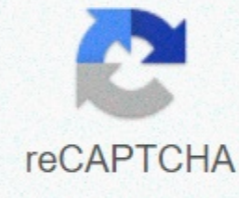




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## City of monona fire department

108 N Page St Station Phone # (563)539-2344 Emergencies call 911 Monona Volunteer Fire Department acting in partnership with the City Of Monona and Monona County Board. All volunteers in the department are delighted to have celebrated over 110 years of service to the community and are proud of its state-of-the-art facility, which houses the Monona Fire Brigade and MFL Ambulance Service. The department has approximately 27 active members who meet twice a month for business meetings and training. 27 members, 14 are Hazmat certified, 12 are Firefighter I-certified, and 4 are Firefighter II-certified. Two certified Firefighter instructors are also a member. Officers include: Fire Chief Dave Smith, Assistant Chief Joe Sass, Capt. Dan Havlicek, Safety Officer John Elledge, Medical Officer Nick Torkelson, Training Officers Scott Goltz and Garrett Palas, Purchasing/Supply Officer Tony Mueller and Public Relations Officer Jeremy Schellhorn. [HISTORY: As Title 15 of the 1994 Code adopted by the Joint Council of the City of Monona as Title 15 4; amended in full at the time of adoption of the Code (see General Provisions of 1 July 2004, Article II). If necessary, subsequent amendments shall be indicated.] GENERAL REFERENCES Construction construction — see ch. 175. Outdoor furnaces — see Ch. 245. Hazardous materials — see ch. 256. For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply: APPROVED If it applies to any material, equipment or method of construction, the approval of the firefighter or other person responsible for enforcing this Chapter shall be the approval of the firefighter or other person responsible for enforcing this Chapter. Where applicable to all damping and detection system equipment, it shall be approved by a recognised testing laboratory. APPROVED WATER HYDRANT TO COMPLY WITH CITY SPECIFICATIONS approved by the fire chief, connected to an urban water pipe with a four-and-a-half inch hose connection and a two-and-a-half inch connection. AREA A room on one floor or story, expressed in square feet, inside the exterior walls of the building or structure between the attached fire walls and the inside of the building or structure. Competent authority monona city. AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM Integrated underground and air pipe system designed in accordance with fire protection and technical standards. The system shall include an appropriate water supply, such as a gravity tank, a fire pump, a tank or pressure tank, or a connection starting from the power side of an approved gate valve located on or near the property, where the pipe or piping provides water used solely for fire protection and related accessories, and to the statistics connected to automatic sprinkler systems. A part of the sprinkler system on the ground is specially designed or hydraulically designed a network of piping specially designed in a building, facility or area, which is generally and with which sprinklers are connected to a systematic pattern. The system shall include a control valve and a device to trigger the alarm when the system is running. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and ejects water over the fire area. AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM Mechanical system designed and equipped to detect and operate a fire, trigger the alarm and suppress or control fire by means of water, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide or other approved damping agent. BASEMENT Any story where less than half the height of the sole and ceiling is above the average level of the street, walkway or ready grade. Chief Monona Fire Chief. Department Monona Fire Department. HOUSING Any building containing one or two dwellings. RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE Any structure that includes one or more rooms offering sleeping and sanitary facilities but does not include a hotel, hospital, nursing home, dormitory, fraternity or fraternity house. DWELLING The structure or that part of the building intended for use, use or used as a place of home, living or sleeping by one person or two or more by a person other than the other. LIFT As defined in The Safety and Professional Services Department, Ch. SPS 318, Elevator Code, Wis. Adm. Code. FALSE ALARM Notification of an emergency and/or notification of the activation of the alarm box and/or notification of an emergency to any public official with the intention of defrauding the department in the absence of an emergency. FIRE Department Monona Fire Department and associated ambulance. FIRE CONNECTION (FDC) Connection through which the fire department can pump an additional water supply into the sprinkler system in order to maintain sufficient volume and pressure. The Inspector General of Fire shall be in the fire service and shall appoint one or more inspectors from the department who perform the same functions and shall have the same powers as the fire inspector. The Fire Inspector(s) shall be responsible for enforcing the national codes adopted in this Chapter and for enforcing this Chapter. FIRE PREVENTION CONTROL Examination of public buildings and workplaces to identify and improve any conditions that may reasonably cause a fire, or any violation of laws or regulations related to fire risk or fire prevention. Fire inspection shall be carried out at least once for each non-overlapping six-month period in a calendar year, at the time when the space of the building or tenant is requested, or in the case of a special application. FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION This type of construction where the building's structural members, including walls, partitions, columns, floor and roof, consist of non-combustible FIRE WALL – a wall with fire resistance for at least one hour and which divides or separates a building or buildings and restricts the spread of fire. The term includes a three-foot parapet wall. FIREFIGHTER/PARAMEDIC/EMT Each monona fire department or associated ambulance. A. Anything manufactured, possessed or packaged for exploding, generating or burning sparks which has no other common use, including, but not limited to, any device designed to produce sound, whether it explodes, sparks, moves or emits external flames. (2) Any device which emits smoke, whether or not it emits external flame, and whether it leaves the ground or not. (3) Any cylindrical fountain that emits sparks or smoke. (4) Any cone fountain that emits sparks or smoke. (5) Lejamao, whether or not containing mercury. (6) Such other devices, defined as fireworks pursuant to § 167.10 Wis. Stats., which are changed from time to time. B. For the purposes of this point, the term 'fireworks' does not include: (1) (2) a firearm cartridge or a centre of shotguns. (3) A missile which is used, possessed or sold as a signal for emergency use or in the operation of a railway, aircraft, craft or motor vehicle. (4) A match, cigarette lighter, stove, oven, candle, lantern or space heater. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL(S) A substance (solid, liquid or gas) which may pose an unjustified risk to health, safety, the environment or property. A HIGH RISK OCCUPIED Any building which, due to its construction or very combustible occupancy, poses a serious risk to passengers, as classified by the Safety and Professional Services Department. INCIDENT COMMANDER OR OTHER MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR A FIRE, AMBULANCE OR OTHER EMERGENCY SITUATION FOR WHICH DEPARTMENT SERVICES HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. KEY BOX secure box placed in the building, which contains keys said building. The fire brigade can access this box using standard operating procedures. MABAS Mutual Assistance Box Alarm System, which is an organized method of providing mutual assistance between departments located in both states of Wisconsin and Illinois. Multifamily apartment building, terraced house, terraced house, apartment building or manufactured building which does not exceed 60 feet high or six floors and consists of three or more approved dwellings or two or more dwellings to which commercial use has been approved and the initial construction of which begins on 1 January 2013. The multifamily building does not include a facility licensed by the State of Wisconsin ch. Comm 50, Wis. Adm. under the Code of Conduct. For the Commercial Building Code, see Chs. SPS 361–366. Mutual assistance medical services to and from other municipalities in Wisconsin and Illinois, with which the city has signed contracts. NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) Organisation that facilitates the development and dissemination of fire safety codes and standards. OCCUPANCY CHECK After the first construction of the building or tenant's room and the inspection of the place of use of the building or tenant, or the inspection performed in an existing building or tenant room after the change of owner or resident or after the change or renovation. OPEN BURNING Arson of a fire by firing combustible materials by means of a match, torch or accelerator. OUTDOOR COOKING Any cooking activities that take place on a barbecue or grill kettle or stove are designed to explicitly cook meals outside. PUBLIC BUILDING Any structure, including the exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, an external platform or stages providing entry or exit, which are used in whole or in part by the resort, assembly, accommodation, trade, traffic, occupancy or public or three or more tenants. PUBLIC HOUSING Any public building used as a sleeping or accommodation building, including an apartment building, a room house, a hotel, an orphanage, a community-based dwelling or dormitory, but does not include a hospital or nursing home. RE-CHECK The need to perform one or more additional checks after initial fire prevention. REMODEL – to modify a building or structure which affects the structural strength, fire hazard, internal circulation or exit of an existing building or building. This definition does not apply to the conversion or modification of heating and ventilation or electrical systems. SLEEPING AREA The area of this unit with bedrooms or bedrooms. Bedrooms or sleeping quarters separated by other uses, such as a kitchen or living room, are separate sleeping areas, but the bedrooms or sleeping quarters separated by the bathroom do not have a separate sleeping area. SMOKE DETECTOR Device detecting visible or invisible combustion products. SPECIAL INSPECTION Inspection At the request of the owner, passenger, other city department or court order. SPS Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, formerly known as the Wisconsin Department of Commerce (Comm), a fire code-writing agency in the state and before Comm, formerly known as DILHR, The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. STANDPIPE Arrangement of piping, valves, hose connections and related equipment installed in a building or installation, the hose connections of which are located in such a way that water can be dispensed in streams or spray patterns for extinguishing fire through fire hoses and nozzles and thus for protection structure and its content in addition to protecting passengers. This is achieved by connections to water supply systems or by pumps, tanks and other equipment necessary for adequate water supply for hose connections. STORY That part of the building between the floor and the floor or the roof. UNIT That part of a residential building or a residential building intended to be used as a place of home, residence or sleeping by one person or by two or more persons in the common household, except all others. WATER FLOW ALARM The device listed for the service and designed and installed in such a way that any flow from a sprinkler system equal to or greater than the minimum aperture size of the system with one automatic sprinkler causes an audible or visual disturbance and sends such a message to the central station within one minute of the start of such flow. A. Code intent. The purpose of this Fire Safety Code (code or chapter) is to provide for rules consistent with nationally recognised good practice to ensure reasonable life and property protection from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and equipment and from conditions of risk to life or property in the use or use of buildings or premises. Compliance with the American Insurance Association or the National Fire Brigade association or other nationally recognised safety standards subsequently referred to and listed in §§ 232-5 shall be considered as prima facie evidence of compliance with that intention. B. (1) The provisions of this Chapter apply equally to new and existing conditions, except that under existing conditions which do not strictly comply with the terms and conditions of this Chapter, it is permitted to continue unless the exceptions constitute, in the commander's view, a different risk to life or property. (2) Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be construed as if it were applicable to the carriage of an object or thing transported in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United States Department of Transportation or to the armed forces of the United States of America. (3) The chief may delegate the powers conferred on the basis of this Chapter to the subordinates appointed by the fire brigade, the chief of which may be appointed, and the activities of their authorised subordinates shall be deemed to be the acts of the Chief in force. C – Right to enter the premises. (1) The chief may, within a reasonable period of time, require the owner or occupant to enter any building or room which the chief may consider necessary pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter for the purpose of inspection or investigation. No person may free access to any city property at any reasonable time to control the fire. No person shall prevent or impede fire inspectors in the performance of their duties or refuse to refer them lawfully. (2) A commander may receive a special inspection order pursuant to § 66.0119, Wis. Stats., if necessary for the inspection or investigation of any building or space, if the owner or passenger has refused to accept. (3) No person who has been informed of the specific inspection of premises owned or used by him or her shall refuse to make such inspection. Each day or part of the part during which the refusal continues shall be considered to be a separate infringement. D. Inspection of buildings and premises. The chief shall be obliged to inspect all buildings and premises, except the interior of the dwellings as often as is necessary to identify and repair any conditions which have caused the fire which may cause a fire, endanger life from fire or any violation of the provisions or intentions of this Chapter and other services affecting the risk of fire. E. To eliminate dangerous or dangerous conditions. If the commander finds dangerous or dangerous conditions or materials in any building or premises as follows, the commander shall order the disposal or redress of such hazardous conditions or materials: (1) Dangerous or illegal quantities of materials which are flammable or explosive or otherwise dangerous. (2) Hazardous conditions arising from defective or improperly installed equipment for the handling or use of flammable, explosive or otherwise hazardous materials. (3) Dangerous accumulation of garbage, paper paper, boxes, chips or other highly flammable materials. (4) Accumulation of dust or waste material in climate or ventilation systems or accumulation of lubricant in kitchens or other exhaust gas channels or insufficient distance to unprotected combustible materials from hoods, lubricating exhaust equipment and ducts. (5) In the external walls of fire fighting, for stairs, passages, doors or windows which may interfere with the work of the fire brigade in the event of a fire, or in the event of a fire, obstruction of the fire escape or fire exit, access openings, stairs, passages, doors or windows which may interfere with fire fighting or the exits of passengers. (6) Any building or other construction which does not want repair, due to adequate exit equipment, automatic or other fire-fighting equipment or fire-fighting equipment, or age or degraded condition or for any other reason, creates a dangerous situation. F. (1) A regulation requiring the replacement of a system for the prevention, detection or suppression of fire due to repeated violations. Where a commander finds a fire prevention, detection or suppression system in any building or any room during inspection or re-inspection in-service, improperly maintained or mis-operated, the commander may order the following measures: (a) If the system contains one or more outgoing lights which have not been illuminated during inspections, the commander may order that all exit lights in such spaces be equipped with self-combustible lights or light-emitting diodes (LED) lights. (b) If the system contains one or more self-closing hatch(s), some of which have been kept open by unattached opening devices during the inspection, the commander may order that all fire doors in such premises be equipped with a doorman/release device. (c) Where the system includes emergency exit doors which are secured or locked during the life of bolts, rods, chains, padlocks or locking devices, with the exception of the primary door lock, the commander may order that all emergency exits of the premises be equipped with panic door release hardware. (d) This paragraph shall not be construed as giving orders for the re-establishment of infringements under this Chapter, nor shall that paragraph be construed as a restriction of supremacy under the order, the Wisconsin Administrative Code or any other applicable provision of the Statutes of the State of Wisconsin. (2) Remedial measures. If the chief may find a violation of this chapter, the Wisconsin State Statute or the Wisconsin Administrative Code, the chief may require corrective action to remedy the violation. (3) The right to reduce the risk. The Chief must order the immediate reduction of any threat to the life, safety and well-being of any person. If the owner refuses or fails to comply with this risk, the commander may cause the same reduction and the city shall charge the owner the costs involved. The chief shall keep a precise overview of all the outstanding costs of the city's risk reduction and shall report it to the Director of Finance, who shall report annually on these specific costs for each lot or parcel and submit it to the city official, and the amount paid for each lot or plot of land shall be collected as each such as other special costs for the property as provided for in § 66.0627, Wis. Stats. (4) Release of the agency. The Chief Constable must order the release of any property deemed necessary by the chief due to a direct risk to the life and well-being of the occupants. G. (1) Written orders to remedy a violation of this Chapter shall be served on the owner, passenger or other person responsible for the conditions, either by issuing the same copy to the person pursuant to or by posting such orders to the owner or other responsible person. This Sub-subsection shall in no way prevent the superior from giving oral orders in such a way as to be deemed appropriate in the circumstances. (2) If buildings or other premises are owned by one person and used by another person, the orders given to the occupant and owner thereof in connection with the performance of this Chapter apply, unless the regulations or conditions require additions or changes to the premises which would immediately change to immovable property and which would be in the ownership of the owner of the premises. In this case, the orders affect the owner, not the driver. (3) The acceptance of such orders by the owner or passenger is a sufficient notice for the execution of the order. H. Fire drills in educational and institutional occupations. Fire drills shall be carried out at least once a month in educational and institutional facilities, where such occupancy is the main occupancy of the building. In severe weather, fire drills may be postponed. All fire fighting exercises shall be kept and the persons responsible for such passengers shall submit written reports to the superior each year indicating the time and date of each such drill. A. Institution. In the event of a fire or other emergency, the fire chief may designate certain areas of public or private property as fire-fighting pathways in order to ensure proper access to buildings. B. Paths of fire. Public or private property shall be open or privately owned and intended for use in all buildings used for the living or use of persons which are more than 100 ft from a public road or exceed 30 ft in height and which are more than 50 ft from a public road. Fire escapees may also be denied on private roads where the fire chief considers that such access is necessary for fire fighting equipment. C. Width. The unobstructed width of access roads for fire-fighting equipment shall be at least 20 ft (6096 mm), a vertical distance of at least 13 ft 6 inches (4115 mm) without shoulders or obstructions. D. The deadlock. Dead-end fire-fighting equipment of more than 150 ft (45 720 mm) above 150 ft shall have an approved area for turning the fire-fighting device around. E. Designation, marking and maintenance of fire-fighting tracks. (1) The designation, marking and maintenance of fire fighting tracks shall be determined by the fire chief. Marking (fire fighting lanes): If required by a fire control officer, signs or other approved signs or markings containing the words NR PARKING - FIRE LANE - TOW-ZONE AWAY shall be permitted to identify or prevent such roads. The means of determining the fire tracks must be in a clean and legible condition. be replaced or improved as necessary to ensure adequate visibility. The current Wisconsin Department of Transportation Highway Marking is used as guidance for the designation and marking of any lanes. (2) Designated fire paths shall be marked with signs which are within five feet of the beginning of the fire path and within five feet, the distance between the marks and the distance not exceeding 75 ft. Each sign shall be directed towards oncoming traffic. The curb is painted for the length of the entire lane. The sign of the fire path shall be attached to a stationary post or object. The mark shall be clearly visible. (3) The entry of a fire path sign without the permission of the fire department shall be unlawful for any person(s) or association(s). F. Obstruction of fire fighting equipment to access roads. Access to fire-fighting equipment shall not be obstructed in any way, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and spacing specified in paragraphs 232–3C must be maintained at all times. G. Traffic calming equipment. Traffic barriers shall be prohibited unless approved by the fire service officer. A. For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply: ALARM Alarm Any sound, signal or message generated by an alarm system, an alarm user or any other person to which firefighters should respond. ALARM SYSTEM Any system, device or mechanism which, when activated, transmits a telephone, wireless, electronic, video or other message to the alarm system monitoring company or any other number, or which emits an audible or visible signal which, outside the protected spaces, may be heard or visible by persons to hear or display a signal or transmit a signal outside the premises by other means other than a medical alarm. The alarm system or alarm may consist of one or more components, all of which are subject to the central station. ALARM USER A person, partnership, enterprise or any other entity that controls any building, structure or facility or part of it, with the alarm system running. AUTOMATIC DIALING Any device that automatically sends a pre-recorded voice message or a coded signal via a direct connection via fixed lines indicating the existence of a type of emergency to which fire-fighting personnel should respond. CENTRAL ALARM STATION A device with receiving, recording and transmitting equipment connected to remote alarms and electrical protection circuits, where operators monitor the alarm panel and emergency signals referring to fires, may send a message to the fire brigade and alert the alarm agent in response to an alarm. CONTROL The right or authority relating to the management, supervision, direct or supervisory of a building, installation or installation of a building. Department monona fire brigade and its and includes other fire authorities assisting the Monona fire department. FALSE ALARM Notification or activation of any monitored or unmonitored alarm system when the Ministry arrives at the premises and determines that there is no evidence of a fire or emergency in the premises to justify a call for fire assistance or investigation. An alarm shall be considered incorrect if the responding department cannot find evidence of a fire or emergency in the premises that may have sounded the alarm. A false alarm shall include an alarm caused by a power outage, but shall not contain alarms activated due to unusually severe weather conditions or other causes which the commander does not control due to the user of the alarm. FIRE The City of Monona Fire Department and its personnel and it includes other fire departments assisting the Monona Fire Department. B. (1) The liability of the user of the alarm system. The alarm user shall be obliged to use the alarm system properly, to ensure that all alarm signals are given for the proper use of the alarm system and are

