

APPENDICES

BUILDING CODE EXEMPTIONS



Appendix 1 – The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act

2(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no individual, corporation, partnership or other entity, except a professional engineer, a licensee so authorized in the licensee's licence, a permit holder so authorized in its permit or a certificate holder so authorized in the certificate holder's certificate, shall engage in the practice of engineering.

2(6) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person engages in:

- a) Planning, designing or giving advice on the design of or on the erection, construction or alteration of or addition to,
- b) Preparing plans, drawings, detail drawings, specifications or graphic representations for the design of or for the erection, construction or alteration of or addition to, or
- c) Inspecting work or assessing the performance of work under a contract for the erection, construction or alteration of or addition to a building set out in subsection (7).

2(7) The buildings referred to in subsection (6) are the following:

- a) A building, 3-storeys or less in height, for assembly occupancy or institutional occupancy that,
 - i) In the case of a single-storey building, has a gross area of 300 square metres or less,
 - ii) In the case of a 2-storey building, has a gross area of 150 square metres or less on each floor,
 - iii) In the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 100 square metres or less on each floor;
- (b) a building for residential occupancy that
 - i) is a single family dwelling, or
 - ii) is a multiple family dwelling, containing 4 dwelling units or less;
- (c) A building, 3 storeys or less in height, for residential occupancy as a hotel, motel or similar use that,
 - i) In the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 400 square metres or less,
 - ii) In the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 200 square metres or less on each floor, or
 - iii) in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 130 square metres or less on each floor;
- (d) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for warehouse, business and personal services occupancy, for mercantile occupancy or for industrial occupancy that,
 - i) in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 500 square metres or less,
 - ii) in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 250 square metres or less on each floor, or
 - iii) in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 165 square metres or less on each floor;
- (e) A building that is a farm building not for public use;
- (f) A relocatable industrial camp building.

Appendix 2 – Comparison of The EGP Act, The Architects Act and Alberta Building Code Exemptions

The highlights show the various similarities and differences between the three pieces of legislation.

Architects Act	The EPG Act	Alberta Building Code
<p>(6) The buildings referred to in subsection (5) are the following:</p> <p>(a) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for assembly occupancy or institutional occupancy that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 300 square metres or less, ii. In the case of a 2 storey building has a gross area of 150 square metres or less on each floor, or iii. in the case of a 3 storey building, has the gross area of 150 square metres or less on each floor; <p>(b) a building for the residential occupancy that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. is a single family dwelling, or ii. is a multiple family dwelling containing 4 dwelling units or less; <p>(c) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for residential occupancy as a hotel, motel or similar use that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 400 square metres or less, ii. in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 200 square metres or less on each floor, or iii. in the case of a three storey building, has a 	<p>(7) The buildings referred to in subsection (6) are the following:</p> <p>(a) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for assembly occupancy or institutional occupancy that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 300 square metres or less, ii. in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 150 square metres or less on each floor, or iii. in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 100 square metres or less on each floor; <p>(b) a building for residential occupancy that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. is a single family dwelling, or ii. is a multiple family dwelling, containing 4 dwelling units or less; <p>(c) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for residential occupancy as a hotel, motel or similar use that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 400 square metres or less, ii. in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 200 square metres or less on each floor, or iii. in the case of a 3 storey building, has a 	<p>2) Except as required in Sentence (8), architect and engineer seals and stamps are not required on plans or specifications for the following buildings:</p> <p>a) a building, 3 storeys or less in building height, for assembly occupancy or care or detention occupancy that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. If 1 storey in building height, has a building area of 300 m2 or less, ii. If 2 storeys in building height, has a building area of 150 m2 or less, or iii. if 3 storeys in building height, has a building area of 100 m2 or less; <p>b) a building classified as residential occupancy that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. is a single family dwelling, or ii. is a multiple family dwelling, that contains 4 dwelling units or less and is 3 storeys or less in height; <p>c) a building classified as residential occupancy as a hotel, motel, or similar use that,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. if 1 storey in building height, has a building area of 400 m2 or less, ii. if 2 storeys in building height, has a building area of 200 m2 or less, or

Architects Act	The EPG Act	Alberta Building Code
<p>gross area of 130 square metres or less on each floor;</p> <p>(d) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for warehouse, business and personal services occupancy, for mercantile occupancy or for industrial occupancy that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 500 square metres or less, ii. in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 250 square metres or less on each floor, or iii. in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 165 square metres or less on each floor; <p>(e) a building that is a farm building not for public use; (f) a relocatable industrial camp building.</p> 	<p>gross area of 130 square metres or less on each floor;</p> <p>(d) a building, 3 storeys or less in height for warehouse, business and personal services occupancy, for mercantile occupancy or for industrial occupancy that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 500 square metres or less, ii. in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 250 square metres or less on each floor, or iii. in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 165 square metres or less on each floor; <p>(e) a building that is a farm building not for public use; (f) a relocatable industrial camp building.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. if 3 storeys in building height, has a building area of 130 m² or less; <p>d) a building 3 storeys or less in building height, classified as a business and personal service, mercantile or industrial occupancy that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. if 1 storey in building height, has a building area of 500 m² or less ii. if 2 storeys in building height, has a building area of 250 m² or less, or iii. if 3 storeys in building height, has a building area of 165 m² or less; <p>e) a building that is a farm building not for public use; f) a relocatable industrial camp building.</p>

Appendix 3 – Constituent Associations Comparison and Analysis

A comparative of Engineers and Geoscience legislation that contain building code exemptions.

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC
Building code exemption in Act, Regulation or Bylaws	<p>Act</p> <p>2 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no individual, corporation, partnership or other entity, except a professional engineer, a licensee so authorized in the licensee’s licence, a permit holder so authorized in its permit or a certificate holder so authorized in the certificate holder’s certificate, shall engage in the practice of engineering.</p> <p>(2) No individual, corporation, partnership or other entity, shall engage in both the practice of engineering and the practice of architecture as defined in the Architects Act, or hold out that it is entitled to engage in both the practice of engineering and the practice of architecture unless it holds a certificate of authorization under this Act or the Architects Act permitting it to do so.</p> <p>(3) A professional engineer, licensee, permit holder or joint firm may engage in the practice of surveying other than land surveying as defined in the Land Surveyors Act.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following:</p> <p>(a) a person engaged in the execution or supervision of the construction, maintenance, operation or inspection of any process, system, work, structure or building in the capacity of contractor, superintendent, foreman or inspector or in any similar capacity, when the process, system, work, structure or building has been designed by and the execution or supervision is being carried out under the supervision and control of a professional engineer or licensee;</p> <p>(b) a person engaged in the practice of</p>	<p>Act</p> <p>2 (1) Nothing in this Act prevents a person registered as an architect under any Act relating to the practice of architecture from practising the profession of architecture or requires him or her to be registered under this Act if his or her practice is confined to architecture.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this Act applies to a British Columbia or Canada land surveyor practising his or her profession, except that the land surveyor must not style himself or herself or hold himself or herself out as a professional engineer unless the land surveyor is registered or licensed under this Act.</p> <p>(3) This Act does not apply to a professional forester as defined in the Foresters Act as long as the professional forester does not hold himself or herself out as a professional engineer or professional geoscientist.</p> <p>(4) This Act does not apply to any member of Her Majesty's Canadian forces while actually employed on duty.</p> <p>(5) This Act does not affect the rights, powers or privileges of a person</p> <p>(a) to do regulated work in relation to boiler, pressure vessel and refrigeration systems and equipment under the Safety Standards Act, or</p> <p>(b) under the Mines Act.</p> <p>(6) Subject to the bylaws made under section 10 (1) (b.2), nothing in this Act or the bylaws prevents a person from assisting in the performance of any professional service or work of the kind described in the definition of "practice of professional engineering" in section 1 (1) if a professional engineer directly</p>

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC
	<p>engineering as an engineer-in-training or engineering technologist in the course of being employed or engaged and supervised and controlled by a professional engineer, licensee, permit holder or certificate holder;</p> <p>(c) repealed 2007 c13 s4;</p> <p>(d) a person who in accordance with an Act or regulation in respect of mines, minerals, pipelines, boilers and pressure vessels, building codes or safety codes for buildings is engaged in any undertaking or activity required under or pursuant to that Act or the regulations under that Act;</p> <p>((e) a person who, on the person's own property and for the person's sole use or the use of the person's domestic establishment, carries out any work that does not involve the safety of the public;</p> <p>(f) a member of the Canadian Forces while actually employed on duty with the Forces;</p> <p>(g) a person engaged or employed by a university whose practice of the profession consists exclusively of teaching engineering at the university.</p> <p>(5) A restricted practitioner is not authorized by the operation of subsection (1) to engage in the practice of engineering beyond the scope of the practice that is specified in the register.</p> <p>6) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if the person engages in</p> <p>(a) planning, designing or giving advice on the design of or on the erection, construction or alteration of or addition to,</p> <p>(b) preparing plans, drawings, detail drawings, specifications or graphic representations for the design of or for the erection, construction or alteration of or addition to, or</p> <p>(c) inspecting work or assessing the performance of work under a contract</p>	<p>supervises and assumes full responsibility for the service or work.</p> <p>(7) Subject to the bylaws made under section 10 (1) (b.2), nothing in this Act or the bylaws prevents a person from assisting in the performance of any professional service or work of the kind described in the definition of "practice of professional geoscience" in section 1 (1) if a professional geoscientist directly supervises and assumes full responsibility for the service or work.</p> <p>(8) Work as a contractor of work designed by a professional engineer or professional geoscientist or as a foreperson, superintendent or inspector supervising construction or as a superintendent of maintenance is not deemed to be the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience.</p> <p>(9) This Act does not apply to prevent persons from acquiring mineral titles or from performing work on mineral titles required under the Mines Act or the Mineral Tenure Act to maintain those titles in good standing as long as they do not hold themselves out as professional engineers or professional geoscientists.</p>

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC
	<p>for the erection, construction or alteration of or addition to a building set out in subsection (7).</p> <p>(7) The buildings referred to in subsection (6) are the following:</p> <p>(a) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for assembly occupancy or institutional occupancy that,</p> <p>(i) in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 300 square metres or less,</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 150 square metres or less on each floor, or</p> <p>(iii) in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 100 square metres or less on each floor;</p> <p>(b) a building for residential occupancy that</p> <p>(i) is a single family dwelling, or</p> <p>(ii) is a multiple family dwelling, containing 4 dwelling units or less;</p> <p>(c) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for residential occupancy as a hotel, motel or similar use that,</p> <p>(i) in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 400 square metres or less,</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 200 square metres or less on each floor, or</p> <p>(iii) in the case of a 3 storey building, has a gross area of 130 square metres or less on each floor;</p> <p>(d) a building, 3 storeys or less in height, for warehouse, business and personal services occupancy, for mercantile occupancy or for industrial occupancy that,</p> <p>(i) in the case of a single storey building, has a gross area of 500 square metres or less,</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a 2 storey building, has a gross area of 250 square metres or less on each floor, or</p> <p>(iii) in the case of a 3 storey building,</p>	

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC
	has a gross area of 165 square metres or less on each floor; (e) a building that is a farm building not for public use; (f) a relocatable industrial camp building.	
Note	2(7) is similar to the Alberta Building Code.	No building code exemption listed.

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba
Building code exemption in Act, Regulation or Bylaws	<p>Act 28(1) Subject to subsection (2), nothing in this Act prevents:</p> <p>(a) a person from engaging in the execution or supervision of the construction, maintenance, operation or inspection of any process, system, work, structure or building in the capacity of contractor, superintendent, foreman or inspector, or in any similar capacity, when the process, system, work, structure or building is designed by, and the execution or supervision is carried out under, the direct supervision and control of a professional engineer;</p> <p>(b) a person from engaging in the execution or supervision of the construction, maintenance, operation or inspection of any geological investigation, study, work or instrumentation in the capacity of contractor, superintendent, foreman or inspector, or in any similar capacity, when the investigation, study, work or instrumentation is designed by, and the execution or supervision is carried out under, the direct supervision and control of a professional geoscientist;</p> <p>(c) a person from working under the general supervision of a professional engineer or professional geoscientist;</p> <p>(d) an individual from working on property or premises owned or occupied by that person, if the work is for the sole use of the domestic establishment of that person;</p> <p>(e) a member of the Canadian Forces from performing his or her duties in the Forces;</p> <p>(f) a person from practising as an architect within the meaning of The Architects Act;</p>	<p>Act 66(1) Nothing in this Act applies to prevent</p> <p>(a) the performance of professional engineering work by a natural person who is employed or engaged under the immediate and direct personal supervision and guidance of a professional engineer who assumes all responsibility for the work;</p> <p>(b) the performance of professional engineering work by an engineer-in-training who is enrolled in a program of training authorized under this Act or the by-laws;</p> <p>(c) the performance of professional geoscience work by a natural person who is employed or engaged under the immediate and direct personal supervision and guidance of a professional geoscientist who assumes all responsibility for the work;</p> <p>(d) the performance of professional geoscience work by a geoscientist-in-training who is enrolled in a program of training authorized under this Act or the by-laws;</p> <p>(e) a person employed in actual service in the Canadian Armed Forces from practising professional engineering or professional geoscience where required as part of such employment;</p> <p>(f) a person registered as a land surveyor under The Land Surveyors Act from practising as a land surveyor or engaging in the practice of surveying;</p> <p>(g) a person who is certified under The Certified Applied Science Technologists Act in an engineering discipline, from engaging in an act that constitutes the occupation of applied science technology;</p> <p>(h) a prospector from engaging in activities that are normally associated with the business of prospecting,</p>

	<p>(g) a person from practising as an agrologist within the meaning of The Agrologists Act, 1994;</p> <p>(h) a person from practising as a Saskatchewan Land Surveyor within the meaning of The Land Surveyors and Professional Surveyors Act or a Canada Lands Surveyor;</p> <p>(i) a person from practising as a registered professional planner within the meaning of The Community Planning Profession Act, 2013;</p> <p>(j) a person from practising his or her profession, trade or calling;</p> <p>(k) a prospector from engaging in activities that are normally associated with the business of prospecting, regardless of whether the prospector is prospecting on his or her own behalf or for others;</p> <p>(l) a person from designing, constructing or installing appliances, works or plants of a total value not exceeding \$30,000;</p> <p>(m) a person from practising as an applied science technologist or a certified technician within the meaning of The Saskatchewan Applied Science Technologists and Technicians Act.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) applies only if a person mentioned in that subsection does not practise as a professional engineer or professional geoscientist.</p>	<p>regardless of whether the prospector is prospecting on his or her own behalf or for others;</p> <p>(i) a natural person from carrying on engineering or geoscientific work on his or her own property for the sole use of himself or herself and his or her personal residence if the safeguarding of life, health, or the public interest is not concerned;</p> <p>(j) an electrician licensed under The Electricians' Licence Act from carrying on the trade of electrician, a power engineer to whom a certificate has been issued under The Power Engineers Act from carrying on the trade of a power engineer, or a locomotive engineer qualified as such under the Canada Transportation Act or The Provincial Railways Act from carrying on his or her occupation as a locomotive engineer, as long as the persons so qualified under those Acts confine themselves to those titles and do not engage in the practice of professional engineering;</p> <p>(k) a person who is registered, licensed or certified under or has otherwise acquired rights pursuant to any enactment of Manitoba or Canada which licenses, governs or regulates the practice of a profession, or the carrying on of an occupation or trade from practising that profession or carrying on that occupation or trade in accordance with the provisions of such enactment; or</p> <p>(l) an individual who</p> <p>(i) holds a recognized honours or higher degree in one of the physical, chemical, life, computer or mathematical sciences, or possesses an equivalent combination of education, training and experience, or</p> <p>(ii) is acting under the direct supervision and control of an individual with the qualifications described in subclause (i), from engaging in the practice of natural science.</p>
Note	No building code exemption listed.	No building code exemption listed.

Professional Association	Professional Engineers Ontario
Building code exemption in Act, Regulation or Bylaws	<p>Act</p> <p>12. (1) No person shall engage in the practice of professional engineering or hold himself, herself or itself out as engaging in the practice of professional engineering unless the person is the holder of a licence, a temporary licence, a provisional licence or a limited licence.</p> <p>(2) No person shall offer to the public or engage in the business of providing to the public services that are within the practice of professional engineering except under and in accordance with a certificate of authorization.</p> <p>(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to prevent a person,</p> <p>(a) from doing an act that is within the practice of professional engineering in relation to machinery or equipment, other than equipment of a structural nature, for use in the facilities of the person's employer in the production of products by the person's employer;</p> <p>(b) from doing an act that is within the practice of professional engineering where a professional engineer assumes responsibility for the services within the practice of professional engineering to which the act is related;</p> <p>(c) from designing or providing tools and dies;</p> <p>(d) from doing an act that is within the practice of professional engineering but that is exempt from the application of this Act when performed or provided by a member of a class of persons prescribed by the regulations for the purpose of the exemption, if the person is a member of the class;</p> <p>(e) from doing an act that is exempt by the regulations from the application of this Act;</p> <p>(f) from using the title "engineer" or an abbreviation of that title in a manner that is authorized or required by an Act or regulation.</p> <p>(4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to the preparation or provision of a design for the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building,</p> <p>(a) that is not more than three storeys and not more than 600 square metres in gross area as constructed, enlarged or altered;</p> <p>(b) that is used or intended for one or more of residential occupancy, business occupancy, personal services occupancy, mercantile occupancy or industrial occupancy; and</p> <p>(c) is not designed to house and is not part of an apparatus, process, facility or works the design of which is within the practice of professional engineering.</p> <p>(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to,</p> <p>(a) the preparation or provision of a design for the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building that is not more than three storeys and that is used or intended for residential occupancy and,</p> <p>(i) that contains one dwelling unit or two attached dwelling units each of which is constructed directly on grade, or</p> <p>(ii) that is not more than 600 square metres in building area as constructed, enlarged or altered and contains three or more attached dwelling units, each of which is constructed directly on grade, with no dwelling unit constructed above another dwelling unit; or</p>

(b) the preparation or provision of a design for alterations within a dwelling unit that will not affect or are not likely to affect fire separations, firewalls, the strength or safety of the building or the safety of persons in the building.

(6) The following rules govern the relationship between professional engineers and architects and subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to prevent an architect from preparing or providing a design for and carrying out the general review of the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building in accordance with these rules:

1. Only an architect may prepare or provide a design for the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building,
 - i. used or intended for residential occupancy,
 - ii. that exceeds 600 square metres in gross area, and
 - iii. that does not exceed three storeys,
 and carry out the general review of the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building but an architect who prepares or provides such a design may engage a professional engineer to provide services within the practice of professional engineering in connection with the design and the professional engineer may provide the services.
2. A professional engineer or an architect may prepare or provide a design for the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building,
 - i. that exceeds 600 square metres in gross area or three storeys, and
 - ii. that is used or intended for,
 - A. industrial occupancy, or
 - B. mixed occupancy consisting of industrial occupancy and one or more other occupancies, where none of the other occupancies exceeds 600 square metres of the gross area, but only a professional engineer may provide services within the practice of professional engineering in connection with the design.
3. Subject to rules 4 and 5, a professional engineer shall provide services that are within the practice of professional engineering and an architect shall provide services that are within the practice of architecture related to the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building used or intended for,
 - i. assembly occupancy,
 - ii. institutional occupancy,
 - iii. business occupancy or personal services occupancy that exceeds 600 square metres in gross area or three storeys,
 - iv. mercantile occupancy that exceeds 600 square metres in gross area or three storeys,
 - v. residential occupancy that exceeds three storeys,
 - vi. mixed occupancy consisting of industrial occupancy and one or more other occupancies, where one of the other occupancies exceeds 600 square metres in gross area,
 - vii. mixed occupancy consisting of a combination of,
 - A. assembly occupancy and any other occupancy, except industrial occupancy,
 - B. institutional occupancy and any other occupancy, except industrial occupancy,
 - C. one or more of,
 1. business occupancy,
 2. personal services occupancy, or
 3. mercantile occupancy,
 and any other occupancy, except assembly occupancy, institutional occupancy or industrial occupancy,

	<p>where the building as constructed, enlarged or altered exceeds 600 square metres in gross area or three storeys,</p> <p>D. residential occupancy that exceeds three storeys and any other occupancy, where the building as constructed, enlarged or altered exceeds 600 square metres in gross area, or</p> <p>viii. any other occupancy where the building as constructed, enlarged or altered exceeds 600 square metres in gross area or three storeys, but a professional engineer may provide a design for the industrial occupancy of a mixed occupancy described in subparagraph vi.</p> <p>4. An architect may perform or provide services that are within the practice of professional engineering in preparing or providing a design for and carrying out the general review of the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building described in rule 2 or 3 where to do so does not constitute a substantial part of the services within the practice of professional engineering related to the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building and is necessary,</p> <p>i. for the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building and is incidental to other services provided as part of the practice of architecture by the architect in respect of the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building, or</p> <p>ii. for co-ordination purposes.</p> <p>5. A professional engineer may perform or provide services that are within the practice of architecture in preparing or providing a design for and carrying out the general review of the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building described in rule 1 or 3 where to do so does not constitute a substantial part of the services within the practice of architecture related to the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building and is necessary,</p> <p>i. for the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building and is incidental to other services provided as part of the practice of professional engineering by the professional engineer in respect of the construction, enlargement or alteration of the building, or</p> <p>ii. for co-ordination purposes.</p> <p>6. Only an architect may carry out or provide the general review of the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building,</p> <p>i. that is constructed, enlarged or altered in accordance with a design prepared or provided by an architect, or</p> <p>ii. in relation to services that are provided by an architect in connection with the design in accordance with which the building is constructed, enlarged or altered.</p> <p>7. Only a professional engineer may carry out or provide the general review of the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building,</p> <p>i. that is constructed, enlarged or altered in accordance with a design prepared or provided by a professional engineer, or</p> <p>ii. in relation to services that are provided by a professional engineer in connection with the design in accordance with which the building is constructed, enlarged or altered.</p> <p>8. A professional engineer or an architect may act as prime consultant for the construction, enlargement or alteration of a building.</p> <p>9. A reference in these rules to the provision of a design or services by a professional engineer applies equally to a holder of a certificate of authorization.</p>
Note	Extensive exclusions based upon building usage, square footage, etc.

Professional Association	Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec	Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick	Engineers PEI
Building code exemption in Act, Regulation or Bylaws	<p>Act</p> <p>5. Nothing in this Act shall:</p> <p>(a) affect the rights of a person entitled to practise as an architect, provided that he has the collaboration of an engineer for the works contemplated by paragraph e of section 2, nor shall it prevent him from collaborating with an engineer who requires his services for the other works contemplated by the said section;</p> <p>(b) affect the rights of the members of the Ordre professionnel des technologues professionnels du Québec or prohibit the execution by a member of that order of any work for which he has been trained in the schools or institutes which give the technical course governed by the Specialized Schools Act (chapter E-10) or in the colleges established pursuant to the General and Vocational Colleges Act (chapter C-29);</p> <p>(c) deprive members of the Ordre des ingénieurs forestiers du Québec of the right to use the title of forest engineer and to practise their profession within the field reserved to them by an Act of Québec;</p> <p>(d) affect the rights of land surveyors in their legally recognized field;</p> <p>(e) prevent urbanists, agronomists and professional chemists from practising their profession in the field assigned to them by any law;</p> <p>(f) prevent any person from practising the profession of chemist, bacteriologist, geologist</p>	<p>Act</p> <p>2(2) Without restricting the generality of the definition of “practice of engineering”, engineering works and systems shall include:</p> <p>(a) transportation systems and components related to the movement of goods or people by air, water, land or in outer space;</p> <p>(b) works related to the location, mapping, improvement, control and utilization of natural resources;</p> <p>(c) works and components of an electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, aeronautical, electronic, thermic, nuclear, metallurgical, geological or mining character and others dependent on the utilization or the application of chemical or physical principles;</p> <p>(d) works related to the protection, control and improvement of the environment including those of pollution control, abatement and treatment;</p> <p>(e) the structural, electrical, mechanical, communications, transportation and other utility aspects of building components and systems;</p>	<p>Act</p> <p>8. (1) Nothing contained in this Act shall be taken or construed to prohibit or preclude</p> <p>(a) any person applying engineering to a project on his own property for the sole use of his domestic establishment;</p> <p>(b) any person applying engineering to a project to a value not exceeding the amount as prescribed in the bylaws, where such engineering does not affect the safety of other persons;</p> <p>(c) any person practising his profession, trade or calling, provided that the person shall not style or hold himself out as a professional engineer unless he is registered or licensed under this Act;</p> <p>(d) any certified engineering technician or technologist from performing engineering work where a professional engineer takes responsibility for the application of the technology, or require the person to become registered or licensed under this Act in order to do any such thing.</p> <p>(2) Any person who believes a project in which engineering is applied does not meet the requirements of</p>

<p>or physicist or from doing anything related to prospecting for minerals;</p> <p>(g) affect the rights enjoyed by the members of the Corporation of Master Pipe-Mechanics of Québec and the Corporation of Master Electricians of Québec, under the Acts which govern them;</p> <p>(h) restrict the normal practice of his art or trade by a mere artisan or skilled workman;</p> <p>(i) prevent any person from carrying out or supervising works as owner, contractor, superintendent, foreman or inspector when such works are carried out under the authority of an engineer;</p> <p>(j) prevent an employee from doing for his employer anything contemplated in paragraph b of section 3, under the immediate direction of an engineer who affixes his signature and seal in the cases contemplated by section 24 and his signature in the cases contemplated by section 25;</p> <p>(k) prevent the holder of a diploma awarded by the Université du Québec on the completion of the program of studies for a bachelor's degree in technology at the École de technologie supérieure, or the holder of an equivalent diploma from the Université du Québec, from executing works for which he has been prepared by the education he has received. Nothing in this paragraph diminishes the rights vested by the Professional Code (chapter C-26) in the holder of any such diploma;</p> <p>(l) prevent a person from performing acts reserved for members of the Order, provided</p>	<p>(f) structures and enclosures accessory to engineering works and intended to support or house them;</p> <p>(g) systems relating to surveying and mapping;</p> <p>(h) investigations, evaluations, consultations or management relating to geoscientific properties, conditions or processes that may affect the well-being of the general public;</p> <p>(i) the discovery or development of water resources, and investigation of surface or subsurface geological conditions; and</p> <p>(j) the use of computer systems and software relating to any engineering performed under paragraphs (a) to (i).</p> <p>2(3) The practice of engineering and geoscience includes the use of computer systems and software relating to such practice.</p>	<p>clause (1)(a) or (b) may, in the prescribed form, request the Council for a ruling and if, in the opinion of the Council the value of the project exceeds the amount prescribed in the bylaws or the project may affect the safety of other persons, the Council may initiate an investigation pursuant to subsection 16(4).</p> <p>Bylaws 2.4.5 Persons not registered, licensed to practise, or enrolled under the provisions of this Act may apply the practice of engineering to a project where such engineering does not involve the safety of other persons and the value of the project does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).</p>
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	he performs them in accordance with the provisions of a regulation adopted pursuant to paragraph h of section 94 of the Professional Code.		
Note	No building code exemption listed.	No building code exemption listed.	No building code exemption listed; however, there is an exemption based upon the value of the project.

Professional Association	Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon	Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
Building code exemption in Act, Regulation or Bylaws	<p>Act</p> <p>2(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no individual, corporation, partnership, or other entity, except a professional engineer, a holder of a limited licence so authorized in their limited licence, or a permit holder so authorized in its permit shall engage in the practice of engineering.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following</p> <p>(a) an individual engaged in the execution or supervision of the construction, maintenance, operation, or inspection, of any process, system, work, structure, or building in the capacity of contractor, superintendent, foreman, or inspector, or in any similar capacity, when the process, system, work, structure, or building has been designed by and the execution or supervision is being carried out under the supervision and control of a professional engineer;</p> <p>(b) an individual whose work is controlled and verified by a professional engineer or permit holder;</p> <p>(c) a person performing an activity or function that they are required or licensed, appointed, or otherwise authorized, to perform under any Act of the Legislature or of Parliament;</p> <p>(d) a member of the Canadian Armed Forces or of a visiting force as defined in the Visiting Forces Act (Canada) while actually employed on duty with the force;</p> <p>(e) a person engaged in the practice of architecture who is registered as an architect under the Act of any province;</p> <p>(f) a surveyor as defined in the Canada Lands Surveys Act; or</p> <p>(g) other work as defined in the Regulations.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person engaged in</p> <p>(a) designing or giving advice on the design of a structure or building;</p> <p>(b) planning, advising on, or doing the construction or erection of a structure or building or an alteration or addition to it;</p> <p>(c) preparing plans, drawings, detail drawings, specifications, or graphic representations for the design of or for the construction, erection, or alteration of or addition to a</p>	<p>Act</p> <p>11. (1) Subject to this Act, no person other than a member, licensee or permit holder shall</p> <p>(5) Nothing in this section applies to</p> <p>(a) a person practising as an architect, if his or her practice is confined to architecture,</p> <p>(b) a person who holds a commission as a Canada Lands Surveyor under the Canada Lands Surveyors Act, if his or her practice is confined to the activities of a land surveyor,</p> <p>(c) a person practising as a mine surveyor, or</p> <p>(d) a member of the Canadian Armed Forces while he or she is employed on duty with the Forces, provided that he or she does not hold himself or herself out as a professional engineer or professional geoscientist.</p> <p>(6) Nothing in this section prevents a person from</p> <p>(a) performing any work on his or her own place, or proposed place, of residence; and</p> <p>(b) assisting in the performance of any work referred to in paragraph (a).</p>

	<p>structure or building; or</p> <p>(d) inspecting work or assessing the performance of work under a contract for the erection, construction, or alteration of an addition to a structure or building</p> <p>if the structure or building is designed and constructed, erected, altered, or added to in accordance with all building or other standards required by law to be met.</p> <p>(6) All plans, drawings, detail drawings, specifications, or other documents or reports for any engineered structure, work, or process must bear the signature and stamp or seal of a professional engineer.</p>	
Note	Reference made to 'all building or other standards required by law to be met'.	No building code exemption listed.