TORONTO ELECTRICAL REPAIR

General Electrical

General electrical questions, industry terminology, Ontario regulations, and residential electrical topics

9 Expert Answers from Electric IQ

torontoelectricalrepair.com/construction-brain

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Q1

What does it typically cost to hire an electrician for a service call in Toronto?

A standard residential service call from a licensed electrician in the GTA typically runs $150 to $350, which covers the trip out, diagnosis, and minor repair work. After-hours or emergency calls jump to $200 to $500 as a minimum, so if your issue is not an immediate safety hazard, scheduling during regular business hours saves you real money.

The service call fee generally covers about one hour of the electrician's time, including travel to your home, assessing the issue, and performing a straightforward fix. If the problem turns out to be more involved — say a buried connection failure inside a wall cavity or a panel issue requiring parts — the electrician will typically provide a separate quote for the additional work. Most reputable electricians in the GTA will credit the service call fee toward the larger job if you proceed with them, so it is worth asking about that upfront.

Hourly rates for licensed electricians across the Greater Toronto Area generally fall between $85 and $150 per hour, though most residential work is quoted at a flat rate rather than hourly. GTA electrical costs tend to run 30 to 40 percent higher than smaller Ontario markets, which reflects the higher labour rates, traffic and parking challenges, and the overall cost of operating a business in Toronto. If you are getting quotes that seem unusually low compared to these ranges, that can be a red flag — unlicensed individuals working without ESA permits or WSIB coverage often undercut legitimate electricians on price, but the homeowner bears all the risk if something goes wrong.

When you call for a service appointment, a good electrician will ask you to describe the symptoms over the phone — things like which breaker is tripping, whether lights are flickering in specific rooms, or whether you smell anything burning. This helps them bring the right tools and parts on the first visit, which saves time and keeps your cost down. Be as specific as you can about what you have observed, when it started, and whether anything changed in the home recently, like a new appliance being plugged in.

For anything beyond a basic diagnostic and minor repair, your electrician will need to pull an ESA permit. The permit cost is separate from the electrician's labour and typically ranges from $100 to $400 depending on the scope. Some homeowners are surprised by this, but ESA permits and inspections exist to protect you — they ensure the work meets the Ontario Electrical Safety Code and they create an official record that the work was done properly, which matters for insurance and for resale.

If you need help finding a licensed electrician for a service call, Toronto Electrical Repair can match you with local professionals through the Toronto Construction Network at no cost to you.

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Q2

What is the difference between a fuse box and a circuit breaker panel?

A fuse box uses disposable fuses that melt and break the circuit when overloaded, while a circuit breaker panel uses resettable switches that trip and can be flipped back on. Both serve the same fundamental purpose — protecting your home's wiring from carrying more current than it can safely handle — but breaker panels are the modern standard and offer significant advantages in safety and convenience.

Fuse boxes were the standard in homes built before the mid-1960s, and they are still found in thousands of older Toronto homes across neighbourhoods like Cabbagetown, the Annex, Riverdale, High Park, and Leslieville. A fuse box typically provides 60 amps of total service, which was adequate when homes had a stove, a fridge, some lights, and not much else. Today, with central air conditioning, EV chargers, home offices, and modern kitchen appliances, 60 amps is dangerously inadequate. When a fuse blows, you have to physically unscrew it and replace it with a new one of the exact same amperage rating — and this is where a serious safety problem arises. Homeowners frustrated by repeatedly blowing fuses sometimes replace a 15-amp fuse with a 20 or 30-amp fuse, which allows the wire behind the wall to carry far more current than it was designed for. This causes hidden overheating inside wall cavities and is a classic cause of house fires in older Toronto homes.

Circuit breaker panels, by contrast, use mechanical switches that trip to the off position when they detect an overload or short circuit. You simply flip the breaker back to the on position once you have identified and resolved the cause of the trip. Modern breaker panels also accommodate advanced protection devices like AFCI breakers, which detect dangerous arcing conditions in wiring, and GFCI breakers, which protect against ground faults in wet areas. These protections are required under the current Ontario Electrical Safety Code and simply cannot be added to a fuse box.

Should You Upgrade?

If your Toronto home still has a fuse box, upgrading to a 200-amp breaker panel is one of the most important electrical investments you can make. The typical cost for a fuse box to breaker panel conversion in the GTA runs $2,500 to $4,500, and a full service entrance upgrade including Toronto Hydro coordination ranges from $3,500 to $5,000. Beyond the safety benefits, many Ontario insurance companies now charge higher premiums for homes with fuse boxes, and some refuse coverage entirely. At resale, a modern panel removes a significant objection for buyers and their home inspectors.

The upgrade requires an ESA permit and must be performed by a licensed electrician — working inside a live panel carries lethal risk and is never appropriate for DIY. Your electrician will coordinate with Toronto Hydro for the temporary disconnect and reconnect, pull the ESA permit, install the new panel with properly rated breakers for each circuit, and schedule the ESA inspection. The whole process typically takes one day of work plus the inspection scheduling window.

Need help finding a licensed electrician for a panel assessment? Toronto Electrical Repair can match you with local professionals through the Toronto Construction Network directory.

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Q3

How does Toronto's winter weather affect my home's electrical system?

Toronto's winters put serious stress on residential electrical systems through a combination of ice loading, freeze-thaw cycling, heating demand spikes, and the ever-present threat of prolonged power outages from ice storms. Understanding these seasonal pressures helps you plan maintenance, avoid emergencies, and make

smart upgrade decisions.

The defining electrical threat in the GTA is the ice storm. The 2013 event left over 300,000 Toronto Hydro customers without power for up to 10 days, and it fundamentally changed how Toronto homeowners think about backup power. Overhead service entrance cables, weatherheads, and exterior panels are all vulnerable to ice accumulation and falling branches. If your home still has an overhead service entrance — common in older neighbourhoods across the city — the winter months are when that connection is most likely to fail. Underground service entrances are more protected but face their own challenge: Toronto experiences over 50 freeze-thaw cycles per year, and the resulting ground movement can shift buried conduit, loosen connections at the meter base, and create entry points for moisture.

The heating load spike is the most common winter electrical problem in older GTA homes. When temperatures drop to minus 15 or minus 20 degrees Celsius, electric baseboard heaters, portable space heaters, and heat pump systems draw enormous current. A single 1,500-watt space heater pulls 12.5 amps on a 15-amp circuit, leaving almost no headroom for anything else on that circuit. Homeowners in older homes with 60 or 100-amp panels frequently experience breaker trips during cold snaps because the panel simply cannot supply enough current for the combined heating load plus normal household use. The proper solution is not bigger breakers — that creates a fire hazard — but dedicated circuits for high-draw heating equipment and, in many cases, a panel upgrade to 200 amps.

Moisture infiltration is a quieter but equally important winter concern. Condensation forms inside outdoor electrical panels, junction boxes, and weatherproof outlet covers during temperature swings. Over time, this moisture corrodes connections, degrades wire insulation, and can cause ground faults that trip GFCI outlets or breakers. If your outdoor GFCI outlets trip repeatedly during the winter months without any obvious cause, moisture inside the box or at the connections is the likely culprit. A licensed electrician can inspect, clean the connections, and ensure proper weatherproofing.

Lake Ontario's moderating effect keeps lakefront neighbourhoods like the Beaches, Mimico, and Port Credit slightly warmer in winter, but the trade-off is higher ambient humidity that accelerates corrosion on exterior electrical components. Homes in these areas benefit from more frequent inspection of outdoor panels, meter bases, and service entrance equipment.

The smartest winter preparation you can make is a fall electrical inspection. Have a licensed electrician check your panel for signs of overheating or corrosion, test all GFCI outlets, inspect your service entrance for damage, and verify that your smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are functioning properly. If you have been considering a standby generator — a $5,000 to $15,000 investment including the automatic transfer switch and gas connection — fall is the ideal time to schedule installation before the winter demand rush.

Toronto Electrical Repair can connect you with a licensed electrician for a seasonal inspection or generator consultation through the Toronto Construction Network.

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Q4

What does GFCI mean and where are GFCI outlets required in Ontario?

GFCI stands for Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter, and it is a safety device that instantly shuts off power when it detects current leaking to ground — which usually means electricity is flowing through water or a person instead of the intended circuit path. In Ontario, the Electrical Safety Code requires GFCI protection in every location where water and electricity might meet, and the requirements have expanded significantly over the years.

A GFCI works by continuously monitoring the current flowing out on the hot wire and returning on the neutral wire. In a properly functioning circuit, these two values are equal. The moment the GFCI detects even a tiny imbalance — as small as 4 to 6 milliamps, which is roughly the threshold where current through the human body becomes dangerous — it trips the circuit in about one-thirtieth of a second. This is fast enough to prevent electrocution in most scenarios, which is why GFCI protection is non-negotiable in wet locations.

Under the current Ontario Electrical Safety Code, GFCI protection is required for all outlets within 1.5 metres of any sink, all bathroom outlets, all outdoor outlets, all garage outlets, all unfinished basement outlets, and all outlets serving kitchen countertops. If you are doing any electrical renovation or adding new circuits, these requirements apply to the new work. For existing homes, there is no blanket requirement to retrofit every outlet immediately, but when you replace an outlet in any of these locations, the replacement must include GFCI protection.

There are two ways to provide GFCI protection. The first is a GFCI outlet — the familiar receptacle with the test and reset buttons on the face — which costs $15 to $25 for the device and $200 to $350 installed by a licensed electrician in the GTA. A single GFCI outlet can protect all downstream outlets on the same circuit, so your electrician can install one GFCI at the first outlet position on a circuit and every outlet after it on that circuit is also protected. The second option is a GFCI breaker installed in your electrical panel, which protects the entire circuit from the source. GFCI breakers cost $35 to $55 each and make sense when protecting multiple outlets on a long circuit or when the outlet locations make a GFCI receptacle impractical.

In older Toronto homes — particularly pre-war houses in the Annex, Riverdale, and High Park, and post-war bungalows across Scarborough and Etobicoke — you will often find standard two-prong ungrounded outlets in bathrooms, kitchens, and garages where GFCI protection is now required. When upgrading these outlets, a GFCI receptacle can actually be installed on an ungrounded circuit to provide shock protection, though it must be labelled "No Equipment Ground." This is a code-compliant interim solution, though running a proper grounding conductor is the ideal long-term approach.

You should test every GFCI outlet in your home monthly by pressing the test button, confirming the power cuts off, and then pressing reset. If a GFCI fails to trip when tested, or if it trips and will not reset, it needs to be replaced —

the internal mechanism has a finite lifespan and older units can fail silently, leaving you unprotected while appearing functional.

If your home is missing GFCI protection in required locations, a licensed electrician can typically upgrade several outlets in a single visit. Browse electrical professionals in your area through the Toronto Construction Network directory at torontoconstructionnetwork.com/directory?trade=electrical.

Q5

What is the difference between 15-amp and 20-amp circuits in a house?

A 15-amp circuit uses 14-gauge wire and handles lighter loads like general lighting and bedroom outlets, while a 20-amp circuit uses heavier 12-gauge wire and supports higher-draw devices like kitchen countertop appliances, bathroom outlets, and garage equipment. The amperage rating of a circuit is determined by the wire gauge — not the breaker alone — and mismatching them is a serious fire hazard.

In a typical Ontario home, 15-amp circuits serve most general-purpose outlets and lighting throughout the bedrooms, living room, dining room, and hallways. These circuits use 14/2 NMD90 cable, which is rated to safely carry up to 15 amps of continuous current. The breaker in your panel acts as the safety valve — if the total draw on the circuit exceeds 15 amps, the breaker trips to prevent the wire from overheating. For context, 15 amps at 120 volts provides 1,800 watts of capacity, which comfortably handles lamps, phone chargers, televisions, and similar light-duty devices.

Twenty-amp circuits use 12/2 NMD90 cable and are required by the Ontario Electrical Safety Code in specific locations. Kitchen countertop outlets must be on dedicated 20-amp circuits — and you need at least two separate circuits serving the countertop area, because countertop appliances like toasters, kettles, and stand mixers draw significant current. Bathroom outlets require a dedicated 20-amp circuit as well, since hair dryers commonly draw 1,500 to 1,800 watts on their own. Garage outlets, laundry room outlets, and outdoor outlets are also typically wired on 20-amp circuits to accommodate power tools, washing machines, and seasonal equipment.

The critical safety principle here is that the wire gauge must match or exceed the breaker rating. A 15-amp breaker on 14-gauge wire is correct. A 20-amp breaker on 12-gauge wire is correct. But a 20-amp breaker on 14-gauge wire is a code violation and a genuine fire hazard — the breaker would allow the wire to carry more current than its insulation can safely handle, causing heat buildup inside the wall cavity where you cannot see or smell it. This is one reason panel work and circuit modifications must be done by a licensed electrician with an ESA permit — the inspector verifies that wire gauges, breaker ratings, and circuit assignments are all properly matched.

In older GTA homes, particularly those built before the 1980s, you may find that the kitchen and bathroom are served by shared 15-amp circuits that also feed outlets in adjacent rooms. This was acceptable under the code at the time of construction but falls well short of modern requirements. If you are renovating a kitchen or bathroom in one of these homes, your electrician will need to run new dedicated 20-amp circuits to those spaces as part of bringing the work area up to current code — which adds to the project cost but provides a genuinely safer and more functional electrical setup.

You can identify a 20-amp outlet by the T-shaped slot on the neutral side, which accommodates 20-amp plugs found on some commercial-grade appliances. Standard 15-amp plugs fit both 15 and 20-amp outlets, so the upgrade is seamless for everyday use.

If you are unsure whether your kitchen or bathroom circuits are properly rated, a licensed electrician can assess your panel and wiring in a single visit. Toronto Electrical Repair can match you with local professionals through the Toronto Construction Network.

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Q6

How much does it cost to add outdoor electrical outlets to my Toronto home?

Adding outdoor electrical outlets to a GTA home typically costs $200 to $500 per outlet installed, depending on how far the new outlet is from your panel and whether the circuit can be extended from an existing run or needs a dedicated new circuit. Most homes need at least one GFCI-protected weatherproof outlet at both the front and rear of the house, which is an Ontario code requirement for new construction.

The cost breakdown for a single outdoor outlet includes the weatherproof box and in-use cover ($15 to $40), GFCI outlet ($15 to $25), NMD90 or TECK cable depending on the routing method ($1 to $10 per foot), and labour. If your electrician can tap into an existing interior circuit that has available capacity and route the cable through a short exterior wall penetration, the installation is relatively straightforward and falls toward the lower end of that range. If the outlet location requires a long cable run — say from the panel in your basement to a detached garage or the far end of a large backyard — you are looking at more material, more labour, and potentially a dedicated circuit with its own breaker, which pushes costs toward $400 to $800.

All outdoor outlets in Ontario must have GFCI protection, a weatherproof in-use cover that keeps the outlet protected even when a cord is plugged in, and tamper-resistant receptacles. The in-use cover is the bubble-shaped or flip-style cover that seals around the cord — the old flat covers that only protect the outlet when nothing is plugged in no longer meet code for wet locations. Your electrician will also ensure proper drainage and sealing at the wall penetration to prevent moisture from wicking into the interior wiring.

For Toronto homeowners planning more extensive outdoor electrical work — landscape lighting, hot tub circuits, workshop power in a detached garage, or holiday lighting circuits — it often makes financial sense to run a sub-panel to the outdoor area rather than pulling individual circuits for each device. A sub-panel installation for a detached garage or workshop runs $1,200 to $2,500 in the GTA and provides a central distribution point that can serve multiple circuits, which costs less in the long run than running separate home runs for each outlet or fixture.

Seasonal timing matters for outdoor electrical projects in Toronto. The ideal window is late spring through early fall, when the ground is not frozen and exterior work is practical. Electricians are in highest demand during summer renovation season, so booking in May or September often gets you faster scheduling. If you need outdoor outlets specifically for holiday lighting — a common request across GTA neighbourhoods — plan for installation in October at the latest.

Every outdoor outlet installation requires an ESA permit because it involves adding new wiring. The permit cost ($100 to $200 for a straightforward outlet addition) is separate from the electrician's quote and covers the ESA inspection that verifies code compliance. This is not optional — unpermitted outdoor electrical work can void your homeowner's insurance and create disclosure issues at resale.

One important note for condo townhouse owners: exterior electrical modifications may require approval from your condo corporation before work begins. Check your condo's rules and get written approval to avoid complications.

Need quotes for outdoor electrical work? Toronto Electrical Repair can connect you with licensed electricians through the Toronto Construction Network directory.

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- Olkron Developments
- Vista Builders Ltd
- Bhogal Metal

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Q7

What should I know before hiring an electrical contractor for a renovation?

Before hiring an electrical contractor for a renovation, confirm three things at minimum: a valid ESA licence, active WSIB coverage, and adequate liability insurance. These are not nice-to-haves — they are the baseline protections that separate a legitimate operation from someone who could leave you holding significant financial and legal risk.

Start with ESA licensing. Every electrician performing permit-required work in Ontario must hold a valid licence from the Electrical Safety Authority. You can verify an electrician's licence status at esasafe.com. An unlicensed individual cannot legally pull ESA permits, which means the work cannot be inspected, which means your insurance company may deny any claim related to that work. At resale, a home inspection that reveals unpermitted electrical work can derail a sale or result in a significant price reduction.

WSIB coverage — Workplace Safety and Insurance Board — protects you from liability if a worker is injured on your property. If an uninsured worker falls off a ladder in your home or receives an electrical shock, you as the homeowner may be held responsible for their medical costs and lost wages. Request a current WSIB clearance certificate before work begins. Legitimate electrical contractors carry this as a standard cost of doing business.

Liability insurance — specifically commercial general liability — covers damage to your property caused by the contractor's work. A minimum of $2 million in coverage is standard in the GTA market. If a wiring error causes a fire or water damage, the contractor's insurance responds rather than your homeowner's policy. Ask for a certificate of insurance naming you as an additional insured for the duration of the project.

Beyond these essentials, get at least three written quotes for any renovation electrical scope over $1,000. A proper quote should itemize the major components — panel work, number of new circuits, number of outlets and switches, lighting rough-in, and ESA permit fees — so you can compare apples to apples. Be cautious of quotes that are dramatically lower than the others. In the GTA market, licensed electricians with proper insurance and WSIB coverage have real overhead, and a quote that seems too good to be true usually reflects corners being cut on licensing, insurance, or code compliance.

Timing and coordination are critical in renovation electrical work. Your electrician needs to be on site at two distinct phases: the rough-in, when all wiring is run through open walls and ceilings before drywall goes up, and the finishing, when outlets, switches, fixtures, and cover plates are installed after painting. Miscommunication between your general contractor and electrician about scheduling is one of the most common causes of renovation delays. Establish the rough-in date early and confirm that the ESA rough-in inspection will happen before drywall is closed up — drywall installed over uninspected wiring may need to come back down.

Discuss the scope in detail before signing anything. Walk through the space with the electrician and discuss every outlet location, switch placement, lighting fixture position, and dedicated circuit requirement. Changes after the rough-in is complete are expensive because they may require opening finished walls. Take the time to plan properly upfront — sketch out furniture placement so outlets end up where you actually need them, not hidden behind a sofa.

For renovation projects that involve other trades — plumbing, HVAC, framing — the Toronto Construction Network directory at torontoconstructionnetwork.com lists contractors across all major trades. For the electrical scope specifically, Toronto Electrical Repair can match you with licensed electricians who handle renovation work across the GTA.

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Q8

What is a GFCI breaker versus a GFCI outlet and which one should I choose?

A GFCI breaker installs in your electrical panel and protects the entire circuit from the source, while a GFCI outlet installs at a single outlet location and protects that outlet plus any outlets downstream on the same circuit. Both provide identical ground-fault protection — the choice comes down to your specific situation, cost, and convenience.

A GFCI outlet is the more common solution in residential installations. It costs $15 to $25 for the device itself and $200 to $350 installed by a licensed electrician in the GTA. The outlet has test and reset buttons right on the face, making it easy for homeowners to test monthly and reset after a trip. When installed as the first outlet on a circuit, it protects every outlet downstream — so a single GFCI outlet at the beginning of your bathroom circuit can protect additional outlets further along the same run. This is the most cost-effective approach when you need GFCI

protection at a specific location or a short chain of outlets.

A GFCI breaker replaces the standard breaker in your panel and costs $35 to $55 for the device, plus installation time. It protects the entire circuit from the panel outward, which means every outlet, light, and device on that circuit has ground-fault protection. This makes sense in several scenarios: when the circuit serves multiple wet locations spread across a large area, when the first outlet on the circuit is difficult to access for testing and resetting, when you want to protect hard-wired devices like a sump pump or garage door opener that do not plug into an outlet, or when the outlet boxes in an older home are too shallow to accommodate the bulkier GFCI receptacle.

There are practical trade-offs to consider. When a GFCI outlet trips, you walk to that outlet and press reset — it is immediately obvious where the device is and what happened. When a GFCI breaker trips, you have to go to your electrical panel, which might be in the basement or a utility closet, and you need to know which breaker corresponds to the tripped circuit. In a power-outage scenario after an ice storm, GFCI breakers can trip when power is restored due to the initial surge, and you may need to reset multiple breakers at the panel.

Another consideration is nuisance tripping. GFCI breakers protect the entire length of the circuit wire, not just the outlet locations. On long cable runs — common in larger GTA homes where the panel might be in the basement and the protected outlet is on the second floor — the cumulative small leakage currents along the wire length can sometimes cause the GFCI to trip without any actual fault. This is more common with GFCI breakers than GFCI outlets because the breaker monitors a much longer conductor path. Your electrician can advise on which approach minimizes nuisance tripping based on your specific wiring layout.

For most GTA homeowners, the practical answer is GFCI outlets at the point of use for bathrooms, kitchens, and outdoor locations, and GFCI breakers for circuits serving hard-wired equipment or multiple scattered wet locations. Your licensed electrician can evaluate your panel, circuit layout, and specific needs during a site visit to recommend the best approach.

Need guidance on GFCI upgrades for your home? Toronto Electrical Repair connects you with licensed electricians through the Toronto Construction Network.

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Q9

What is an ESA permit and what happens if I skip it for electrical work in Ontario?

An ESA permit is an authorization from the Electrical Safety Authority that must be obtained before virtually all electrical work beyond basic device replacement in Ontario — and skipping it exposes you to insurance denial, resale complications, fines, and genuine safety risk. This is not a bureaucratic formality; it is the mechanism that ensures your electrical work is inspected for code compliance by a qualified authority.

The ESA permit process works like this: your licensed electrician applies for the permit before starting work, either online or by phone. The permit fee ranges from $100 to $400 for residential work, calculated on a fee schedule based on the number of devices, circuits, and the scope of the project. A straightforward outlet addition might cost $100 to $150 in permit fees, while a full panel upgrade or whole-home rewire could run $250 to $400. Once the work is complete, the electrician notifies the ESA, and an inspector visits your home — typically within 3 to 7 business days, though peak season can stretch to two weeks. The inspector verifies that the work meets the Ontario Electrical Safety Code, checks wire sizing, connection quality, GFCI and AFCI protection, grounding, and box fill. If everything passes, you receive a certificate of inspection. If corrections are needed, your electrician addresses the deficiencies and schedules a re-inspection.

The consequences of skipping the permit are substantial and compounding. First, your homeowner's insurance. Ontario insurance companies can and do deny fire claims when they determine that unpermitted electrical work contributed to the loss. A fire investigator can identify unpermitted work by checking ESA records against the work found in the home — if there is no permit on file for the panel upgrade, rewiring, or circuit addition involved in the fire, your claim is at serious risk. This applies regardless of whether the work itself was done correctly.

Second, resale. When you sell your home, the buyer's home inspector will flag electrical work that appears newer than the home but has no corresponding ESA permit on record. Sophisticated buyers and their agents check the ESA database. Unpermitted work either kills the deal, triggers a price renegotiation, or forces you to hire an electrician to open walls, inspect the work, bring it up to current code, and pull a retroactive permit — all at your expense and on the buyer's timeline.

Third, legal liability. If unpermitted electrical work injures someone — a tenant, a guest, a future occupant — you face personal liability that your insurance may not cover. The ESA can also issue compliance orders and fines for unpermitted work discovered during routine inspections or complaint investigations.

The situations that require an ESA permit include adding or extending any circuit, installing new outlets or switches on new wiring, panel upgrades, EV charger installation, generator hookups, rewiring of any kind, hot tub and pool electrical connections, and service entrance modifications. The only work that does not require a permit is like-for-like replacement of existing devices — swapping an old outlet for a new one on the same circuit, replacing a light fixture, or replacing a damaged plug on an appliance.

A licensed electrician handles the entire permit process as part of their scope of work. If a contractor tells you permits are unnecessary or offers to skip them to save money, that is a serious warning sign. Find licensed electricians who handle permits properly through the Toronto Construction Network directory at torontoconstructionnetwork.com/directory?trade=electrical.
