



Part 2

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

5 March 2025 / Volume 157

Summary

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Part 2 – LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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Part 2 shall contain:

- (1) Acts assented to;
- (2) proclamations and Orders in Council for the coming into force of Acts;
- (3) regulations and other statutory instruments whose publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* is required by law or by the Government;
- (4) regulations made by courts of justice and quasi-judicial tribunals;
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PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC

1ST SESSION

43RD LEGISLATURE

QUÉBEC, 19 FEBRUARY 2025

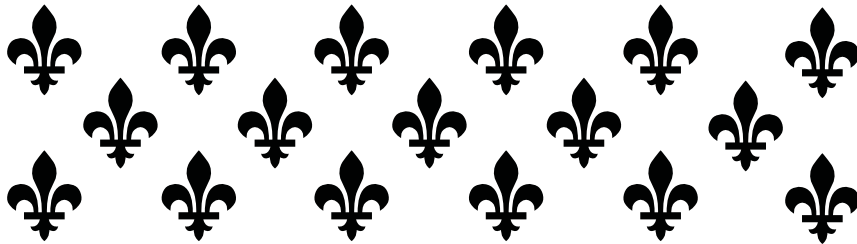
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Québec, 19 February 2025

This day, at twenty-five to noon, Her Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to assent to the following bill:

213 An Act respecting certain immovables situated in Municipalité de Dixville

To this bill the Royal assent was affixed by Her Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF QUÉBEC

FIRST SESSION

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

Bill 213
(Private)

**An Act respecting certain immovables
situated in Municipalité de Dixville**

**Introduced 3 December 2024
Passed in principle 18 February 2025
Passed 18 February 2025
Assented to 19 February 2025**

**Québec Official Publisher
2025**

Bill 213

(Private)

AN ACT RESPECTING CERTAIN IMMOVABLES SITUATED IN MUNICIPALITÉ DE DIXVILLE

AS the Centre de réadaptation en déficience intellectuelle et en troubles envahissants du développement de l'Estrie (hereinafter "Centre") is a public institution constituted as a legal person on 22 March 1965 under Part III of the Companies Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 271);

AS, by a deed registered at the registry office of the registration division of Coaticook on 15 November 2023 under number 28 392 214, Municipalité de Dixville acquired from the Centre lots 5 792 859, 5 792 860, 5 792 866 and 5 792 872 of the cadastre of Québec, in the registration division of Coaticook;

AS, before the cadastral renewal, lots 5 792 859, 5 792 860, 5 792 866 and 5 792 872 were known and designated as lots or as parts of lots 122-1 and 126 to 134 of the cadastre of the village of Dixville, in the registration division of Coaticook;

AS, by a deed registered in the registry office of the registration division of Coaticook on 17 April 2003 under number 10 346 691, the Centre, formerly known and designated by the name of Dixville Home Inc., acquired all the rights, titles and interests of John Visser and Gerrit Van Der Mark for lots 126 to 135 of the cadastre of the village of Dixville, in the registration division of Coaticook;

AS, contrary to section 260 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2) applicable at the time, the Centre failed to obtain the authorization of the Minister of Health and Social Services and the Conseil du trésor or the advice of the regional board concerned to acquire the rights, titles and interests of said lots, and its act of transfer is therefore absolutely null under section 264 of that Act;

AS it is in the interest of Municipalité de Dixville that its failure to obtain the required authorization at the time it acquired the rights, titles and interests of said lots, and the resulting defects of title affecting them, be remedied;

THE PARLIAMENT OF QUÉBEC ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Despite sections 260 and 264 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2) applicable at the time, the act of transfer registered on 17 April 2003 under number 10 346 691 in the registry office of

the registration division of Coaticook, under which Dixville Home Inc., now known and designated by the name of Centre de réadaptation en déficience intellectuelle et en troubles envahissants du développement de l'Estrie, acquired all the rights, titles and interests for the immovables designated as lots 126 to 135 of the cadastre of the village of Dixville, in the registration division of Coaticook, may not be annulled on the grounds that the authorization of the Minister of Health and Social Services and the Conseil du trésor or the advice of the regional board concerned was not obtained.

2. This Act must be registered at the registry office of the registration division of Coaticook against lots 5 792 859, 5 792 860, 5 792 866 and 5 792 872 of the cadastre of Québec, in the registration division of Coaticook.

3. This Act comes into force on 19 February 2025.

107287



Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 142-2025, 19 February 2025

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting construction contracts of public bodies

WHEREAS, under paragraph 1 of section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1), the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine conditions other than those determined in the Act for contracts referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 or subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of that section entered into by public bodies, for subcontracts related to such contracts or for any other contracts related to such contracts or subcontracts, including contract or subcontract management rules or procedures;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 3 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine bid solicitation procedures and the rules for awarding contracts to public bodies that are applicable to them;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 6 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine the cases, conditions and manner in or on which a public body must publish information on the contracts it has entered into which involve an expenditure equal to or greater than \$25,000;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting construction contracts of public bodies was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 10 April 2024 with a notice that it could be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies, the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor has been obtained;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor :

THAT the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting construction contracts of public bodies, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

DAVID BAHAN

Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting construction contracts of public bodies

Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1, s. 23, pars. 1, 3 and 6).

1. The Regulation respecting construction contracts of public bodies (chapter C-65.1, r. 5) is amended in section 4 by inserting the following after subparagraph 2.1 of the second paragraph:

“(2.2) if applicable, a mention that individual information meetings will be held with the contractors pursuant to sections 22 and 26;”.

2. Section 5 is amended by inserting the following after paragraph 5:

“(5.1) if an evaluation of the quality of tenders is to be made, the rules to be used, including the criteria and, for the purposes of Schedule 5, their respective weighting;”.

3. Section 7 is amended

(1) by replacing subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph by the following:

“(2) the absence of required security or the absence of a signature on such security;”;

(2) by striking out subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph;

(3) by replacing “is considered as the filing of several tenders” in the second paragraph by “is not considered as the filing of several tenders; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a tender sent in paper form”.

4. The following is inserted after section 7.0.1:

“**7.0.2.** Compliance requirements must also indicate that a tender is non-compliant and may be rejected if

(1) the security provided does not comply with the form and conditions required, excepting the absence of a signature on the security; or

(2) the tender is conditional or restrictive.”

5. Section 7.1 is amended by striking out “after authorization from the chief executive officer of the public body”.

6. Section 9 is amended in the fifth paragraph

(1) by inserting “that does not entail an amendment to the tender documents” after “made by a contractor”;

(2) by replacing “less than 3 business days” by “5 business days or less”.

7. Section 10 is amended by adding the following at the end:

“To determine whether guarantees must be required, the public body takes into account the estimated amount of the contract as well as the complexity and duration of the construction work. The public body also takes into account, if applicable, any measures aimed at mitigating risks inherent in carrying out the contract, in particular those relating to a hypothec or the right to hold back sums.”

8. Section 11 is replaced by the following:

“**11.** Despite the second paragraph of section 10, tender security must be required by a public body if the estimated amount of the contract is \$2,000,000 or more.

In that case, the contractor must also provide, prior to the signing of the contract, performance security and security for the contractor’s obligations with respect to wages, materials and services.”

9. Section 18.2 is amended by replacing “the committee referred to in section 18.4” by “the public body”.

10. Section 18.4 is amended

(1) by replacing “forwards the tender to a committee set up for that purpose for analysis” in the first paragraph by “analyses the tender”;

(2) by striking out the second and third paragraphs.

11. Section 18.5 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing paragraph 4 by the following:

“(4) the representations made by the contractor concerning the existence of particular facts that have an influence on the tendered price.”

12. Section 18.6 is amended

(1) by replacing “The committee” in the first paragraph by “The public body”;

(2) by striking out the second paragraph;

(3) by replacing “the person responsible for compliance with contractual rules” in the third paragraph by “the public body”.

13. Section 18.7 is amended by striking out “the contract rules compliance monitor in”.

14. Section 18.8 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the first paragraph by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing the second and third paragraphs by the following:

“If the public body upholds the conclusions of its report, it rejects the tender not later than before the expiry of the period of validity of tenders.”

15. Section 18.9 is revoked.

16. The following is inserted after section 19:

“**19.1.** Despite section 13, a public body may decide to evaluate the quality of a tender by making a call for tenders in 2 stages in accordance with subdivision 1 of Division 11 of this Chapter.”

17. Section 20.1 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“If a contractor has refused to perform several task order contracts awarded, the public body may modify the contractor’s rank or no longer solicit the contractor for

subsequent task order contracts. The tender documents must provide for that possibility and the duration of its validity, and specify the number of refusals that gives rises to that eventuality.”.

18. Section 21 is amended by replacing “3” by “5”.

19. The heading of subdivision 1 of Division II of Chapter III is replaced by the following:

“§1. Contract awarded by means of a call for tenders in 2 stages for a contract award based on the lowest price”.

20. Section 22 is amended

(1) by replacing the second and third paragraphs by the following:

“At the first stage, the public body selects contractors by soliciting only a quality demonstration. The tender documents must indicate whether every selected contractor or only a limited number of them will be invited to take part in the second stage.”.

(2) by inserting the following after the fifth paragraph:

“The selection committee evaluates the quality of a tender according to the following conditions and procedure:

(1) if all the selected contractors are invited to take part in the second stage, the quality of a tender is evaluated in accordance with the evaluation conditions in Schedule 4 and all the contractors that meet at least the minimum quality level are retained; or

(2) if only a limited number of selected contractors are invited to take part in the second stage, the quality of a tender is evaluated in accordance with the evaluation conditions in sections 1 to 7 of Schedule 5 and only those that obtain the highest final scores are retained.”.

(3) by replacing “secretary” wherever it appears in the sixth paragraph by “public body”;

(4) by adding the following at the end:

“During the second stage and prior to the invitation, the public body may hold individual information meetings with the selected contractors. The meetings must take place in the presence of a process auditor external to and designated by the public body.

The auditor is responsible for seeing that the meetings are held in a manner that is fair to all contractors and ensures the transparency of the contracting process under way.

The purpose of the meetings is to define the needs of the public body to each selected contractor and to then allow each contractor to submit a tender.

The auditor reports on his or her activities to the public body which then publishes the report in the electronic tendering system within 15 days after the contract is entered into.”.

21. The heading of subdivision 2 of Division II of Chapter III is replaced by the following:

“§2. Contract awarded based on the lowest adjusted price”.

22. Section 24 is amended

(1) by inserting “a contract for construction work, despite section 13, or” after “to award” in the first paragraph;

(2) by inserting “based on measurement of the quality level followed by calculation of the quality-price ratio” after “tender” in the first paragraph;

(3) by striking out the second paragraph.

23. Section 25 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 17, if several contractors obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a contractor according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the contractor submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the contractor submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”.

24. Section 26 is amended

(1) by inserting the following after the fifth paragraph:

“If several contractors obtain identical results in the case referred to in subparagraph 2 of the fifth paragraph, the public body selects a contractor according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the contractor submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that selection rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) by a drawing of lots.”;

(2) by adding the following paragraphs at the end:

“During the second stage and prior to the invitation, the public body may hold individual information meetings with the selected contractors. The meetings must take place in the presence of a process auditor external to and designated by the public body.

The auditor is responsible for seeing that the meetings are held in a manner that is fair to all contractors and ensures the transparency of the contracting process under way.

The purpose of the meetings is to define the needs of the public body to each selected contractor and to then allow each contractor to submit separately both a price and a quality demonstration complying with the evaluation conditions in Schedule 5.

The auditor reports on his or her activities to the public body which then publishes the report in the electronic tendering system within 15 days after the contract is entered into.”.

25. The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 26:

“**26.1.** Pursuant to section 26, the public body must award the contract to the contractor that submits the lowest adjusted price.

Despite section 17, if several contractors obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a contractor according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the contractor submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the contractor submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality during the second stage;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”.

26. Division III of Chapter III, comprising section 34, is revoked.**27.** Section 36 is amended by inserting the following after the first paragraph:

“Where the public body plans to make a price request referred to in section 38, the public notice referred to in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph must also indicate, with the necessary modifications, the information to be provided under paragraphs 3 to 6 of section 5. Section 7 applies, with the necessary modifications, to a contractor’s qualification application.”.

28. Section 38 is amended by inserting “or a price request made to those contractors” at the end.**29.** The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 38:

“**38.1.** A public body making a price request to qualified contractors sends the contractors a notice containing the following in particular

(1) a description of the construction work and conditions on which the contract is to be carried out;

(2) if applicable, a description of the options;

(3) the closing date and time for the receiving and opening of the documents related to the tendered price;

(4) if applicable, a mention that the document related to the tendered price must be transmitted electronically and that the transmission may only be done through the electronic tendering system.

38.2. The notice to be sent as provided in section 38.1 may be obtained only through the electronic tendering system.

38.3. The document related to the tendered price is automatically rejected in the following cases:

(1) non-compliance with the closing date and time for receiving the documents related to the tendered price; despite the foregoing, a document related to the tendered price received after the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price may not, for that sole reason, be considered non-compliant if the delay is attributable solely to the public body;

(2) in the case of a document related to the tendered price transmitted electronically, the fact that it was not transmitted through the electronic tendering system or that it is unintelligible, infected or otherwise illegible once its integrity has been established by the electronic tendering system.

The filing by a contractor of several documents related to the tendered price for the same notice will result in automatic rejection of all of the contractor's documents related to the tendered price. For the purposes of this paragraph, transmitting the same document related to the tendered price electronically and in paper form is not deemed to be a filing of several documents related to the tendered price; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a documents related to the tendered price sent in paper form.

38.4. Sections 7.0.1 and 13.1 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a document related to the tendered price.

38.5. The public body opens the documents related to the tendered price only in the presence of a witness at the designated place and on the date and time set in the price request made to the contractors.

The public body publishes in the electronic tendering system the names of the contractors that submitted a document related to the tendered price within 4 business days after the opening of the documents related to the tendered price.

38.6. The public body evaluates the documents related to the tendered price received, ensuring that they are compliant.

If the public body rejects a document related to the tendered price because it is non-compliant, the public body must so inform the contractor and give the reason for the rejection not later than 15 days after awarding the contract.

38.7. The public body awards the contract to the contractor that submitted the lowest price.

38.8. Sections 42 to 42.2 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a contract entered into following a price request.”.

30. Division I of Chapter V, comprising section 39, is revoked.

31. The heading of Division II of Chapter V is amended by adding “, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT” at the end.

32. Section 40 is amended

(1) by inserting “or a specification relating to sustainable development and the environment” in the first paragraph after “ISO standard”;

(2) by replacing “5” in the second paragraph by “10”.

33. Section 41 is amended by replacing “15” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “30”.

34. Section 41.1 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

35. Section 41.2 is amended by adding the following at the end of the second paragraph:

“(4) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 41.1.”.

36. Section 42.1 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

37. Section 42.2 is amended by adding the following at the end of the third paragraph:

“(5) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 42.1.”.

38. Section 48 is revoked.

39. Section 55 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“The situation of a contractor whose rank has been modified by a public body or from whom a public body no longer solicits task order contracts is not to be considered unsatisfactory performance pursuant to the second paragraph of section 20.1.”

40. Section 60 is revoked.

41. Schedule 5 is amended in section 8

(1) by replacing “15 %” in the formula for the quality adjustment factor by “K”;

(2) by inserting the following paragraphs at the end:

“K is the additional percentage that the public body is willing to pay to move from a 70-point tender to a 100-point tender, for all criteria.

For a contract for construction work referred to in section 24 or 26 of this Regulation, the public body determines the value of K in the public tender documents; that value cannot be less than 15% nor more than 30%;

For a mixed contract for construction work and professional services referred to in section 24 or 26 of this Regulation, the public body determines the value of K in the public tender documents; that value cannot be less than 15% nor more than 40%.”

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

42. Contract award procedures begun before the coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to them are continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the date on which the procedures were begun.

In addition, any contract in progress on the date of coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to the contract is continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the day preceding that date of coming into force.

Despite the first and second paragraphs, a public body may, as regards the award procedures for a contract or contracts referred to in those paragraphs, apply sections 33 to 37 of this Regulation.

43. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, except sections 27 to 29, which come into force on 5 September 2025.

107275



Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 143-2025, 19 February 2025

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain supply contracts of public bodies

WHEREAS, under paragraph 1 of section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1), the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine conditions other than those determined in the Act for contracts referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 or subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of that section entered into by public bodies, for subcontracts related to such contracts or for any other contracts related to such contracts or subcontracts, including contract or subcontract management rules or procedures;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 3 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine bid solicitation procedures and the rules for awarding contracts to public bodies that are applicable to them;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 6 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine the cases, conditions and manner in or on which a public body must publish information on the contracts it has entered into which involve an expenditure equal to or greater than \$25,000;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain supply contracts of public bodies was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 10 April 2024 with a notice that it could be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies, the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor has been obtained;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor :

THAT the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain supply contracts of public bodies, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

DAVID BAHAN

Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain supply contracts of public bodies

Act respecting contracting by public bodies
(chapter C-65.1, s. 23, pars. 1, 3 and 6).

1. The Regulation respecting certain supply contracts of public bodies (chapter C-65.1, r. 2) is amended in section 7

(1) by striking out subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph;

(2) by replacing “is considered as the filing of several tenders” in the second paragraph by “is not considered as the filing of several tenders; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a tender sent in paper form”.

2. The following is inserted after section 7.0.1:

“**7.0.2.** Compliance requirements must also indicate that a tender is non-compliant and may be rejected if the tender is conditional or restrictive.”.

3. Section 7.1 is amended by striking out “after authorization from the chief executive officer of the public body”.

4. Section 9 is amended in the fifth paragraph

(1) by inserting “that does not entail an amendment to the tender documents” after “made by a supplier”;

(2) by replacing “less than 3 business days” by “5 business days or less”.

5. Section 15.2 is amended by replacing “the committee referred to in section 15.4” by “the public body”.

6. Section 15.4 is amended

(1) by replacing “forwards the tender to a committee set up for that purpose for analysis” in the first paragraph by “analyses the tender”;

(2) by striking out the second and third paragraphs.

7. Section 15.5 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing paragraph 4 by the following:

“(4) the representations made by the supplier concerning the existence of particular facts that have an influence on the tendered price.”

8. Section 15.6 is amended

(1) by replacing “The committee” in the first paragraph by “The public body”;

(2) by striking out the second paragraph;

(3) by replacing “the contract rules compliance monitor” in the third paragraph by “the public body”.

9. Section 15.7 is amended by striking out “the contract rules compliance monitor of”.

10. Section 15.8 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the first paragraph by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing the second and third paragraphs by the following:

“If the public body upholds the conclusions of its report, it rejects the tender not later than before the expiry of the period of validity of tenders.”

11. Section 15.9 is revoked.

12. The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 18.1:

“**18.2.** A delivery order is entered into for a term not exceeding 5 years, including any renewal.”

13. Section 23 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 14, if several suppliers obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a supplier according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the supplier submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the supplier submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”

14. Section 26.1 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 14, if several suppliers obtain identical results in the case referred to in the second paragraph or in the second case referred to in the third paragraph, the public body selects a supplier or awards the contract to a supplier according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the supplier submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the supplier submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality; in the case of a contract award, the final score is the highest final score at the second stage;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”

15. Section 32.1 is amended by inserting the following after the first paragraph:

“When the public body plans to make a price request referred to in section 32.3, the public notice referred to in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph must also indicate, with the necessary modifications, the information required under paragraphs 3 to 6 of section 5. Section 7 applies, with the necessary modifications, to a supplier’s qualification application.”

16. Section 32.3 is amended by inserting “or a price request made to those suppliers” at the end.

17. The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 32.3:

“**32.4.** A public body making a price request to qualified suppliers sends the suppliers a notice containing the following in particular:

(1) a description of the goods and conditions on which the contract is to be carried out;

(2) if applicable, a description of the options;

(3) the closing date and time for the receiving and opening of the documents related to the tendered price;

(4) if applicable, a mention that the document related to the tendered price must be transmitted electronically and that the transmission may only be done through the electronic tendering system.

32.5. The notice to be sent as provided in section 32.4 may be obtained only through the electronic tendering system.

32.6. The document related to the tendered price is automatically rejected in the following cases:

(1) non-compliance with the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price; despite the foregoing, a document related to the tendered price received after the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price may not, for that sole reason, be considered non-compliant if the delay is attributable solely to the public body;

(2) the fact that the document related to the tendered price was not transmitted through the electronic tendering system or that it is unintelligible, infected or otherwise illegible once its integrity has been established by the electronic tendering system.

The filing by a supplier of several documents related to the tendered price for the same notice will result in automatic rejection of all of the supplier's documents related to the tendered price. For the purposes of this paragraph, transmitting the same document electronically and in paper form is not deemed to be a filing of several documents related to the tendered price; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a document related to the tendered price sent in paper form.

32.7. Sections 7.0.1 and 10.1 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a document related to the tendered price.

32.8. The public body opens the documents related to the tendered price only in the presence of the witness at the designated place and on the date and time set in the price request made to the suppliers.

The public body publishes in the electronic tendering system the names of the suppliers that submitted a document related to the tendered price within 4 business days after the opening of the documents related to the tendered price.

32.9. The public body evaluates the documents related to the tendered price received, ensuring that they are compliant.

If the public body rejects a document related to the tendered price because it is non-compliant, the public body must so inform the supplier and give the reason for the rejection not later than 15 days after awarding the contract.

32.10. The public body awards the contract to the supplier who submitted the lower price.

32.11. Sections 39 to 39.2 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a contract entered into following a price request.”

18. Division I of Chapter VI, comprising section 33, is revoked.

19. Section 38 is amended by replacing “15” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “30”.

20. Section 38.1 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

21. Section 38.2 is amended by adding the following at the end of the second paragraph:

“(4) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 38.1.”

22. Section 39.1 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

23. Section 39.2 is amended by adding the following at the end of the third paragraph:

“(5) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 39.1.”

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

24. Contract award procedures begun before the coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to them are continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the date on which the procedures were begun.

In addition, any contract in progress on the date of coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to the contract is continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the day preceding that date of coming into force.

Despite the first and second paragraphs, a public body may, as regards the award procedures for a contract or contracts referred to in those paragraphs, apply section 19 to 23 of this Regulation.

25. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, except sections 15 to 17, which come into force on 5 September 2025.

107276



Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 144-2025, 19 February 2025

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain service contracts of public bodies

WHEREAS, under paragraph 1 of section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1), the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine conditions other than those determined in the Act for contracts referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 or subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of that section entered into by public bodies, for subcontracts related to such contracts or for any other contracts related to such contracts or subcontracts, including contract or subcontract management rules or procedures;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 3 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine bid solicitation procedures and the rules for awarding contracts to public bodies that are applicable to them;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 6 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine the cases, conditions and manner in or on which a public body must publish information on the contracts it has entered into which involve an expenditure equal to or greater than \$25,000;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain service contracts of public bodies was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 10 April 2024 with a notice that it could be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies, the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor has been obtained;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor:

THAT the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain service contracts of public bodies, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

DAVID BAHAN

Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting certain service contracts of public bodies

Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1, s. 23, pars. 1, 3 and 6).

1. The Regulation respecting certain service contracts of public bodies (chapter C-65.1, r. 4) is amended in section 4 by inserting the following after subparagraph 2.1 of the second paragraph:

“(2.2) if applicable, a mention that individual information meetings will be held with the service providers pursuant to section 25;”.

2. Section 7 is amended

(1) by striking out subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph;

(2) by replacing “is considered as the filing of several tenders” in the second paragraph by “is not considered as the filing of several tenders; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a tender sent in paper form”.

3. The following is inserted after section 7.0.1:

“**7.0.2.** Compliance requirements must also indicate that a tender is non-compliant and may be rejected if the tender is conditional or restrictive.”.

4. Section 7.1 is amended by striking out “after authorization from the chief executive officer of the public body”.

5. Section 9 is amended in the fifth paragraph

(1) by inserting “that does not entail an amendment to the tender documents” after “made by a service provider”;

(2) by replacing “less than 3 business days” by “5 business days or less”.

6. Section 21 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 27, if several service providers obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a service provider according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the service provider submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the service provider submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”

7. Section 25 is amended

(1) by inserting the following after the fifth paragraph:

“If several service providers obtain identical results in the case referred to in subparagraph 2 of the fifth paragraph, the public body selects a service provider according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the service provider submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) by a drawing of lots.”;

(2) by replacing the ninth paragraph by the following:

“During the second stage and prior to the invitation, the public body may hold individual information meetings with the selected service providers. The meetings must take place in the presence of a process auditor external to and designated by the public body.

The auditor is responsible for seeing that the meetings are held in a manner that is fair to all service providers and ensures the transparency of the contracting process under way.

The purpose of the meetings is to define the public body’s needs to each selected service provider and to then allow each service provider to submit a tender.

The auditor reports on his or her activities to the public body which then publishes the report in the electronic tendering system within 15 days after the contract is entered into.

If only one price is solicited, sections 10 to 15.1 apply.

Where the quality level of a tender is evaluated, sections 15 to 23 and 26 to 28 apply. In addition, if several service providers obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a service provider according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the service provider submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the service provider submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”

8. Section 29.1 is amended by replacing “the committee referred to in section 29.3” by “the public body”.

9. Section 29.3 is amended

(1) by replacing “forwards the tender to a committee set up for that purpose for analysis” in the first paragraph by “analyses the tender”;

(2) by striking out the second and third paragraphs.

10. Section 29.4 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing paragraph 4 by the following:

“(4) the representations made by the service provider concerning the existence of particular facts that have an influence on the tendered price.”

11. Section 29.5 is amended

(1) by replacing “The committee” in the first paragraph by “The public body”;

(2) by striking out the second paragraph;

(3) by replacing “the contract rules compliance monitor” in the third paragraph by “the public body”.

12. Section 29.6 is amended by striking out “the contract rules compliance monitor of”.

13. Section 29.7 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the first paragraph by “the public body;

(2) by replacing the second and third paragraphs by the following:

“If the public body upholds the conclusions of its report, it rejects the tender not later than before the expiry of the period of validity of tenders.”.

14. Section 29.8 is revoked.**15.** Section 32 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“If a service provider has refused to perform several task order contracts awarded, the public body may modify the service provider’s rank or no longer solicit the service provider for subsequent task order contracts. The tender documents must provide for that possibility and the duration of its validity, and specify the number of refusals that gives rise to that eventuality.”.

16. The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 32:

“**32.1.** A task order contract is entered into for a term not exceeding 5 years, including any renewal.”.

17. Section 43 is amended by inserting the following after the first paragraph:

“Where the public body plans to make a price request referred to in section 45, the public notice referred to in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph must also indicate, with the necessary modifications, the information to be provided under paragraphs 3 to 7 of section 5. Section 7 applies, with the necessary modifications, to a service provider’s qualification application;”.

18. Section 45 is amended by inserting “or a price request made to those providers. Despite the foregoing, a price request cannot be made in respect of an architecture or engineering services contract relating to construction work.” at the end.**19.** The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 45:

“**45.1.** A public body requesting a price from the service providers sends them a notice containing the following in particular:

(1) a description of the services and conditions on which the contract is to be carried out;

(2) if applicable, a description of the options;

(3) the closing date and time for the receiving and opening of the documents related to the tendered price;

(4) if applicable, a mention that the document related to the tendered price must be transmitted electronically and that the transmission may only be done through the electronic tendering system.

45.2. The notice to be sent as provided in section 45.1 may be obtained only through the electronic tendering system.

45.3. The document related to the tendered price is automatically rejected in the following cases:

(1) non-compliance with the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price; despite the foregoing, a document related to the tendered price received after the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price may not, for that sole reason, be considered non-compliant if the delay is attributable solely to the public body;

(2) the fact that the document related to the tendered price was not transmitted through the electronic tendering system or that it is unintelligible, infected or otherwise illegible once its integrity has been established by the electronic tendering system.

The filing by a service provider of several documents related to the tendered price for the same notice will result in automatic rejection of all of the service provider’s documents related to the tendered price.

For the purposes of this paragraph, transmitting the same document related to the tendered price electronically and in paper form is not deemed to be a filing of several documents related to the tendered price; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a document related to the tendered price sent in paper form.

45.4. Sections 7.0.1 and 10.1 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a document related to the tendered price.

45.5. The public body opens the documents related to the tendered price only in the presence of the witness at the designated place and on the date and time set in the price request made to the service providers.

The public body publishes in the electronic tendering system the names of the service providers that submitted a document related to the tendered price within 4 business days after the opening of the documents related to the tendered price.

45.6. The public body evaluates the documents related to the tendered price received, ensuring that the tenders are compliant.

If the public body rejects a tender because the document related to the tendered price is non-compliant, it must so inform the service provider and give the reason for the rejection not later than 15 days after awarding the contract.

45.7. The public body awards the contract to the service provider who submitted the lowest price.

45.8. Sections 52 to 52.2 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a contract entered into following a price request.”.

20. Division I of Chapter VI, comprising section 46, is revoked.

21. Section 51 is amended by replacing “15” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “30”.

22. Section 51.1 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

23. Section 51.2 is amended by adding the following at the end of the second paragraph:

“(4) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 51.1.”.

24. Section 52.1 is amended:

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

25. Section 52.2 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end of the third paragraph:

“(5) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 52.1.”.

26. Section 55 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“The situation of a service provider whose rank has been modified by a public body or from whom a public body no longer solicits task order contracts is not to be considered unsatisfactory performance pursuant to the second paragraph of section 32.”.

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

27. Contract award procedures begun before the coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to them are continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the date on which the procedures were begun.

In addition, any contract in progress on the date of coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to the contract is continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the day preceding that date of coming into force.

Despite the first and second paragraphs, a public body may, as regards the award procedures for a contract or contracts referred to in those paragraphs, apply sections 21 to 25 of this Regulation.

28. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, except sections 17 to 19, which come into force on 5 September 2025.

107277



Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 145-2025, 19 February 2025

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting contracting by public bodies in the field of information technologies

WHEREAS, under paragraph 1 of section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1), the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine conditions other than those determined in the Act for contracts referred to in the first paragraph of section 3 or subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of that section entered into by public bodies, for subcontracts related to such contracts or for any other contracts related to such contracts or subcontracts, including contract or subcontract management rules or procedures;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 3 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine bid solicitation procedures and the rules for awarding contracts to public bodies that are applicable to them;

WHEREAS, under paragraph 6 of section 23 of the Act, the Government may, by regulation and on the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor, determine the cases, conditions and manner in or on which a public body must publish information on the contracts it has entered into which involve an expenditure equal to or greater than \$25,000;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting contracting by public bodies in the field of information technologies was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 10 April 2024 with a notice that it could be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 23 of the Act respecting contracting by public bodies, the recommendation of the Conseil du trésor has been obtained;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister Responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor:

THAT the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting contracting by public bodies in the field of information technologies, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

DAVID BAHAN

Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting contracting by public bodies in the field of information technologies

Act respecting contracting by public bodies (chapter C-65.1, s. 23, pars. 1, 3 and 6).

1. The Regulation respecting contracting by public bodies in the field of information technologies (chapter C-65.1, r. 5.1) is amended in section 8

(1) by striking out subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph;

(2) by replacing “is considered as the filing of several tenders” in the second paragraph by “is not considered as the filing of several tenders; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a tender sent in paper form”.

2. The following is inserted after section 9:

“**9.1.** Compliance requirements must also indicate that a tender is non-compliant and may be rejected if the tender is conditional or restrictive.”

3. Section 10 is amended by striking out “after authorization from the chief executive officer of the public body”.

4. Section 11 is amended in the fifth paragraph

(1) by inserting “that does not entail an amendment to the tender documents” after “as the case may be,”;

(2) by replacing “less than 3 business days” by “5 business days or less”.

5. Section 17 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 29, if several tenderers obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a tenderer according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”.

6. Section 18 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 29, if several tenderers obtain identical results in the case referred to in the second paragraph or in the second case referred to in the third paragraph, the public body selects a tenderer or awards the contract to a tenderer according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality; in the case of a contract award, the final score is the highest final score at the second stage;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”.

7. Section 20 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“If several tenderers obtain identical results, the public body invites a tenderer to take part in the competitive dialogue according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”.

8. Section 22 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“Despite section 29, if several tenderers obtain identical results, the public body awards the contract to a tenderer according to one of the following rules, which must be specified in the tender documents:

(1) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest score based on the quality criterion having the greatest weight for the carrying out of the contract; that awarding rule cannot be used if there is another criterion of equal weight;

(2) the tenderer submitting the tender obtaining the highest final score based on quality;

(3) by a drawing of lots.”.

9. Section 33 is amended by replacing “the committee referred to in section 35” by “the public body”.

10. Section 35 is amended

(1) by replacing “forwards the tender for analysis to a committee set up for that purpose” in the first paragraph by “analyses the tender”;

(2) by striking out the second and third paragraphs.

11. Section 36 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing paragraph 4 by the following:

“(4) the representations made by the tenderer concerning the existence of particular facts that have an influence on the tendered price.”.

12. Section 37 is amended

(1) by replacing “The committee” in the first paragraph by “The public body”;

(2) by striking out the second paragraph;

(3) by replacing “the contract rules compliance monitor” in the third paragraph by “the public body”.

13. Section 38 is amended by striking out “the contract rules compliance monitor of”.

14. Section 39 is amended

(1) by replacing “the committee” in the first paragraph by “the public body”;

(2) by replacing the second and third paragraphs by the following:

“If the public body upholds the conclusions of its report, it rejects the tender not later than before the expiry of the period of validity of tenders.”.

15. Section 40 is revoked.

16. Section 47 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“If a service provider has refused to perform several task order contracts awarded, the public body may modify the service provider’s rank or no longer solicit the service provider for subsequent task order contracts. The tender documents must provide for that possibility and the duration of its validity, and specify the number of refusals that gives rise to that eventuality.”.

17. Section 54 is amended by inserting the following after the first paragraph:

“Where the public body plans to make a price request referred to in section 56, the public notice referred to in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph must also indicate, with the necessary modifications, the information required in paragraphs 3 to 7 of section 5. Section 8 applies, with the necessary modifications, to a supplier’s or service provider’s qualification application.”.

18. Section 56 is amended by inserting “or a price request made to those suppliers or service providers” at the end.

19. The Regulation is amended by inserting the following after section 56:

“**56.1.** A public body making a price request to qualified suppliers or service providers sends them a notice containing the following in particular:

(1) a description of the goods or services and conditions on which the contract is to be carried out;

(2) if applicable, a description of the options;

(3) the closing date and time for the receiving and opening of the documents related to the tendered price;

(4) if applicable, a mention that the document related to the tendered price must be transmitted electronically and that the transmission may only be done through the electronic tendering system.

56.2. The notice to be sent as provided in section 56.1 may be obtained only through the electronic tendering system.

56.3. The document related to the tendered price is automatically rejected in the following cases:

(1) non-compliance with the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price; despite the foregoing, a document related to the tendered price received after the closing date and time for receiving documents related to the tendered price may not, for that sole reason, be considered non-compliant if the delay is attributable solely to the public body;

(2) the fact that the document related to the tendered price was not transmitted through the electronic tendering system or that it is unintelligible, infected or otherwise illegible once its integrity has been established by the electronic tendering system.

The filing by a supplier or service provider of several documents related to the tendered price for the same notice will result in automatic rejection of all of the supplier’s documents related to the tendered price. For the purposes of this paragraph, transmitting the same document electronically and in paper form is not deemed to be a filing of several documents related to the tendered price; such transmission will result in automatic rejection of a document related to the tendered price sent in paper form.

56.4. Sections 9 and 23 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a document related to the tendered price.

56.5. The public body opens the documents related to the tendered price only in the presence of the witness at the designated place and on the date and time set in the price request made to the suppliers or service providers.

The public body publishes in the electronic tendering system the names of the suppliers or service providers that submitted a document related to the tendered price within 4 business days after the opening of the documents related to the tendered price.

56.6. The public body evaluates the documents related to the tendered price received, ensuring that they are compliant.

If the public body rejects a document related to the tendered price because it is non-compliant, the public body must so inform the supplier or service provider and give the reason for the rejection not later than 15 days after awarding the contract.

56.7. The public body awards the contract to the supplier or service provider who submitted the lowest price.

56.8. Sections 73 to 75 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a contract entered into following a price request.”

20. Division I of Chapter VIII, comprising section 57, is revoked.

21. Section 68 is amended by replacing “15” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “30”.

22. Section 70 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

23. Section 71 is amended by adding the following at the end of the second paragraph:

“(4) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 70.”

24. Section 74 is amended

(1) by replacing “60” in the first paragraph by “120”;

(2) by inserting “annually” in the second paragraph after “and publishes”.

25. Section 75 is amended by adding the following at the end of third paragraph:

“(5) the amount of any additional expenditure that has not been published in accordance with section 74.”

26. Section 79 is amended by adding the following paragraph at the end:

“The situation of a service provider whose rank has been modified by a public body or from whom a public body no longer solicits task order contracts is not to be considered unsatisfactory performance pursuant to the second paragraph of section 47.”

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

27. Contract award procedures begun before the coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to them are continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the date on which the procedures were begun.

In addition, any contract in progress on the date of coming into force of the provisions of this Regulation that apply to the contract is continued in accordance with the provisions in force on the day preceding that date of coming into force.

Despite the first and second paragraphs, a public body may, as regards the award procedures for a contract or contracts referred to in those paragraphs, apply sections 21 to 25 of this Regulation.

28. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, except sections 17 to 19, which come into force on 5 September 2025.

107278



Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 200-2025, 26 February 2025

Ratification of the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006 and making of the Regulation respecting the implementation of that Agreement

WHEREAS Order in Council 151-2023 dated 15 February 2023 authorized the Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie to be the sole signatory to an agreement between the Gouvernement du Québec and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006;

WHEREAS the Agreement was signed at Québec on 19 April 2023;

WHEREAS the Agreement aims, in particular, to guarantee to the persons concerned the benefits of the coordination in the fields of retirement, survivorship, disability, death, industrial accidents and occupational diseases, health insurance, hospital insurance, and other health services;

WHEREAS the terms and conditions of the Agreement are set out in an Administrative Arrangement and a Supplemental Administrative Arrangement attached thereto;

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 96 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002), the Government may make regulations in particular to give effect to any agreement entered into under the first paragraph of section 9 of that Act;

WHEREAS, under subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of section 10 of the Act respecting the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (chapter M-19.2), the Minister of Health may, according to law, enter into agreements with any government, one of its departments, with an international organization or with an agency of that government or organization for the purposes of enabling, on a basis of reciprocity, a person to benefit, from the time specified in those agreements and on the conditions determined therein, from all or part of the health services and social services provided for in the Acts administered by the Minister or in the laws of a foreign State to which the agreements apply;

WHEREAS, under the third paragraph of section 10 of the Act, to give effect to such agreements, the Government may, by regulation, determine the manner in which an Act administered by the Minister of Health is to apply in any case covered by the agreements, and adapt the provisions of such an Act;

WHEREAS, under the second paragraph of section 215 of the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan (chapter R-9), for the purpose of giving effect to an agreement entered into with another country, the Government may make regulations respecting the manner in which the Act shall apply to any case affected by the agreement and for adapting the provisions of the Act thereto;

WHEREAS the Agreement constitutes an international agreement within the meaning of the third paragraph of section 19 of the Act respecting the Ministère des Relations internationales (chapter M-25.1.1);

WHEREAS the Agreement also constitutes an important international commitment within the meaning of subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of section 22.2 of the Act;

WHEREAS, under the third paragraph of section 20 of the Act, international agreements referred to in section 22.2 of the Act must, to be valid, be signed by the Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie, approved by the National Assembly and ratified by the Government;

WHEREAS, under section 22.4 of the Act, the ratification of an international agreement or the making of an order referred to in the third paragraph of section 22.1 of the Act shall not take place, where it concerns an important international commitment, until the commitment is approved by the National Assembly;

WHEREAS the National Assembly approved the Agreement on 1 October 2024;

WHEREAS, under Order in Council 808-2011 dated 3 August 2011, the draft regulations of the Government and the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail respecting the implementation of agreements on social security signed by the Government are excluded from the application of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1);

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Health:

THAT the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, which was signed at Québec on 19 April 2023 and approved by the National Assembly on 1 October 2024, whose text is attached to the Regulation respecting the implementation of the Agreement mentioned hereafter, be ratified;

THAT the Regulation respecting the implementation of the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

DAVID BAHAN
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation respecting the implementation of the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006

Tax Administration Act
(chapter A-6.002, s. 9, 1st par. and s. 96, 1st par.).

Act respecting the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux
(chapter M-19.2, s. 10, 1st par., subpar. 2 and s. 10, 3rd par.).

Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan
(chapter R-9, s. 215, 2nd par.).

1. The following Acts and the regulations thereunder apply to every person referred to in the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, which was signed at Québec on 19 April 2023 and is attached as Schedule I:

- (1) the Hospital Insurance Act (chapter A-28);
- (2) the Health Insurance Act (chapter A-29);
- (3) the Act respecting prescription drug insurance (chapter A-29.01);
- (4) the Act respecting the governance of the health and social services system (chapter G-1.021);

(5) the Act respecting the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec (chapter R-5);

(6) the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan (chapter R-9);

(7) the Act respecting health services and social services for the Inuit and Naskapi (chapter S-4.2);

(8) the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-5).

2. Those Acts and the regulations apply in the manner stipulated in the Agreement and in the Administrative Arrangement and the Supplemental Administrative Arrangement for the application of the Agreement, signed at Montréal on 17 May 2024 and attached as Schedules II and III.

3. This Regulation comes into force on 1 May 2025.

SCHEDULE I

(Section 1)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN QUÉBEC AND THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM AMENDING THE AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY BETWEEN QUÉBEC AND THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM SIGNED AT QUÉBEC ON 28 MARCH 2006

The Gouvernement du Québec and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, having resolved to guarantee to their insured the advantages of the coordination of their social security legislations, have agreed to amend the Agreement on social security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006 as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1. Subparagraph g of paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement on social security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006 (hereinafter “the Agreement”) is replaced by:

“(g) “benefit” means any benefit in kind or in cash provided under the legislation of each Party, including any supplement or increase applicable under the legislation referred to in Article 2. As regards Belgium, benefits in kind are the health benefits referred to in section 34 of the Loi relative à l'assurance obligatoire soins de santé et indemnités, coordinated on 14 July 1994; and as regards Québec, those are the services provided for by the legislation referred to in subparagraphs b ii and iii of paragraph 1 of Article 2;”.

2. Subparagraph *h* of paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“(h) “family member” means

as regards Belgium: any person defined as family member by the legislation of Belgium;

and as regards Québec: the spouse and dependants within the meaning of the legislation relating to the Québec Health Insurance Plan;”.

3. Subparagraphs *i* and *j* of paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement are replaced by:

“(i) “reside” means

as regards Belgium: to ordinarily live in the territory of Belgium;

as regards Québec: to ordinarily live in the territory of Québec with the intention to establish or maintain one’s domicile therein, while being legally authorized to do so;

(j) “stay” means

as regards Belgium: being in its territory within the limits prescribed for that period by the legislation of Belgium;

as regards Québec: being temporarily in the territory of Québec, without intention of residing therein.”

4. A subparagraph *k*, worded as follows, is added to paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Agreement:

“(k) “insured person” means

as regards Belgium: a person who immediately before arriving in Québec was deemed to be an insured person under the legislation of Belgium;

as regards Québec: any person who immediately before arriving in Québec was “a resident of Québec” within the meaning of the Québec Health Insurance Act;”.

ARTICLE 2

Subparagraph *b* ii of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“(ii) health insurance, hospital insurance, other health services and, when specified, basic prescription drug insurance plan.”

ARTICLE 3

Article 3 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 3 PERSONAL SCOPE

This Agreement applies to any person who is or has been subject to the legislation of one or both Parties, as well as to other persons whose rights derive from those of such a person.”

ARTICLE 4

The second sentence of paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of Article 10 of the Agreement are struck out.

ARTICLE 5

Article 12 of the Agreement is amended by adding a paragraph 5, worded as follows:

“(5) If, despite paragraph 1 of this Article, a person does not meet the requirements for entitlement to benefits, the insurance periods completed under the legislation of a third State with which Belgium is bound by a social security instrument that applies to the person are totalized.”

ARTICLE 6

1. Subparagraph *a* of paragraph 3 of Article 20 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“(a) recognize one year of contribution when the competent body of Belgium certifies that a period of insurance of at least three (3) months or 78 days in a calendar year has been credited under the legislation of Belgium, provided that the year is included in the base contributory period defined in the legislation of Québec;”.

2. Subparagraph *b* of paragraph 4 of Article 20 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“(b) the amount of the flat-rate portion of the pension payable under the provisions of the Agreement is determined by multiplying the amount of the flat-rate pension determined under the provisions of the Québec Pension Plan by the fraction which represents the ratio of the periods of base contributions to the Québec Pension Plan in relation to the base contributory period as defined in the legislation relating to that Plan.”

3. Article 20 of the Agreement is amended by adding a paragraph 5, worded as follows:

“(5) If a person is still not entitled to a pension after the totalization provided for in paragraph 4, the periods of insurance completed under the legislation of a third party bound to each Party by a legal instrument on social security containing provisions on the totalization of periods of insurance shall be taken into account for the determination of entitlement to a pension in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in this Article.”

ARTICLE 7

Article 21 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 21 PRINCIPLE OF TOTALIZATION

For acquisition, maintenance or recovery of entitlement to benefits in kind, the periods of insurance completed under the legislation of each Party shall be totalized provided they do not overlap.”

ARTICLE 8

1. The heading of Article 22 is replaced by “TRANSFER OF RESIDENCE OR WORK-RELATED STAY”.

2. The first paragraph of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“(1) An insured person under the legislation of Belgium, who transfers residence from Belgium to Québec, receives, as well as the family members accompanying him or her, as of the date of its arrival, benefits in kind provided for by the legislation of Québec referred to in Article 2. Those benefits include the benefits provided for by the basic prescription drug insurance plan.”

3. The second paragraph of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“The insured person who stays in Québec to work and who is subject to the legislation of Québec under Article 7 receives, as well as the family members accompanying him or her, as of its date of arrival, benefits in kind provided for by the legislation of Québec referred to in Article 2, regardless of the duration of their stay. For family members who are minors, those benefits include the benefits provided for by the basic prescription drug insurance plan.”

ARTICLE 9

Article 23 of the Agreement is struck out.

ARTICLE 10

Paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Agreement is amended by adding the following sentence at the end:

“As regards Québec, those benefits include the benefits provided for by the basic prescription drug insurance plan.”

ARTICLE 11

Article 25 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 25 PENSION BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of old age, survivors' or disability pensions, owed under the legislations of both Parties, shall receive benefits in kind for themselves and their family members in accordance with the legislation of the Party in whose territory they reside and the cost of these benefits shall be borne by the competent body of that Party. As regards Québec, those benefits include the benefits provided for by the basic prescription drug insurance plan.”

ARTICLE 12

Article 26 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 26 STUDENTS, RESEARCHERS, AND TRAINEES

(1) To the extent that entitlement to benefits is not conferred in the territory of stay, persons entitled to benefits in kind under the legislation of one Party who pursue studies in the territory of the other Party shall receive, as well as family members accompanying them, benefits in kind for the duration of the studies in the territory of the other Party. As regards Québec, those benefits include the benefits provided for by the basic prescription drug insurance plan.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall apply by analogy to persons serving a college or university level training period or doing research at the graduate or postgraduate level.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph 1, study shall mean being enrolled full time in a college or university level educational institution, for a minimum of three months, with a view to obtaining a diploma recognized by the Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec or by equivalent authorities in Belgium.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph 2, the expression “training period” designates any training period, regardless of the nature of the establishment, in a study program and recognized as such by the trainee’s home educational institution.

(5) Benefits in kind shall be provided by the body of the place of stay according to the provisions of the legislation it administers and the cost of these benefits shall be borne by the competent body.”

ARTICLE 13

Article 27 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 27 REIMBURSEMENT BETWEEN BODIES

(1) The actual amount of benefits in kind provided under the provisions of Articles 24 and 26 shall be reimbursed by the competent body to the body having provided the said benefits, according to the terms and conditions provided for in the Administrative Arrangement.

(2) The competent authorities may decide, by mutual agreement, to renounce all or part of the reimbursement provided for in paragraph 1.”

ARTICLE 14

Article 30 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 30 ASSESSMENT OF THE PERMANENT PHYSICAL OR MENTAL IMPAIRMENT AND OF THE DEGREE OF DISABILITY

(1) To assess the percentage of permanent physical or mental impairment resulting from an industrial accident or an occupational disease with respect to the legislation of Québec, permanent physical or mental impairment resulting from an industrial accident or an occupational disease that occurred previously under the legislation of Belgium shall be taken into consideration as if it had occurred under the legislation of Québec.

(2) To assess the degree of disability with respect to the legislation of Belgium, industrial accidents and occupational diseases that occurred previously under the legislation of Québec shall be deemed to have occurred under the legislation of Belgium.”

ARTICLE 15

Article 34 of the Agreement is replaced by:

“ARTICLE 34 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

The competent authorities shall:

(a) conclude an administrative arrangement in which they take all the administrative measures necessary to apply the Agreement, designate liaison agencies and define the administrative assistance procedures, including the apportionment of expenses related to the obtaining of medical, administrative and other certificates required for the purposes of the Agreement;

(b) communicate directly any information concerning the measures taken for the purposes of the Agreement;

(c) communicate directly, as soon as possible, any modification to their legislation likely to affect the application of the Agreement.”

ARTICLE 16

The Agreement comes into force on the first day of the third month following the date of receipt of the notice through which the last of the two Parties will have indicated to the other Party that the legal formalities required are fulfilled.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the Agreement.

DONE at Québec on 19 April 2023, in two copies, in French and in Dutch, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOUVERNEMENT
DU QUÉBEC

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

MARTINE BIRON

GEERT VANSINTJAN

SCHEDULE II

(Section 2)

**ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT AMENDING
THE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT
ON SOCIAL SECURITY BETWEEN QUÉBEC
AND THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM SIGNED AT
QUÉBEC ON 18 SEPTEMBER 2008**

CONSIDERING Article 34 of the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium, the competent authorities of Belgium and Québec have by mutual agreement amended the Administrative Arrangement for the Implementation of the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 18 September 2008 (hereinafter the “Administrative Arrangement”) as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Article 1 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

**“ARTICLE 1
DEFINITION**

(1) In this Administrative Arrangement, the term “Agreement” shall mean the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, as amended by the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, signed at Québec on 19 April 2023.

(2) All other terms used in this Arrangement shall have the meaning given to them in Article 1 of the Agreement.”

ARTICLE 2

The following amendments shall be introduced in Article 2 of the Administrative Arrangement:

—“the Office National des Pensions” is replaced by “the Service Fédéral des Pensions”;

—“the Caisse de secours et de prévoyance en faveur des marins” is replaced by “the Caisse auxiliaire d’assurance maladie-invalidité”;

—“the Fonds des accidents du travail” is replaced by “the Agence fédérale des risques professionnels”;

—“the Fonds des maladies professionnelles” is replaced by “the Agence fédérale des risques professionnels”;

—“the Bureau des ententes de sécurité sociale at the Régie des rentes du Québec, Montréal” is replaced by “the Bureau des ententes de sécurité sociale of Retraite Québec”;

—“the Régie des rentes du Québec, Québec” is replaced by “Retraite Québec”;

—“the Ministère du Revenu du Québec, Québec” is replaced by “Revenu Québec”;

—“the Régie de l’assurance maladie du Québec, Québec” is replaced by “the Régie de l’assurance maladie du Québec”;

—“the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail, Montréal” is replaced by “the Commission des normes, de l’équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail”.

ARTICLE 3

1. Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

“(1) In the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 8 and Article 11 of the Agreement, the body, designated in paragraph 2 of this Article, of the Party whose legislation is applicable, shall issue, at the request of an employer or a self-employed worker, a certificate certifying that the salaried or self-employed worker mentioned therein is subject to that legislation and indicating up to what date.”

2. The third dash of paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

—“as regards Article 11 of the Agreement,

* in individual cases of salaried workers:

the Office national de sécurité sociale, Brussels;

* in the case of certain categories of salaried workers:

the Service public fédéral sécurité sociale, DG Coordination des politiques & Relations Internationales, Brussels;

* in the case of self-employed workers:

the Institut national d’assurances sociales pour travailleurs indépendants, Brussels.”

3. Paragraph 7 of Article 3 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

“(7) The competent bodies for the purposes of paragraph 6 are:

In Belgium:

the Institut national d’assurances sociales pour travailleurs indépendants, Brussels;

In Québec:

the Bureau des ententes de sécurité sociale of Retraite Québec.”

ARTICLE 4

A paragraph 7, worded as follows, is added to Article 4 of the Administrative Arrangement:

“(7) Where the competent body or the liaison agency of one Party observes a change likely to affect the entitlement of a beneficiary to a benefit under the legislation of the other Party, the body or agency shall so inform the competent body of that other Party.”

ARTICLE 5

1. The last paragraph of paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

“In Québec: by the Régie de l’assurance maladie du Québec.”

2. A paragraph 3, worded as follows, is added to Article 7 of the Administrative Arrangement:

“(3) To benefit from the second paragraph of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the Agreement, the interested person is required to submit to the competent body the certificate provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as all the information and documents required under the legislation of Québec to register with that body.”

ARTICLE 6

The heading of Article 8 and paragraph 1 of Article 8 are replaced by:

“BENEFITS IN KIND FOR DETACHED SALARIED WORKERS, SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS, STUDENTS, RESEARCHERS, AND TRAINEES

(1) To receive benefits in kind under Articles 24 and 26 of the Agreement, the interested person is required to submit to the body of the place of stay a certificate indicating that the person is entitled to benefits in kind. The certificate shall be issued by the competent body at the request of the interested person before the person leaves the territory of the Party in which the person resides. If the interested person does not submit said certificate, the body of the place of stay shall contact the competent body to obtain the certificate.

The certificate issued shall indicate in particular the maximum duration of the award of benefits in kind, as provided for in the legislation of the competent Party, as well as the family members accompanying the interested person.”

ARTICLE 7

Article 9 of the Administrative Arrangement is struck out.

ARTICLE 8

Article 13 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

“**ARTICLE 13**
PROCEDURE IN CASE OF EXPOSURE TO RISK
OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE UNDER THE
LEGISLATION OF BOTH PARTIES

(1) In the case referred to in Article 31 of the Agreement, the declaration of occupational disease shall be sent to the body competent in matters of occupational diseases of the Party under whose legislation the victim last exercised an activity likely to have caused the disease considered. When the body to which the declaration was sent finds that an activity likely to have caused the occupational disease considered was last exercised under the legislation of the other Party, the body sends the declaration and the accompanying documents to the competent body of that Party.

(2) When the competent body of the Party under whose legislation the interested person last exercised an activity likely to have caused the occupational disease considered finds that the interested person or the person’s survivors do not meet the conditions of the legislation the body applies, in particular because the interested person never exercised in that Party an activity having caused

the occupational disease or because that Party does not recognize the occupational nature of the disease, the said body shall send without delay to the competent body of the Party under whose legislation the interested person has previously exercised an activity likely to have caused the occupational disease considered, the declaration and all the accompanying documents, including medical findings and reports of medical examinations conducted by the first body.”

ARTICLE 9

Paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Administrative Arrangement is replaced by:

“(2) When the competent body of a Party so requires, the competent body of the other Party shall take the necessary measures, according to the terms and conditions provided under the legislation it administers, to provide examinations or the result of the administrative and medical control necessary to apply the Agreement concerning a person who resides or stays in the territory of that other Party.”

ARTICLE 10

The Administrative Arrangement comes into force on the same date as the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, signed at Québec on 19 April 2023.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this agreement.

DONE at Montréal on 17 May 2024, in two copies, in French and in Dutch, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE COMPETENT
AUTHORITY OF QUÉBEC

FOR THE COMPETENT
AUTHORITY OF BELGIUM

MARTINE BIRON

GEERT VANSINTJAN

SCHEDULE III

(Section 2)

SUPPLEMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN QUÉBEC AND BELGIUM CONCERNING MUTUAL RENUNCIATION TO THE REIMBURSEMENT OF HEALTH BENEFITS

Considering paragraph 2 of Article 27 of the Agreement on social security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium, signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, the competent authorities of Québec and Belgium have mutually agreed to the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties renounce to the reimbursement of the benefits in kind provided under Articles 24 and 26 of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 2

This Supplemental Administrative Arrangement, which comes into force on the same date as the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium, signed at Québec on 19 April 2023, amending the Agreement on social security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium, signed at Québec on 28 March 2006, replaces and repeals the Supplemental Administrative Arrangement between Québec and Belgium concerning mutual renunciation to the reimbursement of health benefits, signed at Québec on 18 September 2008.

ARTICLE 3

This Supplemental Administrative Arrangement is concluded for a term of one year.

It shall be renewed automatically from year to year, unless notice of termination is given 12 months before the expiry of each term.

Done at Montréal on 17 May 2024, in two copies, in French and in Dutch.

FOR THE COMPETENT
AUTHORITY OF QUÉBEC

FOR THE COMPETENT
AUTHORITY OF BELGIUM

MARTINE BIRON

GEERT VANSINTJAN

107288

Gouvernement du Québec

O.C. 206-2025, 26 February 2025

Approval of the Regulation respecting the implementation of the provisions relating to industrial accidents and occupational diseases in the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006

WHEREAS an Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium was signed in Québec on 28 March 2006 and an Administrative Arrangement and a Supplemental Administrative Arrangement to the Agreement were signed in Québec on 18 September 2008;

WHEREAS the Regulation respecting the implementation of the provisions relating to industrial accidents and occupational diseases contained in the Agreement on Social Security between the Government of Québec and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, was approved by Order in Council 592-2010 dated 23 June 2010;

WHEREAS Order in Council 151-2023 dated 15 February 2023 authorized the Minister of International Relations and La Francophonie to be the sole signatory to an agreement between the Gouvernement du Québec and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006;

WHEREAS the Agreement was signed at Québec on 19 April 2023;

WHEREAS the Agreement guarantees in particular to the persons concerned the advantages of the coordination in matters of industrial accidents and occupational diseases;

WHEREAS the terms and conditions of application of the Agreement are specified in an Administrative Arrangement and Supplemental Administrative Arrangement attached thereto;

WHEREAS the National Assembly approved the Agreement on 1 October 2024;

WHEREAS, under the first paragraph of section 170 of the Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1), the Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail may make agreements with a Government department or agency, another

government or a department or agency of such a government for the application of the Acts and regulations administered by it, according to law;

WHEREAS, under the second paragraph of this section, notwithstanding any other legislative or regulatory provision, where an agreement under that section extends benefits arising out of Acts or regulations referred to in the first paragraph to any person contemplated in the agreement, the Commission may, by regulation, to make it effective, take the measures necessary for its application;

WHEREAS, under subparagraph 39 of the first paragraph of section 223 of the Act, the Commission may make regulations to take the necessary measures for the implementation of an agreement made pursuant to section 170 of the Act;

WHEREAS, under Order in Council 808-2011 dated 3 August 2011, proposed regulations of the Government and of the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail respecting the implementation of agreements on social security signed by the Government are excluded from the application of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1);

WHEREAS the Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail adopted the draft regulation respecting the implementation of the provisions relating to industrial accidents and occupational diseases in the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006 at its sitting of 12 December 2024;

WHEREAS, under section 224 of the Act respecting occupational health and safety, every draft regulation made by the Commission under section 223 of the Act must be submitted to the Government for approval;

WHEREAS it is expedient to approve the Regulation;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour:

THAT the Regulation respecting the implementation of the provisions relating to industrial accidents and occupational diseases in the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006, attached to this Order in Council, be approved.

DAVID BAHAN
Clerk of the Conseil exécutif

Regulation respecting the implementation of the provisions relating to industrial accidents and occupational diseases in the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006

Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1, s. 170, 2nd par. and s. 223, 1st par., subpar. 39).

1. The benefits of the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases (chapter A-3.001) and of the Regulations made under the Act are extended to all persons referred to in the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006, signed on 19 April 2023 and appearing in Schedule I to the Regulation respecting the implementation of the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006, made by Order in Council 200-2025 dated 26 February 2025.

2. The Act and the Regulations made under the Act apply in the manner provided for in the Agreement and the consequential Administrative Arrangement and Supplemental Administrative Arrangement, appearing in Schedules II and III to the Regulation respecting the implementation of the Agreement between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium amending the Agreement on Social Security between Québec and the Kingdom of Belgium signed in Québec on 28 March 2006.

3. This Regulation comes into force on 1 May 2025.

107289



Draft Regulation

Act respecting safety in recreation and sports
(chapter S-3.1)

Activities covered by the definition of “recreation” and “recreational activity”

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to determine the activities covered by the definition of “recreation” and “recreational activity”, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The purpose of the draft Regulation is to determine the activities covered by the definition of “recreation” and “recreational activity” set out in the Act respecting safety in recreation and sports (chapter S-3.1).

The regulatory impact analysis shows that the new terms and conditions do not result in direct compliance costs, costs associated with administrative formalities or in loss of earnings. The costs and savings are considered null. In fact, the terms and conditions solely concern designations for a sector that was previously absent from the jurisdiction. Consequently, there are no conditions or constraints related to the new rules.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Mélanie Fortier, coordinator, Direction de la sécurité dans le loisir et le sport, Ministère de l'Éducation, 100, rue Laviolette, bureau 213, Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5S9; email: melanie.fortier@education.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Nancy-Sonia Trudelle, secretary general, Ministère de l'Éducation, 1035, rue De La Chevrotière, 15^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5A5; email: nancy-sonia.trudelle@education.gouv.qc.ca.

ISABELLE CHAREST

*Minister Responsible for Sports, Recreation
and the Outdoors*

Regulation to determine the activities covered by the definition of “recreation” and “recreational activity”

Act respecting safety in recreation and sports
(chapter S-3.1, s. 54, par. 2).

1. For the purposes of the definition of “recreation” and “recreational activity” in section 1 of the Act respecting safety in recreation and sports (chapter S-3.1), the following activities are covered:

- (1) science and technology discovery activities through play;
- (2) personal development, stress management and relaxation activities, including meditation, Qigong, visualization as well as letting go and emotional development sessions;
- (3) writing activities, including acrostics;
- (4) activities relating to the creation, exhibition, management and sharing of collections;
- (5) theatre-related activities, including historical reenactments;
- (6) literacy activities, including book clubs;
- (7) nature observation and identification, including classes and workshops on entomology, geology, mineralogy, mycology and ornithology;
- (8) handicrafts, including creation, manufacturing, repair and restoration of objects;
- (9) horticulture, including gardening, hydroponics, and botany and landscaping classes and workshops;
- (10) music composition and interpretation, music classes and workshops, and activities related to music production and technology;
- (11) singing, including song composition;
- (12) model making;
- (13) visual arts, including installation art as well as introductory and advanced classes and workshops on printing techniques;
- (14) aromatherapy classes and workshops;

(15) classes and workshops on the divination arts, including astrology, card reading, dream interpretation and numerology;

(16) classes and workshops on beer brewing, cocktail making (with or without alcohol) and wine making, and introductory classes and workshops on wine and spirits;

(17) circus arts classes and workshops;

(18) cooking and pastry making classes and workshops;

(19) interior design classes and workshops;

(20) graphology classes and workshops;

(21) language classes and workshops;

(22) makeup classes and workshops;

(23) home maintenance and repair classes and workshops;

(24) vehicle maintenance and repair classes and workshops;

(25) reflexology classes and workshops;

(26) classes and workshops on cognitive enhancement and maintenance, including memory training workshops;

(27) survival and first aid classes and workshops;

(28) introductory and advanced computer classes and workshops;

(29) cultural and historical research, including genealogy and heraldry;

(30) card games or games of chance not involving any consideration, whether in the form of money, goods or services;

(31) role-playing games, including live action role-playing and tabletop role-playing games;

(32) board games;

(33) skill and dexterity board games, including games aimed at motor skills development;

(34) group outings, including to cultural and educational venues.

2. This Regulation comes into force on *(insert the date occurring 15 days after the date of publication of this Regulation in the Gazette officielle du Québec)*.

107282



Draft Regulation

Act respecting the acquisition of farm land
by non-residents
(chapter A-4.1)

Application for authorization and the information and documents required for the application — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting an application for authorization and the information and documents required for the application, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation provides that the duties prescribed to submit an application for authorization under section 12 of the Act respecting the acquisition of farm land by non-residents may be paid online. The draft Regulation also amends the content of the information that must be provided in support of such an application.

Study of the matter to date shows that no impact on enterprises is expected. The amendments proposed in the draft Regulation, which are aimed at ensuring concordance with the website of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec, are only administrative in nature. The draft Regulation will not generate any expenses or savings for enterprises and is not expected to have an impact on employment.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Éric Guillemette, Direction des affaires territoriales, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation, 200, chemin Sainte-Foy, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6; email: eric.guillemette@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Geneviève Masse, Assistant Deputy Minister, Sous-ministériat au développement durable, territorial et sectoriel, 200, chemin Sainte-Foy, 12^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6; email: genevieve.masse@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.

ANDRÉ LAMONTAGNE
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting an application for authorization and the information and documents required for the application

Act respecting the acquisition of farm land
by non-residents
(chapter A-4.1, r. 1).

1. The Regulation respecting an application for authorization and the information and documents required for the application (chapter A-4.1, r. 2) is amended in section 1 by inserting “where the payment is not made online,” at the beginning of paragraph c.

2. Section 2 is replaced by the following:

“**2.** For the purposes of section 12 of the Act, any application for authorization must be made on a form containing the following information:

(a) in the case of a natural person: his or her surname, first name, citizenship, address of domicile, email address or other technological address, job or occupation and telephone number, and the number of days the person has stayed in Québec during the 48 months preceding the date of the application;

(b) in the case of a legal person:

i. the name and sector of activity of the legal person, where it was constituted and the Act that governs it;

ii. the address of its head office and, where applicable, of its business establishment in Québec, and the telephone number and email address of the said head office and establishment;

iii. the surname and first name of its authorized representative;

iv. in the case of a legal person with share capital, the percentage of the shares of its share capital with full voting rights that belong to one or several persons that are not resident in Québec; the total number of its directors as well as the number of directors not resident in Québec;

v. in the case of a legal person without share capital, the percentage of its members that are not resident in Québec;

(c) a summary description of the farm land referred to in the application and the contiguous lots belonging to the same owner, namely, the lot number and range, where applicable, the cadastral division and the municipality in which the lots are located and the name and address of the owner;

(d) the area in hectares of the farm land acquired within the meaning of the Act, and the area of the lots kept by the owner;

(e) the present and future uses of the farm land and the areas devoted to those uses;

(f) a description of any permanent structure and facility existing on the farm land, including any house and building;

(g) a description of the farm equipment and the agricultural production, the production costs, the livestock, the quotas and the farm's revenues, where applicable;

(h) the year in which the owner acquired the farm land and the price of acquisition;

(i) the acquisition cost agreed to, distinguishing, where applicable, the prices for the land, the buildings and the equipment, and other property acquired;

(j) where applicable, the opinion of the applicant that the land concerned is not suitable for the cultivation of the soil or the raising of livestock due to the biophysical conditions of the soil and of the environment.”

3. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

107279



Draft Regulation

Act respecting the Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec (chapter B-7.1)

Apprentice fisherman's, fisherman's helper's and fisherman's certificates

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1) and section 15.1 of the Act respecting the Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec (chapter B-7.1), that the Regulation respecting apprentice fisherman's, fisherman's helper's and fisherman's certificates, appearing below, may be approved by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation, which replaces the Regulation respecting recognition of the professional qualification of fishers and assistant fishers (chapter B-7.1, r. 1) updates the conditions for the issue of apprentice fisherman's, fisherman's helper's and fisherman's certificates by the Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec and harmonizes them with the criteria for the issue of commercial fishing licences by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The draft Regulation also prescribes obligations for certificate holders, in particular with regard to continuing training and providing information to the Bureau, indicates cases for exemptions in the application of certain obligations and specifies the fees charged by the Bureau.

The monetary impacts resulting from the draft Regulation are estimated at \$126,100 per year for fishermen, fisherman's helpers and apprentice fishermen. However, enterprises will not necessarily be directly concerned by all of those impacts.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting O'Neil Cloutier, Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec, 167, Grande Allée Est, Grande-Rivière (Québec) G0C 1V0; telephone: 418 385 4000; email: administration@bapap.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Yvon Doyle, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister for Fishing and Aquaculture, Commerce, Processing and International Relations, Ministère

de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation, 200, chemin Sainte-Foy, 12^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6, email: bapap.reglement@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.

O'NEIL CLOUTIER

President, Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec

Regulation respecting apprentice fisherman's, fisherman's helper's and fisherman's certificates

Act respecting the Bureau d'accréditation des pêcheurs et des aides-pêcheurs du Québec (chapter B-7.1, s. 14, 1st par., subpars. 1 to 4, 2nd par., subpars. 1, 1.1 and 3, and s. 22).

DIVISION I SCOPE

1. This Regulation applies to the issue and maintenance of certificates attesting to the qualification to carry on the trade of fisherman, fisherman's helper or apprentice fisherman of a tidal water species, other than in relation to the fishing for anadromous and catadromous species.

DIVISION II CRITERIA FOR ISSUE

2. To be eligible for the issue of an apprentice fisherman's certificate, applicants must comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) meet any of the following requirements:

(a) hold a vocational training diploma;

(b) be at least 16 years of age and have earned the number of credits allotted by the Basic school regulation for preschool, elementary and secondary education (chapter I-13.3, r. 8) for the learning of the following subjects:

i. French or English, Secondary III language of instruction;

ii. English or French, Secondary III second language;

iii. Secondary III mathematics;

(c) be at least 16 years of age and have successfully completed training equivalent to that listed in subparagraph *a* or *b*;

(2) have successfully completed courses specific to the following subjects:

(a) domestic vessel safety (DVS), of a minimum duration of 26 hours;

(b) basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), of a minimum duration of 35 hours.

3. To be eligible for the issue of a fisherman's helper's certificate, applicants must comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) meet any of the following requirements:

(a) hold a vocational training diploma;

(b) be at least 18 years of age and have earned the number of credits allotted by the Basic school regulation for preschool, elementary and secondary education (chapter I-13.3, r. 8) for the learning of the following subjects:

i. French or English, Secondary III language of instruction;

ii. English or French, Secondary III second language;

iii. Secondary III mathematics;

(c) be at least 18 years of age and have successfully completed training equivalent to that listed in subparagraph *a* or *b*;

(2) have successfully completed courses specific to the following subjects:

(a) the subjects referred to in paragraph 2° of section 2;

(b) the maritime mobile service and the common, distress and safety communication procedures of the global maritime distress and safety system (ROC MC), of a minimum duration of 24 hours;

(c) shipping safety in accordance with the Collision Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1416), of a minimum duration of 75 hours;

(d) the preparation of a fishing trip, including the choice of the fishing ground, the determination of a route plan, meteorological interpretation and the determination of the equipment needs, of a minimum duration of 30 hours;

(e) the operation of fishing gear, including lines, repair and modification of the fishing gear and manoeuvring the vessel during the use of the gear, of a minimum duration of 50 hours;

(f) the development of the skills of crew members on fishing vessels, of a minimum duration of 60 hours;

(3) have participated full-time in 1 commercial fishing season in the 3 years preceding the application for a certificate.

In this Regulation, a "commercial fishing season" is equivalent to 8 weeks of commercial fishing activities in one year, conducted aboard an active commercial fishing vessel, in tidal waters.

4. To be eligible for the issue of a fisherman's certificate, applicants must comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) meet any of the following requirements:

(a) hold a vocational training diploma in professional fishing or have successfully completed an equivalent training;

(b) hold a certificate of master of a fishing vessel, fourth class, issued in accordance with the Marine Personnel Regulations (SOR/2007-115);

(c) have participated full-time in 2 consecutive commercial fishing seasons and have earned the number of credits allotted by the Basic school regulation for preschool, elementary and secondary education (chapter I-13.3, r. 8) for the learning of the following subjects:

i. French or English, Secondary III language of instruction;

ii. English or French, Secondary III second language;

iii. Secondary III mathematics;

(d) have successfully completed training equivalent to that listed in subparagraph *b* and have participated full-time in 2 consecutive commercial fishing seasons;

(2) have successfully completed all the courses specific to the following subjects:

(a) the subjects referred to in subparagraph 2° of the first paragraph of section 3;

(b) the operation of a small vessel other than a pleasure craft in sheltered waters or close to the shore and in normal navigation conditions, in particular in darkness and in reduced visibility, including basic knowledge on the risks associated with the marine environment and the vessel and on the means to prevent incidents on board, and additional knowledge on navigation aids and seamanship, of a minimum duration of 30 hours;

(c) the construction and stability of the vessel, including the assessment of the seaworthiness of the vessel, the calculation of the stability of the vessel and the corrective measures to be taken in case of instability, of a minimum duration of 60 hours;

(d) manoeuvring the fishing vessel, including port entries and equipment, docking, mooring and anchoring operations and the steering of the vessel in various weather conditions, of a minimum duration of 30 hours;

(3) have participated full-time in 2 commercial fishing seasons in the 3 years preceding the application for a certificate.

DIVISION III APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE

5. An application for a certificate must be submitted on the form provided for that purpose.

The form contains in particular the following information:

- (1) the applicant's name;
- (2) the address of the applicant's domicile;
- (3) the category of the certificate applied for;
- (4) the applicant's date of birth.

6. The following documents must be attached to the application:

- (1) a recent photograph of the applicant;
- (2) any document attesting to the training or diplomas required to hold the certificate applied for such as a diploma, certificate, transcript or attestation of the successful completion of training or an examination;
- (3) a declaration signed by the applicant according to which the applicant has completed the required number of commercial fishing seasons to hold the certificate applied for specifying the number of weeks of fishing and the species fished.

DIVISION IV CONTENT OF THE CERTIFICATE AND ISSUE OF THE BOOKLET

7. A certificate contains in particular the following information:

- (1) the holder's name;
- (2) a photograph of the holder;
- (3) the address of the holder's domicile;
- (4) the category of the certificate;
- (5) the date of issue of the certificate.

8. The certification board issues to the certificate holder a booklet containing the certificate and the following information:

- (1) the total number of years of fishing carried out by the holder;
- (2) the number of weeks in commercial fishing seasons carried out by the holder, except those carried out before 16 years of age;
- (3) the list of each training course taken by the holder indicating the number of hours, the year in which it was taken and the name of the organization offering it;
- (4) the calendar year for which it is valid.

9. The fee for the replacement of a certificate is \$55.

DIVISION V OBLIGATIONS OF CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

10. Certificate holders must have their booklets with them when carrying on their fishing activities.

They must allow the authority holding jurisdiction for applying the Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14) to verify their validity.

11. Holders of a fisherman's helper's certificate must, during the 2 years following the date of issue of their certificate and every 2 years thereafter, participate full-time in 1 commercial fishing season, unless they demonstrate to the certification board that it was impossible to do so due to a moratorium on the commercial fishing of a species imposed by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, an illness, an accident, or for any other reason deemed valid by the certification board.

They must, not later than 31 January each year, send to the certification board a declaration certifying that they complied with the first paragraph or that it was impossible to do so.

12. Holders of a fisherman's certificate must, during the 3 years following the date of issue of their certificate and every 3 years thereafter, participate full-time in 2 consecutive commercial fishing seasons, unless they demonstrate to the certification board that it was impossible to do so due to a moratorium on the commercial fishing of a species imposed by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, an illness, an accident, or for any other reason deemed valid by the certification board.

They must, not later than 31 January each year, send to the certification board a declaration certifying that they complied with the first paragraph or that it was impossible to do so.

13. Holders of a fisherman's helper's or fisherman's certificate must, during the year following the date of issue of their certificate and every 3 years thereafter, update their knowledge and skills in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) by successfully completing a continuing training course on the subject, offered by a body recognized by the Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail under the Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1).

Certificate holders must, during the first year following the date of issue of their certificate and every 3 years thereafter, send to the certification board any document attesting that they successfully completed a training course referred to in the first paragraph.

14. Certificate holders must update the information referred to in section 5 concerning them by sending to the certification board an annual updating declaration not later than 31 January each year.

The declaration must be accompanied by the payment of the annual fee of \$100 payable for the maintenance of their certificate and the updating of the booklet.

In the event of failure to comply with the time limit, a \$25 fee are charged to reopen the file.

15. Certificate holders must inform the certification board within 30 days following any change concerning the information they provided under this Regulation or any change concerning their qualifications for fishing activities.

16. The fees and costs provided for in this Regulation are adjusted according to the terms set out in Chapter VIII.1 of the Financial Administration Act (chapter A-6.001).

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food publishes the result of the adjustment in Part 1 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

DIVISION VI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL

17. A fisherman's helper's or fisherman's certificate issued under the Regulation respecting recognition of the professional qualification of fishers and assistant fishers (chapter B-7.1, r. 1) retains its full validity under this Regulation.

18. An apprentice fisherman's certificate issued under the Regulation respecting recognition of the professional qualification of fishers and assistant fishers (chapter B-7.1, r. 1) retains its full validity under this Regulation, provided that the holder successfully completes, within 2 years after the coming into force of this Regulation, the courses specific to the following subjects:

(1) domestic vessel safety (DVS), of a minimum duration of 26 hours;

(2) basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), of a minimum duration of 35 hours.

The holder of an apprentice fisher's certificate issued under the Regulation respecting recognition of the professional qualification of fishers and assistant fishers is exempt from the requirement to complete the courses provided for in the first paragraph if the holder meets all of the following conditions:

(1) the certificate holder is 50 years of age or older on the date of coming into force of this Regulation;

(2) the certificate holder participated full time in three commercial fishing seasons prior to that date;

(3) in the two years following the coming into force of this Regulation, the certificate holder successfully completed the Marine Basic First Aid course for a minimum duration of 16 hours;

(4) the certificate holder does not meet one of the minimum requirements set out in paragraph 1 of section 2.

19. Holders of a fisherman’s helper’s certificate issued under the Regulation respecting recognition of the professional qualification of fishers and assistant fishers (chapter B-7.1, r. 1) who, on the date of the coming into force of this Regulation, also hold a fishing licence become the holder of a fisherman’s certificate valid under this Regulation, to the extent that they meet all of the following conditions:

(1) the holder completed and sent to the certification board the form provided for that purpose before 31 January following the coming into force of this Regulation;

(2) the holder paid the annual fee set out in section 14.

The term “fishing licence” means a licence issued under the Fisheries Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14), except the fishing licence for seal, anadromous and catadromous species or species cultivated or raised exclusively for the purposes of aquaculture in tidal waters.

20. This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting recognition of the professional qualification of fishers and assistant fishers (chapter B-7.1, r. 1).

21. This Regulation comes into force on *(insert the date occurring 15 days after the date of its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec)*.

107281



Draft Regulation

Building Act
(chapter B-1.1)

Construction Code — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Construction Code, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The object of the draft Regulation is to replace Chapter V, Electricity, of the Construction Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 2) to incorporate, by reference, the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Twenty-fifth edition, amended to meet Québec's specific needs.

The draft Regulation carries over most of the Québec-specific amendments made to the previous edition, including the requirement to install the basic infrastructure needed for the supply of Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment in apartment and similar buildings with four or fewer dwelling units, and specific requirements concerning the approval of electrical equipment.

In addition, the draft Regulation adds technical requirements for the basic infrastructure needed for the supply of Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment in all parking spaces at apartment and similar buildings with more than four dwelling units, and an obligation to include electric vehicle supply equipment loads, whether or not the equipment is installed, when calculating the load used to size the capacity of the electrical installation.

The draft Regulation will impact the vast majority of enterprises operating in the field of electricity. The proposed measures will lead to additional construction costs estimated at \$785 million over five years, or an annual average of \$157 million.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Stéphane Mercier, engineer, Régie du bâtiment du Québec, 255, boulevard Crémazie Est, bureau 100, Montréal (Québec) H2M 1L5; email: projet.reglement@rbq.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Caroline Hardy, Secretary General and Director of Institutional Affairs, Régie du bâtiment du Québec, 800, place D'Youville, 16^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5S3; email: projet.reglement.commentaires@rbq.gouv.qc.ca.

JEAN BOULET
Minister of Labour

Regulation to amend the Construction Code

Building Act

(chapter B-1.1, s. 173, 1st par., 2nd par. and 3rd par., subpars. 1 to 3, 7 and 8, ss. 176, 176.1, 178 and 179, s. 185, pars. 0.1, 0.2, 2.1.1, 3, 6.2, 6.3, 7, 20, 21, 24, 36, 37 and 38, and s. 192).

1. The Construction Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 2) is amended in section 4.06 by striking out “paragraph 13 of” in the second paragraph.
2. Chapter V is replaced by the following:

“CHAPTER V ELECTRICITY

DIVISION I GENERAL

5.01. In this Chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, “Code” means the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Twenty-fifth edition, CSA C22.1-21, published by CSA Group, as well as any subsequent amendments that may be published by that organization.

That Code is incorporated by reference into this Chapter subject to the amendments provided for in section 5.05.

However, any amendments to that edition published by CSA Group after (*insert here the date of coming into force of this Regulation*) will apply to construction work only from the last day of the sixth month following the publication of the French and English versions of those amendments. If those versions are not published at the same time, the 6-month period runs from the date of publication of the last version.

The provisions of the third paragraph do not apply to errata, which take effect as soon as they are published by the Canadian Standards Association.

5.02. Subject to the exemptions provided for in section 5.03, this Chapter applies to any construction work on an electrical installation within the meaning of the Code and covered by the Building Act (chapter B-1.1).

5.03. The following installations are exempt from this Chapter:

- (1) an electric lighting installation attached to a pole used to distribute electric power by a public electricity distribution undertaking;
- (2) an installation used for the operation of an electric railway, including a metro system, and powered exclusively by circuits supplying that installation;

(3) an installation used by railways for signalling and telecommunications.

5.04. A reference in this Chapter to a standard or a code is a reference to that standard or code as adopted by the chapter of the Construction Code or Safety Code

5.05. (chapter B-1.1, r. 3) or other regulation made under the Building Act (chapter B-1.1) that refers to it.

DIVISION II

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE

5.06. The amendments to the Code are as follows:

Provision	Amendment
	In the French text, replace “dérogation” wherever it occurs by “autorisation”, and “chambre d’appareillage électrique” wherever it occurs by “chambre d’équipement électrique”.
Section 0	
Object	Strike out the following portion of the second paragraph: “Safe installations may also be achieved by alternatives to this Code, when such alternatives meet the fundamental safety principles of IEC 60364-1 (see Appendix K). These alternatives are intended to be used only in conjunction with acceptable means to assess compliance of these alternatives with the fundamental safety principles of IEC 60364-1 by the authorities enforcing this Code.”.
Scope	Strike out this part.
Definitions	Strike out the following defined terms: “ Energized ”; “ Permit ”; “ Current-permit ”.
	Replace, respectively, the defined terms below by the following: “ Service, consumer’s – all that part of the consumer’s installation from the service box or its equivalent up to the point at which connection is made to the supply service.”; “ Electrical installation – the installation of any wiring in or upon any land or in a building from the point or points where electric power or energy is delivered therein or thereon by the supply authority or from any other source of supply, to the point or points where such power or energy can be used therein or thereon by any electrical equipment and shall include the connection of any such wiring with any of the said equipment (see Appendix B).”;

Provision	Amendment
	<p>Insert the following defined terms in the appropriate alphabetical order:</p> <p>“Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) — a complete assembly consisting of cables, connectors, devices, apparatus, and fittings installed for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange between the branch circuit and the electric vehicle.”;</p> <p>“Expected load for electric vehicle supply equipment – expected load (6.66 kW at 208 V or 7.68 kW at 240 V), calculated for Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment, connected to a separate 40 A branch circuit with overcurrent protection set at 80% of nominal current.”;</p> <p>“Load monitoring and load shedding device (LMLSD) – a type of charge controller used: to intercept the feeder ahead of a panelboard; to monitor the feeder current; and to shed the load of the electric vehicle supply equipment when the feeder current from the panelboard has reached a predetermined threshold.”;</p> <p>“Dedicated basic infrastructure for the supply of electric vehicle supply equipment – includes, but is not limited to, a conduit or cable and any electrical equipment installed in anticipation of a separate branch circuit with a minimum capacity of 40 A dedicated to Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment supply, supplied from a panelboard or by intercepting the feeder for the panelboard of a dwelling unit and leading to an outlet box approved for the location, located in the garage, in the carport or near the parking space for each dwelling that is part of an individual dwelling or apartment building.”;</p> <p>“Connecting point – the point at which the consumer’s service entrance is connected to the distributor’s supply, as specified by the supply authority.”;</p> <p>“Electric vehicle energy management system (EVEMS) – a means used to control electric vehicle supply equipment loads through the process of connecting, disconnecting, increasing, or reducing electric power to the loads and consisting of any of the following: a monitor(s), communications equipment, a controller(s), a timer(s), and other applicable device(s).”.</p> <p>Replace "1060" wherever it appears in the defined term "Voltage" by "1500".</p>

Section 2	
2-000	Strike out the Rule.
2-004	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-004 Declaration of work</p> <p>(1) An electrical contractor or owner-builder shall declare to the Régie du bâtiment du Québec the construction work carried out to which Chapter V Electricity of the Construction Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 2) applies.</p> <p>(2) The declaration shall contain the following information:</p> <p>(a) the address of the work site;</p> <p>(b) the name, address and telephone number of the person for whom the work is carried out;</p> <p>(c) the name, address, telephone number and licence number of the electrical contractor or owner-builder;</p> <p>(d) the dates scheduled for the beginning and end of the construction work;</p> <p>(e) the nature and type of work, in particular the specific kind of work and a description of the powers to be installed, including the expected load for electric vehicle supply equipment, whether installed or not; and</p> <p>(f) the use of the building or installation and the number of stories and dwellings in the building.</p> <p>(3) The declaration shall be made on the form provided for that purpose by the Board or on any other document containing the information required by Subrule (2).</p> <p>(4) The declaration shall be sent to the Board not later than the twentieth day of the month following the date on which the work begins.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding Subrule (1), the declaration of work is not required</p> <p>(a) in the case of work mentioned in a request for supply made to a supply authority;</p> <p>(b) in the case of work involving power of no more than 10 kW that does not require a replacement or addition of wiring; or</p> <p>(c) from an owner-builder who keeps a register containing the information mentioned in Subrule (2)”.</p>
2-006	Strike out the Rule.

2-008	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-008 Levies and fees</p> <p>(1) The levy which every electrical contractor shall pay annually to the Régie du bâtiment du Québec is \$938.52 plus an amount corresponding to a non-indexable value of 2.5% of the contractor’s payroll.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this Rule, “payroll” means the total of payments made, before deductions, to apprentice electricians and journeyman electricians carrying out construction work on an electrical installation, including hourly or piece-work wages, commissions, bonuses, pay for leave and any other form of remuneration. The payments made annually to an apprentice electrician or a journeyman electrician by an electrical contractor are presumed to be made to a person assigned to construction work on an electrical installation.</p> <p>(3) The following payments are not included in the payroll:</p> <p>(a) payments to a person who qualifies an electrical contractor for the issue of a licence because of his or her technical knowledge;</p> <p>(b) payments for construction work on an electrical installation at a hydroelectric power station at the time of the original construction.</p> <p>(4) An electrical contractor renting the services of an apprentice electrician or a journeyman electrician through a third party that does not hold a licence shall include the cost of those services in calculating the payroll.</p> <p>(5) An apprentice electrician or a journeyman electrician who is a partner in a partnership is, for calculation of the payroll, presumed to receive annual wages of \$44,177.29 for the electrical installation work he or she carries out for the partnership.</p> <p>(6) The fixed amount of the levy to be paid under Subrule (1) is established in proportion to the number of months for which the licence is valid, a part of a month being considered a full month.</p> <p>(7) In the case of voluntary abandonment of a holder’s licence, the validity period of the licence is deemed to have ended on the date on which the Board received a notice to that effect.</p> <p>(8) An electrical contractor shall pay the levy under this Rule to the Board not later than:</p> <p>(a) 31 May for a payroll calculated for the period from 1 January to 31 March of the current year;</p> <p>(b) 31 August for a payroll calculated for the period from 1 April to 30 June of the current year;</p>
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	<p>(c) 30 November for a payroll calculated for the period from 1 July to 30 September of the current year;</p> <p>(d) 28 February for a payroll calculated for the period from 1 October to 31 December of the preceding year.</p> <p>(9) Each payment shall also include the applicable portion of the fixed amount of the levy. An electrical contractor shall provide with each payment a written statement indicating the portion of the payroll applicable to each apprentice electrician or journeyman electrician identified by name. If a licence is issued to the electrical contractor during the year, the first statement and the first payment shall be made on the first date in Subrule (8) that is at least 2 months after the issue of the licence.</p> <p>(10) If an electrical contractor fails to send the statement required under this Rule to the Board, or if the Board has reason to believe that the statement is inaccurate, the Board shall make an estimate of the contractor's payroll. In such a case, it is the contractor's responsibility to demonstrate that the estimate is inaccurate.</p> <p>(11) If it is established that an electrical contractor's payroll differs from the amount used to establish the levy, the Board shall bill or credit, as the case may be, an amount equal to the difference between the amount levied and the amount calculated according to the actual payroll.</p> <p>(12) The levy that an electrical owner-builder shall pay annually to the Board in accordance with Subrule (8) is \$703.93, plus inspection fees of \$186.14 for the first hour of inspection or fraction thereof and half that rate for each half-hour or fraction thereof of inspection in addition to the first hour; an amount of \$87.57 for each trip related to the inspection shall be added to those fees.</p> <p>(13) The fees payable under Subrule (12) shall be paid not later than 30 days after the billing date.”.</p>
2-010	Strike out the Rule.
2-012	Strike out the Rule.
2-014	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-014 Plans and specifications</p> <p>(1) An electrical contractor or owner-builder shall not start construction work on an electrical installation to which Chapter V Electricity of the Construction Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 2) applies unless plans and specifications have been prepared for the work by a recognized person, if the installation has a rating exceeding 120 kVA or a line-to-neutral voltage exceeding 120 V.</p>

	<p>(2) For the purposes of this Rule, any engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec and any person holding a special authorization issued by the Order pursuant to section 42.4 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26), whose professional activities relate to the field of electricity, is deemed to be a recognized person.</p> <p>(3) The plans and specifications referred to in Subrule (1) shall contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) name and address of the person responsible for preparing them;(b) type of building or electrical installation and the location of the work;(c) location of the service line and distribution;(d) the supply voltage and the single-line diagram of the service line and distribution;(e) loads, protection characteristics and identification of the feeder and branch circuits at their respective panelboards;(f) rated power of each apparatus;(g) type and size of raceways to be used;(h) number and characteristics of conductors used in the raceways;(i) cable characteristics;(j) type of materials, accessories or apparatus installed in hazardous locations;(k) size and location of grounding conductors;(l) a description of all underground parts of the installation;(m) details on the dedicated infrastructure and electrical equipment dedicated to the supply of electric vehicle supply equipment, whether installed or not, when required by Rule 86;(n) for an addition to an existing electrical installation, all information on the part of the installation on which work is to be carried out and a list of the existing loads or of the maximum demand loads of the existing installation recorded for the last 12 months; and(o) for an electrical installation exceeding 1000 V, the vertical and horizontal clearances of live parts and a description of the grounding and mechanical protection of live parts <p>(4) In addition the information listed in Subrule (3), when construction work on an electrical installation concerns the installation of electric vehicle supply equipment in an existing apartment building with an electrical installation rating exceeding 120 kVA or a line-to-neutral voltage exceeding 120 V, the plans and specifications shall include an overall plan to ensure that the capacity of the electrical installation is sufficient to allow each parking space, except a visitor parking space, to be served by electric vehicle supply equipment.</p> <p>The plan shall contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the installation context for the power supply;(b) a schematic representation of the main entrance and the meter centre for each transformer;(c) a load calculation based on Rule 8 or the method based on the collection of metered data over the last 12 months in accordance with Subrule 8-106(8);
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	<p>(d) the choice of equipment; (e) the stages in the full deployment of the charging infrastructure;</p> <p>(5) The overall plan mentioned in Subrule (4) shall be</p> <p>(a) given by the recognized person or contractor to the building owner; (b) kept by the owner; and (c) used by all the contractors involved in the full deployment of the charging infrastructure.”.</p>
2-016	Strike out the Rule.
2-018	Strike out the Rule.
2-020	Strike out the Rule.
2-022	Strike out the Rule.
2-024	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-024 Approval of electrical equipment used in an electrical installation, intended to consume energy from an electrical installation or to supply such an installation (see Appendices A and B)</p> <p>(1) The selling or renting, or the offering for sale or rent, of electrical equipment that has not been approved is prohibited.</p> <p>(2) All electrical equipment used in an electrical installation shall be approved for the use for which it is intended. In addition, the use of electrical equipment that has not been approved in an electrical installation or the permanent connection of such equipment to such an installation is prohibited. However, for purposes of a test, exhibition, presentation or demonstration, electrical equipment shall be permitted to be used without being approved if a notice containing the following warning in letters at least 15 mm high is posted: “NOTICE: This electrical equipment has not been approved for sale or rental as required by Chapter V Electricity of the Construction Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 2).</p> <p>(3) Subrules (1) and (2) do not apply to electrical equipment</p> <p>(a) located upstream from the consumer's service; (b) intended to be interconnected, in accordance with section 84 of the Code; (c) located upstream from a stand-alone inverter; or (d) located on the load side of overcurrent protection, transformers or devices having Class 2 outputs, as described in Rule 16-222, except in the case of signs, lighting devices, luminaries, thermostats with heat anticipators, electromedical devices or apparatus installed in a hazardous location .”.</p>

	<p>Add the following Rule:</p> <p>“2-025 Approval of a Portable Generator</p> <p>The selling or renting, or the offering for sale or rent, of a portable generator that has not been approved is prohibited.”.</p>
2-026	Strike out the Rule.
2-028	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-028 Mark of Approval (see Appendix B)</p> <p>(1) Electrical equipment that has received certification by a certification organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada that has notified the Board of its accreditation and whose certification seal or label attests to compliance with Canadian standards is considered to be approved.</p> <p>(2) Electrical equipment bearing the label of an organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada that has notified the Board of its accreditation attesting that, without being certified in accordance with Subrule (1), the equipment is recognized as complying with the requirements of CSA SPE-1000:21, Model Code for the field evaluation of electrical equipment or CSA-3000:19, Model code for the field evaluation of medical electrical equipment (MEE) and medical electrical systems (MES), published by CSA Group, is also considered to be approved. However, amendments or subsequent editions of those Standards shall apply, for the purposes of this Rule, from the publication of their French and English versions. If those versions are not published at the same time, the amendments or editions shall apply as of the publication of the last version.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding Subrules (1) and (2), approval is not required for each of the components of electrical equipment if the equipment has received an overall approval.”.</p>
2-030	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-030 Authorization for different or equivalent measures</p> <p>Where it is not possible to apply the prescriptive requirements of this Code, a different or equivalent measure shall be authorized by the Régie before work begins, on the conditions set by the Régie, in accordance with sections 127 and 128 of the Building Act (chapter B-1.1).”.</p>
2-100	Strike out “At the time of installation,” in Subrule 2.
	Strike out Subrule 4.

2-128	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-128 Fire spread</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”</p>
2-130	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-130 Flame spread requirements for electrical wiring and cables</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”</p>
2-132	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-132 Flame spread requirements for totally enclosed non-metallic raceways</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”</p>
2-134	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-134 Seismic restraint requirements for electrical equipment</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”</p>
2-308	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-308 Working space around electrical equipment</p> <p>(1) A minimum working space of 1 m with secure footing shall be provided and maintained around electrical equipment such as control panels, switchboards, and motor control centres in boxes; however, working space shall not be required behind equipment with renewable parts such as fuses or switches where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back.</p> <p>(2) The working space referred to in Subrule (1) shall be in addition to the space required for the operation of drawout-type equipment in either the connected, test, or fully disconnected position and shall be sufficient for the opening of enclosure doors and hinged panels to at least 90°.</p> <p>(3) Working space with secure footing not less than that specified in Table 56 shall be provided around electrical equipment such as control panels, switchboards, and motor control centres having exposed live parts.</p> <p>(4) The minimum headroom of working spaces around control panels and motor control centres where bare live parts are exposed at any time shall be 2.2 m.”</p>
2-312	<p>Strike out the Rule.</p>

2-318	Strike out the Rule.
2-328	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“2-328 Electrical equipment near a venting or relief discharge for combustible gas (see Appendix B)</p> <p>The distance between arc-producing electrical equipment and a venting or relief discharge for combustible gas shall comply with the applicable standards adopted by Chapter II, Gas, of the Construction Code.”.</p>
	<p>Add the following heading and Rule after Rule 2-404:</p> <p>“Circuits from different buildings</p> <p>2-500 Feeder or branch circuit from another building (see Appendix B)</p> <p>(1) A feeder or branch circuit from another building shall not be installed to serve electric equipment linked to a building already supplied by a separate consumer’s service.</p> <p>(2) Except where a new service is planned to supply the entire electrical installation of the building, a separate consumer’s service shall not be installed in a building in which a feeder or branch circuit from another building is already installed.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding Subrules (1) and (2), this Rule shall not apply to an emergency supply or to a supply from more than one system, as provided for in Rule 6-106.”.</p>
Section 4	
4-000	Replace “, branch circuits, and photovoltaic circuits” in Subrule (1) by “and branch circuits”.
4-006	<p>Replace Subrules (3), (4), (5) and (6) by the following:</p> <p>“(3) Except for underground installations, Subrules (1) and (2) shall also apply to any allowable ampacity obtained from tables other than those mentioned in Subrule (1). If values different from those at 90 °C are not indicated in those tables, the correction factors in Table 12C shall then be applied.”.</p>
4-018	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(5) Notwithstanding Subrule (3), for underground consumer’s services exceeding 600 A fed by parallel conductors, each neutral conductor shall be minimally sized in accordance with Table 72.”.</p>

Section 6	
6-102	<p>Replace Subrule 1 by the following:</p> <p>“(1) There shall be no more than one connection from a supply service of the same voltage run to any building, except that additional supply services shall be permitted for supplying:</p> <p>(a) fire pumps in accordance with Rule 32-304 (1); (b) industrial establishments and other complex structures; (c) completely self-contained occupancies where the occupancies (i) are not located one above the other; and (ii) have a separate entrance with direct access to ground level; or (d) a dedicated consumer’s service for electric vehicle supply equipment in an existing building, subject to approval from the supply authority.”.</p>
6-104	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“6-104 Number of consumer’s services</p> <p>(1) The number of low-voltage consumer’s services terminating at any one overhead supply service run shall be limited by the following factors: (a) the total calculated load shall not exceed 600 A; and (b) the number of conductors connected to each supply service conductor shall not exceed 4.</p> <p>(2) In the case of a change to the electrical installation of a building with more than 4 conductors connected to one supply service conductor, replacement of the conductors shall be permitted provided that the total number of conductors is not increased and the total calculated load does not exceed 600 A.”.</p>
6-112	<p>Replace “9 m” in Subrule 3 by “8 m”;</p> <p>Replace Subrule 4 by the following:</p> <p>“(4) Exposed service conductors shall have a lateral clearance of not less than 1 m from windows, doors, balconies, decks, staircases and porches if a vertical clearance of 2.5 m cannot be assured.”;</p> <p>In the French text, replace “dispositif de raccordement” in Subrule (7) by “dispositif d’ancrage”;</p>

	<p>Add the following Subrules:</p> <p>“(10) Notwithstanding Subrule (3), in the case of an existing installation and where it is impossible to comply with the minimum 1 m clearance set out in Subrule (3), the height of the point of attachment of service conductors shall be not more than 9 m, if such a measurement allows compliance with the clearance required.</p> <p>(11) Notwithstanding Subrules (3) and (10), in the case of an existing installation and where it is impossible to comply with the minimum 1 m clearance set out in Subrule (4), it shall be permitted to install a barrier made of solid material so as to make service conductors exposed to persons from a window, door, balcony, terrace, stairs or porch permanently inaccessible.</p> <p>(12) Notwithstanding Subrule (7), in the case of an existing installation in which the service presents no noise problem due to the amplification of vibrations caused by the mutual repulsion of the conductors, it shall be permitted to fasten the service conductor support to a solid wooden structural member of a wall with a lag screw not less than 9 mm in diameter. The threaded part of the lag screw shall penetrate the solid wooden structural member to a depth of at least 75 mm.”.</p>
6-206	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“6-206 Consumer’s service equipment location (see Appendices B and G)</p> <p>(1) Service boxes or other equivalent consumer’s service equipment shall be</p> <p>(a) installed in a location that complies with the requirements of the supply authority;</p> <p>(b) readily accessible or have the means of operation readily accessible; and</p> <p>(c) except as provided by Subrules (3), (4), (5), and (6), placed within the building being served, as close as practicable to the point where the consumer’s service conductors enter the building and not located in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. coal bins, clothes closets, bathrooms, or stairways; ii. rooms in which the temperature normally exceeds 30 °C; iii. dangerous or hazardous locations; iv. locations where the headroom clearance is less than 2 m, except in the case of a renovation in a building, provided that the existing clearance is not reduced; or v. any other similar location. <p>(2) Notwithstanding Subrule (1)(b), where subject to unauthorized operation, the service disconnecting means shall be permitted to be rendered inaccessible by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an integral locking device; (b) an external lockable cover; or

	<p>(c) location of the service box or its equivalent inside a separate building, room, or enclosure.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding Subrule (1)(c), if the environmental conditions inside the structure are not acceptable, it shall be permitted, where a deviation has been allowed in accordance with Rule 2-030, to place the service disconnecting means on the outside of the building or on a pole provided that it is</p> <p>(a) installed in an enclosure approved for the location or of the type approved as protected against the weather; and</p> <p>(b) protected against mechanical damage if it is located less than 2 m above ground.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding Subrule (1)(c), in the case of single dwellings or apartment and similar buildings, the service box shall be permitted to be a meter mounting device equipped with a combined breaker outside the building or on a post, provided that an associated distribution panelboard equipped with a main breaker of a current rating equal to or lower than that of the meter mounting device is used inside the building. The service box shall</p> <p>(a) be weatherproof and specifically approved for that use;</p> <p>(b) be protected against mechanical damage if installed less than 2 m above ground;</p> <p>(c) be equipped with a lockable outside cover; and</p> <p>(d) supply only one feeder dedicated to the associated distribution panelboard.</p> <p>(5) The meter mounting devices installed in compliance with Subrule (4) shall be grouped.</p> <p>(6) The consumer's service heads connected to the meter mounting devices installed in accordance with Subrules (4) and (5) shall be grouped so as to require a single connecting point.”.</p>
6-302	<p>Replace Subrule 2 by the following:</p> <p>“(2) No portion of the conductors that is run on the supply side of the consumer's service head on outside building surfaces shall be permitted to be run as exposed wiring.”.</p>
6-308	<p>Insert “Except for 347/600 V underground consumer's service in a raceway,” at the beginning.</p>
6-310	<p>Replace Item (a) by the following:</p> <p>“(a) a conductor transition is made to meet the requirements of Rule 8-102, provided that the requirements of Item (a) or (b) of Subrule 12-112 (5) are complied with; or”.</p>

Section 8	
8-002	<p>Strike out the following defined terms:</p> <p>“Demonstrated load”;</p> <p>“Electric vehicle energy management system”.</p>
8-102	<p>Strike out Subrules 3 and 4.</p>
8-106	<p>Strike out Subrule 5;</p> <p>Replace Subrules (9), (10) and (11) by the following:</p> <p>“(9) The calculation method in Subrule (8) shall be permitted to be applied to a change in service or feeder to an existing installation, with or without additional loads.</p> <p>(10) Where electric vehicle supply equipment loads are controlled by an electric vehicle energy management system, the demand load for the electric vehicle supply equipment shall be equal to the maximum load allowed by the electric vehicle energy management system.</p> <p>(11) For the purposes of Rules 8-200 (1) (a) (vi), 8-202 (1) (a) (vii), 8-202 (3) (d), 8-204 (1) (d), 8-206 (1) (d), 8-208 (1) (d) and 8-210 (c), where an electric vehicle energy management system as described in Subrule (10)</p> <p>(a) monitors the consumer’s service, feeders and branch circuits; and</p> <p>(b) controls the electric vehicle supply equipment loads in accordance with Rule 8-500, the demand load for the electric vehicle supply equipment shall not be required to be considered in the determination of the calculated load.</p> <p>(12) For the purposes of Rules 8-200 (1) (a) (vi) and 8-202 (1) (a) (vii), the load of each piece of electric vehicle supply equipment shall not be required to be considered in the load calculated solely for the sizing of the feeder and the panelboard of a dwelling if the piece of supply equipment is fed by intercepting the feeder upstream from the panelboard of a dwelling and if the load is controlled by a load monitoring and load shedding device to ensure that the lesser of</p> <p>(a) the value of the load calculation for the dwelling excluding the rated load of the electric vehicle supply equipment; or</p> <p>(b) 80% of the rated current for the feeder circuit of the panelboard of the dwelling</p> <p>is never exceeded.”.</p>

8-108	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“3) When the complete infrastructure for the supply of electric vehicle supply equipment is not installed at the time of construction and the supply comes from a branch circuit from the panelboard of a dwelling, at least two spaces in addition to the spaces provided for in Subrules (1) and (2) shall be provided for two-pole overcurrent devices on the panelboard of the dwelling.”.</p>
8-200	<p>In the French text, replace “tout chauffe-eau sans réservoir” in Item (1) (a) (v) by “tout chauffe-eau électrique sans réservoir”;</p> <p>Replace Item (1) (a) (vi) by the following:</p> <p>“(vi) subject to Subrules 8-106 (10) to 8-106 (12), any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, whether or not electric vehicle supply equipment is installed, with a demand factor of 100%; plus”;</p> <p>Replace Subrule (2) by the following:</p> <p>“(2) The calculated load for the consumer's service or feeder conductors supplying two or more dwelling units of row housing shall be based on</p> <p>(a) the calculated load in the dwelling unit, as determined in accordance with Subrule (1), excluding any electric vehicle supply equipment loads described in Rule 8-202 (1) (a) (vii), whether or not any electric vehicle supply equipment is installed, and any electric space-heating loads and any air-conditioning loads, with application of demand factors as required by Rule 8-202 (3) (a) (i) to (v); plus</p> <p>(b) the requirements of Rule 8-202 (3) (b) to (e)”.</p>
8-202	<p>In the French text, replace “tous les chauffe-eau sans réservoir” in Item (1) (a) (vi) by “tous les chauffe-eau électriques sans réservoir”;</p> <p>Replace Item (1) (a) (vii) by the following:</p> <p>“(vii) subject to Rules 8-106 (10) to 8-106 (12), all electric vehicle supply equipment loads, whether or not any electric vehicle supply equipment is installed, supplied from a panelboard installed in a dwelling, with a demand factor of 100%;</p> <p>(viii) any loads provided for, in addition, to those outlined in Items (i) to (vii), at</p> <p>(A) 25% of the rating of each load with a rating in excess of 1500 W, if an electric range has been provided for; or</p> <p>(B) 25% of the rating of each load with a rating in excess of 1500 W plus 6000 W, if an electric range has not been provided for; or”;</p> <p>Insert “any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, whether or not any electric vehicle supply equipment is installed,” after “excluding” in Item (3) (a);</p>

	<p>Replace Item (3) (d) by the following:</p> <p>“(d) except as permitted by Rules 8-106 (10) to 8-106 (12), any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, whether or not any electric vehicle supply equipment is installed, shall be added with a demand factor of 100%; and”.</p>
8-204	<p>Insert ", except as permitted by Rule 8-106(3)" at the end of Item (1) (c) after "equipment installed";</p>
	<p>Replace Item (1) (d) by the following:</p> <p>“(d) except as permitted by Rule 8-106 (10) and (11), any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, with a demand factor of 100%; plus”.</p>
8-206	<p>Insert ", except as permitted by Rule 8-106(3)" at the end of Item (1) (c) after "equipment installed";</p>
	<p>Replace Item (1) (d) by the following:</p> <p>“(d) except as permitted by Rule 8-106 (10) and (11), any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, with a demand factor of 100%; plus”.</p>
8-208	<p>Insert ", except as permitted by Rule 8-106(3)" at the end of Item (1) (c) after "equipment installed";</p>
	<p>Replace Item (1) (d) by the following:</p> <p>“(d) except as permitted by Rule 8-106 (10) and (11), any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, with a demand factor of 100%; plus”.</p>
8-210	<p>Replace Item (c) by the following:</p> <p>“(c) except as permitted by Rule 8-106 (10) and (11), any electric vehicle supply equipment loads, with a demand factor of 100%.”.</p>
Section 10	
10-102	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(6) Municipal metal water piping shall not be used as a new grounding electrode.”.</p>
10-108	<p>Replace Subrule (2) by the following:</p> <p>“(2) Subject to the interconnection between multiple grounding electrodes required by Rule 10-104, the grounding electrode for a lightning protection system shall be dedicated for use solely by the lightning protection system.”.</p>

10-112	Add the following Subrule: “(3) Copper-clad aluminum is prohibited.”.
10-616	Replace Subrule (3) by the following: “(3) The size of a field-installed bonding conductor installed at other than service equipment shall not be less than that determined in accordance with Table 16 based on the allowable ampacity of the largest ungrounded conductor.”.
10-700	Replace Item (a) by the following: “(a) the continuous indoor metal water piping system of a building supplied with electrical power, provided that a dielectric joint is installed as close as possible to the water service entrance for the building that electrically insulates the internal metal piping in the building from the external metal piping to ensure that there is no electrical connection between the equipotential bonding inside the building and the metal water supply piping for the building;”.
Section 12	
12-012	Replace Subrule (8) by the following: “(8) Raceways shall be permitted and armoured cables and metallic-sheathed cables suitable for direct burial to be installed directly beneath a concrete slab at grade level, provided that the concrete slab is not less than a nominal 100 mm in thickness, the location and depth is labelled in a conspicuous, legible and permanent manner, and the raceway or cable will not be subject to damage.”.
12-022	Replace the Rule by the following: “12-022 Wiring under the metal deck of a roof Except for rigid metal conduits, no wiring shall be installed less than 38 mm from the underside of the metal deck of a roof.”.
12-108	Replace Subrules (2) and (3) by the following: “(2) Notwithstanding Item (1)(a), a single splice at each end per conductor shall be permitted if a transition between conductors is necessary to compensate for the maximum voltage drop provided for in Rule 8-102, provided that it is spliced in the same manner, and that (a) in the case of an overhead installation, the splice is thermit-welded or made by means of a compression connector applied with a compression tool compatible with the particular connector; or

	<p>(b) in the case of an underground installation, the splice complies with the conditions set out in Rule 12-112(5)(a) or (b).</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding Item (1)(f), conductors of one phase, polarity, or grounded circuit conductor shall not be required to have the same exact length as those of another phase, polarity, or grounded circuit conductor.”.</p>
12-116	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(5) It is prohibited to cut strands, add strands or in any other way alter conductors for connection to terminals, lugs or other junctions.”.</p>
12-510	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(5) Except in the places provided for the installation of cabinets or counters, non-metallic-sheathed cable concealed in the walls of a dwelling between 1 m and 2 m from the floor shall</p> <p>(a) be installed entirely vertically;</p> <p>(b) have its outer surface kept at a distance of at least 32 mm from the hidden edge of the finishing element; or</p> <p>(c) be effectively protected from mechanical damage from driven nails or screws.”.</p>
12-516	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“12-516 Protection for non-metallic-sheathed cable in concealed installations (see Appendix G)</p> <p>(1) The outer surfaces of non-metallic-sheathed cables shall be kept at a distance of at least 32 mm from the edges of the members intended to be used as support for sheathing or cladding, or the cable shall be effectively protected from mechanical damage.</p> <p>(2) Where non-metallic-sheathed cables pass through a metal member, they shall be protected by an insert approved for the purpose and adequately secured in place.</p> <p>(3) Where non-metallic-sheathed cables are installed behind a baseboard, moulding or other similar finishing element, their outer surfaces shall be kept at a distance of at least 32 mm from the hidden edge of the element, or they shall be effectively protected from mechanical damage from driven nails or screws.”.</p>
12-616	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(3) The installation of armoured cable in a concealed space in a metal element constituting the roof deck of a building or structure is prohibited.”.</p>

12-904	<p>Replace Subrule (1) by the following:</p> <p>(1) Except for single-conductors installed underground in non-metallic raceways, all conductors of a circuit shall be contained in the same raceway, or in the same channel of a multiple-channel raceway except that, where it is necessary to run conductors in parallel due to the capacity of an ac circuit, additional raceways shall be permitted to be used, provided that</p> <p>(a) the conductors are installed in accordance with Rule 12-108(1);</p> <p>(b) each raceway includes an equal number of conductors from each phase, including the neutral conductor and the bonding conductor, if required; and</p> <p>(c) each raceway or cable sheath is of the same material and has the same physical characteristics.”.</p>
12-1106	Strike out “either during installation or afterwards”.
12-1204	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“12-1204 Restrictions on use</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”.</p>
12-1404	Strike out “either during installation or afterwards” in Item (a).
12-1718	Strike out Subrule (2).
12-2200	<p>Replace Subrules (7) and (8) by the following:</p> <p>“(7) At least one expansion joint shall be installed in any cable tray run where the expansion of the cable tray due to the maximum probable temperature change could damage the cable tray.”.</p>
12-2208	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“12-2208 Provisions for bonding</p> <p>(1) Where metal supports for metal cable trays are bolted to the tray and are in good electrical contact with the grounded structural metal frame of a building, the tray shall be deemed to be bonded to ground.</p> <p>(2) If Subrule (1) does not apply, the metal cable tray shall be properly bonded at intervals not exceeding 15 m and the size of bonding conductors shall be based on the ampacity of the largest ungrounded conductor as specified in Rule 10-616 in the circuits carried by the cable tray.”.</p>

12-3032	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(5) Notwithstanding Subrule (4) (a), current monitoring devices and the associated wiring needed for the operation of an electric vehicle energy management system (EVEMS) or a load monitoring and load shedding device (LMLSD), shall be permitted to be installed in enclosures for overcurrent devices, controllers and externally operated switches or in the space for the service box as provided in Rule 6-112 2), provided that</p> <p>(a) the wiring and current monitoring devices do not fill the wiring space to more than 75%; and</p> <p>(b) the wiring and current monitoring devices are not connected by either a splice or terminal block inside the enclosure.”.</p>
Section 22	
22-804	<p>Replace Subrule (2) by the following:</p> <p>“(2) Notwithstanding Subrule (1), locations in a farm building housing livestock that are suitably cut off from a Category 1 or Category 2 location shall be considered dry, ordinary or damp locations in accordance with the relevant requirements of this Code.”.</p>
Section 24	
24-306	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“24-306 Emergency electrical power supply system</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”.</p>
Section 26	
26-256	<p>Replace Subrules (4) and (5) by the following:</p> <p>“(4) Where multi-rating transformers are used, the primary and secondary conductors shall have an ampacity rating not less than 125% of the rated primary and secondary current of the transformer at the utilization voltage.”.</p>
26-354	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“26-354 Electrical equipment vault construction</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”.</p>

26-654	Add “and” at the end of Item (d);
	Replace Items (e) and (f) by the following: “(e) a separate branch circuit shall be provided solely to supply power to each central vacuum system.”.
26-658	Replace Item (1) (b) by the following: “(b) A single receptacle for a sump pump, sanitary pump or electromedical device where (i) the receptacle is labelled in a conspicuous, legible and permanent manner identifying it as a sump pump, sanitary pump or electric medical device receptacle; and (ii) the branch circuit does not supply any other receptacles.”;
	Replace “metal raceway, armoured cable, or non-metallic conduit or tubing” in Item (2) (b) by “metal raceway or armoured cable”.
26-706	Strike out Subrule (2).
26-720	Add “and” at the end of Item l;
	Replace Items (m) and (n) by the following: “(m) public corridors in buildings of residential occupancies shall have at least one duplex receptacle in each 10 m of length or fraction thereof.”.
26-722	Replace Items (d) (iv) and (d) (v) by the following: “(iv) at least one receptacle (15 A split or 20 A T-slot) installed at each permanently fixed island counter space;
	“(v) at least one receptacle (15 A split or 20 A T-slot) installed at each peninsular counter space, except if the wall adjacent to the mating edge of the peninsula is equipped with a receptacle provided for in Item (iii); and”.
26-724	Insert “located on the ground floor” after “dwelling” in Item (a).
	Strike out “overhead” in Item (c).
Section 28	
28-204	Add the following Subrule: “(5) Where a feeder supplies electric equipment, such as a splitter, motor control centre, switchgear or switchboard, it is permitted that the overcurrent protection that supplies the feeder be determined according

	to the value of the rating of the circuit, provided that it does not exceed the value of the rating indicated on that equipment, unless Rule 14-104 authorizes it.”.
28-604	Replace Items (a), (b) and (c) of Subrule (4) by the following: “(a) it is capable of safely making and interrupting the locked rotor current of the connected load; and (b) it is capable of being locked in the open position.”.
Section 30	
30-308	Replace Subrule (4) by the following: “(4) Each double-ended lamp or fluorescent luminaire installed in a branch circuit exceeding 150 volts-to-ground shall (a) include a disconnecting means integrated into the luminaire, that cuts simultaneously all the circuit conductors between the branch circuit conductors and the ballast supply conductors; (b) bear a conspicuous, legible, and permanent marking adjacent to the disconnecting means, identifying the intended purpose; and (c) notwithstanding Item (a), the bonding conductor may remain connected when the disconnecting means is disconnected. (5) Notwithstanding Subrule (4), the disconnecting means may not be integrated into the luminaire where (a) the luminaire is supplied by a flexible cord with a male connector for connection to a receptacle; or (b) the luminaire is supplied by connecting the female connector of a power supply cord.”.
30-320	Insert the following after Item (3) (b): “(c) if the requirement of Item (a) cannot be complied with, be protected by a Class A ground fault circuit interrupter and be installed inside the room without being located within the perimeter of the bath or shower.”; Add the following Subrule: “(4) The wall switches referred to in this Rule shall not be installed outside the room.”.
Section 32	Replace the section heading by “ Fire pumps ”.
32-000	Replace Subrule (1) by the following: “(1) This Section applies to the installation of fire pumps required by the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i> .”.
	Strike out Subsection “Fire alarm systems”.

32-200	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“32-200 Installation of smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units</p> <p>Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”.</p>
32-300	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“32-300 Insulated conductors (see Appendices B and G)</p> <p>Insulated conductors from the emergency power source to a fire pump shall have an ampacity not less than</p> <p>(a) 125% of the full load current rating of the motor, where an individual motor is provided with the fire pump; and</p> <p>(b) 125% of the sum of the full load currents of the fire pump, jockey pump, and the fire pump auxiliary loads, where two or more motors are provided with the first pump.”.</p>
32-302	<p>Replace “All insulated conductors” at the beginning by “To ensure mechanical protection, all insulated conductors”.</p>
32-306	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“32-306 Disconnecting means and overcurrent protection (see Appendices B and G)</p> <p>(1) It shall be permitted to install immediately downstream of the service box the disconnecting means and associated overcurrent protection device permitted in the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i> and capable of interrupting the circuit of the fire pump.</p> <p>(2) It shall be permitted to install downstream of the service box of the normal supply circuit, regardless of the presence or not of the disconnecting means referred to in Subrule (1), an unfused switch lockable in the OFF position and labelled in a conspicuous, legible, and permanent manner, identifying it as the fire pump disconnecting means.</p> <p>(3) The unfused switch referred to in Subrule (2) shall</p> <p>(a) be capable of safely making and interrupting the locked rotor current of the connected load;</p> <p>(b) comply with the requirements of the supply authority;</p> <p>(c) bear a marking indicating the need to maintain it at all times in the ON position to ensure functionality of the fire pump; and</p> <p>(d) be equipped with at least one of the activation supervision devices permitted under the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>, to signal the provisional deactivation of the fire pump.”.</p>
Section 38	<p>Strike out the Section.</p>

Section 44	
44-100	Strike out the Rule.
Section 46	
46-108	<p>Add the following Subrule:</p> <p>“(6) Notwithstanding Subrules (4) and (5), it shall be permitted to provide power to new life safety system loads, provided that they are</p> <p>(a) located in the same building and supplied from a panelboard put into place before 1 March 2011 in that same building; or</p> <p>(b) supplied from a new panelboard, located in a new part of the building, provided that the panelboard is supplied by a single feeder from a panelboard put into place before 1 March 2011.”.</p>
46-202	<p>Replace Subrule (3) by the following:</p> <p>“(3) Where a generator is used, it shall be</p> <p>(a) of sufficient capacity to carry the load; and</p> <p>(b) arranged to start automatically without failure and without undue delay upon the failure of the normal power supply to any transfer switch connected to the generator.”.</p>
46-204	Strike out the Rule.
46-208	<p>Replace Subrule (3) by the following:</p> <p>“(3) Notwithstanding Subrule (1) and Rule 32-306, where the circuit breaker is installed in an emergency power feeder between the generator and the fire pump transfer switch, the feeder shall be permitted to bypass the generator main circuit breaker and be connected directly to the emergency generator, and the selective coordination required by Subrule (1) shall not be required.”.</p>
Section 54	Strike out the Section.
Section 58	Strike out the Section.
Section 60	
60-108	Strike out the Rule.
60-500	Strike out the Rule.
60-502	Strike out the Rule.
60-504	Strike out the Rule.

60-506	Strike out the Rule.
60-508	Strike out the Rule.
60-510	Strike out the Rule.
60-600	Strike out the Rule.
60-602	Strike out the Rule.
60-604	Strike out the Rule.
Section 62	
62-108	Strike out Subrule (4).
62-114	Replace “Service,” at the beginning of Subrule (7) by “Except for branch circuits supplying water heaters, service,”.
62-130	<p>Replace Subrule (2) by the following:</p> <p>“(2) Notwithstanding Subrule (1), a manually operated control shall be permitted to be located less than 1 m from a sink (complete with a drainpipe), tub or shower stall, and be installed in the room, without being located within the perimeter of the tub or shower stall, provided that it is</p> <p>(a) protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter of the Class A type; or (b) supplied by an extra-low-voltage Class 2 circuit.”.</p>
62-202	<p>Replace Subrule (2) by the following:</p> <p>“(2) Notwithstanding Subrule (1), self-regulating trace heater sets and self-regulating heater panel sets shall be permitted to extend into a second room adjacent to the main room and be controlled by a single temperature control device in the main room, provided that the heater located in the adjacent room has a total power rating of no more than 50% of the heating power rating installed in the main room.”.</p>
Section 64	Strike out the Section.
Section 66	
66-000	<p>Replace Subrules (2) and (3) by the following:</p> <p>“(2) The requirements of this Section supplement or amend the general requirements of this Code.”.</p>

	<p>Add the following heading and Rules at the end:</p> <p>“Itinerant rides</p> <p>66-600 Bonding</p> <p>Notwithstanding Rules 66-200 and 66-202, an itinerant ride shall be permitted to be bonded to ground by one of the following:</p> <p>(a) a loop-shaped copper conductor at least equal in size to that specified in Table 16, but not less than No. 6 AWG, installed so as to form a loop around the ride or around the group of rides connected to the supply system of those rides; the ends of the loop shall be connected to a copper busbar whose terminals are connected to the grounded neutral conductor of the supply system. The non-current-carrying metal parts of the supply system and of the rides connected to the system shall be connected to the loop-shaped conductor by means of a copper conductor at least equal in size to that specified in Table 16, but not less than No. 6 AWG; or</p> <p>(b) an insulated copper conductor, attached to the supply cable, at least equal in size to that specified in Table 16, but not less than No. 6 AWG.</p> <p>66-602 Splitter</p> <p>An itinerant ride shall be permitted to be connected to the supply system by means of a movable splitter provided that the splitter is waterproof and dustproof and is raised at least 25 mm from the surface on which it is installed.</p> <p>66-604 Bare live parts</p> <p>The cover of a box containing live parts shall be screwed shut or key-locked. Failing that, the box shall be inaccessible to the public.</p> <p>66-606 Supply</p> <p>A receptacle used to supply an amusement ride shall be of the locking type or the equivalent. In addition, a receptacle that does not ensure the simultaneous disconnecting of all conductors shall be inaccessible to the public.”.</p>
Section 68	
68-304	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“68-304 Control</p> <p>The electric controls of a hydromassage bathtub shall</p> <p>(a) be located in the room where the bathtub is; and</p>

	(b) unless the controls are an integral part of an approved factory-built hydromassage bathtub, be equipped with an on-off switch located behind a barrier or not less than 1 m horizontally from the wall of the bathtub.”.
Section 72	
72-108	<p>Add the following Subrules:</p> <p>“(5) Each space for a camping vehicle that is equipped with sewer service shall be provided with at least one receptacle of each of the types described in Items (1) (a) or (b) and (1) (c).</p> <p>(6) Each space for a camping vehicle shall, if equipped only with running water, be provided with a receptacle of the type described in Subrule (1) (a) or (b).”.</p>
Section 76	
76-014	Replace, at the end of the Rule, “except by special permission” by “unless an appropriate warning is displayed at all the points of interconnection or other dangerous areas”.
76-016	Replace, at the beginning of the Rule, “having CSA configuration 5-15R or 5-20R” by “of 15 A and 20 A to 125 V”.
Section 86	
86-100	<p>Strike out the defined term</p> <p>“Electric vehicle supply equipment”.</p>
86-102	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“86-102 Voltages used to supply electric vehicle supply equipment</p> <p>(1) The nominal ac system voltages used to supply the electric vehicle supply equipment covered in this Section shall not exceed 1000 V ac.</p> <p>(2) The maximum voltage in the supply circuits for electric vehicle supply equipment shall not exceed 1060 V dc.</p> <p>(3) The maximum voltage in the supply circuits for electric vehicle supply equipment installed in a dwelling unit shall be consistent with Rule 2-110.</p> <p>(4) Subject to Subrule (2), the maximum voltage permitted in supply circuits for electric vehicle supply equipment may exceed 1060 V dc without exceeding 1500 V dc, provided that</p> <p>(a) the part of the installation exceeding 1060 V dc is inaccessible to the public; and</p>

	<p>(b) the enclosures in which the electric vehicle supply equipment containing output circuits exceeding 1060 V dc are marked “DANGER” with the maximum nominal voltage of the circuit supplying the electric vehicle supply equipment.</p> <p>(5) The installations described in Subrule (4) shall not be required to comply with Section 36.”.</p>
	<p>Add the following after Rule 86-200:</p> <p>“86-202 Dedicated basic infrastructure for the supply of electric vehicle supply equipment in individual dwellings</p> <p>(1) A dedicated basic supply infrastructure for electric vehicle supply equipment supply, with sufficient capacity for electric vehicle supply equipment loads, shall be planned and installed in each new individual dwelling having a garage, carport or parking space.</p> <p>(2) The installation required under Subrule (1) shall come from a panelboard and terminate in an outlet box approved for the location for the future installation of electric vehicle supply equipment, located in the garage or carport or close to the parking space for the individual dwelling.</p> <p>86-204 Dedicated basic infrastructure for electric vehicle supply equipment supply in apartment buildings</p> <p>(1) Every parking space for a new apartment building, except a visitor parking space, shall be provided with a dedicated basic infrastructure for electric vehicle supply equipment supply with sufficient capacity for electric vehicle supply equipment loads for the future installation of electric vehicle supply equipment close to each parking space for the apartment building.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding Subrule (1), it shall be permitted to share a basic infrastructure to supply the planned electric vehicle supply equipment when it serves more than one parking space for the same dwelling unit.”.</p>
<p>86-300</p>	<p>Replace the Rule by the following:</p> <p>“86-300 Branch circuits (see Appendix B)</p> <p>(1) Except as permitted by Subrules (2) to (4), electric vehicle supply equipment shall be supplied by a separate branch circuit that supplies no other loads except ventilation equipment intended for use with the electric vehicle supply equipment.</p> <p>(2) Electric vehicle supply equipment shall be permitted to be supplied by a branch circuit that supplies loads in addition to those described in Subrule (1), provided that an electric vehicle energy management system is installed in accordance with Subrule 8-106 (10) or 8-106 (11).</p>

	<p>(3) Electric vehicle supply equipment shall be permitted to be supplied by a branch circuit that supplies other loads provided that a control device is installed in accordance with Subrule 8-106 (2).</p> <p>4) Electric vehicle supply equipment shall be permitted to be supplied by a branch circuit from a load monitoring and load shedding device (LMLSD) installed in accordance with Subrule (8-106 12).”.</p>									
86-304	<p>In the French text, replace “ayant un courant nominal d’au moins 60 A” in Subrule (1) by “dont le courant nominal est de plus de 60 A”;</p> <p>Replace Subrule (3) by the following:</p> <p>“(3) A single disconnecting means is permitted to be used to control two or more pieces of electric vehicle supply equipment provided they are supplied from the same branch circuit and each piece of electric vehicle supply equipment is rated at not more than 60 A.”.</p>									
86-306	<p>Replace Subrule (1) by the following:</p> <p>“(1) Subject to Subrule (4), a receptacle used for electric vehicle charging shall be labelled in a conspicuous, legible and permanent manner, identifying its function and shall be of the appropriate CSA configuration in accordance with Diagram 1 or 2 depending on the capacity of the branch circuit supplying it.”;</p> <p>Add the following Subrules:</p> <p>“(3) Each receptacle referred to in Subrule (1) shall be</p> <p>(a) rated at not more than 60 A;</p> <p>(b) designed for hard usage;</p> <p>(c) consistent with Rule 26-708, if exposed to the weather; and</p> <p>(d) connected only to circuits with a rated network voltage and rated ampacity matching their rated configuration values.</p> <p>(4) In installations including an electric vehicle energy management system (EVEMS), the use of receptacles shall be limited to an EVEMS that can control the supply of the branch circuit for the receptacle to which electric vehicle supply equipment is connected.”.</p>									
Tableaux										
Table 1	<p>Replace the allowable ampacities in the first three rows and in columns 3 (60 °C), 4 (75 °C) and 5 (90 °C) by the following:</p> <p>“</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">25</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">25</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">40</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">40</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">40</td> </tr> </table> <p>”.</p>	20	20	20	25	25	25	40	40	40
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25	25	25								
40	40	40								

<p>Table 2</p>	<p>Replace the allowable ampacities in the first three rows and in columns 3 (60 °C), 4 (75 °C) and 5 (90 °C) by the following:</p> <p>“</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">15</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">15</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">30</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">30</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">30</td> </tr> </table> <p>».</p>	15	15	15	20	20	20	30	30	30						
15	15	15														
20	20	20														
30	30	30														
<p>Table 3</p>	<p>Replace the allowable ampacities in the first three rows and in columns 3 (60 °C), 4 (75 °C) and 5 (90 °C) by the following:</p> <p>“</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">30</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">30</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">45</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">45</td> <td style="padding: 0 15px;">45</td> </tr> </table> <p>».</p>	20	20	20	30	30	30	45	45	45						
20	20	20														
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<p>Table 14</p>	<p>Replace “Insulated service conductors or cables” in the 3rd column by “Service”.</p>															
<p>Table 68</p>	<p>Strike out the Table.</p>															
	<p>Add the following Table after Table 71:</p> <p>“</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"> Table 72 Minimum size of each neutral conductor for underground consumer's services of more than 600 A supplied by conductors in parallel (See Rule 4-018.5) </th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Rating of the service box A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Size of each copper neutral conductor, AWG</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Size of each aluminium neutral conductor, AWG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>601 to 1200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1201 to 2000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001 and more</td> <td style="text-align: center;">000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">250 kcmil</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>”.</p>	Table 72 Minimum size of each neutral conductor for underground consumer's services of more than 600 A supplied by conductors in parallel (See Rule 4-018.5)			Rating of the service box A	Size of each copper neutral conductor, AWG	Size of each aluminium neutral conductor, AWG	601 to 1200	0	000	1201 to 2000	00	0000	2001 and more	000	250 kcmil
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Appendix A

Replace the Appendix by the following :

“Appendix A — Safety standards for electrical equipment

Note:

1. This Appendix is a normative (mandatory) part of this Code.
2. Annexes A.1 and A.2 list standards used to certify electrical equipment for the purpose of being “Approved” as defined in Section 0. Annexes A.1 and A.2 are structured as follows:
 - a) **Annex A.1** — CSA Canadian Electrical Code, Part II safety standards for electrical equipment; and
 - b) **Annex A.2** — Other Canadian safety standards for electrical equipment.
3. Adopted International Standards listed in this Appendix may include Canadian deviations. Compliance with these Canadian deviations is required for implementation in Canada.
4. CSA Group and other accredited standards development organizations may publish new Canadian standards for electrical equipment or periodically amend or publish new editions of standards listed in this Appendix. In cases of newly published standards or where the editions listed in this Appendix are amended, replaced by new editions, or superseded by another standard(s) during the life of this referencing Code, the newly published standards or newly published editions of these standards may be used for product approval purposes by accredited certification organizations.

Standard	Title
Annex A.1 CSA Canadian Electrical Code, Part II safety standards for electrical equipment	
C22.2 No. 0:20 (AMT)	Exigences générales — Code canadien de l'électricité, Deuxième partie General Requirements — Canadian Electrical Code, Part II
C22.2 No. 0.1:19	General requirements for double-insulated equipment
C22.2 No. 0.2:16(C2020)	Insulation coordination
C22.2 No. 0.4:17(C2022) (AMT)	Bonding of electrical equipment
C22.2 No. 0.5:16(C2020)	Threaded conduit entries
C22.2 No. 0.8:19	Safety functions incorporating electronic technology
C22.2 No. 0.12:19	Espace de câblage et espace de pliage de fils dans les boîtiers Wiring space and wire bending space in enclosures
C22.2 No. 0.15:15(C2020)	Adhesive labels
C22.2 No. 0.17:22	Évaluation des propriétés des matières polymères Evaluation of properties of polymeric materials
C22.2 No. 0.19:10 (C2020)	Requirements for service entrance equipment
C22.2 No. 0.22:11 (C2021)	Evaluation methods for arc resistance ratings of enclosed electrical equipment
C22.2 No. 0.23:15 (C2020)	General requirements for battery-powered appliances
C22.2 No. 60086-1:19	Primary batteries — Part 1: General
C22.2 No. 60086-4:19	Piles électriques — Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium Primary batteries — Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60896-11:17 (C2022)	Batteries stationnaires au plomb — Partie 11: Batteries au plomb du type ouvert — Prescriptions générales et méthodes d'essai Stationary lead-acid batteries — Part 11: Vented types — General requirements and methods of tests
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60896-21:17 (C2022)	Batteries stationnaires au plomb — Partie 21: Types étanches à soupapes — Méthodes d'essai Stationary lead-acid batteries — Part 21: Valve regulated types — Methods of test
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60896-22:17 (C2022)	Batteries stationnaires au plomb — Partie 22: Types étanches à soupapes — Exigences Stationary lead-acid batteries — Part 22: Valve regulated types — Requirements

C22.2 No. 61508-1:17 (C2022)	Sécurité fonctionnelle des systèmes électriques/électroniques/électroniques programmables relatifs à la sécurité — Partie 1: Exigences générales Functional safety of electrical / electronic / programmable electronic safety-related systems — Part 1: General requirements
C22.2 No. 61508-2:17 (C2022)	Sécurité fonctionnelle des systèmes électriques/électroniques/électroniques programmables relatifs à la sécurité — Partie 2: Exigences pour les systèmes électriques/électroniques/électroniques programmables relatifs à la sécurité Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems — Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems
C22.2 No. 61508-3:17 (C2022)	Sécurité fonctionnelle des systèmes électriques/électroniques/électroniques programmables relatifs à la sécurité — Partie 3: Exigences concernant les logiciels Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems — Part 3: Software requirements
C61427-1:17 (C2022)	Accumulateurs pour le stockage de l'énergie renouvelable — Exigences générales et méthodes d'essais — Partie 1: Applications photovoltaïques hors réseaux Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage — General requirements and methods of test — Part 1: Photovoltaic off-grid application
E61951-1:21	Accumulateurs alcalins et autres accumulateurs à électrolyte non acide — Accumulateurs étanches pour applications portables — Partie 1: Nickel-cadmium Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes — Secondary sealed cells and batteries for portable applications — Part 1: Nickel-cadmium
E61951-2:21	Accumulateurs alcalins et autres accumulateurs à électrolyte non acide — Accumulateurs étanches pour applications portables — Partie 2: Nickel-métal hydruure Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes — Secondary sealed cells and batteries for portable applications — Part 2: Nickel-metal hydride
E61959:14 (C2019)	Accumulateurs alcalins et autres accumulateurs à électrolyte non acide — Essais mécaniques pour accumulateurs portables étanches Produits de câblage Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes — Mechanical tests for sealed portable secondary cells and batteries
	Produits de câblage Wiring products
C22.2 No. 0.3-09 (C2019)	Test methods for electrical wires and cables
C22.2 No. 18.1:13 (C2022) (AMT)	Metallic outlet boxes
C22.2 No. 18.2:06 (C2021)	Nonmetallic outlet boxes
C22.2 No. 18.3:12 (C2022) (AMT)	Conduit, tubing, and cable fittings
C22.2 No. 18.4:15 (C2019) (AMT)	Hardware for the support of conduit, tubing, and cable
C22.2 No. 18.5:22	Positioning devices
C22.2 No. 21-18	Cord sets and power-supply cords
C22.2 No. 26:13 (C2023)	Construction and test of wireways, auxiliary gutters and associated fittings
C22.2 No. 34:M1987 (C2023)	Prises d'électrode, accessoires et connecteurs pour tubes à atmosphère gazeuse Electrode Receptacles, Fittings and Connectors for Gas Tubes
C22.2 No. 35:20	Extra-low-voltage control circuit cable, low-energy control cable, and extra-low-voltage control cable
C22.2 No. 38-18 (C2022) (AMT)	Thermoset-insulated wires and cables
C22.2 No. 40:17 (C2022)	Junction and pull boxes
C22.2 No. 41:22	Grounding and bonding equipment
C22.2 No. 42:10 (C2020) (AMT)	General use receptacles, attachment plugs, and similar wiring devices
C22.2 No. 42.1:13 (C2022) (AMT)	Cover plates for flush-mounted wiring devices
C22.2 No. 43:17 (C2022) (AMT)	Lampholders
C22.2 No. 45.1:22	Conduits métalliques rigides pour canalisations électriques — Acier Electrical rigid metal conduit — Steel
C22.2 No. 45.2:08 (C2023)	Electrical rigid metal conduit — Aluminum, red brass, and stainless steel
C22.2 No. 48:15 (C2020)	Nonmetallic sheathed cable
C22.2 No. 49:18 (C2022)	Flexible cords and cables
C22.2 No. 51:20	Armoured cables
C22.2 No. 52:17 (C2022) (AMT)	Underground secondary and service-entrance cables

C22.2 No. 55:15 (C2020)	Special use switches
C22.2 No. 56-17	Flexible metal conduit and liquid-tight flexible metal conduit
C22.2 No. 57:17 (C2022)	Flatiron and appliance plugs
C22.2 No. 62:93 (C2022)	Systèmes de moulures Surface raceway systems
C22.2 No. 62.1:15 (C2020)	Nonmetallic surface raceways and fittings
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 65-18 (AMT) (C2022)	Wire connectors
C22.2 No. 75:17 (C2022) (AMT)	Thermoplastic insulated wires and cables
C22.2 No. 79:16 (C2021)	Cellular metal and cellular concrete floor raceways and fittings
C22.2 No. 80:16 (C2021)	Underfloor raceways and fittings
C22.2 No. 82-1969 (C2018)	Éléments de support tubulaires et garnitures pour les mâts de branchement résidentiels et commerciaux Tubular support members and associated fittings for domestic and commercial service masts
C22.2 No. 83-M1985 (C2022)	Tubes électriques métalliques Electrical metallic tubing
C22.2 No. 83.1:07 (C2022) (AMT)	Tubes électriques métalliques en acier Electrical metallic tubing — Steel
C22.2 No. 85:14 (C2018)	Rigid PVC boxes and fittings
C22.2 No. 96-17 (C2021) (AMT)	Portable power cables
C22.2 No. 96.1:16 (C2021) (AMT)	Mine power feeder cables
C22.2 No. 96.2:18 (C2022)	Flexible power cables for wind turbine applications rated up to 35 kV
C22.2 No. 111-18 (AMT) (C2023)	General-use snap switches
C22.2 No. 123:16 (C2021)	Metal sheathed cables
C22.2 No. 124:16 (C2021) (AMT)	Mineral-insulated cable
C22.2 No. 126.1:17 (C2022)	Metal cable tray systems
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 126.2-02 (C2022)	Systèmes de chemins de câbles non métalliques Nonmetallic cable tray systems
C22.2 No. 127-18 (C2022)	Equipment and lead wires
C22.2 No. 129:10 (C2019)	Neutral-supported cables
C22.2 No. 130:16 (C2021)	Requirements for electrical resistance trace heating and heating device sets
C22.2 No. 131:17 (C2022)	Type TECK 90 cable
C22.2 No. 153:14 (C2019)	Electrical quick-connect terminals
C22.2 No. 159-18	Plugs, connectors, receptacles, and similar wiring devices for use in hazardous locations
C22.2 No. 179:09 (C2019)	Airport series lighting cables
C22.2 No. 182.1:17 (C2021) (AMT)	Plugs, receptacles, and cable connectors of the pin and sleeve type
C22.2 No. 182.2:M87 (C2019)	Fiches, prises et connecteurs industriels spéciaux à verrouillage Industrial Locking Type, Special Use Attachment Plugs, Receptacles and Connectors
C22.2 No. 182.3-16 (C2021)	Special use attachment plugs, receptacles and connectors
C22.2 No. 182.4-M90 (C2020)	Fiches, prises et connecteurs pour réseaux de télécommunication Plugs, Receptacles and Connectors for Communication Systems
C22.2 No. 182.5:14 (C2019)	Photovoltaic connectors
C22.2 No. 184:15 (C2019)	Solid-state lighting controls
C22.2 No. 184.1:15 (C2020) (AMT)	Solid-state dimming controls
C22.2 No. 184.2:20	Solid-state controls for lighting systems (SSCLS)
C22.2 No. 188-18 (C2022) (AMT)	Splicing wire connectors
C22.2 No. 197:M83 (C2018)	PVC Insulating Tape
C22.2 No. 198.1:21	Tubes isolants extrudés Extruded insulating tubing
C22.2 No. 198.2:15 (C2020)	Sealed wire connector systems
C22.2 No. 198.3:21	Gaines électriques enduites Coated electrical sleeving
C22.2 No. 198.4:14 (C2019)	Expanded sleeving for wire and cable
C22.2 No. 203:16 (C2021)	Modular wiring systems for office furniture
C22.2 No. 203.1:22	Manufactured wiring systems
C22.2 No. 203.2:22	Powered table systems for residential and commercial use
C22.2 No. 208:18 (AMT)	Fire alarm and signal cable
C22.2 No. 210:15 (C2020)	Appliance wiring material products
C22.2 No. 211.0-03 (C2022)	General requirements and methods of testing for nonmetallic conduit
C22.2 No. 211.1:06 (C2021)	Rigid types EB1 and DB2/ES2 PVC conduit
C22.2 No. 211.2:06 (C2021)	Rigid PVC (unplasticized) conduit
C22.2 No. 214:17 (C2021) (AMT)	Communications cables
C22.2 No. 222:16 (C2021)	Type FCC undercarpet wiring system
C22.2 No. 227.1:19 (AMT)	Electrical nonmetallic tubing
C22.2 No. 227.2.1:19 (AMT)	Liquid-tight flexible nonmetallic conduit
C22.2 No. 227.3:21	Mechanical protection tubing (MPT) and fittings

C22.2 No. 230:17 (C2021)	Tray cables
C22.2 No. 232:22	Optical fiber cables
C22.2 No. 233:17 (C2022)	Cords and cord sets for communication systems
C22.2 No. 239:21	Control and instrumentation cables
C22.2 No. 245:17 (C2022)	Marine shipboard cable
C22.2 No. 249:96 (C2020)	Standard tests for determining compatibility of cable-pulling
C22.2 No. 262-04 (C2018)	Canalisations pour câbles à fibres optiques et câbles de télécommunications Optical fiber cable and communication cable raceway systems
C22.2 No. 265:12 (C2022)	Out of parameter circuit interrupter (OPCI)
C22.2 No. 267:16 (C2021)	Armoured segmented power and communication assembly (ASPCA)
C22.2 No. 271:11 (C2020)	Photovoltaic cables
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 273:19	Cablebus
C22.2 No. 282-17 (C2022) (AMT)	Norme visant les fiches, les prises de courant et les coupleurs pour véhicules électriques Plugs, receptacles, and couplers for electric vehicles
C22.2 No. 284-16 (C2020) (AMT)	Nonindustrial photoelectric switches for lighting control
C22.2 No. 284.1:20	Photo-electric controls
C22.2 No. 291:19 (AMT)	Bare and covered ferrules
IEEE 844.1-2017/CSA C22.2 No. 293.1:17 (C2022)	Skin effect trace heating of pipelines, vessels, equipment, and structures — General, testing, marking, and documentation requirements
IEEE 844.2-2017/CSA C293.2-17 (C2022)	Skin effect trace heating of pipelines, vessels, equipment, and structures — Application guide for design, installation, testing, commissioning, and maintenance
IEEE 844.3-2019/CSA C22.2 No. 293.3:19	Impedance heating of pipelines and equipment — General, testing, marking, and documentation requirements
IEEE 844.4-2019/CSA C293.4:19	Impedance heating of pipelines and equipment — Application guide for design, installation, testing, commissioning, and maintenance
C22.2 No. 298:21	High voltage couplers
C22.2 No. 308:18 (C2022)	Cord reels and multi-outlet assemblies
C22.2 No. 320:19	Controlled outlets
C22.2 No. 327-18 (AMT)	HDPE conduit, conductors-in-conduit, and fittings
C22.2 No. 331:17 (C2021)	Flat cable systems
C22.2 No. 332:22	Electric vehicle cable
C22.2 No. 338:19	Type Class 2 power supplies (USB) and combination devices (receptacle/USB)
C22.2 No. 342:22	Large ferrules
C22.2 No. 344:20	Grade-level in-ground enclosures
C22.2 No. 349:22	Power over ethernet (PoE) and connectors for communication systems
C22.2 No. 353:22	Power pedestals
C22.2 No. 355:18 (C2022)	Sealed twist-on connecting devices
C22.2 No. 1691:21	Single pole locking-type separable connectors
C22.2 No. 2420:09 (C2019) (AMT)	Belowground reinforced thermosetting resin conduit (RTRC) and fittings
C22.2 No. 2459-08 (RC2022)	Insulated multi-pole splicing wire connectors
C22.2 No. 2515:19 (AMT)	Aboveground reinforced thermosetting resin conduit (RTRC) and fittings
C22.2 No. 2515.1:13 (C2018)	Supplemental requirements for extra heavy wall (XW) reinforced thermosetting resin conduit (RTRC) and fittings
C22.2 No. 2556:21	Wire and cable test methods
C22.2 No. 60320-1:19 (AMT)	Connecteurs pour usages domestiques et usages généraux analogues — Partie 1: Exigences générales Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes — Part 1: General requirements
C22.2 No. 60320-3:19 (AMT)	Connecteurs pour usages domestiques et usages généraux analogues — Partie 3: Feuilles de norme et calibres Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes — Part 3: Standard sheets and gauges
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61058-1:17 (C2022) (AMT)	Interrupteurs pour appareils — Partie 1: Exigences générales Switches for Appliances — Part 1: General Requirements
C22.2 No. 61058-1-1:17 (C2022)	Interrupteurs pour appareils — Partie 1-1: Exigences relatives aux interrupteurs mécaniques Switches for appliances — Part 1-1: Requirements for mechanical switches
C22.2 No. 61058-1-2:17 (C2022)	Interrupteurs pour appareils — Partie 1-2: Exigences relatives aux interrupteurs électroniques Switches for appliances — Part 1-2: Requirements for electronic switches

C22.2 No. 61058-2-1:22	Interrupteurs pour appareils — Partie 2-1: Exigences particulières pour les interrupteurs pour câbles souples Switches for appliances — Part 2-1: Particular requirements for cord switches
C22.2 No. 61058-2-5:20	Interrupteurs pour appareils — Partie 2-5: Exigences particulières pour les présélecteurs Switches for appliances — Part 2-5: Particular requirements for change-over selectors
C22.2 No. 61058-2-6:20	Interrupteurs pour appareils — Partie 2-6: Exigences particulières pour les interrupteurs utilisés sur les outils électroportatifs à moteur, les outils portables et les machines pour jardins et pelouses Switches for appliances — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for switches used in electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery
C22.2 No. 62275:21	Systèmes de câblage — Colliers pour installations électriques Cable management systems — Cable ties for electrical installations
C22.2 No. 62790:20	Boîtes de jonction pour modules photovoltaïques — Exigences de sécurité et essais Junction boxes for photovoltaic modules — Safety requirements and tests
C22.2 No. 62986:21	Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers with arcuate contacts
	Produits industriels / Industrial products
C22.2 No. 4:16 (C2020) (AMT)	Enclosed and dead-front switches
C22.2 No. 5:16 (C2021)	Molded-case circuit breakers, molded-case switches and circuit breaker enclosures
C22.2 No. 13-13 (C2023)	Transformers for oil- or gas-burner ignition equipment
C22.2 No. 14-18 (C2022) (AMT)	Appareillage industriel de commande Industrial control equipment
C22.2 No. 22-18	Electrical equipment for flammable and combustible fuel dispensers
C22.2 No. 25:17 (C2022)	Enclosures for use in Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, and G hazardous locations
C22.2 No. 27-09 (C2022)	Busways
C22.2 No. 29-15 (C2019) (AMT)	Panelboards and enclosed panelboards
C22.2 No. 30:20	Explosion-proof equipment
C22.2 No. 31:18 (C2022)	Switchgear assemblies
C22.2 No. 33:19 (AMT)	Electrical safety requirements for cranes and hoists
C22.2 No. 39:13 (C2022)	Fuseholder assemblies
C22.2 No. 47-13 (C2023)	Air-cooled transformers (dry type)
C22.2 No. 58:M89 (C2019)	Interrupteurs d'isolement haute tension High-voltage isolating switches
C22.2 No. 66.1-06 (C2020)	Low Voltage Transformers — Part 1: General Requirements
C22.2 No. 66.2:21	Low voltage transformers — Part 2: General purpose transformers
C22.2 No. 66.3-06 (C2020)	Low Voltage Transformers — Part 3: Class 2 and Class 3 Transformers
C22.2 No. 76:14 (C2019)	Splitters
C22.2 No. 77:14 (C2019)	Motors with inherent overheating protection
C22.2 No. 88:19	Industrial heating equipment
C22.2 No. 94.1:15 (C2020)	Enclosures for electrical equipment, non-environmental considerations
C22.2 No. 94.2:20	Enclosures for electrical equipment, environmental considerations
C22.2 No. 100-14 (C2019)	Motors and generators
C22.2 No. 102-1958 (C2022)	Brooders and Incubators
C22.2 No. 105-1953 (C2018)	Construction et mise à l'essai de l'appareillage électrique pour machines à bois Electrical Equipment for Woodworking Machinery
C22.2 No. 106:05 (C2019)	Fusibles à haut pouvoir de coupure (HRC-MISC) HRC-Miscellaneous fuses
C22.2 No. 107.1:16 (C2021) (AMT)	Power conversion equipment
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 107.2-01 (C2021)	Battery Chargers
C22.2 No. 107.3:14 (C2019)	Uninterruptible power systems
C22.2 No. 108:14 (C2019)	Liquid pumps
C22.2 No. 115:20 (AMT)	Meter-mounting devices
C22.2 No. 137:18 (AMT)	Electric luminaires for use in hazardous locations
C22.2 No. 139:19 (AMT)	Electrically operated valves
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 144-M91 (C2020)	Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters
C22.2 No. 144.1-16 (C2020)	Ground-fault circuit-interrupters
C22.2 No. 145:22	Electric motors and generators for use in hazardous (classified) locations
C22.2 No. 155:M86 (C2022)	Chauffe-conduit électriques Electric duct heaters
C22.2 No. 156-M1987 (C2023)	Régulateurs de vitesse à semi-conducteurs Solid-State Speed Controls

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 157-92 (C2021)	Appareils à sécurité intrinsèque et appareils non incendiaires pour emplacements dangereux Intrinsically safe and non-incendive equipment for use in hazardous locations
C22.2 No. 158:23	Terminal blocks
C22.2 No. 160:15 (C2020)	Voltage and polarity testers
C22.2 No. 165:17 (C2022)	Electric Boilers
C22.2 No. 173:M83 (C2019)	Transformateurs pour jouets et bricolage Transformers for Toy and Hobby Use
C22.2 No. 174-18 (AMT)	Cables and cable glands for use in hazardous locations
C22.2 No. 177:13 (C2019)	Clock-operated switches
C22.2 No. 178.1:22	Transfer switch equipment
C22.2 No. 178.2:04 (C2019)	Requirements for manually operated generator transfer panels
C22.2 No. 178.3:17 (C2022) (AMT)	Transfer switch equipment, over 1000 volts
C22.2 No. 180:13 (C2018)	Series isolating transformers for airport lighting
C22.2 No. 190:14 (C2019)	Capacitors for power factor correction
C22.2 No. 193:M83 (C2019)	Interrupcteurs de charge haute tension
C22.2 No. 201:M84 (C2019)	Metal-Enclosed High Voltage Busways
C22.2 No. 204:17 (C2022)	Line isolation monitors
C22.2 No. 213-17 (C2022) (AMT)	Nonincendive electrical equipment for use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 hazardous (classified) locations
C22.2 No. 223:15 (C2020)	Power supplies with extra-low-voltage class 2 outputs
C22.2 No. 229:17 (C2022)	Switching and metering centres
C22.2 No. 235:04 (C2022)	Supplementary protectors
C22.2 No. 244:19	Switchboards
C22.2 No. 248.1:22	Low-voltage fuses — Part 1: General requirements
C22.2 No. 248.2:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 2: Fusibles de classe C Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 2: Class C Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.3:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 3: Fusibles de classes CA et CB Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 3: Class CA and CB Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.4:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 4: Fusibles de classe CC Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 4: Class CC Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.5:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 5: Fusibles de classe G Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 5: Class G Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.6:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 6: Fusibles de classe H sans élément de remplacement Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 6: Class H Non-Renewable Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.7:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 7: Fusibles de classe H à élément de remplacement Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 7: Class H Renewable Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.8:11 (C2020)	Low-voltage fuses — Part 8: Class J fuses Low-voltage fuses — Part 8: Class J fuses
C22.2 No. 248.9:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 9: Fusibles de classe K Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 9: Class K Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.10:11 (C2020)	Low-voltage fuses — Part 10: Class L fuses
C22.2 No. 248.11:11 (C2020)	Low-voltage fuses — Part 11: Plug fuses
C22.2 No. 248.12:11 (C2020)	Low-voltage fuses — Part 12: Class R fuses
C22.2 No. 248.13:22	Low-voltage fuses — Part 13: Semiconductor fuses
C22.2 No. 248.14:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 14: Fusibles d'appoint Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 14: Supplemental Fuses
C22.2 No. 248.15-18	Low-voltage fuses — Part 15: Class T fuses
C22.2 No. 248.16:00 (C2019)	Fusibles basse tension — Partie 16: Fusibles limiteurs d'essai
C22.2 No. 248.18:22	Low-voltage fuses — Part 18: Class CD fuses
C22.2 No. 248.19:15 (C2019)	Low-voltage fuses — Part 19: Photovoltaic fuses
C22.2 No. 253:20 (AMT)	Medium-voltage ac contactors, controllers, and control centres
C22.2 No. 254:21	Centre de commande des moteurs Low-Voltage Fuses — Part 16: Test Limiters
C22.2 No. 263:15 (C2020)	Fire pump controllers
C22.2 No. 268:22	Power circuit breakers up to 1000 Vac and 1500 V dc used in enclosures
C22.2 No. 269.1:17 (C2022)	Surge protective devices — Type 1 — Permanently connected
C22.2 No. 269.2:17 (C2022)	Surge protective devices — Type 2 — Permanently connected
C22.2 No. 269.3:17 (C2022)	Surge protective devices — Type 3 — Cord connected, direct plugin, and receptacle type
C22.2 No. 269.4:17 (C2022)	Surge protective devices — Type 4 — Component assemblies
C22.2 No. 269.5:17 (C2022)	Surge protective devices — Type 5 — Components
C22.2 No. 270:16 (C2021)	Arc fault protective devices
C22.2 No. 274:17 (C2021)	Adjustable speed drives
C22.2 No. 280:22	Matériel d'alimentation électrique pour véhicules électriques Electric vehicle supply equipment

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 281.1-12 (C2022)	Norme de sécurité sur les systèmes de protection du personnel pour les circuits d'alimentation des véhicules électriques (VÉ): exigences générales Standard for safety for personnel protection systems for electric vehicle (EV) supply circuits: General requirements
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 281.2-12 (C2022)	Norme de sécurité sur les systèmes de protection du personnel pour les circuits d'alimentation des véhicules électriques (VÉ): exigences particulières visant les dispositifs de protection utilisés dans les systèmes de charge Standard for safety for personnel protection systems for electric vehicle (EV) supply circuits: Particular requirements for protection devices for use in charging systems
C22.2 No. 286:23	Panneaux et ensembles industriels de commande Industrial control panels and assemblies
C22.2 No. 292:18 (C2022)	Dc arc fault protection for photovoltaic applications
C22.2 No. 295:15 (C2020)	Neutral grounding devices
C22.2 No. 300:18	Portable power equipment
C22.2 No. 301:16 (C2021)	Industrial electrical machinery
C22.2 No. 304:14 (C2019) (AMT)	Enclosed and dead-front switches for photovoltaic applications
C22.2 No. 305:16 (C2020)	Molded-case circuit breakers, molded-case switches, and circuit breaker enclosures for use with photovoltaic (PV) systems
C22.2 No. 335:21	Pullout switches
C22.2 No. 4248.1:22	Fuseholders — Part 1: General requirements
C22.2 No. 4248.4:07 (C2021)	Fuseholders — Part 4: Class CC
C22.2 No. 4248.5:22	Fuseholders — Part 5: Class G
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 4248.6-07 (C2021)	Fuseholders — Part 6: Class H
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 4248.8:18	Fuseholders — Part 8: Class J
C22.2 No. 4248.9:07 (C2021)	Fuseholders — Part 9: Class K
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 4248.11-07 (C2021)	Fuseholders — Part 11: Type C (Edison Base) and Type S Plug Fuse
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 4248.12-18	Fuseholders — Part 12: Class R
C22.2 No. 4248.15:07 (C2021)	Fuseholders — Part 15: Class T
C22.2 No. 4248.19:21	Fuseholders — Part 19: Photovoltaic fuseholders
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 19085-1:19	Machines à bois — Sécurité — Partie 1: Exigences communes Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 1: Common requirements
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 19085-6:21	Machines à bois — Sécurité — Partie 6: Toupies monobroches à arbre vertical Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 6: Single spindle vertical moulding machines (“toupies”)
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 19085-8:21	Machines à bois — Sécurité — Partie 8: Machines de ponçage et de calibre à bande pour pièces droits Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 8: Belt sanding and calibrating machines for straight workpieces
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 19085-11:23	Machines à bois — Sécurité — Partie 11: Machines combinées Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 11: Combined machines
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 19085-13:23	Machines à bois — Sécurité — Partie 13: Déligneuses multi-lames à chargement et/ou déchargement manuel Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 13: Multi-blade rip sawing machines with manual loading and/or unloading
C22.2 No. 60079-0:19	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 0: Matériel — Exigences générales Explosive atmospheres — Part 0: Equipment — General requirements
C22.2 No. 60079-1:16 (C2021)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures “d”
C22.2 No. 60079-2:16 (C2021)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 2: Equipment protection by pressurized enclosure “p”
C22.2 No. 60079-5:16 (C2021)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 5: Equipment protection by powder filling “g”
C22.2 No. 60079-6:17/A1:22 (C2022) Amendment 1:2022 to CSA C22.2 No. 60079-6:17,	Explosive atmospheres — Part 6: Equipment protection by liquid immersion “o”
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-7:16 (C2021)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety “e”
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-11:14 (C2023)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety “i”
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-15:18 (C2023)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection “n”
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-18:16 (C2021)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”
C22.2 No. 60079-25:22	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 25: Systèmes électriques de sécurité intrinsèque Explosive atmospheres — Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems

C22.2 No. 60079-26:22	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 26: Appareils avec éléments de séparation ou niveaux de protection combinés. Explosive atmospheres — Part 26: Equipment with separation elements or combined levels of protection
C22.2 No. 60079-28:16 (C2021)	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 28: Protection du matériel et des systèmes de transmission utilisant le rayonnement optique Explosive atmospheres — Part 28: Protection of equipment and transmission systems using optical radiation
C22.2 No. 60079-29-1:17 (C2022)	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 29-1: Détecteurs de gaz — Exigences d'aptitude à la fonction des détecteurs de gaz inflammables Explosive atmospheres — Part 29-1: Gas detectors — Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases
C22.2 No. 60079-29-1:17/A1:2022 (C2022)	Modification 1:2022 à CSA C22.2 No. 60079-29-1:11, Atmosphères explosives — Partie 29-1: Détecteurs de gaz — Exigences d'aptitude à la fonction des détecteurs de gaz inflammables Amendment 1:2022 to CSA C22.2 No. 60079-29-1:17, Explosive atmospheres — Part 29-1: Gas detectors — Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases
C22.2 No. 60079-30-1:17 (C2022)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 30-1: Electrical resistance trace heating — General and testing requirements
C60079-30-2:17 (C2022)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 30-2: Electrical resistance trace heating — Application guide for design, installation and maintenance
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-31:15 (C2020)	Explosive atmospheres — Part 31: Equipment dust ignition protection by enclosure “t”
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-35-1:16 (C2021)	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 35-1: Lampes-chapeaux utilisables dans les mines grisouteuses — Exigences générales — Construction et essais liés au risque d'explosion Explosive atmospheres — Part 35-1: Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp — General requirements — Construction and testing in relation to the risk of explosion
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-35-2:16 (C2021)	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 35-2: Lampes-chapeaux utilisables dans les mines grisouteuses — Performances et autres sujets relatifs à la sécurité Explosive atmospheres — Part 35-2: Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp — Performance and other safety-related matters
C22.2 No. 60079-40:20	Explosive atmospheres — Part 40: Requirements for process sealing between flammable process fluids and electrical systems
C22.2 No. 60079-46:19	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 46: Assemblages d'appareils Explosive atmospheres — Part 46: Equipment assemblies
C22.2 No. 60079-47:22	Explosive atmospheres — Part 47: Equipment protection by 2-wire intrinsically safe Ethernet concept (2-WISE)
C80079-36:22	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 36: Appareils non électriques destinés à être utilisés en atmosphères explosives — Méthodologie et exigences Explosive atmospheres — Part 36: Non-electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres — Basic method and requirements
C80079-37:22	Atmosphères explosives — Partie 37: Appareils non électriques destinés à être utilisés en atmosphères explosives — Mode de protection non électrique par sécurité de construction « c », par contrôle de la source d'inflammation « b », par immersion dans un liquide « k » Explosive atmospheres — Part 37: Non-electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres — Non-electrical type of protection constructional safety “c”, control of ignition source “b”, liquid immersion “k”
C22.2 No. 60529:16 (C2021)	Degrés de protection procurés par les enveloppes (Code IP) Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
C22.2 No. 60947-1:22	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 1: Règles générales Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 1: General rules
C22.2 No. 60947-4-1:22	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 4-1: Contacteurs et démarreurs de moteurs — Contacteurs et démarreurs électromécaniques Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 4-1: Contactors and motor-starters — Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters
C22.2 No. 60947-4-2:22	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 4-2: Contacteurs et démarreurs de moteurs — Gradateurs et démarreurs à semiconducteurs de moteurs à courant alternatif Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 4-2: Contactors and motor-starters — AC semiconductor motor controllers and starters

C22.2 No. 60947-5-1:22	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 5-1: Appareils et éléments de commutation pour circuits de commande — Appareils électromécaniques pour circuits de commande Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electromechanical control circuit devices
C22.2 No. 60947-5-2:22	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 5-2: Appareils et éléments de commutation pour circuits de commande - Détecteurs de proximité Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-2: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Proximity switches
C22.2 No. 60947-5-5:21	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 5-5: Appareils et éléments de commutation pour circuits de commande — Appareil d'arrêt d'urgence électrique à accrochage mécanique Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function
C22.2 No. 60947-7-1:17 (C2022)	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 7-1: Matériels accessoires — Blocs de jonction pour conducteurs en cuivre Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 7-1: Ancillary equipment — Terminal blocks for copper conductors
C22.2 No. 60947-7-2:17 (C2022)	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 7-2: Matériels accessoires — Blocs de jonction de conducteur de protection pour conducteurs en cuivre Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 7-2: Ancillary equipment — Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors
C22.2 No. 60947-7-3:17 (C2022)	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 7-3: Matériels accessoires— Prescriptions de sécurité pour les blocs de jonction à fusible Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 7-3: Ancillary equipment — Safety requirements for fuse terminal blocks
C22.2 No. 60947-7-4:18 (C2022)	Appareillage à basse tension — Partie 7-4: Matériels accessoires— Blocs de jonction pour cartes de circuits imprimés pour conducteurs en cuivre Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 7-4: Ancillary equipment — PCB terminal blocks for copper conductors
C22.2 No. 61730-1:19	Qualification pour la sûreté de fonctionnement des modules photovoltaïques (PV) — Partie 1: Exigences pour la construction Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification — Part 1: Requirements for construction
C22.2 No. 61730-2:19	Qualification pour la sûreté de fonctionnement des modules photovoltaïques (PV) — Partie 2: Exigences pour les essais Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification — Part 2: Requirements for testing
C22.2 No. 61800-5-2:21	Entraînements électriques de puissance à vitesse variable — Partie 5-2: Exigences de sécurité — Fonctionnelle Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems — Part 5-2: Safety requirements — Functional
C22.2 No. 62091:20	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Controllers for drivers of stationary fire pumps
C22.2 No. 62990-1:20	Atmosphères des lieux de travail — Partie 1: Détecteurs de gaz — Exigences d'aptitude à la fonction des détecteurs de gaz toxiques Workplace atmospheres — Part 1: Gas detectors — Performance requirements of detectors for toxic gases
Consumer and commercial products	
C22.2 No. 8-13 (C2023)	Electromagnetic interference (EMI) filters
C22.2 No. 10-1965 (C2023)	Machines électriques à surfacer et à nettoyer les parquets Electric Floor Surfacing and Cleaning Machines
C22.2 No. 15:16 (C2021)	Electrically heated warming pads
C22.2 No. 23.1-M1986 (C2023)	Générateurs de chaleur électriques combinés à des générateurs de chaleur à combustible solide Electric Furnaces in Combination with Solid Fuel-Fired Furnaces
C22.2 No. 24:21	Temperature-indicating and -regulating equipment
C22.2 No. 37:20	Decorative lighting products
C22.2 No. 46-13 (C2022)	Electric air-heaters
C22.2 No. 53:68 (C2019)	Machines à laver électriques Electric Washing Machines
C22.2 No. 61-16 (C2021)	Household cooking ranges
C22.2 No. 64:19	Household cooking and liquid-heating appliances
C22.2 No. 68-18 (C2023)	Motor-operated appliances (household and commercial)
C22.2 No. 71.2:10 (C2020)	Electric bench tools
C22.2 No. 72:10 (C2019)	Heater elements
C22.2 No. 74:16 (C2020)	Equipment for use with electric discharge lamps

C22.2 No. 81:14 (C2019)	Electric irons
C22.2 No. 84:05 (C2020)	Incandescent lamps
C22.2 No. 89-15 (C2020)	Swimming pool luminaires, submersible luminaires, and accessories
C22.2 No. 92-15	Dehumidifiers
C22.2 No. 101:17 (C2022)	Electrically heated bedding appliances for household use
C22.2 No. 104:20 (AMT)	Humidifiers
C22.2 No. 109-17 (C2022) (AMT)	Commercial cooking appliances
C22.2 No. 110:19 (AMT)	Electric storage-tank water heaters
C22.2 No. 112:21	Electric clothes dryers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 113-18	Fans and ventilators
C22.2 No. 120-13 (C2023)	Refrigeration equipment
C22.2 No. 128:16 (C2020)	Vending machines
C22.2 No. 140.2:96 (C2021)	Compresseurs frigorifiques hermétiques Hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors
C22.2 No. 140.3:15 (C2020)	Refrigerant-containing components for use in electrical equipment
C22.2 No. 141:15 (C2020)	Emergency lighting equipment
C22.2 No. 147:15 (C2020)	Motor-operated gardening appliances
C22.2 No. 150-16 (C2021) (AMT)	Microwave ovens
C22.2 No. 164:18 (C2022)	Electric sauna heating equipment
C22.2 No. 166:15 (C2020)	Stage and studio luminaires
C22.2 No. 167:23	Household dishwashers
CSA/ANSI Z83.21:20/C22.2 No. 168:20	Commercial dishwashers
C22.2 No. 169-18 (C2023)	Electric clothes washing machines and extractors
C22.2 No. 187:20	Electrostatic air cleaners
C22.2 No.191-M89 (C2019)	Chauffe-moteur et chauffe-batterie Engine Heaters and Battery Warmers
C22.2 No. 195:16 (C2021)	Motor-operated food processing appliances (household and commercial)
C22.2 No. 205:17 (C2022)	Signal equipment
C22.2 No. 206:22	Lighting poles
C22.2 No. 207:15 (C2020)	Portable and stationary electric signs and displays
C22.2 No. 218.1:13 (C2022)	Spas, hot tubs and associated equipment
C22.2 No. 218.2:15 (C2020)	Hydromassage bathtub appliances
C22.2 No. 221:20	Electrically heated hobby and educational type kilns
C22.2 No. 226-92 (C2021)	Protectors in telecommunication networks
C22.2 No. 236-15	Heating and cooling equipment
C22.2 No. 243:17 (C2022)	Vacuum cleaners, blower cleaners, and household floor finishing machines
C22.2 No. 247:14 (C2019)	Operators and systems of doors, grates, draperies and louvres
C22.2 No. 250.0:21	Luminaires
C22.2 No. 250.1:16 (C2020)	Retrofit kits for luminaire conversion
C22.2 No. 250.2:20	Lighting systems
C22.2 No. 250.4:20	Portable luminaires
C22.2 No. 250.5:22	Flashlights and lanterns
C22.2 No. 250.7:20	Extra-low-voltage landscape lighting systems
C22.2 No. 250.13:22	Appareillages à diodes électroluminescentes (DEL) pour applications d'éclairage Light emitting diode (LED) equipment for lighting applications
C22.2 No. 250.570:16 (C2020)	Track lighting
C22.2 No. 255:04 (C2019)	Neon transformers and power supplies
C22.2 No. 256:14 (C2019) (AMT)	Direct plug-in nightlights
C22.2 No. 287:16 (C2020)	Plumbing fittings incorporating electrical and/or electronic features
C22.2 No. 309:16 (C2021)	Industrial clothes dryers
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 336-17 (C2022)	Particular requirements for rechargeable battery-operated commercial robotic floor treatment machines with traction drives
CSA/ANSI C22.2 No. 339-18	Hand-held motor-operated electric tools – Safety – Particular requirements for chain beam saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 745-2-30:95 (C2018)	Sécurité des outils électroportatifs — Deuxième partie: Exigences particulières pour les marteaux agrafeurs Safety of portable electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for staplers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 745-2-31:95 (C2018)	Sécurité des outils électroportatifs — Deuxième partie: Exigences particulières pour les foreuses à béton Safety of portable electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for diamond core drills
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 745-2-32:95 (C2018)	Sécurité des outils électroportatifs — Deuxième partie: Exigences particulières pour les perceuses à colonnes magnétiques Safety of portable electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for magnetic drill presses

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 745-2-36:95 (C2018)	Sécurité des outils électroportatifs — Deuxième partie: Exigences particulières pour les outils électroportatifs à moteur Safety of portable electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for hand motor tools
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 745-4-36:95 (C2018)	Sécurité des outils portatifs à batterie — Quatrième partie: Exigences particulières pour les outils électroportatifs à moteur Safety of portable battery-operated tools — Part 4: Particular requirements for hand motor tools
C22.2 No. 1335.1-93 (C2023)	Appareils à moteur et chauffants portatifs (mobiles): Exigences générales Portable Electrical Motor-Operated and Heating Appliances: General Requirements
C22.2 No. 1335.2.14-93 (C2023)	Portable Electrical Motor-Operated and Heating Appliances: Particular Requirements for Electrical Motor-Operated Kitchen Appliances
C22.2 No. 1993:17 (C2022) (AMT)	Self-ballasted lamps and lamp adapters
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60065:16 (C2020)	Appareils audio, vidéo et appareils électroniques analogues — Exigences de sécurité Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus — Safety requirements
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-1:16 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 1: Prescriptions générales Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-2:06 (C2020)	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-2: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning appliances
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-3:13 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-3: Règles particulières pour les fers à repasser électriques Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for electric irons
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-4:13 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-4: Exigences particulières pour les essoreuses centrifuges Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-4: Particular requirements for spin extractors
E60335-2-5:23	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-5: Exigences particulières pour les lave-vaisselle Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-5: Particular requirements for dishwashers
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-6:18 (C2023)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-6: Exigences particulières pour les cuisinières, les tables de cuisson, les fours et les appareils fixes analogues Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-7:13 (C2019)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-7: Règles particulières pour les machines à laver le linge Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-8:16 (C2021)	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-8A:16 (C2021)	Amendment 1: 2020 to CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-8:16, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-8B:16 (C2021)	Amendment 2: 2020 to CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-8:16, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for shavers, hair clippers and similar appliances
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-9:20	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-10:15 (C2023)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-10: Règles particulières pour les appareils de traitement des sols et les machines à brosser les sols mouillés Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-10: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines and wet scrubbing machines
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-11:13 (C2019)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-11: Règles particulières pour les sèche-linge à tambour. Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-11: Particular requirements for tumble dryers
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-12:20	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-12: Particular requirements for warming plates and similar appliances

CAN/CSA-E60335-2-13-13 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-13: Exigences particulières pour les friteuses, les poêles à frîre et appareils analogues Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-13: Particular requirements for deep fat fryers, frying pans, and similar appliances
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-14-05 (C2023)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-14: Règles particulières pour les machines de cuisine Household and Similar Electrical Appliances — Safety — Part 2-14: Particular Requirements for Kitchen Machines
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-15:14 (C2019)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-15: Règles particulières pour les appareils de chauffage des liquides Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-16:16 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-16: Règles particulières pour les broyeurs de déchets Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-16: Particular requirements for food waste disposers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-67:21	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-67: Exigences particulières pour les machines de traitement des sols, à usage commercial Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines, for commercial use
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-72:21	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-72: Exigences particulières pour les machines de traitement des sols avec ou sans commande de dispositif de déplacement, à usage commercial Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-72: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines with or without traction drive, for commercial use
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-80:17 (C2022)	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-89:21	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-89: Règles particulières pour les appareils de réfrigération à usage commercial avec une unité de fluide frigorigène ou un compresseur incorporés ou à distance Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-89: Particular requirements for commercial refrigerating appliances with an incorporated or remote refrigerant unit or compressor
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-21:01 (C2021)	Sécurité des appareils électrodomestiques et analogues —Partie 2: Règles particulières pour les chauffe-eau à accumulation Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-23:21	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-23 Exigences particulières pour les appareils destinés aux soins de la peau ou des cheveux Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-23: Particular requirements for appliances for skin or hair care
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-24:22	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-24 Exigences particulières pour les appareils de réfrigération, les sorbetières et les fabriques de glace Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice-makers
E60335-2-25:23	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-25 Exigences particulières pour les fours à micro-ondes, y compris les fours à microondes combinés Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-25: Particular requirements for microwave ovens, including combination microwave ovens
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-26:13 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-26 Règles particulière pour les horloges Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-26: Particular requirements for clocks
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-27:22	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-27 Exigences particulières pour les appareils d'exposition de la peau aux rayonnements optiques Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-27: Particular requirements for appliances for skin exposure to ultraviolet and infrared radiation

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-28:16 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-28: Règles particulières pour les machines à coudre Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-28: Particular requirements for sewing machines
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-29:20	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-29: Particular requirements for battery chargers
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-30-13 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-30: Exigences particulières pour les appareils de chauffage des locaux Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-30: Particular requirements for room heaters
C22.2 No. 60335-2-31:19	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-31: Règles particulières pour les hottes de cuisine et autres extracteurs de fumées cuisson Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-31: Particular requirements for range hoods and other cooking fume extractors
C22.2 No. 60335-2-32:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-32: Exigences particulières pour les appareils de massage Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-32: Particular requirements for massage appliances
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-34:17 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-34: Exigences particulières pour les motocompresseurs Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-34: Particular requirements for motor-compressors
C22.2 No. 60335-2-35:22	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-35: Exigences particulières pour les chauffe-eau instantanés Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters
C22.2 No. 60335-2-36:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-36: Exigences particulières pour les cuisinières, les fours, les tables de cuisson et les foyers de cuisson électriques à usage collectif Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-36: Particular requirements for commercial electric cooking ranges, ovens, hobs and hob elements
C22.2 No. 60335-2-37:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-37: Exigences particulières pour les friteuses et les friteuses à beignets électriques à usage collectif Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-37: Particular requirements for commercial electric doughnut fryers and deep fat fryers
C22.2 No. 60335-2-38:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-38: Règles particulières pour les plaques à griller électriques à usage collectif Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-38: Particular requirements for commercial electric griddles and griddle grills
C22.2 No. 60335-2-39:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-39: Exigences particulières pour les sauteuses électriques à usage collectif Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-39: Particular requirements for commercial electric multi-purpose cooking pans
C22.2 No. 60335-2-40:22	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-40: Exigences particulières pour les pompes à chaleur électriques, les climatiseurs et les déshumidificateurs Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-40: Particular requirements for electrical heat pumps, air-conditioners and dehumidifiers
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-41-13 (C2022)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-41: Règles particulières pour les pompes Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-41: Particular requirements for pumps
C22.2 No. 60335-2-42:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-42: Règles particulières pour les fours électriques à convection forcée, les cuiseurs à vapeur électriques et les fours combinés vapeur-convection électriques à usage collectif Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens

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E60335-2-43:23	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-43: Exigences particulières pour les appareils de séchage du linge et les sèche-serviettes Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-43: Particular requirements for clothes dryers and towel rails
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-44:14 (C2018)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-44: Règles particulières pour les machines à repasser Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-44: Particular requirements for ironers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-45:14 (C2018)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-45: Règles particulières pour les outils chauffants mobiles et appareils analogues Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-45: Particular requirements for portable heating tools and similar appliances
C22.2 No. 60335-2-47:20	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-47: Particular requirements for commercial electric boiling pans
C22.2 No. 60335-2-48:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-48: Règles particulières pour les grils et grille-pain électriques à usage collectif Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-48: Particular requirements for commercial electric grillers and toasters
C22.2 No. 60335-2-49:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-49: Règles particulières pour les appareils électriques à usage collectif destinés à maintenir au chaud les aliments et la vaisselle Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-49: Particular requirements for commercial electric appliances for keeping food and crockery warm
C22.2 No. 60335-2-50:20	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-50: Particular requirements for commercial electric bains-marie
E60335-2-51:23	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-51: Exigences particulières pour les pompes de circulation fixes pour installations de chauffage et de distribution d'eau Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-51: Particular requirements for stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-52:14 (C2019)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-52: Règles particulières pour les appareils d'hygiène buccale Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-52: Particular requirements for oral hygiene appliances
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-53-05 (C2023)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-53: Règles particulières pour les appareils de chauffage de saunas Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-53: Particular requirements for sauna heating appliances
E60335-2-54:23	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-54: Règles particulières concernant les appareils de nettoyage de surfaces utilisant des liquides ou de la vapeur Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-54: Particular requirements for surface-cleaning appliances employing liquids or steam
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-55:15 (C2020)	Règles particulières pour les appareils électriques à utiliser avec les aquariums et les bassins de Jardin Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-55: Particular requirements for electrical appliances for use with aquariums and garden ponds
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-56:15 (C2020)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-56: Règles particulières pour les projecteurs d'images et appareils analogues Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-56: Particular requirements for projectors and similar appliances
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-59:16 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-59: Règles particulières pour les destructeurs d'insectes Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-59: Particular requirements for insect killers
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-61:11 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-61: Règles particulières pour les appareils de chauffage à accumulation Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-61: Particular requirements for thermal storage room heaters

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E60335-2-64:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-64: Règles particulières pour les machines de cuisine électriques à usage commercial Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-64: Particular requirements for commercial electric kitchen machines
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-65:11 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-65: Règles particulières pour les épureurs d'air Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-65: Particular requirements for air-cleaning appliances
C22.2 No. 60335-2-67:21	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-67: Exigences particulières pour les machines de traitement des sols, à usage commercial Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-67: Particular requirements for floor treatment machines, for commercial use
C22.2 No. 60335-2-68:20 (AMT)	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-68: Particular requirements for spray extraction machines, for commercial use
C22.2 No. 60335-2-68:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-68: Exigences particulières pour les machines de nettoyage par pulvérisation et aspiration, à usage commercial Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-68: Particular requirements for spray extraction machines, for commercial use
C22.2 No. 60335-2-69:22	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-69: Exigences particulières pour les aspirateurs fonctionnant en présence d'eau ou à sec, y compris les brosses motorisées, à usage commercial Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-69: Particular requirements for wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for commercial use
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-70:06 (C2021)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-70: Règles particulières pour les machines à traire Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-70: Particular requirements for milking machines
C22.2 No. 60335-2-76:21	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-76: Exigences particulières pour les électrificateurs de clôtures Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60335-2-78:14 (C2019)	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-78: Règles particulières pour les barbecues pour extérieur Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-78: Particular requirements for outdoor barbecues
CAN/CSA-E60335-2-79:09 (C2023)	Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-79: Particular requirements for high pressure cleaners and steam cleaners
C22.2 No. 60335-2-82:20/A1:21	Modification 1:2021 à CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-82:20, Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-82: Exigences particulières pour les machines de divertissement et les machines de service pour les personnes Amendment 1:2021 to CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-82:20, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-82: Particular requirements for amusement machines and personal service machines
C22.2 No. 60335-2-86:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-86: Exigences particulières pour les équipements électriques de pêche Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-86: Particular requirements for electric fishing machines
C22.2 No. 60335-2-87:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-87: Exigences particulières pour les appareils électriques d'insensibilisation des animaux Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-87: Particular requirements for electrical animal stunning equipment
C22.2 No. 60335-2-102:22	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-102: Exigences particulières pour les appareils à combustion au gaz, au mazout et à combustible solide comportant des raccordements électriques Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-102: Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections

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C22.2 No. 60335-2-107:20/A2:22	Modification 2:2022 à CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-107:20, Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-107: Exigences particulières relatives aux tondeuses à gazon électriques robotisées alimentées par batterie
C22.2 No. 60335-2-113:20	Appareils électrodomestiques et analogues — Sécurité — Partie 2-113: Exigences particulières pour les appareils destinés aux soins cosmétiques et esthétiques comportant des lasers et des sources de lumière de forte intensité Amendment 2:2022 to CSA C22.2 No. 60335-2-107:20, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-107: Particular requirements for robotic battery powered electrical lawnmowers
CAN/CSA-E60384-1:14 (C2018)	Condensateurs fixes utilisés dans les équipements électroniques — Partie 1: Spécification générique Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment — Part 1: Generic specification
CAN/CSA-E60384-14:14 (C2018)	Condensateurs fixes utilisés dans les équipements électroniques — Partie 14: Spécification intermédiaire — Condensateurs fixes d'antiparasitage et raccordement à l'alimentation Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment — Part 14: Sectional specification — Fixed capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression and connection to the supply mains
E60598-1:23	Luminaires — Partie 1: Exigences générales et essais Luminaires — Part 1: General requirements and tests
CSA E60598-2-1:23	Luminaires — Partie 2-1: Exigences particulières — Luminaires fixes à usage général Luminaires — Part 2-1: Particular requirements — Fixed general purpose luminaires
CSA E60598-2-3:23	Luminaires — Partie 2-3: Règles particulières — Luminaires d'éclairage public Luminaires — Part 2-3: Particular requirements — Luminaires for road and street lighting
CAN/CSA-E60598-2-4-98 (C2022)	Luminaires — Partie 2: Règles particulières — Section 4: Luminaires portatifs à usage général Luminaires — Part 2: Particular requirements — Section 4: Portable general-purpose luminaires
E60598-2-5:23	Luminaires — Partie 2-5: Exigences particulières — Projecteurs Luminaires — Part 2-5: Particular requirements — Floodlights
C22.2 No. 60691:19	Protecteurs thermiques — Exigences et guide d'application Thermal-links — Requirements and application guide
CAN/CSA-E60730-1B:15	Modification 2:2021 de CSA E60730-1:15, Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques — Partie 1: Exigences Générales Amendment 2:2021 to CSA E60730-1:15, Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 1: General requirements
CAN/CSA-E730-2-2-94 (C2023)	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-2: Particular requirements for thermal motor protectors
E60730-2-3:20	Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques à usage domestique et analogue — Partie 2-3: Règles particulières pour les protecteurs thermiques des ballasts pour lampes tubulaires à fluorescence Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for thermal protectors for ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps
CAN/CSA-E60730-2-4-13 (C2022)	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-4: Particular requirements for thermal motor protectors for motor-compressors of hermetic and semi-hermetic type
CSA/ANSI Z21.20:22/CSA C22.2 No. 60730-2-5:22	Automatic electrical controls — Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems
CAN/CSA-E60730-2-6:17 (C2022)	Automatic electrical controls — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for automatic electrical pressure sensing controls including mechanical requirements
CAN/CSA-E60730-2-7:18 (C2022)	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-7: Particular requirements for timers and time switches
CAN/CSA-E60730-2-8:17 (C2022)	Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques à usage domestique et analogue — Partie 2-8: Règles particulières pour les électrovannes hydrauliques, y compris les prescriptions mécaniques Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for electrically operated water valves, including mechanical requirements
CAN/CSA-E60730-2-9:18	Automatic electrical controls — Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls

CAN/CSA-E60730-2-10:13 (C2023)	Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques à usage domestique et analogue — Partie 2-10: Règles particulières pour les relais électriques de démarrage de moteur Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-10: Particular requirements for motor-starting relays
CAN/CSA-E60730-2-11:18 (C2023)	Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques à usage domestique et analogue — Partie 2-11: Règles particulières pour les régulateurs d'énergie Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-11: Particular requirements for energy regulators
E60730-2-12:19	Automatic electrical controls — Part 2-12: Particular requirements for electrically operated door locks
C22.2 No. 60730-2-13:22	Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques — Partie 2-13: Exigences particulières pour les dispositifs de commande sensibles à l'humidité Automatic electrical controls — Part 2-13: Particular requirements for humidity sensing controls
E60730-2-14:20	Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques — Partie 2-14: Exigences particulières pour les actionneurs électriques Automatic electrical controls — Part 2-14: Particular requirements for electric actuators
E60730-2-15:14 (C2019)	Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use — Part 2-15: Particular requirements for automatic electrical air flow, water flow and water level sensing controls
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-1-07 (C2022)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 1: Règles générales Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 1: General requirements
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-1-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-1: Règles particulières pour perceuses et perceuses à percussion Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-1: Particular requirements for drills and impact drills
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-2-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-2: Règles particulières pour les visseuses et les clés à chocs Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-2: Particular requirements for screwdrivers and impact wrenches
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-3-07 (C2022) (AMT)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-3: Règles particulières pour les meuleuses, lustruses et ponçuses du type à disque Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-3: Particular requirements for grinders, polishers and disk-type sanders
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-4-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-4: Règles particulières pour les ponçuses et les lustruses autres que du type à disque Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-4: Particular requirements for sanders and polishers other than disk type
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-5:12 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-5: Règles particulières pour les scies circulaires Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-5: Particular requirements for circular saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-6-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-6: Règles particulières pour les marteaux Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for hammers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-8-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-8: Règles particulières pour les cisailles à métaux et les grignoteuses Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for shears and nibblers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-9-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-9: Règles particulières pour les taraudeuses Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-9: Particular requirements for tappers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-11-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-11: Règles particulières pour les scies alternatives Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-11: Particular requirements for reciprocating saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-12-05 (C2018)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-12: Règles particulières pour les vibreurs à béton Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-12: Particular requirements for concrete vibrators

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-13-11 (C2021) (AMT)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-13: Règles particulières pour les scies à chaîne Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-13: Particular requirements for chain saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-14-04 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-14: Règles particulières pour les rabots Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-14: Particular requirements for planers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-15-10 (C2020)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-15: Règles particulières pour les taille-haies Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-15: Particular requirements for hedge trimmers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-16-09 (C2018)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-16: Règles particulières pour les agrafeuses Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-16: Particular requirements for trackers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-17-11 (C2020)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-17: Règles particulières pour les défonceuses et les affleureuses Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-17: Particular requirements for routers and trimmers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-18-05 (C2018)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-18: Règles particulières pour les outils de cerclage Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-18: Particular requirements for strapping tools
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-19-05 (C2018)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-19: Règles particulières pour les mortaiseuses Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-19: Particular requirements for jointers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-20-05 (C2018)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-20: Règles particulières pour les scies à ruban Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-20: Particular requirements for band saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-21-05 (C2018)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-21: Règles particulières pour les curettes Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for drain cleaners
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-22-12 (C2022)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-22: Règles particulières pour les tronçonneuses à disques Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-22: Particular requirements for cut-off machines
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60745-2-23-13 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur — Sécurité — Partie 2-23: Exigences particulières relatives aux meuleuses d'outillage et aux petits outils rotatifs Hand-held motor-operated electric tools — Safety — Part 2-23: Particular requirements for die grinders and small rotary tools
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1-07 (C2021)	Matériels de traitement de l'information — Sécurité — Partie 1: Exigences générales Information Technology Equipment — Safety — Part 1: General Requirements
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-21-03 (C2021)	Matériels de traitement de l'information — Sécurité — Partie 21: Téléalimentation Information Technology Equipment — Safety — Part 21: Remote Power Feeding
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-22-17 (C2022)	Matériels de traitement de l'information — Sécurité — Partie 22: Matériels destinés à être installés à l'extérieur Information Technology Equipment — Safety — Part 22: Equipment to be Installed Outdoors
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-23-07 (C2021)	Matériels de traitement de l'information — Sécurité — Partie 23: Matériels de grande taille pour le stockage des données Information Technology Equipment — Safety — Part 23: Large Data Storage Equipment
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-12 (C2022)	Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 1: Exigences générales Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 1: General requirements
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-010-19	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-010: Exigences particulières pour appareils de laboratoire utilisés pour l'échauffement des matières Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-010: Particular requirements for laboratory equipment for the heating of materials

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-011:19	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-011: Exigences particulières pour appareils de réfrigération Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-011: Particular requirements for refrigerating equipment
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-012:19	Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-012: Exigences particulières pour les appareils d'essais climatiques et d'environnement, et autres appareils de conditionnement de température Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-012: Particular requirements for climatic and environmental testing and other temperature conditioning equipment
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-020:177(C2022)	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-020: Exigences particulières pour centrifugeuses de laboratoire Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-020: Particular requirements for laboratory centrifuges
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-030-18 (C2023)	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-030: Exigences particulières pour les appareils équipés de circuits d'essai ou de mesure Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-030: Particular requirements for equipment having testing or measuring circuits
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-031-17 (C2022)	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 031: Safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 031: Safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-032:20	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-032: Exigences particulières pour les capteurs de courant, portatifs et manipulés manuellement, pour essai électrique et mesure Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-032: Particular requirements for hand-held and hand-manipulated current sensors for electrical test and measurement
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-033:20	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-033: Exigences particulières pour les multimètres portatifs pour usage domestique et professionnel, capables de mesurer la tension réseau Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-033: Particular requirements for hand-held multimeters and other meters, for domestic and professional use, capable of measuring mains voltage
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-034:18 (C2023)	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-034: Exigences particulières applicables aux appareils de mesure de la résistance d'isolement et aux appareils d'essai de rigidité diélectrique Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-034: Particular requirements for measurement equipment for insulation resistance and test equipment for electric strength
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-040:21	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-040: Exigences particulières pour stérilisateurs et laveurs désinfecteurs utilisés pour traiter le matériel médical Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-040: Particular requirements for sterilizers and washer-disinfectors used to treat medical materials
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-051:19	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation, et de laboratoire — Partie 2-051: Exigences particulières pour appareils de laboratoire utilisés pour mélanger et agiter Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-051: Particular requirements for laboratory equipment for mixing and stirring

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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-061:19	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-061: Exigences particulières pour spectromètres atomiques de laboratoire avec vaporisation et ionisation thermiques Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-061: Particular requirements for laboratory atomic spectrometers with thermal atomization and ionization
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-081:19	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-081: particulières pour les appareils de laboratoire, automatiques et semi-automatiques, destinés à l'analyse et à d'autres usages Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-081: Particular requirements for automatic and semi-automatic laboratory equipment for analysis and other purposes
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-091:19	Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-091: Exigences particulières pour les équipements à rayons X montés en armoire Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-091: Particular requirements for cabinet X-ray systems
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-101:19	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-101: Exigences particulières pour le matériel médical de diagnostic in vitro (DIV) Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-101: Particular requirements for in vitro diagnostic (IVD) medical equipment
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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2-202:21	Exigences de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesure, de régulation et de laboratoire — Partie 2-202: Exigences particulières pour les actionneurs à vanne à commande électrique Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-202: Particular requirements for electrically operated valve actuators
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C22.2 No. 60974-1:19	Matériel de soudage à l'arc — Partie 1: Sources de courant de soudage Arc welding equipment — Part 1: Welding power sources
CAN/CSA-E60974-5-09 (C2018)	Matériel de soudage à l'arc — Partie 5: Dévidoirs Arc welding equipment — Part 5: Wire feeders
C22.2 No. 60974-6:19	Matériel de soudage à l'arc — Partie 6: Matériel à service limité Arc welding equipment — Part 6: Limited duty equipment
C22.2 No. 60974-7:22	Matériel de soudage à l'arc — Partie 7: Torches Arc welding equipment — Part 7: Torches
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	CAN/CSA-E1029-2-4-94 (C2022)	Sécurité des machines-outils électriques semi-fixes — Partie 2: Règles particulières pour les tourets à mauler Safety of transportable motor-operated electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for bench grinders
	CAN/CSA-E1029-2-5-94 (C2022)	Safety of transportable motor-operated electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for band saws
	CAN/CSA-E1029-2-6-94 (C2022)	Sécurité des machines-outils électriques semi-fixes — Partie 2: Règles particulières pour les foreuses à béton Safety of transportable motor-operated electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for diamond drills with water supply
	CAN/CSA-E1029-2-7-94 (C2022)	Sécurité des machines-outils électriques semi-fixes — Partie 2: Règles particulières pour les tronçonneuses à béton Safety of transportable motor-operated electric tools — Part 2: Particular requirements for diamond saws with water supply
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	CAN/CSA-E61347-2-3:03 (C2023)	Appareillages de lampes — Partie 2-3: Prescriptions particulières pour les ballasts électroniques alimentés en courant alternatif pour lampes fluorescentes Lamp Controlgear — Part 2-3: Particular Requirements for A.C. Supplied Electronic Ballasts for Fluorescent Lamps
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	CSA IEC 61558-2-1:20	Sécurité des transformateurs, alimentations, bobines d'inductance et produits analogues — Partie 2-1: Règles particulières et essais pour transformateurs d'isolement à enroulements séparés et alimentations incorporant des transformateurs d'isolement à enroulements séparés pour applications d'ordre general Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-1: Particular requirements and tests for separating transformers and power supplies incorporating separating transformers for general applications
	CSA IEC 61558-2-2:20	Sécurité des transformateurs, alimentations, bobines d'inductance et produits analogues — Partie 2-2: Règles particulières et essais pour les transformateurs de commande et les alimentations incorporant les transformateurs de commande Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products — Part 2-2: Particular requirements and tests for control transformers and power supplies incorporating control transformers
	CSA IEC 61558-2-4:20	Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et produits analogues pour des tensions d'alimentation jusqu'à 1 100 V — Partie 2-4: Règles particulières et essais pour les transformateurs de séparation des circuits et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des transformateurs de séparation des circuits

	Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V — Part 2-4: Particular requirements and tests for isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers
E61558-2-5:20	Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et des combinaisons de ces éléments — Partie 2-5: Règles particulières et essais pour les transformateurs pour rasoirs, blocs d'alimentation incorporant un transformateur pour rasoirs et blocs d'alimentation pour rasoirs Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof — Part 2-5: Particular requirements and test for transformer for shavers, power supply units for shavers and shaver supply units
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E61558-2-13:20	Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et produits analogues pour des tensions d'alimentation jusqu'à 1 100 V — Partie 2-13: Règles particulières et essais pour les autotransformateurs et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des autotransformateurs Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V — Part 2-13: Particular requirements and tests for auto transformers and power supply units incorporating auto transformers
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C22.2 No. 62115:20	Jouets électriques — Sécurité Electric toys — Safety
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62133:17	Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes — Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications
C22.2 No. 62133-1:20	Accumulateurs alcalins et autres accumulateurs à électrolyte non acide — Exigences de sécurité pour les accumulateurs portables étanches, et pour les batteries qui en sont constituées, destinés à l'utilisation dans des applications portables — Partie 1: Systèmes au nickel Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes — Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications — Part 1: Nickel systems
C22.2 No. 62133-2:20	Accumulateurs alcalins et autres accumulateurs à électrolyte non acide — Exigences de sécurité pour les accumulateurs portables étanches, et pour les batteries qui en sont constituées, destinés à l'utilisation dans des applications portables — Partie 2: Systèmes au lithium Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes — Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications — Part 2: Lithium systems
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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62560:16 (C2020)	Lampes à DEL autoballastées pour l'éclairage général fonctionnant à des tensions > 50 V — Spécifications de sécurité Self-ballasted LED-lamps for general lighting services by voltage >50 V — Safety specifications

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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-1:15 (C2020)(AMT)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 1: Règles générales Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 1: General requirements
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-1:18 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-1: Exigences particulières pour les perceuses portatives et les perceuses à percussion Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-1: Particular requirements for hand-held drills and impact drills
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-2:16 (AMT)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-2: Règles particulières pour les visseuses et les clés à chocs portatives Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-2: Particular requirements for hand-held screwdrivers and impact wrenches
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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-4:15 (C2020)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-4: Exigences particulières pour les ponceuses et lustreuses portatives, autres que du type à disque Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-4: Particular requirements for hand-held sanders and polishers other than disc type
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-5:16 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-5: Exigences particulières pour les scies circulaires portatives Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-5: Particular requirements for hand-held circular saws
C22.2 No. 62841-2-6:22	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-6: Exigences particulières pour les marteaux portatifs Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-6: Particular requirements for hand-held hammers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-8:16 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-8: Exigences particulières pour les cisailles et les grignoteuses portatives Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-8: Particular requirements for hand-held shears and nibblers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-9:16 (C2020)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-9: Exigences particulières pour les taraudeuses et les fileteuses portatives Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-9: Particular requirements for hand-held tappers and threaders
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-10:17 (C2022)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-10: Exigences particulières pour les mélangeurs manuels Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-10: Particular requirements for hand-held mixers

CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-11:17 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-11: Exigences particulières pour les scies alternatives portatives Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-11: Particular requirements for hand-held reciprocating saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-14:16 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-14: Exigences particulières pour les rabots portatifs Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-14: Particular requirements for hand-held planers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-17:18 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-17: Exigences particulières pour les défonceuses portatives Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-17: Particular requirements for hand-held routers
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-2-21:18 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 2-21: Exigences particulières pour les furets portatifs Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 2-21: Particular requirements for hand-held drain cleaners
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-1:16 (C2021)/A1:22	Modification 1:2022 de CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-1:16, Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-1: Exigences particulières pour les scies circulaires à table transportables Amendment 1:2022 to CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-1:16, Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-1: Particular requirements for transportable table saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-4:16 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-4: Exigences particulières pour les tourets à meuler transportables Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-4: Particular requirements for transportable bench grinders
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-6:16 (C2020)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-6: Exigences particulières pour les forets diamantés transportables avec système liquid Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-6: Particular requirements for transportable diamond drills with liquid system
C22.2 No. 62841-3-7:21	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-7: Exigences particulières pour les scies murales portables Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-7: Particular requirements for transportable wall saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-9:21	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-9: Exigences particulières pour les scies à onglets transportables Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-9: Particular requirements for transportable mitre saws
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-10:16 (C2021)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-10: Exigences particulières pour les tronçonneuses à disque transportables Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-10: Particular requirements for transportable cut-off machines
C22.2 No. 62841-3-12:19	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-12: Exigences particulières relatives aux machines à fileter portables Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-12: Particular requirements for transportable threading machines
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 62841-3-13:18 (C2023)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-13: Exigences particulières pour les perceuses transportables

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C22.2 No. 62841-3-14:19	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 3-14: Exigences particulières pour les furets portables Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 3-14: Particular requirements for transportable drain cleaners
C22.2 No. 62841-4-1:20 (AMT)	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 4-1: Exigences particulières pour les scies à chaîne Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 4-1: Particular requirements for chain saws
C22.2 No. 62841-4-2:19	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 4-2: Exigences particulières pour les taille-haies Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 4-2: Particular requirements for hedge trimmers
C22.2 No. 62841-4-4:21	Outils électroportatifs à moteur, outils portables et machines pour jardins et pelouses — Sécurité — Partie 4-4: Exigences particulières pour les taille-gazon, les coupe-bordures, les coupeherbes, les débroussailleuses et les débroussailleuses à lame de Scie Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery — Safety — Part 4-4: Particular requirements for lawn trimmers, lawn edge trimmers, grass trimmers, brush cutters and brush saws
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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60601-1:14 (C2022)	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 1: Exigences générales pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance
C22.2 No. 60601-1-2:16 (C2021) (AMT)	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 1-2: Exigences générales pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles — Norme collatérale: Perturbations électromagnétiques — Exigences et essais Medical electrical equipment — Part 1-2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance — Collateral Standard: Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements and tests
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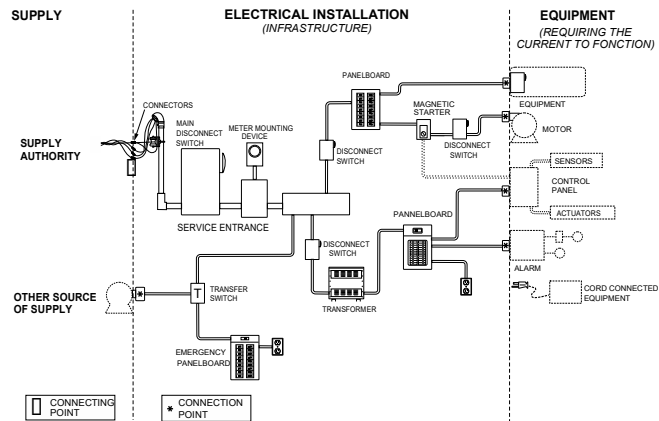
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CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 80601-2-60:23	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-60: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des équipements dentaires Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-60: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of dental equipment
CSA-C22.2 No. 80601-2-61:21	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-61: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles pour les oxymètres de pouls Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-61: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of pulse oximeter equipment
CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 80601-2-67:23	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-67: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des économiseurs d'oxygène Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-67: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of oxygen conserving equipment
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C22.2 No. 80601-2-79:20	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-79: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des équipements d'assistance ventilatoire en cas de trouble ventilatoire Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-79: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of ventilatory support equipment for ventilatory impairment
C22.2 No. 80601-2-80:20	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-80: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des équipements d'assistance ventilatoire en cas d'insuffisance ventilatoire Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of ventilatory support equipment for ventilatory insufficiency
C22.2 No. 80601-2-84:21	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-84: Exigences particulières relatives à la sécurité de base et aux performances essentielles des ventilateurs utilisés dans l'environnement des services médicaux d'urgence Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-84: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ventilators for the emergency medical services environment
C22.2 No. 80601-2-85:21	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-85: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des oxymètres pour tissu cérébral Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-85: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of cerebral tissue oximeter equipment
C22.2 No. 80601-2-87:23	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-87: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des ventilateurs à haute fréquence Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-87: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of high-frequency ventilators
C22.2 No. 80601-2-90:23	Appareils électromédicaux — Partie 2-90: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des équipements de thérapie respiratoire à haut débit Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-90: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of respiratory high-flow therapy equipment
Renewables	
C22.2 No. 272:20	Systèmes électriques d'éoliennes Wind turbine electrical systems
C22.2 No. 290:19	Photovoltaic combiners and recombiners
C22.2 No. 330:23	Photovoltaic rapid shutdown systems
C22.2 No. 62109-1:16 (C2021)	Sécurité des convertisseurs de puissance utilisés dans les systèmes photovoltaïques — Partie 1: Exigences générales Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 1: General requirements
C22.2 No. 62109-2:16 (C2021)	Sécurité des convertisseurs de puissance utilisés dans les systèmes photovoltaïques — Partie 2: Exigences particulières pour les onduleurs Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems — Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters
Fuel cells	
CSA/ANSI FC 1:21/CSA C22.2 No. 62282-3-100:21	Technologies des piles à combustible — Partie 3-100: Systèmes à piles à combustible stationnaires — Sécurité

	Fuel cell technologies — Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems — Safety
Annex A.2 Other Canadian safety standards for electrical equipment	
ANSI/CAN/UL 96:2023	Lightning Protection Components
CAN/ULC-S143-14-R2019	Méthode d'essai normalisée de comportement au feu des systèmes de canalisation non métalliques pour câbles électriques et à fibres optiques Standard Method of Fire Tests for Non-Metallic Electrical and Optical Fibre Cable Raceway Systems
CAN/ULC-S304:2016-REV2	Norme sur les postes de contrôle, les accessoires et l'équipement de réception pour les systèmes d'alarme anti-intrusion - troisième édition Standard for Control Units, Accessories and Receiving Equipment for Intrusion Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S306:2020	Norme sur les détecteurs d'intrusion - Troisième édition Standard for Intrusion Detection Units
ULC-S318:1996 (C2016)	Standard for Power Supplies for Burglar Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S319-05	Systèmes électroniques de contrôle d'accès Electronic Access Control Systems
ANSI/CAN/UL 325:2023	Door, Drapery, Gate, Louver, and Window Operators and Systems
CAN/ULC-S524:2019	Norme sur l'installation des systèmes d'alarme d'incendie Standard for Installation of Fire Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S525-2016-REV1	Dispositifs de signalisation sonore des systèmes d'alarme incendie, y compris les accessoires Audible Signal Devices for Fire Alarm Systems, Including Accessories
CAN/ULC-S526-2016-REV1	Norme sur les appareils à signal visuel pour systèmes d'alarme incendie, y compris les accessoires Visible Signal Devices for Fire Alarm Systems, Including Accessories
CAN/ULC-S527:2019	Norme sur les postes de contrôle pour les systèmes d'alarme incendie Control Units for Fire Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S528-14-REV1	Avertisseurs manuels d'incendie pour les systèmes d'alarme incendie, y compris les accessoires Manual Stations for Fire Alarm Systems, Including Accessories
CAN/ULC-S529:2016-REV3	Détecteurs de fumée pour les systèmes d'alarme d'incendie Standard for Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S530-M91-REV1	Norme sur les détecteurs d'incendie aérothermiques pour les systèmes d'alarme incendie Standard for Heat Actuated Fire Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S531:2019	Norme sur les avertisseurs de fumée Standard for Smoke Alarms
CAN/ULC-S533-15-REV1	Dispositifs de fixation et de déblocage de porte de sortie Standard for Egress Door Securing and Releasing Devices
CAN/ULC-S538:2020	Norme sur les détecteurs de monoxyde de carbone à un ou plusieurs postes pour les applications non résidentielles Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms for Non-Residential Applications
CAN/ULC-S541:2016-REV1	Haut-parleurs pour réseaux avertisseurs d'incendie et systèmes de signalisation, y compris les accessoires Speakers for Fire Alarm Systems, Including Accessories
ULC-S545-02	Standard for Residential Fire Warning Alarm Systems Control Units
CAN/ULC-S559:2020	Normes sur l'équipement des systèmes et des centrales de réception d'alarme incendie Standard for Equipment for Fire Signal Receiving Centres and Systems
ULC-S571 (ULC/ORD-C386-90)	Flame Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems
CAN/ULC-S588:2017 (C2022)	Les détecteurs et capteurs de gaz et de vapeur, y compris les accessoires Standard for Gas and Vapour Detectors and Sensors, including Accessories
CAN/ULC-S589:2020	Standard for Single and Multiple Station Heat Alarms
ULC-S645-93-R2021	Standard for Power Roof Ventilators for Commercial and Institutional Kitchen Exhaust Systems
CAN/ULC-S646-10-C2021	Norme sur des hottes d'évacuation pour l'équipement de cuisine commercial Standard for Exhaust Hoods and Related Controls for Commercial
CAN/ULC-S1088:2022	Norme sur les jeux de lumières temporaires Standard for Temporary Lighting Strings
ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 1389:2023	Norme de sécurité Equipement d'extraction d'huile végétale destiné à être installé et utilisé dans des lieux (non classés) ordinaires et des lieux (classés) dangereux

		Standard for Plant Oil Extraction Equipment for Installation and Use in Ordinary (Unclassified) Locations and Hazardous (Classified) Locations
	ANSI/CAN/UL 1973:2022	Standard for Safety for Batteries for Use in Stationary, Vehicle Auxiliary Power and Light Electric Rail (LER) Applications
	ANSI/CAN/UL 1974:2018	Standard for Safety for Evaluation for Repurposing Batteries
	ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC-2200:2022	Norme de sécurité groupes électrogènes stationnaires Standard for Safety for Stationary Engine Generator Assemblies
	ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2271	Batteries électriques pour véhicules électriques légers Batteries for Use in Light Electric Vehicle (LEV) Applications
	CAN/ULC-S2577-13-R2018	Norme relative à l'équipement et systèmes de distribution de l'alimentation des treillis de plafond suspendu Standard for Suspended Ceiling Grid Low Voltage Systems and Equipment
	ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2580:2022	Norme de sécurité batteries pour véhicules électriques Standard for Safety for Batteries for Use in Electric Vehicles
	ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 6200:2019	Norme sur les appareils de commande utilisés dans la production d'énergie Standard for Controllers for Use in Power Production
	CAN/ULC-S8752-12-C2018	Norme relative aux panneaux à diodes électroluminescentes organiques (delo) Standard for Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) Panels
	CAN/ULC-S8753-13-C2018	Norme relative aux systèmes avec module et convertisseur pour diodes électroluminescentes (DEL) remplaçables sur place Standard for Field-Replaceable Light Emitting Diode (LED) Light Engines
	CAN/ULC-S8754-13-C2018	Norme sur les systèmes avec module et convertisseur pour del remplaçable sur place Standard for Holders, Bases and Connectors for Solid-State (LED) Light Engines and Arrays
	ANSI/CAN/UL 8800:2023	Standard for Horticultural Lighting Equipment and Systems
	ANSI/CAN/UL 8801:2022	Standard for Safety for Photovoltaic (PV) Luminaire Systems
	ANSI/CAN/UL 9540:2020	Energy Storage Systems and Equipment
	ANSI/CAN/UL 9540A:2019	Test Method for Evaluating Thermal Runaway Fire Propagation in Battery Energy Storage Systems
	CAN/ULC 60839-11-1:2022	Systèmes d'alarme et de sécurité électroniques – Partie 11-1: Systèmes de contrôle d'accès électronique – Exigences systèmes et exigences concernant les composants Alarm and Electronic Security Systems — Part 11-1: Electronic Access Control Systems — System and Components Requirements
Appendix B		
Section 0		<p>Insert the following note in alphabetical order:</p> <p>“Electrical installation</p> <p>From the definition of “electrical installation”, it is understood that installations, from the connecting point where the supply authority supplies the customer or from any other supply, to the connection point where the equipment receives its power to function, are electrical installations as defined in the Code. “Electrical installation” therefore means the infrastructure used to direct the electrical current to equipment requiring the current to function (appliance, equipment, specialized system) but not such equipment. The following systems in particular are not electrical installations as defined in the Code: intercommunication systems, public address systems, synchronized clock systems, visual, sound, or voice signalling systems, telephony systems, their interconnection to the telephone network, closed circuit television systems, access cards, community antennae, instrumentation and regulation systems related to heating, air</p>

conditioning, air venting and industrial processes, burglar alarm systems, fire alarm systems, and the metering equipment of the supply authority.



D-049(2024-08)

Section 2

Insert the following before the Note to Rule 2-024:

“Rule 2-014

Because the Rules require the basic infrastructure to be installed when a building is constructed, but since charging infrastructures may be put in place gradually, it will be important to plan the full deployment of the electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) in compliance with the Rules at the design stage for the basic infrastructure. It is important to note that as soon as the first EVSE is added to an existing building, the designer must plan for the possibility that all parking spaces will be equipped with an EVSE, except visitor parking spaces, without exceeding the limits set by the capacity of the building’s electrical infrastructure (.e. service box, transformers, meter centres, feeders to panelboards in dwellings, etc.).

Rule 2-024 (1)	<p>Replace the Note by the following:</p> <p>“Rule 2-024</p> <p>Subrule (1) specifies that the selling or renting, or the offering for sale or rent, of electrical equipment that has not been approved is prohibited.</p> <p>It is intended by Subrule (2) to emphasize that only electrical equipment “approved” for the intended use should be used in the electrical installations to which Chapter V, Electricity, of the Construction Code applies. “Approved” is a defined term that includes the certification of electrical equipment based on the relevant product standards or another means ensuring compliance with the requirements of the regulating authorities (see Rule 2-028).</p> <p>For the purposes of this Subrule, the sentence “All electrical equipment used in an electrical installation shall be approved for the use for which it is intended” extends to the acceptability of the electrical equipment for the environment in which it is to be installed.</p> <p>An updated list of recognized organizations can be found on the website of the Régie du bâtiment du Québec.”.</p>
Rule 2-026	Strike out the Note.
	<p>Insert the following before the Note to Rule 2-032 (3):</p> <p>“Rule 2-028</p> <p>When electrical equipment is subjected to field modification by means other than an approved field installable kit, such modification may void the original approval of the equipment. Thus, it is also intended by this Subrule that upon completion of any field modification that voids the original approval of the equipment, the equipment should be made approved in accordance with the provisions of the regulatory authority (i.e. in accordance with CSA model code SPE-1000 or other programs accepted by the participating regulatory authority).</p> <p>An updated list of recognized organizations can be found on the website of the Régie du bâtiment du Québec .”.</p>
Rule 2-100 (4)	Strike out the Note to this Subrule.
Rule 2-308	Strike out the Note.

Rule 2-328	<p>Replace the Note by the following:</p> <p>“Rule 2-328</p> <p>It is important to refer to the standards adopted under Chapter II, Gas, of the Construction Code depending on the context for the gas installation so as not to be limited to the CSA B149.1 and CSA B149.2 standards.</p> <p>Depending on the context for the installation, compliance is also required with the clearance for a gas relief device for a gas installation under the CSA Z662 standard. There are also rules for clearances from the gas relief devices of compressed natural gas refuelling stations (CSA B108.1) and liquefied natural gas refuelling stations (CSA B108.2), and for hydrogen under the Canadian Hydrogen Installation Code BNQ 1784-000.</p> <p>Flowmeters are not considered to be devices equipped with a vent or relief discharge for combustible gas.</p> <p>The prescribed distances are measured from the combustible gas relief device and not from the appliance. An appliance may be located near arc-producing equipment provided that an airtight conduit conveys the exhaust gas beyond the prescribed distances.”.</p>
	<p>Add the following Note after the Note to Rule 2-400:</p> <p>“Rule 2-500</p> <p>The intent of this Rule is to limit as much as possible the mixing of circuits of one building with those of another so as to ensure the safety of occupants, particularly in cases of emergency or maintenance work.</p> <p>If a new feeder is provided, it must supply all loads including those that were previously supplied by another building.”</p>
Section 4	
Rule 4-006	Strike out the Note.
Rule 4-006(3)	Strike out the Note.
Rule 4-006(4) et 5)	Strike out the Note.

Section 6	<p>Add the following after the Note to Rule 6-212 (2):</p> <p>“Rule 6-310 (a) and (b) (ii)</p> <p>The joints and splices should be installed</p> <p>(a) in a junction box adequately protected from mechanical damage, located at least 1 m above the ground and attached to a building or post; or</p> <p>(b) with devices or material specifically approved to make underground joints and splices.</p> <p>The compatibility of the conductors’ material with the material of the devices used to make the joints and splices should be ensured.</p> <p>Special care should be given to the location of those joints and splices to limit as much as possible the length of the shortest conductors. All the precautions necessary should also be taken regarding a possible movement of the soil (in particular frost), as specified in Rule 12-012 (12).”.</p>
Section 8	
Rule 8-002	Strike out the part of the note concerning “Demonstrated load”.
Rule 8-102 (3)	Strike out the Note.
Rule 8-106 (9)	Strike out the Note.
	<p>Insert the following after the Note to Subrule 8-106 (10):</p> <p>“Rule 8-106 (12)</p> <p>This permission applies solely to the sizing of the feeder supplying the dwelling’s panelboard. The EVSE load must be considered when sizing the service and infrastructures upstream from the feeders and panelboards of the dwellings.”.</p>
Section 10	
Rule 10-112	<p>Replace the Note by the following:</p> <p>“Rule 10-112</p> <p>Although copper is the most common material used to manufacture grounding conductors, other materials may also be used, such as aluminium, copper-clad steel, steel-clad copper, or steel-clad aluminium. For that purpose, copper-clad aluminium is not accepted. Where materials other than copper are used, precautions should be</p>

	<p>taken, both at the terminations and all along the route as well. Most of the grounding electrical equipment available on the market is compatible with copper only. Different solutions exist to make the materials compatible with the terminations. Thermit-welding or approved adaptors are used the most.</p> <p>Even if adaptors are used at the terminations to ensure longevity, documentation confirming the suitability of the material may be required, especially if there is a risk that the conductor made from a material other than copper could come into contact with dissimilar metals along its route. Subrule (2), as well as Rules 2-112 and 10-602, require that consideration be given to materials subject to galvanic action or corrosion. For instance, copper conductors in contact with aluminium are subject to galvanic action. Building covering materials and aluminium conductors in contact with masonry or earth are also subject to corrosion. Precautions should be taken at all times to ensure that deterioration from corrosion or galvanic action will be avoided all along the route. The durability of the grounding, which is essential, must be ensured at all times.”.</p>
Section 12	
Rule 12-022	Strike out the Note.
	<p>Insert the following after the Note to Rule 12-108:</p> <p><u>“Rule 12-108(2)(b)</u></p> <p>See the Note to Rule 6-310(a) and (b)(ii).”.</p>
Section 26	
Rule 26-706	Strike out second paragraph of the Note.
Rule 26-706 (1) (a)	Replace “area designed to provide care to persons” by “establishment designed to provide educational childcare services”.
	<p>Insert the following after the Note to Rule 26-712 (b):</p> <p>“Rule 26-720 (e) (iv)</p> <p>For the purposes of this item, a “finished basement” is a basement in which the foundation walls are finished and the ceiling is covered using finishing materials (plasterboard, acoustic tiles); however, the requirement for a duplex receptacle in Rule 26-720 (e) (iv) does not create a dispensation from the requirement to install receptacles for the specific uses required by other provisions of the Code.”.</p>
Rule 26-720 (n)	Strike out the Note.

Rule 26-722 (d) (iv) and (v)	Strike out the Note.
Rule 26-722 (d) (v)	Strike out the Note.
Section 28	
Rule 28-104	Strike out the Note.
Section 32	
Rule 32-300	<p>Replace the Note by the following:</p> <p>“Rule 32-300</p> <p>The intent of this Rule is to select the size of the conductors so as not to compromise the integrity of their insulation when they are subject to a fault current (see Rule 32-206 and the associated Note in Appendix B). The intent of this Rule is also to protect the feeder conductors between a fire pump and an emergency power source from fire damage.</p> <p>The <i>National Building Code of Canada</i> requires that conductors supplying life and fire safety equipment be protected against exposure to fire to ensure continued operation of this equipment for a period not less than 1 hour.</p> <p>NFPA 20 also mandates protection of circuits feeding fire pumps against damage by fire.</p> <p>Specific requirements pertaining to the fire resistance rating of a material or an assembly of materials can be found in Article 3.2.7.10 of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i> or in the appropriate municipal legislation.”.</p>
Rule 32-302	<p>Add the following paragraph after the first paragraph of the Note:</p> <p>“It is also important to note that the wiring methods listed in Rule 32-302 are intended to provide mechanical protection for the conductors of fire pump equipment, but do not ensure compliance with the requirement of Rule 32-300 (b) which is intended to protect conductors against fire to ensure continuous operation in accordance with the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>. It is important to meet both the requirement for mechanical protection in Rule 32-302 and the requirement for protection against fire in Rule 32-300 (b).”.</p>

Rule 32-306	<p>Replace the Note by the following:</p> <p>“Rule 32-306</p> <p>Through the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i> related to the installation of fire pumps (NFPA 20), the intent of this Rule is to allow only a circuit breaker lockable in the closed position and identified as the fire pump disconnecting means to be installed upstream from the fire pump controller in a normal power supply circuit, or upstream from the fire pump transfer switch in an emergency power supply circuit. Under the legislation of Québec, as in the Canadian Electrical Code, it is permitted that the disconnecting means capable of interrupting the circuit of the fire pump, where applicable, be installed immediately downstream of the service box (or equivalent), and not only upstream.</p> <p>This Rule requires that a fire pump overcurrent protection device be set to enable uninterrupted operation under fire pump starting conditions. Such overcurrent protection devices are installed upstream from a fire pump controller or upstream from a fire pump transfer switch, and have that capability whether they form part of the normal power supply circuit or the emergency power supply circuit.</p> <p>A typical locked rotor current for a fire pump is at least 500% of the full load current and fire pump suppliers should be consulted to determine the specific locked rotor current for the fire pump selected for a specific application. The setting of the overcurrent protection of the circuit breaker in a normal power supply circuit should be able to carry the locked rotor current of the fire pump indefinitely. The setting of the overcurrent protection of the circuit breaker in an emergency power supply circuit (generator) should be coordinated with the integral overcurrent protection of the fire pump controller or the transfer switch in such a manner that the upstream overcurrent protection devices do not disconnect the circuit prior to the operation of the fire pump controller or transfer switch overcurrent protection.</p> <p>Under the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>, through NFPA 20, the main protection of the generator may be bypassed by a direct connection between the emergency power supply circuit and the fire pump transfer switch. That relaxation eliminates the requirements of coordination between the main protection of the generator and the protection of the fire pump circuit, as required by Rule 46-208(1).</p> <p>It should also be noted that NFPA 20 requires that the fire pump controller or transfer switch protection have an instantaneous trip setting of not more than 20 times the full load current. NFPA 20 also requires that the fire pump controller or transfer switch protection carry a minimum of 300% of the fire pump full load current during 8 to 20 seconds.</p>
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	<p>Lastly, Subrule (2) allows the installation downstream of the service box (or equivalent) of the normal supply circuit, regardless of the presence or not of a disconnecting means referred to in Subrule (1), of an unfused switch between the service box (or equivalent) of the normal power supply circuit and a fire pump transfer switch or controller.</p> <p>The activation supervision devices allowed under the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i> (to signal the temporary deactivation of the fire pump) and referred to in Subrule (3)(d) are provided for in the 2016 edition of NFPA 20.”.</p>
Section 62	
Rule 62-108 (4)	Strike out the Note.
Appendix G	<p>Replace the Appendix by the following:</p> <p>“Appendix G – Electrical installations of fire protection systems Refer to the requirements of the <i>National Building Code of Canada</i>.”.</p>
Appendix I	Strike out the Appendix.
Appendix L	Strike out the Appendix.
Appendix M	<p>Replace Subrule 2 by the following:</p> <p>“(2) <i>Public signs and posters in French. In Québec, the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11) and the regulations under it, including the Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business (chapter C-11, r. 9), set out the language requirements for public signs and posters. Signs and posters must be in the French language. However, public signs and posters concerning health or public safety may be both in French and in another language.</i>”.</p>
	Strike out the Note to Rule 12-2208 (4).

DIVISION III
PENAL PROVISION

5.06. Any contravention of any provision of this Chapter, except Rule 2-008 introduced by Rule 5.05 of this Chapter, constitutes an offence.”.

3. The provisions of Chapter V of the Code, as they read before (*insert the date of coming into force of this Regulation*), may be applied to construction work on an electrical installation provided that the work begins before (*insert the date occurring 6 months after the date of coming into force of this Regulation*).

4. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

107283



Draft Regulation

Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities
(chapter P-41.1)

Application of the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities Regulation, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation amends the title of the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities Regulation (chapter P-41.1, r. 1) to take into account the revocation of some of its provisions by the draft Rules of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec relating to the presentation and processing of various applications, which was published on the same date in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*. The draft Regulation further provides that the payment of the duties prescribed for an application for a permit for the removal of topsoil may be paid online, and specifies that, where the payment is not made in such a manner, a certified cheque must be sent to the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec. The draft Regulation also removes the requirement for applicants to provide their Social Insurance Number when applying for a permit for the removal of topsoil.

Study of the matter to date shows that no impact on enterprises or on the public is expected.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Éric Guillemette, Deputy Director, Direction des affaires territoriales, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation, 200, chemin Sainte-Foy, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6; email: eric.guillemette@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Geneviève Masse, Assistant Deputy Minister, Sous-ministériat au développement durable, territorial et sectoriel, 200, chemin Sainte-Foy, 12^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6; email: genevieve.masse@mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.

ANDRÉ LAMONTAGNE
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Regulation to amend the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities Regulation

Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities
(chapter P-41.1, s. 80).

1. The title of the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities Regulation (chapter P-41.1, r. 1) is replaced by “Regulation respecting the carrying out of certain work without the authorization of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec and respecting the permit for the removal of topsoil”.

2. Section 9 is amended

(1) by striking out “, social insurance number” in subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph;

(2) by replacing subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph by the following:

“(2) where the payment is not made online, a certified cheque payable to the Minister of Finance in the amount provided for in section 2 of the Regulation respecting the tariff of duties, fees and costs made under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1, r. 6).”

3. Schedules VI and VII are amended by striking out “Social Insurance Number” wherever it appears.

4. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

107280



Draft Regulation

Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities
(chapter P-41.1)

Presentation and processing of various applications

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Rules of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec respecting the presentation and processing of various applications, appearing below, are published as a draft and may be adopted by the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The Rules relate to the presentation and processing of applications or declarations made under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (CQLR, c. P-41.1) and of the documents and information required for the applications or declarations. More specifically, the Rules replace sections 1 to 5.2 of the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities Regulation (CQLR, c. P-41.1), which will be revoked.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting the information service of the Commission de la protection du territoire agricole du Québec, 200 chemin Sainte-Foy, 2^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6; email: info@cptaq.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Stéphane Labrie, President, Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec, 200 chemin Sainte-Foy, 2^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 4X6; email: info@cptaq.gouv.qc.ca.

STÉPHANE LABRIE

President, Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec

Rules of the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec respecting the presentation and processing of various applications

Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities
(chapter P-41.1, s. 19.1, pars. 2 and 3).

CHAPTER I

DIVISION I

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORIZATION,
INCLUSION OR EXCLUSION

1. For the purposes of section 58 of the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1), an application for authorization is filed using the form provided by the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec containing the following information:

(A) INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE APPLICANT:

(1) the applicant's name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address and, if applicable, the mandatary's name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address;

(2) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address of the owner of the lots covered by the application, where the applicant is not the owner, and, if applicable, the acquirer's name and address;

(3) a description of the project covered by the application and the nature of the authorization required to implement the project;

(4) the list of each of the lots covered by the application, and of contiguous lots belonging to the same owner(s), the range, the cadastre, the municipality in which each of the lots is located, the area covered by the application and the total area of the property;

(5) a demonstration of the lack of available areas suitable for the purposes of the application elsewhere in the territory of the municipality concerned by the application and outside of the agricultural zone, where the application seeks an authorization for a new use other than agricultural in the territory of a community, census agglomeration or census metropolitan area as defined by Statistics Canada;

(6) the current use of the lots covered by the application and of contiguous lots belonging to the same owner(s), and the description and use of the buildings and works on each lot;

(7) for lots covered by an application for the alienation of a lot or group of lots as well as for lots kept by the applicant and lots owned by the acquirer, the list thereof, their area, range, cadastre, the municipality in which each lot is located, their use, the type of cultivation, a description of the principal buildings and works and their year of construction, the inventory of animals, the production quota and contingent for each of them;

(8) where the application pertains to the use for a purpose other than agricultural for the purposes of exploiting resources and making embankments, a description of the project, a list of the uses related to the exploitation applied for and for all the new sites and enlargements of sites applied for, the duration of the authorization applied for, a description of the layer of topsoil in place and, if applicable, the number of the prior decision of the commission, and the search for sites to minimize the impact on agriculture;

(9) where the application pertains to the use for a purpose other than agricultural for the purposes of storing fertilizing residual materials, the treatment required, if any, the livestock of the operator of the storage structure and the areas cultivated by the operator, the current use of the storage structure, its size and capacity, an estimate of the volume stored yearly, the destination of the fertilizing residual materials and the duration of the authorization applied for;

(10) where the application pertains to the cutting of maple trees in a sugar bush, the projected type of cut;

(11) the attestation by the applicant or by the applicant's mandatary that the information provided and the documents attached are true;

(B) INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE MUNICIPALITY:

(1) the coherence of the zoning by-law of the municipality and the land use plan in force, and the compliance of the project covered by the application with the zoning by-law and with any interim control measures;

(2) where the project covered by the application does not comply with the zoning by-law or, if applicable, with the interim control measures, an indication as to whether a draft by-law makes the project compliant, and an indication as to whether an opinion has been issued

by the regional county municipality or the metropolitan community stating that the proposed amendment would comply with the development plan or interim control measures of that regional county municipality or that metropolitan community;

(3) only if the application is to obtain a use for a purpose other than agricultural, an indication as to whether the subject of that application constitutes a protected immovable that generates distances separating livestock facilities;

(4) where the application is for a new use for residential purposes or for the enlargement of a residential use, the minimum area and the minimum frontage required for that use under the municipal subdivision by-law in force;

(5) the date that the by-law directing the installation of a water or sewer system to serve each of the lots referred to in the application was adopted, where the lots are served by such a system;

(6) a description of the surrounding environment, by making an inventory of all the vacant or non-vacant farm buildings located within a radius of 500 m from the location referred to in the application, the type of building or livestock, the number of animal units if applicable and, in the absence of a farm building within that 500-m radius, an indication of the distance from the nearest farm building;

(7) the current use of the neighbouring lots;

(8) the date of receipt of the application at the municipality's office; and

(9) the name, telephone number and email address of the authorized officer and the officer's position within the municipality.

2. The following documents must accompany any application made under section 58 of the Act:

(1) a dated and signed scale plan, indicating the scale used, the cardinal points, the number of the lots concerned, their area and the measurements of the sides of each of the sites in question, the distances from the lot lines and public road, the location and use of the buildings erected on the lots in question, their area and their location on each of the lots belonging to the owner of the lots in question that are contiguous or deemed to be contiguous by effect of the Act to each of the lots in question;

(2) in addition to the information required in the plan to be provided under paragraph 1, where the application pertains to a use for a purpose other than agricultural for the purposes of exploiting resources and making embankments, the plan must indicate the location and area of the access road, work areas and extraction areas or embankment areas, the redeveloped areas covered with topsoil and intact areas in the case of an application for the continuation of the work;

(3) where the application pertains to the use for a purpose other than agricultural for the purposes of exploiting resources and making embankments, a rehabilitation plan or program prepared by an agrologist and, depending on the nature of the proposed work, a description of the project indicating the agronomical problems to be solved or the objective pursued, a topographical plan produced by an agrologist, a land surveyor, an engineer or any other professional having the required qualifications, including the level of the natural land and the final profile, the level of the adjacent pieces of land over a 20-m strip around the boundaries of the site concerned, the position of the groundwater body and the date of observation, as well as a stratigraphy showing the result of the soil surveys, and a description of the layer of topsoil in place, accompanied by a soil analysis by an accredited laboratory;

(4) where the application is for the continuation of resource exploitation work or for the enlargement of a site that has already been granted authorization by the commission, a document showing the volumes of topsoil heaped with the calculation method, the thickness of topsoil put back into place on the restored areas with the sampling plan, and an expert's report by an agrologist stating that the conditions of the previous authorization have been complied with, if it was a requirement for the previous decision;

(5) where the application is for the implementation and operation of commercial or municipal wells, a map showing the location of the various searches conducted for a site with less impact on agricultural activities, as well as a hydrogeological report stating the effect of the catchment on the use of agricultural land and livestock comprised in the area of influence;

(6) where the application is for the cutting of maple trees in a sugar bush, a forest prescription signed by a forest engineer, specifying the number of initial taps per hectare and the number of residual taps, in the case of partial cutting, and a forest diagnosis indicating the number of taps per hectare and an evaluation of the impact of the cutting on the adjacent sugar maple stands signed by a forest engineer, in the case of total cutting;

(7) a copy of the land title for each of the lots concerned, bearing the date and publication number in the land register;

(8) where the payment is not made online, a certified cheque made out to the Minister of Finance in the amount provided for in section 1 of the Regulation respecting the tariff of duties, fees and costs made under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1, r. 6).

3. For the purposes of section 65 of the Act, an application for exclusion must contain the following information:

(1) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the local municipality, regional county municipality or community;

(2) the name, address, home telephone number and, if any, office telephone number of the owner of each of the lots in question;

(3) the mandatary's name, address, occupation and telephone number and, if any, fax number;

(4) the lot number and area of each of the lots referred to in the application, the area covered by the application, the range or concession, the name of the cadastre, the registration division, the local municipality and the regional county municipality or community;

(5) a description of the project covered by the application and its total area;

(6) a demonstration of the need met by the application for exclusion, the objectives of the planned development and its relationship to the land use planning and development plan;

(7) a demonstration that the purposes of the application for exclusion cannot be implemented outside the agricultural zone of the regional county municipality concerned;

(8) the current use of the lots referred to in the application, the presence of structures or buildings, their current use and the current use of contiguous lots;

(9) the date that the by-law authorizing the installation of a water or sewer system was adopted, where the lots referred to in the application are served by such a system;

(10) the approximate distance between the nearest livestock building and the lots referred to in the application and its current use;

(11) compliance with the municipal zoning by-law and any interim control measures as well as compliance with the objectives of the land use planning and development plan and with the provisions of the complementary document.

4. The following documents must accompany any application for exclusion made by a regional county municipality or a community under section 65 of the Act:

(1) a resolution, giving reasons, by the regional county municipality or community based on the criteria set out in section 62 of the Act, the objectives of the land use planning and development plan, the complementary document and any interim control measures;

(2) a dated and signed scale plan, indicating the scale used, the cardinal points, the lot number, area and measurement of each side of the sites referred to in the application, the area and location of each lot belonging to the owner of the lots in question that is contiguous or deemed contiguous under the Act to each of those lots;

(3) the opinion of an authorized regional county municipality or community officer with respect to the application's compliance with the objectives of the land use planning and development plan, the provisions of the complementary document and any interim control measures;

(4) a resolution, giving reasons, by each of the local municipalities affected by the application for exclusion based on the criteria set out in section 62 of the Act and indicating the suitable locations available outside the agricultural zone of the local municipality;

(5) the opinion of an authorized municipal officer from each of the local municipalities affected by the application for exclusion with respect to the application's compliance with the zoning by-law and with any interim control measures; and

(6) where the payment is not made online, a certified cheque made out to the Minister of Finance in the amount provided for in section 1 of the Regulation respecting the tariff of duties, fees and costs made under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1, r. 6).

DIVISION II DECLARATIONS

5. For the purposes of sections 32 and 32.1 of the Act, a declaration must be filed using the form provided by the commission and contain the following information:

(1) the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address of the declarant, and, if applicable, the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address of the declarant's mandatary and the owner;

(2) the list of each of the lots covered by the declaration, the range, the cadastre, the area of each lot and the municipality in which each is located, as well as all the other lots forming the property covered by the declaration of exercise of a right;

(3) the right relied upon by the declarant and the facts in support of that right;

(4) an attestation by the declarant or the declarant's mandatary that the information provided and documents attached are true; and

(5) the information provided by the authorized officer relating to the number and date of the application for a construction permit, the type of proposed construction and its dimensions, an indication whether the site is served by a water and sewer system, and the name, telephone and fax numbers, and email address of the authorized officer, and the officer's position within the municipality.

6. For the purposes of section 100.1 of the Act, a declaration filed under section 32 or 32.1 of the Act by means of the form provided by the commission and duly completed must be accompanied by the following documents:

(1) a copy of the land title for each lot in question and, in the case of a declaration made under section 32.1 of the Act, a copy of the deed or proposed deed of alienation, and a copy of any prior title, if a part of the area of the right recognized under Chapter VII of the Act was for the first time subdivided, alienated or retained on the occasion of a subdivision or alienation. Each of the copies of such titles must bear the date and number of publication in the land register;

(2) a scale plan, dated and signed, the scale used to make it, indicating the cardinal points, the location of the buildings on each of the lots in question and the distances between them, the lot lines and the public road, as well as the location of the building to be erected. In the case of a declaration made under section 32.1 of the Act or where the building is to be erected or replaced on an area of recognized rights referred to in sections 101 and 103 of the Act, the plan must also accurately identify the area of recognized rights referred to in section 101 of the Act, the location of the uses for purposes other than agricultural and the distances between them and the lot lines and the

public road. Such plan must also illustrate the area over which the declarant claims to exercise the right to enlarge provided for in section 103 of the Act, where applicable;

(3) in the case of the replacement of a burned-out or destroyed residence, erected under section 31 of the Act, or a burned-out or destroyed building used for purposes other than agriculture before the date of application of the Act, a copy of the fire report or demolition permit, or an attestation by an authorized municipal officer indicating the date of the total or partial destruction of the building or any other document making it possible to establish the date of the destruction, the property assessment roll of the year of the Order in Council, of the year 2001 and of the current year, as well as any other relevant document;

(4) where the declarant relies upon the personal right provided for in section 40 of the Act to erect a residence, the name, profession and quality of the projected occupant of the residence, the principal characteristics of the farm operation such as its total area, the area under cultivation, the type of crop, a list of the livestock, farm machinery and buildings, specifying which areas are leased by the declarant and which are owned by the declarant, and a copy of the financial documents for the last fiscal year;

(5) where the declaration covers an area of recognized rights provided for in section 105 of the Act, an attestation by an authorized municipal officer indicating the date on which the municipal by-laws providing for the installation of a water or sewer system were adopted and approved, as well as the type of uses allowed by municipal by-laws on the areas covered by the declaration;

(6) where the payment is not made online, a certified cheque made out to the Minister of Finance in the amount provided for in section 3.1 of the Regulation respecting the tariff of duties, fees and costs made under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1, r. 6).

7. In addition to the declarations referred to in sections 32 and 32.1 of the Act, a person may apply to the commission for a verification of the existence of a real right or a personal right affecting the person's property. Such application must be filed using the form provided by the commission and contain the following information:

(1) the applicant's name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address and, if applicable, the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and email address of the mandatary and the owner;

(2) the list of each of the lots covered by the application, the range, the cadastre, the area of each lot and the municipality in which each is located, as well as all the other lots forming the property covered by the verification of rights;

(3) the type of use concerned, the right relied upon by the applicant and the facts in support of that right, as well as an indication whether the site is served by a water and sewer system;

(4) the attestation of the person or the person's mandatary that the information and documents provided are true.

8. An application for the verification of rights, filed by means of the duly completed form provided by the commission, must be accompanied by the following documents:

(1) a copy of the land title for each of the lots concerned, bearing the date and publication number in the land register;

(2) a scale plan, dated and signed, the scale used to make it, indicating the cardinal points, the location of the buildings on each of the lots in question and the distances between them, the lot lines and the public road. The plan must also identify the area of recognized rights referred to in section 101 of the Act and illustrate the area over which the applicant claims to exercise the right to enlarge provided for in section 103 of the Act, where applicable;

(3) if the right to verify is the right referred to in sections 101 and 103 of the Act, a copy of the fire report or demolition permit, or an attestation by an authorized municipal officer indicating the date of the total or partial destruction of the building or any other document making it possible to establish the date of the destruction, the construction permit, the property assessment roll of the year of the Order in Council, of the year 2001 and of the current year, as well as any other relevant document;

(4) if the right to verify is the right referred to in section 104 of the Act, a description of the public service projected by the public authority and any other document including the Order in Council of the Government, the municipal by-law allowing to establish the origin of the right relied on;

(5) if the right to verify is the right referred to in section 105 of the Act, an attestation by an authorized municipal officer indicating the date on which the municipal by-laws providing for the installation of a water and

sewer system were adopted and approved, as well as the type of uses allowed by municipal by-laws on the areas covered by the application for verification;

(6) if the right to verify is the right covered by the personal rights provided for in sections 31 and 31.1 of the Act, a copy of the relevant permits, and the property assessment roll of the year following the construction and of the current year;

(7) where the recognition applied for is for the personal right provided for in section 40 of the Act, the name, profession and quality of the projected occupant of the residence, a description of the farm operation including the total area owned and the leased area, if applicable, the area under cultivation, the type of crop, a list of the livestock, farm machinery and buildings, and a copy of the financial documents for the last fiscal year;

(8) where the payment is not made online, a certified cheque made out to the Minister of Finance in the amount provided for in section 3.1 of the Regulation respecting the tariff of duties, fees and costs made under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1, r. 6).

9. Sections 1 to 5.2 of the Preservation of Agricultural Land and Agricultural Activities Regulation (chapter P-41.1, r. 1) are revoked.

10. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

107286



Draft Regulation

Building Act
(chapter B-1.1)

Safety Code —Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Safety Code, appearing below, may be made by the Government, with or without amendment, on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The object of the draft Regulation is to amend Chapter II, Electricity, of the Safety Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 3) to enhance the safety measures for the use and upkeep of electrical installations by their owners. The draft Regulation adds definitions from the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Twenty-fifth edition, adopted by Chapter V, Electricity, of the Construction Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 2), and also specifies the cases in which a ground fault circuit interrupter, Class A must be installed.

The new measures are not expected to generate additional costs for enterprises, including small and medium-sized businesses.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Stéphane Mercier, engineer, Régie du bâtiment du Québec, 255, boulevard Crémazie Est, bureau 100, Montréal (Québec) H2M 1L5; email: projet.reglement@rbq.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Caroline Hardy, secretary general and director of institutional affairs, Régie du bâtiment du Québec, 800, place D'Youville, 16^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1R 5S3; email: projet.reglement.commentaires@rbq.gouv.qc.ca.

JEAN BOULET
Minister of Labour

Regulation to amend the Safety Code

Building Act
(chapter B-1.1, s. 175, 1st par., 2nd par. and 3rd par., subpars. 1 to 6, ss. 176, 176.1, 178 and 179, s. 185, pars. 0.1, 37 and 38, and s. 192).

1. The Safety Code (chapter B-1.1, r. 3) is amended by inserting the following before section 9:

“DIVISION I GENERAL PROVISIONS”.

2. Section 9 is replaced by the following:

“**9.** In this Chapter, unless otherwise indicated by context,

“accessible” means

(a) as applied to wiring methods, not permanently enclosed by the structure or finish of the building, and capable of being removed without disturbing the building structure or finish;

(b) as applied to equipment, admitting close approach because the equipment is not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means; (*accessible*)

“approved” (as applied to electrical equipment) means equipment that has been certified by a certification organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada in accordance with the requirements of

(a) the standards of the Canadian Standards Association; or

(b) other standards that have been developed by a standards development organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada, or other recognized documents, where Canadian Standards Association standards do not exist or are not applicable, provided that such other standards or other recognized documents are correlated with the applicable provisions of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, as provided for by section 10; (*approuvé (concernant un appareillage électrique)*)

“bathroom” means a room containing bathing or showering facilities and that may also contain a wash basin(s) and/or water closet(s); (*salle de bains*)

“circuit breaker” means a device designed to open and close a circuit by non-automatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without damage to itself when properly applied within its ratings; (*disjoncteur*)

“cord set” means an assembly consisting of a suitable length of flexible cord or power supply cable provided with an attachment plug at one end and a cord connector at the other end; (*cordon amovible*)

“dust” means both combustible dust and combustible flyings that present a fire or explosion hazard when dispersed and ignited in air; (*poussière*)

“electrical equipment vault” means an isolated enclosure, either above or below ground, with fire-resisting walls, ceilings, and floors for the purpose of housing transformers and other electrical equipment; (*chambre d'équipement électrique*)

“electrical equipment” means any apparatus, appliance, device, instrument, fitting, fixture, luminaire, machinery, material or thing used in or for, or capable of being used in or for, the generation, transformation, transmission, distribution, supply, or utilization of electric power or energy, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes any assemblage or combination of materials or things that is used, or is capable of being used or adapted, to serve or perform any particular purpose or function when connected to an electrical installation, notwithstanding that any of such materials or things may be mechanical, metallic, or non-electric in origin; (*appareillage électrique*)

“electrical installation ” means the installation of any wiring in or upon any land or in a building from the point or points where electric power or energy is delivered therein or thereon by the supply authority or from any other source of supply, to the point or points where such power or energy can be used therein or thereon by any electrical equipment and shall include the connection of any such wiring with any of the said equipment; (*installation électrique*)

“energized part” means an energized conductive component; (*pièce sous tension*)

“ground fault circuit interrupter, Class A (Class A GFCI)” means a ground fault circuit interrupter that will interrupt the circuit to the load, within a predetermined time, when the ground fault current is 6 mA or more but not when the ground fault current is 4 mA or less; (*disjoncteur différentiel de classe A (DDFT de classe A)*)

“hazardous location” means premises, buildings, or parts thereof in which

(a) an explosive gas atmosphere is present, or may be present, in the air in quantities that require special precautions for the construction, installation, and use of electrical equipment; or

(b) dusts are present, or may be present, in the form of clouds or layers in quantities that require special precautions for the construction, installation, and operation of electrical equipment; (*emplacement dangereux*)

“hydromassage bathtub” means a permanently installed bathtub having an integral or remote water pump or air blower, and having a fill and drain water system; this term includes therapeutic pools; (*baignoire à hydromassage*)

“inaccessible” means

(a) when applied to a room or compartment, that the room or compartment is sufficiently remote from access or placed or guarded so that unauthorized persons cannot inadvertently enter the room or compartment; and

(b) when applied to electrical equipment, that the electrical equipment is covered by the structure or finish of the building in which it is installed or maintained, or is sufficiently remote from access or placed so that unauthorized persons cannot inadvertently touch or interfere with the equipment; (*inaccessible*)

“overcurrent device” means any device capable of automatically opening an electric circuit, under both predetermined overload and short-circuit conditions, either by fusing of metal or by electromechanical means; (*dispositif de protection contre les surintensités*)

“permanently connected equipment” means equipment that is electrically connected to the supply by means of connectors that can be accessed, loosened, or tightened only with the aid of a tool; (*appareillage raccordé en permanence*)

“pool” means a permanently installed swimming pool or a storable swimming pool constructed in such a manner that it can be readily disassembled for storage and reassembled to its original integrity, and includes in particular

(a) permanently installed and storable swimming pools;

(b) hydromassage bathtubs;

(c) spas and hot tubs;

(d) wading pools;

(e) baptismal fonts;

(f) decorative pools; and

(g) splash pads; (*piscine*)

“readily accessible” means capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspection, without requiring those to whom ready access is a requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc.; (*facile d'accès*)

“receptacle” means one or more groups of female contacts, each group arranged in a configuration, all groups mounted on the same yoke and in the same housing, installed at an outlet and intended for the connection of one or more attachment plugs or a mating configuration; (*prise de courant*)

“service, consumer’s” means all the portion of the consumer’s installation from the service box or its equivalent up to the point at which connection is made to the supply service; (*branchement du consommateur*)

“spa or hot tub” means a pool or tub designed for the immersion of persons in heated water circulated in a closed system incorporating a filter, heater, and pump, and with or without a motor-driven blower, but not intended to be filled and drained with each use. (*spa ou cuve à remous*)”.

3. The following is inserted after section 9.1:

“**9.2.** This Chapter applies to every electrical installation subject to the Building Act (chapter B-1.1).

However, it does not apply to

(1) an electric lighting installation attached to a pole used to distribute electric power by a public electricity distribution undertaking;

(2) an installation used for the operation of an electric railway, including a metro system, and powered exclusively by current from circuits supplying that installation.”.

(3) an installation used by railways for signalling and telecommunications.”.

4. Section 10 is replaced by the following:

“DIVISION II
REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE BY YEAR OF
CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION

10. An electrical installation shall be used for the purposes for which it was designed and is intended.

Subject to any more stringent requirements in this Chapter, an electrical installation shall be kept in safe and proper working condition in accordance with the regulatory requirements applicable at the time of its construction. However, if it is modified, the modified portion shall meet the regulatory requirements applicable at the time of the modification.

Depending on the date of its construction or modification, the regulatory requirements that apply to an electrical installation are those indicated in the following table:

Date of construction or modification of the electrical installation	Regulatory requirements applicable
Before 1 May 1974:	Canadian Electrical Code , depending on the edition applicable at the time of the work.
Between 1 May 1974 and 26 July 1977:	C22.10-1974 – Electrical Code 1974 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1972 (11th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 951-74, 74-03-13 and O.C. 1577-74, 74-05-01).
Between 27 July 1977 and 30 September 1982:	C22.10-1977 – Québec Electrical Code 1977 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1975 (12th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 2197-77, 77-06-29 and M.O. 77-07-27).
Between 1 October 1982 and 31 May 1987:	C22.10-1982 – Québec Electrical Code 1982 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1982 (14th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 433-82, 82-02-24 and M.O. 82-03-10).

Date of construction or modification of the electrical installation	Regulatory requirements applicable
Between 1 June 1987 and 31 May 1992:	C22.10-1987: Québec Electrical Code 1987 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1986 (15th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 141-87, 87-01-28 and M.O. 87-03-11).
Between 1 June 1992 and 31 May 1996:	C22.10-1992: Québec Electrical Code 1992 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1990 (16th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 1674-91, 91-12-04 and M.O. 91-12-18).
Between 1 June 1996 and 31 May 1999:	C22.10-1996: Québec Electrical Code 1996 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1994 (17th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 1107-95, 95-08-16 and M.O. 18-08-1995).
Between 1 June 1999 and 28 March 2004:	C22.10-1999: Québec Electrical Code 1999 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-1998 (18th edition), published by CSA (O.C. 118-99, 99-02-10 and M.O. 99-02-11).
Between 29 March 2004 and 4 November 2007:	C22.10-04: Construction Code of Québec, Chapter V, Electricity 2004 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-02 (19th edition), published by CSA and Québec amendments (O.C. 1385-2003, 2003-12-17).
Between 5 November 2007 and 28 February 2011:	C22.10-07: Construction Code of Québec, Chapter V, Electricity 2007 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-06 (20th edition), published by CSA and Québec amendments (O.C. 577-2007, 2007-06-27).
Between 1 March 2011 and 30 September 2018:	C22.10-10: Construction Code of Québec, Chapter V, Electricity 2010 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-09 (21st edition), published by CSA and Québec amendments (O.C. 1062-2010, 2010-12-01).
Between 1 October 2018 and <i>(insert here the date preceding the date of coming into force of the Regulation to amend the Construction Code published as a draft in Part 2 of the Gazette officielle du Québec of 5 March 2025)</i> :	C22.10-18: Construction Code of Québec, Chapter V, Electricity 2018 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-15 (23rd edition), published by CSA and Québec amendments (O.C. 722-2018, 2018-06-06).
After <i>(insert here the date of coming into force of the Regulation to amend the Construction Code published as a draft in Part 2 of the Gazette officielle du Québec of 5 March 2025)</i> :	C22.10-25: Construction Code of Québec, Chapter V, Electricity 2025 consisting of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, C22.1-21 (25th edition), published by CSA and Québec amendments, approved by order in council <i>(insert here the order in council concerning the Regulation to amend the Construction Code published as a draft in Part 2 of the Gazette officielle du Québec of 5 March 2025)</i> .

However, the regulatory requirements apply taking into account the fact that

(1) the preceding regulatory requirements may have been applicable for a variable transitional period, provided for by regulation, following the date of coming into force of the new requirements;

(2) a regulatory requirement in force when an electrical installation is constructed or modified may be subject to an equivalent or different measure as provided for in sections 127 and 128 of the Building Act (chapter B-1.1);

(3) work completed before 1 May 1974 is deemed to be compliant with the regulatory requirements applicable to the electrical installation at the time of its construction if it meets the requirements of the Electrical Code 1974, C22.10-1974.”.

5. The following is inserted after section 10:

**“DIVISION III
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE AND UPKEEP OF
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS”.**

6. The following is inserted after section 11:

“11.1. Cord sets shall not be used as a substitute for the fixed wiring of structures and shall not

(1) be permanently secured to any structural member;

(2) run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors;

(3) run through doorways, windows, or similar openings.”.

7. Section 14 is amended by inserting “used in an electrical installation” after “electrical equipment”.

8. Section 16 is replaced by the following:

“16. Service entrance equipment, panelboards, distribution panels and control panels, disconnecting means and breakers shall be readily accessible at all times and inaccessible to persons without authorization from the owner.”.

9. Section 17 is revoked.

10. Section 18 is replaced by the following:

“18. Electrical equipment vaults shall not be maintained at ambient temperatures that exceed 40 °C.”.

11. Section 19 is revoked.

12. The following is inserted after section 21:

**“DIVISION IV
MORE STRINGENT REQUIREMENTS”.**

13. Section 22 is amended

(1) by inserting “, Class A” after “interrupter” in the portion before paragraph 1;

(2) by replacing “therapeutic pools” in paragraph 4 by “spas or hot tubs”.

14. Sections 23 and 24 are revoked.

15. The following is inserted after section 24:

**“DIVISION V
PENAL PROVISION”.**

16. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

107284



Policies

Fire Safety Act (chapter S-3.4)

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 138 of the Fire Safety Act, that the “*Orientations du ministre de la Sécurité publique en matière de sécurité incendie*,” are established by the Minister of Public Security.

These policies are a revision of the *Orientations du ministre de la Sécurité publique en matière de sécurité incendie* established on May 30, 2001.

The policies are based on three core principles: reinforce fire prevention activities, clarify various intervention procedures and their optimization, and reaffirm the role of regional authorities in fire safety coordination.

The draft policies were published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* on April 10, 2024, accompanied by notice to the effect that they could be established upon the expiration of a 45-day period. Upon the expiration of this period, minor modifications were made to the policies based on the comments received.

Consequently, in accordance with section 138 of the Fire Safety Act, the *Fire Safety Policies of the Minister of Public Security* that appear below are established.

FRANÇOIS BONNARDEL
Minister of Public Security

Fire Safety Policies of the Minister of Public Security

Message from the Minister

Fire safety has progressed tremendously over the past 20 years. Improvements in training, the refinement of intervention techniques, or the design of more effective equipment and tools mean that firefighters are better prepared than ever to fight fires and save distressed individuals.

The *Fire Safety Policies of the Minister of Public Security* (the Policies) have facilitated the structuring of collaboration by the municipal sector with respect to fire safety and thereby enhanced the scope of action on the ground. By way of an example, it is through the optimization principle that fire safety services are able to offer better protection.

The time has come to update these Policies to face current and future challenges. The experience acquired in the implementation of risk coverage plans has revealed the need to bolster fire prevention, clarify certain procedures pertaining to the response to fires, and reassert the importance of working in collaboration.

Prevention must be a priority for everyone. For this reason, the current Policies are more extensively emphasizing effective ways to prevent fires. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The protection of individuals and firefighters is of paramount concern. Consequently, attention has focused particularly on specifying the manner of responding safely to fires. In response to requests from the municipal and firefighting sectors, streamlining has been agreed concerning the resources to be deployed when alerts are received from fire alarm systems.

The principle of optimizing fire safety service interventions is reaffirmed and must continue to hinge on collaboration among all the stakeholders concerned. The requirements stipulated in the Policies must not be perceived as an end in themselves but rather an invitation to do even more. I invite fire safety services, in collaboration with officials from the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, to capitalize on their expertise and on-the-ground knowledge to ensure that fire safety achieves excellence.

To conclude, I would like to highlight the remarkable efforts of firefighters who, day in and day out, fight fires and carry out perilous mandates to ensure the well-being and safety of our communities. The challenges are, indeed, numerous, but I am convinced that together we can meet them with flying colours.

FRANÇOIS BONNARDEL
Minister of Public Security

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the observations concerning challenges in the field of fire safety, in 2000, in the wake of consultations with municipal bodies, the government adopted a new legislative framework, the Fire Safety Act (c. S-3.4) (the Act). The framework establishes the key parameters of fire safety, i.e., prevention, response, intervention, and training. It also establishes the École nationale des pompiers du Québec (ENPQ) and stipulates its mission and role. Moreover, the Act specifies the Minister of Public Security's responsibilities regarding fire safety, including the responsibility to establish policies in this respect. The *Regulation respecting the conditions governing the exercise of functions within a municipal fire safety service* (c. S-3.4, r. 1) rounds out the framework.

The Act also establishes the respective roles of regional and local authorities, defines regional planning parameters by introducing fire safety cover plans and determines the powers and responsibilities of municipal fire safety services and their staff.

The planning process geared to the establishment of a fire safety cover plan falls within the scope of a risk management perspective represented by the model illustrated below. The model constitutes the theoretical foundation of the exercise stipulated in the Act that is required of each regional authority.

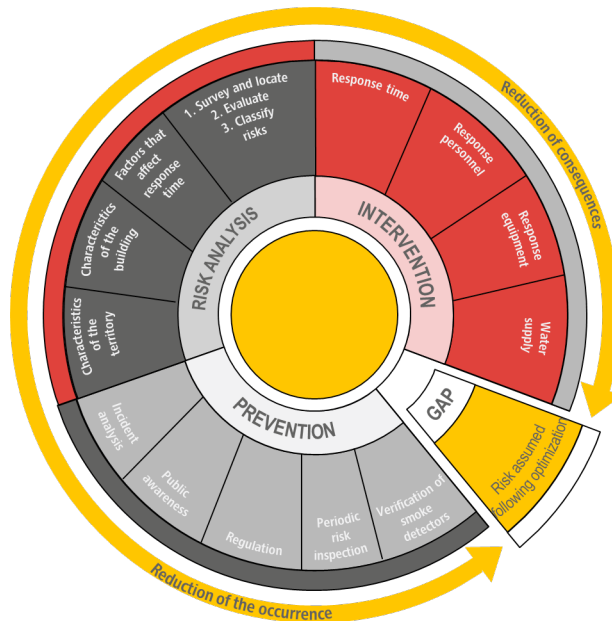


Figure 1: Fire risk management model

The exercise required of local authorities consists in an **analysis of the risks** found in their territory in order to make provision for **prevention** measures aimed at reducing the likelihood of a fire occurring (**reduction of the occurrence**) and to plan the mode of **intervention** to limit the consequences of fires (**reduction of consequences**). The three dimensions, i.e., risk analysis, prevention, and intervention, provide the framework that underpins the other elements of the model. They are complementary and interdependent insofar as the actions of any one of the three dimensions cannot control the phenomenon and the consequences of the fire under all circumstances. The establishment of a level of protection against fire must, therefore, hinge on the combined effects of several actions. There is never zero risk and such actions will reduce the occurrence and consequences of fires up to a difference deemed acceptable.

The application of the model responds to the two key strategic thrusts stated by the Minister:

1. reduce, in all regions of Québec, the loss of life and property attributable to fires;
2. enhance the efficacy of organizations responsible for fire safety.

Pursuant to section 137 of the Act, the Minister is in charge of determining policies in which he describes the fire protection objectives and the minimum measures to be considered by regional and local authorities in the establishment of their fire safety cover plan and in their implementation plan.

These Policies and the eight objectives stemming from them have, over the past 20 years, significantly improved loss prevention and the preparedness of fire safety services and the quality of their interventions. However, an update is necessary given the new challenges that fire safety services are facing and changing fire safety standards. It should be noted that roughly 19 000 fires occur each year in Québec and that efforts must be maintained to prevent them. Moreover, the experience acquired in the application of the first generations of the fire safety cover plan warrants a review of the objectives that facilitate compliance with the Policies.

The Policies are decisive in the context of the planning process required of local and regional authorities since they refer to the most commonly recognized fire safety standards and the rules pertaining to occupational health and safety. They codify for the benefit of the authorities responsible accepted practices in the field.

The update of the Policies is based on three key principles: (1) bolster fire prevention activities; (2) clarify procedures pertaining to interventions and their optimization; and (3) reaffirm the role of regional authorities from the standpoint of the coordination of fire safety.

They are divided into three sections, “Prevention,” “Intervention,” and “Coordination.”

—Prevention encompasses Objective 1 – Risk knowledge and Objective 2 – Prevent fires.

—Intervention encompasses Objective 3 – Intervene in low-risk building fires; 4 – Intervene in average-, high-, and extremely high-risk building fires; and 5 – Rescue when other disaster risks or accidents occur.

—Coordination groups together Objective 6 – Optimize intervention by fire safety services; 7 – Coordinate fire safety at the regional level; and 8 – Coordinate response resources.

The appendices include the fire risk classification, the strike team models stipulated in the Policies and the standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), a list of reference documents, and the requisite information for the attestation of the fire safety cover plan.

SECTION I – PREVENTION

Since the publication in 2001 of the *Fire Safety Policies of the Minister of Public Security*, the Ministère de la Sécurité publique (MSP) has always made prevention a priority. Against the background of the densification of urban areas, ageing of the population and infrastructure, and more widespread use of materials that burn more quickly, fire prevention remains the cornerstone of the current Policies. Everyone will agree that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Prevention entails, primarily, focusing on factors upstream from fires in order to reduce their occurrence and contribute to minimizing their repercussions. Prevention is also an indispensable component of the fire risk management model advocated in Québec.

In these Policies, prevention includes a new Objective 1 focusing on risk awareness. Enhanced risk awareness in a territory can bolster the effectiveness of prevention measures and better adapt interventions. Prevention programs and self-protection measures that the owners and users of buildings can adopt to protect themselves against fires are now grouped together under Objective 2 pertaining to fire prevention. In practical terms, the two objectives seek to satisfy the first policies of the Minister, i.e., “Reduce, in all regions of Québec, the loss of life and property attributable to fires.”

Objective 1 – Risk knowledge

Ascertain the risks present in the territory by analyzing them. Risk analysis consists in inventorying, locating, evaluating, and classifying fire risks. Keep this classification up to date in light of changes in the territory. Adapt prevention and intervention measures planning bearing in mind risk analysis outcomes.

Risk awareness, through an analysis of such outcomes, constitutes the foundation of fire safety planning. An adequate knowledge of fire hazards in a territory facilitates the adoption of effective preventive measures and the adaptation of means of intervention when disasters occur.

To adequately analyze risks, the authorities responsible must first, in collaboration with the entire array of municipal services, agree on each one’s roles and responsibilities in the performance of this indispensable exercise. It is necessary, subsequently, to determine an effective analysis procedure, which must draw inspiration from the process stipulated in this objective and the *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies* of the MSP and consider the relevant characteristics of the buildings in the territory covered. The objective of the analysis process is to classify the entire array of buildings according to the classification stipulated in Appendix A (low, average, high, or extremely high risks). This classification will subsequently help determine the preventive measures and intervention measures applicable to different buildings according to their class.

1.1 Characteristics and factors to be considered in risk analysis

To conduct a risk analysis, it is important to consider the location of buildings, their vulnerability characteristics, and factors that affect firefighters' travel time. The characteristics are grouped together in three categories.

1.1.1 Characteristics of the territory

The characteristics of the territory include two key elements, i.e., the urban perimeter, and the presence of a compliant water system. The two characteristics will help determine the requisite strike team and applicable response time, as explained in Objective 3 and Objective 4. Additionally, the territory's water points must be located and it would also be desirable to locate water supply points to better plan resupplying during an intervention.

1.1.2 Characteristics of the building

The characteristics of the building refer to everything that can affect its flammability performance, including the risk of spread to the surrounding environment. Characteristics that can increase the complexity of rescue and firefighting interventions must also be considered. The characteristics can also include the building's use, its importance to the community, the vulnerability of its occupants, and the history of incidents that have occurred there.

1.1.3 Factors that affect response time

Mobilization and travel time affect the response time. Mobilization time depends on the firefighter's operational status, i.e., internal, external, or volunteer. Response time is affected by the characteristics of the road network. Pronounced curves, abrupt slopes, or inaccessible roads can reduce the speed of response vehicles. Furthermore, the state of the roadway and weight restrictions on certain structures could affect the route taken.

1.2 Risk analysis

Risk analysis includes the three phases indicated below.

1. Make a list of and locate the risks in the territory

Based on the last assessment roll¹ or more up-to-date information such as the previous classification, permits issued for new buildings or changes of use, reports on fire prevention visits by firefighters or preventionists, identify all the buildings in the territory. Make sure of their exact location in order to proceed with the following steps in the analysis.

2. Assess the risks

Based on the building inventory, evaluate the buildings to determine their risk class and the requisite strike team. To this end, consider the building's characteristics and the characteristics of the territory. The building's characteristics can affect the classification and planning of prevention and intervention strategies while the characteristics of the territory determine the requisite strike team.

The characteristics that affect the response time must also be considered since they could have repercussions on the optimization approach.

3. Classify the risks

Classify the buildings according to the risk classification (low, average, high, or extremely high) described in Appendix A. All buildings in the territory, whether residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or institutional must be classified regardless of use.

1. In accordance with section 14 of the Act respecting municipal taxation (c. F-2.1).

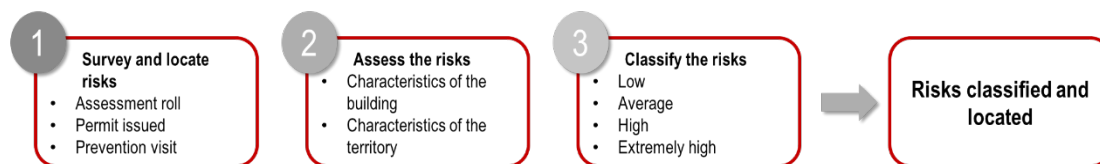


Figure 2: Risk analysis

The classification of buildings must be updated on an ongoing basis according to changes in the territory. To ensure that information on risk classification is always up to date, i.e., relevant to planning prevention and intervention activities, follow-up mechanisms must be established. Such mechanisms seek to ensure that effective links are maintained between municipal services and fire safety services. For example, the urban planning and property assessment service should promptly transmit information on new buildings or changes of use. Collaboration must also be contemplated at the municipality's planning development stage. The activity report should facilitate the annual verification of this initiative.

An adequate knowledge of risks through inventorying, locating, evaluating, and classifying, provides the necessary information for the following stages. At the conclusion of the process, the authorities responsible will be able to ascertain fire risks in their territory and have in hand the necessary basis on which to initiate the planning of prevention and intervention activities.

Objective 2 – Prevent fires

Plan fire prevention activities, make provision for self-protection measures, and the attendant regulatory provisions. Consider changes in the territory and evaluate the implementation of prevention measures.

The size of Québec's territory, the level of risk, and the limited resources in the municipal sector engender fire safety challenges, especially from the standpoint of response time. Consequently, planning intervention to deal with fires alone is insufficient to ensure public safety. In this context, prevention is the indispensable cornerstone to protect life, property, and the environment against fire and thereby seek to reduce the loss of life and property. What is more, it has been shown that investments in fire prevention include convincing social and economic benefits for society. Since the Policies were established, prevention has always been the priority. However, additional efforts are necessary to give concrete expression to it.

To do so, local and regional authorities must establish fire prevention programs, which must lead to concrete actions. Their implementation must be evaluated.

2.1 Prevention programs

Fire prevention encompasses at least the following programs:

1. the evaluation and analysis of incidents;
2. municipal fire safety bylaws;
3. the installation and verification of the operation of smoke detectors;
4. the periodic inspection of average, high, and extremely high risks;
5. awareness-raising activities.

To elaborate and implement the programs, the responsible authority must refer to the conditions defined in the *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies* of the MSP. A prevention program that considers the outcomes of risk assessment, must mention:

- the aims and objectives pursued;
- the risks or the groups targeted;

- a brief description of the key elements of its content;
- the frequency of the activities stipulated;
- the application methods and details used;
- the evaluation of the outcomes.

Provision must also be made for the human, physical, and financial resources allocated to the design and execution of the activities stipulated and the roles and responsibilities of each intervener must be defined. It is preferable to prioritize prevention activities bearing in mind the criteria in Objective 1, i.e., the characteristics and factors to be considered in risk analysis.

To ensure the cohesion between the municipalities of the prevention programs, it is important for the municipalities to collaborate among themselves and with the regional authority during both the planning and implementation stages. To this end, the MSP's *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies* provides numerous examples of collaboration and the sharing of responsibilities between local authorities and the regional authority.

Subject to the safety practitioners' areas of expertise, the firefighters can nevertheless apply certain preventive measures. Indeed, firefighters have the knowledge necessary to inform and heighten awareness as well as enjoying considerable receptiveness by the public. It is also relevant to link prevention activities to unique events such as festivals, open houses, and performances. It is advisable to carry out an awareness-raising activity aimed at people in the vicinity following a fire. At-risk behaviour is the main cause of fires and it is, therefore, important to heighten awareness concerning the adoption of safe practices.

2.2 Fire safety bylaws

Municipal fire safety bylaws are essential prevention, monitoring, and conformity verification tools and are an essential facet of the fire safety cover plan. Local authorities can regulate the fire safety sector in accordance with current legislation and regulations. The Municipal Powers Act (c. C-47.1) empowers the municipalities to regulate in terms of their varied, changing needs, and in the interest of their residents' safety. The municipalities are, therefore, empowered to regulate construction and building operation. Bylaws can also focus on facets that affect a fire's progress, fire alarms, or access by fire safety services to buildings.

Fire prevention bylaws should also enhance public awareness and information concerning the procedures to be followed to protect the public. Municipal fire safety bylaws consider that the Québec government is a party with the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to a reconciliation agreement intended to harmonize the contents of construction and safety codes. Pursuant to the Act to amend various provisions for the main purpose of reducing regulatory and administrative burden (SQ 2023, c. 24), there will eventually be only one safety regulation applicable throughout Québec regardless of the type of building or the size the municipality. The "Building" chapter of the Construction Code and the "Building Chapter of the Safety Code" will replace all municipal bylaws governing construction and safety.

Local authorities that adopt or revise their bylaws should, prior to the implementation of the new system, adopt fire safety provisions in keeping with the BCSC for all buildings in their territories. Pursuant to section 145 of the Building Act (c. B-1.1), they cannot be prosecuted for an official act performed in good faith in the context of the application of their safety or fire prevention bylaws if the latter incorporate the provisions of the BCSC. Local authorities might also adopt security standards that are more stringent than those imposed by the RBQ or pertaining to facets that their bylaws do not cover.

The program governing the installation and verification of the operation of smoke detectors and the average, high, and very high risk inspection program stipulated in the fire safety cover plan are essential to ensure that buildings comply with municipal fire safety bylaws. The application methods and details used should make provision for the actions to be taken to ensure the building's prompt return to compliance. If necessary, this could include the transmission of and follow-up to a correction notice and recourse to legal proceedings against recalcitrant property owners and operators. Consequently, the municipalities should ensure that their bylaws include all the requisite powers to deal effectively with building owners. When the RBQ regulation replaces the bylaws of local authorities, the latter will have access to the

relevant powers stipulated in the Building Act (c. B-1.1). If necessary, they can take legal action pursuant to the Act. The *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies* of the MSP provides additional details on this topic and on the other programs that must be included in the fire safety cover plans.

2.2.1 Self-protection measures

Self-protection measures are intended to alert and maintain the fire in favourable extinction conditions by limiting its spread until the firefighters arrive. Such measures are to be recommended when it is impossible to overcome certain intervention shortcomings such as a high response time, insufficient intervention resources, or accessibility questions. In such situations, the local authorities can encourage residents, businesses, and building operators to adopt self-protection measures such as fire extinguishers, fire alarm systems, additional smoke detectors, dry standpipes, and sprinklers. In the case of specific risks in businesses, it is important to ascertain whether the businesses have established a fire response team. A local authority could also make provision through bylaws for mandatory self-protection measures for certain buildings. Such measures can also enhance those found in the “Building” chapter of the Construction Code and the “Building Chapter of the Safety Code.” Local and regional authorities are invited to consult the *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies* of the MSP for additional information on potential self-protection measures.

2.3 Development of the territory

The development of the territory, e.g., the development of new neighbourhoods and the construction and extension of water systems and roads can have repercussions on the response capability of fire safety services. For example, the development of mountainside residential neighbourhoods that pose accessibility problems and the development of industrial districts that require higher water flow rates can affect interventions in the event of fire. Because of these questions, the fire safety service must be consulted when the municipality carries out urban development planning, in particular to adjust prevention programs and provide for adequate intervention in the new sectors.

2.4 Evaluation of preventive measures

Evaluation consists in measuring the discrepancies between the objectives defined in the programs and outcomes achieved. In this case, it is reflected in the production of an activity report containing a review of the application of prevention programs. The review must include the attainment status of the results, the attendant observations, and the improvements to be made to the preventive measures. Furthermore, the measures determined when the fire safety cover plan is reviewed must be coherent with the review of the application of prevention programs.

It is important to evaluate the preventive measures, including regulations, and to combine this evaluation with the findings of the analysis of incidents. In this way, the requisite information can be obtained to target the protection objectives aimed at reducing the number of fires and the loss of life and property.

SECTION II – INTERVENTION

Despite the importance attached to prevention activities, intervention, when required, must be carried out efficiently and safely. The authorities responsible must carefully plan it in keeping with good practices to ensure that Quebecers receive throughout Québec the best protection possible. It is important that interventions be carried out while ensuring the health and safety of firefighters in the performance of their duties.

Intervention now encompasses three objectives: Objective 3 concerns low risks; Objective 4, average, high, and extremely high risks; and Objective 5 focuses on other disasters and accidents. The three objectives seek to establish the means of intervention that the authorities responsible must adopt in the elaboration fire safety cover plan. The risk classification table in Appendix A clarifies the notion of low, average, high, and extremely high risks. The requirements specific to the interventions that these objectives encompass only concern the initial call and must be considered solely as minimal thresholds. The planning procedures stipulated in the objectives refer to common events, i.e., typical events that are likely to occur frequently.

Objective 3 reaffirms the number of firefighters required to carry out a safe rescue and attack operation inside a building. The notion of a strike team, i.e., the number of firefighters, the volume of water, and the types of vehicles required depending on the circumstances, has been clarified. Additionally, the special provisions concerning the response to fire alarm system alerts have been added. In practical terms, these objectives also seek to satisfy the first policies, i.e., “Reduce, in all regions of Québec, the loss of life and property attributable to fires.”

The next section on coordination explains in detail the rules governing the optimization of the intervention.

Objective 3 – Intervene in low-risk building fires

Intervene safely with the requisite strike team in low-risk building fires to save lives and reduce property losses. Plan and coordinate optimum interventions bearing in mind the resources available and leaving aside administrative boundaries. Promote collaboration between fire safety services in the vicinity.

Low risks include fires in detached residential buildings with a maximum of two storeys and comprising two or fewer dwelling units, rooming houses with a maximum of four rooms, and small isolated buildings. In the case of such risks, the main objective is to avoid full fire development. To this end, a strike team must be deployed in a set response time. The strike team ensures the rescue of victims and the extinction of the fire in a manner that is safe for the firefighters.

Local authorities are, therefore, asked to plan fire safety leaving aside the municipal boundaries to determine the means of intervention that consider the attendant risks. This demands that the most rapid fire safety service intervenes first on the site of a low-risk building fire. This objective sets the criteria respecting the strike team and its response time. Figure 3 shows that the authority responsible for the intervention that complies with these criteria can act autonomously and that otherwise it must apply the optimization process described in Objective 6. Objective 3 also presents the criteria to be considered to ensure a safe rescue and inside fire attack and the criteria pertaining to adjustment of the requisite strike team to respond to alarms from a fire alarm system.

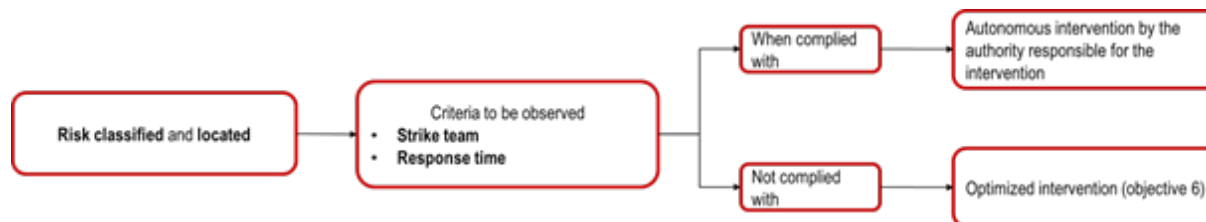


Figure 3: Methods to decide between autonomous and optimized interventions

3.1 Response time

Response time corresponds to the period between reception by the fire safety service of the alert and the arrival of the requisite response team on the site of the fire and includes the time required to mobilize the firefighters and travel time.

3.1.1 Inside the urban perimeter

According to current knowledge, intervention based on a response time under 10 minutes is optimal and usually avoids reaching the flashover point. For these reasons, the objective is to attain a maximum response time of 10 minutes for all low-risk building fires in the urban perimeter.

For municipalities with fewer than 10 000 inhabitants, the objective is to attain a maximum response time of 15 minutes for all low-risk building fires situated in the urban perimeter.

Accordingly, the fire safety service is asked to plan its means of intervention in order to meet this objective.² The optimization process is essential beyond these response times.

3.1.2 Outside the urban perimeter

For buildings situated outside the urban perimeters and, therefore, far from fire stations, longer response times are understandable. Given the considerable distances to be travelled, the objective is to attain a maximum response time of 15 minutes for all low-risk fires outside the urban perimeter. The optimization process is essential beyond this response time. However, local authorities must consider the potentially prejudicial nature of this longer time and adopt preventive and self-protection measures to compensate for it.

3.1.3 Transfer of a communication between two secondary fire emergency communication centres

The optimization of an intervention may require the deployment of a neighbouring fire safety service. If this fire safety service uses a different secondary fire emergency communication centre, an additional step will be necessary to activate the deployment protocol, i.e. the transfer of the communication to the secondary fire emergency communication centre concerned to mobilize and deploy the requisite resources to compose the strike team.

The transfer of a communication between two secondary fire emergency communication centres increases the strike team's response time. The objective is to reduce to the utmost the delay stemming from the transfer, i.e., the time between the reception of a communication and the activation of the deployment protocol. The authority responsible for the territory where the intervention occurs must initiate a collaborative approach with the authority whose mutual aid is sought. To plan the intervention, the transfer time must be as short as possible and should never exceed 2 minutes.

Collaboration should explore strategies to consolidate communication processing chains (reduce transfers and the number of interveners), interoperability between computer-aided dispatch, the enhancement of call selection processes, and communication methods with fire safety services. The strategies should be tested to ensure that the authorities responsible adopt the most effective ones.

3.2 Strike team

The strike team required at the time of the initial call comprises three elements: the firefighters, water, and the requisite vehicles.

For the strike team to be deemed complete, it must include a sufficient number of firefighters, the requisite volume of water, and the number of response vehicles requested. To satisfy the requirement, the entire array of the requisite strike team's resources must reach the boundary of the property where the scene of operations is located below these response times.

3.2.1 Number of firefighters

The full strike team comprises a minimum of 10 firefighters with their personal protective equipment. This number of firefighters ensures adequate, safe intervention both with respect to rescue operations and the extinction of low-risk building fires (see Appendix B). The number applies to an intervention carried out in the urban perimeter of the municipality. Nothing prevents a fire safety service from assigning additional firefighters to a fire if it deems it necessary. NFPA Standards 1710 and 1720 recommend a higher number of firefighters to maximize the efficacy of tasks related to firefighting and the safety of firefighters. Appendix C presents the strike team stipulated in NFPA Standard 1710.

In areas without a complaint water system, recourse to a reduced strike team comprising eight firefighters can be considered for low-risk fires. Accordingly, two firefighters from the strike team of 10 firefighters could be assigned to water supply if necessary. The regional authority must indicate in the fire safety cover plan details of the zone in which the reduced strike team applies. It would be desirable to consider this zone in reflection on preventive measures.

2. By way of indication, 73% of buildings with an address in Québec are located in the urban perimeter. Sources: Adresse Québec data and Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation (MAMH).

For municipalities with fewer than 25 000 inhabitants, recourse to a reduced strike team comprising eight firefighters can be considered both for interventions inside and outside the urban perimeter.

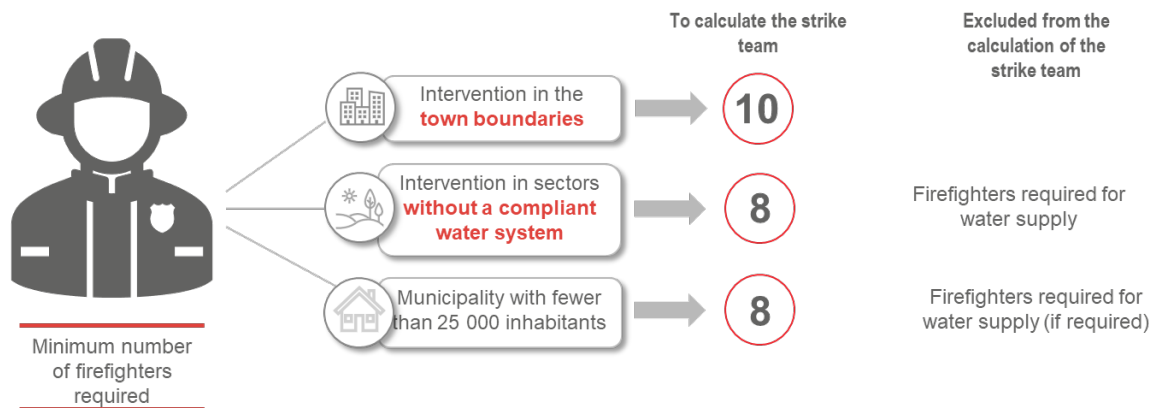


Figure 4: Number of firefighters required depending on the fire area

The strike team only concerns the deployment of resources at the time of the initial call. It could be sufficient or require more extensive resources depending on the nature and the complexity of the intervention. It is incumbent upon the authority responsible for the intervention to plan by means of deployment protocols the resources necessary for subsequent alerts. Lastly, the possibility of a second fire in the territory should also be contemplated. Accordingly, resources intended to maintain coverage of the territory during an intervention should be planned.

Lastly, the firefighter assigned to engage in rescue or firefighting interventions must possess the qualifications stipulated by the Regulation respecting the conditions governing the exercise of functions within a municipal fire safety service (c. S-3.4, r. 1). Moreover, the assignment of the duties of an apprentice firefighter must comply with the Guide d'assignation des tâches du programme pompier I of the ENPQ. The firefighters required to perform the duties described in point 3.3, "Safe rescues and inside fire attacks," must be qualified, i.e., have fully completed their training.

To comply with the requirements of the Act respecting occupational health and safety (c. S-2.1) and the Regulation respecting occupational health and safety (c. S-2.1, r. 13) the authority responsible for the intervention must implement the following programs:

—Firefighter training and skill maintenance

For this program, the authorities can draw inspiration from NFPA Standard 1550 and the training canvas of the ENPQ. The program must broach the entire array of duties and activities that firefighters perform. Skill maintenance must ensure on an ongoing basis the ability to use and update basic knowledge and the skills necessary to perform work-related duties and tasks. It requires the implementation of programs governing training activities, learning, exercise, and evaluation.

—Prevention

This prevention program pertains to the occupational health and safety of firefighters and participatory mechanisms on the health and safety committee. The authorities are encouraged to consult the Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST) website concerning the applicable conditions.

—Inspection, evaluation, maintenance, and replacement of response equipment and accessories

This program concerns equipment such as portable ladders and pumps and radios that firefighters use. The authorities must consider the manufacturers' requirements and the applicable standards and are encouraged to consult the CNESST and Association paritaire pour la santé et la sécurité du travail, secteur «affaires municipales» (APSAM) websites.

—Inspection, maintenance, and replacement of person protective equipment

This program must encompass specific sections related to the inspection, maintenance, and replacement of personal protective clothing such as helmets, hoods, coats, pants, gloves, and boots, and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). The programs must consider the *Guide d'application relatif aux véhicules et accessoires d'intervention à l'intention des services de sécurité incendie* produced by the MSP, the *Guide des bonnes pratiques – L'entretien des vêtements de protection pour la lutte contre l'incendie* produced by the CNESST, and the *Guide pour la réalisation d'un programme de protection respiratoire – Services de sécurité incendie* produced by the APSAM.

3.2.2 Volume of water

Requirements pertaining to the volume of water to be transported at the time of the initial call for a low-risk building fire depend on the compliance of the water system located near the scene of operations.

3.2.2.1 Compliant water systems

To be deemed compliant, a water system must be able to provide a continuous flow rate of at least 1 500 L/min for 30 minutes. This flow rate seeks to ensure adequate, safe intervention when the risk is low. The authorities responsible must ensure their water systems' compliance by conducting the tests stipulated in the Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs (MELCCFP)'s *Guide de bonnes pratiques d'exploitation des installations de distribution d'eau potable*.

The authority responsible for the water system must implement a fire hydrant maintenance and flow rate and pressure verification program and establish the frequency according to the knowledge of existing infrastructure. The program must consider the guide mentioned earlier and can draw inspiration from the applicable NFPA standards. What is more, fire hydrants must be identified according to the water system's compliance and should be codified according to the flow rate provided.

3.2.2.2 The absence of compliant water systems

A non-compliant water system does not attain the flow rate indicated above. A water system that has not been subject to the requisite verifications is deemed to be non-compliant. In the absence of a compliant water system, the authority responsible must transport at the time of the initial call a minimum of 15 000 L of water to the scene of operations involving a low-risk building. This rule applies both inside and outside the urban perimeter. It is necessary to assign to the intervention the requisite number of vehicles to achieve this volume of water. The initial volume of water facilitates rescue operations and fire suppression activities when the water supply is being established.

In the urban perimeter, in addition to the 15 000 L of water required at the time of the initial call, it is recommended that supply be planned to maintain a continuous discharge to ensure effective, safe, fire suppression conditions that limit the risk of spread. To this end, it is incumbent upon the authority responsible for the intervention to establish the appropriate water supply strategy according to the location of the water points in the territory, the water tanker trucks, and the site of the intervention. It should be remembered that the firefighters assigned to water supply are not part of the reduced strike team. The authority responsible for the water points must implement a maintenance and inspection program that draws inspiration from the applicable standards such as the NFPA 1142 Standard.



Figure 5: Volume of water deployed at the time of the initial call, according to the water system's compliance

3.2.3 Response vehicles

The authority responsible for the intervention must have available in house or through a neighbouring authority vehicles that enable it to intervene with respect to low-risk building fires. It must deploy a ULC-compliant pumper truck. The requirement respecting the deployment of tanker truck that complies with the same standard depends on the compliance of the water supply system. Moreover, the authority responsible must implement a vehicle inspection, evaluation, and replacement program in the manner stipulated in the MSP's *Guide d'application relatif aux véhicules et accessoires d'intervention à l'intention des services de sécurité incendie*. The authority responsible for the intervention must ensure that it only purchases ULC-compliant vehicles when planning the purchase and replacement of response vehicles.

3.2.3.1 The presence of a compliant water system

When a compliant water system is available, it is necessary to deploy at the time of the initial call at least one ULC-compliant pumper vehicle to the scene of operations involving a minimal risk.

3.2.3.2 The absence of a compliant water system

In areas not served by a compliant water system, it is necessary at the time of the initial call to mobilize in addition to a ULC-compliant pumper truck at least one tanker truck that complies with the same standard. The total volume of such vehicles must satisfy the requirement defined in point 3.2.2.2, "The absence of compliant water systems."

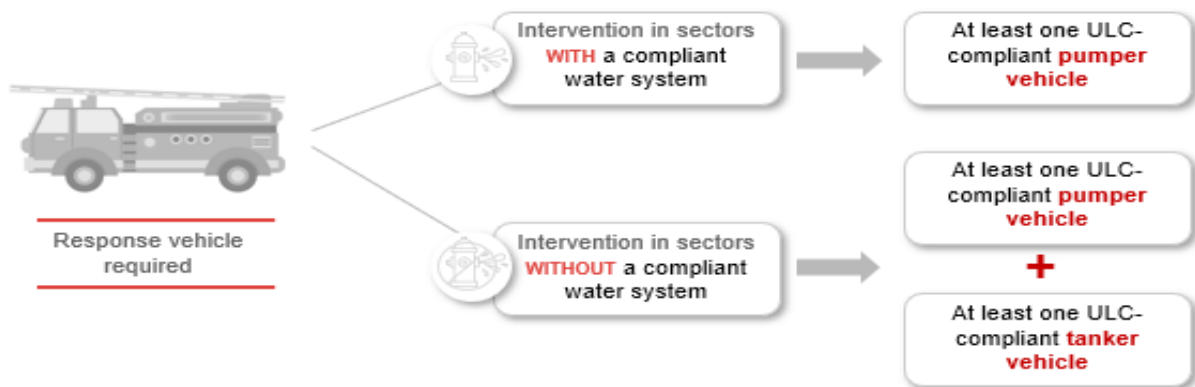


Figure 6: Response vehicle required depending on the water system's compliance

3.2.4 Application of the optimization process

The strike team must aim for optimal intervention, i.e., the intervention must be set in light of the entire array of resources available, without considering administrative boundaries. When the fire safety service's response time exceeds 45 minutes, it is not required to optimize the intervention to assemble the requisite strike team. However, it is necessary to mobilize and deploy the number of firefighters who can conduct safe rescues and inside fire attacks (see point 3.3, "Safe rescues and inside fire attacks"). Given the importance of reducing the response time in the case of a low-risk building fire, it is desirable to optimize in all cases the deployment of resources. Objective 6 describes in detail the approach to optimize the strike team's intervention.

3.3 Safe rescues and inside fire attacks

It should be noted that the Minister's first policies seeks to reduce the loss of life and property stemming from fires. The resources necessary to rescue a person and launch firefighting operations safely inside a burning building must, therefore, be assembled as soon as possible. While awaiting the requisite strike team, in order to ensure an operational minimum that complies with recognized occupational health and safety rules, rescue and inside fire attack operations must only be attempted once a minimum of four firefighters, including an officer, and a ULC-compliant pumper truck that can provide a minimum flow rate of 1 150 L/min, are at the scene of operations.

It is recognized that the general flashover point tends to occur more rapidly in modern buildings because of their high hydrocarbon-based synthetic materials content, the construction materials used, and a ventilation profile that fosters the fire's growth. To maximize the chance of survival of a fire victim and limit the fire's spread at its point of origin, the rescue and inside fire attack team should be able to intervene within a maximum response time of 5 minutes. Studies tend to reveal that an organizational model comprising a team of at least four internal on-duty firefighters, including an officer, fosters the attainment of this objective. Studies reveal that the very rapid response time of such teams significantly enhances the likelihood of confining the fire's spread at its point of origin, thereby reducing fire-related damage. It is in the authorities' interest to opt for the implementation of this organizational model.

Under the exceptional circumstances described in the MSP's *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie*, i.e. the rescue of individuals at risk of imminent death or an inside fire attack in the case of an incipient fire, it is possible, under the conditions described in the guide, to conduct a rescue operation or an inside fire attack without having assembled four firefighters.

To ensure a safe intervention, when the flashover point has been reached in a room in the building, while awaiting the requisite strike team, rescue and inside fire attack operations must only be attempted once a minimum of six firefighters, including an officer, and a ULC-compliant pumper truck that can provide a minimum flow rate of 1 150 L/min are on site. The two additional firefighters must be prepared to intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.

To obtain additional information on rescues, inside fire attacks, and the development phases of a fire, please consult the MSP's *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie*.

3.4 Fire alarm system

When the secondary fire emergency communication centre notifies the fire safety service of an alert from a monitoring station from a fire alarm system, it can adjust the requisite strike team in the absence of any other indication of a fire.

Without being restricted to the following, the indication of the presence of a fire can be:

- the detection of a fire by more than one detector in the alarm system;
- a call from a witness to report a fire;
- the presence of smoke of unknown origin;
- the presence of abnormal heat of unknown origin.³

3. Based on NFPA Standard 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments.

In all cases where one of the aforementioned indications is present, the strike team required in this objective must be deployed. The response time begins when the fire safety service is notified of one of the aforementioned indications.

The adjustment consists in the partial deployment of the requisite strike team in the case of a low-risk building. To reduce to the utmost health and safety hazards for firefighters and limit the damage stemming from a fire if the alarm is legitimate, the adjustment of the strike team must consider the criteria established in point 3.3, “Safe rescues and inside fire attacks.”

The adjustment of the strike team must at least include:

With internal or external on-duty firefighters and when the response time is a maximum of 10 minutes:

- four on-duty firefighters, including one officer;
- one ULC-compliant pumper truck.

Without internal or external on-duty firefighters or when the response time exceeds 10 minutes:

- six firefighters, including one officer;
- one ULC-compliant pumper truck;
- one ULC-compliant tanker truck (only when the area is not served by a compliant water system).

It should be recalled that the local authorities should plan preventive measures, including the adoption of regulations designed to reduce false alarms.

Objective 4 – Intervene on average-, high-, and extremely high-risk building fires

Intervene safely with respect to fires in average-, high-, and extremely high-risk buildings with an appropriate strike team that saves lives, reduces property losses, and minimizes impacts on the community. Plan and coordinate optimum interventions bearing in mind the resources available and leaving aside administrative boundaries. Prepare to intervene safely and effectively. Promote collaboration between fire safety services in the vicinity.

Despite their small number, fires in average-, high-, and extremely high-risk buildings cause more significant losses. Additionally, fires in these types of buildings, e.g., hospitals, seniors’ homes, or essential businesses, can cause major disturbances in communities. This situation warrants fire safety services preparing to intervene safely and effectively in light of the specific characteristics of their territory.

As Objective 1 specifies, local authorities are responsible for inventorying, locating, evaluating, and classifying risks to identify average-, high-, and extremely high-risk buildings in their territory in order to prepare adequately. Planning intervention pertaining to such risks hinges on the optimization approach described in detail in Objective 6, bearing in mind the distinctive characteristics of such risks, e.g., the presence of hazardous materials, the occupants’ vulnerabilities, and the building’s dimensions. The establishment of the strike team appropriate to such risks is the responsibility of the authority responsible for the intervention. However, the strike team cannot be smaller than the one already stipulated for a low-risk building.

4.1 Strike team

To establish the appropriate strike team, the authorities responsible must draw inspiration from the most widely recognized standards to promote effective interventions without compromising the firefighters’ safety. It is expected that the appropriate strike team is proportional to the building’s risk class. Thus, the higher the risk, the more extensive the resources mobilized. In particular, the determination of the appropriate strike team must consider the following factors:

- the response time;
- the building’s risk class;
- the requisite specialized human and physical resources;

- the number of daytime and nighttime occupants;
- the presence of vulnerable occupants such as young children, seniors, or individuals with reduced mobility;
- the presence of staff to take charge of vulnerable occupants;
- the building's characteristics;
- the activities carried out in the building;
- the presence of hazardous materials;
- fire detection and protection equipment;
- the analysis of incidents.

The appropriate strike team must be recorded in the deployment protocol submitted to the secondary fire emergency communication centre. The resources required to intervene with respect to average-, high-, and extremely high-risk buildings usually necessitate the deployment of several fire safety services and should be an additional incentive for them to collaborate to better prepare to intervene.

4.1.1 Fire alarm system

When a secondary fire emergency communication centre notifies through a monitoring station a fire safety service of an alarm from a fire alarm system, it can adjust the requisite strike team for average-, high-, or extremely high-risk buildings in the absence of any other indication of a fire. The indications of a fire are the same as those listed in point 3.4 for low-risk buildings.

The adjustment of the strike team for average, high, or extremely high risk must be made following a rigorous analysis based on the vulnerability criteria mentioned earlier. It is incumbent upon the authority responsible for the intervention to resort to the adjustment of the strike team and to determine the parameters pertaining to the adjustment of the strike team.

The adjustment consists in the partial deployment of the strike team normally stipulated for average-, high-, or extremely high-risk buildings. The adjustment of the strike team must at least include:

With internal or external on-duty firefighters and when the response time is a maximum of 10 minutes:

- four on-duty firefighters, including one officer;
- one ULC-compliant pumper truck;
- any other resource required according to the characteristics of the building concerned.

Without internal or external on-duty firefighters or when the response time exceeds 10 minutes:

- six firefighters, including one officer;
- one ULC-compliant pumper truck;
- one ULC-compliant tanker truck (only when the area is not served by a compliant water system);
- any other resource required according to the characteristics of the building concerned.

It should be recalled that the local authorities should plan preventive measures, including the adoption of regulations designed to reduce false alarms.

4.2 Response plans

The purpose of producing response plans for average, high, and extremely high risks is to enhance the effectiveness of the firefighters' intervention, ensure their safety, and reduce the consequences of a fire. In the case of buildings, specific measures must be adopted to prepare to intervene safely and effectively. The authority responsible for the intervention,

in collaboration with the building's owner, should elaborate and keep up to date an intervention plan for each extremely high risk in its territory. When there are numerous extremely high risks in the territory, the authority responsible must specify the priority nature of certain buildings.

Bearing in mind the resources assigned to the elaboration of the response plans, it would also be desirable to produce plans for average- or high-risk buildings in which intervention is difficult. The authority responsible must produce a program that specifies the number of response plans that it plans to produce or update, the collaborative relationships pertaining to the production of the plans, and a review of the production of response plans under the previous program.

The plan must focus on safe rescues, effective fire extinction, the occupational health and safety of firefighters, and environmental protection. It must include the information indicated in the MSP's *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie* and should be elaborated jointly by the prevention and intervention sectors.

Objective 5 – Rescue when other disaster risks or accidents occur

Intervene safely with the appropriate resources when other disaster risks or accidents occur to reduce to the utmost the response time, save lives, and limit injuries and disabilities. Plan and coordinate optimum interventions bearing in mind the resources available and leaving aside administrative boundaries. Prepare to intervene safely and effectively in a spirit of respect for the standards and frames of reference in force. Promote collaboration between fire safety services in the vicinity.

The firefighters are the community-based interveners in the municipalities that offer a rapid response in several spheres of public security. In many places, fire safety services encompass the initial resources offering a rapid response in the event of a disaster. Paragraph 2 of section 36 of the Fire Safety Act stipulates that firefighters “may also be in charge, together with the other services concerned, of emergency response in the case of other emergencies, assistance to accident victims, disaster assistance and emergency evacuation.” The firefighters can acquire the requisite skills and equipment to act in emergencies.

The main objective of rescue operations is to save the victims' lives or mitigate their injuries by reducing to the utmost the response time. Following the example of intervention in with respect to building fires, the authorities responsible must plan such interventions in such a way that they proceed effectively and safely. For each disaster or accident, they must define the appropriate resources to be mobilized and deployed at the time of the initial call according to the applicable frames of reference. They must also ensure that they adequately train their staff through the implementation of a training and skill maintenance program. Furthermore, they must acquire the equipment and implement an equipment and intervention accessories inspection, evaluation, maintenance and replacement program while considering the manufacturers' requirements and the applicable standards. They must also liaise with each other and with the other emergency services. To ensure the safety of their staff, the authorities responsible must also establish the framework of their interventions. What is more, it is desirable to limit the events covered to those for which the fire safety services are usually responsible.

Moreover, section 47 of the Act stipulates that the exemption from liability applies to the mandatory relief measures set out in a fire safety cover plan. The regional authorities that opt to include them in their fire safety cover plan must show that the resources allocated to interventions with respect to other disaster risks or accidents have been planned in the best possible manner bearing in mind all the resources available without considering the administrative boundaries.

The authority responsible must specify the elements indicated below with respect to the interventions included in the fire safety cover plan.

5.1 Extrication

Extrication encompasses the techniques designed to release individuals imprisoned in their vehicles. The role of the firefighters is to carry out the entire array of extrication activities, establish the necessary operating perimeter to do so, and ensure fire protection. A minimum of four firefighters qualified to engage in extrication and the necessary equipment must be deployed during this type of intervention. A minimum of two extra firefighters must be assigned to firefighting operations in addition to the firefighters assigned to the extrication. A response vehicle equipped with an

integrated pump with a fire hose loaded with water ready for use is also required. By way of derogation to the foregoing, a response vehicle equipped with an integrated pump is not required in the case of interventions beyond roads accessible to fire safety service vehicles. The authority responsible for the intervention must determine the procedures to ensure firefighting operations in the event the damaged vehicle catches fire.

Fire safety services must refer to the *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie* of the MSP to organize their extrication service. What is more, the elements in the following table must be determined to include extrication in the fire safety cover plan.

Table 1: Extrication-related elements in the fire safety cover plan

Perimeter of the intervention	Number of firefighters trained	Equipment available and location	Applicable frames of reference
—Define the travel lanes accessible to response vehicles from the FSS and where the service is offered.	—The number of firefighters who possess the extrication certificate. —The number of firefighters who possess the extrication certificate who are available during the day, at night, and on weekends.	—A list of the vehicles outfitted with extrication equipment and their location.	— <i>Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie du MSP.</i> — <i>NFPA 1006: Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualification.</i>

5.2 Isolated area rescue (IAR)

The IAR concerns emergency responses in isolated environments for land-based rescue operations aimed more specifically at medical evacuations. The role of the firefighters usually consists in coordinating the IAR's interventions and assisting the other interveners through their expertise and equipment. It is important to distinguish between rescue operations and the search for missing persons, for which police services are responsible. The firefighters can facilitate access by paramedic emergency medical technicians to the victim, participate in the evacuation, and supply equipment to carry out these activities. The fire safety services must refer to the *Cadre de référence – L'intervention d'urgence hors du réseau routier* to ascertain their roles and responsibilities. In keeping with the framework established, the members of the fire safety service qualified to provide this service and the adapted equipment must be deployed during this type of intervention. What is more, the elements in the following table must be determined to include the IAR in the fire safety cover plan.

Table 2: IAR-related elements in the fire safety cover plan

Perimeter of the intervention	Number of firefighters trained	Equipment available and location	Applicable frames of reference
—List and location of the main activities carried out in isolated environments, e.g., off-road vehicles or hiking.	—The number of firefighters trained for IAR interventions. —The number of firefighters trained who are available during the day, at night, and on weekends.	—A list of the rescue vehicles and their location. —A list of specialized rescue equipment and its location.	— <i>Frame of reference – L'intervention d'urgence hors du réseau routier (MSP)</i>

5.3 Nautical rescue

Nautical rescue focuses on the activities of emergency responders to rescue individuals exposed to serious or imminent threat in water. Interventions in water must be prompt, safe, and coordinated between the different interveners by assigning specific duties to each one while ensuring effective communications between them. Several entities share responsibility for nautical rescue, in particular the federal and provincial governments and municipal authorities, depending on the site of the intervention. In some instances related to rising water levels, residents may have to be evacuated to ensure their safety. If such is the case, local authorities must plan safe means of intervention for

their firefighters. The fire safety services must refer to the *Cadre de référence – Sauvetage nautique* to ascertain their roles and responsibilities. In keeping with the framework established, the members of the fire safety service qualified to provide this service and the adapted equipment must be deployed during this type of intervention.

Table 3: Elements to include nautical rescue in the risk coverage plan

Perimeter of the intervention	Number of firefighters trained	Equipment available and location	Applicable frames of reference
—List and location of the key water bodies and flood-prone areas where homes are present —List and location of boat-launch points	— The number of firefighters trained for nautical rescue interventions. — The number of firefighters trained in nautical rescue who are available during the day, at night, and on weekends.	— The list of nautical rescue-compliant vehicles and their location — The list of nautical rescue garments and equipment and their location	— <i>Cadre de référence</i> — <i>Sauvetage nautique</i> of the MSP

5.4 First responders

The fire safety cover plan can also indicate that the fire safety service offers a first responder service, if necessary, which is governed by the Act respecting pre-hospital emergency services (c. S-6.2) and is thus included in the fire safety cover plan for information purposes.

5.5 Other types of rescue

The fire safety services can intervene in types of disasters or accidents other than those mentioned earlier in this section. It should be noted that the interventions must be confined to those for which the fire safety services are usually responsible.

Provision must also be made for collaboration procedures between the interveners and the standards and frames of reference in force must govern such intervention.

SECTION III – COORDINATION

Coordination is the cornerstone of the establishment and implementation of a fire safety cover plan. The optimization of intervention, close collaboration between interveners in the fire-fighting community and the linkage of the resources available are the best way to protect individuals faced with fire hazards.

Objective 6 describes the intervention optimization approach, i.e., the best viable way to deploy the resources available to comply with the requirements of the strike team stipulated in Objective 3 and Objective 4. Optimized deployment seeks to ensure the best response time of the resources at the time of intervention. Objective 7 specifies the application details concerning the powers that the Act grants the regional authority regarding fire safety. It also seeks to foster collaboration and consensus building among local authorities, defines the verification mechanisms, and proposes that certain fire safety-related duties be pooled. Lastly, Objective 8 focuses on the coordination of the participants in the intervention.

Objectif 6 – Optimize intervention by fire safety services

Deploy as soon as possible the requisite strike team on the site of the fire at the time of the initial call. Use the resources available leaving aside administrative boundaries. Ensure for all Quebecers that response times satisfy the protection requirements established in Objective 3 and Objective 4. Plan and coordinate such interventions and include them in a deployment protocol. Establish intermunicipal collaboration that makes possible these optimized interventions.

Once a fire breaks out, the challenge consists in deploying as soon as possible to the site of the event the resources required to save lives and reduce property loss. To satisfy the requirement, the entire array of the requisite strike team's resources must reach the boundary of the property where the scene of operations is located below these response times. The deployment of the requisite strike team must be planned in such a way that it complies with the response

time requirements defined in Objective 3. Beyond these response times, the optimization approach described in this objective must be implemented to locate the resources that will make up the requisite strike team and intervene as quickly as possible.

The optimization approach is founded on the provisions stipulated to establish the fire safety cover plan, in particular sections 9, 10, and 15 of the Act. The approach consists in planning intervention on the site of the fire, with the requisite strike team promptly using the resources available in the territory leaving aside the administrative boundaries. For each building in the territory, the authorities must identify the response resources such as firefighters, vehicles, and water that must be mobilized to form a strike team that can intervene. They must then determine the fire stations from which the resources will be deployed to be the first to arrive on site. Lastly, they must include the resources identified in a deployment protocol submitted to the secondary fire emergency communication centre that will dispatch the initial call.

The optimization approach comprises four key stages. The first stage consists in assembling information on the characteristics of the territory, i.e., the urban perimeter, the compliance of the water system, and risk classification, and the resources available, such as firefighters, vehicles, and water. The second stage seeks to locate the resources that can most quickly reach the sites to intervene in each sector of the territory. In the third stage, if the resources are insufficient to reach the strike team or intervene under the expected response time, additional resources must be identified that can intervene without delay on site. Lastly, the purpose of the fourth stage is to establish the deployment protocols that the secondary fire emergency communication centres use to dispatch resources at the time of the initial call. The first stage focuses on the information to be assembled while stages 2 and 3 illustrate the application of the optimization approach.

6.1 Information on the characteristics of the territory and the resources available at the time of the initial call

The optimization approach hinges on gathering information already obtained when Objective 1 and Objective 2 were carried out, in particular the characteristics of the territory and the building and those that affect response time. This information must be linked to the requirements of Objective 3 and Objective 4 to identify the strike team applicable and carry out the optimization approach. To apply the optimization approach, it is important to specify the notions pertaining to the availability of resources and response time.

The fire safety service must know the number of firefighters and vehicles and the volume of water available at the time of the initial call in each of its fire stations. This number determines whether it can respond alone or whether it will need additional resources to attain the time limits set in Objective 3 and Objective 4.

As for the firefighters, it is important to consider specific factors that affect their availability, e.g., firefighters working for more than one fire safety service and those who are unavailable at certain times of the year because of hunting, harvesting, or seasonal work.

6.2 Response time

It is incumbent upon each fire safety service to determine in its fire safety cover plan the time required to mobilize the firefighters in each of its fire stations, if necessary. The mobilization time added to the travel time between the fire station and the site of the fire determines the response time. The following figures illustrates the components of response time. Account must be taken of the characteristics of the territory mentioned in Objective 1 that can affect the firefighters' travel time. When applicable, the transfer time of a communication as examined in point 3.1.3, "Transfer of a communication between two secondary fire emergency communication centres," must be considered.

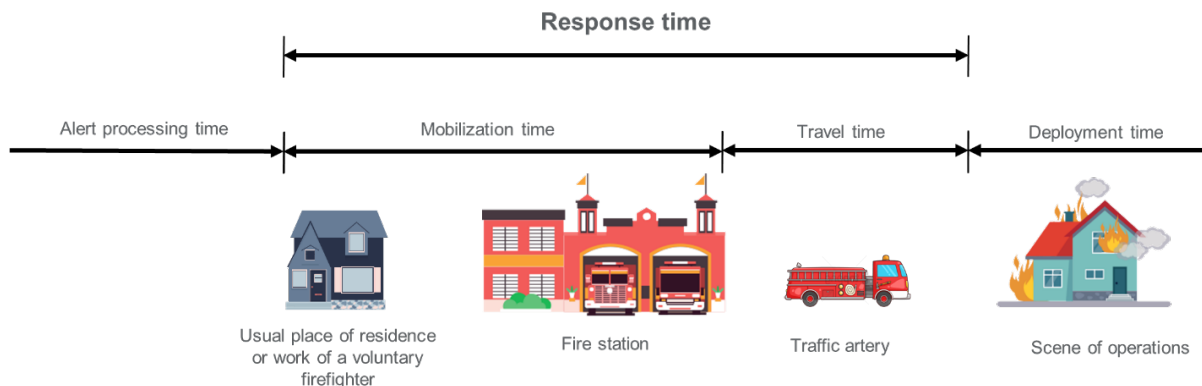


Figure 7: Response time and its components

6.2.1 Mobilization time

Mobilization time commences when the firefighters receive the alert transmitted by the secondary fire emergency communication centre and ends when the vehicles leave the fire station, i.e., when the firefighters state that they are under way to the scene of operations. It includes preparation time, i.e., the time to put on personal protective equipment (PPE) and the time to start the vehicles.

The firefighters' mobilization time indicated in the fire safety cover plan must be realistic. The authorities must know the mobilization time of the firefighters or teams of firefighters for each of the determined periods, e.g., during the day, at night, and on weekends. Mobilization time considers:

- the firefighters' operational status (internal or external on-duty firefighter or volunteer);
- the method of deployment at the time of an alert (assembly at the fire station or directly at the scene of operations);
- their usual places of residence and work (volunteer firefighters and external on-duty firefighters only);
- the separation distance from the fire station assigned (external on-duty firefighters only).
- preparation time.

A maximum of 2 minutes will be deemed adequate when planning preparation time. For internal on-duty firefighters, mobilization time is confined to preparation time.

To conclude, the firefighters' mobilization time should be validated by means of statistical analyses drawn from factual, reliable data such as those compiled by the secondary fire emergency communication centre and the history of the interventions.

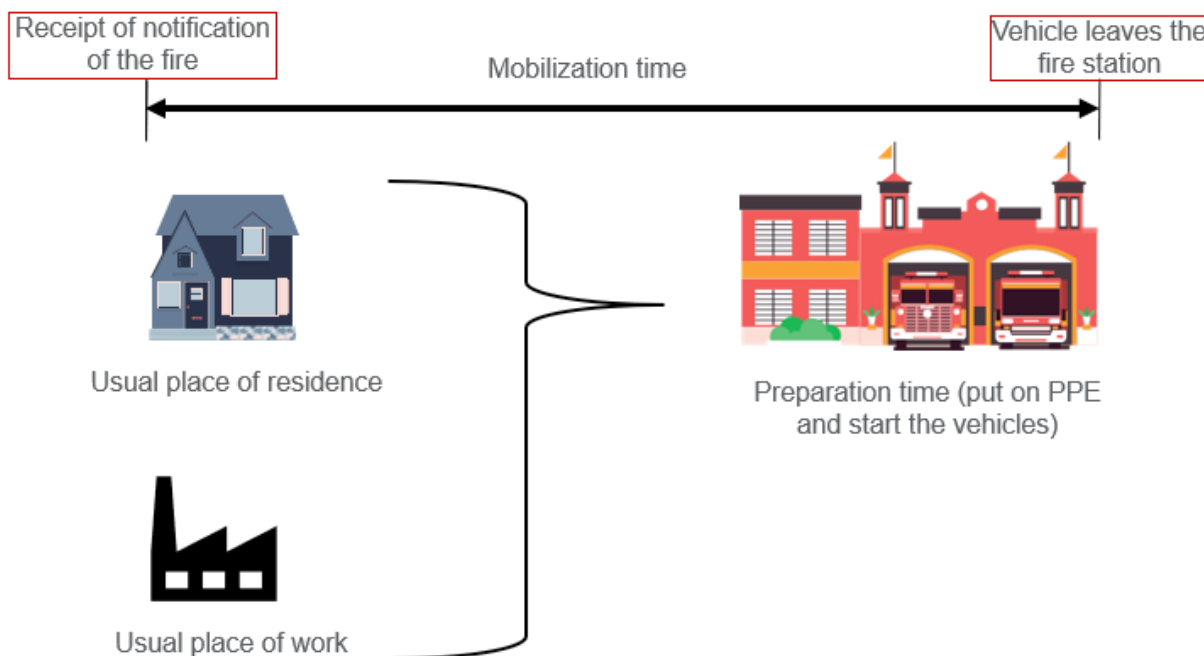


Figure 8: Mobilization time

6.2.2 Travel time

Travel time is the time required to travel from a fire station to the scene of operations. It commences when the vehicles leave the fire station. The method used to calculate the travel time must be based on the maximum posted speed for each road section. Generally speaking, the geomatic tools that the fire safety services use rely on this speed. The objective of this calculation is to determine the maximum distance that a vehicle can travel in a given time. This time, combined with the mobilization time, makes it possible to calculate the response time and identify which resources can reach the scene of operations the quickest.

In situations where it is impossible to use geomatics software, the calculation of the travel time can be based on an average speed, e.g. 60 km/h (1 km/min).⁴

The real travel time should be validated from time to time using the event cards generated during the interventions. The real travel times can be used to adjust the optimization approach. The travel time should also consider the factors that affect response time indicated in Objective 1 such as abrupt slopes, impassable or winding roads in the public domain that can affect the speed of response vehicles.

Travel time ends when the response vehicles arrive at the boundary of the property where the building is located, i.e., where the vehicle traffic artery ends and the private property commences. It is understood that the time required to travel from the boundary of the property to the scene of operations and commence suppression-related activities is included in the deployment time, which is examined in the *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie* of the MSP.

4. Speed based on Appendix C of NFPA Standard 1142: Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting.

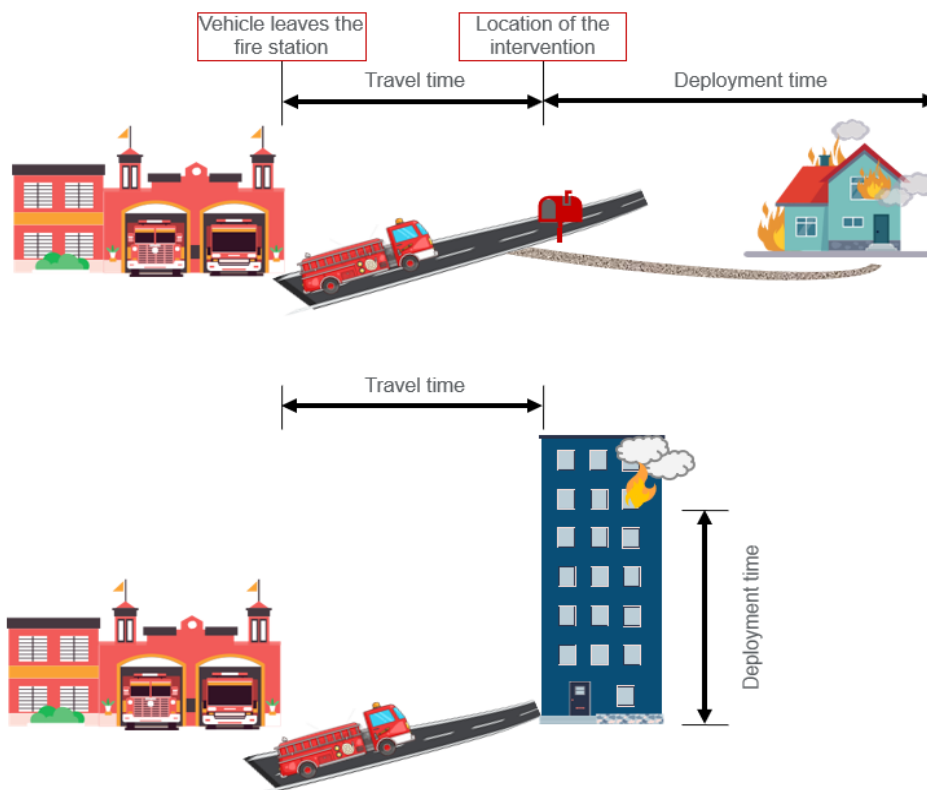


Figure 9: Travel time

6.3 Completion of the optimization approach

The regional authority, in collaboration with local authorities, is responsible for the optimization approach. The following points explain the optimization approach (see Figure 11).

6.3.1 First step: Assemble the data

Assemble the data necessary for the optimization approach. The data include:

- the risk classification, including the location of the risks;
- an overview of response resources such as firefighters, vehicles, and water available at each fire station;
- the sectors served by a compliant water system;
- the boundaries of the urban perimeters in force on the land use planning and development plan;
- the factors that affect response time.

6.3.2 Second step: Identify the resources that can reach the scene of operations the quickest

Determine around each fire station with the resources available the response time radius of 10 minutes for an urban perimeter and 15 minutes outside the urban perimeter. If the requisite strike team (firefighters, vehicles, and water) is attained in these response times, the approach must be carried out in the fourth step by including the resources in a deployment protocol.

If the requisite strike team has not been attained at this step, the resources must be identified to complete it according to the method described in the third step.

6.3.3 Third step: Identify the resources that can reach the scene of operations the quickest

The third step applies when the requisite strike team or the response time is not attained. It consists in identifying the additional response resources that can reach the scene of operations the quickest, especially by relying on neighbouring fire safety services.

To do so, the response time equivalence point must be used. This concept represents the place where the response time will be the same between the resources from two fire stations. A response time equivalence point is located on the vehicle traffic lane that allows access to a risk. Accordingly, all the risks situated between a fire station and the equivalence point must be served by the response resources from this fire station since they can intervene the quickest. Mobilization time and travel time are the factors that affect the distance between a fire station and the equivalence point. The shorter the mobilization time, the farther the equivalence point from the fire station. Indeed, a short mobilization time makes it possible to cover a greater distance for a given response time. In the following examples, it is noteworthy that for a given distance, the equivalence points will differ depending on the firefighters' mobilization time.

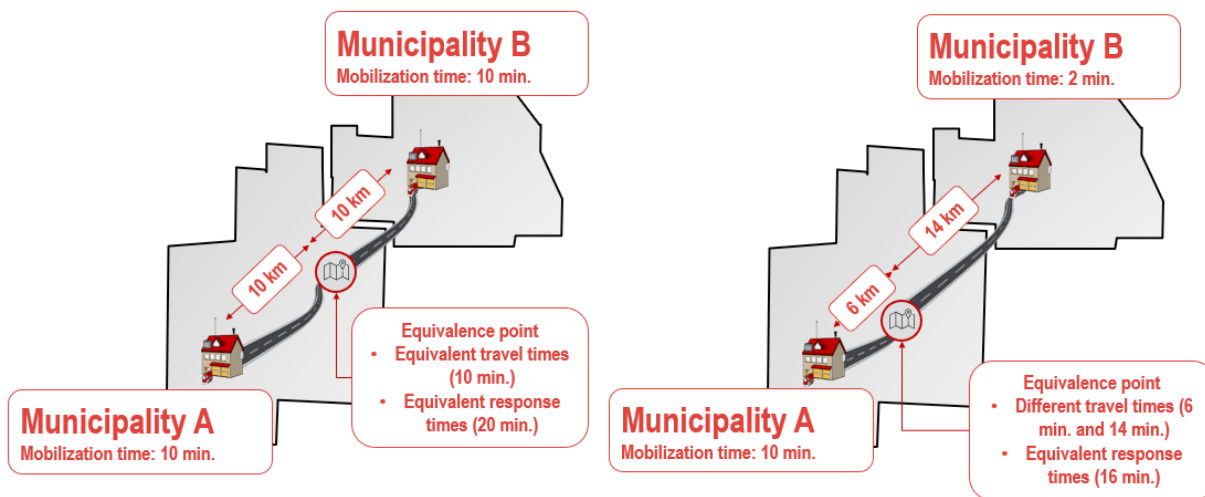


Figure 10: Equivalence point and response time

The regional authority determines the response resources of the fire station whose staff can reach a given fire area the quickest based on the equivalence points identified on all the roads in the territory. A fire area encompasses the entire array of risks situated between the fire station whose staff can reach the fire area the quickest and an equivalence point.

The use of geomatics tools is recommended to divide the territory. The authorities can use the Outil d'optimisation du déploiement des ressources en sécurité incendie (ODRSI) developed by the MSP or the tool that their geomatics service proposes as a decision-support tool.

If the response resources of the fire station that is the quickest to respond comply with the strike team required with regard to the risk that it covers, the optimization approach has been completed. The fire area that possesses the requisite strike team is deemed to be optimized.

If the response resources of the fire station that is the quickest to respond does not comply with the strike team required with regard to the risk that it covers, the response resources must be identified that make it possible to round out the strike team based on resources in the territory, without considering administrative boundaries. This implies adding response resources from the second quickest fire station to those from the first station. If the strike team is still not complete, the process must be repeated by adding resources from a new fire station until the requisite strike team is assembled.

When the requisite strike team (firefighters, vehicles, and water) has been attained, it is possible to proceed to the fourth step.

6.3.4 Fourth step: Establish the deployment protocols

For each building, the quickest resources previously identified, e.g., resources from the first fire station, resources from the second fire station, and additional resources must be indicated in the deployment protocol. The protocol must be submitted to the secondary fire emergency communication centre to enable it to apportion the resources necessary at the fire scene.

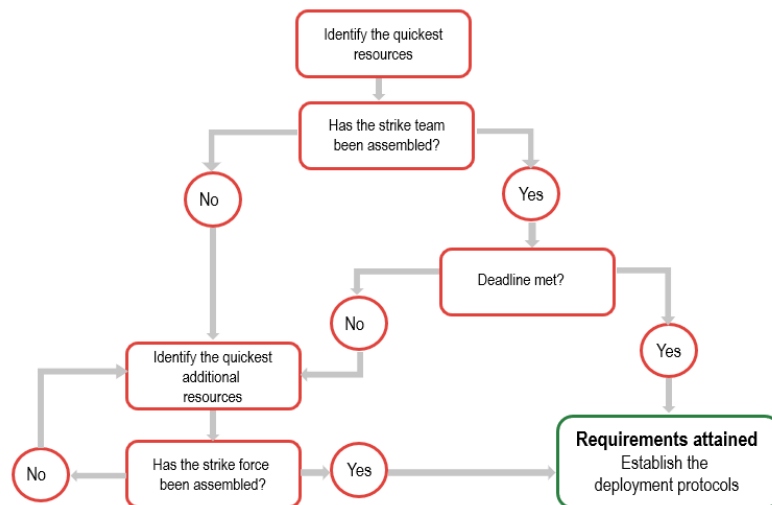


Figure 11: Summary of the optimization approach

6.4 Application of the optimization approach by means of an example

The following section illustrates the application of the optimization approach by means of an example that applies the different optimization principles to a concrete situation. The regional authority could have to consider in its optimization approach parameters other than those used in the example.

6.4.1 Intervention that complies with strike team and response time requirements

According to the requirement defined in Objective 3, a municipality that can deploy the requisite strike team in the requisite response time does not have to mobilize resources from neighbouring municipalities at the time of the initial call.

A municipality that can deploy the requisite strike team in the response time defined in Objective 3 does not have to complete the optimization approach.

In this example, the fire in a low-risk building is situated in an urban perimeter with a compliant water system. Municipality A has at its disposal 10 firefighters and a ULC-compliant pumper truck with a response time of 10 minutes. While Municipality B has a lower response time, Municipality A is not obliged to resort to Municipality B's resources at the time of the initial call since it complies with the response time requirement in Objective 3.

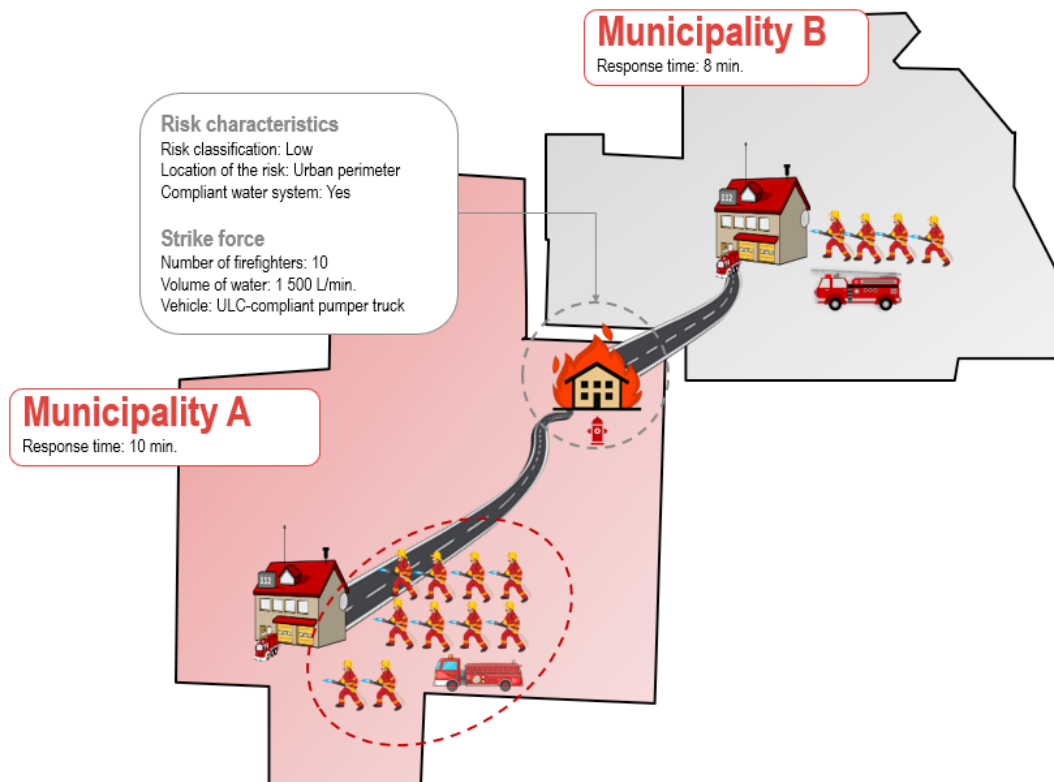


Figure 12: Intervention that complies with requisite strike team and response time requirements

6.4.2 Planning the intervention leaving aside administrative boundaries

It should be recalled that the optimization approach must leave aside the administrative boundaries of the municipalities, regional county municipalities, and administrative regions. Indeed, such administrative boundaries are not necessarily situated at the equivalence point of the two fire stations' response times. Considering the administrative boundaries could result in the deployment of resources with a longer response time to intervene than those available in the neighbouring municipality.

The following figure illustrates a building fire in Municipality A but situated near Municipality B. In this instance, Municipality B's fire safety service has a shorter response time to intervene at the site of this fire. According to the logic of optimization, Municipality B's fire safety service should be mobilized and deployed to intervene in the territory of Municipality A.

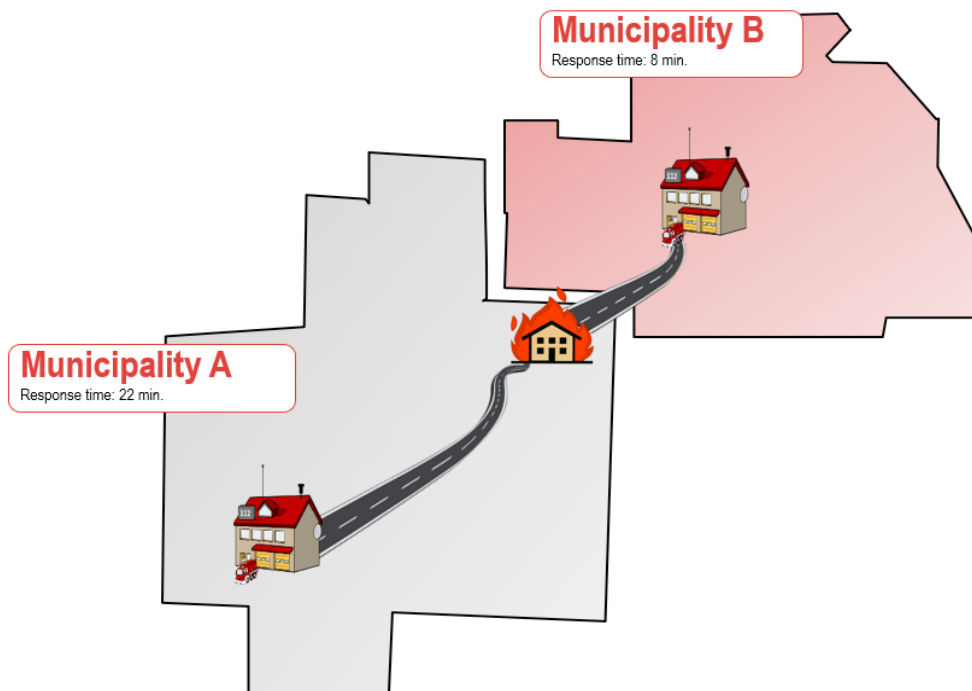


Figure 13: Planning the intervention leaving aside administrative boundaries

In other words, while the fire is in Municipality A, it is Municipality B's fire safety service that must be mobilized and deployed first because of its better response time.

6.4.3 Intervention by resources from two fire stations to assemble the strike team

Using the example of a fire in a low-risk building situated in the urban perimeter of a municipality of 25 000 inhabitants or more served by a compliant water system, the strike team to be deployed on the scene of operations is 10 firefighters and a ULC-compliant pumper truck.

In this example, the fire station in Municipality B has four firefighters and a ULC-compliant pumper truck. It does not, therefore, possess the resources necessary to establish the requisite strike team. However, this fire station's resources must be deployed at the scene of operations at the time of the initial call since they can intervene the quickest. Municipality B's resources are rounded out by those of Municipality A. In this example, combining the resources of Municipality A and Municipality B makes it possible to assemble the requisite strike team at the time of the initial call.

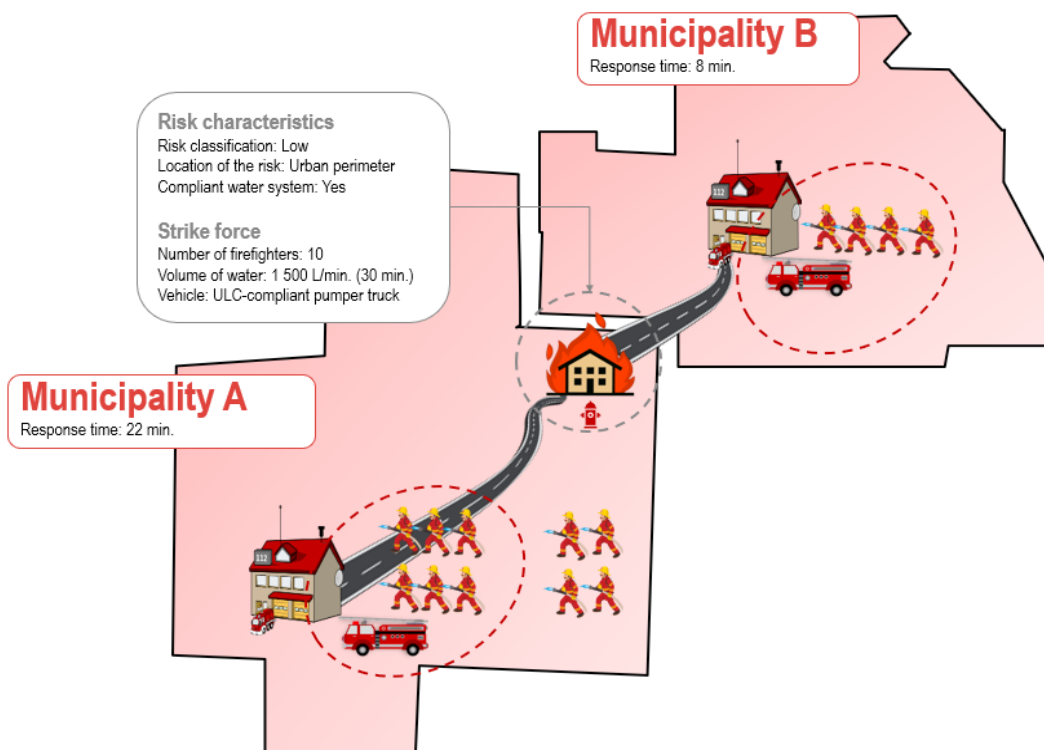


Figure 14: Intervention by resources from two fire stations to assemble the requisite strike team

6.4.4 Intervention by resources from several fire stations to assemble the strike team

It will be necessary in several situations to mobilize and deploy at the fire scene resources from several fire stations to assemble the strike team. Such resources, located at different sites, must be mobilized and deployed in such a way that the response time is reduced to a maximum. The following example illustrates a low-risk building fire in the presence of a compliant water system inside the urban perimeter of a city of 25 000 inhabitants or more. Ten firefighters and at least one ULC-compliant pumper vehicle must be deployed. It is, therefore, necessary to identify the resources, which, based on those available in the territory and leaving aside the municipal boundaries, will make it possible to assemble the requisite strike team as soon as possible.

It is possible to observe that Municipality A's fire safety service comprises three firefighters and Municipality B's fire safety service, four. Accordingly, the mobilization alone of the resources from the municipality whose resources can intervene the most rapidly and the municipality where the fire scene is located does not make it possible to assemble the strike team comprising 10 firefighters. It is, therefore, necessary to mobilize and deploy resources from the third municipality whose resources can intervene the most rapidly. The three firefighters from Municipality C must also be mobilized to assemble the requisite strike team.

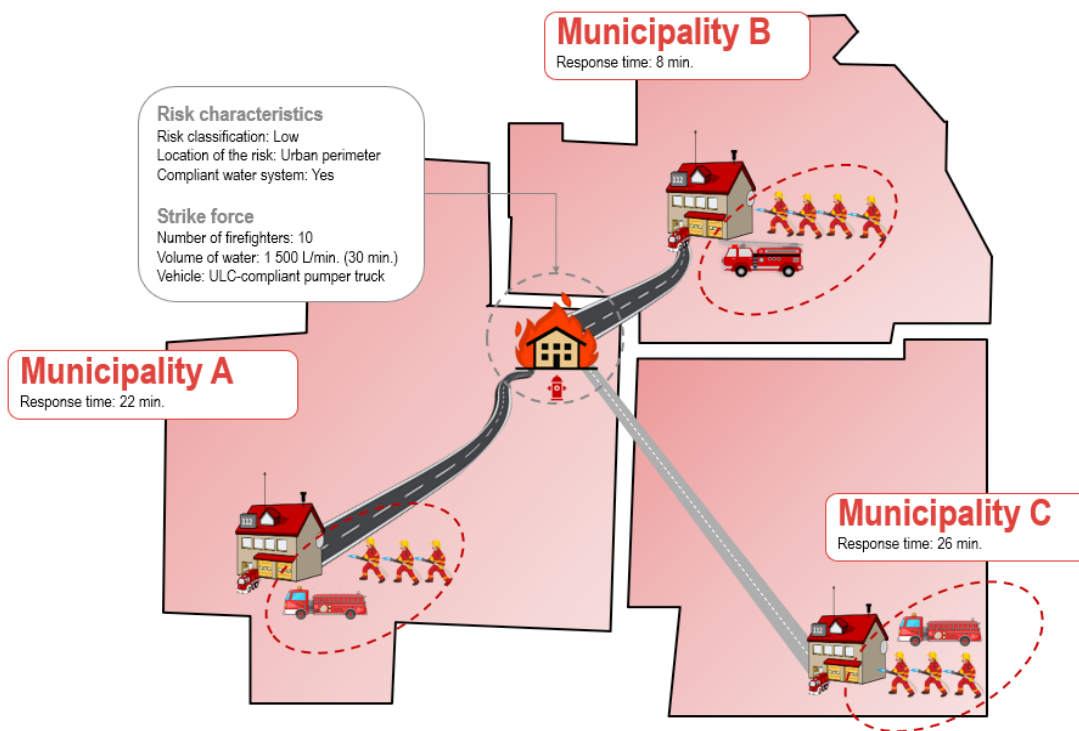


Figure 15: Intervention by resources from several fire stations to assemble the requisite strike team

In this example, the response time of the response resources from Municipality A's fire station is 22 minutes, that of Municipality B's fire station, 8 minutes, and that of Municipality C's fire station, 26 minutes. The four firefighters from Municipality B are the first to arrive at the fire scene. They will be followed by three firefighters from Municipality A, then three firefighters from Municipality C. Response time is calculated when the entire array of response resources from the fire safety services arrive, i.e., 26 minutes. In this example, to obtain an optimized intervention, the response time is 26 minutes and becomes the protection objective to be attained.

6.4.5 Intervention in the absence of a compliant water system

In the absence of a compliant water system, at least one ULC-compliant tanker truck must be deployed at the time of the initial call. Furthermore, the entire array of vehicles deployed must transport a minimum of 15 000 L. To intervene in the case of a low-risk building in an urban perimeter in the absence of a compliant water system, the fire safety service must have at its disposal at least one ULC-compliant pumper truck and at least one ULC-compliant tanker truck. The authority responsible for the intervention must deploy the entire array of vehicles required to provide the requisite volume of water.

In this example, Municipality A's quintuple combination pumper has a 1 500 L reservoir. Municipality B's pumper truck has a 3 500 L reservoir, and the tanker truck has a 10 000 L reservoir. The deployment at the time of the initial call of these vehicles attains the requisite volume of water. However, the reduced strike team comprising eight firefighters in the absence of a compliant water system will not be attained before the arrival of at least one firefighter from Municipality C. In this example, to achieve an optimized intervention, the response time objective is still 26 minutes for this sector and becomes the protection objective to be achieved.

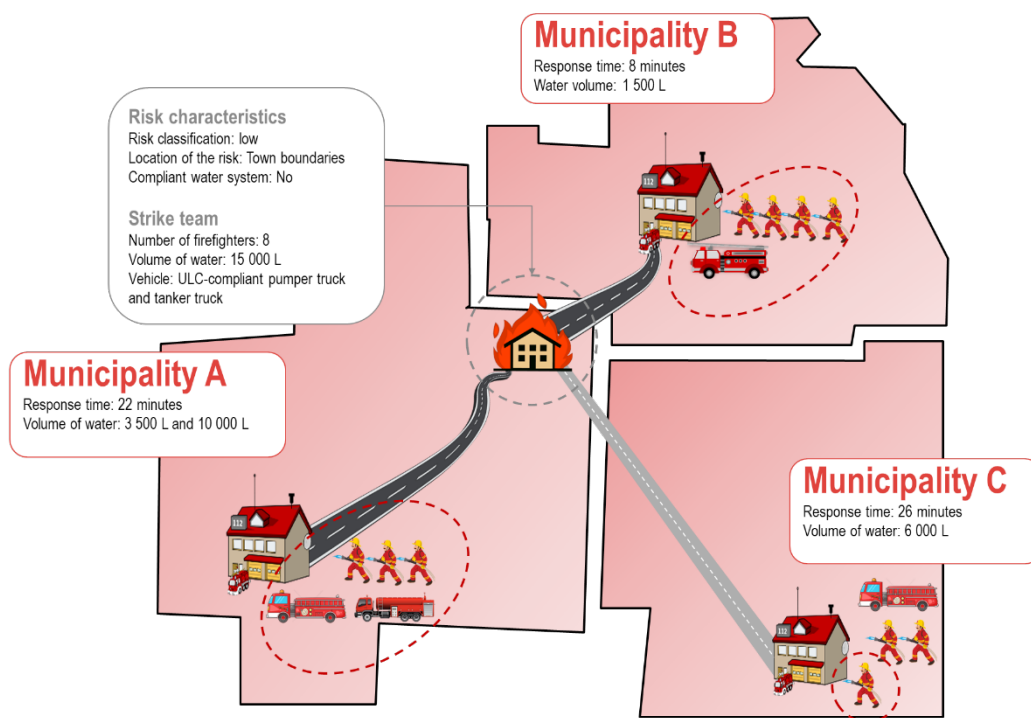


Figure 16: Intervention in the absence of a compliant water system

6.4.6 Intervention with a non-compliant tanker truck

In the absence of a compliant water system, at least one ULC-compliant tanker truck must be deployed at the time of the initial call. Furthermore, the entire array of vehicles deployed must transport a minimum of 15 000 L. In this example, to intervene in the case of a low-risk building in an urban perimeter in the absence of a compliant water system, the fire safety service must have at its disposal at least one ULC-compliant pumper truck and at least one ULC-compliant tanker truck. The authority responsible for the intervention must deploy the entire array of vehicles required to provide the volume of water requested.

In this example, Municipality A's ULC-compliant pumper truck has a 1 500 L reservoir. Municipality B's ULC-compliant pumper truck has a 3 500 L reservoir and the **non-compliant** tanker truck has a 10 000 L reservoir. The mobilization at the time of the initial call of these resources attains the requisite number of firefighters and volume of water to assemble the strike team but not to achieve the requirement concerning the ULC-compliant tanker truck. It is necessary to deploy Municipality C's tanker truck to meet this requirement. In this example, to achieve an optimized intervention, the response time objective is still 26 minutes for this sector and becomes the protection objective to be attained.

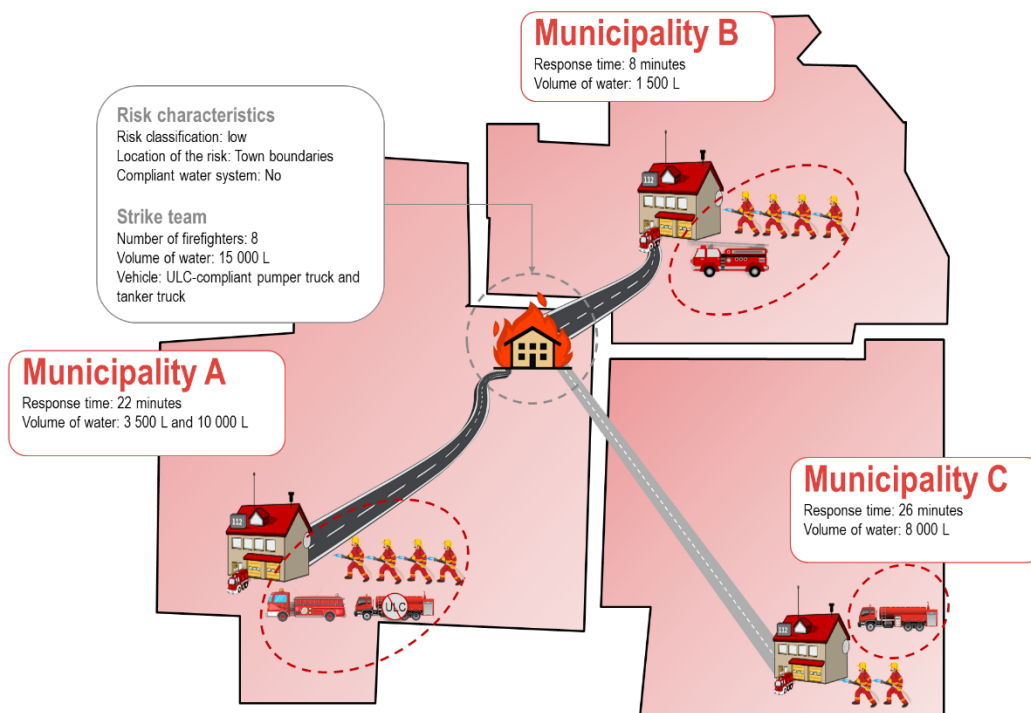


Figure 17: Intervention with a non-compliant tanker truck

Objective 7 – Coordinate fire safety at the regional level

Define the roles and responsibilities of local and regional authorities regarding fire safety. Foster collaboration between local stakeholders to better prevent fires and better intervene when they occur. Implement consensus-building and support structures aimed at enhancing the optimization and effectiveness of interventions. Coordinate the elaboration and implementation of the fire safety cover plan following the example of fire safety strategic planning. Determine a verification and evaluation procedure concerning the degree of attainment of the measures stipulated in the plan.

The Act attributes to regional authorities responsibility for fire safety planning and coordination. The regional authority ensures pooling, support, and consensus building in fields such as land-use planning, economic development, and residual materials management. It must also play a role with regard to fire safety. In short, the regional authority must be a mainstay of the coordination of the activities carried out by the local authorities regarding risk management, prevention, and intervention pertaining to fire safety. It must display leadership in the municipalities, especially by establishing and creating and overseeing consensus-building committees, fostering the grouping of resources, and offering its support to fire safety services. The regional authority provides a link between the municipalities and between the municipalities and the MSP. Regional authorities are encouraged to refer to the *Guide destiné à l'autorité régionale – Rôles et responsabilités, coordination régionale en matière de sécurité incendie* of the Regroupement des coordonnateurs en sécurité incendie et civile du Québec to fulfill their mandate.

This planning takes the form pursuant to section 8 of the Act of a fire safety cover plan that conforms to these Policies. The following table indicates the main key steps in the elaboration of the plan.

Table 4: Steps, coordinators, and relevant sections of the FSA pertaining to the elaboration of the fire safety cover plan

Step	Coordinators	Sections of the FSA
1 Provide to the regional authority the data necessary to elaborate the plan.	Local authorities	Section 13
2 Propose optimal protection objectives and strategies following the analysis of the data.	Regional authority	Section 14
3 Give an opinion on the proposals.	Local authorities	Section 15
4 Determine the optimal protection objectives for each risk category or each portion of the territory defined in the wake of the discussions. Determine the anticipated measures to attain the objectives.	Regional authority	
5 Determine the specific measures and conditions governing implementation and include them in the plan adopted by the authority responsible.	The authority responsible for the measure	Section 16
6 Ensure that the implementation plans comply with the objectives adopted and the anticipated measures. Incorporate the implementation plans into the draft plan. Determine a procedure to periodically verify the efficacy of the measures implemented and the attainment status of the objectives adopted.	Regional authority	Section 17
7 Submit the proposed plan for public consultation and, if necessary, make the necessary adjustments.	Regional authority	Sections 18 and 19
8 Submit the proposed plan accompanied by the requisite documents for attestation to the Minister and modify it, if the need arises.	Local authorities and the regional authority	Sections 20 to 22
9 Adopt the plan once the certificate of conformity has been issued and disseminate a notification indicating the date of coming into force. Submit a copy and a summary of the plan to the bodies concerned. Preserve in its office the documents submitted for consultation and reproduction.	Regional authority	Sections 23 to 27

Once the fire safety cover plan is in force, the regional authority must ensure follow-up to the measures to attain the objectives as defined in the fire safety cover plan implementation plan.

It should be remembered that collaboration between the local and regional authorities is necessary at all stages of the elaboration of the fire safety cover plan and its implementation. The Act obliges the municipalities to provide the requisite information to elaborate the fire safety cover plan and activity report.

7.1 Collaboration expected between local stakeholders

The elaboration of the fire safety cover plan is a process that requires the participation of numerous stakeholders to ensure its success. This includes the active participation of elected representatives, senior managers in the municipalities, fire safety services branches, the board and management of the RCM, and this body's fire safety coordinator. Several municipal services and several RCM services could be asked to provide complementary expertise such as the urban planning and land-use planning service, the property assessment service, or the geomatics service.

The contribution of these stakeholders identifies the challenges and issues that the territory is facing and clarifies opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of fire safety, thus promoting the introduction of common solutions that benefit all residents. Collaboration between the urban planning services and land-use planning services and with the fire safety services supports the attainment of Objective 1 and Objective 2.

Considering the importance of collaboration from the standpoint of the effectiveness of fire safety interventions and to ensure the health safety of firefighters, the organizations concerned must ensure that communications systems are interoperable throughout the territory of their RCM. The regional authority must play a role to attain this objective. What is more, it is desirable that the authorities responsible for operations harmonize their communications and align other operational factors to ensure effective, safe intervention. To do so, the authorities are encouraged to consult the *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie* of the MSP, e.g. radio codes.

The collaboration and consultation expected among the stakeholders should be maintained throughout the implementation of the fire safety cover plan. Each authority responsible for a measure included in the implementation plan must carry out the measure in collaboration and consultation with the other authorities concerned.

7.2 Implement consultation and support structures

To facilitate consultation among the stakeholders, the regional authority must ensure ongoing follow-up to the fire safety mandates. To do so, it is desirable to appoint a coordinator and to establish bodies reserved for consultation regarding fire safety. It has been observed that the regional authorities with such a resource and such bodies can more readily elaborate and implement their plan.

The role of the coordinator is to oversee the fire safety cover plan elaboration process and support its implementation in the entire array of municipalities. The coordinator is the key resource person in the regional authority regarding all fire safety-related planning, organization, verification, and evaluation activities.

The establishment of a fire safety committee under the auspices of the regional authority is an option that most RCMs advocate. The establishment of such a committee maintains the consultation mechanisms necessary to elaborate the fire safety cover plan and follow-up to its implementation. The presence of local elected officials, the directors of fire safety services, the directors general of the municipalities, and the coordinator is desirable on this committee. To ensure the permanent nature of the committee, it should meet at least once a year.

7.3 The fire safety cover plan is a planning tool

The fire safety cover plan is an integrating document that contains information on the risks present in the territory and the resources and infrastructure allocated to fire safety. It is a multi-year planning tool that allows for the adaptation of fire safety resources to changes in the territory. It also constitutes a decision-support tool for elected municipal officers and enables them to determine the human, physical, and financial resources required to attain the objectives set. Each authority concerned, i.e., municipality, intermunicipal management board, and RCM, must ratify the parts of the plan for which it is responsible.

The public nature of the fire safety cover plan and the consultation process required when it is elaborated make the document a commitment by the authorities to residents. It sets the level of protection that they can expect regarding fire safety. The fire safety cover plan is a continuous improvement tool. The periodic evaluation of the outcomes of its implementation implies that the plan is constantly up to date and modified, if necessary.

7.4 Evaluation and verification mechanisms

It is important to ensure that the protection objectives determined in the fire safety cover plan are evaluated and verified in order to measure their efficacy. The activity report and the verification procedure stipulated in the plan serve this purpose.

In accordance with section 35 of the Act, all the authorities responsible for applying the measures stipulated in the fire safety cover plan implementation plan must produce an activity report. The activity report must be subject to a resolution of the municipal council and be submitted subsequently to the regional authority. The report specifies the status of the measures and indicates the fire safety projects planned for the coming year.

Additionally, every two years, the regional authority must produce a consolidated activity report including a status report on the attainment of the optimal protection objectives adopted and the measures expected in the fire safety cover plan. The activity report must be subject to a resolution of the RCM council. The MSP makes available tools to support the production of such reports. For the application of section 35 of the Act, the regional authority can request from the local authority or the intermunicipal management board concerned any information that it deems necessary within the time limits that it determines.

The regional authorities have a role to play in the verification of the efficacy of the measures implemented and the attainment status of the objectives adopted. When an objective is not attained or a shortcoming is noted in the implementation of a measure, the RCM should ascertain the reasons for the discrepancy in order to propose solutions. The protection objective stipulated, i.e., the requisite strike team and the response time, is deemed acceptable when it is observed in at least 90% of operations carried out under normal conditions.

The responsibilities regarding accountability and verification of local and regional authorities requires them to maintain constant collaborative relationships between them.

7.5 Emphasize the pooling of certain fire safety-related functions

In addition to the support that the regional authority must offer local authorities, the regional authority should emphasize the pooling of fire safety-related functions. Doing so seeks to promote enhanced collaboration and coordination of the measures in the territory. Several pooling models can be contemplated. For example, it is possible to ask the RCM to assume certain administrative functions pertaining to fire safety or to ask a central city to become a hub of expertise for the benefit of neighbouring cities. It is possible to consult several examples of the pooling of certain functions related to fire safety in point 7.5.1.

The regional authority could also act as a facilitator in the implementation of collaboration or the harmonization of practices. This could be achieved by means of joint training sessions between the fire safety services or concerted procurement planning to enhance the interoperability of response and communications equipment.

Such pooling affords numerous benefits, in particular sharing capital investments, apportioning equipment and vehicle costs, enhancing service quality, achieving economies of scale and avoiding equipment duplications and providing enhanced public services.

7.5.1 Examples of functions that can be pooled

—Administration:

- unified management;
- the management of firefighter recruitment and training;
- the purchase, maintenance, and inspection of vehicles, equipment, and response accessories of the fire safety services in the territory;
- the purchase of equipment to ensure occupational health and safety;
- the establishment of a regional training centre;
- the establishment of an integrated emergency communications and resource dispatching system;
- the purchase of equipment and software to optimize the planning of prevention activities and resource deployment.

—Prevention:

- the establishment of a regional prevention service, including the hiring of shared safety practitioners for the benefit of all the municipalities;
- the evaluation program and the analysis of incidents to create a regional knowledge base aimed at better locating risks and better defining fire prevention measures;

- smoke detector verification programs and the inspection of average, high, and extremely high risks;
- public awareness-raising activities, especially promotional campaigns and fire prevention informative capsules.

—**Intervention and operational support:**

- the establishment and management of specialized response units such as the nautical rescue unit, the technical rescue unit, and the extrication unit;
- the management of response equipment such as ladder trucks;
- the management of a unified emergency communications system;
- a team to research the causes and circumstances of fires;
- the production and updating of response plans;
- the development and maintenance of water points;
- the maintenance of fire hydrants and the evaluation of their flow rate;
- the harmonization and coordination of training.

Objective 8 – Coordinate response resources

Coordinate fire safety resources with those of other stakeholders that intervene when disasters occur. Collaborate with the partners, including rescue organizations, pre-hospital emergency services, and police services. Establish partnerships aimed at specifying each partner's fields of action.

Fire safety services must frequently intervene when disasters occur that require coordination with the other partners. Some examples are police services when it is necessary to establish a security perimeter, the Ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable when a road must be closed, or Hydro-Québec during an intervention that concerns its facilities. In some cases, collaboration with businesses such as rail companies or major industries is necessary.

Such coordination, with the other functions devoted to public safety, must be harmonious and obstacle-free. The regional authority can establish the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders, establish response protocols, and foster collaboration between the stakeholders. In other words, the factors that affect fire safety must be planned in partnership with the other stakeholders.

Indeed, fire safety planning should serve to establish partnerships between the stakeholders in a given community. This exercise can focus on topics such as research on the causes and circumstances of fires, investigations on suspicious fires, the organization of rescue services, and planning of certain emergency measures. Certain fire safety functions closely affect the jurisdiction of other emergency interveners, in particular when victims are rescued. It is important to establish procedures that specify each one's respective duties. The authorities responsible must implement coordination mechanisms to ensure quality service delivery at all times and avoid conflicts of jurisdiction.

To this end, the regional authority must implement and oversee a regional consensus-building and coordination committee that assembles the stakeholders concerned, which must meet at least once a year. It has a mandate to clearly define each one's role and responsibilities in the context of emergency responses and establish intervention protocols to avoid improvisation at the time of intervention. The committee should keep up to date the contact information of the representatives of response resources. From an administrative standpoint, it is in the interests of the municipalities and the partners to clearly determine the limits of their respective operational frameworks. The RCMs should rigorously plan this regional coordination committee. More broadly, the committee could have a mandate to engage in feedback following a joint intervention with the stakeholders concerned. Such feedback would enable the interveners to assess the efficacy of their joint operations in order to enhance future collaboration. Moreover, the committee could, if necessary, appoint partners with expertise in specific fields.

It will be in the interveners' interests, additionally, to coordinate their work methods and equipment to facilitate collaboration. It is also possible to conduct joint simulations and training. What is more, given that communications play a vital role in joint operations, the interveners should ensure the interoperability of communications systems with the other organizations concerned.

CONCLUSION

The Policies reaffirm the importance of prevention as an essential component of the risk management model. They specify the minimum parameters of the strike team required for the intervention and the conditions for its optimization. They reiterate the role of the regional authority in the establishment and coordination of the implementation of the fire safety cover plan, which indicates the roles and responsibilities of everyone involved in fire safety in Québec to protect the public.

These policies are established while the Act stipulates that the fire safety cover plan is valid for 10 years. The period of validity imposes sustained, thoughtful planning by decision-makers to consider changing communities, the densification of cities, and the emergence of innovative technologies to name but a few of the significant factors. It will be to the authorities' advantage to adopt a shared perspective that fosters collaboration and consultation and to develop a management framework centred on continuous improvement. For this reason, these Policies must not be perceived as a limit not to be surpassed but instead as a starting point for innovation and the quest for excellence.

The fire safety services whose service offerings exceed what is prescribed in these Policies must not view this as an invitation to reduce the quality of services offered to the public. Instead, they must continue to play a leadership role in the development of fire safety in Québec. Such a role will benefit the entire array of fire safety services and Quebecers.

The MSP intends to continue to collaborate with the fire safety sector by drawing inspiration from the best practices and recognized standards so that the Policies satisfy current and future challenges.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Subsequent alerts	Dispatching by the secondary fire emergency communication centre of additional fire safety services resources at the request of the response official at the scene of operations according to the deployment protocol established.
Water supply	Transportation to the scene of operations of water drawn from a water source, a water point, or the nearest fire hydrant.
Initial call	The initial dispatching by the secondary fire emergency communication centre of fire safety services resources to the scene of operations according to the deployment protocol established.
Authority responsible	Refers to the authority responsible for the application of the measures stemming from the planning of prevention and intervention activities. This includes the local authority or, depending on the terms of the agreement, a neighbouring local authority, a regional authority, an intermunicipal fire management board, or the RCM.
Other disasters and accidents	Any emergency situation other than a building fire that requires the deployment of resources from the fire safety services.
Collaboration	A process that consists for the stakeholders in working in partnership at all stages in the elaboration and implementation of the fire safety cover plan in order to make it a common project.
Consultation	The process of ongoing discussions that consists for a responsible authority in making decisions that fall under its field of responsibility bearing in mind the decisions' repercussions on the other authorities with which it must collaborate.

Term	Definition
Normal conditions	For the purpose of verifying the attainment of the intervention objective, an intervention is deemed to occur under normal conditions when it is not affected by uncontrollable parameters and enhanced by the authority responsible for the intervention. For example, interventions displaying one of the following parameters do not occur under normal conditions: extreme weather conditions, limited or unannounced work zones, road congestion stemming from an unforeseen event such as a road accident, or the unavailability of a resource because of an unusual event.
Conflagration	A vigorous, extensive fire that can cause the total loss of the building or spread to other buildings.
Coordination	The process, usually assigned to a person or a body, aimed at structuring collaboration, consensus building, and liaison between the stakeholders in order to carry out a common project more effectively.
Fire safety coordinator	The fire safety coordinator is responsible for overseeing the fire safety cover plan elaboration process and for supporting its implementation in the entire array of municipalities. The coordinator is the key resource person in the regional authority regarding all fire safety-related planning, organization, verification, and evaluation activities.
Secondary fire emergency communication centre	A secondary fire emergency communication centre is the dispatching service of a fire safety service.
Deploy	Actions to direct response resources to commence fire suppression activities.
Fire response team	The team established by a private company to combat fires inside its facilities.
Strike team	The strike team comprises the officers assigned to rescue and firefighting operations, the requisite volumes of water, and the response vehicles used to pump and transport the water required at the time of the initial call. It does not include the firefighters and vehicles assigned to water supply.
Appropriate strike team	The appropriate strike team comprises the officers assigned to rescue and firefighting operations, the requisite volumes of water, and the response equipment, more specifically equipment used to pump and transport water. This strike team is specific to average-, high-, and extremely high-risk buildings mobilized at the time of the initial call and applicable in all cases, except those that allow for the use of the adjusted strike team. The authority responsible for the intervention determines the composition of the appropriate strike team in keeping with Objective 4.
Full strike team	The full strike team comprises the officers assigned to rescue and firefighting operations, the requisite volumes of water, and the response equipment, more specifically equipment used to pump and transport water. This strike team is specific to low-risk buildings mobilized and deployed at the time of the initial call and applicable in all cases, except those that allow for the use of the reduced or adjusted strike team. Table 5 in Appendix B indicates the composition of the full strike team for a low-risk building.
Adjusted strike team	See adjustment of the strike team.
Reduced strike team	An exception to the full strike team for a low-risk building that can apply to an intervention in the absence of a compliant water system to allow for the assignment of resources to water supply. It can also apply to municipalities with fewer than 25 000 inhabitants. Table 6 in Appendix B indicates the composition of the reduced strike team.
Requisite strike team	The full, reduced, appropriate, or adjusted strike team according to the requirement stipulated in these Policies.

Term	Definition
Fire	<p>A fire that threatens a low-, average-, high-, or extremely high-risk building and in respect of which the deployment of the strike team stipulated in these Policies is required. Smoke or the release of abnormal heat of unknown origin that raise the fear of ignition or that a fire is under way or could occur in a building are put in the same category as a fire.</p> <p>This excludes a fire that does not threaten a low-, average, high-, or extremely high-risk building, e.g., a vegetation fire, vehicle fire, or garbage can fire.</p>
Interoperability	The capacity of equipment, in particular communications systems, to operate jointly.
Intervention	The deployment of the requisite strike team or resources on the site of an emergency situation in compliance with the protocols stemming from the fire safety planning process. For the purposes of these Policies, the intervention must be subject, when required, to an optimization approach to obtain the best possible response time.
Scene of operations	<p>For the purposes of these Policies, the scene of operations corresponds to the precise location of a property, i.e., a portion of a lot or a building, where the fire service must intervene to engage in firefighting and rescue operations.</p> <p>It also corresponds to the site where the firefighters must intervene in another type of disaster or accident such as a road accident or the site where a victim must be rescued.</p>
Usual place of residence	For the purposes of the mobilization time planning process, it corresponds to the main address where a volunteer or external on-duty firefighter lives.
Usual place of work	For the purposes of the mobilization time planning process, it corresponds to the address where a volunteer or external on-duty firefighter works.
Property line	The property line corresponds to the junction between the public domain, i.e., the vehicle traffic lane, and the commencement of a private property, i.e., the entrance to the property, the access road, or a private road that afford access to the scene of operations.
Maintenance of skills	Ensure on an ongoing basis the ability to use and update basic knowledge and the skills necessary to perform work-related duties and tasks. It requires the implementation of programs governing training activities, learning, exercise, and evaluation.
Mobilize	Travel to a fire station to collect equipment and response vehicles.
Adjustment of the strike team	The partial deployment of the strike team required to respond to an alert from a fire alarm system transmitted by a monitoring station in the absence of any other indication of the presence of a fire.
Optimization	The outcome of the approach that consists in planning the requisite strike team's intervention at the fire scene using the most readily available resources in the territory, leaving aside the administrative boundaries.
Urban perimeter	Corresponds to the urbanization perimeter stipulated in the Act respecting land use planning and development (c. A-19.1).
Water point	This infrastructure includes a connection to a non-pressurized water supply point that allows fire response equipment to connect directly and draw water by suction. Water points are accessible year-round and are a useful water supply source from the standpoint of fire safety within the meaning of section 10 of the Act.
Response time equivalence point	Represents the place where on a vehicle traffic artery the response time of the resources from two fire stations will be the same.
External on-duty firefighter	For the purposes of these Policies, an external on-duty firefighter is a firefighter who is available to respond compulsorily to an emergency call during a defined period. During this period of availability, the external on-duty firefighter must remain inside a defined distance from the fire station in order to guarantee the mobilization time stipulated. The fire safety service must define such conditions.

Term	Definition
Internal on-duty firefighter	<p>For the purposes of these Policies, an internal on-duty firefighter is a firefighter who must be present in the fire station during his period of availability to respond compulsorily to an emergency call. An internal on-duty firefighter must remain in the immediate vicinity of the fire station during the entire duty period.</p> <p>A team of four firefighters (including an officer), which, using a pumper response vehicle, engages outside the fire station in the prevention activities stipulated in the fire safety cover plan, provided that it is able to respond to an emergency call within the response time established, can also be deemed internal on-duty firefighters.</p>
Volunteer firefighter	<p>For the purpose of these Policies, volunteer firefighters are firefighters who define their periods of availability to respond to emergency calls but without the obligation to respond. The fire safety service must define such terms of employment.</p>
Fire hydrant	<p>A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from a water main, to which are connected fire hoses.</p>
Deployment protocol	<p>The entire array of strategies established, including the requisite strike team at the time of the initial call for a building fire, to dispatch the human and physical resources of a fire safety service at the time of an intervention and transmitted to the secondary fire emergency communication centre. The entire territory that the fire safety service covers must be subject to the appropriate deployment protocols.</p>
Dispatching	<p>The application by the secondary fire emergency communication centre of the stipulated deployment protocol at the time of an emergency call.</p>
Resources	<p>For the purposes of these Policies, resources refer to staff such as firefighters, officers, and safety practitioners, the volumes of water, the response vehicles and other equipment, in particular communications equipment, and the infrastructure necessary to intervene at a fire or other disaster or accident.</p>
Risk	<p>For the purposes of these Policies, risk has two meanings, depending on the circumstances.</p> <p>This may be any element that can impede the attainment of the protection objectives indicated in the fire safety cover plan, especially the factors that affect response time.</p> <p>Moreover, a building classified according to the risk classification stipulated in Appendix A is comparable to a “risk.”</p>
Safe	<p>For the purposes of these Policies, a safe rescue and firefighting intervention is one that is planned and carried out in accordance with good practices in order to reduce as much as risks for the firefighters.</p>
Water supply point	<p>An undeveloped site where it is possible to access a water body such as a lake or river. The use of the site requires specific equipment and additional preparation time prior to pumping the water. Factors such as winter conditions can hamper access to water supply points.</p>
Fire alarm system	<p>For the purposes of these Policies, fire alarm systems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a fire alarm system (CAN/ULC-S524); — a residential fire alarm system (CAN/ULC-S540); — an intruder alarm system with a fire component.
Travel time	<p>Travel time is the time elapsed between the departure from the fire station of the response vehicles and their arrival at the boundary of the property where the scene of operations is situated.</p>
Deployment time	<p>The time required to travel from the boundary of the property to the scene of operations and commence suppression-related activities.</p>
Mobilization time	<p>The time elapsed between the point at which the fire station receives the alarm transmitted by the secondary fire emergency communication centre and the vehicles’ departure from the fire station, i.e., when the firefighters state that they are under way to the scene of operations.</p>

Term	Definition
Preparation time	The time required to put on personal protective equipment.
Response time	The time elapsed between the point at which the secondary fire emergency communication centre serving the territory of the scene of operations transmits the alarm to the fire safety service and the arrival of the requisite strike team at the boundary of the property of the scene of operations.
Vehicle traffic lane	A road or public highway within the meaning of the Highway Safety Code (c. C-24.2) that affords response vehicles access to the boundary of the property where the scene of operations is situated.

Abbreviations and acronyms and initialisms

SFECC	Secondary fire emergency communication centre
DGSITU	Direction générale de la sécurité civile et de la sécurité incendie
ENPQ	École nationale des pompiers du Québec
PPE	Personal protective equipment
ST	Strike team
FSA	Fire Safety Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
MAMH	Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation
MELCCFP	Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs
MRC	Regional county municipality
MSP	Ministère de la Sécurité publique
RCSICQ	Regroupement des coordonnateurs en sécurité incendie et civile du Québec
FSCP	Fire safety cover plan
IAR	Isolated area rescue
FSS	Fire safety service
TT	Travel time
MT	Mobilization time
RT	Response time

Appendix A – Risk classification

The classification presentation is intended to group together different types of buildings according to (1) the fire risk that they present because of their use; (2) the number and vulnerability of their occupants; (3) the complexity of intervention and the risk for firefighters; and (4) the consequences that the loss of the building can engender for the community. It is incumbent upon the authority responsible to classify the buildings in its territory bearing in mind the following criteria.

Class	Classification criteria	Examples (not exhaustive)
Low risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A detached residential building of not more than two storeys and including two or fewer dwelling units — A rooming house with a maximum of four rooms — A small, isolated building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A detached or duplex single-family home — A bi-generational dwelling or a house with a secondary suite — A cottage — A mobile home — A shed or a detached residential garage — An abandoned barn

Class	Classification criteria	Examples (not exhaustive)
Average risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A residential building with at least three storeys or comprising three to nine dwelling units — A rooming house with five to 9 rooms — A commercial building of not more than three storeys — An industrial establishment in Group F, Division 3 — Another building with a floor space of not more than 600 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A triplex or row house single-family residence — A multi-unit building — A professionals' office — A commercial establishment (a detached boutique, a convenience store without a service station, a grocery store) — A warehouse
High risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A residential building of four to six storeys — A residential building comprising 10 or more dwelling units — A rooming house with 10 or more rooms — A commercial building of four to six storeys — A hotel in which each unit has access to the exterior — A hotel of three or fewer storeys — A site without significant amounts of hazardous materials that pose a fire risk — An industrial establishment in Group F, Division 2 — An agricultural building¹ — Another building with floor space of more than 600 m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A building comprising 10 or more dwellings — A motel — A business establishment — A commercial establishment such as a grocery store or a big boutique — A welding workshop, a garage, a printing house, a service station — A pigsty or a stable
Extremely high risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A residential or commercial building of more than six storeys — A building whose main use is in Group A — A building whose main use is in Group B — A building whose occupants cannot evacuate on their own — A building whose evacuation is difficult because of the high number of occupants — A building where the consequences of a fire are likely to affect the functioning of the community — An industrial establishment in Group F, Division 1 — A building that displays an elevated risk of fire, i.e., where significant quantities of combustible, flammable, or explosive materials are found. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A high-rise building — A theatre, arena, cinema, church, school, day care centre, or university — A hospital, seniors' home, or intermediate resource — A detention facility — A shopping centre — A hazardous materials warehouse, paint factory, chemical products plant, or a flour mill — A water treatment plant, port facility, city hall, disaster shelter, police station, or fire station — An adjoining building in heritage districts

According to the classification of main uses in the National Building Code of Canada – Canada 2015

Note 1: The *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies* of the MSP proposes a methodology to classify agricultural buildings.

Appendix B – Full and reduced strike team – Rescue and inside fire attack team

Table 5 and Table 6 describe the requisite strike teams comprising 10 and 8 firefighters necessary to conduct rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building.

Table 5: A full strike team comprising 10 firefighters at the time of the initial call assigned to rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building

A full strike team comprising 10 firefighters at the time of the initial call assigned to rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives and clarifications
Direct the operations while ensuring the interveners' occupational health and safety	F1	1	1	Direct the operations to maximize the effectiveness of fire suppression activities and ensure the firefighters' safety. This intervener must be an officer who possesses the required training.
Establish the water supply	F2	1	2	Ensure fire suppression activities and rescue operations by means of the water supply. This intervener must possess a pumper truck operator's certificate.
Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack	F3 and F4	2	4	Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin.
Save a firefighter	F5 and F6	2	6	Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.
Participate in the inside fire attack and support the inside fire attack team	F7 and F8	2	8	Provide additional resources for the rescue operation and improve fire suppression activities.
Use equipment and accessories to support firefighting operations	F9 and F10	2	10	Provide additional resources to maximize the efficacy of fire suppression activities.

The activities listed in this table are provided for information purposes and can vary according to the nature of the fire and the priorities at the time. The strike team comprising 10 firefighters allows firefighters F7, F8, F9 and F10 to be assigned to specific tasks according to needs, which maximizes rescue and firefighting activities. If necessary, a fire safety service can resort to subsequent alarms to obtain additional resources.

Table 6: A reduced strike team comprising 8 firefighters at the time of the initial call assigned to rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building

A reduced strike team comprising 8 firefighters at the time of the initial call assigned to rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives and clarifications
Direct the operations while ensuring the interveners' occupational health and safety	F1	1	1	Direct the operations to maximize the effectiveness of fire suppression activities and ensure the firefighters' safety. This intervener must be an officer who possesses the required training.

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives and clarifications
Establish the water supply	F2	1	2	Ensure fire suppression activities and rescue operations by means of the water supply. This intervener must possess a pumper truck operator's certificate.
Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack	F3 and F4	2	4	Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin.
Save a firefighter	F5 and F6	2	6	Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.
Participate in the inside fire attack and support the inside fire attack team or Use equipment and accessories to support firefighting operations	F7 and F8	2	8	Provide additional resources for the rescue operation and improve fire suppression activities. or Provide additional resources to maximize the efficacy of fire suppression activities.

The activities listed in this table are provided for information purposes and can vary according to the nature of the fire and the priorities at the time. When the reduced strike team is deployed, firefighters F7 and F8 must prioritize certain activities. Doing so could reduce the efficacy of the intervention because of the smaller number of resources assigned to the inside fire attack. If necessary, a fire safety service can resort to subsequent alarms to obtain additional resources.

Table 7 and Table 8 present the rescue and inside fire attack operations for the teams of four and six firefighters stipulated in point 3.3.

Table 7: A team of four firefighters to engage in rescue and inside fire attack operations before the flashover

A team of four firefighters to engage in rescue and inside fire attack operations before the flashover

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives and clarifications
Direct the operations while ensuring the interveners' occupational health and safety or Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack or Save a firefighter	F1	1	1	Direct the operations to maximize the effectiveness of fire suppression activities and ensure the firefighters' safety. This intervener must be an officer who possesses the required training. or Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin. or Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.
Establish the water supply or Save a firefighter	F2	1	2	Ensure fire suppression activities and rescue operations by means of the water supply. This intervener must possess a pumper truck operator's certificate. or Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives and clarifications
Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack or Save a firefighter	F3 and F4	2	4	Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin. or Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.

The team of four firefighters does not represent a strike team but is the minimum number of firefighters (including one officer) that can conduct rescue operations and engage in the inside fire attack when the fire has not yet reached the flashover point. When two firefighters conduct a rescue operation or engage in the inside fire attack, the other two, despite their duties at the time, must be prepared to intervene immediately in the event of a distress call. When the other resources that round out the requisite strike team arrive, refer to the attribution of activities for full and reduced strike teams in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 8: A team of six firefighters to engage in rescue and inside fire attack operations after the flashover point

A team of six firefighters to engage in rescue and inside fire attack operations after the flashover point

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives and clarifications
Direct the operations while ensuring the interveners' occupational health and safety or Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack	F1	1	1	Direct the operations to maximize the effectiveness of fire suppression activities and ensure the firefighters' safety. This intervener must be an officer who possesses the required training. or Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin.
Establish the water supply	F2	1	2	Ensure fire suppression activities and rescue operations by means of the water supply. This intervener must possess a pumper truck operator's certificate.
Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack	F3 and F4	2	4	Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin.
Save a firefighter	F5 and F6	2	6	Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.

The team of six firefighters does not represent a strike team but is the minimum number of firefighters (including one officer) that can conduct rescue operations and engage in the inside fire attack when the fire has reached the flashover point. Firefighters F5 and F6 must be prepared to intervene immediately in the event of a distress call. The other firefighters can pursue their activities. When the other resources that round out the requisite strike team arrive, refer to the attribution of activities for full and reduced strike teams in Table 4 and Table 5.

Appendix C – Activities required to extinguish a fire and number of firefighters specified by the NFPA 1710 Standard

Table 9: Number of firefighters stipulated by the NFPA 1710 Standard at the time of the initial call for rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building

Number of firefighters stipulated by strike team at the time of the initial call advocated by the NFPA 1710 Standard at the time of the initial call for rescue and firefighting operations in a low-risk building

Presented for information purposes only

Activity	Number of the firefighter (F)	Number of firefighters	Total number of firefighters	Objectives
Direct the operations while ensuring the interveners' occupational health and safety	F1	1	1	Direct the operations to maximize the effectiveness of fire suppression activities and ensure the firefighters' safety. This intervener must be an officer who possesses the required training.
Establish the water supply	F2	1	2	Ensure fire suppression activities and rescue operations by means of the water supply.
Rescue a victim and engage in the inside fire attack (two strike teams)	F3 and F4 F5 and F6	4	6	Assist a victim as soon as possible and confine the fire to its point of origin.
Use equipment and accessories to support firefighting operations	F7 and F8	2	8	Provide additional resources to maximize the efficacy of fire suppression activities.
Save a firefighter ¹	F9 and F10	2	10	Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter conducting a rescue or an inside fire attack.
Provide ventilation ²	F11 and F12	2	12	Provide additional resources to apply tactical ventilation to maximize the efficacy of fire suppression activities.
Save a firefighter	P13, P14 P15 and P16	4	16, including four officers	Intervene immediately in the event of a distress call from a firefighter. Establish an initial rapid rescue team comprising two firefighters as soon as the first responders arrive and establish a rapid rescue team comprising four firefighters when the strike team is complete.

The number of firefighters stipulated by the standard comprises 16 firefighters, including four officers.

Note 1: The initial rapid rescue team comprises a minimum of two firefighters (F9 and F10). When the 16 firefighters overall arrive, the initial rapid rescue team is replaced by a full rescue team comprising a minimum of four firefighters (F13, F14, F15, and F16). The firefighters from the initial rapid rescue team are then reassigned to other support activities pertaining to rescue and firefighting operations.

Note 2: When an aerial ladder truck is used during the intervention, a firefighter must be assigned permanently to its operation, which increases to 17 the number of firefighters required.

Moreover, the standard advocates a travel time of 4 minutes for the first team of four firefighters (response time of 5 minutes and 20 seconds); a travel time of 6 minutes for the second team of four firefighters (response time of 7 minutes and 20 seconds); and a travel time of 8 minutes for the 16 firefighters overall (response time of 9 minutes and 20 seconds).

Appendix D – Key fire safety reference documents

- *Cadre de coordination du site de sinistre au Québec*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique;
- CAN/ULC S515-24 – Standard for Automobile Fire Fighting Apparatus;
- CAN/ULC S524-14 – Standard for Installation of Fire Alarm Systems;
- CAN/ULC S540-13 – Standard for Residential Fire and Life Safety Warning Systems: Installation, Inspection, Testing and Maintenance;
- Highway Safety Code, c. C-24.2;
- National Fire Code – Canada 2010, National Research Council of Canada (NRCC);
- National Building Code of Canada – Canada 2015, National Research Council of Canada;
- *Guide d'aide à la décision pour la mise en commun d'équipements, d'infrastructures, de services ou d'activités en matière de sécurité incendie*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique;
- *Guide d'application relatif aux véhicules et aux accessoires d'intervention à l'intention des services de sécurité incendie*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique.
- *Guide des bonnes pratiques d'exploitation des installations de distribution d'eau potable*, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs;
- *Guide destiné à l'autorité régionale – Rôles et responsabilités, coordination régionale en matière de sécurité incendie*, Regroupement des coordonnateurs en sécurité incendie et civile du Québec;
- *Guide relatif à la planification des activités de prévention des incendies*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique.
- *Guide relatif aux opérations des services de sécurité incendie*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique.
- *Guide sur la sécurité incendie des résidences accueillant des personnes présentant des limitations à l'évacuation*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique.
- Act to amend various provisions for the main purpose of reducing regulatory and administrative burden, 2023, c. 24;
- Act respecting municipal taxation, c. F-2.1;
- Act respecting occupational health and safety, c. S-2.1;
- Fire Safety Act, c. S-3.4;
- Building Act, c. B-1.1
- Act respecting emergency communication centres, c. C-8.2.1;
- Municipal Powers Act, c. C-47.1;
- *L'intervention d'urgence hors du réseau routier – Cadre de référence*, Ministère de la Sécurité publique;
- NFPA 25: Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems;
- NFPA 291: Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking Hydrants;

- NFPA 1006: Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualification;
- NFPA 1142: Standard Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting;
- NFPA 1550: Standard for Emergency Responder Health and Safety;
- NFPA 1660: Standard for Emergency, Continuity, and Crisis Management: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery;
- NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments;
- NFPA 1720: Standard on Volunteer Fire Service Deployment;
- Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, c. S-2.1, r. 13;
- Regulation respecting the conditions governing the exercise of functions within a municipal fire safety service (c. S-3.4, r. 1).

Appendix E – Content required to ensure compliance by a fire safety cover plan with the Policies

The Minister of Public Security will judge compliance by the results of the planning of regional and local authorities in light of the contents of these Policies. The documents stipulated by the Act must accompany the proposed fire safety cover plan. Below is a non-exhaustive list to guide the preparation of the proposed fire safety cover plan. Other elements might be required for the administration of the Act or the Fire Safety Policies of the Minister of Public Security.

Prevention:

- the stages in the risk analysis process and the stakeholders involved;
- the collaborative relationships between the stakeholders who participate in updating the risk classification;
- the risk classification of all the buildings inventoried and their location;
- explanations of the differences between the risk classification indicated in the plan submitted for attestation and the risk classification in the previous version of the plan;
- the authority responsible for prevention programs in each municipality in the territory and the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in their implementation;
- the goals and objectives of the prevention programs;
- a review of the application of the prevention programs indicated in the previous version of the plan.

Intervention in a building fire and optimization of resources:

- the authority responsible for firefighting interventions for each municipality in the territory;
- the entire array of resources from the fire safety services that intervene in the territory necessary to carry out the optimization approach;
- the zone in the territory served by a compliant water system;
- the characteristics of the territory and the factors that affect response time;
- the identification of the response time to assemble the strike team for low-risk buildings in the territory overall;

—the coverage zone in which the adjustment of the strike team can apply to respond to an alert from a fire alarm system;

—the coverage zone in which applies intervention by the rescue and inside fire attack team within a response time of less than 5 minutes;

—the deployment protocols established, in force, and submitted to the secondary fire emergency communication centre specifying the authorities intervening in the territory when fires occur;

—the method used to calculate the strike team's response time;

—the authority responsible for the elaboration of response plans for average-, high-, and extremely high-risk buildings in the territory and the collaborative relationships between the interveners involved in producing and updating them; the completion objectives of the response plans stipulated in their program and a review of previous programming;

—The authority responsible for the following programs in each municipality in the territory and the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in their implementation:

- firefighter training and skill maintenance;
- prevention pertaining to the occupational health and safety of firefighters;
- the inspection, evaluation, maintenance, and replacement of response equipment and accessories;
- the inspection, maintenance, and replacement of personal protective equipment;
- the maintenance and verification of fire hydrant flows and pressures;
- the maintenance and verification of water points;
- the inspection, evaluation, and replacement of vehicles.

For the authorities that have opted to integrate the other disaster and accident risks:

—the authority responsible for intervention pertaining to other disaster and fire risks for each municipality in the territory;

—the entire array of resources from the fire safety services that intervene in the territory necessary to carry out the optimization approach;

—the characteristics of the territory and the factors that affect response time;

—the interventions for other disasters and accidents included in the fire safety cover plan and the authorities responsible for them;

—the resources of the fire safety services that intervene in the territory with respect to other disaster and accident risks;

—the optimum coverage zone for each disaster and accident risk included in the fire safety cover plan;

—The authority responsible for the following programs in each municipality in the territory and the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in their implementation:

- firefighter training and skill maintenance;
- the inspection, evaluation, maintenance, and replacement of response equipment and accessories
- the inspection, maintenance, and replacement of personal protective equipment.

Coordination:

- fire-safety related duties pooled and assigned to the regional authority or to a local authority;
- the mandate, composition, and operation of the regional fire consultation body;
- the mandate, composition, and operation of the regional public safety consultation body.

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