

CITY OF MUSKEGO
CHAPTER 32 - FIRE PREVENTION CODE

(Ord. #1223 - 04-20-2006)

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32.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. INTENT: It is the purpose of this code to provide the Municipality with rules and regulations to improve public safety by promoting the control of fire hazards and life safety; regulating the installation, use and maintenance of equipment; regulating the use of structures, occupancies and open areas; providing for the removal of fire hazards; establishing the responsibilities and procedures for code enforcement; and to set the minimum standards for compliance and achievement of these objectives.
- B. SCOPE:
- a. GENERAL: The provisions of this code shall apply to all public buildings and places of employment.
 - b. EXEMPT BUILDINGS: The following buildings and uses are not public buildings or places of employment and are not subject to the provisions of this code:
 - 1. One and 2-family dwellings. Exceptions: Sec. 1-16 of this fire prevention code.
 - 2. Buildings used exclusively for farming as described in s.102.04(3), Stats.
- C. APPLICATIONS:
- a. The provisions of this code shall apply equally to public and private property, they shall apply to all structures whether existing or new and they shall apply to the owner of the property as well as the occupant.
 - b. The provisions of this code shall apply equally to new and existing conditions, except that existing conditions not in strict compliance with the terms of this subsection shall be permitted to continue where the exceptions do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property or have been superseded by this code.
 - c. EXCEPTIONS: Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce commission, or as applying to the military forces of the United States.
- D. PLAN SUBMITTAL: Any time that an Automatic Fire Protection System is installed, altered, added on to, or has appliances removed, plans shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and conditional approval.
- E. REVIEW OF PLANS:
- a. All plans for Automatic Fire Protection Systems must meet or exceed state of Wisconsin COMM and applicable NFPA requirements and shall be submitted for review to the Fire Department Bureau of Fire Prevention prior to the installation of the equipment.
 - b. All plan reviews are based on information provided. All plan reviews are done for general code compliance only. This plan review does not relieve or limit the responsibility and/or liability of the fire protection contractor, architect, engineer, designer or any other responsible party for the protection systems(s) reviewed. The Municipality or any of its agents and/or firm or persons hired by the Municipality to review plans are not responsible for and do not accept any responsibility and/or liability for the Fire Protection System(s) indicated on the plans reviewed.

F. PERMIT REQUIRED: Any time that an Automatic Fire Protection System is installed in new construction or altered in existing occupancies a permit must be obtained prior to the start of installation. Permits will only be issued after the required Automatic Fire Detection and/or Extinguishing System plans and/or specifications have been reviewed and conditionally approved by the AHJ.

G. ADDITIONS TO, CHANGE OF USE OR REMODELED BUILDINGS:

- a. If fifty percent (50%) or more of the total floor area of a building is remodeled and/or added, the entire building shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this code.
- b. If Twenty-five percent to forty-nine percent (25% - 49%) of the total floor area of a building is remodeled and/or added, that part of the building which is remodeled and/or added shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this code.
- c. If less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the total floor area of a building is remodeled and/or added, the requirements in this Fire Prevention Code need not be provided unless the area includes dwelling units. If the total floor area includes dwelling units, that part of the building which is remodeled and/or added shall be brought into compliance with this code.
- d. All percentages of additions or remodeling shall be additive as applied to a), b), c) above.

H. RIGHT OF ENTRY: The AHJ may, at all reasonable hours enter any building or premises, except the interior of private dwellings within their jurisdiction for the purposes of making any inspection or investigation which, under the provision of this subchapter they shall deem necessary. The owner or occupant of any premises, who refuses to permit, prevents or interferes with entry into or upon the premises by any inspector shall be guilty of violating this chapter and shall be subject to fines.

- a. The AJH shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, all buildings and premises, except interiors of dwelling units (not including rooming houses) as often as may be necessary, but not less than once a year for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire, or any violations of the provisions or intent of this subchapter and any other code affecting the fire hazard and to insure compliance in all phases of assembly with all laws, regulations and orders dealing with over crowding, use of decorative materials, maintenance of exit ways and maintenance of fire alarm and fire detection systems, and fire extinguishing systems and appliances.
- b. The AHJ, upon the complaint of any person or whenever they shall deem necessary, shall inspect any building and premises within their jurisdiction.

I. ENFORCEMENT: The Fire Chief shall enforce the Fire Prevention Code.

- a. Whenever any Officers, Members or Inspectors of the Fire Departments Bureau of Fire Prevention shall discover fire hazards as listed below, they shall order such conditions or materials removed or remedied in such manner as may be specified.
 1. Dangerous or unlawful amounts of flammable, combustible or explosive material as determined by the AHJ.
 2. Hazardous conditions arising from defective or improperly installed equipment for handling or using flammable, combustible or explosive material as determined by the AHJ.
 3. Dangerous accumulations of rubbish, waste paper, boxes, shavings, or other highly flammable materials as determined by the AHJ.
 4. Accumulations of dust, grease, or waster materials in air conditioning systems, exhaust ducts or hoods.
 5. Obstructions including snow to or in fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors, or windows, liable to interfere with the operation of the Fire Department or egress of occupants in case of fire.

6. Any building, structure, or premises which for want of repairs, lack of exit facilities, fire alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or from any cause, creates a fire hazard.

J. OCCUPANCY CHANGE:

- a) Whenever there is a change in occupancy or the agent(s) (manager, shift supervisor, after hour's emergency contact, etc.) of that occupancy, the owner or their duly authorized agent shall submit the changes in writing to the Fire Department within five working days. The information shall consist of the following:
 1. Name of occupancy
 2. Address of occupancy
 3. Owners name, address and phone number(s)
 4. Agents name, address and phone number(s)
 5. Other information as required by the AHJ

- b) Whenever a change in the service company for the alarm system have occurred within the occupancy, the owner or authorized agent shall submit the changes in writing to the Police Department and Fire Department within 5 working days. The information shall consist of the following:
 1. All information within Sec. 1-1(8)a
 2. Type of fire protection system
 3. Service company name, address and phone number(s)

32.02 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this code, have the meaning indicated in this section.

- (1) "Access Box". A steel key vault, mounted on the exterior of a building that contains keys, floor plans, maps, or other items as required by the AHJ, for access to all portions of the building.
- (2) "Adult Day Care". Any place that receives at any time for compensation 4 or more adults, for care and supervision, for less than 24 hours a day.
- (3) "Adult Family Home". Similar to a CBRF except that they are licensed for five or less tenants.
- (4) "Approved". Acceptable to the code official.
- (5) "Approval". Approval by the Chief of the Fire Department or Inspector/Fire Officer of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, in accordance with the provisions of this code, as applied to material, device or mode of construction.
- (6) "Approved Agency". An agency accepted or acceptable to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, such as Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., the National Bureau of Standards, the American Gas Association laboratories or other nationally recognized testing authorities.
- (7) "Assembly Group A". Group A occupancies includes, among other, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupant shall be included as a part of that occupancy. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:
 - a) A-1 Assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures.
 - b) A-2 Assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption.
 - c) A-3 Assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A.
 - d) A-4 Assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating.
 - e) A-5 Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities. Assembly Occupancy shall be designated as adopted by reference in NFPA 101 7.3.1 CAPACITY AND MEANS OF EGRESS, and all relational sub-sections, for determining capacity.
- (8) "Automatic Fire Detector". A device designed to detect specific products of fire – smoke, heat or both.

- (9) "Authority Having Jurisdiction" (AHJ). Shall be the Fire Chief, or designee of the Fire Chief to enforce this Fire Prevention Code, The Laws of the State of Wisconsin, as designated in COMM 14.02(1), pertaining to the prevention of fires and public safety, and approving equipment installation, or procedure as outlined in NFPA Standards, Codes and/or Recommended Practices.
- (10) "Automatic Closing Device". Means one which functions without human intervention and is actuated as a result of predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, combustion products or smoke density.
- (11) "Automatic Fire Alarm System". A system, which automatically detects fire conditions, and actuates Notification Appliances throughout the protected premises.
- (12) "Automatic Fire-Extinguishing System". An approved system of devices and equipment, which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of fire.
- (13) "Automatic Sprinkler System". An integrated system of underground or overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection standards. The system includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.
- (14) "Basement". That portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade plane. A basement shall be considered as a story above grade plane where the finished surface of the floor above the basement is:
- a) More than six (6) feet above grade plane;
 - b) More than six (6) feet above finished ground level for more than 50% of the total building perimeter; or
 - c) More than twelve (12) feet above finished ground level at any point.
- (15) "Bureau of Fire Prevention". The Bureau of Fire Prevention is made up of the following personnel: The Fire Chief, The Fire Marshal and/or Fire Inspectors, or any other Designee of the Chief.
- (16) "Boarding House". A building arranged or used as lodging for compensation, with or without meals, not occupied as a single-family unit.
- (17) "Business Group B". Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts.
- (18) "Ceiling". The upper surface of a space, regardless of height. Areas with a suspended ceiling would have two ceilings, one visible from the floor, and one above the suspended ceiling.
- (19) "Combustible Material". All material not classified as "noncombustible" are considered combustible. This property of a material does not relate to ability to structurally perform under fire exposure. The degree of combustibility is not defined by standard fire test procedures.
- (20) "COMM". Department of Commerce.
- (21) "Common Area". Common area refers to any area in a building that can be accessed by more than one person from different families at one time.
- (22) "Community Based Residential Facility CGRF". A community facility where five (5) or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator and who do not require care above intermediate level nursing care reside and receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board, but that include no more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident.
- (23) "Consultant(s)". A company, individual or agency hired by the Bureau of Fire Prevention to provide advice to the Bureau of Fire Prevention on fire related issues. Consultants may provide services, which could include plan reviews of fire suppression systems, fire alarm systems, witness tests and/or conduct inspections.
- (24) "Day Care Center". Any place which receives at any one time for compensation 4 or more children under the age of 7 years, for care and supervision, for less than 24 hours a day or more than 10 days a month, without the attendance of a parent, relative or legal guardian.
- (25) "Dwelling or Dwelling Unit". A single unit providing living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. For the purpose of this code, dwelling unit includes apartments and condominiums but does not include hotels and motel rooms, guest suites, dormitories, boarding rooms, or sleeping rooms in nursing homes.

- a) Single Family Dwelling. A detached building containing only one dwelling unit and designed for one family
 - b) Two Family Dwelling. A detached building containing not more than two individual dwelling units which are entirely separated by vertical walls or horizontal floors, unpierced except for access to the outside or common basement.
- (26) "Educational Group E". Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.
- (27) "Factory Industrial Group F". Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembly, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as Group H occupancy.
- a) F-1 Moderate – Hazard occupancy.
 - b) F-2 Low-Hazard occupancy.
- (28) "False Alarm". The willful and knowing initiation or transmission of a signal, message or other notification of an event of fire when no such danger exists.
- a) Malicious Alarm. A false alarm of fire deliberately sounded by someone in order to inconvenience the Fire Department.
 - b) Accidental Alarm. An alarm set off and transmitted through accidental operation of an automatic or manual fire alarm device.
 - c) Good Intent False Alarm. An alarm that turns out to be false but was reported in good faith.
- (29) "Family Unit". 2 or more individuals who are related to each other by blood, marriage, adoption or legal guardianship. For purposes of this abode a group of not more than 4 persons not necessarily related by blood or marriage, living together in a single living unit will be considered equivalent to a single family.
- (30) "Fire Alarm System". A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of the fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices to activate notification appliances throughout the protected premises and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals.
- (31) "Fire Door Assembly". Any combination of a fire door, frame, hardware, and other accessories that together provide a certain degree of fire protection to the opening.
- (32) "Fire Pumper Pad". A designated fire apparatus only parking site, out of the building collapse zone, and within forty (40) feet of the Fire Department Sprinkler Connection and within forty (40) feet of the fire sprinkler designated fire hydrant. Access to the Fire Pumper Pad shall be maintained at all times.
- (33) "Fire Street" This is where fire department equipment will park. This space must extend 50% the length of the building and include the area for the FDC. This fire street must be an unobstructed width of twenty-six (26) feet with the road edge closest to the building at least 10 feet from building
- (34) "Fire Resistive". That type of construction in which the structural components, including walls, partitions, columns, floor, and roof construction are of noncombustible materials with fire resistant ratings not less than those specified in COMM 51.03, WI. Admin. Code.
- (35) "Firewall".
- a) A fire-resistance-rated wall having protected openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof, with sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall.
 - b) For the purpose of determining square footage as it relates to the sprinkling of a building, firewalls shall not be considered area dividers.
 - 1. EXCEPTION: Firewalls without penetrations may be used as a building divider.
- (36) "Floor Area or Square Footage of a Building". Refers to the total square footage of the sums of all basement, floor levels, balconies and mezzanines.
- a) The area for basements and floor levels shall be measured from the outside perimeter of the outside walls.
 - b) The area for mezzanines shall be determined from the product of the length of the mezzanine times the width of the mezzanine.
 - c) For the purpose of determining square footage, fire division walls will not be accepted as outside walls or area dividers.
 - d) Buildings that are in close proximity to each other will have their building square footage added together to arrive at the total square footage.

1. For the purpose of determining close proximity the following will hold true:
 - a. Single story buildings – 30 feet apart or less.
 - b. Two story buildings – 60 feet apart or less.
 - c. Three story buildings – 60 feet apart or less.
 - d. All other multiple story buildings – 60 feet apart.
 - e. Buildings of variable height next to each other – 30 feet apart or less.
 - e) For the purpose of determining square footage a Fire Wall which has a fire resistance rating of not less than four (4) hours or greater and which subdivides a building or separate buildings to restrict the spread of fire, including a three (3) foot parapet wall is an approved area divider.
- (37) “Floor, Basement”. Those levels were less than half the height between the floor and ceiling is above the average level of the street, sidewalk or finished grade.
 - (38) “Floor, Ground”. That level of a building on a sloping or multilevel site, which has a floor line at or not more than 3-feet above exit discharge grade for at least ½ of the required exit discharges.
 - (39) “Grade Plane”. A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building exterior walls. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, The reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than six (6) feet from the building, between the building and a point six (6) feet from the building.
 - (40) “Height, Building”. The vertical distance from the Grade Plane to the average height of the highest roof surface.
 - (41) “Hazardous Group H”. Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those found in Tables 307.7(1) through 307.7(4) of the International Building Code.
 - a) H-1 Buildings and structures which contain materials that poses a detonation hazard.
 - b) H-2 Buildings and structures which contain materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning.
 - c) H-3 Buildings and structures which contain materials that readily support combustion or pose a physical hazard.
 - d) H-4 Buildings and structures which contain materials that are health hazards.
 - e) H-5 Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials are used and the aggregate quantity of material is in excess of those listed in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building code.
 - (42) “Institutional Group I”. Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies are classified as I-1, I-2, I-3, or I-4, as described in the International Building Code.
 - (43) “Listed”. Means included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency, or other organization concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or materials meet nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.
 - (44) “Manual Fire Alarm System”. A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to initiate the Notification Appliances and appropriate response to those signals only after a person manually activates the fire alarm system.
 - (45) “Mercantile Group M”. Group M occupancy includes, among others, building and structures or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stock of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public.
 - (46) “Mezzanine or Mezzanine Floor”. An intermediate level or levels between floor and ceiling of any story with an aggregate floor area of not more than one-third of the area of the room or space in which the level or levels are located.

- (47) "Miscellaneous Group U". Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy.
- (48) "Multifamily"
- a. COMMON ENTRANCE TYPE - Building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units, such as tenements, apartments or rooming houses.
 - b. PRIVATE ENTRANCE TYPE - Building or portion thereof containing 3 or more dwelling units such as rowhouses, single family attached, townhouses and zero lot line construction.
 - c. ROWHOUSE - Means a place of abode not more than 3 stories in height, arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached, side by side or back to back units.
- (49) "NFPA". The National Fire Protection Association.
- (50) "Noncombustible Materials". A noncombustible material is one, which, in the form in which it is used, meets one of the requirements listed below. Material used adjacent to or in contact with heat producing appliances, warm air ducts, plenums and chimneys shall be classified as noncombustible only on the basis of requirement (a). Noncombustible does not apply to the flame-spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. No material shall be classed as noncombustible building construction material, which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread classification (FSC) beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions (See flame spread rating in WI. Adm. Code).
- a) Materials which pass the test procedure of ASTM E-136 for defined non-combustibility of elementary materials when exposed to a furnace temperature of 1,382F for a minimum period of 5 minutes, and do not cause a temperature rise of the surface or interior thermocouple in excess of 54F above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test and which do not flame after exposure of 30 seconds.
 - b) Materials having structural base of non-combustible material as defined in par. (a) with a surfacing not more than 1/8" thick which has a flame spread classification (FSC) not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with the method of test for surface burning characteristics of building materials (ASTM E-84).
- (51) "Notification Appliance". A fire alarm system component such as a bell, horn, speaker, light, or text display that provides audible, tactile, visible outputs, or any combination thereof.
- (52) "Occupant(s)". The person or persons, who physically reside, work or are present in a facility.
- (53) "Other Terms". Other terms not defined herein used in this section shall be as defined in the International Fire Code section 202 and are adopted herein by reference.
- (54) "Owner". Includes his duly sworn agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee, fiduciary or person having a nested or contingent interest in the property in question.
- (55) "Protected Premises". The physical location protected by a Fire Alarm System.
- (56) "Public Building". Means and includes any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps providing means of ingress and egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by three or more tenant.
- (57) "Remodel". To remodel or alter, or both, means to change any building or structure which affects the structural strength, fire hazard, internal circulation, or exits of the existing building or structure. This definition does not apply to maintenance, re-roofing, or alterations to the heating and ventilating or electrical system.
- (58) "Residential Group R". Group R occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for sleeping accommodations when not classed as an Institutional Group I.
- a) R-1: Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient in nature.
 - b) R-2: Residential occupancies containing more than two dwelling units where occupants are primarily permanent in nature.
 - c) R-3: Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified R-1, R-2 or I, and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units or adult and child care facilities, that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons of any age for less than 24 hours.

- d) R-4: Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities including five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff.
- (59) "Roof Spaces". Commercial, industrial, residential, governmental and institutional buildings. Buildings with combustible roofs shall have all roof spaces subdivided every 3,000 square feet by one-hour rated partitions unless protected by an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. All openings must have a minimum of one-hour rated self-closing door.
- (60) "Rooming House". Means any building, which has a room or rooms for sleeping, without permanent provisions for cooking. Rooming House rooms do not include any room in a one or two family dwelling.
- (61) "Row House". A place of abode arranged to accommodate 3 or more attached side-by-side or back-to-back living unit.
- (62) "Spacing". A horizontal measured dimension relating to all the allowable coverage limits of fire detectors, automatic sprinkler systems, and fire alarm visual notification devices.
- (63) "Special fire resistive building" means multi-family (both private and common entrance) type constructed, with a 2 hour fire wall between all common surfaces (walls, floors and ceiling). Two (2) hour fire wall to extend through attic to under side or roofing materials.
- (64) "Storage Group S". Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for storage that is not classed as Hazardous Group H.
 - a) S-1: (Moderate-Hazard Storage) Buildings occupied for storage uses which aren't classified as S-2.
 - b) S-2: (Low-Hazard Storage) Buildings used for storage of noncombustible material such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single thickness divisions; or in paper wrappings. Such products may have negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles, or film wrapping.
- (65) "Story". That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above.
- (66) "Theater". All buildings or parts thereof containing an assembly hall having a stage or which is otherwise adaptable to the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures or similar forms of entertainment.
- (67) "Throughout". For the purpose of this code, throughout shall mean the following:
 - a) Throughout for automatic fire sprinkler systems means providing fire sprinkler protection in all areas of a structure as required by NFPA 13.
 - b) Throughout for automatic fire alarm systems means providing detection, audible and visual notification devices in all areas of the protected premises installed in accordance with NFPA 72.
 - c) Throughout for manual fire alarm systems means providing audible and visual notification devices in all areas of the protected premises installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

32.03 ADOPTION OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

- A. The most current legislatively enacted versions by the State will be enforced. Any changes in code numbering and the most recent update to the state building codes will be automatically adopted by this code.
 - a. COMM 5 Licenses, Certification and Registration
 - b. COMM 7 Explosive Materials
 - c. COMM 9 Manufacture of Fireworks.
 - d. COMM 10 Flammable and Combustible Liquids
 - e. COMM 14 Fire Prevention
 - f. COMM 16 Electrical
 - g. COMM 18 Elevator Code
 - h. COMM 28 Smoke Detectors
 - i. COMM 40 Gas Systems
 - j. COMM 45 Mechanical, Refrigeration
 - k. COMM 61-65 Enrolled commercial Building Code
 - l. COMM 70 Historic Buildings
 - m. COMM 75-79 Existing buildings
 - n. COMM 95-98 Manufactured Homes
 - o. Chapter 101 Regulation of Industry, Buildings, and Safety

- B. Any violations of the incorporated provisions constitutes a violation of this code.
- C. In cases of conflict between Local and State Codes, the most restrictive provisions shall govern.

32.04 ADOPTION BY REFERENCE NFPA PUBLICATIONS

The following NFPA publications are adopted by reference and will be enforced and incorporated into this Fire Prevention Code as if fully set forth herein.

- (1) NFPA 1 Fire Prevention Code (applies only to the use, maintenance, operation and testing).
- (2) NFPA 10 Standards for Portable Fire Extinguishers
- (3) NFPA 11 Standards for Low-Expansion Foam
- (4) NFPA 12 Standards for Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
- (5) NFPA 14 Standard for the Installation of Standpipes, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems
- (6) NFPA 15 Standards for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection
- (7) NFPA 16 Standards for the Installation of Foam-Water sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems
- (8) NFPA 17 Standards for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
- (9) NFPA 17A Standards for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
- (10) NFPA 20 Standards for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection
- (11) NFPA 22 Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection
- (12) NFPA 24 Standards for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and their Appurtenances
- (13) NFPA 25 Standards for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems
- (14) NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
- (15) NFPA 30B Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products
- (16) NFPA 33 Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials
- (17) NFPA 45 Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals
- (18) NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm Code
- (19) NFPA 96 Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations
- (20) NFPA 230 Standard for Fire Protection of Storage
- (21) NFPA 291 Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants
- (22) NFPA 303 Fire Protection Standards for Marine and Boatyards
- (23) NFPA 307 Standard for the construction and Fire Protection for Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves
- (24) NFPA 430 Code for Liquid and Solid Oxidizers
- (25) NFPA 704 Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response
- (26) NFPA 750 Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems
- (27) NFPA 850 Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants
- (28) NFPA 1123 Code for Firework Display
- (29) NFPA 2001 Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

32.05 LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

The subsection shall not be construed to affect the responsibility of any persons owning, operating, or installing equipment, for damage to persons or property caused by any defect therein, nor shall the Municipality, any person, firm, company or agent(s) for the Municipality be held as assuming such liability by reason of the inspection or re-inspection authorized herein or the permit issued herein provided or by reason of the disapproval or approval of any equipment authorized herein.

32.06 SERVICE OF ORDERS

- A. The service of such orders may be made upon the owner, occupant or other person responsible for the conditions. Either by delivering a copy of it personally or by delivering the same to, and leaving it with the person in charge of the premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such order upon the owner of the premises, such an order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the person

a copy of the order, or if such owner is absent from the jurisdiction of the AHJ making the order, by mailing such a copy to the owners last known post office address.

- B. If the building or other premises are owned by one person and occupied by another under a lease or otherwise, the order issued in connection thereof, except where the rules or orders require making of additions to or changes in the premises themselves, the rules or orders shall affect the owner and not the occupant unless it is otherwise specified by written agreement between the owner and occupant and said written agreement is filed with the AHJ.
- C. Conditions that are highly hazardous, to life or safety of the occupants shall be corrected immediately. All other violations shall be corrected within a specified time or date, as the AHJ shall allow.
- D. When the owner of any property subject to an order issued by the AHJ fails to comply WITH THE ORDER, THE Municipality may do the work ordered and the cost of such work shall constitute a special assessment against the property upon which the work is done and shall be levied against such property pursuant to the terms of Wisconsin Statute 66.66(16)(a). cr. 9/15/92, 1518.
- E. No person shall refuse to permit or shall prevent or interfere with any entry into or upon any building or premise by the AHJ or interfere with any such inspection. If consent to entry to personal or real properties which are not public buildings, or to portions of public buildings which are not open to the public, has been denied, the Fire Inspector shall obtain a special inspection warrant under Wisconsin Statute 66.123.

32.07 MODIFICATIONS

- A. The AHJ shall have the power to modify any of the provisions of this Fire Prevention Code upon application in writing by the owner or occupier, or a duly sworn authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the code, provided that the spirit of the Code shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done.
- B. The particulars of such modifications when granted are allowed and the decision of the AHJ thereon shall be entered upon the records of the Department and a signed copy shall be furnished to the applicant.
- C. The AHJ may require tests as proof of compliance with the intent of this Code, such tests are to be made by an approved agency at the expense of the person requesting approval of the alternate material or method of construction.
- D. If technical expertise is unavailable within the Municipality because of new technology, process, products, facilities, materials and uses attending design, operation or use of a building or premises subject to the inspection of the municipality, the AHJ may require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide without charge to the Municipality, a technical opinion and report. The opinion and report shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist. Laboratory or fire safety organization, acceptable to the AHJ and the owner and shall analyze the fire safety properties of the design, operation or use of the building or premises and the facilities and appurtenances situated thereon, and prescribed and necessary recommended changes. The department may also acquire technical assistance from a consultant and may charge a fee to the owner or occupant for the service provided.

32.08 APPEALS

- A. Whenever the AHJ shall disapprove an application or refuse a grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provision of this code do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of this Code has been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal the decision of the AHJ.
- B. Such appeal shall be in writing, be accompanied with the fee and shall be filed with the Chief of the Fire Department within 30 days from the date of the decision of the AHJ.
- C. The Chief of the Fire Department may affirm, reverse or modify the decision of the Fire Inspector and shall make such orders as necessary under the circumstances.
- D. All appeals shall be in the form of a written notice served on the Fire Department in which the questioned decision is fully stated. Such notice shall be immediately transmitted to the Chief who shall arrange for a hearing on the particular issue raised. The written notice of appeal shall be accompanied

by the established fee payable to the Fire Department. Such fee shall be retained by the Fire Department and no refund of such fee or any portion thereof shall be granted, regardless of the outcome of the appeal.

32.09 PENALTIES

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Code, or who fails to comply with any order made hereunder, or who builds in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit herein from which no such appeal has been taken, or who fails to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein, shall for each and every violation and noncompliance be subject to the following:

- A. Punishment by forfeiture by the Municipal Court.
- B. Imposition of a penalty for each such violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue and such violations or defects shall be corrected or remedied within a reasonable time. Each and every day that a violation of this code occurs constitutes a separate offense.

32.10 REVOCATION

- A. The AHJ may request from the Building Inspector the revocation of any permit issued in accordance with this Code in any case where they may find that any of the conditions for the issuance have not been maintained or where there has been false statement or misrepresentation of any material fact in the application or plans on which the issuance was based.
- B. The AHJ shall promptly notify the permit holder of the request for revocation and, if so requested by the permit holder, the effective date of the revocation shall be deferred pending a hearing before the Chief of the Fire Department. The decision of the Chief of revocation, following the hearing, shall be final.

32.11 CLOSING AND VACATING BUILDINGS

- A. The Fire Chief may order the compliance with this section and all other lawful orders or laws relating to fire prevention and fire protection in existing building and structures.
- B. Where the public is exposed to immediate danger, the Fire Chief order closing and vacating of the building at once.

32.12 INVESTIGATION OF FIRE/POLICE POWERS

- A. The Fire Department shall investigate the cause and origin, and circumstances of fires occurring within their jurisdiction to determine if the fire is of carelessness or design. Such investigations may begin immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire, and if it appears to the Officer making such an investigation that such fire is of suspicious origin and of a significant nature, the Fire Chief shall be immediately notified of the facts. The Fire Chief or Fire Inspector shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters and shall further cooperate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. A member of the fire investigation team shall file a written report of damage associated with every fire in a timely manner. It shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin and circumstances of such fire and other information as may be required.
- B. The Municipal Attorney and any other Department of the Municipality, upon the request of the Fire Chief, shall assist in the investigation of any fire that, in the Chief's opinion, is of suspicious origin.
- C. The Fire Chief, Officers in Command and the Fire Inspector at any fire are hereby vested with full and complete police authority. Any Officer of the Fire Department may cause the arrest of any person failing to give the right-of-way to the Fire Department in responding to or investigating an incident.

- D. The Fire Chief or Officers in Command may prescribe certain limits in the vicinity of any incident within which no persons, excepting Firefighters and Police Officers and those admitted by order of any Officer of the Fire Department, shall be permitted to enter.
- E. The Fire Chief or Officers in Command shall have the power to cause the removal of any property whenever it is deemed necessary and prudent for the preservation of such property. During the progress of any fire, they shall have the power to cause the removal of all wires or other facilities and the turning off of all electricity or other services where the same impedes work of the Fire Department during the progress of fire.
- F. It shall be lawful for any Fire Department personnel while acting under the direction of the Fire Chief or Officer in Command to enter premises adjacent to or in the vicinity of a building or other property that is on fire for the purpose of extinguishing, containing, or searching for extension of such fire. No person shall hinder, resist or obstruct any Firefighter in the discharge of his duties as is hereinbefore provided. The person so offending shall be deemed guilty of resisting Firefighters in the discharge of their duties.
- G. During the progress of fire the Fire Chief or Officers in Command shall have the power to order the removal or destruction of any property necessary to prevent the further spread of fire or to ensure that the fire has not extended to other areas; providing that it is likely that, unless such property is removed, other property is in danger of being destroyed by fire.

32.13 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER PROTECTION

- A. INTENT. The intent of this section is to require the installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems to improve the protection of life and property within the Municipality. It will establish a minimum standard for the fire safety through the standardization of the design, installation, testing and maintenance requirements for automatic fire sprinkler suppression.
- B. INSTALLATION REQUIRED. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed and maintained in full operating condition, as specified for the occupancy involved in the codes and standards listed here in the following standards: NFPA 1, 13, 13R, 13D, 15, 16, 16A, 20, 22, 24, 25, 30, 30A, 30B, 33, 45, 230 and 430. (Ord. #1352 09-06-2012)

Variances may be granted, depending on occupancy load and alternative fire control and/or suppression system and notification system installed. AHJ has sole authority to grant variances.

- a) In addition an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in all:
 - 1. Parking structures above and below ground with ceilings.
 - 2. CBRF's (Community Based Residential Facilities).
 - 3. Adult Family Homes.
 - 4. Basements. All basements: required throughout.
 - 5. Throughout every building, new or existing, which by reason of it's construction or combustible occupancy involves a life hazard to its occupants or in the judgment of the AHJ constitutes a fire menace.
 - 6. Buildings used for the manufacture, storage or sale of combustible goods or merchandise.
 - a) All buildings over 6,000 square feet: required throughout.
 - b) Buildings two stories in height or higher: required throughout.
 - 7. Office buildings, motels and hotels.
 - a) All buildings over 6,000 square feet: required throughout.
 - b) Buildings two stories or higher: throughout.
 - 8. Day-care centers serving nine or more children. All new construction and existing buildings being converted to day-care centers, regardless of gross square footage, shall be completely sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13 or other applicable NFPA Code.
 - 9. Building of assembly over 3,500 square feet. (Ord. #1352 09-06-2012)
- b) Mini Warehouses and unattached multi-family parking garages.
 - 1. Throughout all buildings provided that they contain:

1. Five thousand square feet or more in area on any floor or exceeding two stories.
 2. Any portion that the floor is below grade level.
- c) Multifamily dwelling.
1. Multifamily dwellings (four units or more). Included are townhouses, apartments, row houses and condominiums as examples. (Ord. #1352 09-06-2012)
- d) Dormitories, fraternities and sorority houses.
1. Throughout all buildings.
- e) When a sprinkler system is required by this chapter but not the Department of Commerce, at a structure that is not currently serviced by a municipal water source:
1. An NFPA compliant sprinkler system shall be installed. The following protection will constitute an approved automatic sprinkler system. The system shall be installed and connected to an approved water supply (well, pressurized tank or fire pump), capable of delivering the required water at the required pressure as determined by hydraulically calculating the system demand in accordance with NFPA 13 for a period not less than 15 minutes for the most hydraulically demanding area. A letter from a certified fire protection engineer or a State of Wisconsin Permitted Fire Protection Designer attesting the ability of the system to comply with the above requirement shall be required prior to occupancy.
 2. Within 90- days after a municipal water system becomes available, the sprinkler system shall be connected to the municipal water supply. The required user installed fire hydrants if required will be installed at this time.

C. ALL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS SHALL;

- a. Be monitored in accordance with NFPA 72.
- b. Have sprinkler control rooms located with adequate access for Fire Department, Sprinkler Maintenance and Inspection personnel and shall not be located within private dwellings with the exception of NFPA 13D systems.
- c. Have direct access from the exterior to the sprinkler control valve as determined by the AHJ.
- d. Have working drawings prepared in accordance with NFPA 13 submitted before a building permit can be issued.
- e. Have a bell (minimum 10 inch) and Strobe located above the FDC in accordance to NFPA 13. An additional strobe is required on the street side of the building if the FDC is not located there.
- f. The FDC must be at least 40' from all gas meters, electrical meters and transformers.
- g. The FDC must include a 5" Storz connection with a Knox lock cover. (Ord. #1352 – 09/06/2012)
- h. Be designed for the hazard being protected or as specifically specified in this code and/or as directed by the AHJ.
- i. All automatic fire sprinkler systems hydraulic designs are to be based on 90 percent available water supply (10% safety margin shall be maintained). All sprinkler systems designed shall be based on the most current approved water flow test done in accordance with NFPA 291.

D. MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT.

- a) Sprinkler systems which have been installed in compliance with permit or order, or because of any law or ordinance, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times. No owner or occupant shall reduce the effectiveness of the protection so required; except this provision shall not prohibit the owner or occupant from temporarily reducing or disconnecting the protection system when making necessary repairs, alterations or additions. The Fire Department shall be notified before repairs, alterations or additions are started and shall be notified again when the system has been restored to service.
- b) Inspections and maintenance shall be performed by an approved agent, pursuant to the procedures listed in 32-03 and 32-04 of this Fire Prevention Code.

- c) A service contract is required for annual service of the sprinkler system according to NFPA 25. This will be required prior to obtaining an occupancy permit on all newly constructed and existing buildings.
- d) A service contract is required for the monitoring of systems where monitoring is required.
- e) The latest annual test report must be posted at the riser or location acceptable to the AHJ.

E. APPLICATION TO EXISTING BUILDINGS.

- a) Where the AHJ finds that an existing building, because of current occupancy or a change in occupancy constitutes a severe hazard to its occupants or adjoining property, the AHJ may order compliance with the provisions of this section. A severe fire hazard shall be determined by the existence of one or more of the following conditions:
 - 1. Any building which by reason of its construction or highly combustible occupancy involves severe hazard to its occupants or, in the judgment of the AHJ, constitutes a fire menace, e.g., paint shop and other occupancies involving processing, mixing, storing, and dispensing of volatile liquids or solids.
 - 2. Non-fire-resistive characteristics of a structure.
 - 3. Accumulation of flammable or combustible materials.
 - 4. Lack of accessibility to the premises for fire-fighting equipment.
 - 5. Substantial number of fire calls or complaints on the premises.
 - 6. Traffic patterns for pedestrian ingress and egress which require protection under this section.
 - 7. Insufficient ventilation system.
 - 8. Lack of an internal communications system, or due to the size or type of building making regular fire department radio communication inoperable, the building owner is required to install a repeater system or something comparable to assist radio communications.
 - 9. Number, characteristics and movement of employees which require protection under this section.
- b) Installation of an automatic sprinkler system must be started within one year from the service of such orders and shall be completed within 180 days after construction has started.

F. EXEMPTIONS

Any location where the installation of sprinklers may cause or increase an occupational hazard as determined by any governmental authority having jurisdiction over such location or occupation.

32.14 AUTOMATIC FIRE PROTECTION FOR COOKING AREAS

- A. INTENT. The intent of this section is to require automatic fire extinguishing systems in vent hoods and duct systems in all cooking areas to effectively extinguish fire at its source and reduce property damage and losses.
- B. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
 - a) A dimensional drawing showing the owner's name, owner's address, owner's phone number, the hood and ducts, and the extinguishing system shall be prepared showing the size of the hood and ducts, the area of the protected surface, the name of the installing contractor, the address of the installing contractor, the phone number of the installing contractor, the manufacturer's name, the manufacturer's address, the manufacturer's phone number, the model designations, size and number of tanks, pipe nozzles, distance of nozzles above the cooking surface, location and type of detection devices, the location of any gas shut off valves and the location of manual pull stations.
 - b) The system shall be provided with automatic fuel shut-off.
 - c) A Class K fire extinguisher shall be installed per NFPA 10.
 - d) Alarms shall be connected to the fire alarm system per NFPA 72.

- e) Cooking equipment used in processes producing smoke, or grease-laden vapors shall be equipped with an exhaust system that complies with all the equipment and performance requirements of NFPA 1 and NFPA 96, and all such equipment and performance shall be maintained per NFPA 96 during all periods of operation of the cooking equipment.

32.15 MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS

A. ADDRESSES

Addresses as assigned by the AHJ shall be placed on all structures or property supporting the same as follows:

- (1) **PLACEMENT.** The address shall be put in place on the structure as soon as reasonably possible during construction at a location acceptable to the AHJ.
- (2) **DESCRIPTION OF NUMBERS AND LETTERS.** Numbers and letters shall be of contrasting colors (e.g.: Black on white) and readable from the road or highway and:
 - a) Arabic numbers shall be used; Script and Roman numerals cannot be used alone, but may be used as an addition to the requirements of this section.
 - b) All single family and two family residential buildings shall have street numbers, not less than 3 ½ inches high and placed on the exterior wall of the principal building that faces the street or service drive providing access to the building. All such residential units shall also have street numbers not less than 3 ½ inches high, placed on their respective mail box. If the building setback is greater than 100 feet from the roadway the address shall be moved no further than 25 feet from the roadway and placed within 10 feet of the entrance to the property. All numbers and letters shall be visible from the roadway at all times of the year.
 - c) All multifamily buildings shall have street numbers placed on the exterior wall of the principal building that faces the street service drive or parking lot and located adjacent to the individual unit entrances to the buildings. In addition each building shall be identified by a letter or number not less than 12 inches high, located near the top of the building wall facing the street service drive or parking lot serving that building. At the entrance of each access drive, there shall be a direct listing of the street numbers and building identifications that are accessible from said street service drive or parking lot. Have residential suite numbers identifying the individual unit placed on the primary entrance to each separate occupancy.
 - d) All commercial industrial or institutional buildings shall:
 - 1. If less than 75 feet in height shall have street numbers, not less than 6 inches high, placed on the exterior wall of the principal building facing the street, service drive or parking lot providing access to that building and located adjacent to any primary entrance door.
 - 2. If more than 75 feet in height shall also have street numbers, not less than 24 inches in height, located on the building wall facing the primary street and the main entrance.
 - 3. Have suite numbers identifying the individual each unit placed on the primary entrance to each separate business or occupancy.
 - 4. All commercial or industrial structures, which have a rear service door shall identify the occupant and the street address conspicuously on said rear door in contrasting and reflective letters and numbers not less then 6 inches in height and shall continually maintain same.
 - e) Address numbering and lettering shall be in addition to addresses placed on mailboxes, paper boxes or similar objects.

B. ELEVATOR CAR

All passenger and freight elevators in all buildings and structures hereinafter constructed, except one and two family residential occupancies, shall:

- a) Provide at least one elevator to all floors of such a size and arrangement to accommodate a 24 inch by 85 inch (610mm by 1930mm) ambulance stretcher in the horizontal, open position, plus 3 people standing.
- b) The elevator arranged to accommodate an ambulance stretcher shall be identified by the international symbol of emergency medical services (star of life). This symbol shall not be less than 3 inches (76mm) high and shall be placed inside on both sides of the hoist way door frame.

C. FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

- a) INTENT. The intent of this section is to provide a means for automatic detection of fire conditions and to provide warning notification throughout all buildings and occupancies built hereinafter, structurally altered, and/or added to.
- b) WHERE REQUIRED. A complete fire alarm system, as defined in this section shall be required in the following occupancies:

OCCUPANCY TYPE	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V
A-1	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	8,000 SF	6,000 SF
A-2	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	8,000 SF	6,000 SF
A-3	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	8,000 SF	6,000 SF
A-4	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	8,000 SF	6,000 SF
A-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	10,000 SF				
E*	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
F-1	15,000 SF	15,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
F-2	15,000 SF	15,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
H-1	1,000 SF				
H-2	1,000 SF				
H-3	1,000 SF				
H-4	1,000 SF				
H-5	1,000 SF				
I-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
I-2	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
I-3	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
I-4	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
M	15,000 SF	15,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF	10,000 SF
R-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
R-2	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
R-3	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
R-4	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
S-1	10,000 SF				
S-2	10,000 SF				
U	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF

*Excludes single family home day care.

Variances may be granted, depending on occupancy load and alternative fire control and/or suppression and notification system installed. AHJ has sole authority to grant variances.

- c) MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS. The following minimum system requirements shall be met when any occupancy type exceeds the limits in the preceding table. Minimum system requirements shall include:
 1. Audible Notification Appliances shall be installed throughout protected premises.
 2. Visible Notification Appliances shall be installed throughout protected premises.

Exceptions:

 - 1) Closets and/or other similar small storage rooms that do not exceed 50 square feet in floor area and are not normally occupied.
 - 2) Normally unoccupied crawl spaces.
 - 3) Normally unoccupied attic spaces.

- 4) Any non-accessible area
 - 5) Any area the AHJ deems Visible Notification Appliances are not required.
3. Appliances that automatically detect and/or products of combustion shall be installed throughout protected premises. The type of appliances used in each specific application and/or area must be appropriate for the applicable conditions and acceptable to the AHJ. The determination of the acceptability of any type of detector (products of combustion, flame, heat, etc.) shall be based upon occupancy and/or building use. Exceptions:
 - 1) Closets and/or other similar small storage rooms that do not exceed 50 square feet in floor area and are not normally occupied.
 - 2) Normally unoccupied crawl spaces.
 - 3) Normally unoccupied attic spaces.
 - 4) Any non-accessible area.
 - 5) Appliances that automatically detect fire and/or products of combustion are not required in buildings less than 25,000 sq. ft. that have complete automatic fire sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13, unless required by the AHJ. Note: State Codes may be more restrictive. (Ord. #1352 09-06-2012)
 - 6) Any area the AHJ deems appliances that automatically detect fire and/or products of combustion are not required.
 4. Manual Initiating devices (pull stations) shall be located at all points of egress including all exit doors on every floor and/or building level. Exceptions:
 - 1) Manual initiating devices are not required in buildings that have complete automatic fire sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13. Note: State Codes may be more restrictive.
 - 2) Any area the AHJ deems appliances that automatically detect fire and/or products of combustion are not required.
 5. Water flow detection devices shall be connected to the protected premises fire alarm system to specifically activate the notification appliances upon water flow.
 6. Fire suppression system activation alarms shall be connected to the protected premises fire alarm system to specifically activate the notification appliances upon system activation. This includes but is not limited to Wet Chemical, CO2, Clean Agent, Water Mist and Dry Chemical Systems.
 7. Fire control and/or suppression systems supervisory condition indicators shall be connected to and monitored by the protected premise fire alarm system. This specifically includes but is not limited to: Valve Supervisory Switches (Tamper Switches), Low Air Switches, Low Temperature Switches, Fire Pump condition Indicators and/or any other situation or condition deemed necessary by the AHJ.
 8. Fire Alarm Systems shall be addressable and capable of indicating the status of all specific components connected to the system.
 9. All Fire Alarm Systems shall be monitored by a service acceptable to the AHJ.
 10. Fire alarm annunciators shall be installed in all protected premises. The number of, and locations of the fire alarm annunciators installed shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 11. As determined by the AHJ, any additional notification and/or initiation appliances/devices may be required due to size, occupancy hazards, building construction, and/or occupancy use.
- d) **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.** On all buildings over Two (2) floors in height a Fire Command Center for fire department operations shall be provided. The Fire Command Center shall comply with NFPA 72 and shall contain the features required in the IFC and NFPA 1, 13.7.2.27.2.2.
- Two-way telephone service:
1. Two-way telephone communication service shall be provided for fire department use. This system shall be in accordance with NFPA 72R, National Fire Alarm Code-R. The

communications system shall operate between the central control station and every elevator car, every elevator lobby and each floor level of exit at stairs.

2. The requirement of NFPA1, 13.7.2.27.2.2(A) shall not apply where the fire department radio system is approved as an equivalent system.

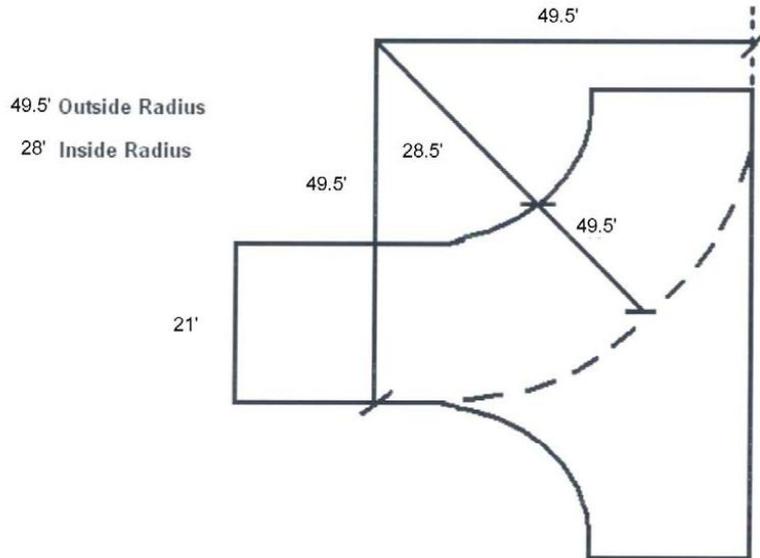
(NFPA 101.11.8.2)

- e) TESTING. When a fire alarm system and/or connected component is installed or altered, a fire alarm system performance test shall be conducted. Once the appropriate plans, permits, and installation work has been completed, the installing contractor shall contact the AHJ to set up the witnessing of a performance test to ensure all appliances are installed and functioning properly. Prior to requesting the AHJ witness a performance test the responsible parties must provide the AHJ with a completed copy of the Record of Completion required by NFPA 72.
- f) MAINTENANCE. All devices shall be installed, maintained, and tested in accordance with NFPA 72 standards. If the alarm detection or notification devices fall under another applicable NFPA standard they shall also apply. If at any point a fire alarm fails to pass the annual test set forth in NFPA 72, the building owner shall immediately notify the AHJ of the test results. It shall be the AHJ's determination if that failed system is to be repaired or upgraded to comply with this code.
- g) FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANELS. Shall display the status of the system components and be installed in a location acceptable to the AHJ. Adequate access for Fire Department, alarm maintenance, and inspection personnel shall be maintained. Fire alarm control panels shall not be located within private dwellings with the exception of one (1) and two (2) family dwellings. Adequate access shall be determined by the AHJ.
- h) FALSE ALARMS. In one calendar year, if the fire department responds to three or more false alarms as described in 32-3(28)(a)(b), the fire department may:
 1. Require that the fire alarm be serviced, upgraded, or replaced to bring the alarm system into compliance with current code in order to prevent future false alarms.

D. FIRE LANES, FIRE STREETS, AND PUMPER PADS.

1. Fire Lanes: Unobstructed fire lanes that are accessible from the public road shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building in accordance with this code and Comm 62 (Fire lanes provide access to fire streets).
 - a) Fire Lanes must be at least 24 feet in width and must be designed for a forty-eight degree turning radius with two-foot overhang where applicable.
2. Fire Streets: Fire streets are located next to a structure for fire safety directly from an approved fire lane (See examples below for site planning).
 - a) Each structure must have one fire street along 50% of the length of one façade of the building and include the area for the FDC.
 - b) There must be access to the building in the street area.
 - c) Fire streets must be no less than 10 feet and no more than 30 feet from the building.
 - d) The first 10 feet of area dividing the fire street and the structure must consist of open space (Walkway, green way, parking, and landscaping is acceptable in this area).
 - e) Fire streets shall have an unobstructed width of at least twenty-five (25) feet, although a 30-foot minimum is required when parking abuts both sides of the fire street.
 - f) If parking stalls are intended between the fire street and the building, there must be striped fire access points measuring 10 feet wide by 20 feet deep for every fifty feet of fire street. One or more of these must be inline with the building entrance.
 - g) A fire street may include up to six feet of parking area within the 30 feet of work area if striped access (10' x 20') is given for every 50 feet of the intended fire street.
 - h) It shall be unlawful for any persons to park motor vehicles on, or otherwise obstruct any fire lane.
 - i) Turning Radius. Curves and turn-arounds, solely leading to or within a fire street, shall be designed for a forty-one (41) foot long fire truck with an inside turning radius of 28.5 feet and outside turning radius of 49.5 feet with a two-foot unobstructed overhang (see diagram

herein for example). A minimum 24-foot roadway of asphalt or concrete is needed around a turn to accommodate this ordinance. (Ord. #1352 09-06-2012)



Corner turning radius based upon 41-foot long fire truck with a 28.5-foot inside turning radius and a 49.5-foot outside turning radius. This equates to needing a minimum of 21 feet of pavement/concrete around a turn. A multiple turn may require greater pavement needs to accommodate a proper turning radius. However, all other Muskego access ordinances apply (Ex. Min. 24-foot access way for fire lane per Muskego ordinances applies).

3. Fire Pumper Pad: For occupancies where a special hazard exists or where the size or configuration of the building or contents limits normal fire apparatus access, the AHJ shall have the authority to require the installation of a "Fire Pumper Pad". This pad will be placed near the FDC or standpipe connections. The fire pumper pad will be 25' X 40'.

E. FIRE HYDRANTS

- a) INTENT: The intent of this section is to insure adequate water supply for fire fighting purposes to structures, buildings, and normal premises. For the purpose of placing hydrants, "NORMAL ACCESS ROUTES" are defined as pavement, sidewalks, streets, driveways and paths leading to a building that are clear and maintained year round. The normal access route does not include grass, parking stalls, ditches, hills, shrubs, flower beds, fences, walls or any other area typically used for ingress or egress to a building.
- b) WHERE REQUIRED:
 1. Buildings. Any building or structure except single and two family dwellings, hereafter erected, shall provide at the owner's expense, approved water hydrants. Hydrants shall be located so that no part of the building is more than three hundred (300) feet from an approved hydrant by normal access routes. One hydrant shall be located within one hundred-fifty (150) feet of the Fire Department Sprinkler or Standpipe connection, and this hydrant shall not be counted as a required hydrant fulfilling the three-hundred (300) foot coverage rule. Required hydrants must be free standing and shall be installed not less than forty (40) feet from the building exterior wall and may not be closer than fifty (50) feet to another hydrant. Public hydrants across divided roads/highways shall not be used to fulfill the hydrant requirements for the building or premises. The AHJ will approve the actual location of all private hydrants. Two copies of the building plans including site plans shall be provided to the Building Inspector for Fire Department use, in addition to any copies or building plans required by the building inspector.
 2. Mobile Home Parks. Any new mobile home or trailer park or any mobile home or trailer park which expands by adding additional trailer or area to the present court

site shall provide an approved water hydrant when any trailer or building located in such park is more than three hundred (300) feet from an approved hydrant. Water hydrants shall be provided so that no trailer or building is more than three hundred (300) feet from an approved hydrant by normal access routes.

- c) APPROVED WATER HYDRANT. An approved water hydrant shall mean a water hydrant with two (2) two and one-half (2 ½) and one (1) four and one-half (4 ½) inch Fire Department Connections. The connecting water line between the public water main and the approved water hydrant shall not be less than six (6) inches. All water hydrants approved by the AHJ and the Water and Sewer Utility and shall be installed in compliance with standards of the Water and Sewer Utility and NFPA 24. All water hydrants shall be installed and maintained in such a manner and location so as to be accessible at all times to the Fire Department apparatus. All hydrants shall be installed, tested, in service and accessible to the Fire Department prior to any above ground construction or combustibles that are brought onto the site.
- d) HYDRANT FLOWS. Hydrant flows shall not be less than 1,250 gallons per minute (GPM) with a 20 pounds per square inch (PSI) residual. Additionally the hydrants providing coverage to a building or site under this section must supply a total flow sufficient to meet requirements of the building. The procedure for determining fire-flow requirements for buildings shall be in accordance with Appendix B of the International Fire Code.
- e) INSPECTION, TESTING, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.
 - 1. Private Fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 at the following intervals:
 - 1) Private fire hydrants inspected, flow tested and maintained annually and after each operation.
 - 2) Property owner shall immediately advise the Fire Department and the Water Utility as to hydrants which have been damaged, inoperable, or have been found deficient in required fire flow.
 - 3) All inoperable hydrants shall be repaired as soon as possible or within a reasonable time frame as determined by the AHJ.
 - 4) All records of inspections shall be maintained on site and made available to the AHJ upon request.

F. SECURITY AND VAULT SYSTEM

- a) An "Access Box system" (KNOX) has been adopted for use by this Fire Department. The following structure shall be equipped with an "Access Box" at or near the main entrance or such location as required by the AHJ.
 - 1. Commercial or industrial structures protected by an automatic alarm system or automatic fire suppression system, or such structures that are secured in a way that restricts access during an emergency.
 - 2. Multi-family residential structures that have restricted access through locked doors and have a common corridor for access to the living units.
 - 3. Nursing homes, CBRFs, child day care and other health facilities.
 - 4. The AHJ shall have the authority to require any structure to have an "Access Box".
- b) All newly constructed structures subject to this section shall have the Access Box installed and operational prior to the issuance of any occupancy permit.
- c) The owner or agent of a structure required to have an Access Box shall at all times keep the following inside the box:
 - 1. Keys to locked points of ingress and egress whether on the interior or exterior.
 - 2. The keys to locked mechanical equipment rooms.
 - 3. The keys to electrical and elevator control rooms.
 - 4. The keys needed to open any alarm panels.
 - 5. Floor plans or maps as required by the AHJ.
 - 6. The keys to the other areas as directed by the AHJ.
- d) The "Access Box" shall be installed at the owner's expense.
- e) The owner or agent of a structure required to have an "Access Box" must insure that all keys and other items contained in the "Access Box" are those currently in use in the structure.

- f) The size of "Access Box" must be approved by the AHJ.

EXCEPTION. Any building or site that have twenty-four hour, seven-days a week guard service or any occupancy that remains open twenty-four hours a day, seven-days a week, does not require an "Access Box", unless ordered by the Fire Chief.

G. SITE PLAN REQUIREMENTS:

Prior to, and as a condition of obtaining an occupancy permit, the owner of all buildings, except for one or two family units, shall supply the Fire Department with an eight and one-half by eleven inch (8 ½" X 11") site plan which includes the following information:

- a) Gas shut off location.
- b) Electric shut-off location.
- c) Fire Department connection location.
- d) Dimensions of the structure in English measurement units.
- e) Location of hydrants around the site and at the street.
- f) Location of standpipe.
- g) Main entrance labeled.
- h) Apartment, suite or unit numbers, if applicable.
- i) Sprinkler control valves.
- j) Alarm control panels.
- k) Any special type of fire protection listed and area covered.
- l) Location of Access Box.
- m) Special construction features, skylights, blowout walls, etc.
- n) Floor plans may also be included.
- o) Name address telephone number of building owner.
- p) Identify the street and structure is addressed.
- q) Identify the direction North on the map.
- r) More than one page, if required, will be accepted.

H. STANDPIPES.

- a) WHERE REQUIRED. Fire Department Standpipes shall be provided in all new structures over two stories in height or 25,000 sq. ft. single story in accordance with this section. All stairwells in buildings over one story will require standpipes. (Ord. #1352 – 09-06-2012)
- b) INSTALLATION. The installation of standpipes shall be in accordance with this Section and NFPA 14.
 - 1. The class and location of standpipe and Fire Department connections shall be determined by the AHJ.
 - 2. The location of standpipe connections shall be accessible and shall be located so that all portions of the building are within thirty (30) feet of a nozzle attached to one hundred (100) feet of hose.
 - 3. When required by the AHJ an approved standpipe shall be installed as construction progresses, to make them available for Fire Department use in the top most floors constructed. Temporary standpipes may be provided in place of permanent standpipes during the period of construction when approved by the AHJ
 - 4. The Fire Department Connections for the standpipe shall be approved by the AHJ.

32.16 MISCELLANEOUS USE PROVISIONS

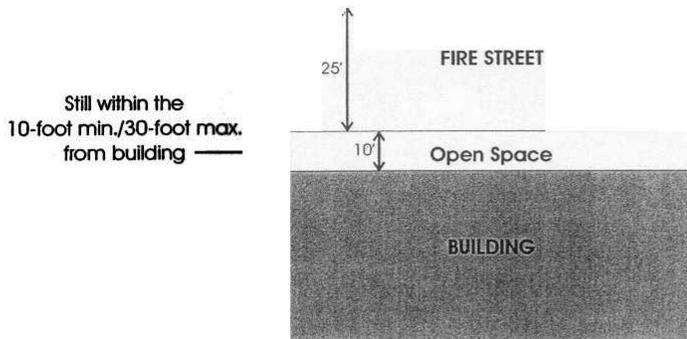
A. FIRE DAMAGED BUILDINGS (SECURING). All dwellings and buildings within the Fire District damaged from fire shall be secured within twenty-four hours of release of the property by the AHJ. The owner of the damaged property shall assume the liability for the protection of the public until the property is secured.

32.17 FEES RELATING TO FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Fees shall be established for certificates, approvals, and other functions performed under this code and shall be payable to the City of Muskego. Such fees shall accompany each application for such approval, certificate, or other fee related code provision. FEES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. All fees pertain to new construction and the remodeling of existing building or occupancies.

Fire Street Examples for Site Planning

1. Fire street example without parking

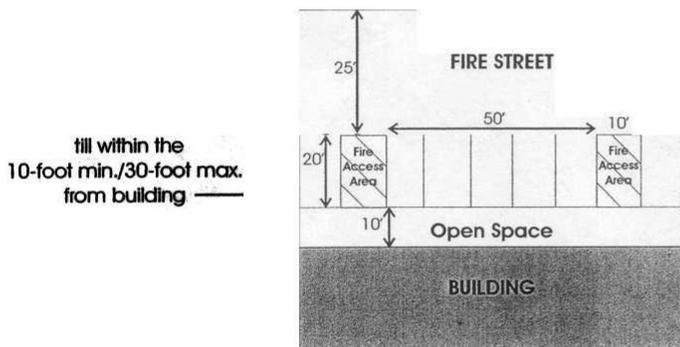


Notes:

~A fire street must extend for at least 50% of the length of at least one facade of a building.

~A fire street must have at least 25 feet in width of unobstructed workable area, although a 30-foot minimum is required when parking abuts both sides of the fire street. The fire street must be at least 10 feet and no more than 30 feet from the structure.

2. Fire street example with parking #1



~The first 10 feet of area dividing the fire street and the structure must consist of open space (Walkway, green way, parking, and landscaping is acceptable in this area as long as access is given to entryways).

~If parking stalls are intended between the fire street and the building, there must be striped fire access points measuring 10 feet wide by 20 feet deep for every fifty feet of fire street.

3. Fire street example with parking #2

