

Clause-by-Clause Explanation

Mandatory Certification Regulation under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*

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| Definitions | | |
| 1. | <p>Definition</p> <p>1. In this Regulation, “NFPA” means the National Fire Protection Association.</p> | In the regulation, “NFPA” means the National Fire Protection Association. |
| Mandatory Certification | | |
| 2.(1) | <p>Mandatory certification</p> <p>2. (1) Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must ensure that its firefighters perform a fire protection service set out in Table 1 only if,</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(a) the firefighter performing the fire protection service is certified to the corresponding certification standard set out in that Table; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b) this Regulation provides that the certification standard referred to in clause (a) does not apply with respect to the firefighter.</p> | <p>A municipality is responsible for ensuring its firefighters that perform fire protection services are certified except where a firefighter is grandfathered or is enrolled in an internship program.</p> <p>In an area where there is no local government, the fire department is responsible for</p> |

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| | | ensuring its firefighters that perform fire protection services are certified except where a firefighter is grandfathered or is enrolled in an internship program. |
| 2.(2) | Who provides certifications (2) The certification must be provided by the Fire Marshal. | The Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM) is responsible for knowledge and skills testing and issuing certificates to firefighters. |
| Intern firefighters | | |
| 3.(1) | Intern firefighters 3. (1) A certification standard does not apply with respect to a firefighter who, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is enrolled in an internship program approved by the Fire Marshal; and (b) is operating under the supervision of a firefighter certified to that standard; and (c) has, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) been a firefighter for no more than 24 months, or | If a firefighter is performing a role in the internship program under the supervision of a certified firefighter and has not been a firefighter for more than two years, the intern firefighter does not have to be certified. The intern firefighter must be supervised by another firefighter who is certified to the appropriate NFPA standard. (e.g., if an intern is training to become a Public Educator, their supervisor must be |

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| | (ii) been in the internship program for no more than six months, if the internship program is to train to be a fire instructor or to train to be a fire inspector. | <p>certified as a Public Educator [NFPA 1035]).</p> <p>An intern firefighter can also be an existing firefighter who is training to become a Fire Instructor or Fire Inspector. These individuals have six months to become certified.</p> |
| 3.(2) | <p>Extension of time</p> <p>(2) If a firefighter did their best to fulfil the requirements of the internship program but did not fulfil the requirements, the Fire Marshal must grant them an extension of a further,</p> <p>(a) 12 months; or</p> <p>(b) 6 months, if the internship program is to train to be a fire instructor or to train to be a fire inspector.</p> | <p>OFMEM will grant an extension of 12 months to an intern firefighter if they have made their best efforts to achieve certification within the two year internship period but were unable to do so.</p> <p>OFMEM will grant an extension of six months to an intern firefighter who has made their best efforts to achieve certification to become a Fire Instructor or Fire Inspector within the six month internship period but were unable to do so.</p> |

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| Transition | | |
| 4.(1) | <p>Transition</p> <p>4. (1) A certification standard set out in item 1, 2, 3, or 4 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter who,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) became a firefighter before July 1, 2019; and (b) performed the fire protection service that the standard corresponds to before July 1, 2019 | <p>This section states that mandatory certification for Public Educators, Suppression Firefighters (interior and exterior) and Pump Operators will be implemented on a go-forward basis for newly hired firefighters.</p> <p>Firefighters in the roles of Public Educator, Suppression Firefighter (both interior and exterior attack) and Pump Operators hired after July 1, 2019 will have to be certified. Existing firefighters hired before July 1, 2019 in these roles do not have to be certified.</p> |
| 4.(2) | <p>Same, technical rescue</p> <p>(2) The certification standard set out in item 5.1 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter who,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) became a firefighter before January 1, 2021; and | <p>Firefighters in the role of a Technical Rescuer hired after January 1, 2021 will have to be certified.</p> <p>Existing firefighters hired before January 1, 2021 in the</p> |

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| | (b) performed the fire protection service that the standard corresponds to before January 1, 2021. | role of Technical Rescuer <u>do not</u> have to be certified. |
| 4.(3) | <p>Letter of compliance</p> <p>(3) A certification standard set out in item 1, 2 or 3 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter that both of the following criteria apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The firefighter became a firefighter before July 1, 2019. 2. The firefighter’s fire chief was given permission by the Fire Marshal to issue the firefighter a Letter of Compliance with NFPA Standards respecting the relevant standard under Fire Marshal’s Communiqué 2014-04, “Transition to NFPA Professional Qualifications Standards: Grandfathering Policy”, which is dated January 2014 and available on a website of the Government of Ontario. | <p>This section speaks to firefighters that have been grandfathered.</p> <p>Firefighters in the roles of Public Educator and Suppression Firefighter (both interior and exterior attack) <u>do not</u> have to be certified if they were hired before July 1, 2019 and have been grandfathered to the appropriate NFPA standard.</p> |
| 4.(4) | <p>Earlier version of standard</p> <p>(4) A certification standard does not apply with respect to a firefighter who, prior to July 1, 2019, was certified to an earlier version of that standard.</p> | Firefighters who, before July 1, 2019 are certified to an earlier version of an NFPA standard <u>do not</u> need to re-certify to the newer editions of the standard. |
| 4.(5) | <p>Deemed certification for the purpose of supervising interns</p> <p>(5) If subsection (3) or (4) provides that a certification standard does not apply with respect to a firefighter, that firefighter is deemed to be certified to that standard for the purpose of clause 3 (1) (b).</p> | A firefighter who has been grandfathered or holds certification to an earlier version of the appropriate NFPA standard may supervise intern firefighters. |

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| Amendments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.(1) | Amendments (1) Subsection 4 (3) of this Regulation is amended by striking out “item 1, 2 or 3” in the portion before paragraph 1 and substituting “item 1, 1.3, 2, 3, 5 or 6”. | As of January 1, 2020, Fire Inspectors, Fire Officers and Fire Instructors will need to be certified unless they were hired before July 1, 2019 and received grandfathering to appropriate NFPA standard. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.(2) | (2) Table 1 to this Regulation is amended by adding the following items: <table border="1" data-bbox="411 724 1419 1141"> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 724 489 800">1.1</td> <td data-bbox="489 724 800 800">Dispatch fire department resources (personnel and equipment)</td> <td data-bbox="800 724 1419 800">NFPA 1061, “Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel”, 2014 Edition, Level I</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 800 489 854">1.2</td> <td data-bbox="489 800 800 854">Fire investigation activities</td> <td data-bbox="800 800 1419 854">NFPA 1033, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator”, 2014 Edition</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 854 489 930">1.3</td> <td data-bbox="489 854 800 930">Fire prevention inspections or plans examination activities</td> <td data-bbox="800 854 1419 930">NFPA 1031, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner”, 2014 Edition, Level I</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 930 489 1036">3.1</td> <td data-bbox="489 930 800 1036">Hazardous materials response at the Technician Level</td> <td data-bbox="800 930 1419 1036">NFPA 1072, “Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 1036 489 1089">5.</td> <td data-bbox="489 1036 800 1089">Supervise other firefighters</td> <td data-bbox="800 1036 1419 1089">NFPA 1021, “Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications”, 2014 Edition, Level I</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 1089 489 1141">6.</td> <td data-bbox="489 1089 800 1141">Training courses for fire protection services</td> <td data-bbox="800 1089 1419 1141">NFPA 1041, “Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications”, 2012 Edition, Level I</td> </tr> </table> | 1.1 | Dispatch fire department resources (personnel and equipment) | NFPA 1061, “Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel”, 2014 Edition, Level I | 1.2 | Fire investigation activities | NFPA 1033, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator”, 2014 Edition | 1.3 | Fire prevention inspections or plans examination activities | NFPA 1031, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner”, 2014 Edition, Level I | 3.1 | Hazardous materials response at the Technician Level | NFPA 1072, “Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition | 5. | Supervise other firefighters | NFPA 1021, “Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications”, 2014 Edition, Level I | 6. | Training courses for fire protection services | NFPA 1041, “Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications”, 2012 Edition, Level I | As of January 1, 2020, Table 1, which outlines the roles that require certification, will be amended to include Fire Dispatchers, Fire Investigators, Fire Inspectors, Hazardous Materials Personnel (Technician), Fire Officers, and Fire Instructors. |
| 1.1 | Dispatch fire department resources (personnel and equipment) | NFPA 1061, “Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel”, 2014 Edition, Level I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Fire investigation activities | NFPA 1033, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator”, 2014 Edition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Fire prevention inspections or plans examination activities | NFPA 1031, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner”, 2014 Edition, Level I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Hazardous materials response at the Technician Level | NFPA 1072, “Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Supervise other firefighters | NFPA 1021, “Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications”, 2014 Edition, Level I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Training courses for fire protection services | NFPA 1041, “Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications”, 2012 Edition, Level I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.(3) | (3) Table 1 to this Regulation is amended by adding the following item: <table border="1" data-bbox="411 1179 1419 1421"> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 1179 489 1421">5.1</td> <td data-bbox="489 1179 800 1421"> Technical rescue activities, but only the following technical rescue activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined space rescue 2. Ice rescue 3. Rope rescue 4. Surface water rescue 5. Swift water rescue </td> <td data-bbox="800 1179 1419 1421">NFPA 1006, “Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition</td> </tr> </table> | 5.1 | Technical rescue activities, but only the following technical rescue activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined space rescue 2. Ice rescue 3. Rope rescue 4. Surface water rescue 5. Swift water rescue | NFPA 1006, “Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition | On January 1, 2021, Table 1, which outlines the roles that require certification, will be amended to include Technical Rescuers who perform these seven specific rescue activities need to be certified. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Technical rescue activities, but only the following technical rescue activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined space rescue 2. Ice rescue 3. Rope rescue 4. Surface water rescue 5. Swift water rescue | NFPA 1006, “Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | 6. Trench rescue 7. Vehicle rescue | | |
| Commencement | | | |
| 6. (1) | Commencement 6. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Regulation comes into force on July 1, 2019. | | On July 1, 2019, Sections 1 to 4 and Table 1 of the regulation come into force. On July 1, 2019, newly hired firefighters in the roles of Public Educator, Suppression Firefighter (interior and exterior attack) and Pump Operator will need to be certified. |
| 6. (2) | (2) Subsections 5 (1) and (2) come into force on January 1, 2020. | | On January 1, 2020 subsection 5(1) and Table 1 are amended with respect to adding the firefighter roles that are eligible for grandfathering and require certification: Fire Inspector, Fire Officer and Fire Instructor. On January 1, 2020 existing firefighters in the roles of Fire Dispatchers, Fire Investigators and Hazardous Materials Personnel (Technician) will need to be certified. |

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| | | Grandfathered Fire Inspectors, Fire Officers and Fire Instructors will not need to be certified. |
| 6. (3) | (3) Subsections 4 (2) and 5 (3) come into force on January 1, 2021. | On January 1, 2021, subsection 4 (2) and Table 1 are amended so that Technical Rescuers performing seven specific rescue activities will need to be certified, unless they performed these specific rescue activities before January 1, 2021. |

Clause-by-Clause Explanation

Public Reports Regulation under the

Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997

| Regulation Section Affected | Provision | Description |
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| Definitions | | |
| 1. | <p>Definition</p> <p>1. In this Regulation,</p> <p>“PSAP” is short for public safety answering point, which means a call centre responsible for answering calls to 9-1-1 for police, firefighting and ambulance services.</p> | <p>In the regulation, “PSAP” is short for public safety answering point, which means a call centre responsible for answering calls to 9-1-1 for police, firefighting and ambulance services.</p> |
| Preparation of public reports | | |
| 2.(1) | <p>Preparation of public reports</p> <p>Fire Marshal sends fire department the information</p> <p>2. (1) The Fire Marshal must give every fire department the information required by Schedule 1, based on the information the Fire Marshal has received through reports under subsection 11 (2) of the Act.</p> | <p>Fire departments must time stamp information through the Standard Incident Reporting system to the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management (OFMEM).</p> <p>OFMEM will then provide calculated response times to fire departments.</p> |
| 2.(2) | <p>Fire department prepares the public report</p> <p>(2) Every fire department must prepare a public report setting out,</p> | <p>Using the calculated response time data from OFMEM, fire departments will prepare a public report.</p> |

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| | <p>(a) the information required by Schedule 1; and</p> <p>(b) any other information the fire department chooses to include.</p> | <p>This report will include all response times set out in Schedule 1. Fire departments may include any other information, including explanatory language that will help the public understand the factors that may have impacted the department's response times.</p> |
| 2.(3) | <p>Fire department may use Fire Marshal's data (3) The fire department may use the information required by Schedule 1 that the Fire Marshal provided to prepare their public report, or may carry out their own calculations respecting the same time period.</p> | <p>A fire department may choose to calculate their own response time data in their public report instead of relying on OFMEM to conduct and provide calculations.</p> |
| Dissemination of public reports | | |
| 3.(1) | <p>Dissemination of public reports From fire department to Fire Marshal 3. (1) Every fire department must give their public report to the Fire Marshal no later than 180 days after the Fire Marshal gives the fire department the information.</p> | <p>After the fire department receives their calculated response time data from OFMEM or does their own calculations, the fire department will have six months to provide their public report to the OFMEM.</p> |
| 3.(2) | <p>From fire department to municipality (2) Every fire department that is authorized to provide fire protection services by a municipality must give their public report to the municipal council before giving its public report to the Fire Marshal.</p> | <p>Before a fire department submits their public report to OFMEM, they must submit the report to their municipal council.</p> |
| 3.(3) | <p>From fire department to group of municipalities (3) Every fire department that is authorized to provide fire protection services by a group of municipalities must</p> | <p>If a fire department provides services to more than one municipality (e.g., through an automatic or mutual aid agreement),</p> |

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| | give their public report to the municipal council of each municipality in the group of municipalities before giving their public report to the Fire Marshal. | the fire department must submit the public report to each municipal council for which they provide services. |
| 3.(4) | Fire Marshal makes public (4) The Fire Marshal may make the public report available to the public. | OFMEM may make the public report available to the public (e.g., on its website) |
| Clarification | | |
| 4. | Clarification 4. For greater certainty, this Regulation does not imply that firefighters have authority to perform acts that the <i>Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991</i> does not permit them to perform. | The Regulated Health Professions Act (RHPA) provides authority for firefighters to perform “controlled acts” in response to medical emergencies in specific instances. The purpose of this provision is to clarify that the regulation does not authorize firefighters to provide any medical services that would not be permitted under the RHPA. |
| Commencement | | |
| 5. | Commencement 5. This Regulation comes into force on the later of January 1, 2020 and the day it is filed. | The regulation comes into force on January 1, 2020. |

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| SCHEDULE 1 REQUIRED INFORMATION CAREER FIREFIGHTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. (1) | <p>1. (1) The public report must set out the following information respecting incidents in which the first fire department unit that arrives on the scene does not include a volunteer firefighter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For each standard set out in the following Table, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the percentage value of how often the fire department achieves that standard for the corresponding time interval, and ii. the corresponding benchmark percentage value for how often the fire department should achieve or exceed that standard. 2. For each time interval set out in the following Table that does not have a corresponding standard, the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time. | | | | <p>In instances, where the first fire truck on scene only includes career firefighters, the fire department must include response time benchmark data as outlined in Schedule 1 (e.g., turnout time of 80 seconds for fire and special operations) and the percentage of time the fire department achieved the benchmark (e.g., turnout time benchmark of 90%).</p> <p>Where a response time does not have a benchmark, the first fire truck that only includes career firefighters will report the response time that they met or exceeded 90% of the time.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Table | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="432 1230 485 1284">Item</th> <th data-bbox="485 1230 884 1284">Column 1 Time interval</th> <th data-bbox="884 1230 1129 1284">Column 2 Standard</th> <th data-bbox="1129 1230 1270 1284">Column 3 Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 1284 485 1412">1.</td> <td data-bbox="485 1284 884 1412">Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre</td> <td data-bbox="884 1284 1129 1412">30 seconds</td> <td data-bbox="1129 1284 1270 1412">95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Item | Column 1 Time interval | Column 2 Standard | Column 3 Benchmark | 1. | Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre | 30 seconds | 95% | | | | <p>Definitions of each item are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alarm transfer time: The time the call the PSAP is in receipt of the alarm from the time that the alarm is first |
| Item | Column 1 Time interval | Column 2 Standard | Column 3 Benchmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre | 30 seconds | 95% | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | 2. | Alarm answering time: The time interval that begins when the alarm is received at the fire department communication centre and ends when the alarm is acknowledged at the communication centre | 15 seconds | 95% | <p>received at the communication or dispatch centre</p> <p>2. Alarm answering time: The time the call is received at the communication or dispatch centre from the time the alarm is acknowledged by the communication or dispatch centre</p> <p>3. Alarm processing time: The time the call is initially received by the communication or dispatch centre from the first time facilities/units are notified of the emergency by the communication or dispatch centre</p> <p>4. Alarm handling time: The time the alarm is received at the PSAP from the beginning time that emergency facilities/unit(s) have information transmitted to them</p> <p>5. Turnout time: The time the call is received by the facilities/unit from the time that the unit leaves the station</p> <p>6. Travel time: The time the unit(s) leaves the station from the time that the first unit arrives on scene</p> <p>7. Initiating action/intervention time: The time between when the fire department first arrives on the scene and when they begin to respond to the emergency</p> |
| | 3. | Alarm processing time: The time interval from when the alarm is acknowledged at the fire department communication centre until response information begins to be transmitted via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities and fire department units | <p>64 seconds for calls other than the following calls; and</p> <p>90 seconds for the following calls:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calls requiring emergency medical dispatch questioning and pre-arrival medical instructions 2. Calls requiring language translation 3. Calls requiring the use of a TTY/TDD device or audio/video relay services 4. Calls of criminal activity that require information vital to emergency responder safety prior to dispatching units 5. Hazardous material incidents 6. Technical rescue 7. Calls that require determining the | 90% | |

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| | | | location of the alarm due to insufficient information 8. Calls received by text message | | 8. Total response time: The time the call is initially received by the PSAP from the time the first unit arrives on scene |
| | 4. | Alarm handling time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities or the fire department units in the field | No standard; set out the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time | No benchmark | |
| | 5. | Turnout time: The time interval that begins when the fire department facilities and fire department units notification process begins by either an audible alarm or visual annunciation or both and ends at the beginning point of travel time | 80 seconds for fire and special operations; 60 seconds for emergency medical services | 90% | |
| | 6. | Travel time: The time interval that begins when a fire department unit is en route to the incident and ends when the fire department unit arrives at the scene | 240 seconds for fire suppression; 240 seconds for the arrival of a unit with a first responder with an automatic external defibrillator or higher level capability no standard for other services | 90% | |
| | 7. | Initiating action/intervention time: The time interval from when a fire department unit arrives on the scene to the initiation of emergency mitigation | No standard; set out the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time | No benchmark | |
| | 8. | Total response time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP to when the first | No standard; set out the time interval value that the fire | No benchmark | |

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| | | fire department unit is initiating action or intervening to control the incident | department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time | |
| 1. (2) | (2) The public report does not have to set out information for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 if the information is not available from the fire department's records. | | | If a fire department does not have information for alarm transfer time, alarm answering time, alarm processing time, alarm handling time, or total response time, then this information does not need to be included in the public report. |
| <p>SCHEDULE 1 REQUIRED INFORMATION VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS</p> | | | | |
| 2. (1) | <p>2. (1) The public report must set out the following information respecting incidents in which the first fire department unit that arrives on the scene includes at least one volunteer firefighter:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. For each time interval set out in the following Table, the time interval value that the fire department achieves or exceeds 90% of the time.</p> | | | In instances, where the first fire truck on scene has at least one volunteer firefighter, the fire department will include the response time that they met or exceeded 90% of the time in their public report. |
| Table | Item | Column 1 Time interval | | <p>Definitions of each item are as follows:</p> <p>1. Alarm transfer time: The time the call the PSAP is in receipt of the alarm from the time that the alarm is first received at the communication or dispatch centre</p> |
| | 1. | Alarm transfer time: The time interval from the receipt of the emergency alarm at the PSAP until the alarm is first received at the fire department communication centre | | |
| | 2. | Alarm answering time: The time interval that begins when the alarm is received at the fire department communication centre and ends when the alarm is acknowledged at the communication centre | | |
| | 3. | Alarm processing time: The time interval from when the alarm is acknowledged at the fire department communication centre until response information begins to be transmitted via voice or electronic | | |

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| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="428 334 491 363"></td> <td data-bbox="491 334 1270 363">means to fire department facilities and fire department units</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="428 363 491 464">4.</td> <td data-bbox="491 363 1270 464">Alarm handling time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities or the fire department units in the field</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="428 464 491 570">5.</td> <td data-bbox="491 464 1270 570">Turnout time: The time interval that begins when the fire department facilities and fire department units notification process begins by either an audible alarm or visual annunciation or both and ends at the beginning point of travel time</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="428 570 491 649">6.</td> <td data-bbox="491 570 1270 649">Travel time: The time interval that begins when a fire department unit is en route to the incident and ends when the fire department unit arrives at the scene</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="428 649 491 729">7.</td> <td data-bbox="491 649 1270 729">Initiating action/intervention time: The time interval from when a fire department unit arrives on the scene to the initiation of emergency mitigation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="428 729 491 808">8.</td> <td data-bbox="491 729 1270 808">Total response time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP to when the first fire department unit is initiating action or intervening to control the incident</td> </tr> </table> | | means to fire department facilities and fire department units | 4. | Alarm handling time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities or the fire department units in the field | 5. | Turnout time: The time interval that begins when the fire department facilities and fire department units notification process begins by either an audible alarm or visual annunciation or both and ends at the beginning point of travel time | 6. | Travel time: The time interval that begins when a fire department unit is en route to the incident and ends when the fire department unit arrives at the scene | 7. | Initiating action/intervention time: The time interval from when a fire department unit arrives on the scene to the initiation of emergency mitigation | 8. | Total response time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP to when the first fire department unit is initiating action or intervening to control the incident | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Alarm answering time: The time the call is received at the communication or dispatch centre from the time the alarm is acknowledged by the communication or dispatch centre 3. Alarm processing time: The time the call is initially received by the communication or dispatch centre from the first time facilities/units are notified of the emergency by the communication or dispatch centre 4. Alarm handling time: The time the alarm is received at the PSAP from the beginning time that emergency facilities/unit(s) have information transmitted to them 5. Turnout time: The time the call is received by the facilities/unit from the time that the unit leaves the station 6. Travel time: The time the unit(s) leaves the station from the time that the first unit arrives on scene 7. Initiating action/intervention time: The time between when the fire department first arrives on the scene and when they begin to respond to the emergency |
| | means to fire department facilities and fire department units | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Alarm handling time: The time interval from the receipt of the alarm at the PSAP until the beginning of the transmittal of the response information via voice or electronic means to fire department facilities or the fire department units in the field | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | 8. Total response time: The time the call is initially received by the PSAP from the time the first unit arrives on scene |
| 2. (2) | (2) The public report does not have to set out information for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 if the information is not available from the fire department's records. | If a fire department does not have information for alarm transfer time, alarm answering time, alarm processing time, alarm handling time, or total response time then this information does not need to be included in the public report. |

Clause-by-Clause Explanation

Community Risk Assessments Regulation under the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 1997*

| Regulation Section Affected | Provision | Description |
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| Mandatory Use | | |
| 1. | <p>Mandatory use</p> <p>1. Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must,</p> <p>(a) complete and review a community risk assessment as provided by this Regulation; and</p> <p>(b) use its community risk assessment to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services.</p> | <p>A municipality is responsible for completing a community risk assessment and using the completed assessment to make evidence-based decisions on the provision of fire protection services in their community.</p> <p>In an area where there is no local government, the fire department is responsible for completing a community risk assessment and using the completed assessment to make evidence-based decisions on the provision of fire protection services in their community.</p> |

| Regulation Section Affected | Provision | Description |
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| What it is | | |
| 2. (1) | What it is 2. (1) A community risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, evaluating and prioritizing risks to public safety to inform decisions about the provision of fire protection services. | An explanation of what is a community risk assessment in the regulation. |
| Mandatory profiles | | |
| 2. (2) | Mandatory profiles (2) A community risk assessment must include consideration of the mandatory profiles listed in Schedule 1. | Schedule 1 lists all of the factors within a community that a municipality must consider when identifying and categorizing risks. |
| Form | | |
| 2. (3) | Form (3) A community risk assessment must be in the form, if any, that the Fire Marshal provides or approves. | If OFMEM provides a community risk assessment template a municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government must use the template provided. A municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government that uses another risk assessment process can be approved by OFMEM provided the mandatory profiles outlined in Schedule 1 are included. |
| When to complete (at least every five years) | | |
| 3. (1) | When to complete (at least every five years) 3. (1) The municipality or fire department must complete a community risk assessment no later than five years after the day its previous community risk assessment was completed. | Municipalities or fire departments in areas with where there is no local government must complete a risk assessment every five years. |

| Regulation Section Affected | Provision | Description |
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| New municipality or fire department | | |
| 3. (2) | New municipality or fire department (2) If a municipality, or a fire department in a territory without municipal organization, comes into existence, the municipality or fire department must complete a community risk assessment no later than two years after the day it comes into existence | If a new municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government is created after the regulation comes into force, they must complete their first community risk assessment within two years. |
| Transition | | |
| 3. (3) | Transition (3) A municipality that exists on July 1, 2019, or a fire department in a territory without municipal organization that exists on July 1, 2019, must complete a community risk assessment no later than July 1, 2024. | A municipality or fire department in an area where there is no local government has five years to complete its community risk assessment when the regulation comes into force on July 1, 2019. As a result, the first community risk assessment will not need to be in place until July 1, 2024. |
| Revocation | | |
| 3. (4) | Revocation (4) Subsection (3) and this subsection are revoked on July 1, 2025 | The ‘transition’ item in the regulation will be removed on July 1, 2025, as municipalities or fire departments in areas where there is no local government will have completed a risk assessment. |
| When to review (at least every year) | | |
| 4. (1) | When to review (at least every year) | Risk assessments must be reviewed annually within the five year period. |

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| | 4. (1) The municipality or fire department must complete a review of its community risk assessment no later than 12 months after, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the day its community risk assessment was completed; and (b) the day its previous review was completed. | |
| Other reviews | | |
| 4. (2) | Other reviews (2) The municipality or fire department must also review its community risk assessment whenever necessary. | Risk assessments must be reviewed whenever necessary. |
| Revisions | | |
| 4. (3) | Revisions (3) The municipality or fire department must revise its community risk assessment if it is necessary to reflect, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any significant changes in the mandatory profiles; (b) any other significant matters arising from the review. | Municipalities and or fire departments in an area where there is no local government must revise its risk assessment if there are any significant changes to the mandatory profiles or another significant change in the community |
| New assessment instead of review | | |
| 4. (4) | New assessment instead of review (4) The municipality or fire department does not have to review its community risk assessment if it expects to complete a new community risk assessment on or before the day it would complete the review. | If a municipality or fire department plans to complete a new risk assessment before the five years is up, then an annual review is not required. |
| Commencement | | |
| 5. | Commencement 5. This Regulation comes into force on the later of July 1, 2019 and the day it is filed. | The regulation comes into force July 1, 2019. |

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| SCHEDULE 1 MANDATORY PROFILES | | |
| Schedule 1 | 1. Geographic profile: The physical features of the community, including the nature and placement of features such as highways, waterways, railways, canyons, bridges, landforms and wildland-urban interfaces. | Physical features of the community may present inherent risks or potentially have an impact on fire department access or response time. |
| Schedule 1 | 2. Building stock profile: The types of buildings in the community, the uses of the buildings in the community, the number of buildings of each type, the number of buildings of each use and any building-related risks known to the fire department. | Potential fire risks associated with different types or uses of buildings given their prevalence in the community and the presence or absence of fire safety systems and equipment at time of construction. |
| Schedule 1 | 3. Critical infrastructure profile: The capabilities and limitations of critical infrastructure, including electricity distribution, water distribution, telecommunications, hospitals and airports. | Presence/availability and capacity of infrastructure elements that could have a significant impact on such things as dispatch, communications, suppression operations, overall health care or transportation for the community if compromised, or that may present unique fire risks by virtue of their size or design. |
| Schedule 1 | 4. Demographic profile: The composition of the community's population, respecting matters relevant to the community, such as population size and dispersion, age, gender, cultural background, level of education, socioeconomic make-up, and transient population. | Characteristics of the population in the community in order to tailor delivery of fire protection services including public education and fire prevention programs. |
| Schedule 1 | 5. Hazard profile: The hazards in the community, including natural hazards, hazards caused by humans, and technological hazards. | Hazards, to which fire departments may be expected to respond, that may have a significant impact on the |

| Regulation Section Affected | Provision | Description |
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| | | community. Examples of natural hazards would include floods, forest fires or earthquakes; human caused hazards would include such things as chemical or biological attacks, or other terrorist activity; and technological hazards would include such things as industrial pollution, nuclear or hazardous materials incidents. |
| Schedule 1 | 6. Public safety response profile: The types of incidents responded to by other entities in the community, and those entities' response capabilities. | Other public safety response agencies (such as police/ambulance/rescue) that might be tasked to or able to assist in the some capacity to the response to emergencies or in mitigating the impact of emergencies to which the fire department responds. |
| Schedule 1 | 7. Community services profile: The types of services provided by other entities in the community, and those entities' service capabilities. | Presence or absence and potential abilities of other agencies, organizations, or associations to provide services that may assist in mitigating the impact of emergencies to which the fire department responds. |
| Schedule 1 | 8. Economic profile: The economic sectors affecting the community that are critical to its financial sustainability. | Economic drivers in the community that have significant influence on the ability of the community to provide or maintain service levels. |

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| <p>Schedule 1</p> | <p>9. Past loss and event history profile: The community's past emergency response experience, including the following analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number and types of emergency responses, injuries, deaths and dollar losses. 2. Comparison of the community's fire loss statistics with provincial fire loss statistics. <p>Note: Each profile is to be interpreted as extending only to matters relevant to fire protection services.</p> | <p>Evaluation of previous response data to identify circumstances and behaviours that will inform decisions on fire protection services delivery including public fire safety education and inspection programs.</p> |