

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-ofthe-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. Officer Sinclude: Fire Chief Dave Smith, Assistant Chief Joe Sass, Capt. Dan Havlicek, Safety Officer 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 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 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 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 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 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 it explodes, sparks, moves or emits external flames. 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 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 tenant's room and the inspection of tenant's room and the inspection of tenant's room and tenant's room 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. This definition does not apply to the conversion or modification of heating and ventilation or exit of an existing building. bedrooms or bedrooms. Bedrooms or sleeping quarters separated by other uses, such as a kitchen or living room, are 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 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 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 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 or der 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. (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 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 an 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 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 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 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 13 ft6 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 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 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 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 system. 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 supervision, direct or supervision, direct or supervision of a building, installation or installation or installation or installation or installation or part of a building. monitored or un monitored 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 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 alarm system properly, to ensure that all alarm signals are given for the alarm system and are

aware of the provisions of this Chapter, and to keep the alarm system in working order. The alarm system for each alarm system. Special codes, combinations or passwords may not be included in this guide, but must be stored on site. C. Alarm companies and private responders. (1) Each alarm company shall provide the alarm client with full written instructions for use of the alarm system, written instructions for use of the alarm system, written instructions for use of the alarm system. (2) Each alarm company shall provide alarm clients with training on the proper use of the alarm system, including instructions for the prevention of false alarms. D. Misuse of the alarm system: use of an alarm system in the absence of an actual emergency resulting in the response of firefighters; or the use of an alarm system instead of a telephone to summon firefighters in any situation where such use of the telephone would not directly endanger the safety of the alarm system. Misuse of the alarm system is illegal. E. False alarm. Alarm users shall not be, allow or allow false interference with the buildings, facilities, facilities or parts of the buildings under their control when the alarm systems. (1) If an alarm system signal is found to be a false signal, it is the responsibility of the owner to secure the building and false signals. A second or subsequent false alarm within twelve hours is a violation of this section and the owner of the building is responsible for it. (2) No owner/occupant of a building shall allow the alarm system to issue more than three false signals within a 12-month period. The fourth false signal within a period of twelve months is deemed to be a violation of this section and the owner of the building is responsible for it. G. Orders. The chief has the right to order the installation of dual-activity traction stations or horn pull covers if the department has responded to three or more intentional false alarms in the premises. H. Exceptions. Nothing in this Section shall apply to any official governmental authority or subdivision which owns, operates and maintains its alarms. I. Penalty. Any person who infringes any provision of this Chapter shall be subject to the penalties laid down in the list of fees, fines and penalties. [1] [1] [Amended 5-20-2019 ord. No. 5-19-716] A. Unless otherwise provided for in this Chapter, the following orders, regulations and regulations provided for in the Wisconsin Department of Administrative Code shall be adopted as provided for in the Wisconsin Administrative Code and are presented in this Chapter as if provided for in this Chapter. All actions required or disabled by ch. SPS 314 or the Statutes contained in this Chapter are required or prohibited. Any future amendment, amendment or amendment to the Wisconsin Administrative Code is intended to be part of this Chapter and is hereby added as if it were fully provided for. B. Unless otherwise specified, those parts of national fire codes and standards listed on the following pages shall be included in the references and adopted as part of this Chapter. Any future amendments, amendments or amendments to the NFPA Codes adopted by this Chapter are intended to be part of this Chapter and shall be added as if fully provided for in this Chapter. C. If any of the above arrangements, regulations and regulations of the Department of Safety and Professional Services or the National Fire Code conflict with this Chapter or with each other, the most stringent shall apply. D. A copy of the above provisions shall be kept in the file in the public if the provisions of Section 128 of the Municipal Code of Monona are not subject to the provisions of The Municipal Code. Approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed and maintained as A. Nursing, assistance, elderly housing, prison, group care and other institutions. B. High-risk riders. In any building which, due to its construction use or high combustible occupancy, endangers a large number of occupants or which, according to the Chief, constitutes a fire risk, including but not limited to petrol or other volatile flammable liquids. (3) Emailing or japaneseing. (4) Mills, including sugar, starch, cereals, feed, flour and dirt. (5) Paint and varnishes, including manufacture, storage, handling, spraying and other related acts. (6) Products, manufacture and storage of explosive gases under pressure (15 psi and more than 5400 cubic feet) such as acetylene, hydrogen, natural gas, etc. (10) Storage of materials with a flash point below 200 °F, such as celluloid products, kerosene, fuel oil, etc. (11) Woodworking plants. (13) Manufacture of explosives and pyrotechnics. (15) All other occupancy involving the processing, mixing, storage and issue of volatile liquids. C – Exceptions. Automatic sprinkler systems are not required:(1) In certain production areas. Premises or buildings used for the production or storage of aluminium powder, sodium peroxide or other materials where the use of water may cause or increase combustion. (2) If water increases the risk. any place where, at the discretion of the chief, the use of water as a fire-extinguishing agent would be unduly damaged or destroyed; provided that the automatic fire suppression system using the extinguishing site is connected to the approved central station monitoring service. A. (1) Approved automatic sprinkler equipment shall be installed in accordance with the standards for the installation of sprinkler systems in brochures No 13 and other standards applied by the National Fire Brigade Association. B. Plans. No buildings will be fitted or changed to automatic sprinkler equipment until the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services and the fire chief have submitted for review. Approved plans are kept in the file at fire departments. Calculations are submitted with all plans. If a pipe schedule is used, a written report shall be submitted together with verified pressure data. An engineer who makes such calculations stamps and signs a report. The installer shall inform the head of fire or his designer of any length of service to be made. C. Specific Requirements. (1) System drainage. The drainage pipe of the building's automatic sprinkler system shall be outside the building or into a drainage pipe suitable for the necessary flow. (2) Test valve of inspector. The automatic sprinkler system of the building shall be equipped with an inspector's test valve which is directed to the external field of the building. The inspector's test valve shall be installed in the most hydraulic point of the system. The building alarm system shall be bound to an aperture equal to the outflow of one sprinkler alarm. (3) Alarm clock. Alarm bells shall be installed on all alarm systems. One watch must be installed on the outside of the building. The sprinkler alarm will be connected to the building's alarm system. D. Check. Each standpipe system or sprinkler system required by this Chapter or wisconsin administration code shall be checked by a certified sprinkler installer every 12 months. A. If necessary. Smoke and thermal detection systems shall be installed in all premises of buildings, regardless of their size or structure, with the exception of dwellings with one and two families. Detection systems must be in all rooms, including, but not limited to, hidden spaces (e.g. attics, crawling rooms, truss-built areas), cellars, storage rooms, closets, busy and occupied areas. Single and double-family dwellings must have smoke-detector systems required by the Wisconsin Administrative Code. B. Monitoring. All detection systems shall be monitored by the approved central station monitoring service, except for single and double-family houses. C. (1) All parts of the fire or smoke detector system are listed as underwriters' Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual System (FM). The entire installation must comply with the applicable provisions of NFPA Standard 72, Article 760 of the National Electricity Code and the Wisconsin Electricity Code. (2) A remote control shall be available at the main entrance of a building which indicates each specified alarm zone through red LEDs which flash and lock when the alarm is fixed. The remote annunciatoor of custom zone labels must have space. Zone labels shall clearly describe the location of the zones. Different occupants must be separated in one building. (3) (a) The system shall use fire alarm devices (exhaust stations, smoke detectors, etc.) and fire alarm devices (horns, clocks, visual lights, etc.) listed in the UL or FM list. The smoke detectors shall be equipped with a light-emitte diode (LED lamp) indicating either the finished or the alarm status. (b) Smoke detectors photovoltaic, ionisation installed at a height of approximately 30 ft is located on the ceiling or wall of the protected area. The discovery of smoke must be provided, but not only in the following areas: cellars, common corridors, stairwells, sleeping quarters and any other space of more than 50 square metres. (c) Heat sensors shall be installed at a height of approximately 30 ft, located in the ceiling of the protected area. Thermal detection must be ensured, inter alia, in the following areas: furnace spaces, machinery spaces, garages, hidden spaces and kitchens, and any other premises over 50 square metres. Heat detectors shall also be installed as a substitute for smoke detectors in designated areas of the fire control which are not suitable for the installation of a smoke detector. (d) [1] Horns of the alarm system. Horns used as audible warning devices shall be 24 volts for DC horns with an audible pressure level of at least 87 db at 10 ft. The horns of the fire alarm shall be on the ul or FM list for the use of a fire alarm. The horns must be adaptable for surface or semi-flushing installation and suitable for use in combined audiovisual systems. [2] Alarm system clocks. The clocks used as an audible warning device shall be at a vibrating or single stroke sound pressure level of 90 db. The clocks must be suitable for surface or semi-flushing installation and shall be intended for use in combined audiovisual systems. [3] Flashing lamps. The visual displays shall be made up of a strobe-type flash tube and shall be in full state of solid state. These devices must be on the UL or FM list and capable of either ceiling or wall installation. Visual units shall be equipped with a built-in reflector to improve lighting characteristics. Visual items must be part of an horn or a set of clocks. [4] Horns, clocks or visual flashing lamps shall be installed in any device, dwelling. D. (1) Devices that trigger the alarm shall be grouped in zones that are controlled and controlled by LED zones. (2) The start of the alarm-triggering device shall: (a) Cause the corresponding red zone alarm LED to start in the control panel until the switch recognition starts in the control panel. (b) The audible warning device shall sound throughout the device until the alarm confirmation/silence switch is in. (c) The visual indicators shall flash until the on/on/silence switch is on/off. (d) After switching on the fixing switch, further activation of the activation of the activation device shall cause alarm bells or horns to sound and visual display. (3) For each circuit and indicator circuit shall be electrically controlled. Setting the system wiring, such as apertures and apertures, in any way must activate the sound and visual problem indicators in the control panel. Starting the alarm switch will mute the audio problem indicator, but the problem with the LED remains on. The problem with the LED may not be canceled, except for the actual cleaning of the problem state and the alarm silence switch for normal recovery. (4) The alarm silence switch for normal recovery. (4) The alarm silence switch for normal recovery. and alert silence inhibit. (b) an UL or FM-approved alarm control operation. (c) Water flow/sprinkler monitoring activities in different system zones. (5) If a smoke detector is applied, the leed directed to the smoke detector shall remain continuously illuminated until the system is reset. E. Conditional approval of the installation of fire and smoke detector systems. No building shall be fitted or modified by fire and smoke detector system until the fire brigade has been conditionally approved by firefighters. Two copies of the plan shall be submitted. The plan shall include drawings showing the locations of the detectors, traction stations and horns. The plans shall include a brief description of the internal connections. Conditionally approved schemes shall be returned to the owner. F. Required acceptance test. (1) An acceptance test for a fire and smoke detector system shall be performed in the presence of a firefighter or his or her designer and monona electrical inspector in the presence of the city before the installer. (2) An installer shall notify the fire brigade three working days in advance before carrying out any test. G. Noncompliance. If the items listed in these paragraphs 232-8 are not met, this may result in enforcement action against the installer. I. Alarm systems; test requirements; the obligation of the holder to maintain the alarm system. (1) Maintenance. Fire detection and alarm systems shall be tested for efficient use as set out in the NFPA requirements. (2) A valid test/maintenance protocol shall be placed in the system control panel. A. Unless otherwise specified below, it is not necessary to install automatic fire-detectors, smoke detectors and stand-up pipes in buildings which existed or were under construction before the entry into force of this Chapter, unless such installation is required by the previous Regulation, the administrative regulation or the State statutes. B. Where a building is expanded or renovated and the building is the size of the building to which the building which would be built would apply, subject to the provisions of §§ 232-6 and 232-8: (1) The entire building (existing, new and redesigned areas) must meet the requirements of §§ 232-6 and 232-8 if more than 50% of the building's internal surface has been redeveloped or added to the building. (2) For the purposes of determining the above percentages, successive additions, extensions or conversions shall be treated as a single extension or addition. C. Notwithstanding the percentage test set out in Subpart (b), an additional area, extended or redesigned, of its size, type or use to which the provisions of Paragraphs 232 to 6 and 232-8 apply, shall be additional areas, extended or redesigned. D. If a building or any part thereof is exempted from the deposited or planned use of a section during its construction, the use of such a building or part thereof is amended in such a way that the reason for the exemption no longer exists, the entire building or area shall, where appropriate, comply with the requirements of §§ 232-6. E. If the use of an existing building or construction works is changed and the requirements for new use are more stringent than the requirements for previous use, the building or building shall comply with the new use requirements laid down in this Chapter. Where municipal fire hydrants are available and any part of the commercial or industrial building is more than 100 metres from the municipal fire hydrants, the owner shall install approved water hydrants at his own expense. The hydrants must be separate and be installed up to 50 ft and less than 25 ft from the building. There must be one hydrant around the building so that no hydrant is more than 400 metres away from any other approved hydrant, measured by conventional access routes. The connecting water line between the water intended for human consumption and the approved water hydral shall be at least six inches. All water hydrants must be approved by the chief and installed in accordance with the standards of the urban water body. All water hydrants shall be installed in such a way that they are always available to the fire brigade. All water hydrants are kept in good working order and the owner submits a maintenance report to city water utility each month. Sprinkler system, stand-pipe system other articles of association, organisation or should always be kept in working order. It is illegal for any owner or resident to reduce the effectiveness of such protection; provided that the owner or passenger may temporarily reduce or terminate protection where this is necessary for testing, repair, modification or addition to the system or equipment. The administrator shall be informed before the system is reduced or discontinued for repair, amendment or upgrade and shall be re-notified once the system has been restored. In the course of erection, major modification or demolition of any building, the following provisions shall be complied with: A. Access to equipment. Access to heavy fire fighting equipment must be in the immediate vicinity at the beginning of construction is completed. B. Access to fire hydrants. Free access from the street to fire hydrants and bulk pipes, sprinklers or other fire-fighting equipment must always be provided and maintained. Pedestrian protection roads shall not be constructed in such a way as to prevent immediate access to hydrants. No material or structure shall be placed at a distance of 10 feet from such hydrants or connections or between them and the centre line of the street. C. Access to first aid and fire fighting equipment. During construction activities, permanent, temporary or portable first aid and fire fighting equipment must always be free. D. Stairs. All buildings of a height of more than 50 ft shall always have at least one staircase in usable condition. The staircase is extended upwards when each floor is installed in a new structure. E. Access to the premises of the firefighters call. A – General prohibition. Any setting of fires or blasting on any land in the city shall be prohibited unless otherwise provided for in Subpart B or C. This includes burning or burning any leaves, brush, grass, wood, garbage or other combustible materials on any street, alley, pavement in the city at any time. B – Exceptions. The setting of fires is permitted in the following situations, provided that the applicable national rules are complied with: (1) All non-recycled paper products not covered by the city code 381 Solid waste in The City of Monona group 381 Solid waste 381. (2) Standing under the control and supervision of the fire chief or its designer. (3) Fires set solely for the purpose of cooking purposes are permitted. This includes, inter alia, combustible charcoal or similar substances outdoors in containers intended solely for cooking, provided that such incineration does not pose a fire risk. (4) External combustion of wood (not building materials) is permitted with the following limitations: (a) The perimeter of a fire shall be at least 15 metres away from any plot, building, pole, overhead or other combustible material. (b) Urban streets, outermost, roadside ditches or surface water so close to the surface water that it is possible to leave the ashes in surface water. (c) Persons using and maintaining external fires shall not be burned at 12.00.m a.m 00 a.m. (d) Persons using external fires shall be responsible for monitoring atmospheric conditions and shall be responsible for monitoring atmospheric conditions and shall be responsible for his or her designer has approved it in writing. C. Blasting shall be permitted provided that all applicable national rules are complied with and written permission has been obtained from the fire chief or its designer. D. Fire emergency. If the fire chief considers the fire to be sparked on any land in the city without due notice, he shall publish a notice prohibiting the setting of fires in the area designated as a fire area. No person may ignite a fire in the area so designated unless a permit has been obtained from the fire chief or his designer. A. The following decisions of the Chief Inspector or Building Inspector may be appealed to the Public Security Committee: (1) Rejection of the required authorisation or certificate application for approval. (2) Revocation of the issue of a required permit, certificate or approval to compliance with the requirements established in a non-this Chapter or other applicable state, federal, county or local regulation, statutes or administrative regulations. B – A written complaint must be lodged with the Administrator within 14 days of the date of the d by first class mail. C. The appeal shall state the reasons for the action and the reasons why the person considers that the conduct in guestion to be unlawful, unjustified or inappropriate. D. The Chief shall submit the complaint to the Committee for consideration by the Committee on Public Security. The complaint shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules of the Public Security Committee. E. The Public Security Committee shall approve, amend or revoke the activities of the date of the hearing of the appeal proceedings. F. The Commission has 68th count of Wis. Stats., shall not apply to decisions taken in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. A. This Section shall apply to all buildings with floors. B. Doors and telephones. Doors may be locked from stairs to floors only if they are equipped with a remote release system from the building control station. The stairs shall be provided with a telephone or connection to the control post of the building at least every five floors if they are kept locked. Locks must be detached at a power outage where the doors remain unlocked. C. Automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems. (1) An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed according to NFPA 13. (2) Standpipets shall be installed according to NFPA 14. (3) For each floor, the shut-off valves of seisme and sprinkler systems and water flow detection equipment shall be equipped. (4) Standpipe and sprinkler valves shall be installed according to NFPA 14. (3) For each floor, the shut-off valves of seisme and sprinkler systems and water flow detection equipment shall be equipped. central station continuously manned. D. Smoke/heat detection systems. (1) At least one approved smoke detector suitable for intended use shall be installed in any mechanical equipment, electric vehicle or control telephone device, lift machinery or similar space: (a) in any mechanical equipment, electric vehicle or control telephone device. (b) Each main exhaust gas and exhaust air plenamis of each air conditioner located downstream of the last inlet. (2) Detectors shall activate the alarm or signalling system and close the ventilation system, unless automatic smoke control is installed. (3) Approved heat detection equipment shall be installed in boiler and furnace rooms instead of smoke detection equipment. (4) Alarm systems installed in these buildings shall comply with the National Electricity Code of Wisconsin and the following standards: NFPA 72. (5) Detectors shall comply with the standard of automatic fire detectors NFPA 72. (6) Alarm and communication systems. Alarm and communication systems shall be designed and installed in such a way that damage to the terminal unit or speaker does not render more than one system zone inoperable. E. (1) The operation of a smoke detector, water flow device or manual fire alarm station shall automatically sound an alarm in the desired areas, followed by the voice direction of the occupant. The voice alarm and the loudspeaker information system has been approved, it may be combined with a voice signalling system and a public address system. (2) The central control unit shall contain the control units of the voice alarm system in order to be able to start the selective or general voice alarm manually. (3) The system shall be subject to supervision in order to cause the audible signal to be activated at the central control station. audio path interruption or failure, including amplifiers, speaker wiring, switches and electrical contacts, and detects openings, shorts and bases which may impair the function of the building or specified parts thereof are clearly heard as is necessary for the system of address address. F. Loudspeaker address. The central control station shall operate a public communications system designed in such a way that all occupants of the building are clearly heard. It must be able to direct messages selectively or generally to the following terminal areas: (5) spaces and tenants exceeding 1000 square metres. (7) Hotel rooms and/or suites. G. Fire fighting communication system. The central fire fighting operations control centre shall be in a place approved by the fire brigade. This station shall include: (1) voice alarm and loudspeaker control panels. (2) Two-way communication between control posts and all lifts, lift lobbyists, exit/entrance and stairs on each floor. The type of device designed for this purpose will be approved by the fire brigade. (3) Fire detection and condition of the location and condition of the location and condition of each lift in the annunciator. (5) Status indicators and checks of air handling systems. (6) Controls for the simultaneous opening of all stairs. (7) Sprinkler valve and water flow detector display panels. (8) Standby power controllers and status indicators. (9) A fire-fighting telephone shall use controlled access to a public telephone system. (10) Manual control for all lifts. (11) Small-scale plan of a building which has all permanent walls, fixed and door openings, outdoor wall openings used in smoke ventilation, lift places and staircases. (12) Drawings of the location of the main shut-off of sprinkler or stand-pipe systems, electrical, water, gas and steam systems, together with the marking of the area(s) serviced by all their main shut-offs. (13) A list of the names which indicate all the main operating personnel of the building and the telephone number in which they can be reached. (14) An emergency action plan for a building with the task of which is to define personnel duties. H. Standby power and lighting. (1) A fixed, permanently installed standby production system shall be installed. The system shall be equipped with appropriate means for the automatic activation of the automatic transmission and operation of the necessary electrical functions at full power for 60 seconds after such a normal maintenance failure. System monitoring, together with the characteristics of manual start-up and transfer, shall be control station. (2) An on-site supply of natural gas fuel or other fuel approved by the Ministry which is sufficient for the full operation of the system shall be submitted for at least 12 hours. (3) The power requirement shall be determined in such a way that it provides service, but not only: (b) for exit and other emergency lighting. (c) Fire protection equipment. f(4) Maintenance. All communication, fire protection, detection and suppression systems required by this Section shall be tested and maintained in working order. All installed equipment required under this Section shall be maintained in accordance with the standards in force of the National Fire Brigade Association (NFPA). (5) Identification of floor level. Each staircase shall be marked on both sides of the door, which leads to the staircase by its name or number, with a permanent mark of at least two inches high. (6) All lifts shall have each floor or story identified on both sides of the lift shaft and the permanent mark of which is at least two inches high. A. Purpose and policy. The purpose of this section is to ensure effective fire protection by providing rapid response methods in and within locked buildings in emergencies where time may be important. The locking box system shall be mandatory for specified buildings as from 1 January 2007. Owners of buildings who are not to participate in this section will continue to be encouraged to participate in the system of emergency storage facilities. B - Scope. The owner of any building for which a building for which yss the requirements of this section. Any building which becomes owned, occupied or occupied shall purchase, install and maintain an emergency lock system which meets the requirements of this Section. C – Exceptions. This Section shall not apply to: (1) single-family and double-family houses. 2) multifamily homes; provided that this derogation applies only if each access to each dwelling unit has direct access to the outside of the building, i.e. before entering or leaving the building, i.e. before entering or leaving the building for entry into or exit from the common corridor. (3) A construction works 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 365 days a year by an reception worker, guardian or security guard, provided that the fire chief has issued a written permit for such information. D. Vendor and system selection. Facilitate access to the fire brigade without confusion the only city-approved emergency lock system that is permitted to be installed and the only approved seller(s) is the emergency lock system and seller(s) approved by the fire department in writing. E. Location of the lockbox. The locking box shall be installed on the addressed side of the building within five feet of the main door. The locking box shall not be lower than four feet higher or more than six feet higher. However, an alternative location may be approved by a firefighter or his or her designer. F. Table of contents. The locking box shall contain the main keys of the building. This includes keys for all locked front doors and keys for individual businesses and offices for all locked base doors, but are not mandatory for any residential unit in the building. (2) All rooms of locked electrical spaces. (4) All controls of a locked lift. (5) All locked elevator rooms. (6) All locked fire alarm panels. (7) All locked fire suppression systems. (8) All other areas necessary by the fire chief. G. Access to the lock box. Only fire fighting personnel are used to browse the lock box. H. Use of the lockbox. Lock boxes are only used to enter real estate in case of emergency. Lock boxes must not be used in situations such as locking. Fire crews, to get an emergency police emergency, can use safety deposit boxes during police incidents. The safety of fire fighting workers is of the utmost importance and, if the company's official considers the situation to be dangerous, other means are used to enter the building/complex. Under no circumstances shall the main keys or building keys of the lock box in the lock box be transferred to law enforcement personnel. Lock boxes may not be used for the collection of evidence for entry or for the processing of court-ordered search warrants. I. Obligations of the holder. Owners of a building: (1) each year, the fire brigade shall provide the fire brigade with a list of emergency emergency contacts on the form provided by the fire brigade. (2) A lockbox shall be purchased directly from the seller specified in Subpart F of this section, and the keys specified shall be properly marked with regard to their identity and function, and the fire brigade shall place the building key keys in the lock box. (4) The fire shall be given in the case of a change of locks, replacement keys shall be properly marked by the fire department for the scaling of the lock box. (5) The hold of the main key of the lock box shall not be the case. (6) Keeps the immediate area of the locking box free from obstacles. (7) Without the permission of the fire brigade, no lock or do so shall be permitted or another person shall not be allowed to do so. J. Passenger certificate. A certificate of performance shall not be issued until the requirements of this Section are met. K. Standard work line. The fire brigade shall adopt a standard code of practice for the implementation of the requirements of this Section. Any person who violates any provision of this Chapter shall be subject to the penalty provided for in § 1–4 of the Code. Code.

guidelines hypertension esc 2020, portrait physique et moral, normal_5f99a0b7e79d8.pdf, shanda johnson-williams facebook, employee of the month nomination form doc, normal_5f8a7e66bfba8.pdf, autocad 2d commands with examples pdf, toshiba e studio 455 manual, principles_of_accounting_2nd_edition.pdf cambridge igcse maths books pdf, human_bone_manual.pdf, 24187865065.pdf,