

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to the Gas Industry in Canada

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this chapter, students will be able to:

1. Describe the historical development of natural gas and propane infrastructure in Canada
 2. Identify the key regulatory bodies governing gas installations across Canada
 3. Explain the hierarchy of Canadian gas codes and standards
 4. Differentiate between G3, G2, and G1 certification levels and their scopes of work
 5. Describe the career pathways available in the gas industry
 6. Understand the importance of professional conduct and continuing education
 7. Identify provincial variations in gas regulations across Canada
-

1.1 History of Gas Utilities in Canada

The Early Years (1850s-1900s)

The gas industry in Canada began in the mid-1800s with manufactured gas (coal gas) used primarily for street lighting and commercial applications. Montreal became the first Canadian city to implement gas street lighting in 1837, followed by Toronto in 1841. These early systems used coal gasification plants to produce combustible gas, which was distributed through cast iron pipes to customers.

Natural gas was first discovered in Canada in 1859 near Petrolia, Ontario—the same year as the famous oil discovery in Pennsylvania. However, it would take decades before natural gas became a primary fuel source. The gas was initially considered a nuisance byproduct of oil drilling and was often flared off or vented to the atmosphere.

The Natural Gas Era (1900s-1950s)

The discovery of the Turner Valley gas field in Alberta in 1914 marked the beginning of western Canada's natural gas industry. However, the lack of pipeline infrastructure meant most of this gas was flared. It wasn't until after World War II that large-scale natural gas transmission became economically viable.

Key developments included:

- **1947:** The Leduc oil discovery in Alberta reignited interest in Alberta's petroleum resources
- **1951:** The Alberta Gas Trunk Line (later NOVA, now part of TC Energy) was established
- **1957:** The Trans-Canada Pipeline (now TC Energy) completed, connecting Alberta to eastern Canadian markets
- **1958:** Westcoast Transmission (now part of TC Energy) began delivering natural gas from northeastern BC to Vancouver

This infrastructure development transformed natural gas from a regional fuel to a national energy source.

Modern Era (1960s-Present)

The 1960s and 1970s saw explosive growth in natural gas use:

- Residential and commercial conversions from manufactured gas and oil
- Industrial applications expansion
- Development of provincial distribution networks
- Establishment of comprehensive safety codes and regulations

The **National Energy Program (NEP)** of the 1980s, while controversial, led to increased Canadian ownership of energy resources and infrastructure. The subsequent deregulation in the 1990s opened markets to competition while maintaining strict safety oversight.

Today, Canada has one of the most extensive natural gas pipeline networks in the world, with over 700,000 km of transmission and distribution pipelines serving millions of customers.

Propane Industry Development

The propane (liquefied petroleum gas) industry developed alongside natural gas, serving areas beyond pipeline infrastructure. Propane gained popularity in rural Canada where natural gas pipelines were not economically feasible.

The Canadian Propane Association (CPA), founded in 1962, helped establish industry standards and safety protocols. Today, propane serves approximately 4 million Canadians in residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial applications.

1.2 The Canadian Regulatory Framework

Canada's gas industry operates under a comprehensive regulatory framework designed to ensure public safety, environmental protection, and reliable energy supply. Understanding this framework is essential for anyone working in the gas industry.

Federal Level

While natural gas distribution and propane are primarily regulated provincially, several federal agencies have jurisdiction:

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

- Energy policy development
- National energy statistics
- Research and development support
- International energy agreements

Transport Canada

- Transportation of dangerous goods (TDG) regulations
- Propane cylinder transportation
- Pipeline crossing regulations for federal lands

National Research Council (NRC)

- Development of national codes through the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes
- Research on gas technologies and safety

Provincial and Territorial Level

Each province and territory has authority over gas installation, distribution, and safety within its borders. This has led to variations in regulatory approaches across Canada.

Ontario - Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

The TSSA is one of the most comprehensive gas regulatory bodies in Canada and serves as a model often referenced in other jurisdictions.

- Delegated administrative authority under the Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000
- Issues gas technician licenses (G3, G2, G1)
- Conducts inspections and enforcement
- Maintains public registry of licensed gas contractors
- Investigates incidents and accidents
- Provides education and compliance support

British Columbia - Technical Safety BC

- Similar mandate to TSSA
- Issues gas fitting certificates (Class A, B)
- Regulates under the Safety Standards Act

- Province-wide jurisdiction

Alberta - Alberta Municipal Affairs (Safety Codes Council)

- Accreditation-based system using Safety Codes Officers
- Certificate of Competency for gas fitters
- Permits issued by municipalities or accredited agencies
- Emphasis on municipal enforcement

Quebec - Régie du bâtiment du Québec (RBQ)

- Licenses gas contractors and workers
- Unique classification system
- Bilingual regulatory framework
- Integration with provincial construction regulations

Other Provinces and Territories

Each jurisdiction has established regulatory bodies or frameworks:

- **Saskatchewan:** Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan (TSASK)
- **Manitoba:** Manitoba Office of the Fire Commissioner
- **Atlantic Provinces:** Individual provincial authorities
- **Territories:** Territorial governments with federal oversight

Key Principle: Harmonization Efforts

While regulations vary by province, efforts continue toward harmonization through:

- Adoption of CSA standards across all jurisdictions
- Interprovincial mobility agreements for certified technicians
- Shared incident data and lessons learned
- National working groups on emerging technologies

1.3 CSA Standards Overview

The **Canadian Standards Association (CSA Group)** develops and maintains the technical standards that form the foundation of gas regulations across Canada. While CSA is a private organization, its standards are adopted by provincial authorities and given force of law through regulation.

CSA B149.1 - Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code

This is the primary standard governing gas installations in Canada. The current edition is **CSA B149.1-25** (2025 edition).

Scope:

- Installation of natural gas and propane piping systems
- Installation of natural gas and propane appliances
- Conversion of appliances between gas types
- Testing and purging requirements
- Venting systems
- Combustion air requirements

Key Features:

- Prescriptive and performance-based requirements
- Detailed sizing tables for piping and venting
- Safety requirements for all installation types
- Requirements for both residential and commercial applications

Updates: Revised on a 5-year cycle with interim amendments as needed. Always verify you are working with the current edition adopted in your jurisdiction.

CSA B149.2 - Propane Storage and Handling Code

Governs the storage, handling, and distribution of propane (LP gas).

Scope:

- Propane container specifications
- Installation location requirements
- Setback distances from buildings and property lines
- Filling and transfer procedures
- Bulk plant operations
- Transportation requirements
- Cylinder exchange programs

Application: Any installation using propane containers from small BBQ cylinders to large bulk tanks.

CSA B149.3 - Code for the Field Approval of Fuel-Related Components on Appliances and Equipment

Provides requirements for field modifications to gas appliances when manufacturers' components are not available.

CSA B149.5 - Installation Code for Propane Fuel Systems and Tanks on Highway Vehicles

Covers propane installations on vehicles, including:

- Automotive conversions
- Forklifts and material handling equipment
- Recreational vehicles
- Mobile equipment

Related CSA Standards

CSA B139 - Installation Code for Oil-Burning Equipment

- Important when working on combination systems
- Oil-to-gas conversions

CSA B365 - Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment

- Clearances and installation principles applicable to gas work

CSA B140.12 - Installation of Propane Fuel Systems in Motor Homes, Travel Trailers, Park Trailers, and Similar Vehicles

- Recreational vehicle applications
-

1.4 National Building Code and Other Codes

National Building Code of Canada (NBC)

The NBC, developed by the National Research Council, provides model building regulations adopted by provinces and territories. Gas installation requirements in the NBC reference CSA B149 standards but also include:

Part 3 - Fire Protection, Occupant Safety and Accessibility

- Appliance room requirements
- Fire separation requirements
- Accessibility provisions

Part 6 - Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning

- Combustion air requirements

- Mechanical ventilation integration
- System design requirements

Part 9 - Housing and Small Buildings

- Simplified requirements for residential construction
- References to CSA B149 standards
- Clearances to combustibles

Provincial Building Codes

Most provinces adopt the NBC with provincial modifications:

- Ontario Building Code (OBC)
- BC Building Code (BCBC)
- Alberta Building Code (ABC)
- Quebec Construction Code (QCC) - significantly different structure

National Fire Code of Canada (NFC)

Addresses fire safety aspects of gas installations:

- Appliance location in relation to fire separations
- Storage of combustible materials near gas equipment
- Emergency procedures
- Inspection and maintenance requirements

1.5 Career Pathways and Certifications

The gas industry offers diverse career opportunities with clear advancement pathways. Certification requirements ensure competency and public safety.

Certification Levels (Ontario TSSA Model)

G3 Certificate - Propane Fitter

Scope of Work:

- Install, alter, repair, and service propane appliances
- Install propane piping systems
- Install propane containers and associated equipment
- Work only with propane (LP gas), not natural gas
- Typically covers residential and light commercial applications

Requirements:

- Minimum 18 years of age
- Successfully complete approved training program or demonstrate equivalent experience
- Pass G3 certification examination
- Maintain continuing education requirements

Typical Entry Level: Ideal for those entering the trades or specializing in propane-only installations, particularly in rural areas.

G2 Certificate - Gas Technician 2**Scope of Work:**

- Everything included in G3 certification
- Install, alter, repair, and service natural gas appliances
- Install natural gas piping systems
- Work with both natural gas and propane
- Residential and light commercial installations up to 400,000 BTU/hr input

Requirements:

- Possess G3 certificate or demonstrate equivalent competency
- Complete approved training program
- Pass G2 certification examination
- Practical experience requirements
- Continuing education

Career Stage: Most common certification for residential HVAC technicians and service professionals.

G1 Certificate - Gas Fitter 1**Scope of Work:**

- Unlimited scope for all gas installations
- Commercial and industrial applications
- Complex systems and high-input appliances
- Gas train assembly and testing
- Supervision of G2 and G3 technicians
- Commercial kitchen equipment
- Boiler installations
- Industrial burners

Requirements:

- Possess G2 certificate
- Extensive experience (typically 3-5 years minimum)
- Complete advanced training
- Pass comprehensive G1 examination
- Demonstrated competency in commercial/industrial applications

Career Stage: Senior technician, commercial specialist, business owner, project manager.

Equivalent Certifications in Other Provinces

British Columbia (Technical Safety BC):

- **Class B Gas Fitter:** Similar to Ontario G3/G2, residential and commercial to 400,000 BTU/hr
- **Class A Gas Fitter:** Similar to Ontario G1, unlimited scope

Alberta:

- **Gas Fitter Certificate of Competency:** Based on Red Seal requirements
- Levels correspond to complexity of work (apprentice, journeyperson)

Quebec (RBQ):

- **Gas Installation Contractor License:** Various subclasses
- Separate licensing for contractors vs. workers
- Unique classification system

Red Seal Program: The **Interprovincial Red Seal Program** provides national certification for gas fitters, facilitating mobility across provinces:

- **Gas Fitter - Red Seal:** Recognized nationally
- Requires apprenticeship completion and examination
- Promotes consistency in training standards

Continuing Education Requirements

All provinces require ongoing education to maintain certification:

- Code update training (when new editions released)
 - Safety training refreshers
 - New technology training
 - Minimum hours per renewal period (varies by province)
 - Documentation of training activities
-

1.6 Industry Career Paths

Service Technician

Role: Diagnose and repair residential and commercial gas equipment

Typical Progression:

- Apprentice/Helper → G3 Certified → G2 Certified → Lead Technician → Service Manager

Skills Required:

- Troubleshooting expertise
- Customer service
- Time management
- Tool proficiency
- Continuing technical education

Work Environment: Service trucks, residential and commercial buildings, variable schedules including emergency calls

Installation Technician/Gas Fitter

Role: Install new gas systems and appliances in new construction and renovations

Typical Progression:

- Helper → G3 Installer → G2 Installer → G1 Fitter → Foreman/Supervisor

Skills Required:

- Blueprint reading
- Layout and planning
- Piping skills
- Coordination with other trades
- Quality workmanship

Work Environment: Construction sites, new homes, commercial buildings, renovation projects

Commercial/Industrial Gas Fitter (G1)

Role: Install and service complex commercial and industrial gas systems

Specializations:

- Boiler systems
- Commercial kitchen equipment
- Industrial burners and processes
- Institutional buildings (hospitals, schools)
- Multi-residential buildings

Skills Required:

- Advanced technical knowledge
- Project management
- Safety systems expertise
- Supervision and mentoring
- Code expertise

Business Owner/Contractor

Role: Operate gas contracting business

Requirements:

- Appropriate gas certification (typically G2 minimum, G1 preferred)
- Business licenses and insurance
- Financial management skills
- Marketing and customer relations
- Employee management

Business Types:

- Residential HVAC companies
- Propane service companies
- Commercial mechanical contractors
- Service-only businesses
- Installation-focused businesses

Utility Company Technician

Role: Work for natural gas utility maintaining distribution systems

Responsibilities:

- Meter installation and maintenance
- Service line installation
- Leak investigation
- Emergency response
- System maintenance

Requirements:

- Company-specific training programs
- Gas certification (requirements vary)
- CDL/commercial driving (often required)
- Emergency response training

Inspector/Regulatory Officer

Role: Conduct inspections and enforce gas codes for regulatory authority

Qualifications:

- Extensive field experience (typically 5-10 years)
- G1 certification (usually required)
- Code expertise
- Communication skills
- Investigative abilities

Employers:

- Provincial regulatory bodies (TSSA, Technical Safety BC, etc.)
- Municipal building departments
- Insurance companies

Educator/Trainer

Role: Teach gas technology in colleges, trade schools, or training centers

Qualifications:

- Journeyperson certification
- Extensive industry experience
- Teaching certification or adult education training
- Current with industry trends

Settings:

- Community colleges
- Trade schools
- Union training centers
- Industry associations
- Private training companies

Sales and Technical Support

Role: Product representation for manufacturers and distributors

Backgrounds:

- Field experience as technician
- Product knowledge expertise
- Customer relationship skills

Positions:

- Manufacturer's representative
 - Technical sales
 - Application engineering
 - Product training specialist
-

1.7 Industry Best Practices

Professional Conduct

Gas technicians work in customers' homes and businesses, often unsupervised. Professional conduct is essential for public safety and industry reputation.

Core Principles:

1. **Safety First**
 - Never compromise safety for speed or convenience
 - When in doubt, consult code, manufacturer, or authority
 - Report unsafe conditions
 - Refuse to perform work beyond your competency
2. **Honesty and Integrity**
 - Provide accurate information to customers
 - Disclose all findings, even if costly to repair
 - Don't sell unnecessary services or equipment
 - Honor warranties and commitments
3. **Competency**
 - Work only within your certified scope
 - Maintain current knowledge through continuing education
 - Seek guidance on unfamiliar equipment or situations
 - Practice skills regularly
4. **Respect**
 - Treat customer property with care
 - Use floor protection, drop cloths
 - Clean up thoroughly
 - Respect customer's time and schedule

5. Communication

- Explain work to be performed
- Provide clear, written estimates
- Document findings with photos where appropriate
- Listen to customer concerns
- Follow up on completed work

Documentation Requirements

Proper documentation protects both the technician and the customer:

Installation Documentation:

- Permit applications and approvals
- Material specifications and approvals
- Installation date and technician identification
- Test results (pressure tests, combustion analysis)
- Manufacturer's installation instructions compliance
- Photos of critical installations
- Customer sign-off

Service Documentation:

- Service call reports
- Diagnostic findings
- Parts replaced
- Test results
- Recommendations for future work
- Safety concerns identified
- Customer acknowledgment

Record Retention:

- Most jurisdictions require 7 years minimum
- Some installations require permanent records
- Digital backup recommended
- Organized filing system essential

Quality Assurance

Quality work is essential for safety, customer satisfaction, and business success:

Installation Quality:

- Follow manufacturer's instructions exactly
- Use proper materials and approved components

- Test all work thoroughly before leaving job
- Verify proper operation and safety
- Provide customer education on equipment operation

Service Quality:

- Diagnose thoroughly before recommending repairs
- Use OEM or approved replacement parts
- Test after repairs to verify proper operation
- Check related systems for potential issues
- Document all findings

Self-Inspection:

- Review your work before calling for inspection
- Use checklists for complex installations
- Double-check measurements and calculations
- Verify code compliance
- Test thoroughly

Customer Relations

Positive customer interactions lead to repeat business and referrals:

Communication Skills:

- Introduce yourself professionally
- Explain what you'll be doing
- Provide realistic time estimates
- Update customer on progress
- Explain findings in understandable terms
- Avoid unnecessary technical jargon
- Listen to concerns and questions

Problem Solving:

- Offer options with pros and cons
- Provide written estimates
- Don't pressure for immediate decisions
- Be honest about limitations
- Follow through on commitments

Professionalism:

- Arrive on time or call if delayed
- Present professional appearance

- Use proper language
 - Respect customer's home/business
 - Handle complaints professionally
 - Thank customers for their business
-

1.8 Provincial Variations in Gas Regulations

While CSA B149 standards provide consistency, each province implements regulations differently. Understanding these variations is crucial for technicians working across provincial boundaries.

Licensing and Certification

Province	Regulatory Body	License Types	Key Differences
Ontario	TSSA	G3, G2, G1	Three-tier system, most detailed
BC	Technical Safety BC	Class B, Class A	Two-tier system
Alberta	Safety Codes Council	Certificate of Competency	Municipal permit system
Quebec	RBQ	Multiple subclasses	Contractor vs. worker licenses
Saskatchewan	TSASK	Gas Fitter levels	Similar to BC model
Manitoba	Fire Commissioner	Permit required	Combined with plumbing

Permit Requirements

Ontario: Permit required for all installations, alterations, obtained through TSSA

British Columbia: Permit through local authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) or Technical Safety BC

Alberta: Permit through municipality or accredited agency, Safety Codes Officer inspection

Quebec: Permit through RBQ or delegated municipal authority

Inspection Protocols

Ontario: TSSA inspectors conduct final inspections, rough-in inspections on new construction

Alberta: Safety Codes Officers (SCO) can be municipal employees or accredited private agencies

BC: Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) determines inspection requirements, may delegate to Technical Safety BC

Appliance Regulations

Most provinces allow CSA or AGA certified appliances, but some differences exist:

- Quebec requires specific certifications for some equipment
- Some provinces restrict vent-free appliances
- Variations in requirements for appliance replacement vs. new installation

Code Adoption Timelines

Provinces adopt new editions of CSA B149 at different times:

- Some adopt immediately upon publication
- Others have transition periods
- Check with local authority for current edition in force
- Previous edition may be permitted for work started before new edition adoption

Interprovincial Work

Red Seal Certification facilitates mobility but consider:

- Provincial licensing still required in most jurisdictions
- Temporary work permits may be available
- Local code variations must be understood
- Insurance and liability considerations
- Business licensing separate from technician certification

1.9 Industry Resources and Associations

Canadian Standards Association (CSA Group)

- **Website:** www.csagroup.org
- Standards development and sales
- Training programs
- Certification services

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) - Ontario

- **Website:** www.tssa.org
- Licensing information

- Code interpretations
- Safety bulletins
- Incident reports

Technical Safety BC

- **Website:** www.technicalsaftybc.ca
- Similar resources for BC

Canadian Propane Association (CPA)

- **Website:** www.propane.ca
- Industry advocacy
- Training resources
- Safety information
- Market data

Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada (HRAI)

- **Website:** www.hrai.ca
- Training and certification
- Industry standards
- Contractor resources
- Conferences and education

Canadian Institute of Plumbing & Heating (CIPH)

- **Website:** www.ciph.com
- Industry association
- Educational programs
- Advocacy

Provincial Associations

Each province has gas contractor associations providing:

- Networking opportunities
 - Continuing education
 - Advocacy
 - Business resources
 - Insurance programs
-

Chapter Summary

The Canadian gas industry has evolved from early manufactured gas systems to today's sophisticated natural gas and propane distribution networks. A comprehensive regulatory framework ensures public safety through provincial authorities like TSSA, Technical Safety BC, and others, all working with CSA standards as the technical foundation.

Career opportunities range from entry-level G3 propane fitters to G1 gas fitters handling complex commercial installations. Success requires technical competency, commitment to safety, professional conduct, and ongoing education. While provincial variations exist in licensing and regulation, CSA B149 standards provide consistency across Canada.

Understanding the regulatory framework, certification requirements, and professional expectations forms the foundation for a successful career in the gas industry.

Review Questions

Multiple Choice

1. In what year was the Trans-Canada Pipeline completed, connecting Alberta natural gas to eastern markets?
 - a) 1947
 - b) 1951
 - c) 1957
 - d) 1962
2. Which CSA standard governs the installation of natural gas and propane piping and appliances?
 - a) CSA B139
 - b) CSA B149.1
 - c) CSA B149.2
 - d) CSA B149.5
3. An Ontario G2 gas technician is qualified to work on installations up to:
 - a) 200,000 BTU/hr
 - b) 400,000 BTU/hr
 - c) 600,000 BTU/hr
 - d) Unlimited
4. Which of the following is NOT within the scope of a G3 certificate holder?
 - a) Installing propane piping
 - b) Servicing propane appliances
 - c) Installing natural gas piping
 - d) Installing propane containers
5. The National Building Code of Canada is developed by:
 - a) Canadian Standards Association

- b) National Research Council
- c) Natural Resources Canada
- d) Provincial regulatory authorities

True or False

6. CSA standards are mandatory in all Canadian provinces.
7. The Red Seal Program eliminates the need for provincial gas licensing.
8. CSA B149.2 governs propane storage and handling.
9. All provinces use the same three-tier certification system (G3, G2, G1).
10. Documentation of gas installations must be retained for a minimum of 7 years in most jurisdictions.

Short Answer

11. List three key responsibilities of provincial regulatory authorities like TSSA. (3 marks)
12. Explain the difference between CSA B149.1 and CSA B149.2. (4 marks)
13. What is the Red Seal Program and how does it benefit gas technicians? (3 marks)
14. List four professional conduct principles important for gas technicians. (4 marks)
15. Why is it important to verify which edition of CSA B149.1 is adopted in your jurisdiction? (3 marks)

Long Answer

16. Describe the typical career progression from entry-level to senior gas technician, including certification levels and types of work performed at each stage. (10 marks)
17. Explain why provincial variations in gas regulations exist despite the national CSA standards. Discuss the benefits and challenges this creates for the industry. (10 marks)

Practical Exercises

Exercise 1: Regulatory Research

Research the gas regulatory authority in your province. Identify:

- The authority's name and website
- Certification levels offered
- How to apply for certification
- Continuing education requirements
- Where to obtain permit applications

Exercise 2: Code Familiarization

Obtain access to CSA B149.1-25 (through library, employer, or purchase). Locate the following sections:

- Definitions section
- Piping materials requirements
- Appliance installation requirements
- Testing and purging procedures Familiarize yourself with how the code is organized.

Exercise 3: Career Planning

Create a 5-year career plan including:

- Certification goals
 - Required training and experience
 - Skills to develop
 - Potential employers or business opportunities
 - Continuing education plans
-

Case Studies

Case Study 1: Regulatory Compliance

Scenario: A homeowner has hired you to replace their 20-year-old natural gas furnace. They mention their neighbor's son "does this kind of work" and offered to do it for half your price without bothering with permits.

Questions:

1. What are the risks of unpermitted gas work?
2. How would you explain the importance of proper licensing to the homeowner?
3. What are the potential consequences for both the homeowner and the unlicensed worker?
4. What would you do if you discovered unlicensed work in a home you were servicing?

Case Study 2: Scope of Practice

Scenario: You hold a G2 certificate and are asked by a customer to install a 500,000 BTU/hr commercial boiler at their small manufacturing facility.

Questions:

1. Is this within your scope of practice?
2. What should you tell the customer?
3. What steps could you take to eventually be qualified for this work?

4. What are the risks of working beyond your certification level?

Case Study 3: Interprovincial Work

Scenario: Your company, based in Ontario, has been asked to provide service at a customer's vacation property in British Columbia.

Questions:

1. Can you legally perform gas work in BC with an Ontario license?
 2. What research would you need to do before accepting this work?
 3. What are the regulatory requirements for working in another province?
 4. How might code requirements differ between Ontario and BC?
-

Key Terms

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): The organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing code requirements, issuing permits, and conducting inspections.

Canadian Standards Association (CSA): Organization that develops technical standards for gas installations and equipment in Canada.

Certificate of Competency: Document issued by regulatory authority confirming an individual's qualifications to perform gas work.

Code: A body of regulations and standards adopted by law.

G1 Certificate: Highest level of gas certification in Ontario, allows unlimited scope of gas work.

G2 Certificate: Mid-level gas certification in Ontario, allows natural gas and propane work up to 400,000 BTU/hr.

G3 Certificate: Entry-level gas certification in Ontario, allows propane-only work.

Harmonization: Efforts to align regulations and standards across different jurisdictions.

Interprovincial Mobility: Ability to work across provincial boundaries with recognized qualifications.

Red Seal: Interprovincial certification program for skilled trades, including gas fitters.

Regulatory Authority: Provincial body responsible for gas safety and licensing (e.g., TSSA, Technical Safety BC).

Scope of Practice: The types of work an individual is legally qualified to perform based on their certification level.

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA): Ontario's regulatory authority for gas, fuels, elevating devices, boilers, and pressure vessels.

End of Chapter 1