

CHAPTER 7

FIRE PREVENTION CODES

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Revised 03/19/08
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Revised 01/03/2007
Revised 6/21/06
Revised 12-27-2005

CHAPTER 7

FIRE PREVENTION CODES

ARTICLE 1. FIRE PREVENTION CODE

SECTION

- 7-1-1: Fire Prevention Code
- 7-1-2: Limits
- 7-1-3: Modifications
- 7-1-4: Appeals
- 7-1-5: New Materials, Processes or Occupancies Requiring Permits
- 7-1-6: Outdoor Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases
- 7-1-7: International Fire Code

7-1-1: FIRE PREVENTION CODE: The "2000 Fire Prevention Code" as published by the National Fire Protection Association is hereby adopted as the Fire Prevention Code of the Village with the following changes, additions or insertions:

The Fire Chief shall establish a schedule of permit fees which are required to be paid in conjunction with the issuance of any required permit.

For all sprinkler system design, provide a minimum 10% or 5 psi minimum safety factor in the fire protection system hydraulic calculation. The system demand shall be 5 psi minimum below the seasonal low water flow test supply.

By each hydraulically calculated area on each drawing, provide a copy of the hydraulic nameplate.

In multiple story buildings, provide floor control valves with water flow switches for each floor.

A public fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the Fire Department connection on the fire protection water supply to the building.

Fire hydrants and including yard hydrants shall be provided around the perimeter of the building at increments of footage deemed by the authority having jurisdiction.

When a fire pump is required to be installed in a sprinkler system, the pump shall be located in a room with a two-hour fire resistive construction. Provide an outside and inside access door to the fire pump-sprinkler riser room. Provide an O. S. & Y. control valve on all fire pump test headers. Provide an outside test header on fire pump installation. In multiple riser systems, provide a check valve in each sprinkler riser.

All appendixes of all NFPA Standards shall be considered as part of each standard and are considered "shall require" and not "should" information.

Alarm indicating appliances shall be provided, seen and heard in all areas of every building.

Fire alarm systems having manual pull stations, audio-visual devices and detectors shall be on separate zones per floor in multiple store buildings.

In all warehouse storage areas that are protected by an automatic sprinkler system with storage that exceeds 12 feet high, provide inside 2- 1/2" fire hose valves with a 1- 1/2" connection. Valves shall be located at each door entrance to the warehouse and/or storage area.

Provide additional 2- 1/2" fire hose valves so that no portion of the warehouse and/or storage area is more than 120 feet maximum travel distance to a fire hose valve. When plans for this system are submitted for review and approval, location of all obstruction and/or racks shall be shown on the drawing.

The fire hose valves system piping shall be:

- a. A separate riser piping system.
- b. Hydraulically calculated for a minimum of 250 gpm at 75 psi at the most hydraulically remote fire hose valve.
- c. When system pressure exceed 100 psi, provide "Potter" reduced pressure field adjustable type valves.

7-1-2: **LIMITS:** The limits referred to in the Fire Prevention Code in Section 12.5b, prohibiting the storage of explosives and blasting agents; Section 16.22, prohibiting the storage of flammable liquids in outside above ground tanks; and Section 21.6a, restricting bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas, are hereby established as being within the limits co-extensive with the Village.

7-1-3: **MODIFICATIONS:** The Director of Buildings and Inspectional Services shall have the authority and power to waive or modify any provision of the Fire Prevention Code when there are practical difficulties, economic hardship, or other circumstances in carrying out the strict provisions of the Fire Prevention Code. Such waiver or modification shall be limited as determined by the Director of Buildings and Inspectional Services and may be for any temporary period or may be permanent. The Director of Buildings and Inspectional Services shall have this discretionary authority and shall not be subject to any liability for such waiver or modification. The terms and provisions of any waiver of modification shall be placed in writing and shall be accepted by the property owner or property occupant.

7-1-4: APPEALS: Whenever the Chief of the Fire Department shall disapprove an application or refuse to grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of the Code do not apply, or that the true intent and meaning of the Code have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may, within thirty (30) days, appeal from the decision of the Chief of the Fire Department to the corporate authorities.

7-1-5: NEW MATERIALS, PROCESSES OR OCCUPANCIES REQUIRING PERMITS: The Chief of the Fire Department, the Director of Buildings and Inspectional Services, and the Fire Safety Officer shall act as a committee to determine and specify, after giving affected persons an opportunity to be heard, any new materials, processes or occupancies, which shall require permits, in addition to those now enumerated in said Code. The Fire Safety Officer shall post such list in a conspicuous place in his office, and distribute copies thereof to interested persons.

7-1-6: OUTDOOR STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS AND GASES: No person shall store any flammable and combustible liquid or gas outside of any structure above ground except in compliance with the following provisions:

(a .) No storage tank shall be located on any required parking area.

(b .) All storage shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 30-96, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code and NFPA 58-98, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.

(c .) The total aggregate storage of liquefied petroleum storage tanks used for retail dispensing shall not exceed 1,000 gallons (water capacity).

(d .) No storage tank shall be located within 200 feet of the lot line of any property used for residential purposes.

(e .) No storage tank may be erected or maintained until a permit is granted by the Building Commissioner after compliance with the provisions of this section.

7-1-7: INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

The "2021 International Fire Code" as published by the International Code Council, Inc. is hereby adopted as the Fire Prevention Code of the Village with the following changes, additions or insertions:

Section 101.1, insert "Village of Bridgeview".

Section 103.2, change to read "The code official is the Fire Inspector".

Revised 07/06/2022, 08/15/2018, 3/17/2017, 2/06/2013
Revised 10/06/2004, 02/07/2007, 10/03/2007

Section 107.2, add the following, “The code official shall establish a schedule of permit fees which are required to be paid in conjunction with the issuance of any required permit”.

Section 111, delete in full. All appeals shall be taken as provided in the Building Code.

Section 112.4, change to read, “A penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$750 is hereby imposed for each violation of this Code. Each day that a violation occurs shall be considered a separate violation and subject to penalty.”

Section 903.2, add the following: “Automatic sprinkler systems are required to be installed in residential structures only where the residential structure contains more than 10,000 square feet of dwelling space or where the residential structure also contains commercial space within the same structure and the commercial space is required to be sprinklered.”

Section 1103.5.3, insert “January 1, 2020.”

Section. 5704.2.9.6.1, add the following, “The code official shall establish the limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids and above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited.”

Section 5706.2.4.4, add the following, “The code official shall establish the limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids and above-ground tanks is prohibited”.

Section 5806.2, add the following, “The code official shall establish the limits in which the storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited”.

Section 6104.2, add the following, “The code official shall establish the limits in which the storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas”.

Appendix B, Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings, is hereby adopted.

Appendix C, Fire Hydrant Locations and Distribution, is hereby adopted.

Appendix D, Fire Apparatus Access Roads, is hereby adopted.

Appendix E, Hazard categories, is hereby adopted.

Appendix F, Hazard Ranking is hereby adopted.

Revised 02/06/2013, 08/15/2018, 07/06/2022
Revised 02/07/2007, 03/17/2010
Revised 10/06/2004, 02/07/2004

Appendix G, Cryogenic Fluids—Weight and Volume Equivalents, is hereby adopted.

Appendix H, Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) Instructions, is hereby adopted.

Appendix I, Fire Protection Systems – Noncompliant Conditions, is hereby adopted.

Appendix K, Constructing Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities, is hereby adopted.

In the event that the 2021 International Fire Code does not contain provisions on an issue, then the provisions of the Life Safety Code, as published by the National Fire Protection Association shall govern unless waived by the code official for due cause in hardship situations.

Revised 02/06/2013, 08/15/2018, 07/06/2022
Revised 10/06/04, 02/07/2007, 03/17/2010

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ARTICLE 2. FIRE LIMITS

SECTION

- 7-2-1: Boundaries
- 7-2-2: Exterior Coverings
- 7-2-3: Repairs

7-2-1: BOUNDARIES: The fire limits of the municipality shall comprise all that part of the municipality which is not zoned for single family residence.

7-2-2: EXTERIOR COVERINGS: It shall be unlawful to construct or erect any building or structure or portion thereof or addition thereto, in the fire limits unless the exterior walls and roof of such building or structure are covered or constructed of non-inflammable material; provided, that this shall not operate to prohibit the construction of temporary one-story buildings for the use of builders during construction of the fireproof structure; wooden fences not over eight (8) feet high; piazzas or balconies not exceeding ten (10) feet in width or extending more than three (3) feet above the second-story floor beams; bay windows when covered with incombustible material or during construction for workmen engaged thereon, portable toilets not exceeding one hundred fifty (150) feet in area nor eight (8) feet in height.

7-2-3: REPAIRS: It shall be unlawful to repair any existing frame building within the fire limits after the same shall be damaged by any cause to fifty percent (50%) of its value, unless such building is made to conform to the provisions of this Code.

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ARTICLE 3 PUBLIC BUILDINGS

SECTION

- 7-3-1: Responsibility
- 7-3-2: Enforcement
- 7-3-3: Fire Appliances
- 7-3-4: Fire Drills
- 7-3-5: Removal of Apparatus Prohibited
- 7-3-6: Doors
- 7-3-7: Exit Lights

7-3-1: **RESPONSIBILITY:** The owner, agent, occupant or person charged with the custody of any public building, auditorium, hotel or motel, theater, lodge hall, or church, and in the case of schools, the President of the Board of Education or the person in charge thereof and owning the same, shall be held liable for the equipment and maintenance and safety of all exits, doors, windows or passageways.

7-3-2: **ENFORCEMENT:** It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief, or his duly authorized agents, to inspect all apparatus to be installed and the location thereof, and to make or cause to be made periodic inspections concerning the operation, accessibility of regular and emergency exits in all such public places.

7-3-3: **FIRE APPLIANCES:** Location and number of appliances and extinguishers shall meet the requirements of the 200 Edition of NFPA's National Fire Codes, specifically Volume 1, Standard 10.

7-3-4: **FIRE DRILLS:** It shall be the duty of the principal or other person in charge of the pupils in every school and day care center in the municipality to establish and maintain a good and efficient fire drill, which shall be practiced at least twice a month during the time the building is used for school purposes. A written report shall be made by the principal or person in charge of such building of each fire drill held, and of the time elapsed from the first signal until the last person was out of the building.

7-3-5: **REMOVAL OF APPARATUS PROHIBITED:** It shall be unlawful to remove from its proper place any fire apparatus or appliances except for inspection or in the case of an emergency.

7-3-6: DOORS: All public buildings which may be or are used for church, school, opera performances, theater, lecture room, hotel, motel, public meeting places or similar purposes, or which may or are used for the collection of people for worship, amusement or instruction, and all buildings used for stores to which the public is invited, shall be so built that all doors leading from the main hall or place of assembly shall open outward, and all means of egress for persons within such buildings shall be by means of doors which shall open outwards from the main hall and from the building.

7-3-7: EXIT LIGHTS: In all theaters and public meeting halls, a suitably illuminated Exit Sign shall be so located and of such size, distinctive color, and design as to be readily visible and shall provide contrast with decorations, interior finish over each regular and emergency exit while theater or hall is occupied.

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ARTICLE 4 SPRINKLER REQUIREMENTS

SECTION

- 7-4-1: Definitions
- 7-4-2: Sprinkler System Required; Multiple Family Dwellings
- 7-4-3: Test Pipe; Valve
- 7-4-4: Plans and Specifications
- 7-4-5: Tests, Approval and Certification
- 7-4-6: Balconies
- 7-4-7: Sprinkler System Required; Industrial and Storage Buildings
- 7-4-8: High Hazard Operations and Storage
- 7-4-9: Connection for Central Monitoring System
- 7-4-10: Exceptions
- 7-4-11: Sprinkler System Required; Single and Two-Family Dwelling Structures

7-4-1: DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this Article, multiple family dwelling shall mean a dwelling containing three (3) or more dwelling units, originally constructed for said purpose. Industrial and storage buildings shall be as defined within the Fire Prevention Code of the Village of Bridgeview.

7-4-2: SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED:

(A) New construction and additions. All newly constructed structures (including additions to existing structures other than in Residential Group R) in Assembly Group A, Business Group B, Educational Group E, Factory Industrial Group F, High-Hazard Group H, Institutional Group I, Mercantile Group M, Residential Group R and Storage Group S shall have an automatic sprinkler system installed conforming to the following requirements:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems (except in Residential Group R structures) shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13 (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems), 2019 Edition.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems for single family residences, 2-family residences and attached townhouses where no portion of a dwelling unit is located above or below any portion of another dwelling unit shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13D (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and bathrooms, clothes closets, linen closets and pantries (regardless of size) where the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited-combustible materials as defined in NFPA 220 (Standard on Types of Building Construction), 2018 Edition.

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3. Automatic sprinkler systems for Residential Group R (excluding single family residences, 2-family residences and attached townhouses where no portion of a dwelling unit is located above or below any portion of another dwelling unit) shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13R (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies), 2019 Edition, provided further that sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms, clothes closets, linen closets and pantries (regardless of size) where the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited-combustible materials as defined in NFPA 220 (Standard on Types of Building Construction), 2018 Edition.

4. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and must be connected to the Village water supply system through an approved backflow prevention device.

(B) Structures Being Substantially Reconstructed. In the event that 50% or more of the aggregate floor area of a structure is remodeled, reconstructed or undergoes alteration, then such structure shall require the installation of an automatic sprinkler system conforming to the above requirements. For the purpose of this section, the following words shall mean:

1. Alteration: Alteration shall include, but not limited to, alteration of floors, walls, partitions, ceilings, electrical, plumbing or mechanical systems. Alterations to decorative coverings of floors, walls, partitions and ceilings shall not be included, nor shall the alteration or replacement of electrical fixtures, plumbing fixtures or trims be included, so long as the underlying piping, electrical raceways, and conduit are not altered. Exterior façade alterations shall not be included, unless egress capacity is reduced.

2. Aggregate net floor area: The total of the area contained within the exterior walls of a structure on all stories, including portions of stories below grade that are occupied for purposes other than storage or mechanical equipment. For dwellings, areas normally exempt from fire sprinkler requirements shall not be included.

3. Aggregate area of alteration: For the purposes of determining the area affected by alteration, the Building Commissioner shall include the floor area of all rooms and areas reduced or enlarged by such work, the floor area of all rooms and areas whose electrical, plumbing or mechanical systems or infrastructure are altered, and the floor area of all rooms whose egress capacity of travel distance is adversely affected. Floor areas shall include all interior walls, columns, hallways, partitions and stairways. Exterior walls shall not be included.

Revised 6/17/2020

(C) Structures being converted into Condominiums. In the event that a multi-family residential structure is being converted into condominiums, automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13R (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies), 2019 Edition, provided further that sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms, clothes closets, linen closets and pantries (regardless of size) where the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited-combustible materials as defined in NFPA 220 (Standard on Types of Building Construction), 2018 Edition.

7-4-3: TEST PIPE; VALVE: A test pipe and valve shall be installed at the furthest point of the system so as to enable tests to be made indicating discharge pressures. The discharge pressure at the furthest point of the system shall not be less than fifteen (15) pounds per square inch (P.S.I.). All sprinkler pipe and fittings shall be so installed that the system may be drained.

7-4-4: PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS: Plans for sprinkler systems, together with a copy of the detailed drawings and specifications submitted in connection with the application for a building permit, shall be submitted to the Chief of the Fire Department for approval prior to the installation of any sprinklers.

7-4-5: TESTS, APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION: Prior to the issuance of any occupancy permit, sprinkler systems shall be tested, approved and certified fully operational by the Fire Department. Such systems shall remain fully operational thereafter.

7-4-6: BALCONIES: All balconies which are part of any multiple family dwelling unit shall extend for at least four (4) feet horizontally beyond the apartment opening and shall be capable of providing a refuge to inhabitants of said dwelling units from heat and smoke.

7-4-7: SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS: Automatic sprinkler systems, designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13 (*Installation of Sprinkler Systems*), 2002 Edition, and Section 903.3 of the *International Fire Code*, 2003 Edition, shall be required for the following commercial or industrial buildings:

1. All newly constructed buildings in Assembly Group A, Business Group B, Educational Group E, Factory Industrial Group F, High Hazard Group H, Institutional Group I, Mercantile Group M, and Storage Group S.

2. All buildings in Assembly Group A, Business Group B, Educational Group E, Factory Industrial Group F, High- Hazard Group H, Institutional Group I, Mercantile Group M, and Storage Group S which are converted into condominium ownership.

3. All buildings (or parts thereof) which includes a use in Factory Industrial Group F-1, High-Hazard Group H, and Institutional Group I (compliance must be completed by December 31, 2006).

4. All buildings which are substantially reconstructed or rehabilitated. For the purpose of this section, "Substantial reconstruction or rehabilitation" shall mean work which costs 25% or more of the reproduction cost of the structure.

5. All buildings in Assembly Group A, Business Group B, Educational E, Factory Industrial Group F, High-Hazard Group H, Institutional Group I, Mercantile Group M, and Storage Group S regardless of size (compliance must be completed by December 31, 2010).

7-4-8: HIGH HAZARD OCCUPANCIES: All high hazard occupancies or processes as defined in the Fire Prevention Code shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Prevention Code.

7-4-9: CONNECTION TO CENTRAL MONITORING STATION: All automatic sprinkler systems, required fire detection systems or specialized fire protection systems shall be monitored by an approved (UL) central watch fire alarm monitoring station approved by the Fire Chief, provided that automatic sprinkler systems for structures in Residential Group R need not be so connected if a low voltage horn and strobe light (serviced by a backup battery system) is located on the front outside of the structure and also centrally located in the main living area of each dwelling unit.

7-4-10: EXCEPTIONS: Subject to the approval of the Fire Chief, sprinklers may be omitted in rooms or areas where sprinklers would be undesirable because of the nature of the contents of such rooms or areas, or where the application of water could constitute a more serious life or fire hazard, or impracticality, an approved fire protection system properly designed and engineered in accordance to the appropriate adopted National Fire Code or Standards.

7-4-11 SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED; SINGLE AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLING STRUCTURES:

(a) New Construction. All newly constructed single family and two-family dwelling structures shall have an automatic sprinkler system installed conforming to the following requirements:

(1) Automatic sprinkler systems for single family residences and two-family residences shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13D (*Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*), 2002 Edition, provided further that sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms under 80 square feet; and clothes closets, linen closets and pantries under 60 square feet where the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited-combustible materials as defined in NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*.

(2) Automatic Sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and must be connected to the City water supply system through an approved backflow prevention device.

(3) Automatic sprinkler systems need not be connected to a central monitoring station, provided that a low voltage horn and strobe light (serviced by a backup battery system) is located on the front outside of the structure and also centrally located in the main living area.

(b) Substantial Reconstruction. In the event that any single family and two-family structure is being substantially reconstructed or rehabilitated, then such structure shall require the installation of an automatic sprinkler system conforming to the above requirements. For the purpose of this section, "substantial reconstruction or rehabilitation" shall mean work which costs 50% or more of the reproduction cost of the existing structure or which effects 50% or more of the square footage of the existing structure, including any additions thereto.

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ARTICLE 5. SMOKE DETECTORS

SECTION

- 7-5-1: Definitions
- 7-5-2: Smoke Detectors Required
- 7-5-3: Type of Smoke Detectors
- 7-5-4: Multiple and Residential Units

7-5-1: **DEFINITIONS:** For purposes of this Article, a "smoke detector" is a device which detects visible or invisible particles of combustion and is an assembly incorporating a detector and an alarm sounding device in one unit, operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at a point of installation. Detectors herein prescribed shall operate from an AC, monitored battery, or combination AC/ battery power source and shall cause the operation of an alarm signaling device or devices which shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms with all intervening doors closed.

7-5-2: **SMOKE DETECTORS REQUIRED:** Single-family residential buildings, multiple-family buildings and motel units, for which building permits are issued after February 3, 1977, shall be equipped with approved smoke detectors in the manner herein prescribed.

a. Every owner, manager or agent of any such building shall install, in every dwelling unit, not less than one approved smoke detector on the ceiling, not less than six (6) inches from any wall, or on a wall, located from six (6) to twelve (12) inches from the ceiling, and within fifteen (15) feet of all rooms used for sleeping purposes, with not less than one (1) detector per living level.

b. Every owner, manager or agent of any such building shall install not less than one (1) approved smoke detector on the uppermost ceiling, not less than six (6) inches from any wall, or on a wall, located from six (6) to twelve (12) inches from the uppermost ceiling of all interior stairwells.

7-5-3: **TYPE OF SMOKE DETECTORS:** All approved smoke detectors required in this Article shall be the ionization or photoelectric type, either battery powered or 110 volt A.C., and shall comply with all the requirements of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard, UL 217 (Standard for Safety - Single and Multiple Station Smoke Detectors 1976). Smoke detectors shall bear the label of a nationally recognized standards testing

laboratory that indicates that the smoke detectors have been tested and listed under the requirements of UL 217 (1976).

7-5-4: **MULTIPLE AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS:** Multiple dwellings of six (6) or more units and buildings of mixed occupancy having any residential units, shall contain not less than one (1) approved smoke detector in each lobby, laundry room, meeting room, commissary and all other common tenant areas, and shall have not less than one (1) approved smoke detector in each basement, for every two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet or less of additional basement floor area. All common corridors, hallways and passageways shall have not less than one (1) approved smoke detector installed not more than fifteen (15) linear feet from the end of any corridor and at intervals not more than thirty (30) linear feet thereafter. Every interior stairwell shall have an approved smoke detector at the uppermost ceiling of the stairwell. All approved smoke detectors herein required shall be installed on the ceiling, at least six (6) inches from the wall in the designated area.

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ARTICLE 6 PRIVATE FIRE HYDRANTS

SECTION

- 7-6-1: Definitions
- 7-6-2: Registration Required
- 7-6-3: Inspections Required
- 7-6-4: Inspection Standards
- 7-6-5: Inspection Reports
- 7-6-6: Violations
- 7-6-7: Exclusivity
- 7-6-8: Consent; Indemnity; Hold Harmless

7-6-1: DEFINITIONS: For purposes of this article, a *private fire hydrant* shall mean any fire hydrant located on private property that is not owned by the Village of Bridgeview.

7-6-2: REGISTRATION REQUIRED: On April 1 of each calendar year, every owner/occupier of real property that has a private fire hydrant located thereon shall submit to the Department of Public Works for the Village of Bridgeview documentation with the following information:

- a. Name, address and telephone number of the owner of record and of the entity conducting business on real property, if different;
- b. Common address of real property; and,
- c. The number and general location of private fire hydrants on the real property.

7-6-3: INSPECTIONS REQUIRED: Every owner/occupant of real property shall have all private fire hydrants inspected annually and have a report generated of the findings. The inspection shall be completed by a person licensed as a plumber by the State of Illinois and registered to do business in the Village of Bridgeview. At the request of the landowner and/or occupant, the Village will conduct the annual inspection at no cost to the requestor.

7-6-4 INSPECTION STANDARDS: Each inspection of a private fire hydrant shall be completed in accordance with NFPA 25, Section 4-3.2, Hydrants (as amended from time to time). Additionally, each inspector shall ensure that each private fire hydrant is being maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Section 4-4.3, Hydrants (as amended from time to time).

7-6-5: INSPECTION REPORTS: An inspection report of each private fire hydrant shall be submitted to the Department of Public Works for the Village of Bridgeview by May 1 of each calendar year, and shall contain the following information:

- 1) Address of property inspected;
- 2) Location of hydrant tested;
- 3) Plumber's name and the name of the company by which he is employed;
- 4) Plumbing license number;
- 5) Village of Bridgeview business license number;
- 6) Date of the inspection;
- 7) A statement that full water flow was observed at the fire hydrant;
- 8) A statement that the fire hydrant is properly lubricated;
- 9) A statement that the barrel drained properly;
- 10) A statement that the auxiliary valve was observed functioning in a proper manner.

The inspection report shall be signed by the plumber, under oath, attesting to the truth of the statements set forth therein. In the event that a plumber cannot attest to the truth of the statements contained in the inspection report, the plumber must provide the Village with a statement of the repairs made to the hydrant. The statement of repairs shall also be submitted under oath and filed with the Department of Public Works no later than five business days after May 1 of the same calendar year. No repairs that require a fire hydrant to be excavated shall be commenced without notice and a permit being issued by the Village of Bridgeview.

In the event the inspection is completed by Village personnel, and repairs are needed, the owner/occupant may choose to allow the Village to make the repairs or contract with a private entity. The owner/occupant shall be responsible for the cost of any repairs made to the hydrants by Village personnel.

7-6-6 VIOLATIONS: Any owner/occupier found in violation of this Article shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$750.

7-6-7 EXCLUSIVITY: Nothing in this Article shall relieve any owner/occupant of real property from the responsibility of inspecting private fire hydrants at other intervals as required by law. Similarly, the remedies afforded to the Village by this Article are not exclusive; the Village reserves the right to enforce the provisions of this Article in any manner permitted by law.

7-6-8: CONSENT; INDEMNITY; HOLD HARMLESS: Any owner/occupant that requests the Village to inspect and/or repair a private fire hydrant shall sign a written consent allowing the Village to access the real property in order to perform all necessary inspections and repairs.

The owner/occupant must further agree to indemnify and hold the Village (its officials, employees and agents) harmless from any and all claims of personal injury and/or property damage that are claimed to be the result of, directly or indirectly, an inspection or repair of a private fire hydrant. The duty to indemnify and hold harmless shall include any and all claims relating to the Village's failure to inspect or repair a private fire hydrant.

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ARTICLE 8. DISCHARGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SECTION

- 7-8-1: Definitions
- 7-8-2: Responsible Party Liability
- 7-8-3: Responsible Party Charges

7-8-1: DEFINITIONS:

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Article, shall have the meanings, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Emergency response charges means any expense for personnel, supplies and equipment involved in responding to an occurrence. Emergency responses include, but are not limited to, firefighting services, emergency rescue services, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response teams, civil defense services, technical rescue teams, public works services, police services, and the services performed by a private contractor responding to an occurrence at the request of the Village of Bridgeview, including services rendered by other units of government.

Hazardous material means a substance or material in a quantity and form determined by the United States Department of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous waste, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR 172.101), petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas or synthetic gas usable for fuel.

Occurrence means any discharge or threatened discharge of a hazardous material.

Responsible party means any person or entity owning, controlling, leasing, having custody over, or conducting any activity upon any land, facility, equipment or vehicles, who causes or contributes to an occurrence.

7-8-2: RESPONSIBLE PARTY LIABILITY:

It shall be the duty of any responsible party to reimburse the Village of Bridgeview and any other unit of local government for all emergency response charges relating to an occurrence. The liability of a responsible party shall be joint and severable.

7-8-3: RESPONSIBLE PARTY CHARGES:

The Village of Bridgeview, and any other unit of local government, shall be reimbursed for its emergency response charges at the following hourly rates: \$125 per hour, or any portion thereof, for fire apparatus, equipment, ambulances or emergency response vehicles; \$75 per hour, or any portion thereof, for other motor vehicles, including police squad cars, responding to the occurrence; and \$35 per hour, or any portion thereof, for personnel. All other charges shall be billed at their reasonable customary rate. The above hourly charges shall be applicable for calendar year 2006 and shall be increased by 5% per year thereafter.

CHAPTER 7

FIRE PREVENTION CODES

ARTICLE 9: PYROTECHNICS AND FIREWORKS

SECTION:

- 7-9-1: Definitions
- 7-9-2: Consumer Fireworks
- 7-9-3: Flame Effect
- 7-9-4: Indoor Special Effects Fireworks and Flame Effects
- 7-9-5: Pyrotechnic Displays
- 7-9-6: Pyrotechnic Display Permits
- 7-9-7: Pyrotechnic Display Inspection Requirements

7-9-1: DEFINITIONS: For purposes of this Article all terms shall have the meanings attributed to them in the Fireworks Use Act (425 ILCS 35), the Pyrotechnic Distributor and Operator Licensing Act (225 ILCS 227) and the Office of the State Fire Marshall Rules implementing those acts (41 Ill. Adm. Code 230 and 41 Ill. Adm. Code 235).

7-9-2: CONSUMER FIREWORKS:

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, use, sell, offer for sale, or explode any consumer fireworks.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to create, operate or generate a consumer fireworks display.

7-9-3 FLAME EFFECT: It shall be unlawful for any person to create, operate or generate a flame effect without a permit from the Village.

7-9-4 INDOOR SPECIAL EFFECTS FIREWORKS AND FLAME EFFECTS;

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to create, operate or generate an indoor special effects display.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to create, operate or generate an indoor flame effect display.

7-9-5: PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS:

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to create, operate or generate a pyrotechnic display without a permit from the Village.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to create, operate or generate a pyrotechnic display in violation of any provision of the Fireworks Use Act (425 ILCS 35), the Pyrotechnic Distributor and Operator Licensing Act (225 ILCS 227) and the Office of the State Fire Marshall Rules implementing those acts (41 Ill. Adm. Code 230 and 41 Ill. Adm. Code 235).
- C. All pyrotechnic displays shall be conducted by a licensed lead pyrotechnic operator who shall remain on the property during the time that any display fireworks are being ignited or exploded.
- D. No person other than a licensed lead pyrotechnic operator or a licensed pyrotechnic assistant operator may ignite, explode or set up any display fireworks.

7-9-6: PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY PERMITS:

- A. An application for pyrotechnic display permit shall be made to the Village at least 7 days prior to the date of the event and shall be on such forms as required by the Village. A permit fee of \$300 for each day shall be paid with the permit application provided that the permit fee shall be reduced to \$25 per day for displays conducted by any unit of government or any 501©3 not-for-profit organization.
- B. A pyrotechnic display permit shall only be issued upon evidence that all provisions and requirements of the Fireworks Use Act (425 ILCS 35), the Pyrotechnic Distributor and Operator Licensing Act (225 ILCS 227) and the Office of the State Fire Marshall Rules implementing those acts (41 Ill. Adm. Code 230 and 41 Ill. Adm. Code 235) have been complied with.

7-9-7: PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS:

- A. A pyrotechnic display inspector licensed by the Village shall be on site during the set up and generation of any pyrotechnic display.
- B. If a duly licensed pyrotechnic display inspector is not provided by the permittee, then the Village shall supply a duly licensed pyrotechnic display inspector which shall be paid for by the permittee at the time of permit application.

CHAPTER 7

FIRE PREVENTION CODES

ARTICLE 10: CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM DETECTORS

SECTION

- 7-10-1: Definitions
- 7-10-2: Carbon Monoxide Detector
- 7-10-3: Prohibitions
- 7-10-4: Exemptions

7-10-1: **DEFINITIONS:** The following words shall have the meaning ascribed to them for purposes of this Article:

- A. *Approved carbon monoxide alarm* means a carbon monoxide alarm that complies with all the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Illinois State Fire Marshal, bears the label of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and complies with the most recent standards of the Underwriters Laboratories or the Canadian Standard Association.
- B. *Dwelling unit* means a room or suite of rooms used for human habitation, and includes a single family residence as well as each living unit of a multi-family residence and each living unit in a mixed use building.

7-10-2: **CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR:**

- A. Every dwelling unit shall be equipped with at least one approved carbon monoxide alarm in an operating condition within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping purposes. The carbon monoxide alarm may be combined with smoke detecting devices provided that the combined unit is an approved carbon monoxide alarm and provided that the combined unit emits a warning in a manner that clearly differentiates the hazard.
- B. Every structure that contains more than one dwelling unit shall contain at least one approved carbon monoxide alarm in operating condition within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping purposes.

- C. It is the responsibility of the owner of a structure to supply and install all required carbon monoxide alarms. It is the responsibility of a tenant to test and to provide general maintenance for the carbon monoxide alarms within the tenant's dwelling unit or rooming unit, and to notify the owner or the authorized agent of the owner in writing of any deficiencies that the tenant cannot correct. The owner is responsible for providing one tenant per dwelling unit with written information regarding carbon monoxide alarm testing and maintenance.
- D. The tenant is responsible for replacement of any required batteries in the carbon monoxide alarms in the tenant's dwelling unit, except that the owner shall ensure that the batteries are in operating condition at the time the tenant takes possession of the dwelling unit. The tenant shall provide the owner or the authorized agent of the owner with access to the dwelling unit to correct any deficiencies in the carbon monoxide alarm that have been reported in writing to the owner or the authorized agent of the owner.
- E. The carbon monoxide alarms required under this Article may be either battery powered, plug-in with battery back-up, or wired into the structure's AC power line with secondary battery back-up.

7-10-3: PROHIBITIONS

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to install or maintain a carbon monoxide alarm as required by this Article.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to tamper with, remove, destroy or disconnect any installed carbon monoxide alarm.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove batteries from an installed carbon monoxide alarm except for the purpose of contemporaneously replacing such batteries.

7-10-4 EXEMPTIONS

The following residential units shall not require carbon monoxide detectors:

- A. A residential unit in a building that (i) does not rely on combustion of fossil fuel for heat, ventilation, or hot water; (ii) is not connected in any way to a garage; and (iii) is not sufficiently close to any ventilated source of carbon monoxide, as determined by the Building Commissioner, to receive carbon monoxide from that source.
- B. A residential unit that is not sufficiently close to any source of carbon monoxide so as to be at risk of receiving carbon monoxide from that source, as determined by the Building Commissioner.