

## CHAPTER 95: FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

### Section

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### § 95.01 ADOPTION OF FIRE PREVENTION CODE.

This code shall be known as the Fire Prevention Code. This code adopts the 2012~~8~~ edition of the International Fire Code in its entirety, including Referenced Standards and Appendices, regulating and governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, explosion, handling or use of hazardous materials, the use and occupancy of buildings and premises in the village and providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees.

(Ord. 4186, passed 4-1-2013)

### § 95.02 AMENDMENTS, INSERTIONS, DELETIONS AND CHANGES TO THE FIRE PREVENTION CODE.

For the purpose of the Fire Prevention Code, the following additions, insertions, deletions and changes are hereby adopted as follows.

(A) *Section 101.1 Title*. Insert: Village of Matteson.

(B) *Section 110.4 Violation Penalties*. Insert: petty offense and \$750 respectively.

(C) *Section 112.4 Failure to Comply*. Insert: \$100 and \$750 respectively.

(D) *Section 316 Hazards to Firefighters*. Is amended by adding the following new section:

*Section 316.7 Door Markings*. In all buildings 10,000 square feet or larger, regardless of use classification, it shall be required to mark each "Exit" door from the building as follows: each "Exit" door shall be marked with a number painted on both sides of the door in the bottom corner on the latch side. The painted number shall be of a contrasting color to the door, be six inches in height with a one inch stroke and will be numbered sequentially in a clockwise manner beginning immediately to the left of the main entrance door. The number is not required on doors made entirely of glass.

(E) *Section 901.6.3 Records*. Is amended by adding the following new section:

*Section 901.6.3.2 Record Submittals*. Contractors who perform inspection, testing and/or maintenance services on fire and life safety systems are required to electronically submit all compliant and noncompliant records to the Village Fire Department via a method approved by the Fire Chief. (Brycer, The Compliance Engine)

*Add the following language to 903.2. Where Required Retroactive In Existing Buildings and Structures*. All existing buildings covered herein shall comply with the provisions of this section when:

1. Change in occupancy type.

2. Alterations or damages exceeding 50% of the physical value of the structure.

3. The physical value shall be determined by an appraisal of the structure exclusive of land and furnishings. If there is a dispute as to the physical value of the structure, the matter will be remedied through the appeals process outlined in this code.

(F) Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.11 are hereby deleted and replaced with 903.2.1:

903.2.1 An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout any occupancy use except accessory structures 1,000 square feet or less.

Add the following to 903.3: In addition to the requirements set forth in NFPA 13, the following requirements shall be met:

(a) A post indicator valve or wall indicator valve is required on the supply side of the sprinkler system and must be protected by concrete filled bollards or as otherwise approved.

(b) The Fire Department Connection (FDC) shall be located near the main entrance to the occupancy or as directed by the Fire Code Official. This connection shall be located at least 40 feet, but not more than 100 feet from a fire hydrant. The FDC shall be protected by concrete filled bollards or as otherwise approved.

(c) The entire system shall be supervised, zoned and annunciated in accordance with NFPA 13, 72 and the International Building Code in effect at the time of this construction. Additionally, all flow switches shall be connected to a strobe light so as to activate the strobe light when an alarm condition exists. Location of the strobe light shall be on the front of the occupancy in close proximity to the main entrance when possible.

(d) A Village of Matteson representative shall be present when the underground main for the sprinkler system is flushed. This test requires 48-hour notice to the Building Department prior to the time of the test. Contractors or their official representative must be present at the time of the test in order to sign off on the certification documents.

(e) Piping between the exterior Fire Department connection and the check valve in the Fire Department inlet pipe shall be hydrostatically tested in the same manner as the balance of the system. This test requires 48-hour notice to the Fire Department prior to the time of the test. A Matteson Fire Department representative and contractors or their official representative must be present at the time of the test in order to sign off on the certification documents.

(f) As-built drawings shall be submitted to the Matteson Fire Department prior to the final inspection. These drawings shall be submitted in PDF format or other approved digital method.

(G) *Section 905 Standpipe Systems*

Section 905.3.1 Height. Revise to read: Class III standpipe systems shall be installed where any of the following conditions exist:

1. Three or more stories are above or below grade plane. Rest of section to remain.

(H) *Section 907: Add new subsection 907.1.4 Installation.*

*Section 907.1.4 Installation*

(a) The fire alarm panel or a remote annunciator with the means to reset and silence the detection system shall be provided at a convenient location near the front entrance to the occupancy.

(b) A strobe light shall be installed at the front of each occupancy. This strobe light shall be visible from the street and connected to the fire detection system so as to provide a visual identification of the affected occupancy.

(I) *Section 907.8 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance.* Is hereby amended by adding the following new section:

*Section 907.8.6 Resetting Fire Alarm Systems.* Upon activation of a fire alarm system, the system shall not be reset (restored to a secured or clear condition) by any person. Only Fire Department personnel are authorized to reset or direct the system to be reset. The penalty for resetting a fire alarm shall be no less than \$250 or more than \$750 per occurrence.

(J) Section 1013.2. Rename section to "Low-level exit signs in Group R-1 and other occupancies."

(K) Section 1013.21.1. Add to end of section, the following after the first sentence: "Exit and exit access doors leading from a space that has an occupant load greater than fifty shall be marked with an additional low-level exit sign. located on the latch side of the door with the bottom edge of the sign no more than six inches from the floor."

(L) *Section 1031. Maintenance of the Means of Egress.* Is hereby amended by adding a new section:

*Section 1030.11 Checkout Lanes.* At no time shall checkout lanes be blocked by stored carts, displays, chains or other fixed obstructions to free access.

(Ord. 4186, passed 4-1-2013; Ord. 4288, passed 10-5-2015)

**§ 95.03 WOOD TRUSS WARNING SIGNS.**

(A) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

**PROPERTY OWNER.** Any person, firm or corporation having a legal ownership interest in the property.

**SIGN.** A nine-inch (minimum) by three-inch (minimum) piece of aluminum or stainless steel stock plate, one-eighth-inch thick (minimum), covered with red 3M diamond grade reflective film or equivalent. Located at the center of the sign is a white 3M diamond grade or equivalent reflective letter "T" which is three inches (minimum) in height.

**WOODEN TRUSS ROOF.**

(a) A wooden roof structure consisting of a group of triangles arranged in a single plane in such a manner that loads applied at the points of the intersections of the structural members will cause only direct stresses, tension, or compression, within the structural members.

(b) **WOODEN TRUSS ROOF** may include, but are not limited to, the following general types of construction: bowstring, warren, sawtooth, k-truss, scissors, cambered fink, hammerbeam, pratt, fink and inverted queen post.

(B) *Required signage.* The owner of any commercial or industrial structure which has a wooden truss roof assembly shall be required to mount warning signs meeting the following minimum requirements.

(1) *Size and construction.* Each sign required to be installed in accordance with this chapter shall be of the size and construction defined within division (A) above.

(2) *Mounting locations and height from finished grade.* A sign shall be mounted directly to the right of each series of entrance doors (front, rear and sides of the building or structure) at a height of five feet up from finished grade. Additional signs may be required by the Fire Code official, when the distance between entrance doors or the length of a series of entrance doors would require additional warning signs for visibility by Fire Department personnel.

(C) *Property owner responsibility.* It shall be the responsibility of each property owner to mount, maintain and prevent obstruction of any warning signs required to be mounted on the building or structure.

(Ord. 4186, passed 4-1-2013) Penalty, see § 95.99

**§ 95.04 SPILLER PAYS.**

(A) (1) The Trustees of the village do hereby find that hazardous materials and substances are widely used in commerce and by individuals in our society, and that properly controlled and utilized, such substances and materials can be beneficial to our overall wellbeing.

(2) However, the Village Trustees further find that large known quantities and qualities of such materials and substances exist which may be toxic, corrosive, irritating, sensitizing, flammable or combustible and which may cause serious illness or harm to humans, animals and the environment. The public has a right to expect regulation of these substances. The Department of Transportation is responsible for regulating the transportation of hazardous materials by air, water, highway, rail and pipelines.

(B) Despite these regulations, death, injuries and serious property damages related directly to the transportation of hazardous materials have and do occur. Risks present in the transport of dangerous goods cannot be totally abated through regulations.

(C) State regulations entrust local communities with the responsibilities of the mitigation of hazardous material incidents within their jurisdiction. In responding to a hazardous substance discharge incident, the Village Fire Department and/or the village will incur significant expenses including, but not limited to: equipment, cleanup, equipment replacements and additional staffing not normally reimbursed through state or federal agencies.

(D) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

**CORROSIVE.** Any substance which when in contact with living tissue causes destruction of tissue by chemical action; but does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

**FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE.** Any substance which has a flashpoint of above 20° to and including 80°F as determined by the Tagliabue Open Cut Tester, and **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE** means any substance which has a flashpoint at or below 20°F as determined by the Tagliabue Open Cut Tester, and **COMBUSTIBLE** means any substance which has a flashpoint above 80°F to and including 150° as determined by the Tagliabue Open Cut Tester; except that the flammability or combustibility of solids and of the contents of self-pressurized containers shall be determined by methods generally applicable to such materials or containers, respectively.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.** Any substance or mixture of substances which is toxic, corrosive, irritant, strong sensitizer, flammable, combustible or which generates pressure through decomposition, heat or other means, and which may cause substantial personal injury or illness during or as a proximate result of any customary or reasonably anticipated handling or use, including reasonably foreseeable ingestion, and also means by radioactive substance.

**IRRITANT.** Any substance not corrosive, which on immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with normal living tissue will induce local inflammatory reaction.

**PERSON.** Any individual, partnership, corporation, trust or other entity.

**RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCE.** Any substance that emits ionizing radiation.

**STRONG SENSITIZER.** Any substance which will cause, on normal living tissue through an allergic or photo-dynamic process, a hypersensitivity which becomes evident on reapplication of the same substance.

**TOXIC.** Any substance (other than a radioactive substance) which has the capacity to produce injury or illness to humans through ingestion, inhalation or absorption through any body surface.

**UNRECOVERED COSTS.** The total cost of operations maintenance, and additional staffing necessitated by the incident, including, but not limited to, replacement of specialized equipment or supplies required to mitigate the emergency and may also include any extraordinary damage to equipment caused by the incident, which costs are not otherwise recoverable through state or federal agencies.

(Ord. 4186, passed 4-1-2013) Penalty, see § 95.99

**§ 95.99 PENALTY.**

(A) There is hereby imposed a fine upon any person violating § 95.04 equivalent to the greater of \$750 or the unrecovered costs incurred by the Fire Department and/or village in responding to the hazardous substance discharge incident.

(B) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$750. Each day said violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 4186, passed 4-1-2013)