

Firefighting – Know The Laws of Your Province



ALBERTA

Employers in Alberta have specific responsibilities for firefighting that are governed by [Alberta's Occupational Health and Safety Code](#). These Parts pertain to A Code of Practice for Firefighters.

Safety Training for Firefighters – Part 1 of the OHS CODE

The required training provided by employers to a firefighter must:

- (a) be provided before the firefighter is allowed to engage in emergency operations, except for on-the-job training assignments conducted under close supervision;
- (b) be provided by competent persons.
- (c) address occupational health and safety hazards associated with each of the operational assignments;
- (d) match the duties, functions, and role that the firefighter is expected to perform;
- (e) address procedures required to perform operational assignments including sudden changes in conditions;
- (f) address the incident management system and personnel

accountability systems used by the fire department;

(g) address the safe operation of equipment that is required to perform the operational assignments; and

(h) records of the training provided to firefighters should be retained and could include, amongst other things:

- names of persons receiving training,
- nature of the training,
- dates when training was provided, and
- name of training officer or training agency.

Section 15 of the OHS Regulation requires that the training must include the following elements:

- the selection of appropriate equipment;
- the limitations of the equipment;
- an operator's pre-use inspection;
- the use of the equipment;
- the operator skills required by the manufacturer's specifications for the equipment;
- the basic mechanical and maintenance requirements of the equipment;
- loading and unloading the equipment if doing so is a job requirement; and
- the hazards specific to the operation of the equipment at the work site.

For more information, see Code of Practice for Firefighters:

- Part 2: Hazard Assessment, Elimination, and Control.
- Part 3: Specifications and Certifications.
- Part 4: Hazardous Substances.
- Part 5: Confined Spaces.
- Part 6: Cranes, Hoisting, and Lifting.
- Part 7: Emergency Preparedness and Response.
- Part 8: Entrances, Walkways, Stairways, and Ladders.
- Part 9: Fall Protection.

- Part 10: Fire and Explosion Hazards.
- Part 11: First Aid.
- Part 14: Lifting and Handling Loads.
- Part 15: Managing the Control of Hazardous Energy (Locking Out).
- Part 16: Noise Exposure.
- Part 17: Overhead Power Lines.

Further details on the Alberta's Occupational Health and Safety Code can be found at [Open.Alberta.ca](https://open.alberta.ca).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In British Columbia, employer responsibilities for firefighting are governed by [WorkSafeBC](#) regulations. Sections 31.2 to 31.39 pertain to OHS Regulation Part 31: Firefighting.

General Requirements – Health and Safety Committee

1. If an **employer** is required under the OHS provisions of the *Workers' Compensation Act* to establish a joint committee or worker health and safety representative. A fire department or industrial fire brigade operated by the **employer** must have a separate joint committee or worker health and safety representative, as applicable. **Section 31.3.**

Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment

General Requirement

Firefighters must wear personal protective clothing and equipment appropriate to the hazards to which they may be exposed. **Section 31.10.**

Maintenance

1. The **employer** must have written procedures for the inspection of protective clothing and equipment at regular intervals. **Section 31.11.**

Firefighter Responsibility

Firefighters must ensure that the personal protective clothing and equipment used by them is maintained in good condition. **Section 31.12.**

Respirators – General

Firefighters who may be exposed to an oxygen deficient atmosphere or to harmful concentrations of air contaminants must wear a self-contained breathing apparatus of a positive pressure type having a rated minimum duration of 30 minutes. **Section 31.19.**

Fitness to Use SCBA

A physician's certificate of fitness to use self-contained breathing apparatus must be provided to the **employer** by a firefighter who:

- (a) experiences breathing difficulty while using the apparatus, or
- (b) is known to have heart disease, impaired pulmonary function, or any other condition that might make it dangerous for the firefighter to use self-contained breathing apparatus. **Section 31.20.**

Non-destructive Testing

1. A fire department aerial device must be inspected and tested in accordance with good engineering practice at intervals not exceeding 12 months and certified as safe for use by a professional engineer or the equipment manufacturer. **Section 31.24.**

Transportation – Seating

1. Firefighters being transported by firefighting vehicles must ride in properly secured seats equipped with seat

belts and providing not less than 41 cm (16 in) seating width for each occupant.

2. The seats of all new firefighting vehicles ordered after April 15, 1998 must be equipped with headrests or other effective whiplash protection. **Section 31.27.**

For more information, see:

- Safety Headgear. **Section 13.**
- Protective Coats, Pants and Hoods. **Section 14.**
- Stowing Equipment. **Section 30.**
- Vehicle Exhaust in Fire Halls. **Section 32.**
- Aerial Devices and Ground Ladders. **Section 33.**
- Flashlights and hand lanterns. **Section 38.**

Further details on the WorkSafeBC can be found at WorksafeBC.com.

MANITOBA

Employers in Manitoba have specific responsibilities for firefighting that are governed by [Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation](#) and [The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act](#). Sections 42.1 to 42.7 pertain to PART 42: FIREFIGHTERS.

Safe Work Procedures

An **employer** of a firefighter must:

- (a) develop and implement safe work procedures to be followed by firefighters responding to an emergency;
- (b) train firefighters in the safe work procedures; and
- (c) ensure that firefighters comply with the safe work procedures. **Section 42.2(1).**

Training

An **employer** must ensure that a written record is kept of all training provided to firefighters. **Section 42.3.**

Firefighting Vehicle and Equipment Requirements

An **employer** must ensure that:

(a) a firefighting vehicle is operated by a competent person;

(b) the firefighting vehicles and equipment used to respond to an emergency are designed and operated to ensure the safety and health of a firefighter;

(c) equipment provided, including any personal protective equipment, safety ropes, harnesses and hardware, is appropriate to the risks to the firefighter's safety and health;

(d) the equipment provided under clause (c) is used by firefighter when responding to an emergency; and

(e) equipment carried within a seating area of a firefighting vehicle, if any, is secured:

(i) by a positive mechanical means of holding it in a stowed position, or

(ii) in a compartment that is equipped with a positive latching door and that has been designed, in the event of an accident, to minimize injury to a firefighter in the seating area of the vehicle. **Section 42.4(1).**

For more information, see:

- Transportation of Firefighters. **Section 42.5(1).**
- Specific Firefighting Requirements. **Section 42.6(1).**
- Training and Certification. **Section 34(2).**

Further details on the Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation can be found at Gov.MB.ca, or on The Fires

Prevention and Emergency Response Act at web2.gov.MB.ca.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employers In New Brunswick have specific firefighting responsibilities as outlined by the [New Brunswick Fire Prevention Act](#). Sections 4 to 7.1 (2) pertain to the Investigation and Prevention Of Fires Appointments, Duties, And Powers.

Powers and Duties of Fire Marshal

The fire marshal **shall** have full power and authority to enforce all laws of the Province and all by-laws and regulations made thereunder relative to the suppression and prevention of fires, the safeguarding of people and property in the event of fire, and non-fire related rescue by members of a fire department or a fire brigade. **Section 4(1)**.

Annual report of fire marshal

The fire marshal **shall** in each year submit to the Minister a detailed report, in such form as the Minister may direct, which **shall** include particulars of all fires reported during the calendar year next preceding. **Section 5**.

Investigations

A local assistant referred to in subsection 6(1) **shall** investigate, or cause to be investigated under subsection (2), the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire or explosion occurring within the territorial jurisdiction of the local assistant and by which property has been destroyed or damaged to ascertain in each case whether the fire or explosion was the result of negligence, carelessness, accident, or design. **Section 7(1)**.

Fire Chief's Responsibilities

In addition to the management and co-ordination of the fire department's emergency response activities, the Fire Chief is responsible for ensuring that the fire department is competently trained, properly equipped, and that the accurate fire department records are maintained. The Fire Chief is responsible for ensuring that the department operates in accordance with the various Federal and Provincial Acts, supporting regulations, local municipal bylaws and or policies (i.e. Policy Guidelines for NB Local Service District Fire Departments). **Section 7(3).**

For more information, see:

- Power of Entry. **Section 7.01.**
- Duty to Report. **Section 7.1(1).**

Further details on The New Brunswick Fire Prevention Act can be found at Laws.gnb.ca.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, employers must comply with the **Newfoundland Fire Protection Services Act** regarding firefighting responsibilities. Here are sections which pertain to *AN ACT RESPECTING FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES IN THE PROVINCE*.

Fire Commissioner

(1) There **shall** be appointed a person known as the fire commissioner for the administration of fire protection services in the province.

(2) The fire commissioner **shall** carry out the duties assigned to him or her under this Act and **shall** act under the direction of the minister. **Section 3(1)(2).**

Emergency Response and Co-Ordination

The fire commissioner **shall**, where directed by the minister,

co-ordinate fire protection and other operations and activities in emergency situations and, where necessary, secure the resources to respond to fire and emergency situations. **Section 5.**

Immediate Threat to Life

Where the fire commissioner or his or her designate has reasonable grounds to believe that a risk of fire poses an immediate threat to life, he or she may, without a warrant, enter on any land or premises. **Section 10(1).**

Firefighting Training

1. The fire commissioner, with the approval of the minister:
 - (a) **shall** establish standards for the training of firefighters in the province; and
 - (b) may establish standards for training firefighters in industry.
2. In establishing the standards under paragraph (1)(a), the fire commissioner **shall** develop a curriculum for the training of firefighters in the province and firefighter training which is conducted in the province **shall** be conducted in accordance with that curriculum.
3. Where firefighter training is provided by another person or entity as part of the curriculum for firefighter training, that firefighter training **shall** be subject to the approval of the fire commissioner.
4. The fire commissioner **shall**, with the approval of the minister:
 - (a) establish and conduct a mobile firefighting training program; and
 - (b) provide technical training programs to meet the requirements of firefighters, inspectors and other persons who have duties assigned by the fire commissioner or other duties under this Act. **Section 30(1)(2)(3)(4).**

For more information, see:

- Duties and Responsibilities of the Fire Commissioner. **Section 4(1)**.
- Adoption and Enforcement of Fire Protection Codes or Standards. **Section 8 (1)**.

Further details on the Newfoundland Fire Protection Services Act can be found at Assembly.NL.ca.

NOVA SCOTIA

Employers in Nova Scotia must comply with the [Nova Scotia Occupational Health and Safety Act](#) and [The Nova Scotia Fire Safety Act](#) regarding firefighting responsibilities. Sections 16 to 18 and 25 to 30 pertain to Fire Safety Regulations.

Fire Code

1. Unless otherwise provided in the regulations, the 1995 edition of the National Fire Code of Canada issued by the National Research Council of Canada, as amended from time to time, is adopted as the Fire Code.
2. The edition of the **Fire Code** adopted in subsection (1), in whole or in part, with or without such modifications or additions as may be specified in the regulations, as the edition adopted is amended from time to time, may be adopted by regulation as the **Fire Code**. **Section 15(1)(2)**.

Fire Safety

Fire safety is achieved when the circumstances at land or premises are such that, through a combination of:

- (a) compliance with enactments having an impact on the protection of persons and property from the occurrence or consequences of a fire;
- (b) behaviour, training, and informing of persons in

relation to:

- (i) the prevention of fire, and
 - (ii) measures to lessen its consequences, including the egress from, or protection of persons at, the land or premises in the event of a fire;
- (c) fire-protection systems and measures for confining fire and smoke and delaying the progress of a fire;
- (d) physical arrangements for egress or a place of safe refuge for persons to use in the event of a fire; and
- (e) emergency preparedness, a well-informed person, taking into account the nature of the occupancy at the land or premises and the capacity of the fire department and available fire-suppression services to deal with an emergency, would have reasonable grounds to believe that a fire that would harm a person or cause unwarranted damage to property is not likely to occur;
- (g) where a fire does occur, a person threatened by the fire, including a firefighter, will be able to survive the occurrence without physical harm, unless the person is harmed immediately by the initiation of the fire due to the person's proximity to the point of initiation; and
- (h) where a fire does occur, it will not cause unwarranted damage to property.

Section 16

Duty to Take Fire Safety Precautions

Unless this Act or the regulations otherwise prescribe, every owner of land or premises, or a part thereof, and every person **shall** take every precaution that is reasonable in the circumstances to achieve fire safety and to carry out the provisions of this Act, the regulations and the Fire Code. 2002, c. 6, s. 17.

For more information, see:

- Powers and Duties of Fire Marshall. **Section 13.**
- Standards for Fire Department Equipment and Standard Hose. **Section 17(1)(2)(3).**
- Fire Protection for Water System or Supply. **Section 18(1)(2).**
- Warrant for Entry. **Section 24(1).**
- Final Insurance Report. **Section 26.**
- Adoption of Fire Code. **Section 27.**

Further details on the Nova Scotia Occupational Health and Safety Act and The Nova Scotia Fire Safety Act can be found at NovaScotia.ca and at NSlegislature.ca.

ONTARIO

1. Safety chains, cages, or other protection against blown-off side or lock rings must be used when inflating a tire mounted on a rim (*OHS Ind. Ests. Reg, Sec. 77*); and
2. Safety chains, cages, or other protection against blown-off side or lock rings must be used when inflating a tire mounted on a rim and if a cage is used, the tire must be inflated by remote means (*OHS Reg. for Const. Projects, Sec. 110*).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Employers in Prince Edward Island must comply with the **PEI Fire Prevention Act** regarding firefighting responsibilities. Section 9 to 23, 26, 59 to 64 pertain to the Fire Safety Act.

Duties and powers of Fire Marshal

(1) The Fire Marshal **shall** exercise the powers and perform the duties that are assigned to the Fire Marshal:

- (a) under this Act and the regulations;

(b) under another enactment; and

(c) by the Minister. **Section 9.**

Enforcement of laws

(2) The Fire Marshal **shall** enforce all laws in force in the province relating to:

(a) the prevention of fires, other than a fire in a forest as defined in the Forest Fire Protection Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. F-13.2;

(b) the storage, sale and use of combustives and explosives;

(c) the installation and maintenance of fire detection and fire protection systems and fire extinguishing equipment;

(d) the construction, maintenance, and regulation of fire escapes;

(e) the means and adequacy of exit in case of fire from any place in which individuals work, live, congregate or are detained; and

(f) the suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires, including a fire in a forest as defined in the Forest Fire Protection Act. **Section 9(1)(2).**

General Duties – Fire Safety

Duty to comply

Subject to this Act and the regulations, every person **shall** take reasonable precautions to achieve fire safety and to comply with:

(a) this Act and the regulations; and

(b) any code that has been adopted under subsection 64(2).
Section 14.

Submission of plans, etc. for review

(1) Where required by the regulations, an occupant of land or premises **shall**, before the commencement of construction of a new building or alterations or repairs to an existing building, submit the plans and specifications to the Fire Marshal or a municipal fire inspector for review. **Section 15.**

Prohibition

(1) No person **shall** install a fire detection or fire protection system unless a permit for the installation has been issued by the Fire Marshal and the proposed installation conforms to:

(a) the requirements of this Act, the regulations and a code; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the permit. **Section 18.**

Authority in Emergency – Fire Marshal or Inspector

Where an emergency arises from a fire hazard or from a risk of explosion that causes the Fire Marshal or an inspector to be apprehensive of imminent and serious danger to life or property, the Fire Marshal or inspector may:

(a) take the steps that the Fire Marshal or inspector thinks advisable to remove the hazard or risk;

(b) cause the evacuation of any premises; and

(c) direct members of the relevant police service, fire company or municipal fire department to assist the Fire Marshal or inspector under this section. **Section 21.**

For more information, see:

- Installation of Fire Detection and Protective Systems. **Section 17.**
- Authority to Deal with Fire Hazard – Fire Official. **Section 22.**
- Order of Fire Marshal. **Section 23.**
- Authority of Fire Marshal to Deal With Fire Hazard. **Section 26.**
- Protection from Personal Liability. **Section 59.**
- Lieutenant Governor Regulations. **Section 64.**

Further details on the PEI Fire Prevention Act can be found at Assembly.PE.ca.

QUÉBEC

In Québec, employers must comply with the [Québec Fire Safety Act](#) regarding firefighting responsibilities. Sections 36 to 41, 48, 49, 52 to 54, 94, 95, 124, 151, 154, 155, and 179 pertain to the *Fire Safety Act*.

MUNICIPAL FIRE SAFETY SERVICES

The fire safety service established by a local or regional authority or by an intermunicipal board **shall** oversee firefighting and rescue operations in the event of a fire.

It 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. **Section 36.**

Mission and Powers

Firefighters may, in the performance of their duties, enter any premises affected or threatened by fire, a disaster or any other emergency, and any adjacent premises, for the purpose of fighting the fire, responding to the emergency or providing assistance.

Firefighters may also, in the performance of their duties and under the authority of the person directing operations:

1. Use the necessary means to enter premises where there is serious threat to persons or property or adjacent premises for the purpose of removing or reducing the threat or providing assistance;
2. Prohibit access to and interrupt or divert traffic in a protection zone or impose special rules in that zone;
3. Order evacuation of the premises as a safety measure in a perilous situation where there are no other means of protection;
4. Order the shutting off of an establishment's energy supply or, where a simple procedure suffices, shut off the supply themselves to guarantee the safety of operations after ensuring that such an action will not put others at risk;
5. Authorize the demolition of a structure to prevent the spread of fire or of the effects of a disaster;
6. Order any other measure necessary to secure the premises;
7. Accept or require, where the firefighting personnel available is insufficient, the assistance of any person capable of providing assistance;
8. Accept or requisition the necessary private firefighting resources where the resources of the service are insufficient or not readily accessible in an emergency.

Section 40.

A firefighting school to be known as the École nationale des pompiers du Québec is hereby established. Sec 49

The school must ensure that firefighters and other municipal fire safety personnel in Québec receive pertinent, high-quality and coherent qualifying professional training. **Section 52.**

Qualifying professional training of municipal fire safety

personnel means training that prepares individuals for a specific professional activity and entitles them to exercise the activity in the following areas of firefighting:

1. fire safety service management;
2. fire prevention;
3. emergency management;
4. emergency response;
5. determination of the point of origin, probable causes and circumstances of fires.

For more information, see:

- Fire Investigations. **Section 94, 95.**
- Contents of Fire Investigation Reports. **Section 124.**
- Sanctions on Employers for Discriminatory Actions. **Section 154.**
- Sanctions on Persons who Hinders the Minister in the Enforcement of the legal process. **Section 155.**

Further details on the QC Fire Safety Act can be found at Legisquebec.gouv.QC.ca.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employers in Saskatchewan must adhere to the ***Saskatchewan Fire Safety Act*** regarding firefighting. Sections 18 to 31 and 45 to 48 pertain to The Fire Safety Act.

Compliance Requirements

Owner, Occupant Responsibilities

Every owner of premises **shall** ensure that the premises is designed, constructed, erected, placed, altered, repaired, renovated, demolished, relocated or removed in accordance with this Act, the regulations, any order made pursuant to this Act and the bylaws of the jurisdiction in which the premises is located.

(2) Every owner and occupant of land **shall** ensure that the land is used or occupied in accordance with this Act, the regulations, any order made pursuant to this Act and the bylaws of the jurisdiction in which the land is located.

Section 29.

Inspections

Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a fire inspector may, without a warrant, at any reasonable time, enter any land or into any premises for the purposes of conducting an inspection for the purposes of monitoring compliance with this Act, the regulations or any order made pursuant to this Act or a bylaw passed pursuant to this Act.

(2) Except where the land or premises is open to the general public, before entering on land or into a premises, the fire inspector **shall**:

(a) make reasonable attempts to notify the owner or occupant of the purpose of the entry, if the owner or occupant is present at the time of the entry; and

(b) on the request of the owner or occupant, produce identification.

(3) For the purposes of making an inspection pursuant to this section, a fire inspector **shall** not enter a private dwelling without a warrant issued pursuant to section 32 unless the owner or occupant consents to the entry. **Section 30.**

General inspection and investigation powers

(1) A fire inspector making an inspection pursuant to this section or an investigation pursuant to Part III may do all or any of the following:

(a) conduct any tests, collect any data and take and remove any samples that may be relevant to the inspection or investigation;

(b) examine or require the production of any record or thing that may be relevant to the inspection or investigation;

(c) make copies of any record that may be relevant to the inspection or investigation;

(d) for the purposes of producing a readable record from a computer system or other data storage, processing or retrieval device, use that system or device, including any computer hardware or software used in conjunction with it.
Section 31(1)(a)(b)(c)(d).

For more information, see:

- Suppression of Fires and Emergency Response: Entry and Related Powers. **Section 18(1).**
- Imminent Risk of Fire: Entry and Related Powers. **Section 19.**
- Notification and Investigation re: significant Fires. **Section 22.**
- General Inspection and Investigation powers. **Section 31.**
- Immunity from Liability. **Section 45(1).**

Further details on The Fire Safety Act can be found at pubSaskdev.blob.core.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES & NUNAVUT

Employers in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut must follow [**The Northwest Territories & Nunavut Codes Of Practice**](#) regarding firefighting. The following includes sections pertaining to Firefighters.

First Step – Develop Written Plan

An **employer**, in consultation with the Committee or representative or, if there is no Committee or representative available, the firefighters, **shall** develop a written plan that

establishes procedures to be followed by firefighters in fighting fires.

Employer Responsibilities

An **employer shall** ensure that:

(a) a firefighter receives training necessary to ensure that the firefighter is able to safely carry out his or her duties;

(b) training required by paragraph (a) is provided by competent persons; and

(c) written records are kept of training delivered to each firefighter. **Section 479.**

An **employer shall** ensure that firefighting vehicles and other equipment for use in emergency operations are designed, constructed and operated so as to protect adequately the health and safety of firefighters and are maintained. **Section 480.**

An **employer shall** ensure that:

(a) firefighting vehicles and firefighting equipment are inspected by a competent person for defects and unsafe condition as often as is necessary to ensure that the vehicles and equipment can be safely operated. **Section 482.**

An **employer shall** ensure that:

(a) repairs to firefighting vehicles are made in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's specifications and by qualified individuals; and

(b) written records are, in respect of repairs made under paragraph (a), kept at the work site and made readily available to the Committee or representative and the firefighters. **Section 483.**

An **employer shall** ensure that:

(a) firefighting vehicles are provided with safe crew accommodations within the body of the vehicle and are equipped with properly secured seats and seat belts;

(b) while a firefighting vehicle is transporting firefighters, each firefighter is seated and uses a seat belt when the vehicle is in motion; and

(c) firefighters do not ride on the tail step, side steps, running boards or in any other exposed position on a firefighting vehicle.

(2) If there is an insufficient number of seats available for the number of firefighters who are assigned to or expected to ride on a firefighting vehicle, an **employer shall** ensure that there is a safe alternate means of transportation for those firefighters. **Section 484.**

(c) a firefighter does not operate the firefighting vehicle at a speed that exceeds 20 km/h. **Section 484.**

An **employer shall** provide to a firefighter and ensure that the firefighter uses approved personal protective equipment. **Section 485.**

(1) "Interior structural firefighting" means fighting fires inside buildings or enclosed structures.

(2) If firefighters are required or permitted to engage in interior structural firefighting, an **employer shall** ensure that:

(a) the firefighters work in teams; and

(b) a suitably equipped rescue team is readily available outside the structure to rescue any endangered firefighter should a firefighter's SCBA fail or the firefighter become incapacitated for any other reason. **Sec 486(1)(2).**

(1) If a firefighter is required or permitted to enter a structure, an **employer shall**:

(a) provide the firefighter with an approved personal alert safety system device; and

(b) ensure that the firefighter uses the device. **Section 487(1)**.

An **employer shall** provide for use by firefighters and ensure that the firefighters use approved safety ropes, harnesses and hardware. **Section 488**.

Further details on the Northwest Territories & Nunavut Codes Of Practice can be found at WscC.NT.ca.

YUKON

Employers in Yukon must follow the [Workers' Safety and Compensation Board Yukon](#) for firefighting responsibilities. Section 11.01 to 11.26 pertain to Part 11 – Firefighting.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREFIGHTING

Training for firefighters

(1) Firefighters **shall** be trained in the safe performance of their duties in accordance with NFPA 1001.

Written procedures

(2) Written procedures or a documented training plan **shall** be established and followed by a fire department or industrial fire brigade to:

(a) manage and track firefighters at an incident,

(b) manage exposure to blood-borne pathogens,

(c) manage stress arising from incidents that may cause adverse health effects to firefighters,

(d) arrange or provide for effective traffic control at incidents, and

(e) operate firefighting vehicles during emergency and non-emergency travel.

(3) Written procedures **shall** be established and followed by a fire department or industrial fire brigade where workers may be involved in the following situations:

(a) fires in buildings four stories or over,

(b) firefighting over water or underground,

(c) fires and other incidents involving hazardous substances,

(d) rescue from high angles, confined spaces, trenches, excavations and water, or

(e) electrical emergencies. **Section 11.04.**

For more information, see:

- Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment For Firefighters. **Sections 11.06, 11.08, 11.09.**
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. **Sections 11.10, 11.11, 11.12, 11.13, 11.14, 11.15, 11.16, 11.17.**
- **Sections 11.18, 11.19, 11.20, 11.21, 11.22.**
- Aerial Devices and Ground Ladders. **Sections 11.23, 11.24, 11.25.**
- Other Equipment. **Section 11.26.**

Further details on the Workers' Safety and Compensation Board Yukon can be found at wcb.yk.ca.