

**DISTRICT OF CARLETON NORTH**  
**A BY-LAW RELATING TO FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION**  
**BY-LAW S-4**

The Council of the Municipality of the District of Carleton North, under the authority vested in it by Section 81 of the *Local Governance Act*, R.S.N.B. 2017, c. 18 enacts this by-law relating to fire protection and prevention.

**PURPOSE:** A by-law of the District of Carleton North of New Brunswick, pertaining to fire prevention, protection and related matters for the Fire Departments of Bath, Centreville, Florenceville-Bristol, Glassville, Juniper, and Lakeville.

**WHEREAS:** The enactment of this by-law repeals all by-laws of former Bath, Centreville and Florenceville-Bristol pertaining to fire protection and prevention.

**1. TITLE:**

1.1. This by-law shall be cited as the “Fire Protection and Prevention” by-law.

**2. APPLICATION:**

2.1. This by-law pertains to all people residing within the boundaries of the District of Carleton North.

**3. DEFINITIONS:**

- 3.1. “AUTOMATIC ALARM SYSTEM” includes an automatic fire sprinkler system, a fire alarm system, and a carbon monoxide alarm system.
- 3.2. “CLERK” means the Clerk of District of Carleton North as appointed under Section 71 of the Local Governance Act.
- 3.3. “CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER” OR “CAO” means the Chief Administrative Officer appointed by the Council.
- 3.4. “COMMITTEE” means the District of Carleton North (DCN) Fire Committee.
- 3.5. “COMMERCIAL FIREWORKS” are outdoor, high hazard fireworks for professional use at events such as Canada Day, New Brunswick Day, Labor Day and other public events. The Government of Canada refers to commercial fireworks in federal regulations as “display fireworks” (see definition below). According to Canadian federal law, commercial fireworks are classified under the Explosives Regulations as Type F.2. In Canada, a person requires a special operator license to use a commercial firework. In addition, the federal government has established laws to govern the storage, sale, and purchase of commercial fireworks. For more information, see the definition of Display Fireworks below.

- 3.6. "CONSUMER FIREWORKS" are designed for outdoor recreational use by members of the public. The Government of Canada defines a consumer firework as an outdoor, low hazard, recreational firework as described in Part 16, Sections 354 to 359 of the Explosive Regulations, 2013 (SOR/2013-211) of the *Federal Explosives Act*, and includes but is not limited to roman candles, sparklers, fountains, wheels, volcanoes, mines, and snakes.
- 3.7. "COUNCIL" means the duly elected Mayor and Councilors of the District of Carleton North.
- 3.8. "DEPARTMENT" means any District of Carleton North Fire Department and its members.
- 3.9. "DISPLAY FIREWORKS" refers to outdoor, high hazard, recreational fireworks as described in Part 18, Sections 410 to 449 of the *Explosive Regulations*, 2013 (SOR/2013-211) of the *Federal Explosives Act*, and includes but is not limited to aerial shells, cokes, barrages, waterfalls, lances, set pieces and wheels, rockets, serpents, tourbillions, maroons, bouquets, bombardons, and waterfalls.
- 3.10. "FIBERBOARD" refers to the engineered wood that is used as building material. It is made by compressing wood or other plant fibers into boards. Fiberboard can be low density, medium density, or high density (LDF, MDF, or HOF). Low density fiberboard is sometimes called particleboard. Plywood is not a type of fiberboard, as it is made of thin sheets of wood, not wood fiber or particles. In addition to wood and plant fibers, fiberboard contains wax and formaldehyde resins to bind the fibers together that are toxic when burned.
- 3.11. "FIRE CHIEF" or "CHIEF" means the person elected by department members and approved by Council.
- 3.12. "PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGER" or "PSM" means the individual appointed by the District of Carleton North who is responsible for the administration, coordination, and enforcement of public safety-related services and regulations. This includes oversight of emergency management, fire prevention, by-law enforcement, and other duties as assigned to ensure the safety and well-being of the community.
- 3.13. "MEMBER" means any officer or volunteer firefighter of any District of Carleton North Fire Department.
- 3.14. "MUNICIPALITY" means the town of the District of Carleton North, including the former Local Service Districts (LSDs) prior to 2023.
- 3.15. "NON-RESIDENTIAL ZONE" refers to a property that does not meet the definition of single-family residential (R-1), residential mix (R-2), or multiple unit residential (R-3). In basic terms, a non-residential zone is one that has been approved by the municipality and the province for institutional, commercial, or industrial uses, including farms and woodlots, or one that has been approved as an

uninhabited open space or rural area.

- 3.16. "OPEN-AIR OUTDOOR FIRE" means any fire that is burning freely or that can spread freely because it was ignited outside a building on or above ground and is not contained in a non-flammable and non-combustible structure. Open-air outdoor fires are normally used to remove organic materials from a property. An example of an open-air outdoor fire includes a grass or brush fire set on the ground.
- 3.17. "RECREATIONAL FIRE" means a small controlled, temporary, and attended outdoor fire that does not exceed 1.5 meters in diameter, that is fueled by wood, charcoal, natural gas, or propane, and that is contained within a non-flammable and non-combustible base or structure such as an outdoor burning appliance with a spark arrestor screen. Recreational fires are normally used for cooking, warmth, providing light, sport, ceremony, or personal enjoyment. Examples of recreational fires include campfires as well as fires set in BBQ's, fireplaces, fire pits, outdoor stoves, and metal burn barrels.
- 3.18. "RESIDENTIAL ZONE" refers to a property that meets the definition of single-family residential (R-1), residential mix (R-2), or multiple unit residential (R-3) In basic terms, residential zone is one that the municipality and province have approved for human habitation that form of single-family dwellings (such as a single detached home) or multi-family dwellings (such as an apartment building).
- 3.19. "SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS" as per the Provincial Fire Act, includes
- a) a hotel or any other building in which lodgings are provided for rent or hire,
  - b) any building in which lodgings are offered to members of the public on a gratuitous basis,
  - c) any building in which an educational institution lodges its students,
  - d) any building, other than a single family residence, in which a religious organization lodges its members,
  - e) a hospital facility, sanatorium, infirmary, nursing home or home for the aged,
  - f) an orphanage or children's home,
  - g) a jail, reformatory or other penal institution,
  - h) an apartment house with three or more self-contained units above the ground floor
- 3.20. "TOWN" mean the municipality of District of Carleton North, including all areas that were Local Service Districts (LSDs) prior to 2023.

#### **4. FIRE FIGHTING AND FIRE PROTECTION:**

During a fire, the Fire Chief is authorized, in the interest of combating the fire or preventing injury to persons or damage to property, to take any of the following actions, in accordance with applicable provincial laws and regulations:

- 4.1. Place or cause to be placed a rope or other barrier across any street or public place to indicate the area from which persons or vehicles are prohibited, except for the passage of fire, emergency, or other authorized personnel.
- 4.2. Secure doors and windows and take other precautionary measures to protect people and property directly involved or threatened by fire.
- 4.3. Prohibit any person other than Department Members from riding on fire apparatuses, entering buildings involved with or threatened by fire, handling fire hose lines or other firefighting equipment and apparatuses, or acting in any way that may endanger the safety of any person or otherwise hamper the combating of a fire.
- 4.4. No member of the public shall interfere with or obstruct any Department Member while performing their duties at an emergency scene.
- 4.5. The owner or any occupant of a building, or any part thereof, that is on fire or threatened by fire, shall not prevent a Department Member from entering the building or parts thereof.
- 4.6. Following the activation of an automatic alarm system, or during a shut-down of an automatic alarm system, if the Fire Department has been unable to contact the owner, the key holder, the contact person, or the occupier, or if that person fails to attend and reset the system within forty-five (45) minutes after being contacted, the Fire Chief may contact a qualified service technician to restore the automatic alarm system to normal operating conditions. The total cost of restoration of the alarm equipment, including the cost of hiring a qualified service technician, shall be the responsibility of the owner or occupier.
- 4.7. Whereas an inoperable automatic alarm system constitutes an emergency, the Fire Chief may take whatever actions or measures necessary to meet the emergency, including, but not limited to, evacuating the building, or requiring the posting of a fire watch.

## **5. FIRE PREVENTION:**

- 5.1. The Fire Chief, or any person duly authorized by the Fire Chief, may enforce the provisions of the *Fire Prevention Act, R.S.N.B. 1973*, and the regulations made thereunder.
- 5.2. The Fire Chief, or any person duly authorized by the Fire Chief, shall have the same powers under the same conditions as are conferred upon the Fire Marshall under sections 11, 12, and 16 of the *Fire Prevention Act, R.S.N.B. 1973* by provincial legislation, amendments thereto, and the regulations thereunder.

- 5.3. The Fire Chief, or any person duly authorized by the Fire Chief, may from time to time inspect hotels, apartment houses, hospital facilities, schools, churches, theatres, halls, factories and other places, in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate for any purpose, with a view of determining whether precautions against fire and the spread of fire, and the means of exit in case of fire, are adequate and satisfactorily maintained, and to directing such alterations to be made and such precautions to be taken as he considers necessary for the safeguarding of persons and property.
- 5.4. No person shall prevent or obstruct a Department Member from entering any building or premises for the purpose of conducting a fire prevention inspection in accordance with the Fire Prevention Act, R.S.N.B. 1973.
- 5.5. When the fire marshal, the deputy fire marshal, a fire prevention officer or a local assistant finds a building or other structure that, for want of proper repair or by reason of age and dilapidated condition or for any cause, is especially liable to fire, or that is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, or so occupied that fire would endanger persons or property therein or that exits from the building or buildings are inadequate or improperly used, or that there are in or upon any building or premises, combustible or explosive material or conditions dangerous to the safety of persons, buildings or premises, they may order the owner or occupant to
  - 5.5.1. remove or demolish such building or make such repairs or alterations as such officer deems necessary;
  - 5.5.2. remove such combustible or explosive material or remove or repair anything that may constitute a fire hazard;
  - 5.5.3. install safeguards by way of fire extinguishers, fire alarms and other devices and equipment and also such fire escapes and exit doors as such officer deems necessary to afford ample exit facilities in the event of fire or an alarm of fire.
  - 5.5.4. carry out such drills and evacuation procedures as the fire marshal feels necessary where the major concern is to save lives by an orderly evacuation of persons at the time an emergency arises.
- 5.6. When an existing building has been developed *or* is being developed to create a dwelling unit or units above the ground floor, the entire building shall be in accordance with the National Building Code of Canada (current edition) or such more recent code as in effect within District of Carleton North. If it is deemed impractical to bring the entire structure into compliance with the National Building Code of Canada, there shall be two (2) exits that provide safe, continuous, and unobstructed passage from the dwelling units to the outside at street or ground level. Such exits shall comply with applicable laws as well as

with the National Building Code of Canada and shall be to the satisfaction of the Office of the Fire Marshall (OFM).

- 5.7. Where, in the opinion of the fire marshal, the deputy fire marshal, a fire prevention officer or a local assistant, any electrical installation, apparatus or equipment in or upon any building or premises is in a condition to be especially likely to cause fire and to be dangerous to the safety of persons or property, they may in writing order any person or organization supplying electrical energy to discontinue supplying electrical energy to such building or premises until the condition of the electrical installation, apparatus or equipment is remedied.
- 5.8. Where any appliance, apparatus or place in or upon any building or premises is used or intended to be used for supplying fire or heat and, in the opinion of the fire marshal, the deputy fire marshal, a fire prevention officer or a local assistant, the use of the appliance, apparatus or place for that purpose is likely to be dangerous to persons or property, they may order in writing that no fire be lit or maintained in the appliance, apparatus or place until the dangerous conditions have been remedied.
- 5.9. Where, in any place of assembly or in any building or premises used as sleeping accommodations or as a restaurant, there is, in the opinion of the fire marshal, the deputy fire marshal, a fire prevention officer, or a local assistant, a fire hazard dangerous to the safety of persons, they may order that the public be not admitted thereto until the fire hazard has been remedied to his satisfactions.
- 5.10. Where, in any place of assembly or in any building or premises used as sleeping accommodations or as a restaurant, there is, in the opinion of the fire marshal, the deputy fire marshal, a fire prevention officer or a local assistant, danger to the safety of the public by reason of the inadequacy of exits, or the presence of flammable material or any other reason, they may order that the number of persons to be permitted to be in or upon the place of assembly, building or premises at any one time shall not exceed a number stated in the order.

## **6. RECREATIONAL FIRES:**

The following regulations apply to recreational fires, which include campfires as well as fires that are ignited in barbeques, fire pits, fireplaces, stoves, and metal containers (such as burn barrels). For more information, see section 3, "Definitions."

- 6.1. A recreational fire does not require a permit.
- 6.2. The fire load of a recreational fire shall not exceed 1.5 meters (or 5 feet) in diameter and 1 meter (or 3.25 feet) in height.

- 6.3. The smoke and flame from a recreational fire shall not create a nuisance or threaten harm to nearby people or property.
- 6.4. A recreational fire shall be in a secure and always contained area.
- 6.5. A recreational fire shall always be attended.
- 6.6. A recreational fire shall be completely extinguished before the recreational fire area is vacated.
- 6.7. A means to fully extinguish a recreational fire shall be readily available and in always working order during a recreational fire.
- 6.8. If wind, high temperatures, aridity and other weather conditions threaten the owner's control of a recreational fire, the owner shall immediately and fully extinguish the fire.
- 6.9. Fire appliances and structures such as fire pits and fireplaces shall have enclosed sides modified from fire bricks, concrete blocks, heavy gauge metal, stone, or other non-combustible materials.
- 6.10. If the Fire Chief has reason to believe that a fire appliance or a fire structure is unsafe, the Fire Chief may inspect the appliance or structure and require the owner to end use of it.
- 6.11. If the Fire Chief has reason to believe that a recreational fire is unsafe or in violation of any regulation under section 8 of this bylaw, the Fire Chief may inspect the recreational fire and require the owner to fully extinguish it.

## **7. OPEN-AIR OUTDOOR FIRES:**

The following regulations apply to open-air outdoor fires, as defined under section 3, "Definitions".

- 7.1. All open-air outdoor fires require a permit, regardless of the fire's size or location. Permits must be obtained at Town Office, during regular business hours.
- 7.2. All open-air outdoor fires shall be conducted not to disturb or cause a nuisance to others.
- 7.3. On a residential property (one zoned as residential), an open-air outdoor fire load shall not exceed 1.5 meters (or 5 feet) in diameter and 1.0 meter (or 3.25 feet) in height.

- 7.4. On a non-residential property (one zoned as non-residential, which includes institutional, commercial, and industrial zones for businesses, schools, churches, farms, woodlots, and so on), an open-air outdoor fire load shall not exceed 3.0 meters (or 10 feet) in diameter and 2.0 meters (or 6.5 feet) in height.
- 7.5. At all times, an open-air outdoor fire shall be 15 meters (or 50 feet) or more from the property line of any neighboring property or combustible material.
- 7.6. On a residential property (one zoned as residential), the burning of grass, brush, leaves, garden or yard waste, waste wood, and other organic material is allowed based on the New Brunswick Provincial Wildfire Index.
- 7.7. An open-air outdoor fire shall not be ignited before 9:00 AM and shall be extinguished in full no later than 9:00 PM or the time specified on the permit.
- 7.8. The owner of a property, or someone approved by the owner to act on the owner's behalf, may apply for a burn permit as follows.
  - 7.8.1. An owner may apply for a *one-time permit* that authorizes the owner to ignite one open-air outdoor fire in one 24-hour period. Alternatively, an owner may apply for an *extended permit* that authorizes the owner to ignite one or more fires over an extended period (1 month, 3 months, or 6 months).
  - 7.8.2. A person shall be 18 years of age or older to apply for a burn permit.
  - 7.8.3. The permit application shall be submitted to the Public Safety Manager in writing. In the application, the owner shall set forth their name, address, email, and telephone number. In addition, the owner shall specify the type and location of the fire, together with any other information required by the Public Safety Manager.
  - 7.8.4. On the permit application, the applicant may specify the dates and times (start and end time) for each fire. If the Public Safety Manager approves the application, the applicant shall be authorized to ignite the fire at the dates and times specified. To request a date and time different than one submitted in an application, the applicant may send an email to the Public Safety Manager, according to the process described below.
  - 7.8.5. If the applicant does not specify the dates and times of fires in the permit application, they shall send an email to the Fire Department at least 24 hours prior to the planned fire start time. The applicant shall email the request to the Public Safety Manager and reference the permit ID number as well as the date and time of the fire. The Public Safety Manager shall

respond by confirming receipt of the request and by approving or rejecting the request.

- 7.8.6. The Public Safety Manager may prescribe conditions on to the issuance of a fire permit respecting the size of the fire, the number of persons who shall be in attendance, the time of commencement and duration, onsite fire-fighting equipment required, the hours of the day and the number of days during which the permit shall be valid, and any other terms and conditions that the Public Safety Manager deems necessary and relevant.
- 7.9. The Public Safety Manager shall review and may approve or reject any permit application based on the following considerations:
  - 7.9.1. The provisions of this by-law and other applicable regulations (provincial or federal).
  - 7.9.2. The proposed location of the fire and the materials to be burned.
  - 7.9.3. The potential hazard that the proposed fire presents to people and property.
  - 7.9.4. Projected weather and environmental conditions, including wind and aridity.
  - 7.9.5. Any other risks such as flammable or combustible materials near the proposed location of the fire, including hedges, shrubs, and trees.
- 7.10. The Public Safety Manager may revoke a permit for an open-air outdoor fire at any time for any reason.
- 7.11. The person to whom the permit is issued shall ensure that an open-air outdoor fire is not left unattended at all times by an adult age 18 or older.
- 7.12. At all times during an open-air outdoor fire, the person named on the permit, or an the approved designate of that person, shall have a direct and accessible source of water adequate to control and extinguish the fire.
- 7.13. The person to whom the permit is issued shall notify the Fire Department immediately if an open-air outdoor fire threatens to burn out of control.
- 7.14. Any member of the Fire Department may enter a property to extinguish an open-air outdoor fire for which no permit was granted or that the Fire Department Member considers unsafe or a public nuisance.

## **8. COMPLIANCE WITH BURN BANS:**

All fires, including all recreational or open-air outdoor fires, whether previously permitted or not, shall comply with any restrictions and orders declared and announced by the

Province of New Brunswick Wildfire Burn Index, as well as all burn bans declared and announced by the municipality of the District of Carleton North.

#### **9. NO BURN MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES:**

The following substances and materials are prohibited to be burned in a recreational fire or an open-air outdoor fire:

- 9.1. Rubber (including tires), plastics, vinyl, oil, paint, and other petroleum products.
- 9.2. Fire accelerants, aerosols, and any type of pressured cylinder.
- 9.3. Fiberboard, furniture, or painted or treated wood (such as pressure-treated lumber).
- 9.4. Garbage, bottles, cans, rags, manure, sewage, or other types of household or industrial waste.

#### **10. CONSUMER FIREWORKS:**

- 10.1. Consumer fireworks may be used without a permit, subject to the conditions set forth in this section and any applicable provincial regulations.
- 10.2. Consumer fireworks may only be set off between 7 pm and 10 pm on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday and between 6 pm and 12AM on Friday and Saturday.
- 10.3. At all times, consumer fireworks shall be set off at least 30 meters (or 100 feet) or more from the property line of any neighboring property.
- 10.4. At all times, active consumer fireworks shall not extend onto or over the property line of a neighboring property.
- 10.5. Any person who sets off consumer fireworks shall comply with the municipal by-laws respecting public nuisances, noise, and civil order.
- 10.6. Any person who sets off consumer fireworks shall follow the manufacturer's requirements for the discharge of fireworks.
- 10.7. Any person who sets off consumer fireworks shall provide and maintain fully operational fire extinguishing equipment that is always ready for immediate use and present for a reasonable period thereafter, at the place where the consumer fireworks shall be detonated. This includes having knowledge of the operational procedures associated with said fire extinguisher equipment.

- 10.8. Any person who sets off consumer fireworks shall permit the inspection of any site where consumer fireworks may be stored, set off or displayed, and the consumer fireworks themselves, together with all associated equipment, by the Public Safety Manager.
- 10.9. No person shall store, handle, or set off consumer fireworks in an unsafe manner or in a manner that creates a nuisance, considering the noise, danger from fire and explosion, and risk of death, injury, and damage to property inherent in the storage, handling, or use of fireworks.
- 10.10. The Fire Chief may report to the Public Safety Manager or By-Law Enforcement *to* seize and destroy any consumer fireworks kept in contravention of this by-law.

## **11. COMMERCIAL FIREWORKS:**

- 11.1. Only a licensed commercial fireworks operator under the authority of the Province of New Brunswick may possess or set fire to, discharge, or cause to explode a commercial firework.
- 11.2. A licensed commercial fireworks operator shall ensure that the fireworks are used in conformance with the current Fireworks Display Manual as prepared and distributed by Natural Resources Canada.
- 11.3. The handling, storage and use of commercial fireworks shall conform with the *Explosives Act* and its Regulations, the *National Fire Code*, and the *Fire Prevention Act*.
- 11.4. The By-Law Enforcement Officer may seize and destroy any commercial fireworks had or kept in contravention of this by-law.

## **12. FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS:**

- 12.1. All storage, use, and handling of flammable liquids, combustible materials, and explosive substances within the jurisdiction shall comply with applicable National Building Codes, Fire Codes, and any other relevant federal or provincial regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, standards governing the construction, location, ventilation, fire suppression, and signage requirements for any facility or structure where such materials are stored or used.
- 12.2. Property owners and occupants must ensure that any installation, maintenance, or operational activity involving flammable or explosive materials is conducted in accordance with all applicable codes and best safety practices, as prescribed by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

### **13. FIRE ALARMS:**

Every owner of a building in which a fire alarm system is installed may be held responsible for false alarms generated in that building, at the discretion of the Public Safety Manager. If the Fire Department takes any action to respond to two false alarms within a 30 day period, the owner may be held responsible for paying a fine as specified under Appendix 1, at the discretion of the local assistant.

### **14. FIRE HYDRANTS:**

14.1. No person shall:

- a) Park a vehicle within three (3) metres of a fire hydrant;
- b) Place any object or material that obstructs access to or visibility of a fire hydrant;
- c) Paint, deface, tamper with, or damage any fire hydrant;
- d) Use or open a fire hydrant without prior written authorization from the District of Carleton North or its authorized representative;
- e) Plant shrubs, trees, or other landscaping within one (1) metre of a fire hydrant.

14.2. This by-law shall be enforced by the Public Safety Manager, by-law enforcement officers, or any other person designated by the Chief Administrative Officer.

14.3. Authorized officers may issue Orders to Comply, remove obstructions, or take necessary action to restore accessibility and functionality of fire hydrants at the expense of the person in contravention.

14.4. In an emergency, the District may take immediate action to clear, repair, or access any fire hydrant without notice.

### **15. PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT:**

15.1. The By-Law Enforcement Officer may serve any person who violates this by-law with an order and/or with a fine or penalty specified under Appendix 1 of this by law.

15.2. Any person who fails to comply with an Order of a Fire Department Officer duly made under the authority of this by-law, and its amendments, commits an offense punishable under Part II of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act* as a category E offence.

15.3. Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection 15.1, the Court, in addition to any penalty imposed under subsection 15.1, may order that person to comply with the Order.

15.4. A person who fails to comply with an Order of the Court under subsection

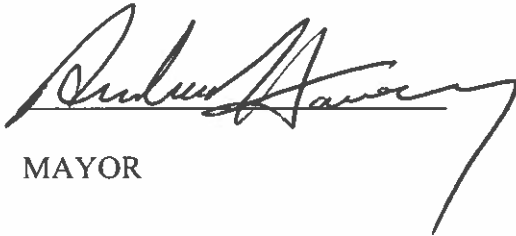
15.3. commits an offence punishable under Part II of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act* as a category F offence.

**16. EFFECTIVE DATE**

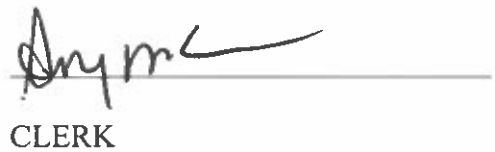
READ FIRST TIME: MAY 13, 2025

READ SECOND TIME: JUNE 10, 2025

READ THIRD TIME AND ENACTED THIS 24<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE 2025.



MAYOR



CLERK



## APPENDIX 1: USER FEES & FINES

### SERVICE FEES AND CHARGES.

The table below shows service fees and charges.

*Service Fees and fines are to be paid directly in full to the District of Carleton North.*

<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>FEE</b>
Fire Department Report (e.g., fire incident, fire investigation) (per report) (Conducted by the Fire Marshalls Office)	\$0
Fire Code Compliance Letter (per address) (Conducted by the Fire Marshalls Office)	\$0
Liquor License Inspection (Conducted by Health Inspector or Fire Marshalls Office)	\$0
Apparatus Standby	\$200/hour
Requested Inspection (owner initiated)	\$0/hour
Burn Permit (One-Time) <sup>1</sup>	\$0
Burn Permit (One Month)	\$25
Burn Permit (Three Months)	\$50
Burn Permit (Six Months)	\$75

A property owner can be approved for up to three (3) one-time burn permits per year *per* property. After that, the property owner will be required to purchase a one-month, three-month, or six-month permit

## FINES

The table below shows monetary penalties for violations of this by-law, which shall be enforced in accordance with applicable provincial legislation and municipal authority.

*All Service Fees and fines shall be paid directly in full to the District of Carleton North within thirty (30) days of issuance, unless otherwise specified or arranged with the Public Safety Manager.*

<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>FINE</b>
Preventing or obstructing a Fire Department Member from investigating or fighting a fire	\$1000
Failure to immediately notify the Fire Department that a fire is out of control	\$1000
All other violations - first offence: Every 30 days	\$100
All other violations - second offence	\$250
All other violations - third offence	\$500
All other violations - fourth offence (or more)	\$1000
<b>Failure to pay a fine within thirty (30) days of notification (repeats every 30 days)</b>	\$1000

The Public Safety Manager By-Law Enforcement Officer or Fire Chief may waive the fine for a first offence. If someone commits a second offence less than one year after receiving a waiver for a first offence, the offender shall be subject to pay the sum of the fines for both the first offence and a second offence, or \$350.