3 Storage Garage for vehicle storage pursuant to the National Building Code of Canada;

"sprinklered" has the same meaning as in the Manitoba Fire Code; and

"storage locker" means a free-standing structure, which may be affixed to a wall or the floor if required for stability, used for storage and which meets the requirements as set out in this Part.

Storage not permitted

41 Storage is not permitted in a garage, except:

(a) storage of a vehicle; and

(b) storage of no more than two (2) bicycles or empty metal collapsible grocery carts within a delineated parking space.

Storage lockers prohibited

42 Storage lockers in a garage are not permitted, except where:

(a) the storage lockers form part of the original design or construction of the garage; or

(b) the owner provides the designated employee with a stamped engineer's report which confirms that the storage lockers meet all requirements under this By-law, the Manitoba Fire Code and the Manitoba Building Code.

Storage locker requirements

43 Subject to section 42 and in addition to the standards and requirements of the Manitoba Building Code and the Manitoba Fire Code, the owner must ensure at all times that

(a) storage lockers comply with the following requirements:

(i) no more than one storage locker is permitted within each delineated parking space;

(ii) the total aggregate area of all storage lockers must not exceed 10% of the total area of the garage;

(iii) storage lockers must not be more than 3 feet deep and must not be wider than a delineated parking space;

(iv) storage lockers must not be located so as to cause any vehicle parked in the parking space where the storage locker is located to extend beyond the length of the parking space and into the drive aisle of the parking garage; and

(v) the storage locker door, top, and walls (rear, front, and sides), and all shelving within the storage locker, must be constructed of wire mesh designed with a minimum open area of no less than 70% affixed directly to the framing material to permit sprinkler penetration into the storage locker, and

(b) that the garage is sprinklered such that:

(i) the system of automatic sprinklers is designed and installed in conformance with the Manitoba Fire Code;

(ii) a sprinkler head is located outside of each storage locker so as to ensure that water from the sprinkler head can completely penetrate and saturate the storage locker and its contents; and

(iii) the top of each storage locker is no higher than 18 inches below the nearest sprinkler head.

PART 7
FIREWORKS, PYROTECHNIC EFFECTS AND FLAME DISPLAYS

Definitions

44 In this Part

"Explosives Regulations" means the *Explosives Regulations, 2013*, SOR/2013-211;

"fireworks" means those items included in Class 7 of the Explosives Regulations and includes low hazard fireworks, high hazard fireworks and pyrotechnic special effects;

"fireworks display" means any occasion in which fireworks are ignited, fired or set off;

"Fireworks Display Permit" means a permit issued under clause 48(1)(a);

"Fireworks Distribution Permit" means a permit issued under subsection 46(1);

"fireworks supervisor" means an individual who has been certified by the Explosives Regulatory Division of Natural Resources Canada to supervise fireworks displays;

"flame effect" means the combustion of flammable solids, liquids or gases to produce thermal, physical, visual or audible phenomena;

"flame effect appliance" means the complete assembly of components and other devices used to control and generate a flame effect;

"Flame Effects Display Permit" means a permit issued under clause 48(1)(c);

"flame effect operator" means an individual with responsibility for the safe operation of the flame effect appliance;

"high hazard fireworks" means fireworks in Class 7, Division 2, Subdivision 2 of the Explosives Regulations;

"low hazard fireworks" means fireworks in Class 7, Division 2, Subdivision 1 of the Explosives Regulations;

"pyrotechnic special effects" means fireworks to which the Pyrotechnics Special Effects Manual, Edition 2, published by the Explosives Regulatory Division of Natural Resources Canada applies and includes black powder bombs, bullet effects, flash powder, smoke compositions, gerbs, lances and wheels;

"Pyrotechnic Special Effects Display Permit" means a permit issued under s. 48(1)(b); and

"sky lantern" means a small hot air balloon made of paper or other material with an opening at the bottom which has a small fire, candle or fuel cell is affixed such that when ignited the lantern will rise into the air.

Unauthorized fireworks prohibited

45 No person may

(a) possess;

(b) ignite, fire or set off or cause to be ignited, fired or set off;

(c) sell, cause or permit to be sold or offer for sale

any fireworks, except those on a list maintained by the Chief Inspector of Explosives for the Government of Canada pursuant to section 24 of the Explosives Regulations.

Sale and distribution of fireworks

46(1) No person may sell, offer for sale or distribute any fireworks, and no person being the owner, occupant or person in charge of any premises may permit any fireworks to be sold, offered for sale or distributed on the premises without either a fireworks distribution permit or a small quantity fireworks distribution permit issued by the designated employee.

46(2) The designated employee may issue a small quantity fireworks distribution permit on condition that no high hazard fireworks and no more than 25 kilograms gross weight of low hazard fireworks are stored on the site for which the permit is issued.

46(3) No person may sell, offer for sale or distribute any fireworks, and no person being the owner, occupant or person in charge of any premises may permit any fireworks to be sold, offered for sale or distributed on the premises to anyone under eighteen years of age.

46(4) Any person who sells, offers for sale or distributes fireworks or who, being the owner, occupant or person in charge of any premises, permits any fireworks to be sold, offered for sale or distributed on the premises must ensure that the fireworks being offered for sale are either packaged or stored in a manner that prevents members of the public from having direct physical contact with the fireworks other than under the supervision of the permit holder or the permit holder's agent.

46(5) Any person who sells, offers for sale or distributes fireworks must provide at the time of the sale or distribution printed information in a form approved by the Chief advising the purchaser or recipient of the fireworks that no fireworks may be ignited, fired or set off within the City of Winnipeg without a Fireworks Display Permit issued by the designated employee.

Storage of fireworks

47(1) Any person who stores and handles fireworks must do so in a manner that minimizes the risk that they will be set off accidentally or in violation of this By-law.

47(2) Any person who stores

(a) more than 1000 kilograms gross weight of low hazard fireworks; or

(b) any amount of high hazard fireworks or pyrotechnic special effects

must obtain a Dangerous Quantities Fireworks Storage Permit for this purpose from the designated employee.

47(3) No person may store

(a) more than 1000 kilograms gross weight of low hazard fireworks; or

(b) any amount of high hazard fireworks or pyrotechnic special effects

except inside a building which meets the sprinkler system requirements for buildings classified as High Hazard Industrial in the Manitoba Fire Code.

47(4) The designated employee may exempt a person from the requirements of subsection (3) where he or she determines that an adequate level of public safety is achieved at the proposed storage facility for the fireworks, taking into account

(a) the location of the storage facility relative to other buildings and activities;

(b) the preventative measures taken to prevent the fireworks from being set off in the facility;

(c) the measures taken to suppress and contain fireworks that have been set off in the facility; and

(d) any other factor deemed to be relevant by the designated employee.

Fireworks, Pyrotechnic Special Effects or Flame Effects Display Permits

48(1) No person may ignite, fire or set off or cause to be ignited, fired or set off, and no owner or occupant of premises may permit to be ignited, fired or set off on the premises:

(a) any fireworks without a Fireworks Display Permit issued by the designated employee;

(b) any pyrotechnic special effects without a Pyrotechnic Special Effects Display Permit issued by the designated employee; or

(c) any flame effects or cause any flame effects without a Flame Effects Display Permit issued by the designated employee.

48(2) A Fireworks, Pyrotechnic Special Effects or Flame Effects Display Permit may not be issued to an individual under the age of 18 years.

48(3) A Fireworks, Pyrotechnic Special Effects or Flame Effects Display Permit for a display involving high hazard fireworks, pyrotechnic special effects or flame effects may not be issued to anyone other than a fireworks supervisor or a flame effect operator.

48(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), the designated employee may waive the requirement for a fireworks supervisor or a flame effect operator.

48(5) A Fireworks, Pyrotechnic Special Effects or Flame Effects Display Permit may be withheld until and unless the applicant provides evidence that he or she has obtained insurance for the display of a type and in an amount sufficient, in the opinion of the designated employee, to provide reasonable coverage for any accidental harm that may result from the fireworks display.

Fireworks displays

49(1) No person under the age of 18 years may ignite, fire or set off any fireworks or cause any fireworks to be ignited, fired or set off.

49(2) No person may ignite, fire or set off any fireworks or cause any fireworks to be ignited, fired or set off in a place or in a manner that might cause a danger to people or property or that might create a nuisance.

49(3) No person may ignite, fire or set off any fireworks or cause any fireworks to be ignited, fired or set off in or on or into any highway, street, lane, square or any other public place except as otherwise permitted by this By-law.

49(4) No person may ignite, fire or set off any high hazard fireworks or cause high hazard fireworks to be ignited, fired or set off except in conformity with the current issue of the Display Fireworks Manual published by the Explosives Regulatory Branch of Natural Resources Canada.

49(5) A person who ignites, fires or sets off fireworks must do so in a manner consistent with the safety of people and property and, in particular, may do so only while:

(a) safeguards are in place to keep spectators at a safe distance; and

(b) suitable fire extinguishing equipment is at hand,

all as determined by and to the satisfaction of the designated employee.

49(6) Immediately following a fireworks display, a person who ignited, fired or set off any fireworks or who caused fireworks to be ignited, fired or set off must ensure that all unused fireworks are removed and safely disposed of.

Fireworks on City property

50(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person may ignite, fire or set off fireworks on or over land owned by the City of Winnipeg or over which the City has possession or control unless the person has:

(a) obtained permission to do so from the City department with responsibility for the land;

(b) agreed in writing to assume all liability associated with the fireworks display, fully indemnifying the City and saving it harmless from any liability associated with the fireworks display; and

(c) deposited with the Corporate Risk Manager of the City of Winnipeg a certificate of insurance that, in the opinion of the Corporate Risk Manager, is sufficient to provide the indemnification referred to in clause (b).

50(2) Clauses (b) and (c) of subsection (1) do not apply to fireworks ignited, fired or set off by individuals while acting out of or in the course of their duties as directors, employees or volunteers of community centres, business improvement zones and other entities for which insurance is purchased by the City of Winnipeg.

Pyrotechnic special effects displays

51 No person may ignite, fire or set off any pyrotechnic special effects or cause any pyrotechnic special effects fireworks to be ignited, fired or set off except in conformity with the current issue of the Pyrotechnics Special Effects Manual published by the Explosives Regulatory Branch of Natural Resources Canada.

Sky lanterns prohibited

52(1) No person may

(a) ignite; or

(b) release while ignited,

a sky lantern within the City of Winnipeg.

52(2) Any person who offers for sale, causes or permits to be sold, or otherwise distributes sky lanterns within the City of Winnipeg must post a notice in a conspicuous location located in the point of sale area which indicates that igniting sky lanterns or releasing sky lanterns while ignited is not permitted within the City of Winnipeg.

Incidents must be reported

53 A fireworks supervisor, flame effect operator or a person to whom a permit has been issued under section 48 must immediately report to the Designated Employee in the event of any incident of accident, injury, damage to property or misfire, and such report shall include the type, make and brand of firework, flame effect or pyrotechnic product involved in the incident.

PART 8
MOBILE FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS

Definitions

54 In this part

"commissary" means an establishment in which food is stored, prepared, portioned or packaged, or any combination of these, for use by one or more mobile food service unites and which may be the base of operations for one or more mobile food service units, where such unit(s), and the equipment, utensils and facilities of such unit(s), are serviced, cleaned, sanitized, supplied and maintained;

"Electrical Appliance Label" means a label entitled "OFC Special Acceptance Electrical Appliance Label", applied to an electrical appliance by Manitoba Labour's Mechanical and Engineering Branch to indicate that the electrical appliance has been inspected and approved by the Office of the Fire Commissioner;

"food truck" means a commercial food service or catering operation contained in and operated from a vehicle or enclosed trailer that is readily moveable and contains

commercial cooking equipment, fuel-fired appliances, propane tanks or generators of any kind, and in which food is prepared, processed or cooked;

"Gas Appliance Label" means a label entitled "OFC Special Acceptance Gas Appliance Label", applied to a gas appliance by Manitoba Labour's Mechanical and Engineering Branch to indicate that the gas appliance has been inspected and approved by the Office of the Fire Commissioner;

"label" means a label required to be affixed to a fire protection/life safety installation;

"mobile food service unit" means a food truck or push cart;

"NFPA 96" means the *NFPA 96: Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations* published by the National Fire Protection Association and any replacement document published by the National Fire Protection Association;

"Provincial Health Inspection Label" means a label applied to a mobile food service unit by the Manitoba Health Protection Unit to indicate that the mobile food service unit has undergone an annual inspection and has been issued a valid permit under the *Food and Food Handling Establishments Regulation,* M.R. 339/88R;

"push cart" means a cart or trailer that is readily moveable and is used to prepare or cook foods and contains fuel-fired appliances, propane tanks or deep-fryers; and

"WFPS Label" means a label affixed to a mobile food service unit to indicate that a Fire Safety inspection of the mobile food service unit has been completed by the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Services Fire Prevention Branch and includes the date of that inspection.

Mobile food service unit location

55 When parked, all mobile food service units must maintain a distance of 3 metres between the rear-most point of the mobile food service unit and the front bumper of any other mobile food service unit or other vehicle to allow sufficient access to the mobile food service unit and to any generator and/or propane tanks affixed to the mobile food service unit.

Commercial grade cooking equipment

56 All commercial grade cooking equipment within a mobile food service unit must be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 96.

Explosive gas and carbon monoxide detectors required

57 Each and every mobile food service unit equipped with a fuel-fired cooking appliance must have Explosive Gas and Carbon Monoxide Detectors permanently installed within that portion of the mobile food service unit where the fuel-fired cooking appliance is located.

Fire extinguishers required

58(1) A size 2A 10BC portable fire extinguisher must be installed in every mobile food service unit and commissary in accordance with the Manitoba Fire Code.

58(2) Where a mobile food service unit is equipped with commercial grade cooking equipment, a portable K class fire extinguisher must be installed.

Inspection and servicing of fire protection equipment

59 All fire protection/life safety installations within mobile food service units or commissaries must be inspected and serviced by a licenced service person and must have a label affixed in accordance with section 30.

Fire protection equipment training

60 All occupants and employees of a mobile food service unit or commissary must be knowledgeable in all emergency procedures in place for the mobile food service unit, including the proper use of all fire protection/life safety installations, the use and safe handling of propane, and the use and safe handling of any generators.

WFPS label required

61(1) All mobile food service units and commissaries operating within the City of Winnipeg must display a WFPS label in accordance with this section.

61(2) Any mobile food service unit or commissary operating within the City of Winnipeg not displaying a WFPS label must immediately cease operations until such time as a Fire Safety Inspection is completed and a WFPS label is issued.

61(3) A Fire Safety Inspection must be completed and a new WFPS label must be obtained following any modifications or alterations, excluding minor repairs or regular maintenance, to any mobile food service unit or commissary.

61(4) The WFPS label must be affixed to the mobile food service unit or commissary:

(a) within 25 cm of the rear licence plate if the mobile food service unit is registered with Manitoba Public Insurance; or

(b) in a conspicuous location.

Other label requirements

62(1) All mobile food service units equipped with gas appliances must provide valid documentation upon demand that indicates that the mobile food service unit has undergone an installation inspection by and has received approval for all gas appliances from the Manitoba Office of the Fire Commissioner.

62(2) All mobile food service units equipped with ventilation systems, interlocks and controls must display a valid electrical appliance label on or in the immediate vicinity of the manufacturer’s appliance rating plate for the ventilation system.

PART 9
MISCELLANEOUS

Occupant load sign

63 Unless an Occupant Load Placard has been issued and posted pursuant to the Winnipeg Building By-law No. 4555/87, the owner of a building with an assembly occupancy where the occupant load is greater than 60 people must obtain an occupant load sign from a designated employee and post it as required by article 2.7.1.4 of the Manitoba Fire Code.

No parking in fire lanes

64(1) The owner and occupant of a building are each responsible for ensuring that:

(a) streets, yards and roadways provided for fire department access are maintained so as to be ready for use at all times by fire department vehicles; and

(b) signs are posted which prohibit parking in a manner that obstructs access by fire department vehicles to the building or to streets, yards and roadways provided for fire department access.

64(2) The operator of a vehicle must not park a vehicle and the owner of a vehicle must not allow it to be parked:

(a) in a manner that obstructs access to a building by vehicles owned or operated by the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service; or

(b) in violation of signs that have been posted by the owner of a building in compliance with subsection (1) or Article 2.5.1.5 or a successor provision of the Manitoba Fire Code which prohibit vehicles from being parked to obstruct access by fire department vehicles.

Compliance with other legislation

65 Nothing in this By-law reduces or eliminates the obligation of any person to comply with the requirements of statutes or regulations of the Manitoba Legislature, other City by-laws or relevant Codes.

Conflict with other by-laws

66 To the extent that it is not possible to comply with the requirements of this By-law and the requirements of any other City by-law, the requirements of this By-law apply.

Schedules

67 Schedules “A”, “B” and “C”, attached hereto, form an integral part of this By-law.

Fees

68(1) Subject to subsection (2), the inspection fee must be paid by the person identified by Council, or pursuant to powers delegated by Council, as being responsible for payment of the fee.

68(2) The Chief may waive an inspection fee in respect of a property owned or leased by the City of Winnipeg.

68(3) The Chief may determine the term of service licences required under Part 4 and, where an annual licence fee has been established, may reduce the total fee payable for multi-year licences by up to 10% per year of the multi-year licence to a maximum discount of 30%.

68(4) A person who fails to pay an inspection fee commits an offence and is punishable upon summary conviction by a minimum fine of no less than double the amount of the fee.

68(5) The Chief may charge the fee for public education services where unusual costs are incurred in providing the service.

68(6) For the purposes of the Schedule of Fees and Charges, “regular office hours” means 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday to Friday except holidays recognized in the current collective agreement between the City of Winnipeg and the United Fire Fighters of Winnipeg.

68(7) Where a smoke alarm is installed pursuant to subsection 18(2), the fee for the installation of each smoke alarm in the building is payable by the owner of the building.

Fire Prevention By-law repealed

69 The Winnipeg Fire Prevention By-law No. 150/2004 is hereby repealed.

Minimum Penalties

70(1) The owner of a building who fails to comply with

(a) the following sections of this By-law:

(i) section 18 (functioning smoke alarms required in residential rental units);

(ii) subsection 20 (minimum number of smoke alarms in residential rental units;

(iii) section 23 (damaging, tampering with, destroying, disconnecting or removing a smoke alarm);

(iv) section 27 (inspection, maintenance and testing of fire protection/life safety installations);

(v) subsection 32(2) (permitting a label referred to in subsection 32(1) to be attached to a fire protection/life safety installation);

(vi) subsection 34(1) (operable fire alarm system required);

(vii) subsection 48(1) (fireworks, pyrotechnics special effects or flame effects display permit required);

(viii) section 61 (WFPS label required);

(ix) subsection 64(2) (obstructing Winnipeg Fire and Paramedic Services buildings or vehicles); or

(b) the following Articles of the Manitoba Fire Code:

(i) Article 2.1.2.2. (hazardous activities);

(ii) Articles 2.1.5.1 (portable fire extinguisher requirements);

(iii) sentence 2.4.1.1(1) (combustible materials in and around buildings);

(iv) Article 2.7.1.3. (maximum occupant load for assembly occupancy);

(v) Article 2.7.1.4. (occupant load in an assembly occupancy with occupant loads exceeding 60 persons to be posted);

(vi) Article 2.7.1.6 (maintenance of means of egress);

(vii) Article 2.7.3.1 (installation and maintenance of exit lighting, exit signs and emergency lighting);

(viii) Article 2.8.1.3. (keys for fire alarm system or access to fire protection systems or equipment);

(ix) Article 2.8.2.1 (preparation and review of fire safety plan);

(x) Article 3.1.1.4 (storage and handling of liquefied petroleum); or

(xi) Article 6.2.1.1 (inspection, testing and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers);

is subject upon summary conviction to a minimum fine of $500.00 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or both.

70(2) An individual who contravenes subsection 32(1) is subject upon summary conviction to a fine of $690.00.

70(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), an individual who contravenes clauses 32(1) may pay a discounted fine of $300.00 plus mandatory court costs as provided by *The Summary Convictions Act* within 14 days following the date the offence notice alleging the contravention was issued and thereafter will not be prosecuted for the contravention.

Coming into force

71 This By-law comes into force 90 days following the date it is enacted by Council.

DONE AND PASSED, this day of , 2017.

_____
Mayor

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to content:

_____
Director of Fire Prevention

Approved as to form:

_____
For Director of Legal Services and City Solicitor

SCHEDULE "A"
SMOKE ALARM LOG

Building Address: _____

Owner's/Caretaker's Name: _____

Owner's/Caretaker's Signature: _____

DATE YY/MM/DD	SUITE NO.	TENANT'S NAME (please print)	SMOKE ALARM CLEANED, INSPECTED & TESTED SATISFACTORY*	NEW SMOKE ALARM INSTALLED**	SMOKE ALARM REGULATIONS PROVIDED	TENANT'S SIGNATURE (optional)	OWNER'S/ CARETAKER'S CONTRACTOR'S INITIALS

***** See reverse side for CAN/ULC S-552 annual inspection and testing requirements.

****** The Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service Strongly Recommends That Smoke Alarms Be Replaced After Ten Years.

CAN/ULC S-552 Annual Testing and Maintenance Requirements

GENERAL

- Each smoke alarm must be visually inspected to ensure that the smoke alarm is securely fastened to the ceiling or wall.
- Each smoke alarm must be visibly inspected to ensure that it is not obstructed in a manner that would prevent smoke from reaching or entering the smoke alarm. The ventilation holes of the smoke alarm must be kept clean.
- Testing and inspections of smoke alarms and batteries, as well as the replacement of batteries, must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, or where the manufacturer's instructions are not available, inspection, testing and maintenance must be carried out in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Fire Prevention By-law. (More frequent testing provides a greater assurance of operability.)

MAINTENANCE AND ANNUAL TESTING

- The exterior of the smoke alarm must be vacuumed. A household vacuum cleaner may be used. A brush attachment may assist in removing accumulated dust on the cover. (AC powered smoke alarms should only be vacuumed externally and no attempt should be made to open the case.)
- After vacuuming, each smoke alarm must be tested using smoke or simulated smoke intended to test smoke alarms or by means of the test button. (Smoke may be generated with a smoldering incense stick, punk stick, or a cotton string in a suitable metal or fire resistant container.) Caution: Never use open flames to test the operation of smoke alarms and dispose of smoldering material used for testing in a manner that does not create a fire hazard.

REPLACEMENT

- Smoke alarms must be replaced if:
  - A. The smoke alarm does not sound an alarm during either the smoke test or testing by means of a test button or after having the battery replaced in battery operated units;
  - B. The exterior case is physically damaged or has been painted;
  - C. The smoke alarm is covered in smoke stains or heavy grease or dirt accumulation;
  - D. The smoke alarm causes frequent false alarms that are not the result of cooking or steam.
  - E. Battery terminals are corroded; or
  - F. A low battery signal sounds in a 10 year non-replaceable lithium battery powered smoke alarm.
- It is strongly recommended that smoke alarms be replaced after 10 years of service.

ADDITIONAL TESTING AND BATTERY REPLACEMENT

- Back-up batteries in AC powered smoke alarms must be replaced immediately when a low battery signal sounds. (Battery operated smoke alarms sound an intermittent audible signal to indicate a low battery condition.)
- Smoke alarms must be tested in accordance with a smoke test or by means of the test button after a change in tenants or when the occupants have been absent for more than seven consecutive days.
- AC powered smoke alarms must be tested either in accordance with the smoke test or by means of the test button after any changes have been made to the electrical system in the dwelling unit. (Electrical switches installed to control lighting or receptacles may not remove power to the smoke alarm.)
- If smoke alarms are interconnected with carbon monoxide detectors, the carbon monoxide detectors must be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

SCHEDULE "B"
Smoke Alarm Regulations for Rental Properties in Winnipeg

If you live in a rental property in Winnipeg, please read this brochure carefully. It contains important information about smoke alarms in rental homes and apartments -- information that could save your life. It will help you make sure you and your family are protected if there's a fire; know your rights and obligations.

YOUR LANDLORD'S OBLIGATIONS

Your landlord must:

- Install a smoke alarm in your rental unit. This smoke alarm must be:
  - a hard-wired, 120-volt AC powered smoke alarm; or
  - an acceptable 10-year lithium-powered smoke alarm.
- Make sure the smoke alarm is always working.
- Test and clean your smoke alarm at least once a year to make sure it's working properly.
- Re-test the smoke alarm whenever a new tenant moves in.
- Show you how to use and test the smoke alarm.
- Provide phone numbers for you to call if your smoke alarm isn't working properly.
- Replace a smoke alarm that isn't working properly within 24-hours of being notified or finding out about it.
- Report you to the City of Winnipeg Fire Prevention Branch if you tamper with a smoke alarm or any other fire safety equipment.

YOUR OBLIGATIONS AS A TENANT

You must:

- Never tamper with a smoke alarm. It's against the law and you can be charged under the Fire Prevention bylaw. You could be fined up to $1,000 and/or sent to jail for up to 6 months. Also, your landlord can give you as little as five days' notice to move if you are caught tampering with a smoke alarm.
- Tell your landlord or caretaker immediately if your smoke alarm isn't working. Be sure to write down the date and time that you reported it.
- Call the Winnipeg Fire Prevention Branch at 311 if your landlord doesn't repair or replace your smoke alarm within 24-hours.

You should also:

- Ask your caretaker to show you how to test the smoke alarm in your rental unit. Test your smoke alarm every month and write down the date that you did the test. When you press and hold the test button, the smoke alarm should start and the alarm should sound. Be sure to test hard-wired alarms, too. The light on the alarm only means there is power to the alarm.
- Ask your caretaker to show you how to use the pause, hush or silence button on your alarm, if it has one. This button allows you to turn off the alarm for a while if you burn toast or your oven is smoking. The alarm will beep while it is paused and will reset after 10 minutes.

- Make sure the caretaker gives you phone numbers to call if your smoke alarm isn't working properly.
- Plan your home escape in case of fire. Make sure your family knows the plan and that you practice "escaping" from your home regularly. If you'd like to know more about home escape plans, call the Fire Prevention Branch at 311.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS:

- Call the City of Winnipeg Fire Prevention Branch at 311 if you have any questions about smoke alarms or general fire safety.
- Call the Residential Tenancies Branch at 945-2476 if you have any questions about rental properties in Winnipeg.

SCHEDULE "C"

Fire Protection/Life Safety Installation	Label Location	Action Required	Service Personnel Qualifications
Fire Alarm System	In a visible location on the main fire alarm control unit.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code section 6.3 and ULC-S536, "Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems") and upon Verification of a Fire Alarm System.	Set out in Manitoba Fire Code article 6.3.1.5.
Emergency Power System	In a visible location on the transfer switch. If no transfer switch exists, then on the generator.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code section 6.5 and CAN/CSA C282-O, "Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings").	Certification by a manufacturer of emergency power systems and a Limited Specialized Trade (Generator) Electricians' Licence issued by the Province of Manitoba.
Firefighters Full Service Elevators	In a visible location adjacent to the Department of Labour elevator certificate and in a manner so as not to obscure the certificate.	Immediately following every 4th test and inspection required by Manitoba Fire Code, sentence 7.2..1.1.(1) and sentences 7.2.2.1. (1) and (2) and immediately following the emergency power test required by Manitoba Fire Code, sentence 7.2.2.1. (3).	Elevator Mechanic licence issued by International Union of Elevator Constructors ***or*** an Electrician's License Class M (Elevating Devices) issued by the Province of Manitoba.
Partial Service Firefighter Elevators (4304/86 Residential Fire Upgraded buildings only)	In a visible location adjacent to the Department of Labour elevator certificate and in a manner so as not to obscure the certificate.	In conformance with the requirements of the Residential Buildings Fire Safety By-law No. 4304/86.	Elevator Mechanic licence issued by International Union of Elevator Constructors ***or*** an Electrician's License Class M (Elevating Devices) issued by the Province of Manitoba.

Unit Equipment for Emergency Lighting	In a visible location on each battery pack. For units located at high ceilings, the label may be filed with the building owner or occupant of the space.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code subsection 6.5).	Set out in Manitoba Fire Code article 6.3.1.5 or a certified electrician.
Fire Pump	In a visible location on controller. If no controller, then on fire pump.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code subsection 6.4.1.).	Sprinkler System Installer licence issued by the Province of Manitoba or Red Seal Endorsement
Sprinkler System (more than 9 heads)	In a visible location at the main control valve.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code subsection 6.4.1.).	Sprinkler System Installer licence issued by the Province of Manitoba or Red Seal Endorsement
Hose System	In a visible location on female hose coupling or inside hose cabinet.	Immediately following each annual inspection and every service test (see Manitoba Fire Code subsection 6.4.1. and NFPA 1962 “Care, Use and Service Testing of Fire Hose Including Couplings and Nozzles”).	Sprinkler System Installer licence issued by the Province of Manitoba ***or*** certified servicing agency as set out in Manitoba Fire Code article 6.4.1.1. or Red Seal Endorsement
Standpipe System	In a visible location at top of riser at most remote valve in vicinity of pressure gauge.	Immediately following 5 year test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code subsection 6.4.1. and NFPA 25, “Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Services”).	Sprinkler System Installer license issued by the Province of Manitoba.

Heating System – Fuel-Fired other than Wood Burning	In a visible location on each heating system unit **or** in the case of a Condominium Corporation labels may be filed with the Property Management firm for the Condominium Corporation. For roof-top units and units located at high ceilings, the label may be filed with the building owner or occupant of the space.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.6.1.6.).	Gas Fitter licence issued by Province of Manitoba.
Heating System – Wood Burning	In a visible location in the vicinity of the appliance **or** in the case of a Condominium Corporation labels may be filed with the Property Management firm for the Condominium Corporation.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.6.1.6.).	As determined by the Chief pursuant to clause 28(3).
Smoke Control System (For High Buildings as defined in Subsection 3.2.6. of the Manitoba Building Code)	In a visible location on each fan.	Immediately following 2 year test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code section 7.3.).	Certified technician through the Canadian Associated Air Balance Council.
Special Extinguishing Systems – Water Based	In a visible location on each main control valve.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.1.3.5. and NFPA 11, " Low Expansion Foam", NFPA 11A, "Medium and High-Expansion Foam Systems"; NFPA 15, "Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection"; NFPA 16, "Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems"; NFPA 18, "Wetting Agents").	Sprinkler System Installer license issued by the Province of Manitoba.

Special Extinguishing Systems – Wet & Dry Chemical	In a visible location on each main control valve.	Immediately following semi-annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.1.3.5. and NFPA 17, "Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems"; NFPA 17A, "Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems").	A certificate of training, acceptable to a *designated employee*, from a public post-secondary educational institution, **or** certification in accordance with ULC/ORD-C1254.18, "The Servicing of Restaurant Cooking Area Extinguishing Systems", **or** a current certificate of training from the manufacturer of the specific Wet or Dry Chemical Extinguishing System.
Special Extinguishing Systems – Gas Based	In a visible location on each main control valve.	Immediately following semi-annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.1.3.5. and NFPA 12, "Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems"; NFPA 12A, " Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems"; NFPA 12B, "H1211 Fire Extinguishing Systems").	Set out in the Manitoba Fire Code article 6.3.1.5. **and** employed by a company approved as an authorized service agency by any manufacturer of a gas-based fire suppression system.
Portable Fire Extinguishers	A tag attached to the extinguisher	Maintenance, service and testing in accordance with NFPA 10	Trained and certified by a service agency or manufacturer of portable fire extinguisher or successfully completed any other training program or course accepted by the Fire Commissioner.

Commercial Cooking Equipment – Inspection	In a visible location in the kitchen area.	Immediately following 6 month inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.6.1.9. and NFPA 96, "Ventilation Control and Fire Protection Commercial Cooking Operations").	IKECA (International Kitchen Exhaust Cleaning Association) – Certified Exhaust Cleaning Specialist (CECS) **or** Phil Ackland's Exhaust Cleaning – Kitchen Exhaust Cleaning Certification **or** CHDCA (Certified Hood & Duct Cleaners Association) – Hood & Duct Cleaner Certification.
Commercial Cooking Equipment – Cleaning	In a visible location in the kitchen area.	Immediately following every required cleaning (see Manitoba Fire Code article 2.6.1.9. and NFPA 96, "Ventilation Control and Fire Protection Commercial Cooking Operations").	IKECA (International Kitchen Exhaust Cleaning Association) – Certified Exhaust Cleaning Specialist (CECS) **or** Phil Ackland's Exhaust Cleaning – Kitchen Exhaust Cleaning Certification **or** CHDCA (Certified Hood & Duct Cleaners Association) – Hood & Duct Cleaner Certification.
Private Hydrants	In a visible location on the hydrant. Labels used for private hydrants must be a weatherproof label manufactured to withstand the elements and indelible ink must be used to fill in the label information.	Immediately following annual test and inspection (see Manitoba Fire Code subsection 6.4.1.).	As determined by the Chief pursuant to clause 28(3).