

ORDINANCE #807

**ORDINANCE REPEALING AND RECREATING CHAPTER 101 OF THE CODE
OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE, OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Village Board of the Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, that Chapter 101 of the Code of the Village of Saukville is hereby repealed and recreated to read as follows:

CHAPTER 101

FIRE PREVENTION, PROTECTION, AND CONTROL CODE

Article I	General Provisions
Article II	Definitions
Article III	Adoption of Codes
Article IV	Fire Protection Systems
Article V	Investigation of Fires; Police Powers
Article VI	Building Access and Safety
Article VII	Regulated Activities
Article VIII	Fire Emergencies
Article IX	Violations and Penalties

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 101-1. Title.

§ 101-2. Intent.

§ 101-3. Scope.

§ 101-4. Permits Required.

§ 101-5. Revocation and/or expiration of permits.

§ 101-6. Variances.

§ 101-7. Stop-work orders.

§ 101-8. Occupancy Inspection.

§ 101-9. Inspections and testing.

§ 101-10. Right of entry; required inspections.

§ 101-11. Enforcement and documentation.

§ 101-12. Service of correction orders.

§ 101-13. Notification of use or occupancy change.

§ 101-14. Temporary Use.

§ 101-15. Liability for damages.

§ 101-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known as, referred to, and cited as the "Fire Prevention, Protection and Control Code" or the "Fire Protection Code" and is hereinafter referred to as "this chapter."

§ 101-2 Intent.

The intent of this Code includes the following:

- A. To provide the Village of Saukville (Municipality) with comprehensive regulations to improve public safety by attempting to control, limit, restrict and/or eliminate fire hazards.
- B. To improve life safety for residents, occupants, employees, firefighters, and frequenters of places of employment and public buildings.
- C. To regulate the installation, use and maintenance of equipment; regulating the use of structures, occupancies and open areas.
- D. To require the removal and/or reduction of fire hazards; establishing the responsibilities and procedures for code enforcement; and to set the minimum standards for compliance and achievement of these objectives.
- E. To protect property from the hazards of fire and explosion by establishing minimum standards for the use, operation, maintenance and inspection of buildings, structures and premises.

§ 101-3. Scope.

- A. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all public buildings and places of employment.
- B. The following buildings and uses are not public buildings or places of employment and are not subject to the provisions of this chapter:
 - (1) One- and two-family dwellings except where specifically included, as provided in this section and this chapter.
 - (2) Buildings used exclusively for farming as described in § 102.04(3), Wis. Stats.
 - (3) Nothing contained in this chapter 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.
 - (4) Temporary buildings used for construction purposes only, not to exceed one story in height and not used as living quarters.
 - (5) Buildings owned by the federal government.
- C. The provisions of this chapter shall apply equally to new structures, including additions, and to change of use, change of occupancy, change of occupants, renovations of, alterations of, remodeling of and/or modifications to existing structures and existing conditions, except that existing conditions not in strict compliance with the terms of this chapter shall be permitted to continue where the exceptions do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property, as determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), or have been superseded by this chapter.
- D. The provisions of this chapter apply equally to the property owner and/or occupant.
- E. If any conflicts exist between this chapter and any NFPA code and/or standard and/or state code, the most restrictive, as determined by the AHJ, shall be enforced by the AHJ.
- F. Where the AHJ finds that an existing building, because of current occupancy, or a change in occupancy, constitutes a hazard to its occupants or adjoining property, the AHJ may order compliance with the provisions of this chapter. A 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 and/or contents involves a 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 of any kind.
 - (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 communication 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.

- G. Additions to, change of use, renovated, altered, remodeled or modified buildings.
- H. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all existing structures, public buildings and places of employment that are additions, changes of use, renovations of, alterations of, remodeling of and/or modifications to existing structures and existing conditions.
- I. If the use of and/or contents of any existing building is changed and becomes more hazardous as determined by the AHJ, the building shall be brought into compliance with this chapter.
- J. Those portions, elements, systems or components of existing buildings and structures to be renovated, altered, remodeled or modified on or after the effective date of the rules under this chapter, and where the alteration, modification or the addition affects a building element or component relating to subject matters regulated by this chapter, shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable rules of this chapter as the rules exist on one of the following:
 - (1) The date plans for the alteration or modification are conditionally approved by the AHJ.
 - (2) The date the local building permit is issued.
 - (3) The date the replacement is initiated, where § 101-3.J(1) and (2) do not apply.
- K. Any change in occupancy or change of use of any premises. Any owner, agent or occupant making a change in occupancy or use of any premises, or occupying a previously vacant space, excluding any private dwelling, shall be required to obtain a safety inspection by the Fire Department prior to the new tenant taking occupancy of any building or structure that was previously vacated or any change in occupancy or change of use of any existing building or structure or portion thereof.
 - (1) The owner, agent or occupant of a building shall schedule an appointment with the Fire Inspector for an inspection of the building and/or occupied space(s).
 - (2) Any violations of this chapter, including all applicable codes and/or standards adopted by reference, or other portion of the Village of Saukville Municipal Code observed at the time of inspection shall be corrected prior to the new tenant taking occupancy or any change of use taking place.
 - (3) The Fire Department is authorized to require a consultation and/or inspection fee for this inspection.
 - (a) System submittal requirements. Any time that an automatic fire sprinkler, fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, fire-extinguishing and/or fire suppression system and/or any portion thereof is to be installed, altered, added on to, or has appliances removed, plans shall be submitted to the AHJ for review, permitting and conditional approval.
- F. All plans for automatic fire sprinkler, fire protection, fire alarm, fire control fire-extinguishing, and/or fire suppression systems and/or any portion thereof must meet or exceed the applicable NFPA and AHJ's requirements. Also see specific requirements in each system type section.
- G. Plans and all equipment data and manuals shall be submitted for review and conditional approval to the AHJ prior to a permit being issued.
- H. A minimum of five complete sets of each plan, specification, equipment data and manuals and all calculations required by the AHJ shall be submitted to the approved location.

- I. Complete and accurate as-built drawings and revised hydraulic calculations must be resubmitted for the AHJ's review and approval for all fire sprinkler systems that utilize CPVC piping prior to any piping being concealed.
- J. A completed permit application must accompany all plan submittals.
- K. The permit application must be signed by the individual assuming complete responsibility for the submitted system(s).
- L. The permit application for all fire sprinkler and standpipe systems must be signed by an individual who holds a valid Wisconsin automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license.
- M. The appropriate permit, inspection and/or plan review fees must be submitted with each permit application.
- N. Plans will not be reviewed until all fees have been received by the municipality.
- O. All fire protection systems must meet or exceed all applicable State of Wisconsin codes, Village of Saukville local codes and all applicable requirements of NFPA codes and/or standards.
- P. Conditional approval of any fire protection submittal and/or portion of any fire protection submittal is not intended to imply waiver or modification of any requirements of any applicable code, standard, regulation and/or law.
- Q. In granting any conditional approval, the Village of Saukville and/or the Village of Saukville Fire Department reserve(s) the right to require changes or additions should conditions arise making them necessary for code compliance.
- R. As set forth in § 101.12(2) Wis. Stats., nothing in any review and/or conditional approval shall relieve the designer of the responsibility for designing a safe building, structure, or component.
- S. As set forth in SPS 305.51, Wis. Admin. Code, a person licensed as an automatic fire sprinkler contractor shall be responsible for each installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system.
- T. All fire protection, fire control, fire suppression, fire alarm and/or fire-extinguishing system, plan and/or submittal reviews are based on information provided.
- U. All fire protection, fire control, fire suppression, fire alarm and/or fire-extinguishing system plan and/or submittal reviews are done for general code compliance only.
- V. Fire protection, fire control, fire suppression, fire alarm and/or fire-extinguishing system plan and/or submittal review(s) do not relieve or limit the responsibility and/or liability of the contractor(s), architect, engineer, designer or any other responsible party for the system(s) reviewed.
- W. The Village of Saukville and/or the Village of Saukville Fire Department or any of its agents and/or firm or persons hired by the Village of Saukville and/or the Village of Saukville Fire Department to review plans are not responsible for and do not accept any responsibility and/or liability for the system(s) indicated on any plans and/or submittals reviewed.
- X. The conditional approval of any fire protection, fire control, fire suppression, fire alarm and/or fire-extinguishing system, plan and/or submittal by the Village of Saukville Fire Department and/or its authorized representative(s) shall not be construed as an assumption of any design responsibility by the Village of Saukville Fire Department and/or its authorized representative(s).

§ 101-4. Permits required.

- A. The following permits are required, and the Fire Department shall review submissions of an acceptable application:
 - (1) Fireworks permits.
 - (2) Blasting permits.
 - (3) Tent Permits.
 - (4) Construction/Installation and/or modification permits for any portion of the modification of any fire protection, fire alarm, fire detection, fire suppression, or fire control system.
 - (5) In-Building Emergency Communications Systems
 - (6) Change in Occupancy or Use
- B. A permit must be obtained prior to the start of installation and/or alteration of any portion of a fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system.
- C. Permits will only be issued after the required fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system plans and specifications have been reviewed and conditionally approved by the AHJ.
- D. Permits for the installation and/or alteration of fire sprinkler and/or standpipe systems and/or any portion thereof will only be issued to individuals who hold a valid automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license.
- E. Any contractor that begins installation and/or alteration of any system regulated by this chapter prior to obtaining the required permit will be charged a double permit fee or a \$50 minimum.
- F. Anyone that begins installation and/or alteration of any system regulated by this chapter prior to obtaining the required permit will be charged a double permit fee or a \$50 minimum.
- G. Any change in use or occupancy shall require a new permit.
- H. Permit described. A permit, as specified and/or required by this chapter, shall constitute permission to maintain, store or handle materials or conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property or install equipment used in connection with such activities and/or for the installation and/or alteration of any portion of a fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system. Such a permit shall not take the place of any other license or permit required by law.
- I. A permit shall be valid for a stated or 12-month period as may be specified thereon as determined by the AHJ to be reasonably necessary to promote safety in the permitted activity.
- J. A permit shall not be transferable.
- K. Inspection. Before a license, occupancy permit or other permit for the conducting of a business, trade, occupation or calling may be issued by the municipality or its departments under other chapters or provisions of this Municipal Code, the AHJ shall inspect and conditionally approve the receptacles, vehicles, buildings or storage places to be used.
- L. Location of permit. Permits and licenses subject to the issuing, inspection or approval authority of the Fire Department or the AHJ under this chapter shall, at all times, be kept on the premises designated therein and be subject to inspection by the AHJ.
- M. Certificates of occupancy. The Fire Department shall have dual authority with the Building Inspector in the issuance of certificates of occupancy for multifamily, public buildings, places of employment, commercial structures, places of public assembly and schools to the extent that the Fire Department shall inspect and have approval authority over proposed occupancies to ensure compliance with this chapter.

- N. Plans. A copy of structural or applicable plans for all proposed construction of multifamily residences, commercial and industrial buildings and installations or upgrades of above- and below ground tanks as required by Ch. ATCP 93, Wis. Admin. Code, shall be submitted to the AHJ for review.
- O. Building permits. Building permits shall be issued only for those buildings which conform to the provisions of this chapter.
- P. The AHJ shall review and conditionally approve or deny all plans submitted to the Fire Department under this chapter within 10 working days of submission and, upon a denial, shall within such time electronically mail to the applicant a written statement setting forth the fact of such denial and the reasons therefor. If the AHJ denies a plan, the Building Inspection Department shall not issue a permit. The applicant may appeal the decision of the AHJ to the Zoning Board of Appeals within 30 days of the date of the written denial. Plans not returned to the Building Inspection Department stamped "Denied" or "Conditionally Approved" within 10 working days of submission to the AHJ shall be considered "Conditionally Approved."
- Q. Whenever the applicant shall claim that the provisions of this section do not apply to the structure in question or that the intent and meaning of this section have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted by the AHJ, the applicant may appeal such decision of the AHJ to the Zoning Board of Appeals within 30 days of the date of the decision.

§ 101-5. Revocation and/or expiration of permits.

- A. The AHJ may revoke any permit issued in accordance with this chapter in any case where the AHJ 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 for revocation, following the hearing, shall be final.
- C. All permits and conditional approvals shall automatically expire one year after the date of the permit or conditional approval, whichever is later, if the system or equipment has not been completely installed and tested to the satisfaction of the AHJ.
- D. The AHJ may extend a permit and/or conditional approval as required if requested in writing by the owner or the owner's authorized representative.

§ 101-6. Variances.

- A. The AHJ thereon shall enter upon the records of the Department, and a signed copy shall be furnished to the applicant of, the particulars of such variances when granted.
- B. The AHJ may require tests as proof of compliance with the intent of this chapter. 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.
- C. If technical expertise is unavailable within the municipality because of new technology, processes, products, facilities, materials, 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 prescribe all necessary recommended changes. The Fire Department may also acquire technical assistance from a consultant and may charge a fee to the owner or occupant for the service provided.

§ 101-7. Stop-work orders.

- A. The AHJ may request that the Building Inspector issue a stop-work order upon any permit issued subject to the inspection and approval authority of this chapter, where the AHJ finds that any of the conditions for issuance have not been maintained or where there has been any false statement or misrepresentation of any material fact made in the application or plans upon which the issuance was based.
- B. If the AHJ determines requirements of this chapter are not complied with, the AHJ may issue a stop-work order on any project or portion thereof.
- C. No work may begin on installation of a fire sprinkler, fire alarm, fire control, fire suppression, fire-extinguishing system or any portion thereof until plans have been submitted and reviewed by the Village of Saukville Fire Department or its designee and a permit and conditional approval have been obtained from the Village of Saukville Fire Department. A stop-work order may be given to any contractor, owner or agent who has begun work on any system without conditionally approved plans and permit. All fees will be tripled and a special inspection fee as set by the Village Board will be charged by the Fire Department. An inspection of all work completed at the time of the stop-work order will be performed after plans have been conditionally approved. Should any discrepancy exist from the conditionally approved plans and the actual installation, it shall be corrected prior to a start-work release being issued.

§ 101-8. Occupancy Inspection.

- A. Occupancy inspections are required.
- B. The Fire Department shall conduct inspections of public buildings and places of employment prior to the issuance of local occupancy permits.
- C. Written documentation of the inspections shall be kept by the Fire Department and Building Inspection Department.

§ 101-9. Inspections and testing.

- A. All fire sprinkler, fire control, fire-extinguishing, fire suppression systems and fire alarm systems shall be inspected by the AHJ and/or their agent prior to having any of their parts covered up or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
- B. The AHJ and/or their agent shall be given a minimum of a seventy-two-hour notice prior to any system inspection.
- C. The AHJ and/or their agent shall witness all tests of fire sprinkler, fire control, fire-extinguishing, fire suppression systems, fire alarm systems, fire alarm initiating devices, notification appliances, and any other required system requiring an operational test.

- D. The AHJ and/or their agent shall be given a minimum of a seventy-two-hour notice prior to any system witness test.
- E. All testing for any reason that requires the use of a pressure gauge shall be done using a liquid-filled gauge that is new or has been calibrated and certified within six months of any test the AHJ requires. The certification shall be acceptable to the AHJ and documentation of such shall be provided when requested.

§ 101-10. Right of entry; required inspections.

- A. The AHJ and/or its authorized representative may, at all reasonable hours, enter any place of employment and/or public building within its jurisdiction for the purposes of making any inspection or investigation which, under the provision of this article, it shall deem necessary.
- B. The AHJ shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, all places of employment and public buildings as often as may be necessary, but not less than once a year.
- C. The purpose of any inspection and/or investigation is to determine if any violations of the provisions or intent of this chapter and/or the codes or standards adopted by reference exist and to order corrections of the violations observed.
- D. The AHJ, upon the complaint of any person or whenever it shall deem necessary, shall inspect any place of employment and/or public building and premises within its jurisdiction.
- E. Any owner or occupant of any place of employment and/or public building who refuses to permit, prevents, or interferes with entry into or upon the premises by anyone authorized by the AHJ shall be guilty of violating this chapter and shall be subject to a penalty as set forth in § 101-46 hereof.
- F. Inspection warrants. The Fire Chief or Fire Inspector may obtain a special inspection warrant as provided under § 66.0119, Wis. Stats., when necessary in their opinion for the purpose of making an inspection or investigation of any building or premises where the owner has either failed to respond to previous orders for entry or has refused entry.

§ 101-11. Enforcement and documentation.

- A. The Fire Chief or anyone the Fire Chief has designated as the AHJ shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- B. Whenever any AHJ or any designee of the Fire Department shall discover fire hazards as listed below, he or she shall order such conditions or materials removed or remedied in such manner as may be specified or in a manner acceptable to the AHJ:
 - (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.
 - (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 waste materials in air-conditioning systems, exhaust ducts or vent hoods.
 - (5) Obstructions to or in fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors, or windows, liable to interfere with the operation of the Fire Department or egress of occupants. This includes snow.
- C. 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.

- D. The AHJ may use any means in documentation of any inspections and/or conditions, including but not limited to the use of photographing, video and/or electronic equipment.

§ 101-12. Service of correction orders.

- A. The service of correction orders may be made upon the owner, occupant or both or any other person responsible for the conditions that violate any section of this chapter. A copy of the service order can be delivered via electronic mail (e-mail), delivering personally to the above- mentioned parties or by leaving it with the person in charge of the premises at the time of the inspection. Any such order may be given verbally, handwritten on an approved inspection form, or typed and delivered, in the means listed above or by placing such order in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of the premises.
- B. Compliance with service of correction orders that include conditions that are hazardous to life or safety of the occupants shall require immediate correction. All violations shall be corrected within a specified time or date, as the AHJ shall determine and shall list on the correction order.
- C. When the owner of any property or person in apparent control of the property is issued an order by the AHJ and fails to comply with the order, the municipality may do the work ordered or cause the work ordered to be done, and the cost of such work shall constitute a special charge against the property upon which the work is done and shall be levied against such property pursuant to §66.0627, Wis. Stats.
- D. No person shall refuse to permit or shall prevent or interfere with any entry into or upon any building or premises by the AHJ who is lawfully on the premises or interfere with any such inspection. If consent to enter onto 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 AHJ shall obtain a special inspection warrant under § 66.0119, Wis. Stats.
- E. Compliance with orders. Any such order given shall forthwith be complied with by the owner and occupant of such building, structure or premises. The owner or occupant may, within 24 hours of the receipt of such order, appeal to the Fire Chief in writing for a review of such order, who shall thereafter as soon as possible file their decision. Unless such order is revoked or modified by the Fire Chief, it shall remain in full force and shall be complied with in the time fixed in said order. Appeals of orders in conflict with orders of the Department of Safety and Professional Services may be made pursuant to § SPS 314.01(9), Wis. Adm. Code.

§ 101-13. Notification of use or occupancy change.

- A. Whenever there is a change in occupancy or the agent(s) (manager, shift supervisor, after-hours emergency contact, etc.) of that occupancy, the owner or his or her duly authorized agent shall submit the changes in writing to the Fire Department and Building Inspection Department within five working days. The information shall consist of the following:
 - (1) Name and address of occupancy.
 - (2) Owner's name, address and phone number(s).
 - (3) Agent's name, address and phone number(s).
 - (4) Other information as required by the AHJ.
- B. Whenever a change in the service company for the alarm system has occurred within the occupancy, the owner or authorized agent shall submit the changes in writing to the Fire Department within five working days. The information shall consist of the following:

- (1) All information required in § 101-13.A.
 - (2) Type(s) of fire protection systems.
 - (3) Service company name, address and phone number(s).
- C. No change can be made in the use or occupancy of any building or structure, or any space within a building, structure, or space of a building or structure either in a different division of the same occupancy group or in a different occupancy group, unless the building or structure complies with this chapter's requirements for the new division of occupancies, as these requirements exist. This subsection does not apply to an approved temporary use or to a new use that will be less hazardous, based on life and/or fire risk, than the existing use.
- D. An inspection by the Fire Department shall be required for any new or change of occupancy.

§ 101-14. Temporary Use.

The AHJ may allow a building or portion of a building to be used temporarily in a manner that differs from the approved use for the building or space, or may approve a temporary building to be used by the public, subject to all of the following provisions:

- A. The AHJ shall determine the time frame within which the temporary use is permitted, based on the extent hazards are created by the temporary use.
- B. The AHJ shall determine maximum occupancy load.
- C. The AHJ shall determine any fire protection and/or control devices and life safety provisions that may be needed.

§ 101-15. Liability for damages.

This chapter shall not be construed to affect the responsibility of any persons owning, operating, or installing equipment for injury to persons or damage to property caused by any defect therein, nor shall the municipality, or any person, firm, company or agent(s) for the municipality, be held as assuming such liability by reason of any plan, system, submittal review and/or conditional approval, inspection or re-inspection authorized herein or the permit issued herein provided or by reason of the disapproval or approval of any equipment and/or system authorized herein.

ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS

§ 101-16. Definitions.

§ 101-16. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings indicated in this section. Additional definitions applicable to this chapter are contained in the applicable NFPA codes and/or standards.

ACCESS BOX

A steel vault, listed in accordance with UL 1037, mounted on the exterior of a building, which contains keys, floor plans, maps or other items as required by the AHJ, for access to all portions of the building.

ADULT DAY CARE

Any place that receives at any time for compensation four or more adults for care and supervision for less than 24 hours a day.

ADULT FAMILY HOME

Similar to a CBRF except that it is licensed for five or fewer tenants.

ALARM

An automatic or manual alarm notification summoning the Fire Department to the location of an alarm indicating fire.

ANNUNCIATOR

A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition, or location.

APPROVED

Acceptable to the AHJ.

APPROVED AGENCY

An agency accepted or acceptable to the AHJ, which may include the following: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the American Gas Association laboratories or other nationally recognized testing authorities.

AREA OF RESCUE/REFUGE COMMUNICATION

Two-way emergency communications systems are used to both exchange information and to communicate information such as, but not limited to, instructions, acknowledgement of receipt of messages, condition of local environment, and condition of persons, and to give assurance that help is on the way.

ASSEMBLY GROUP A

Group A occupancies include, among others, 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 fewer 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.

AUDIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE

A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of hearing.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ)

The Fire Chief of the Village of Saukville Fire Department, or any designee of the Fire Chief, to enforce this chapter and the laws of the State of Wisconsin, as designated in Ch. SPS. 314, Wis. Admin. Code, pertaining to the prevention of fires and public safety, and/or conditionally approving equipment installation, and/or procedures as outlined in NFPA standards, codes and/or recommended practices.

AUTOMATIC CLOSING DEVICE

A device 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.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

A system which automatically detects a fire condition and actuates notification appliances throughout the protected premises and actuates a fire alarm signal device to a U.L.-listed central station for fire service that is acceptable to the AHJ.

AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTOR

A device designed to detect specific products of fire: smoke, heat or both.

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.

AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM

An integrated system of underground and/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 in the fire area.

AVAILABLE WATER SUPPLY

The quantity of water at a specific pressure that can be used by the Fire Department for fire-fighting purposes and/or used by an automatic fire sprinkler, standpipe, fire control or fire suppression system.

BASEMENT

That portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade plane. A basement shall be considered as a story.

DIVISION OF FIRE PROTECTION

The Division of Fire Protection is made up of the following personnel: the Fire Chief, the Assistant Chief and/or Fire Inspectors, or any other designee of the Chief.

BOARDINGHOUSE

A building arranged or used as lodging for compensation, with or without meals, not occupied as a single-family unit.

BONFIRE

A recreational fire larger than three feet in diameter or larger than three feet tall, used to mark a public event, victory celebration or similar occurrence.

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.

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.

CODE

A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering a broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

All materials not classified as "noncombustible" are considered combustible. This property of a material does not relate to its ability to structurally perform under fire exposure. The degree of combustibility is not defined by standard fire test procedures.

DSPS

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

COMMON AREA

Any area in a building that can be accessed by more than one person at one time. This does not include areas within a dwelling unit.

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (CBRF)

A community facility where five 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.

CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

An approval of plans, calculations, submittals and/or specifications by the AHJ based upon information provided to the AHJ, including, but not limited to, any changes required by the AHJ to the above-mentioned plans, submittals and/or specifications. Conditional approval of any submittal and/or portion of any submittal does not grant waiver to and/or modify of any requirements of this chapter, any other applicable code, standard, regulation and/or law. The conditional approval of any automatic fire sprinkler, suppression or fire alarm submittal by the AHJ shall not be construed as an assumption of any design responsibility by the AHJ, municipality, any individual employed by the municipality and/or any agent(s) for the municipality.

CONSULTANT(S)

A company, individual or agency hired by the Fire Department or municipality to provide advice to the Fire Department on fire and/or life safety related issues. Consultants may provide services, which could include, but are not limited to, plan reviews of fire sprinkler, fire alarm, fire control, fire suppression, fire-extinguishing systems, witness tests and/or conduct of inspections.

DAY-CARE CENTER

Any place which receives at any one time for compensation four or more children under the age of seven years, for care and supervision, for fewer than 24 hours a day or more than 10 days a month, without the attendance of a parent, relative or legal guardian.

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 purposes of this chapter, "dwelling unit" includes apartments and condominiums but does not include hotel and motel rooms, guest suites, dormitories, boarding rooms, or sleeping rooms in nursing homes.

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.

FACTORY INDUSTRIAL GROUP F

Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembly, 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.

FALSE ALARM

The initiation or transmission of a signal, message or other notification of an event of fire when no such danger exists. Further defined as:

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. MALFUNCTION ALARM

An alarm that has activated with no cause.

D. GOOD INTENT FALSE ALARM

An alarm that turns out to be false but was reported in good faith.

FAMILY UNIT

Two or more individuals who are related to each other by blood, marriage, adoption or legal guardianship. For purposes of this chapter, a group of not more than four persons, not necessarily related by blood or marriage, living together in a single living unit, will be considered equivalent to a single family.

FIRE ALARM

An automatic or manual alarm notification summoning the Fire Department to the location of an alarm indicating fire.

FIRE ALARM ANNUNCIATION DEVICE

A device connected to a fire alarm to signal either a fire or trouble condition. Fire alarm annunciation devices include visible notification appliances, strobes, audible notification appliances, horn/strobes, horns, bells, and/or annunciator panels.

FIRE ALARM INITIATING DEVICE

A device connected to a fire alarm system that causes a trouble, supervisory and/or alarm signal to be initiated. Fire alarm initiating devices could include: manual pull stations, smoke, heat, flame, ionization, or photoelectric detectors, spark detectors, water flow, low air, low temperature, low water, or supervisory switches.

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.

FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM

A system designed and constructed with the intent of controlling or limiting a fire. Fire control systems may be automatic or non-automatic. Fire control systems could include automatic fire

sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, chemical agent systems, fire hydrants and/or any other system acceptable to the AHJ.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION (FDC)

A 5" Stortz connection with 30° downturn, part of a sprinkler, standpipe, deluge and/or combination system to be used by the Fire Department to pump additional water into the system(s) it is connected to.

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.

FIRE PIT

A pit dug into the ground or a freestanding metal vessel, in which a contained outdoor fire is made that the total fuel area is not exceeding 3 ft (0.9 m) in diameter and 2 ft (0.6 m) in height.

FIRE RESISTIVE

That property of materials of their assemblies that prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flame under conditions of use. Materials are tested as prescribed in section 703 of the International Building Code (IBC), as adopted by § SPS 361.05.

FIREWALL

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.

FIREWORKS

Anything manufactured, processed or packaged for exploding, emitting sparks or combustion which does not have any other use and includes those items set forth in § 167.10(1)(m) and (n), Wis. Stats.

FLOOR AREA OR SQUARE FOOTAGE OF A BUILDING

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 multiplied by 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.

FLOOR, GROUND

That level of a building on a sloping or multilevel site which has a floor line at or not more than three feet above exit discharge grade for at least 1/2 of the required exit discharges.

FREQUENTER

Every person, other than an employee, who may go in or be in a place of employment or public building under circumstances which render such person other than a trespasser. Such term includes a pupil or student when enrolled in or receiving instruction at an educational institution.

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 feet from the building, between the building and a point six feet from the building.

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 pose 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 materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building Code.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL or INFECTIOUS AGENT

Any material or combination of materials which may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or which may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics. This term includes, but is not limited to, products that are explosive, toxic, corrosive, or flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers, pesticides or a biological hazard.

HEIGHT, BUILDING

The vertical distance from the grade plane to the average height of the highest roof surface.

HIGH-CHALLENGE FIRE HAZARD

A fire hazard typical of that produced by fires in combustible high-piled storage, flammable/combustible liquid storage, tire storage and other special occupancies.

IN-BUILDING EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

In-Building communication systems are comprised of two different types of systems; Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement Systems or Area of Rescue/Refuge Communication.

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.

LISTED

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 have been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

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.

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.

MEZZANINE or MEZZANINE FLOOR

An intermediate level or levels between the 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.

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 chapter commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy.

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING

A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units, such as tenements, apartments or rooming houses. Row houses with fire walls extending from the basement to the underside of the roof separating each living unit are not considered multifamily for the purpose of this chapter.

MUNICIPALITY

The Village of Saukville.

NFPA

The National Fire Protection Association.

NONACCESSIBLE AREA

A portion of a building or structure to which people do not have access.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

A material which, in the form in which it is used, meets one of the requirements listed below. Materials 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 the requirement in Subsection A. "Noncombustible" does not apply to the flame-spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. No material shall be classified 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 the Wisconsin Administrative Code.)

- A. Materials which pass the test procedure of ASTM E-136 for non-combustibility of elementary materials when exposed to a furnace temperature of 1,382° F. for a minimum period of five minutes and do not cause a temperature rise of the surface or interior thermocouple in excess of 54° F. above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test and which do not flame after exposure of 30 seconds.
- B. Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Subsection A, with a surfacing not more than 1/8 inch 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).

NORMAL ACCESS ROUTES

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 not typically used for ingress to or egress from a building.

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 that is acceptable to the AHJ.

OCCUPANTS

The person or persons who physically reside, work or are present anywhere in a facility, building and/or structure.

OCCUPIABLE AREA

The spaces of a facility that can be occupied or used by the facility occupants as part of the building function or to support building operations and maintenance. This includes, but is not limited to, storage areas, mechanical and electrical equipment areas, walk-in closets or janitor's rooms, restrooms, conference rooms, and individual offices.

OTHER TERMS

Terms not defined herein used in this chapter shall be as defined in the International Fire Code Section 202 and/or NFPA codes and standards that are adopted in this chapter by reference.

OWNER

Includes his or her duly sworn agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee, fiduciary or person having a vested or contingent interest in the property in question.

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

A form completed by the owner(s), or the owner's authorized agent, of a building or structure where a fire sprinkler system is going to be installed that provides the sprinkler contractor with information required to properly design a fire sprinkler system.

PERMIT

A permit as specified and/or required by this chapter shall constitute permission to maintain, store or handle materials or conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property or install equipment used in connection with such activities and/or for the installation and/or alteration of any portion of a fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system. Such a permit shall not take the place of any other license or permit required by law. A permit shall be valid for a stated or indefinite period as may be specified thereon as determined by the AHJ to be reasonably necessary to promote safety in the permitted activity. A permit shall not be transferable. Any change in use or occupancy shall require a new permit.

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

Includes every place, whether indoors or out or underground, and the premises appurtenant thereto, where, either temporarily or permanently, any industry, trade or business is carried on, or where any process or operation, directly or indirectly related to any industry, trade or business, is carried on, and where any person is, directly or indirectly, employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but does not include any place where persons are employed in private domestic service which does not involve the use of mechanical power or in farming. "Farming" includes those activities specified in §102.04(3) Wis. Stats., and also includes the transportation of farm products, supplies or equipment directly to the farm by the operator of said farm or employees for use thereon, if such activities are directly or indirectly for the purpose of producing commodities for market, or as an accessory to such production. When used with relation to building codes, "place of employment" does not include an adult family home, as defined in § 50.01(1) Wis. Stats., or, except for the purposes of § 101.11, Wis. Stats., a previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility, as defined in § 50.01(1g), Wis. Stats., which serves 20 or fewer residents who are not related to the operator or administrator.

PROTECTED PREMISES

The physical location protected by a fire alarm or automatic fire suppression system.

PUBLIC BUILDING

Any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps, providing means of ingress or 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 tenants.

RECOGNIZED SCALE

A scale commonly used by architects, engineers, designers and others in the preparation of drawings that is acceptable to the AHJ.

RECORD

Any form of written material that shows information pertaining to a device, system, method or person. Written records are required whenever tests and/or maintenance of any kind is performed on any fire alarm, fire control, fire suppression or life safety system or device.

REMODEL

To remodel, 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, reroofing, or alterations to the heating and ventilating or electrical system.

REMOTE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION (FDC)

A Fire Department connection that is not attached to the building or structure that is protected by the system the FDC supplies and is connected by piping usually installed underground or a piping method that is acceptable to the AHJ.

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.

ROOF SPACE

The space located above the finished ceiling(s) and below the exterior roof of a structure. This includes but is not limited to any space that could be defined as an attic.

ROOMING HOUSE

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.

ROUGH INSPECTION

Visual observation from the floor and/or ground level of any system and/or component thereof required by this chapter prior to being concealed in any way by any means.

ROW HOUSE

A place of abode arranged to accommodate three or more attached side-by-side or back-to-back living units.

SAFETY MARGIN

A specific measurement of pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) at a specific rate of water flow that all fire sprinkler, fire control and water-based fire suppression systems must maintain below the anticipated available water supply as determined by a water flow test, a municipality-specified flow and pressure or any other water supply acceptable to the AHJ.

SHALL

Indicates a mandatory requirement.

SHOULD

Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

A detached building containing only one dwelling unit and designed exclusively for use and occupancy by one family.

SPACING

A horizontally measured dimension relating to the allowable coverage limits of fire detectors, automatic sprinkler systems, and fire alarm visual notification devices.

SPECIAL OCCUPANCY

Any area in which a high-challenge fire hazard exists and any NFPA Codes and/or standards contain design criteria, limitations or requirements that apply specifically to the occupancy.

STANDARD

A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate mandatory requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law.

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 are not 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 a negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles, or film wrapping.

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. To determine the number of stories in a building, all floors will be counted, whether they are above grade or below grade, including basements, sub-basements, and ground floors, but not including penthouses or mezzanines less than 1/3 of a story.

TACTILE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE

A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of touch or vibration.

TEMPORARY

Fewer than 90 days.

TEXTUAL AUDIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE

A notification appliance that conveys a stream of audible information. An example of a textual audible notification appliance is a speaker that reproduces a voice message.

THROUGHOUT

One of the following, depending on the circumstances:

- 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 installing 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 installing audible and visual notification devices in all areas of the protected premises installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

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 a common basement.

TWO-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS ENHANCEMENT SYSTEM

A combination of components, RF-emitting devices, antennas, cables, power supplies, control circuitry, and programming installed at a specific location to improve wireless communication at that location.

VEHICLE

Any self-propelled device fueled by flammable or combustible liquid, or compressed gas, used to transport people or goods.

VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE

A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of sight.

WATER FLOW TEST

A test of an available water supply that indicates the quantity of water flowing out of a specific orifice, at a specific pressure, at a specific point in time.

WELFARE

Includes comfort, decency and moral well-being.

WISCONSIN STATUTES

All references to "Wisconsin Statutes" or "Wis. Stats." shall mean the State of Wisconsin statutes as of the adoption of this chapter or as they may be amended or renumbered from time to time.

ARTICLE III

ADOPTION OF CODES

§ 101-17. Adoption of Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services Codes.

§ 101-18. Adoption of International Code Council Codes.

§ 101-19. Adoption by reference of NFPA publications.

§ 101-17. Adoption of Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services Codes.

A. The following Wisconsin Administrative Codes in effect on the date of adoption of this chapter, or as they may be amended or renumbered from time to time, are adopted by reference, enforced and incorporated into this chapter as if fully set forth herein:

Reference	Subject Matter
SPS 303	Administrative Procedures
SPS 305	Licenses, Certifications and Registrations
SPS 309	Explosives and Fireworks
SPS 308	Mine, Pits and Quarries
SPS 309	Anchoring and Securing of Movable Soccer Goals
SPS 314	Fire Prevention
SPS 316	Electrical
SPS 318	Elevators, Escalators and Lift Devices
SPS 326	Manufactured Home Communities
SPS 328	Smoke Detectors and Carbon Monoxide Detectors
SPS 333	Passenger Ropeways
SPS 334	Amusement Rides
SPS 335	Infectious Agents
SPS 340	Gas Systems
SPS 341	Boilers and Pressure Vessels
SPS 343	Anhydrous Ammonia
SPS 345	Mechanical Refrigeration
SPS 361-66	Wisconsin Commercial Building Code
SPS 371	Solar Energy Systems

B. Any violation of the incorporated provisions of any State of Wisconsin code, law, regulation, standard or any other requirements constitutes a violation of this chapter.

C. In cases of conflict between local and State of Wisconsin codes, the most restrictive provisions, as determined by the AHJ, shall govern.

D. Copies of the Wisconsin Department of Commerce codes are available from:

Wisconsin Department of Administration
Document Sales and Distribution Section
P.O. Box 7840

§ 101-18. Adoption of International Code Council Codes.

The latest International Code Council (ICC) publication(s) listed below and published on or before the effective date of this chapter are adopted by reference, enforced and incorporated into this chapter as if fully set forth herein:

- A. International Fire Code (IFC), 2015 edition (applies only to sections specifically referenced in this chapter).

§ 101-19. Adoption by reference of NFPA publications.

- A. The latest National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and publications published on or before the effective date of this chapter are adopted by reference, enforced and incorporated into this chapter as if fully set forth herein:

NFPA 1	Fire Code, 2021 edition
NFPA 2	Hydrogen Technologies Code, 2020 edition
NFPA 4	Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing, 2021 edition
NFPA 10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 2018 edition.
NFPA 11	Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam, 2016 edition.
NFPA 12	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, 2018 edition.
NFPA 12A	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2018 edition.
NFPA 13	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 13D	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, 2019 edition.
NFPA 13R	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, 2019 edition.
NFPA 14	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 15	Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection, 2017 edition.
NFPA 16	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 17	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2021 edition.
NFPA 17A	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2021 edition.
NFPA 20	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, 2019 edition.
NFPA 22	Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection, 2018 edition.
NFPA 24	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances, 2019 edition.

NFPA 25	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2020 edition.
NFPA 30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2021 edition.
NFPA 30A	Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages, 2021 edition.
NFPA 30B	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products, 2019 edition.
NFPA 31	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment, 2020 edition.
NFPA 32	Standard for Drycleaning Plants, 2016 edition.
NFPA 33	Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials, 2018 edition.
NFPA 34	Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids, 2018 edition.
NFPA 35	Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings, 2016 edition.
NFPA 36	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants, 2017 edition.
NFPA 37	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, 2021 edition.
NFPA 40	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film, 2019 edition.
NFPA 45	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, 2019 edition.
NFPA 51	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, 2018 edition.
NFPA 51B	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, 2019 edition.
NFPA 52	Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code, 2019 edition.
NFPA 54	National Fuel Gas Code, 2021 edition.
NFPA 55	Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code, 2020 edition.
NFPA 56	Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems, 2020 edition.
NFPA 58	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, 2020 edition.
NFPA 59	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code, 2021 edition.
NFPA 59A	Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), 2019 edition.
NFPA 61	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities, 2020 edition.
NFPA 68	Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting, 2018 edition.

NFPA 69	Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 70®	National Electrical Code®, 2020 edition.
NFPA 72®	National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, 2019 edition.
NFPA 75	Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment, 2020 edition.
NFPA 76	Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities, 2020 edition.
NFPA 80	Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives, 2019 edition.
NFPA 82	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment, 2019 edition.
NFPA 85	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code, 2019 edition.
NFPA 86	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, 2019 edition.
NFPA 88A	Standard for Parking Structures, 2019 edition.
NFPA 90A	Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, 2021 edition.
NFPA 90B	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems, 2021 edition.
NFPA 91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids, 2010 edition.
NFPA 92	Standard for Smoke Control Systems, 2018 edition.
NFPA 96	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2021 edition.
NFPA 99	Health Care Facilities Code, 2021 edition.
NFPA 101®	Life Safety Code®, 2021 edition.
NFPA 102	Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures, 2016 edition.
NFPA 105	Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives, 2019 edition.
NFPA 110	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 111	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 115	Standard for Laser Fire Protection, 2020 edition.
NFPA 120	Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines, 2020 edition.
NFPA 122	Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities, 2020 edition.

NFPA 130	Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems, 2020 edition.
NFPA 140	Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations, 2018 edition.
NFPA 150	Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities, 2019 edition.
NFPA 160	Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience, 2021 edition.
NFPA 170	Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols, 2018 edition.
NFPA 204	Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting, 2018 edition.
NFPA 211	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel–Burning Appliances, 2021 edition.
NFPA 220	Standard on Types of Building Construction, 2021 edition.
NFPA 221	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls, 2021 edition.
NFPA 232	Standard for the Protection of Records, 2017 edition.
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2019 edition.
NFPA 251	Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials, 2006 edition.
NFPA 252	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, 2017 edition.
NFPA 253	Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, 2019 edition.
NFPA 257	Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies, 2017 edition.
NFPA 259	Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials, 2018 edition.
NFPA 260	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture, 2019 edition.
NFPA 261	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes, 2018 edition.
NFPA 265	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls, 2019 edition.
NFPA 286	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth, 2019 edition.

NFPA 288	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance–Rated Floor Systems, 2017 edition.
NFPA 289	Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages, 2019 edition.
NFPA 301	Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels, 2018 edition.
NFPA 302	Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft, 2020 edition.
NFPA 303	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards, 2021 edition.
NFPA 307	Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves, 2021 edition.
NFPA 312	Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up, 2021 edition.
NFPA 318	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities, 2021 edition.
NFPA 326	Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair, 2020 edition.
NFPA 385	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, 2017 edition.
NFPA 400	Hazardous Materials Code, 2019 edition.
NFPA 407	Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing, 2017 edition.
NFPA 408	Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers, 2017 edition.
NFPA 409	Standard on Aircraft Hangars, 2016 edition.
NFPA 410	Standard on Aircraft Maintenance, 2020 edition.
NFPA 415	Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways, 2021 edition.
NFPA 418	Standard for Heliports, 2016 edition.
NFPA 423	Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities, 2021 edition.
NFPA 484	Standard for Combustible Metals, 2019 edition.
NFPA 495	Explosive Materials Code, 2018 edition.
NFPA 498	Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives, 2018 edition.
NFPA 501	Standard on Manufactured Housing, 2017 edition.
NFPA 501A	Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities, 2017 edition.
NFPA 502	Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways, 2020 edition.

NFPA 505	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations, 2018 edition.
NFPA 601	Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention, 2020 edition.
NFPA 652	Standard on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust, 2019 edition.
NFPA 654	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, 2020 edition.
NFPA 655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions, 2017 edition.
NFPA 664	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities, 2020 edition.
NFPA 701	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films, 2019 edition.
NFPA 703	Standard for Fire Retardant–Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials, 2021 edition.
NFPA 704	Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, 2017 edition.
NFPA 750	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems, 2019 edition.
NFPA 801	Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials, 2019 edition.
NFPA 804	Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants, 2020 edition
NFPA 805	Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants, 2020 edition.
NFPA 820	Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities, 2020 edition.
NFPA 909	Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship, 2017 edition.
NFPA 914	Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures, 2019 edition.
NFPA 1031	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner, 2014 edition.
NFPA 1037	Standard on Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications, 2016 edition.
NFPA 1122	Code for Model Rocketry, 2018 edition.
NFPA 1123	Code for Fireworks Display, 2018 edition.
NFPA 1124	Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles, 2021 edition.
NFPA 1125	Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors, 2017 edition.

- NFPA 1126 Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience, 2021 edition.
- NFPA 1127 Code for High Power Rocketry, 2018 edition.
- NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas, 2017 edition.
- NFPA 1142 Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting, 2017 edition.
- NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire, 2018 edition.
- NFPA 1192 Standard on Recreational Vehicles, 2021 edition.
- NFPA 1194 Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds, 2021 edition.
- NFPA 1221 Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems, 2019 edition.
- NFPA 1730 Standard on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Inspection and Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Investigation, and Public Education Operations, 2019 edition.
- NFPA 1901 Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus, 2021 edition.
- NFPA 1906 Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus, 2021 edition
- NFPA 1925 Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels, 2018 edition.
- NFPA 1963 Standard for Fire Hose Connections, 2019 edition.
- NFPA 2001 Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2018 edition.
- NFPA 2010 Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2020 edition.
- NFPA 2113 Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short-Duration Thermal Exposures from Fire, 2020 edition.
- NFPA 5000® Building Construction and Safety Code®, 2021 edition.

- A. Copies of the National Fire Prevention Association codes and publications are available from:
- National Fire Protection Association
 - 1 Batterymarch Park
 - Quincy, Massachusetts 02169-7471
 - Tel: 617-770-3000
 - Sales/Member Services: 800-344-3555 or 617-770-3000
 - Fax: 617-770-0700

ARTICLE IV

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

§ 101-20. Fire alarm systems.

§ 101-21. Automatic fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression system protection.

§ 101-22. Standpipes.

§ 101-23. Fire Hydrants.

§ 101-20. Fire alarm systems.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to provide a means for automatic detection of fire conditions and/or to provide warning notification throughout all buildings and occupancies built hereinafter, structurally altered, and/or added to. Fire alarm systems are intended to provide additional life safety and help reduce property loss through early detection of fires, providing warning to occupants and automatically notifying the Fire Department of fire.
- B. Code compliance. All fire alarm systems installed, modified, altered and/or repaired shall comply with this chapter and all of the applicable NFPA codes and/or standards.
- C. Minimum system requirements. 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, except for the following:
 - (a) Closets and/or other similar small storage rooms that do not exceed 50 square feet in floor area and are not normally occupied.
 - (b) Normally unoccupied crawl spaces.
 - (c) Normally unoccupied attic spaces.
 - (d) Any non-accessible area.
 - (e) Any area for which the AHJ deems visible notification appliances are not required.
 - (3) Manual initiating devices (pull stations) shall be located at all points of egress, including all exit doors on every floor and/or building level.
 - (4) Water flow detection devices shall be connected to the fire alarm system to specifically activate the notification appliances upon water flow.
 - (5) 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.
 - (6) Fire control and/or suppression systems' supervisory condition indicators shall be connected to and monitored by the fire alarm system. This specifically includes but is not limited to: valve supervisory switches (tamper switches), high air switches, low air switches, high water level switches, low water switches, low temperature switches, low water temperature switches, fire pump condition indicators and/or any other situation or condition deemed necessary by the AHJ.
 - (7) Fire alarm systems shall be addressable and capable of indicating the status of all specific components connected to the system.
 - (8) All fire alarm systems shall be monitored by a service acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (9) Fire alarm annunciators shall be installed in all protected premises. The number and locations of the fire alarm annunciators installed shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (10) 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.

- (11) The wiring class and style must be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (12) The wiring class and style required will vary depending on the type of construction, occupancy, building height and/or building size.
- D. Any components that are added to, monitored by or integrated in any fashion to an approved fire alarm system, shall be approved by the AHJ. These items would include, but not limited to:
- (1) Panic or duress alarms
 - (2) Area of rescue phones
 - (3) Building lockdown alarms
- E. Permit required. Any modifications as described in this section require a fire protection permit.
- F. Submittals for fire alarm systems. Submittals for fire alarm systems are intended to provide basic information consistent with the objective of installing a fully operational, code-compliant fire alarm system and to provide the basis for the record drawings required by NFPA 72. Conditional approval of a fire alarm system submittal and/or any portion thereof is not intended to imply waiver or modification of any requirements of any code or any other applicable criteria.
- G. The quantity of each fire alarm submittal shall be designated on the Village of Saukville "Fire Protection Plan Review Submittal Notice & FAQ's" document, available from the Village of Saukville Building Inspection Department. The municipality may retain two copies of each submittal, and the remaining copies will be returned to the installing contractor.

§ 101-21. Automatic fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression system protection.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to require the installation of automatic fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression systems to improve the protection of life and property within the municipality. It will establish a minimum standard for fire safety through the standardization of the design, installation, testing and maintenance requirements for automatic fire sprinkler suppression.
- B. Code compliance. All automatic fire sprinkler fire control and/or fire suppression systems installed, modified, altered and/or repaired shall comply with this chapter and all of the applicable NFPA codes and/or standards.
- C. Code conflicts. If any conflicts exist between this chapter and any NFPA code and/or standard, the most restrictive, as determined by the AHJ, shall be enforced by the AHJ.
- D. Working plans. Working plans shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and conditional approval before any equipment is installed, modified or remodeled.
- E. Deviation from conditionally approved plans shall require permission of the AHJ.
- F. All working plans submitted for conditional approval must be signed and sealed by at least one of the following:
- (1) An architect registered in the State of Wisconsin.
 - (2) An engineer registered in the State of Wisconsin.
 - (3) A person who holds a designer of engineering systems permit in the State of Wisconsin.

- (4) The individual who holds a valid automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license and is responsible for the system installation.
- G. Working plans shall be drawn to an indicated scale, on sheets of uniform size, with a plan of each floor, and shall show those items from the following list that pertain to the design of the system and any that NFPA 13 and/or the AHJ may require:
 - (1) Name of owner.
 - (2) Name of occupant.
 - (3) Location, including street address.
 - (4) Point of compass.
 - (5) Occupant Load of all areas
 - (6) Full height cross section, or schematic diagram, including structural member information.
 - (7) Ceiling construction.
 - (8) Elevation of the sprinklers relative to the ceiling.
 - (9) Method of protection for nonmetallic piping.
 - (10) Minimum clearance required from the sprinkler deflectors to the top of storage.
 - (11) Location of partitions.
 - (12) Location of firewalls.
 - (13) Occupancy class of each area or room.
 - (14) All storage information, limits and exact configurations shall be on the working drawings prepared by the automatic fire sprinkler contractor.
 - (15) Hazard classification for each protected area.
 - (16) All special occupancy protection areas.
 - (17) All storage limits based on the sprinkler system design criteria, including the following:
 - (a) The storage high limit for each different commodity class.
 - (b) The storage arrangement for each different commodity class and/or special occupancy hazard arrangements, including the following:
 - [1] Storage method (solid pile, shelf, rack or other).
 - [2] Minimum aisle widths for all rack storage and where required.
 - [3] Minimum required clearance from overhead fire sprinkler deflectors.
 - [4] Minimum required clearance from in-rack fire sprinkler deflectors.
 - [5] Minimum required transverse flue space.
 - [6] Minimum required longitudinal flue space.
 - [7] Pile stability.
 - [8] Storage array.
 - [9] Any other information the AHJ deems necessary to determine compliance with the applicable NFPA code and/or standard.
 - (c) All special occupancy restrictions and/or limits contained in the applicable NFPA code and/or standard.
 - (18) Location and size of concealed spaces.
 - (19) Location and size of combustible concealed spaces.

- (20) Closets.
- (21) Attics.
- (22) Bathrooms.
- (23) Any small enclosures in which no sprinklers are to be installed.
- (24) Size of Village main in street.
- (25) Whether Village main in street is dead end or circulating.
- (26) Direction and distance to nearest circulating main.
- (27) Village main water flow test results.
- (28) System elevation relative to test hydrant.
- (29) Other sources of water supply, with pressure or elevation.
- (30) Make, type, model, and nominal K-factor of sprinklers, including sprinkler identification number.
- (31) Temperature rating of all sprinklers.
- (32) Total area protected by each system.
- (33) Total area protected by each system on each floor.
- (34) Number of sprinklers on each riser per floor.
- (35) Total number of sprinklers on each wet system.
- (36) Total number of sprinklers on each dry pipe system.
- (37) Total number of sprinklers on each preaction system.
- (38) Total number of sprinklers on each combined dry pipe-preaction system.
- (39) Total number of sprinklers on each deluge system.
- (40) Approximate capacity in gallons of each dry pipe system.
- (41) Approximate capacity in gallons of each preaction system.
- (42) Pipe type and inside diameter.
- (43) Nominal pipe size and cutting lengths of pipe (or center-to-center dimensions).
- (44) Location and size of riser nipples.
- (45) Type of fittings and joints.
- (46) Location of all welds and bends.
- (47) The contractor shall specify on drawings any sections to be shop welded and the type of fittings or formations to be used.
- (48) Type and locations of hangers.
- (49) Locations of sleeves.
- (50) Locations of braces, and methods of securing sprinklers.
- (51) All control valves.
- (52) All check valves.
- (53) All drain valves and pipes.
- (54) All test connections.
- (55) Make, type, model, and size of alarm valve.
- (56) Make, type, model, and size of dry pipe valve.
- (57) Make, type, model, and size of preaction.
- (58) Make, type, model, and size of deluge valve.
- (59) Type and location of alarm bells.
- (60) Size and location of standpipe risers.
- (61) Size and location of hose outlets.
- (62) Size and location of hand hose.
- (63) Size and location of monitor nozzles, and related equipment.

- (64) Private fire service main sizes, lengths, locations, materials, point of connection to Village main; the sizes, types and locations of valves, valve indicators, regulators, meters, and valve pits; and the depth of cover.
- (65) Piping provisions for flushing.
- (66) Where the equipment is to be installed as an addition to an existing system, enough of the existing system indicated on the plans to make all conditions clear to the AHJ.
- (67) For hydraulically designed systems, the information on the hydraulic data nameplate, including the following:
 - (a) System design requirements, including hazard and/or occupancy classification.
 - (b) Design area of water application in square feet or minimum number of sprinklers designed to operate at one time.
 - (c) Minimum rate of water application (density), gpm/square foot or minimum flow rate per sprinkler in gpm.
 - (d) Area per sprinkler in square feet.
 - (e) Total water demand requirements as calculated, including allowance for inside hose, outside hydrants, in-rack sprinklers, water curtains and exposure sprinklers in gpm.
 - (f) Limitations (spacing, flow, and pressure) on extended coverage or other listed special sprinklers.
- (68) A graphic representation of the scale used on all plans.
- (69) Name and address of installing fire sprinkler contractor.
- (70) Phone number of installing fire sprinkler contractor.
- (71) State of Wisconsin automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license number.
- (72) Hydraulic reference points shown on the plan that correspond with comparable reference points on the hydraulic calculation sheets.
- (73) The minimum rate of water application (density), the design area of water application, in-rack sprinkler demand, and the water required for hose streams both inside and outside.
- (74) The total quantity of water and the pressure required noted at a common reference point for each system.
- (75) Who determined the design criteria.
- (76) Relative elevations of sprinklers, junction points, and water supply or reference points.
- (77) If the room design method is used, all unprotected wall openings throughout the floor protected.
- (78) Calculation of loads for sizing and details of sway bracing.
- (79) The setting for pressure-reducing valves.
- (80) Information about backflow preventers (manufacturer, size, type).
- (81) Information about antifreeze solution used (type and amount).
- (82) Size and location of hydrants, showing size and number of outlets and if outlets are to be equipped with independent gate valves. Whether hose houses and equipment are to be provided, and by whom, shall be indicated.
- (83) Static and residual hydrants that were used in flow tests shall be shown.
- (84) Size, location, and piping arrangement of Fire Department connections.

- (85) The working plan submittal shall include the manufacturer's installation instructions for any specially listed equipment, including descriptions, applications, and limitations for any sprinklers, devices, piping, or fittings.
 - (86) The maximum spacing allowed for each type of sprinkler being used based on the square footage used to determine the minimum flow rate for the hydraulic calculations.
 - (87) The size, make, type and model of the backflow device.
 - (88) Any other information the AHJ deems necessary to be on the working plans.
 - (89) The working plan(s) for all specific occupancies shall include the following:
 - (a) The specific hazard the system is intended to protect.
 - (b) The specific NFPA standard and/or code the system design criterion is contained in.
 - (c) The specific NFPA standard and/or code section the system design criteria is contained in.
 - (d) The maximum storage height of the commodity being protected.
 - (e) The method of storage rack, solid pile, shelf or other.
 - (f) The maximum ceiling height in the building and/or structure.
 - (g) All aisles in the storage area.
 - (h) All required flue spaces, transverse, longitudinal, and/or between piles.
 - (i) Any minimum clearance requirements between commodities.
 - (j) Any minimum clearance requirements between incompatible commodities and/or materials.
 - (k) The required minimum clearance between the sprinkler deflectors and the top of storage.
 - (l) All storage information, limits and exact configurations shall be on the working drawings prepared by the automatic fire sprinkler contractor.
 - (90) Water supply capacity information. The following information shall be included:
 - (a) Location and elevation of static and residual test gauge with relation to the riser reference point.
 - (b) Flow location.
 - (c) Static pressure, psi (bar).
 - (d) Residual pressure, psi (bar).
 - (e) Flow, gpm (L/min).
 - (f) Date.
 - (g) Time.
 - (h) Test conducted by or information supplied by.
 - (i) Other sources of water supply, with pressure or elevation.
- H. All automatic fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression systems shall comply with the following:
- (1) Be designed in accordance with the appropriate NFPA standards and/or codes.
 - (2) Be designed after a complete and correct owner's certificate, using a form acceptable to the AHJ, has been obtained from the building owner.
 - (3) Be designed to protect the highest hazard present at any time in the protected area.
 - (4) Be monitored by a UL-listed central station for fire service that is acceptable to the AHJ.

- (5) 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.
 - (6) Have direct access from the exterior to the sprinkler control valve acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (7) Have a horn and strobe installed, located above the FDC.
 - (8) The FDC must be located at least 40 feet from all gas meters, electrical meters and transformers or as designated by the AHJ.
 - (9) The FDC must be installed in a location acceptable to the AHJ, and must be within 150 feet of a fire hydrant, unless otherwise designated by the AHJ.
 - (10) Be designed for the hazard being protected or as specifically specified in this chapter and/or as acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (11) All automatic fire sprinkler systems' hydraulic designs are to be based on a maximum of 90% of the available water supply. (A minimum of a 10% safety margin shall be maintained.)
 - (12) All sprinkler systems designed shall be based on the most current water flow test conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 that is acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (13) The AHJ must witness all water flow tests.
 - (14) Have all working drawings with all required hydraulic calculations prepared by the installing contractor and submitted to the AHJ for review and conditional approval.
 - (15) Include a complete and correct owner's certificate with the approval submittal.
 - (16) The owner's certificate must contain all information required by the AHJ.
 - (17) All storage information, limits and exact configurations shall be on the working drawings prepared by the automatic fire sprinkler contractor.
 - (18) Be conditionally approved prior to any portion of the system being installed.
- I. Maintenance of equipment.
- (1) Sprinkler systems which have been installed in compliance with a permit or order, or because of any law or code, or have been installed for any other reason, 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 when a permit has been issued or permission has been granted by the AHJ.
 - (2) The AHJ shall be notified before repairs, alterations or additions are started and shall be notified again when the system has been restored to service.
 - (3) The AHJ shall determine if a permit and/or a submittal and review are required for any modifications and/or additions to any system.
 - (4) The AHJ shall issue a permit and a conditional approval prior to any modifications and/or additions to any system.
 - (5) Inspections and maintenance of all systems shall be performed by an approved agent, pursuant to the NFPA procedures and requirements listed within this code. The property owner/occupant and sprinkler inspector shall immediately notify the Fire Department of any deficiencies found.

- (6) 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.
 - (7) A service contract is required for the monitoring of systems where monitoring is required.
 - (8) The latest annual test report must be posted at the riser or a location acceptable to the AHJ.
- J. Application to existing buildings.
- (1) Where the AHJ finds that an existing building, because of current occupancy or a change in occupancy, constitutes a hazard to its occupants or adjoining property, the AHJ may order compliance with the provisions of this section. A hazard shall be determined by the existence of one or more of the following conditions:
 - (a) Any building which by reason of its construction or highly combustible occupancy involves a 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.
 - (b) Non-fire-resistive characteristics of a structure.
 - (c) Accumulation of flammable or combustible materials.
 - (d) Lack of accessibility to the premises for firefighting equipment.
 - (e) Substantial number of fire calls or complaints on the premises.
 - (f) Traffic patterns for pedestrian ingress and egress which require protection under this section.
 - (g) Insufficient ventilation system.
 - (h) Lack of an internal communication 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.
 - (i) Number, characteristics and movement of employees which require protection under this section.
 - (2) 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.
- K. Exemptions. At 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, the AHJ may waive any requirement to install an automatic fire sprinkler system or any portion thereof.
- L. Remote Fire Department connections.
- (1) The AHJ is authorized to require a remote Fire Department connection (FDC) to be installed for any system and facility for which the AHJ deems it necessary.
 - (2) All remote FDCs must be installed in a location that is acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (3) All remote FDCs must be installed in a manner that is acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (4) All remote FDCs, including all piping, must be tested hydrostatically and flushed in a manner that is acceptable to the AHJ.
- M. Inspections and acceptance testing.
- (1) The AHJ or the AHJ's authorized representative shall conduct rough and final inspections of all systems.

- (2) The AHJ or the AHJ's authorized representative shall witness all acceptance testing of all systems and portions thereof.

§ 101-22. Standpipes.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to require Fire Department standpipe systems to be installed in structures to help firefighters effectively extinguish a fire and help reduce property damage and losses.
- B. Installation requirements. Fire Department standpipes shall be designed and installed in accordance with this section. Where any requirement in this section is more restrictive than any NFPA standard and/or code and/or state code, the requirements in this section must be complied with.
 - (1) The installation of standpipes shall be in accordance with this section and NFPA 14.
 - (2) The class and location of standpipes and Fire Department connections shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (3) All standpipe systems' hydraulic designs are to be based on a maximum of 90% of the available water supply. (A minimum of a 10% safety margin shall be maintained.)
 - (4) The location of standpipe hose connections shall be accessible and shall be located so that all portions of the building are within 100 feet of hose attached to a hose valve. This distance must be measured using the normal aisles or the path a hose would be laid as determined by the AHJ.
 - (5) The locations of all hose valves shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (6) The AHJ may require additional standpipes and/or hose valves to be installed.
 - (7) When required by the AHJ, an approved standpipe shall be installed as construction progresses to make it available for Fire Department use in the topmost floors constructed. Temporary standpipes shall be provided in place of permanent standpipes when required during the period of construction on buildings required by this chapter.
 - (8) The location of all Fire Department connections for standpipes shall be approved by the AHJ.
 - (9) The Fire Department connections shall be located at least 40 feet from all electrical transformers, gas meters, or propane storage, unless otherwise approved by the AHJ.
 - (10) Temporary standpipes are required on buildings over two stories in height.
 - (11) All manual wet and all automatic standpipes must have water-flow switches and alarm test connections.
- C. Approval requirements. Complete plans and calculations for all standpipes must be submitted to the Fire Department and conditionally approved prior to installation of any standpipe.
- D. Permit requirement. The Fire Department must issue a permit to install all standpipes prior to installation.
- E. Remote Fire Department connections.
 - (1) The AHJ is authorized to require a remote Fire Department connection (FDC) to be installed for any system and facility for which the AHJ deems it necessary.
 - (2) All remote FDCs must be installed in a location that is acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (3) All remote FDCs must be installed in a manner that is acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (4) All remote FDCs, including all piping, must be tested hydrostatically and flushed in a manner that is acceptable to the AHJ.
- F. Inspections and acceptance testing.

- (1) The AHJ or the AHJ's authorized representative shall conduct rough and final inspections of all systems.
- (2) The AHJ or the AHJ's authorized representative shall witness all acceptance testing of all systems and portions thereof.

§ 101-23. Fire Hydrants.

- A. Location. Any tank farm, lumberyard, commercial or industrial complex, any structure or building now existing or hereafter erected, or structurally altered to increase the floor area by 50% or more, shall provide, at the owner's expense, an approved water hydrant when such building is set back 250 feet or more from any street or highway or is located more than 300 feet from a Village water hydrant. Required hydrants shall be freestanding and shall be located not more than 50 feet or less than 25 feet from the building. Additional hydrants shall be provided around the perimeter of the building so that no water hydrant is more than 300 feet from any other approved hydrant by normal access routes. All water hydrants shall be located within 10 feet of an all-weather road and be accessible at all times to the Fire Department. The water pipe serving the hydrant shall not be less than six inches in diameter.
- B. Access to Hydrants. The Village, or its employees, agents or assigns, shall have access, without advance notice to the owner, manager, or tenant of the property upon which a hydrant is located, to any fire hydrant located on private property for inspections, maintenance, and/ or repairs. No person or entity shall impede or refuse the Village's access to a fire hydrant on private property.
- C. Inspections and Routine Maintenance. Such maintenance, repairs, or inspections of hydrants on private property shall include, but not be limited to, performing a minimum of two hydrant flushings and valve exercising inspections per year, painting, inspections, investigation of citizen complaints, investigation of any other deficiency, and to ensure each fire hydrant is maintained and operated in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- D. Additional Repairs. Upon determination by the Village of any issue with a fire hydrant on private property that requires correction to ensure the proper working order of the hydrant, the Village shall provide the property owner copies of the inspection findings and a directive to take specified corrective action within a specified, reasonable time frame as determined by the Village Engineer. If the property owner does not complete the specified corrective action by the deadline specified by the Village Engineer, such corrective action shall be undertaken by the Village. If the corrective action is undertaken by the Village, the owner of the private property on which the fire hydrant is located shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred by the Village for the corrective action, including but not limited to the cost of any materials and the actual labor cost incurred by the Village, through its employees, agents, or subcontractors.
- E. Emergency Repairs. Upon determination by the Village of any issue with a fire hydrant located on private property, which requires immediate correction due to an immediate adverse effect on property owners, public safety, or public health, the corrective action shall be undertaken by the Village without advance notice to the property owner, and the property owner shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred by the Village for the corrective action.
- F. Multiple Property Owners. If a fire hydrant is located on an out lot owned collectively by multiple owners or an owners' association, or if the private fire hydrant serves multiple

owners of real estate within the private property, any charges incurred under this section may be charged to each owner or member of the owners association according to the ownership interest in the fire hydrant located on the property.

- G. Non-Payment by Owner. In addition to, and not to the exclusion or prejudice of other remedies available to the Village, if the property owner fails to pay the Village for any costs of repairs, maintenance or corrective action performed by the Village, all or any portion of the cost of such work shall be charged against the property as a special charge pursuant to § 66.0627, Wis. Stats.

ARTICLE V

INVESTIGATION OF FIRES; POLICE POWERS

§ 101-24. Investigation of fires; police powers.

§ 101-25. Citation authority.

§ 101-24. Investigation of fires; 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 was caused by carelessness or design. Such investigations may begin immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire. The AHJ 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. 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 or other exigent circumstances.
- 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.
- H. No person shall hinder, resist or obstruct any firefighter in the discharge of his duties as provided in this section. The person so offending shall be deemed guilty of resisting firefighters in the discharge of their duties.

§ 101-25. Citation authority.

- A. Any Fire Department officer, Fire Inspector or Village official charged with the responsibility for enforcement of this chapter is authorized to issue citations for a violation of this chapter pursuant to Chapter 1; §1.19, of this Municipal Code.
- B. Citations may be issued to a property owner, contractor, occupant, or any or all of them, as appropriate under the circumstances.

ARTICLE VI

BUILDING ACCESS AND SAFETY

§ 101-26. Placement of Addresses; door; floor and stairway identification.

§ 101-27. Fire Department Access Roads and Fire Lanes.

§ 101-28. Elevator Cars.

§ 101-29. Access box system and other access system components.

§ 101-30. Closing and vacating buildings.

§ 101-31. Securing fire-damaged buildings.

§ 101-26. Placement of Addresses; door; floor and stairway identification.

A. Placement of addresses. Addresses, shall be placed on all structures or property, including all one- and two-family dwellings, supporting the same as follows:

(1) Posting during and after construction.

- (a) During construction. The address of a building under construction shall be prominently posted on the property.
- (b) The address of a completed building shall be permanently affixed to the building as provided in this section.
- (c) The address tiles shall be continuously maintained to be clearly readable, and in the event that replacement is required, the owner may obtain duplicate address tiles from the Building Inspector.

(2) Description of numbers and letters.

- (a) Numbers and letters shall be of contrasting colors (e.g., black and white) and readable from the road or highway. 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) Numbers and letters shall be visible from the roadway, of which the building is addressed, at all times of the year.
- (c) Numbers and letters shall be a minimum of 3 ½" x 2 ¼" in size. The size shall be increased if the requirements of § 101-26.A(2)(b) are not met.

(3) Multifamily requirements. All multifamily buildings shall have street numbers placed on the exterior of the principal building that faces the street, service drive or parking lot and located adjacent to the individual unit entrances to the buildings.

- (a) If the Fire Department determines additional signage is required to guide Emergency Services to the building, those signs shall be approved by the Fire Department and installed in a location approved by the Fire Department.

(4) Commercial and industrial requirements.

- (a) All suite numbers that identify each individual unit shall be placed on the primary entrance to each business or occupancy.
- (b) All commercial or industrial structures that have a rear service door shall identify the occupant and the street address conspicuously on said rear door in contrasting and reflective letters and/or numbers not less than six inches in height, and shall continually maintain the same.

- B. Door, floor and stairway identification. Any occupancy having more than five exterior means of egress and/or more than two floors in height shall number the individual egress areas according to this section:
- (1) An identifying number shall be placed on the interior and exterior of each means of egress doorway not less than four inches high in contrasting color and light reflective. The main entrance or means of egress shall be numbered one, with each additional means of egress progressing clockwise around the exterior of the structure to reflect its relationship to the main entrance. All means of egress leading into the structure shall be numbered, not just the required exit egresses.
 - (2) Each interior door providing access to an enclosed stairway that is considered part of an accessible means of egress shall be identified with numbers and letters not less than 3 1/2 inches high in the following manner:
 - (a) Have a sign indicating floor level posted on both sides of the egress door in a location acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (b) Have a sign indicating the exterior exit door egress assigned in compliance with this subsection located on both sides of the egress door in a location acceptable to the AHJ.

§ 101-27. Fire Department Access Roads and Fire Lanes.

- A. Unobstructed fire lanes that are accessible from a public road shall be provided for every building or portion of a building in accordance with this chapter and Ch. SPS 362, Wis. Adm. Code.
- B. Fire lanes shall have an unobstructed width of 20 feet with the road edge closest to the building at least 10 feet from the building and a vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any persons to park motor vehicles on, or otherwise obstruct, any fire lane.
- D. Designated fire access roads and fire lanes must be submitted and conditionally approved prior to issuance of building permits.
- E. The Fire Chief or Fire Inspector shall establish fire lanes at any building, other than one – and two-family dwellings, unless those dwellings are established on private roads.
- F. Fire lanes shall be provided such that any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located not more than 150 feet from fire department lane as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. For buildings over 200 feet long, fire lanes shall be provided for access to all four sides of the building or group of buildings.
- G. Any dead-end fire lane more than 150 feet long shall be provided with a turnaround area to accommodate the largest vehicle in the Fire Department's fleet.
- H. Vertical clearances or widths shall be increased when vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to accommodate fire apparatus.
- I. All fire lanes shall be marked with freestanding signs, marked curbs, sidewalks and traffic surfaces with the words "Fire Lane No Parking" painted in contrasting colors at a size and spacing acceptable to the Fire Department.
- J. Fire department access roads/lanes shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with an all-weather driving surface.
- K. Fire access roads and fire lane violations.

- (1) In any area designated as a fire lane, parking shall be prohibited and shall result in the issuance of citations pursuant to the Code of the Village of Saukville.
- (2) Any vehicle parked in a fire lane shall be towed at the owner's expense.
- (3) Any commercially licensed vehicle actively engaged in delivery or pickup shall be excluded from this subsection.
- (4) All fire access roads and fire lanes must be maintained by the owner or occupants at all times.
- (5) All fire access roads and fire lanes must have snow removed by the owner or occupants at all times.

§ 101-28. Elevator Cars.

- A. All required passenger and freight elevators in all buildings and structures hereinafter constructed, except one- and two-family residential occupancies, shall:
- (1) Provide at least one elevator to all floors of such a size and arrangement to accommodate a twenty-four-inch by eighty-five-inch ambulance stretcher in the horizontal, open position.
 - (2) The elevator arranged to accommodate an ambulance stretcher shall be identified by the Star of Life. This symbol shall not be less than three inches in height and shall be placed on both sides of the hoistway door frame.

§ 101-29. Access box system and other access system components.

- A. An access box system has been adopted for use by the Village of Saukville Fire Department. The approved access box system is the Knox Box. Approved products for use are available at www.knoxbox.com or:
- Knox Company
1601 W. Deer Valley Road
Phoenix, AZ 85027
Tel: 800.552.5669
Fax: 623.687.2290
- B. The following structures shall be equipped with an access box at or near the main entrance or in any additional location as required by the AHJ:
- (1) Commercial or industrial structures protected by a fire alarm system, fire control system, fire extinguishing system or fire suppression system.
 - (2) Any structures that are secured in a way that restricts access during an emergency.
 - (3) Multifamily residential structures that have restricted access through locked doors and have any common areas.
 - (4) Nursing homes, CBRFs, child day-care and other health facilities.
 - (5) All educational occupancies.
 - (6) Any location where entry to the property is secured in whole or part by a fence, gate, wall or connected buildings, or as otherwise directed by this Department. Entry key override switches shall be required on any exit door at any location which uses a card reader entry system and/or a magnetic door lock security system.
 - (7) The AHJ shall have the authority to require any structure or facility to have an access box installed and maintained.
 - (8) The AHJ shall have the authority to require any structure or facility to have additional access boxes installed and maintained.

- C. All newly constructed structures subject to this section shall have the access box installed and operational prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit. All structures in existence on the effective date of this section and which are subject to this section shall have one year from the date of being ordered by the AHJ to have an access box installed to complete installation.
- D. The owner or agent of a structure required to have an access box shall keep the following inside the box:
 - (1) A master key or keys to locked points of ingress and egress, whether on the interior or exterior.
 - (2) The keys to locked mechanical equipment, electrical, and elevator control rooms.
 - (3) The keys needed to open any alarm panels or other emergency equipment.
 - (4) Keys to elevator controls.
 - (5) Floor plans or maps as required by the AHJ.
 - (6) The keys to other areas as directed by the AHJ.
- E. All items required to be kept in the access box shall be the most currently used and must be continually updated.
- F. The access box shall be installed at the owner's expense.
- G. The size and type of access box will be determined by the AHJ.
- H. Access Gates. All access gates shall have an approved Knox keyed switch installed to override all controls of the access gate and open the gate.
- I. Compliance. All newly constructed buildings, not yet occupied buildings currently under construction and all buildings or businesses applying for a certificate of occupancy that are subject to this section shall comply immediately.
- J. Ordering. Property owners shall be responsible for all costs of purchasing and installation of any access box required herein. The Village of Saukville Fire Department shall not be responsible for ordering any access box or key override switch or other device required by this chapter.
- K. Maintenance. Property owners shall be responsible for the maintenance of all access boxes.

§ 101-30. Closing and vacating buildings.

- A. The AHJ may order 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 AHJ shall order the closing and vacating of the building at once.

§ 101-31. Securing fire-damaged buildings.

All dwellings and buildings within the municipality damaged from fire shall be secured within 24 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.

ARTICLE 7

REGULATED ACTIVITIES

§ 101-32. Careless smoking prohibited.

§ 101-33. Fireworks.

§ 101-34. Blasting

§ 101-35. Burning.

§ 101-36. Sky Lanterns.

§ 101-37. Regulation of grass fires.

§ 101-38. Tents.

§ 101-39. Appeals.

§ 101-32. Careless smoking prohibited.

- A. No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe, or light a match or other flame-producing device in any retail mercantile establishment, except in areas approved for such purposes by the AHJ. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of such an establishment to enforce the regulations of this section.
- B. Smoking shall be prohibited in all rooms or parts of buildings which contain flammable liquids in open containers or in which flammable liquids are used in any manufacturing process or where vapors from the flammable liquids are present or sold.
- C. A plainly printed notice of the provisions of this article shall be posted in a conspicuous place in all occupancies. Such printed notice shall also be posted in any place of public assembly where smoking is prohibited.
- D. Smoking or use of flame-producing devices in schools or public libraries:
 - (1) No person shall light a match or other flame-producing device, smoke, or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in any school building or public library except in areas approved for such purpose by the AHJ. It shall be the duty of the person(s) in charge of such buildings to post and maintain approved signs bearing the words "NO SMOKING" in locations designated by the AHJ.
 - (2) §§ 101.025(1) and 101.123, Wis. Stats., are hereby adopted by reference as if fully set forth herein.

§ 101-33. Fireworks.

- A. It is unlawful within the limits of the Village for any person to sell, expose or offer for sale, use, keep or discharge, or to explode any firecracker, bottle rocket, cherry bomb, colored smoke bomb, blank cartridge toy pistol or cannon in which explosives are used, contrivances using explosive caps or cartridges, display wheels, the type of balloon which requires fire underneath to propel the same, firecrackers, torpedoes, sky rockets, roman candles, aerial salutes, American or Chinese bombs or other fireworks containing any explosives of flammable compound, or any tablets or other device commonly used and sold as fireworks containing nitrates, chlorates, oxylates, sulphides of lead, barium, antimony, arsenic, mercury, nitroglycerine, phosphorus, or any compound containing any of the same or other explosives.
- B. Permit required. Fireworks, other than those prohibited by the laws of the state, may be used and displayed in open fields, public parks, private parks or rivers, lakes and ponds by public authorities, fair associations, amusement parks, park boards, civic organizations and groups of individuals that have been granted permits for such displays by the Village President. Application for permits shall be filed in writing with the Village Clerk, who shall refer such

applications to the Fire Chief for review and compliance with applicable codes. Once approved by the Fire Chief, the application shall refer such application to the Village President.

- C. Permit; bond required. Before any permit for the use or display of fireworks shall be granted to any applicant, the applicant shall file with the Village Clerk an indemnity bond in the name of the Village in the amount of \$2,000 with good and sufficient sureties for the payment of all claims that may arise by reason of injury to persons or property from the handling, use or discharge of fireworks under such permit.
- D. Permit Issuance. If the Village President determines that the applicant will use the fireworks in a public exhibition and that all reasonable precautions will be exercised with regard to the protection of the lives and property of all persons, they may issue a permit for the use of fireworks at the time and place set out in the application.

§ 101-34. Blasting

- A. Blasting permit required. All persons or entities who perform blasting in the Village shall obtain a permit from the Fire Department prior to storage or use of blasting agents or explosives.
- B. Application for a permit may be obtained at the Village Clerks Office. Applications shall be submitted not less than seven days prior to the date of such blasting project. No accumulating of blasting agents or explosives shall be allowed prior to the issuance of the permit. After review of the application and inspection of the site, a permit shall be issued or denied at the discretion of the AHJ upon due consideration of the provisions of this is chapter, promotion of public safety and security of adjoining property. The AHJ reserves the right to reinspect the project site at any time to ensure public safety.
- C. Exemptions from permit requirement. Persons or entities engaged in the active operation of quarrying activities as a legal, nonconforming, permissive or special use of land prior to the effective date of this chapter shall be exempt from the permit requirement hereunder.

§ 101-35. Burning.

- A. Burning restricted. Burning of any kind is restricted as provided in this section. Bonfires, fire pits, and recreational fires shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 1.
- B. Grills.
 - (1) For other than one- and two-family dwellings, no hibachi, gas-fired grill, charcoal grill or similar device used for cooking, heating, or any other purpose shall be used or kindled on any balcony or under any overhanging portion of a building or within 10 feet of any structure. Grilling on ground level is permissible, provided that the grill is at least ten feet away from any structure. Smoke must not be a nuisance to neighbors or public roadways.
 - (2) Barbecue grills of any type, kettles, outdoor hibachis, other types of gas-fueled cooking devices, other than household kitchen appliances, including, but not limited to, deep fryers (turkey fryers) and camping stoves. It shall be unlawful to ignite or burn inside any occupancy, including any residential occupancy or portion thereof, any type of barbecue grill, kettle, outdoor hibachi, or other type of gas-fueled cooking device, other than household kitchen appliances, including, but not limited to, deep fryers and camping stoves.
 - (3) No flame shall at any time exceed one foot in height over the source fuel.

- C. Portable fire pits.
 - (1) Portable fire pits shall not be used or kindled on any balcony or under any overhanging portion of a structure or within 25 feet of any structure unless such fire is contained in an approved manner which is tested and approved via a nationally recognized testing organization.
 - (2) Portable fire pits shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing organization or acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (3) Portable fire pits must be placed on a noncombustible surface.
 - (4) Burning of yard waste, construction waste or other refuse is prohibited; only clean, dry wood can be used.
 - (5) Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be used to ignite the fire.
 - (6) Smoke shall be limited and shall not become a nuisance to neighbors or public roads.
 - (7) No flame shall at any time exceed one foot in height over the source fuel.
- D. Open burning. Open burning is prohibited within the limits of the Village of Saukville.
 - (1) Exemption: The Fire Department, by the order of the Fire Chief, may open burn.
- E. Bonfires. Bonfires are prohibited within the limits of the Village of Saukville.
 - (1) Exemption: The Fire Department, by the order of the Fire Chief, may kindle a bonfire.
- F. All fires must be supervised at all times by a competent person who is at least 18 years of age.
- G. A garden hose connected to the water supply or other fire-extinguishing equipment shall be readily available for use.
- H. No fire shall be left unattended.
- I. The AHJ shall be authorized to require any fire to be immediately discontinued if the fire is determined to constitute a hazardous condition or nuisance.
- J. Fire Chief or their designee, authorized to prohibit fires and other activities. In the event conditions exist within the Village, including but not limited to excessive dryness, the Fire Chief or their designee, of the Village of Saukville may, by order issued without notice, prohibit all burning, fires, fireworks or other activities that may cause a fire to be kindled or started. Upon the issuance of such order by the Fire Chief or their designee, it shall be published in the official newspaper and posted as necessary to give adequate notice to all residents of the Village. Upon the cessation of said conditions, the Fire Chief or their designee shall cancel the order.
- K. An open burning permit issued prior to May 4, 2021 shall remain valid provided all conditions of such permit are complied with.

§ 101-36. Sky lanterns.

Use prohibited. The use of unmanned, free-floating sky lanterns and similar devices utilizing an open flame shall be prohibited.

§ 101-37. Regulation of grass fires.

- A. No person shall kindle any grass fire within the limits of the Village of Saukville.

(1) Exemption. The Fire Department, by the order of the Fire Chief, may kindle a grassfire.

§ 101-38. Tents.

- A. No tent or membrane structures exceeding 1,200 square feet in area shall be erected, maintained or used without a permit within the limits of the Village of Saukville.
- B. All tents or membrane structures shall comply with NFPA 102.
- C. All tents or membrane structures that require a permit, require an inspection by the Fire Department and Building Inspection Department prior to the use.

§ 101-39. Appeals.

- A. Whenever the AHJ disapproves an application or refuses to grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of this chapter do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of this chapter has been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal the decision of the AHJ.
- B. Appeals shall be submitted in writing to the Chief of the Fire Department for a review of the initial determination within 30 days from the date of the decision of the AHJ.
- C. All appeals shall proceed pursuant to Chapter 68, Wis. Stats., Municipal Administrative Procedure.

ARTICLE VIII
FIRE EMERGENCIES

§ 101-40. Reporting of fires and other emergencies.

§ 101-41. Building Evacuation.

§ 101-42. Tampering with fire safety equipment.

§ 101-43. Entering premises during emergency.

§ 101-44. Rendering assistance to Fire Department.

§ 101-45. Damaging fire apparatus.

§ 101-40. Reporting of fires and other emergencies.

- A. The person discovering any unwanted fire, regardless of magnitude, shall immediately notify the fire department.
- B. The owner, manager, occupant, or any person in control of such building or premises, upon discovery of an unwanted fire or evidence of a previous unwanted fire that had apparently been extinguished, shall immediately notify the fire department.
- C. Persons shall not make, issue, post, or maintain any regulation or order, written or verbal, that would require any person to take any unnecessary delaying action prior to reporting a fire to the fire department.
- D. Persons shall not deliberately or maliciously turn in an alarm of fire when in fact that person knows that no fire exists.
- E. Notification of unauthorized discharge of hazardous materials shall be made to the fire department and shall be made immediately when an unauthorized release becomes reportable under state, federal, or local regulations.
- F. Any person who willfully makes any false, fraudulent, misleading, or unfounded report or statement or willfully misrepresents any fact with the intention of misleading any fire department personnel or who interferes with the operation of the fire department shall be in violation of this Code.

§ 101-41. Building Evacuation.

- A. Persons shall not fail to leave a building when notified to do so or when directed by the AHJ as a result of a known or perceived emergency.
- B. Persons shall not fail to leave any overcrowded premises when ordered to do so by the AHJ.
- C. Persons shall not fail to leave a building when a fire alarm system is activated, unless otherwise provided for in an approved building fire evacuation plan or during routine testing or maintenance.

§ 101-42. Tampering with fire safety equipment.

- A. Persons shall not render any portable or fixed fire-extinguishing system or device or any fire-warning system or device inoperative or inaccessible.
- B. Persons shall not render a fire protection system or device inoperative during an emergency unless by direction of the Fire Chief or the incident commander.

- C. Persons shall not reset any activated fire alarms, without the approval of the Fire Chief or their designee, unless said alarm was activated for scheduled maintenance or a scheduled fire drill.
 - (1) All fire alarm and fire protection equipment shall be secured in a manner approved by the AHJ.
 - (2) Instructions of how to operate a fire alarm and fire protection systems shall not be posted in a conspicuous location unless required by other portions of the Code.
- D. Persons, except a person authorized by the AHJ, shall not remove, unlock, destroy, or tamper with in any manner any locked gate, door, or barricade; chain; enclosure; sign; tag; or seal that has been required by the AHJ pursuant to this Code.

§ 101-43. Entering premises during emergency.

It shall be lawful for any firefighter, while acting under the direction of the Fire Chief or other officer in charge, to enter the premises adjacent to or in the vicinity of any building or other property then on fire for the purpose of extinguishing such fire. In the event any person shall hinder, resist or obstruct any firefighter in the discharge of his duty as provided in this section, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of resisting firefighters in the discharge of their duty.

§ 101-44. Rendering assistance to Fire Department.

- A. Every person who shall be present at a fire shall be subject to the orders of the Fire Chief or other officer in charge, and such person may be required to render assistance in fighting the fire or removing or guarding property.
- B. Such officer shall have the power to cause the arrest of any person or persons refusing to obey the orders.

§ 101-45. Damaging fire apparatus.

No person shall willfully damage in any manner any hose, hydrant or fire apparatus belonging to the Fire Department of the Village, and no vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of the Fire Department when laid down on any street, private driveway, tract or other place to be used at any fire or alarm of fire without the consent of the Fire Department official in charge.

ARTICLE IX
VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

§ 101-46. Violations and penalties.

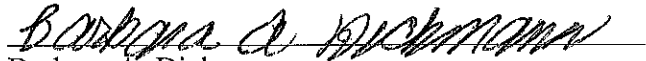
§ 101-46. Violations and penalties.

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any person found to be in violation of this chapter or any rule or order promulgated hereunder, or who builds in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and conditionally approved hereunder, shall be subject to a penalty. Each and every 24 hours a violation continues is a separate offense.
- B. Imposition of a penalty for a violation under this chapter shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, and such violations or defects shall be corrected or remedied within the time stated in an order.
- C. Penalty designated. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction of such violation, be subject to a penalty, which shall be as follows:
 - (1) First offense. Any person who violates any provisions of this chapter subject to a penalty shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, together with the cost of prosecution. In the event of a failure to pay such forfeiture, where no showing of indigence is made, the defendant may be imprisoned for no more than 90 days, as the court deems fit, or until such judgment is sooner paid.
 - (2) Second offense. Any person found guilty of violating any ordinance or part of an ordinance codified in this chapter who has previously been convicted of a violation of the same ordinance within one year shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit not less than \$50 nor more than \$250 per day for each such offense together with the costs of prosecution. In the event of a failure to pay such forfeiture, where no showing of indigence is made, the defendant may be imprisoned for no more than 90 days, as the court deems fit, or until judgment is sooner paid.
- D. Execution against defendant's property. Whenever any person fails to pay any forfeiture and costs of prosecution upon the order of the court for violation of any ordinance of the Village, the court may, in lieu of ordering imprisonment of the defendant or after the defendant has been released from custody, issue an execution against the property of the defendant for such forfeiture and cost.
- E. In addition to penalties imposed pursuant to Subsection 1:
 - (1) False alarms. If the Fire Department responds to three or more false alarms as defined in § 101-16 of this chapter in one calendar year, in addition to the penalties provided in Subsection C above, the Fire Department may require that the fire alarm be serviced, upgraded, or replaced to bring the alarm system into compliance with current code, solely at the owner's cost, in order to prevent future false alarms.
 - (2) Failure to apply for permit. Any owner or contractor that begins installation and/or alteration of any system and/or portion thereof regulated by this chapter, or proceeds without a permit required for any other activity, prior to obtaining the required permit, will be charged a triple fee.

- (3) Assembly occupancies found over occupant load capacity. Every person, in any assembly occupancy, found to be over the posted approved occupant load capacity, shall be considered a separate violation of this chapter and the occupancy shall be evacuated and not occupied for a minimum of eight hours.
- (4) In addition to or as a complete alternative to the penalties set forth in this section, the Village Board, the Fire Chief, or any person who would be specifically damaged by a violation of this chapter may institute appropriate action or proceeding to enjoin a violation of this chapter.
- (5) Every person will be charged for the labor and replacement or cost of any extinguishing agent, chemical, neutralizer or material used in the extinguishment, confinement, neutralizing or cleanup of any flammable or combustible liquid, gas, solid or any hazardous material or chemical involved in any fire or spill.

This Ordinance shall become effective upon passage and posting.

Passed and adopted this 4th day of May, 2021.


Barbara A. Dickmann
Village President

ATTEST:


Mary Kay Baumann
Village Clerk