

CR 82-208

RULES CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) SS
DEPT. OF INDUSTRY,)
LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS)

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TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Howard S. Bellman, Secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and custodian of the official records of said department, do hereby certify that the annexed rule(s) relating to Chs. Ind 50-64, Building and Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Code - Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems and Ind 69, Fees (Subject) were duly approved and adopted by this department on 4/18/83 (Date).

I further certify that said copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the department at 2:00 pm in the city of Madison, this 18th day of April A.D. 1983.

Howard S. Bellman
Secretary

ORDER OF ADOPTION

Pursuant to authority vested in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations by section(s) 101.02(1), 101.02(15)(h)-(j), 101.14(4)(a)&(c) & 101.19, Stats., the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations hereby creates; amends; repeals and recreates; and repeals and adopts rules of Wisconsin Administrative Code chapter(s):

Ind. 50-64 & 69 Building & Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning Code - Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems & Fees
(Number) (Title)

The attached rules shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register, except ss. Ind 69.09(1)(a) (intro.) and 69.09(3)(a) will take effect on the first day of the month, 2 months following publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register, pursuant to section 227.026, Stats.

Adopted at Madison, Wisconsin, this 18th
day of APRIL, A.D., 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Howard S. Bellman
Secretary

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RULES in FINAL DRAFT FORM

ALTERNATE DRAFT #2

(Without Life Safety Analysis Exception)

Rule: Chapters Ind 50-64 and 69

Relating to: Building & Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning Code -
Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems & Related Fees

Clearinghouse Rule No.: 82-208

Administrative rules to repeal ss. Ind 54.16, 55.35, 59.23 (2), A51.042 (5); to renumber s. Ind 51.01 (19a), 59.23 (3); to amend ss. Ind 51.21 (3) (i), 51.27 (7a), 52.01 ("title"), 52.01 (1) ("title"), 52.01 (2) (h), 69.09 (1) (a) (intro), 69.09 (3) (a); to repeal and recreate ss. Ind 51.01 (7a), 51.23 (1), (4), (6), (7), 52.02, 56.05; to create ss. Ind 51.01 (7b), 51.01 (19a), 51.23 (8), 52.015, 56.03 (1) Note, 56.20 (2) Note, 58.65 (2) Note, 59.23 (2) Note, 64.67 (6), A52.015, relating to automatic fire sprinkler systems, automatic fire suppression systems, windows, wall openings and fees.

ANALYSIS OF RULES

Chapter 320, Laws of 1981, mandate the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to promulgate administrative rules for automatic sprinkler systems in public buildings and places of employment. The law states "The rules of the department governing such places and buildings under 60 feet in height shall be in substantial conformity with those provisions in Article 17 of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc., Basic Building Code, 1981, 8th Edition, which relate to fire protection systems in buildings under 60 feet in height."

The proposed rules are intended to apply to buildings under 60' in height and are based upon the applicable provisions of Article 17 of the 1981 BOCA Basic Building Code. The rules do mandate complete automatic sprinkler protection for designated buildings based upon occupancy and size and partial sprinkler systems for specific areas within buildings as specified in the BOCA Code provisions. In addition, the proposed rules do modify the current definition of the term "automatic fire sprinkler system" and current system design specifications of the Wisconsin Building code.

The proposed rules also include an adjustment in the fees specified in ch. Ind 69, Wis. Adm. Code. The cost of the enforcement program for the rules is offset by user fees (PRO). The fee schedule has been adjusted accordingly to offset anticipated program costs.

The proposed rules were developed in conjunction with the Project Committee for Automatic Sprinklers, Project Committee for Classes of Construction and Building Code Advisory Review Board. The following is a listing of the members of the project committees and the Review Board:

Project Committee for Automatic Sprinklers

Donald R. Buettner, Member at Large
 Ralph Culbertson, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State
 Facilities Management
 Dennis Driebel, Sprinkler Fitters Local 183, State AFL-CIO
 James B. Kelly, Wisconsin Society of Fire Protection Engineers
 Earl King, Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association
 Richard Kordus, Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce
 Frank A. McGurn, Jr., National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association
 Jay A. McLean, Wisconsin Society of Architects/AIA
 Harold L. Olsen, Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers
 Leonard Sloane, City of Milwaukee
 Bruce A. Taylor, Building Owners and Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee, Inc.
 Wayne Wilhelm, Association for Fire Safety

Project Committee for Classes of Construction

William G. Bakken, City of Madison
 Peter Billing, National Forest Products Association
 Robert E. Franklin, Metropolitan Builders Association of Greater Milwaukee
 Wilbert King, Wisconsin Society of Architects/AIA
 James Knothe, Wisconsin Society of Architects/AIA
 Henry Kominek, American Iron and Steel Institute
 Patrick Murphy, Wisconsin Builders Association
 Dale Strub, Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers
 Richard Walter, Wisconsin Concrete Product Association

Building Code Advisory Review Board

Sharyl Bisgard, League of Women Voters
 Ronald W. Chiapete, Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association
 Victor Halloran, Wisconsin Society of Architects/AIA
 Lee C. Jensen, City of Milwaukee
 James E. Knothe, Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers
 Marshall Kuhnly, AFL-CIO
 Michael G. Laskis, State Bar of Wisconsin
 Thomas Lorenz, Master Builders Association of Wisconsin
 David J. Schield, Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce
 George J. Mark, Wisconsin Builders Association
 Donald Roth, League of Wisconsin Municipalities
 Stephen D. Schlough, Wisconsin Department of Health & Social Services
 Richard C. Schumacher, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.
 William Shea, Building Owners and Manufacturers Association/Income Property
 Owners Association
 Jahn Tinglum, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
 Fred Wegener, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State
 Facilities Management
 Larry J. Wills, Society of Fire Protection Engineers

Pursuant to the authority vested in the state of Wisconsin's Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations by s. 101.02 (1), ss. 101.02 (15) (h)-(j), ss. 101.14 (4) (a) and (c) and s. 101.19, Stats., the department hereby repeals, amends, repeals and recreates and creates rules interpreting ss. 101.02 (15) (h)-(j), ss. 101.14 (4) (a) and (c) and s. 101.19, Stats., as follows:

SECTION 1. Ind 51.01 (7a) is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 51.01 (7a) "Automatic fire sprinkler system", for fire protection purposes, means an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir or pressure tank or connection beginning at the supply side of an approved gate valve located at or near the property line where the pipe or piping system provides water used exclusively for fire protection and related appurtenances and to standpipes connected to automatic sprinkler systems. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

SECTION 2. Ind 51.01 (7b) is created to read:

Ind 51.01 (7b) "Fire suppression system" means a mechanical system designed and equipped to detect a fire, actuate an alarm and suppress or control a fire using water, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, halogenated agent or other approved suppression agent.

[Note to Revisor: On page 47 of the code, please delete the asterik (*) at the beginning of s. Ind 51.042 (5) and the reference to Appendix A at the bottom of the page. Also, please insert the following note immediately after the note which currently follows s. Ind 51.042 (5):

Note: See s. A52.015 of Appendix A for additional information pertaining to high hazard occupancies.]

SECTION 3. Ind 51.01 (19a) is renumbered to be s. Ind 51.01 (19b).

SECTION 4. Ind 51.01 (19a) is created to read:

Ind 51.01 (19a) "Commercial motor vehicle" means all motor vehicles other than passenger vehicles for not more than 9 passengers.

SECTION 5. Ind 51.21 (3) (i) is amended to read:

Ind 51.21 (3) (i) Fire Department Connection. An approved fire department ~~siamese~~ connection shall be installed on a 4-inch or larger pipe connection with each standpipe system. The connection shall be marked "~~The~~ Standpipe". If automatic fire sprinklers are also supplied by the hose connection, the sign shall read "Standpipe and Automatic Sprinkler". The elevation of the connection shall ~~shall~~ may be not less than 18 inches nor more than ~~5 feet~~ 42 inches above the sidewalk or ground. ~~In buildings with several standpipes, more than a single fire department siamese connection may be required by the local fire department.~~ If municipal water is available at the building site, the fire department connection shall be located as close as possible to and within 150 feet of any fire hydrant.

~~Note: The department recommends that the fire department connection be located as close as possible to and within 150 feet of the fire department hydrant.~~

SECTION 6. Ind 51.23 (1) is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 51.23 (1) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (a) All automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA No. 13-1980, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

(b) The sprinkler system shall be so installed and maintained as to provide complete coverage for all portions of the building.

(c) Reinstallation of used sprinkler heads shall be prohibited.

(d) Approved secondhand devices other than sprinkler heads may be installed by special permission of the department.

Note: The department will accept equipment, materials and devices listed or labeled by Underwriters' Laboratories or approved by Factory Mutual. Other testing laboratories or inspection agencies will be recognized as an approved agency if accepted in writing by the department.

SECTION 7. Ind 51.23 (4) is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 51.23 (4) FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION. Every sprinkler system shall have an approved fire department connection as specified in NFPA 13-1980. The connection shall be marked "Sprinkler". If standpipes are also supplied by the hose connection, the sign shall read "Standpipe and Automatic Sprinkler". The elevation of the connection shall be not less than 18 inches nor more than 42" above the sidewalk or ground. If municipal water is available at the building site, the fire department connection shall be located as close as possible to and within 150 feet of any fire hydrant.

SECTION 8. Ind 51.23 (6) is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 51.23 (6) MAINTENANCE. All installed automatic sprinkler systems, whether required by this code or not, shall be properly maintained for efficient service pursuant to NFPA No. 13A-1981 - Standard for the Care and Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems. Owners or operators shall be responsible for the condition of their sprinkler system and shall use due diligence in keeping the system in good operating condition. A copy of the inspection report as specified in NFPA No. 13A-1981 shall be kept and shall be made available, upon request, to the department or its authorized deputies.

Note: See ss. H61.16 (7) and H61.17, Wis. Adm. Code and s. 145.165, Stats. for additional requirements pertaining to maintenance and repair of automatic fire sprinkler systems.

SECTION 9. Ind 51.23 (7) is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 51.23 (7) PARTIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS. Partial automatic fire sprinkler systems may be connected without a fire department connection to the domestic water supply service or a first-aid standpipe or a fire department standpipe provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The number of sprinkler heads per building does not exceed 20;
- (b) The connection is equipped with an approved indicating valve with a monitor or an approved locking device and a check valve;
- (c) The water pressure and volume is adequate to supply the required flow of the largest number of sprinkler heads in any one of the enclosed areas; and
- (d) An audible alarm is provided to sound when the system is in operation.

Note: See Ch. ILHR 82, Wis. Adm. Code, for requirements pertaining to cross connections.

SECTION 10. Ind 51.23 (8) is created to read:

Ind 51.23 (8) SUBSTITUTE AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS. When approved by the department, substitute automatic fire suppression systems may be used in lieu of an automatic fire sprinkler system in areas where the use of water could cause unusual damage to equipment, or where water may have a limited effect or may be hazardous to use because of the nature of processes involved.

SECTION 11. Ind 51.27 (7a) is amended to read:

Ind 51.27 (7a) National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Mass. 02269; STANDARD FOR PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, NFPA No. 10-1978; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 13-1980; STANDARD FOR THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, NFPA No. ~~43A-1978~~ 13A-1981; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF CENTRIFUGAL FIRE PUMPS, NFPA No. 20-1980; STANDARD FOR WATER TANKS FOR PRIVATE FIRE PROTECTION, NFPA No. 22-1978; STANDARD FOR OUTSIDE PROTECTION, NFPA No. 24-1977; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENT, NFPA No. 31-1978; NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE, NFPA No. 54-1974; STANDARD FOR CENTRAL STATION PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 71-1977; STANDARD FOR AUXILIARY PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 72B-1979; STANDARD FOR REMOTE STATION PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 72C-1975; STANDARD FOR PROPRIETARY PROTECTIVE SIGNALING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 72D-1979; STANDARD ON AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTORS, NFPA No. 72E-1978; STANDARD FOR HOUSEHOLD FIRE WARNING EQUIPMENT, NFPA No. 74-1980; MANUAL ON CLEARANCES FOR HEAT PRODUCING APPLIANCES, NFPA No. 89M-1976; STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS, NFPA No. 90A-1981; STANDARD FOR CHIMNEYS, FIREPLACES AND VENTS, NFPA No. 211-1980.

SECTION 12. Ind 52.01 (title) is amended to read:

Ind 52.01 FIRE PREVENTION DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION FOR HIGH RISE BUILDINGS.

SECTION 13. Ind 52.01 (1) (title) is amended to read:

Ind 52.01 (1) AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

SECTION 14. Ind 52.01 (2) (h) is amended to read:

Ind 52.01 (2) (h) Maintenance. All ~~life safety communication, fire prevention, detection and suppression~~ systems required under this section shall be tested and maintained in an operable condition. All installed automatic sprinkler systems shall be maintained pursuant to NFPA No. ~~43A-1978~~ 13A-1981 - Standard for the Care and Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems. A copy of the test report as specified in NFPA No. 13A-1981 shall be kept ~~on the premises and shall be made available, upon request, to the department or its authorized deputies.~~ The local fire department shall be notified whenever the life safety systems are shut down for repair and when placed back in service.

SECTION 15. Ind 52.015 is created to read:

Ind 52.015 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS FOR LOW RISE BUILDINGS. (1) PURPOSE. Pursuant to s. 101.14 (a), (c) and (d), Stats., created by ch. 320, Laws of 1981, this section establishes automatic fire sprinkler requirements for buildings under 60 feet in height which are used as public buildings or places of employment.

(2) GENERAL. The automatic fire sprinkler systems specified in this section shall conform to the definition specified in s. 145.01 (8), Stats., and shall satisfy the requirements specified in s. Ind 51.23.

Note #1: See s. Ind 50.03 for additional information regarding the application of these rules to new buildings, additions and changes of use.

Note #2: See s. A52.015 of Appendix A for additional information pertaining to fire hazard classifications, building usage and occupancy.

(3) APPLICATION. Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed as follows:

(a) Miscellaneous Applications. The following areas in all buildings, except hospitals, nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, day care centers, open parking structures and buildings used for farming purposes or primarily for the sale of farm machinery:

1. 'Storage and Workshop Areas.' Storage and workshop areas exceeding 50 sq. ft. in area and located in assembly halls, theaters, offices, schools and residential occupancies;

Note: See Table A52.015-3 of Appendix A for additional information pertaining to low, moderate and high hazard classifications.

2. 'Spray Painting Rooms and Shops.' Spray painting rooms and shops where painting, brushing, dipping or mixing using flammable materials is involved;

3. 'Laundry Collection and Trash Collection Rooms and Chutes.' Laundry collection rooms and trash collection rooms and chutes and areas used for incineration. Automatic sprinklers shall be installed within the chute at the top of the chute and on alternate floor levels;

4. 'Exhaust Hoods in Commercial Kitchens.' Exhaust hoods in commercial kitchens shall be protected as specified in s. Ind 64.67 (6); and

5. 'Windowless Floor Levels.' Floor levels of buildings without openings as specified in s. Ind 52.02 (2) (a) shall be protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system as specified in s. Ind 52.02 (2) (b).

(b) Factory, Mercantile, Class IV Dry Cleaning Plants and Moderate Hazard Storage and Warehouse. 1. Except as specified in subd. 2., buildings having more than 12,000 sq. ft. in area per floor or more than 24,000 sq. ft. in total area on all floors, or more than 3 stories in height and containing factory; mercantile; class IV dry cleaning plants; and storage or warehouse occupancies with moderate hazard contents, which are likely to burn with moderate rapidity, but which do not produce either poisonous gases or fumes or explosives.

Note: See s. A52.015 of Appendix A for additional information pertaining to low, moderate and high hazard classifications.

2. a. Factory occupancies housing low hazard industrial processing are exempt from the provisions of subd. 1.

Note: See s. A52.015 of Appendix A for additional information pertaining to low, moderate and high hazard classifications.

b. Generator and transformer rooms and communication equipment areas of telephone central office equipment buildings used exclusively for such equipment provided the areas are separated from the remainder of the building by at least one-hour fire-resistant rated walls and at least 2-hour fire-resistant rated floor/ceiling assemblies provided the rooms or areas are equipped with an approved automatic fire alarm system as specified in s. Ind 51.24.

c. Buildings used for farming purposes or primarily for the sale of farm machinery.

(c) Restaurants, Recreation Centers and Lecture Halls. Buildings having more than 12,000 sq. ft. in area per floor and containing restaurants, recreation centers or lecture halls.

(d) Dance Halls and Night Clubs. Buildings having more than 5,000 sq. ft. in total area or more than one story in height and containing dance halls and night clubs.

(e) Exhibition Buildings. Exhibition buildings having more than 12,000 sq. ft. in area per floor.

(f) Passenger Terminals. Passenger terminals having more than 12,000 sq. ft. in area per floor or providing enclosed loading service for 4 or more buses.

(g) High Hazard Buildings. All high hazard buildings, including class II, IIIA and IIIB dry cleaning plants, used for the storage, manufacture or processing of highly combustible, explosive, corrosive or toxic materials, which are likely to burn with extreme rapidity or which may produce poisonous fumes or explosives.

Note: See s. A52.015 of Appendix A for additional information pertaining to low, moderate and high hazard classifications.

(h) Theatres with Fixed Seats. All areas of theatres with fixed seats except the auditorium, foyer, lobby and toilet rooms.

(i) Stages. Stages of any size and the areas within or behind the proscenium separation as follows:

1. Over the stage;
2. Under the stage gridiron with side wall sprinkler heads rated at 135° F. having heat baffle plates. The heads shall be installed around the entire perimeter of the stage, except above the proscenium opening, at points not more than 30 inches below the gridiron, nor more than 6 inches below the baffle plate;
3. Under all fly galleries;
4. Under the stage;
5. In all basements, cellars, workrooms, dressing rooms, store rooms and property rooms; and
6. In toilet, lounge and smoking rooms.

(j) Art Galleries, Museums or Libraries. Buildings having more than 12,000 sq. ft. in area per floor occupied as art galleries, museums or libraries.

(k) Detention and Correctional Facilities. 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., in all detention and correctional facilities.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems need not be provided in detention and correctional facilities with a resident load of less than 6.

(l) Storage or Repair Garages. Except as provided in subd. 3., in storage or repair garages which can accommodate more than 4 passenger motor vehicles, more than 4 motor powered boats, or more than one commercial motor vehicle under the following conditions:

1. Garages used exclusively for the storage of passenger vehicles, which will accommodate not more than 9 passengers as follows:

a. Greater than 10,000 sq. ft. in area per floor and more than one story in height;

b. More than 2 stories in height; or

c. When located in buildings where the upper stories are used for another occupancy and the garage is not separated from the other occupancy by at least 3 hour fire-resistive rated construction.

2. All other garages in which provisions are made for the care, storage, repair or painting of motor vehicles as follows:

a. Greater than 10,000 sq. ft. in area per floor;

b. Greater than 7,500 sq. ft. in area per floor and more than one story in height;

c. Greater than 5,000 sq. ft. in area per floor and more than 2 stories in height;

d. More than 3 stories in height;

e. When located in buildings where the upper stories are used for another occupancy and the garage is not separated from the other occupancy by at least 3 hour fire-resistive rated construction;

f. Where located in any floor level more than 50 percent below grade; or

g. Bus garages for storage of 4 or more buses.

3. Buildings used primarily for the sale of farm machinery are exempt from provisions of this section.

(4) FIRE DIVISION WALL SEPARATIONS. Buildings requiring complete automatic fire sprinkler systems because the area of the building exceeds the area limitations specified in sub. (3) may be constructed without the automatic fire sprinkler system provided the building is divided into areas less than the area limitations specified in sub. (3) by 4-hour rated vertical fire division walls as specified in s. Ind 51.02 (14).

(5) ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS. Additions to buildings which result in the area of the entire building exceeding the area limitations specified in sub. (3) shall be protected as follows:

(a) The existing building and the building addition shall be completely protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system;

(b) The building addition shall be separated from the existing building by a 4-hour rated vertical fire division wall as specified in s. Ind 51.02 (14) and the building addition shall be completely protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system; or

(c) The existing building and the building addition shall be separated by 4-hour rated fire division walls as specified in sub. (4).

SECTION 16. Ind 52.02 is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 52.02 WINDOWS. (1) NATURAL LIGHT. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), every room in which one or more persons live, sleep or are employed shall be lighted by a window or windows opening directly upon a street or alley, or upon a court on the same lot with the building.

1. The windows shall be so constructed and distributed as to afford light.

2. Every building more than 40 feet deep, measuring at right angles to the windows, shall have windows on at least 2 sides of the building.

Note: For windows and other outdoor openings used for natural ventilation, see ss. Ind 64.07, 57.13, 58.03, 58.45 and 60.13.

(b) 1. Windows shall not be required in storage rooms, factories, offices, mercantile facilities, educational facilities or areas where the nature of occupancy will not permit windows provided artificial lighting as specified in ch. Ind 19, Wis. Adm. Code, is provided.

2. Hotel and motel rooms and similar sleeping rooms in buildings accommodating transients need not be provided with openable windows provided the rooms have clear glazed panels facing naturally lighted pool or recreation areas. The rooms shall be provided with mechanical ventilation supplying at least 5 CFM of tempered outside air per occupant.

(2) FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS OPENINGS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), every story, cellar or basement of all buildings except hospitals, nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, day care centers and buildings used for farming purposes or primarily for the sale of farm machinery shall be provided with at least 20 square feet of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each 50 lineal feet or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story, cellar or basement, on at least one side of the building.

1. Openings shall have a minimum dimensions of not less than 22 inches.

2. The openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall be unobstructed to allow firefighting and rescue operations from the exterior.

3. Every story of a building more than 75 feet deep, measuring at right angles to the openings, shall have openings in that story on at least 2 sides of the building.

4. Openings in the basement or cellar shall be located so any location in the basement or cellar is within 75 feet of an opening.

(b) Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be required under the following conditions:

1. When openings in a story are provided on only one side of the building and the building is more than 75 feet deep, measuring at right angles to the building; or

2. When any location in a basement or cellar is located more than 75 feet from any fire department access opening.

SECTION 17. Ind 54.16 is repealed.

[Note to Revisor: Please insert the following note immediately after the history note for s. Ind 54.16:

Note: See s. Ind 52.015 for requirements pertaining to automatic fire sprinkler systems.]

SECTION 18. Ind 55.35 is repealed.

[Note to Revisor: Please insert the following note immediately after the history note for s. Ind 55.35:

Note: See s. Ind 52.015 for requirements pertaining to automatic fire sprinkler systems.]

SECTION 18. Ind 56.03 (1) Note is created to read:

Note: See ss. Ind 52.015 (3) (a) 6. and 52.02 for additional requirements pertaining to basements.

SECTION 19. Ind 56.05 is repealed and recreated to read:

Ind 56.05 EXTERIOR WALL OPENINGS. (1) ONE-STORY BUILDINGS. One-story buildings with no floor levels below the first floor need not be provided with exterior wall openings other than required exits.

(2) MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), buildings more than one story shall be provided with fire department access openings as specified in s. Ind 52.02 (2).

(b) Fire department access openings are not required provided the building is protected throughout by an automatic fire sprinkler system and that system is connected to the required fire alarm system.

SECTION 20. Ind 56.20 (2) Note is created to read:

Note: See s. Ind 52.015 for requirements pertaining to automatic sprinkler systems for museums, art galleries and libraries.

SECTION 21. Ind 58.65 (2) Note is created to read:

Note: See s. Ind 52.015 for requirements pertaining to automatic fire sprinkler systems for detention and correctional facilities.

SECTION 22. Ind 59.23 (2) is repealed.

SECTION 23. Ind 59.23 (3) is renumbered to be Ind 59.23 (2).

SECTION 24. Ind 59.23 (2) Note is created to read:

Note: See s. Ind 52.015 for requirements pertaining to automatic fire sprinkler systems.

SECTION 25. Ind 64.67 (6) is created to read:

Ind 64.67 (6) AUTOMATIC SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS. Exhaust hoods and ducts in kitchens used for commercial purposes shall be protected by an approved automatic fire suppression system. The suppression system shall comply with the following:

(a) When the fire suppression system is activated, all gas and electrical sources serving cooking appliances, grease consuming appliances or fume incinerators and equipment associated with the hoods shall be automatically deactivated. Such gas and electrical sources shall not be capable of reactivation except by manual means after the fire suppression system has been serviced and is again ready for action;

(b) 1. Except as provided in sub. 2., hood and duct suppression systems shall provide for both automatic and manual actuation of the system;

2. Automatic fire sprinkler systems using water need not be provided with means for manual actuation.

(c) A manual station for actuation of the suppression system shall be located at or near one of the means of egress from the area but not nearer than 10 feet to the range hood unless otherwise specifically approved, and shall be securely mounted not less than 4-1/2 feet nor more than 5 feet above the floor;

(d) The system shall be maintained at full operating capacity by the owner and shall be serviced every 6 months; and

(e) All nozzles shall be accessible for cleaning and replacement.

SECTION 26. A51.042 (5) is repealed.

SECTION 27. A52.015 of Appendix A is created to read:

A52.015 FIRE CLASSIFICATIONS. The following information is provided to assist building owners and designers in determining the fire classifications of typical building usage or occupancy:

FIRE CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FUEL LOAD	TYPICAL EXAMPLES
Low Hazard	Buildings or Structures used for the manufacture or storage of noncombustible or low hazard materials, that do not ordinarily burn rapidly, such as but not limited to asbestos, chalk, crayons, food products, glass, ivory, metals, porcelain, pottery, talc and soapstones.	Offices; welding areas containing slight combustibles; schoolrooms; churches; assembly halls; telephone exchanges; and similar occupancies with slight combustibles.
Moderate Hazard	Buildings and Structures used for the manufacture or storage of moderate hazard materials, which are likely to burn with moderate rapidity, but which do not produce either poisonous gases, fumes or explosives, such as but not limited to: cloth, burlap and paper bags; bamboo and rattan; baskets; canvas and leather belting; books and paper in rolls or packs; boots and shoes; buttons; cardboard and cardboard boxes; clothing; cordage; furniture; furs; glue, mucilage, paste and size; linoleum; silk; soap; sugar; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff; and wax candles.	Mercantile storage and display; auto showrooms; light manufacturing; warehouses not classified as low or high hazard; school shop areas; leather enameling or japanning operations; livestock shelters; lumber yards; motor vehicle repair shops; petroleum warehouses for storage of lubricating oils with a flash point of 300° F. or higher; photo engraving operations; public garages; stables; and upholstery and mattress manufacturing.

FIRE CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FUEL LOAD	TYPICAL EXAMPLES
High Hazard	Buildings and structures used for the storage, manufacture or processing of; highly combustible or explosive products or materials, which are likely to burn with extreme rapidity or which may produce poisonous fumes or explosions; highly corrosive, toxic or noxious alkaligs, acids or other liquids or chemicals producing flame, fumes, poisonous, irritant or corrosive gases; materials producing explosive mixtures or dusts or which result in the division of matter into fine particles subject to spontaneous ignition.	Woodworking; aircraft servicing; warehouses with material piled 15 feet or higher in solid piles or 12 feet or higher in piles with horizontal channels; ammunition, explosive and firework manufacture; artificial flowers and synthetic leather manufacture; acetylene gas and gases under pressure of 15 pounds or more and in quantities of greater than 2500 cubic feet; celluloid and celluloid products; cereal; feed, flour and grist mills; cotton batting and waste processes; cotton apparel making; dry cleaning establishments using or storing more than 3 gallons of gasoline or flammable liquids with a flash point under 100° F. or more than 60 gallons of flammable liquids with a flash point between 100° F. and 140° F.; feather renovating; fruit ripening processes; grain elevators; hydrogenation processes; industries employing solids or substances which ignite or produce flammable gases on contact with water; kerosene, fuel, lubricating oils and combustible liquids with a flash point over 200° F.; match manufacture and storage; metal enamaling and japanning; nitrocellulose film exchanges and laboratories; paint and varnish manufacture; petroleum manufacture; processing of paper or cardboard in loose form; pyroxylin product storage and manufacture; and smoke houses.

SECTION 27. Ind 69.09 (1) (a) (intro) is amended to read:

Ind 69.09 (1) (a) Building, Heating and Ventilating. Fees for the examination and approval of all building and heating and ventilating plans shall be computed on the basis of the total volume of the building and shall be determined in accordance with Table 69.09-1.

Note: See s. Ind 51.01 (139a) for the definition of the term "Volume".

Table 69.09-1

Total Volume	Building Plans	Heat & Vent Plans	Illumination Plans
0-1,000,000 cubic feet	\$1.00 <u>\$1.10</u> per 1000 cubic feet. Minimum fee-- \$70.00 <u>\$75.00</u> per plan.	\$0.81 per 1000 cubic feet. Minimum fee--\$70.00 per plan.	\$16.00 when submitted with building or heating and ventilating plans
Over 1,000,000 cubic feet	\$1.00 <u>\$1.103</u> plus \$.81 per 1000 cubic feet in excess of 1,000,000 cubic feet	\$811.00 plus \$.49 per 1000 cubic feet in excess of 1,000,000 cubic feet	\$49.00 when submitted separate.

SECTION 28. Ind 69.09 (3) (a) is amended to read:

Ind 69.09 (3) (a) General Building, Heating and Ventilating Inspection Fees. When plans for the building and the heating and ventilating system are submitted together, inspection fees shall be determined in accordance with Table 69.09-4.

Table 69.09-4

New building construction (cubic feet)	Fee
Up to 25,000	\$ 70.00 <u>\$ 75.00</u>
25,001 to 50,000	\$103.00 <u>\$108.00</u>
50,001 to 100,000	\$151.00 <u>\$156.00</u>
100,001 to 500,000	\$189.00 <u>\$194.00</u>
500,001 to 1,000,000	\$238.00 <u>\$243.00</u>
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	\$341.00* <u>\$346.00*</u>
2,000,001 to 4,000,000	\$540.00* <u>\$545.00*</u>
Over 4,000,000	\$811.00* <u>\$816.00*</u>

*Building with no interior partitions (e.g., factory, warehouse) maximum ~~\$341.00~~. \$346.00.

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EFFECTIVE DATE

Pursuant to s. 227.026 (1) (intro), Stats., these rules shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register, except ss. Ind 69.09 (1) (a) (intro) and 69.09 (3) (a) will take effect on the first day of the month, 2 months following publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

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