

Minnesota Attorney General: Administrative Rules Proceedings

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MINNESOTA STATE REGULATIONS

Notice of filing by the Commissioner of Administration

We have received on this date, stamped and filed 2 copies of Rules and Regulations pertaining to the State Fire Marshall Division - Public Safety
(Agency or Board)

Regulation No. Chapter Four

Subject: Minnesota Uniform Fire Code with admendments to the appendixes of the U.F.C.

Department of Administration
Publication, Central Services Division
Documents Section
140 Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Telephone: (612) 296-2874

FILED
RICHARD [illegible] RUBACHER
Commissioner of Administration

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT Public Safety

Office Memorandum

TO : Mike Miller
Special Assistant Attorney General
Room 208 Administration Building

DATE: September 19, 1975

FROM : Diane Hamilton
Management Analyst
Room 210A Highway Building

Diane

SUBJECT: Uniform Fire Code Rules

Enclosed are the State Fire Marshal rules, Uniform Fire Code, for your approval.

If you have any questions or any problems arise, please call me at ext. 7096.

DH:baz

Enclosures

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

CHAPTER FOUR: MINNESOTA UNIFORM FIRE CODE

FireMar 30 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

(a) The purpose of these regulations is to adopt uniform fire safety standards governing the maintenance of buildings and premises; regulating the storage, use and handling of dangerous and hazardous materials, substances and processes; and regulating the maintenance of adequate egress facilities.

(b) The scope of these regulations is intended to be consistent with Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 299F.011.

FireMar 31 REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

The Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition, as promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials and the Western Fire Chiefs Association (abbreviated U.F.C.) is incorporated by reference and hereby made part of Minnesota regulations pursuant to statutory authority, subject to the alterations and amendments in FireMar 32-51.

FireMar 32 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 1 DIVISION I OF THE U.F.C. (TITLE, INTENT AND SCOPE)

(a) TITLE

Sec. 1.101 is amended to read as follows:

"This code shall be known as the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code, may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as 'this code'."

(b) INTENT

Sec. 1.102, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

"Where no specific standards or requirements are specified in this code, or contained within other applicable laws (or legally

adopted codes) or ordinances, compliance with the standards of the American Insurance Association, the National Fire Protection Association, or other nationally recognized fire safety standards as are approved by the State Fire Marshal shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with this intent."

(c) SCOPE

Sec. 1.103, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

"The provisions of this code shall apply to existing conditions as well as to conditions arising after the adoption thereof, except that conditions legally in existence at the adoption of this code and not in strict compliance therewith shall be permitted to continue only if, in the opinion of the State Fire Marshal, they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property."

FireMar 33 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 1 DIVISION II OF THE U.F.C. (ADMINISTRATION)

(a) RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 1.201 is amended to read as follows:

"The State Fire Marshal may, and the Chief of any jurisdiction adopting this code shall, administer and enforce this code and all laws of the state pertaining to:

"(a) The prevention of fires

"(b) The suppression or extinguishing of dangerous or hazardous fires.

"(c) The storage, use and handling of explosive, flammable, toxic, corrosive and other hazardous gaseous, solid and liquid materials.

"(d) The installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment.

"(e) The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes.

"(f) The maintenance of fire protection and elimination of fire hazards on land and in buildings, structures, and other property, including those under construction.

"(g) The means and adequacy of each exit in the event of fire, from factories, schools, hotels, lodging houses, asylums, hospitals, class B supervised living facilities, churches, halls, theaters, amphitheaters, and all other places in which people work, live, or congregate from time to time for any purpose.

"(h) The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fire."

(b) RULES AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 1.202 is deleted and replaced with the following:

"(a) Any jurisdiction which adopts this code is authorized to make amendments, by ordinance, to Article I hereof to provide for a system of enforcement and administration within the jurisdiction. These amendments shall be in the form of additions only and none of the existing provisions of Article I shall be changed nor shall any amendment be made which interferes with the intent of the existing provisions nor the State Fire Marshal's duties and powers thereunder.

"(b) Wherever the term 'State Fire Marshal' appears in Article I it shall also include the Chief of any jurisdiction adopting this code.

"(c) Wherever the term 'Chief' appears in Articles 2 through 36 or in the Appendix of this code it shall mean State Fire Marshal except that it shall also include the chief of any jurisdiction adopting this code.

"(d) Any jurisdiction which adopts this code is authorized to adopt, by ordinance, rules and regulations for the prevention and control of fires and fire hazards as may be necessary, from time to

time, to carry out the intent of this code, and which may be more restrictive than this code when the rules and regulations are necessary to protect life or property in the community. The governing body may adopt this code by ordinance. One certified copy of the ordinance containing the rules and regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction and shall be in effect immediately thereafter and additional copies shall be kept in the office of the fire department for distribution to the public."

(c) FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Sec. 1.203 is deleted in its entirety.

(d) FIRE PREVENTION ENGINEER OR FIRE MARSHAL

Sec. 1.204 is deleted in its entirety.

(e) AUTHORITY OF FIRE PERSONNEL TO EXERCISE POWERS OF POLICE OFFICERS

Sec. 1.205 is deleted in its entirety.

(f) AUTHORITY AND DUTY OF POLICE PERSONNEL TO ASSIST IN ENFORCING THIS CODE

Sec. 1.206 is deleted in its entirety.

(g) INSPECTIONS AND UNSAFE BUILDINGS

Sec. 1.207 is deleted in its entirety.

(h) INVESTIGATIONS

Sec. 1.208 is amended to read as follows:

"The fire department of any jurisdiction adopting this code shall investigate promptly the cause, origin and circumstances of each and every fire occurring in the municipality, involving loss of life or injury to person or destruction or damage to property, and if it appears to the members of the fire deparment making the investigation that such fire is of suspicious origin he shall then take immediate charge of all physical evidence relating to the cause of fire, shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation

of such matters, and shall cooperate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. The Chief shall make a report in writing to the State Fire Marshal of all facts and findings relative to each investigation."

(i) RIGHT OF ENTRY

Sec. 1.209 is amended to read as follows:

"Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or whenever the State Fire Marshal has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition which makes such building or premises unsafe, the State Fire Marshal may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the State Fire Marshal by this code; provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and demand entry; and if such building or premises be unoccupied, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused, the State Fire Marshal shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.

"No owner or occupant or any other person having charge, care, or control of any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper demand is made as herein provided, to properly permit entry therein by the State Fire Marshal for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this code. Any person violating this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

(j) ORDERS, NOTICES AND TAGS

Sec. 1.210 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Whenever the State Fire Marshal shall find in any building or on any premises combustible, hazardous or explosive materials, or dangerous accumulations of rubbish, or unnecessary accumulations of waste paper boxes, shavings, or any highly flammable materials which are so situated as to endanger life or property, or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors or windows that reasonably tend to interfere with the operations of a fire department or the egress of the occupants of such building or premises, or shall find that the effectiveness of any exit door, attic separation, or any fire separation wall is reduced, or shall find that this code is being violated, he shall issue such orders as may be necessary for the enforcement of the fire prevention laws and ordinances governing the same and for the safeguarding of life and property from fire.

"(b) Whenever the State Fire Marshal deems any chimney, smoke-stack, stove, oven, incinerator, furnace or other heating device, electric fixture or any appurtenance thereto, or anything regulated under a nationally approved standard in or upon any building, structure or premises not specifically mentioned in this code, to be defective or unsafe so as to create an immediate hazard, he shall serve upon the owner or the person having control of the property a written notice to repair or alter as necessary and shall notify any other authority enforcing codes regulating such equipment. He may affix a condemnation tag prohibiting the use thereof until such repairs or alterations are made. When affixed, such tag may be removed only by the order of the State Fire Marshal and may be removed only when the hazard to which

the order pertains has been eliminated in an approved manner. Until removed, that item or device which has caused the hazard shall not be used or be permitted to be used. When an apparent structural hazard is caused by the faulty installation, operation, or malfunction of any of the hereinabove mentioned items or devices, the State Fire Marshal shall immediately notify the building official of the jurisdiction who shall investigate such hazard and shall cause such hazard to be abated as required under the Building Code."

(k) COMPLIANCE

Sec. 1.212 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Any person operating or maintaining any occupancy, premises or vehicle subject to this code who shall permit any fire hazard to exist on premises under his control or who shall fail to take immediate action to abate a fire hazard when ordered or notified to do so by the State Fire Marshal shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"(b) Any order or notice issued or served as provided in this code shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the order or notice pertains. Every order or notice shall set forth a time limit for compliance dependent upon the hazard and danger created by the violation. In cases of extreme danger to life or property immediate compliance shall be required. If the building or other premises is owned by one person and occupied by another, under lease or otherwise, and the order or notice requires additions or changes in the building or premises such as would immediately become real estate and be the property of the owner of the building or premises, such order or notice shall be complied with by the owner unless the owner and occupant have otherwise agreed between themselves, in which event the occupant shall comply.

"(c) No person shall remove a tag affixed under Sec. 1.210 (b) of this code without authority to do so.

"(d) No person shall use a building, premises or thing in violation of a tag affixed under Sec. 1.210 (b) of this code."

(l) RECORDS AND REPORTS

Sec. 1.213, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

"The fire department of any jurisdiction adopting this code shall keep a record of all fires occurring within its jurisdiction and facts concerning the same; including statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, together with such other information as may be required by the State Fire Marshal."

(m) ALTERNATE MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sec. 1.214, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

"The State Fire Marshal may modify any of the provisions of this code upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized representatives, where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this code provided that the spirit of this code shall be complied with, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification shall be granted or allowed and the decision of the State Fire Marshal shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant."

(n) BOARD OF APPEALS

Sec. 1.215 is deleted in its entirety.

(o) COMPLIANCE WITH RECOGNIZED STANDARDS

Sec. 1.216 is amended to read as follows:

"Whenever this code is inapplicable for any reason to any situation involving the protection of persons and property from the

hazards of fire and explosion, the materials, methods of construction, installations, practices, or operations necessary to provide such protections shall, to a reasonable degree, be in accordance with nationally recognized and accepted standards, principles and tests and generally recognized and well established methods of fire prevention and control as set forth in the Ten Volumes of the National Fire Codes, of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) which are adopted by reference as part of this code as though set forth herein in full." All other publications listed in Sec. 1.216 are deleted.

FireMar 34 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 1 DIVISION III OF THE U.F.C. (PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES)

(a) APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

Sec. 1.302 is amended to read as follows:

"When required, all applications for a permit required by this code shall be made to the State Fire Marshal in such form and detail as he shall prescribe. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such plans as required by the State Fire Marshal."

(b) INSPECTION REQUIRED

Sec. 1.303 is amended to read as follows:

"Before a permit may be issued, the State Fire Marshal shall inspect and approve the receptacles, vehicles, buildings, devices, premises, storage spaces or areas to be used."

(c) RETENTION OF PERMITS

Sec. 1.304 is amended to read as follows:

"Permits shall at all times be kept on the premises designated therein and shall at all times be subject to inspection by the State Fire Marshal."

(d) REVOCATION OF PERMITS

Sec. 1.307 is amended to read as follows:

"Any permit or certification issued under this code may be suspended or revoked when it is determined after a hearing by the State Fire Marshal that:" (a) through (e) remain unamended .

(e) DESTRUCTION OF SIGNS

Sec. 1.308 is amended to read as follows:

"No person shall mutilate or remove or destroy any sign posted by the State Fire Marshal."

FireMar 35 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 1 DIVISION IV OF THE U.F.C. (DEFINITIONS)

(a) In Sec. 1.403, the definition of APPROVED is amended to read as follows:

"APPROVED refers to approval by the State Fire Marshal as the result of investigation and tests conducted by him, or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, technical or scientific organizations."

(b) In Sec. 1.404, the definition of BUILDING CODE is amended to read as follows:

"BUILDING CODE shall mean the Minnesota Building Code."

(c) In Sec. 1.404, the definition of BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION is deleted.

(d) In Sec. 1.405, the definition of CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION is deleted.

(e) In Sec. 1.407, the definition of ELECTRICAL CODE is amended to read as follows:

"ELECTRICAL CODE shall mean the National Electrical Code, National Fire Protection Association."

(f) In Sec. 1.407, the following definition is added:

"ELECTROSTATIC FLUIDIZED BED shall mean a container holding powder

coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material which is electrically charged with a charge opposite to the charge of the object to be coated. Such object is transported through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated."

(g) In Sec. 1.408, the following definitions are added:

"FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDPIPE shall mean a fire line system with a constant water supply and pressure and equipped with fire department inlet and outlet connections and installed exclusively for the use of the fire department.

"FLUIDIZED BED shall mean a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material through which the preheated object to be coated is immersed and transported."

(h) In Sec. 1.410, the definition of HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA is amended to read as follows:

"HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA shall mean any land which is covered with grass, grain, brush or forest, whether privately or publically owned, which is so situated, or is of such inaccessible location, that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion. Hazardous fire areas shall be designated on a map by the Chief of any jurisdiction adopting this code. This map shall be maintained in the office of the Chief."

(i) In Sec. 1.415, the following definition is added:

"MUNICIPALITY shall mean any city, county, or township acting through its township board."

(j) In Sec. 1.421, the definition of SPRAYING AREA is amended to read as follows:

"SPRAYING AREA shall mean any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or combustible residues, dusts or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes. The State Fire Marshal may define the limits of the spraying area in any specific case."

(k) In Sec. 1.421, the following definitions are added:

"STATE FIRE MARSHAL shall mean the Minnesota State Fire Marshal or his authorized representative.

"SWING JOINT shall mean one of the following:

"1. Extractor type foot valve housing with either a street elbow or a nipple and an elbow.

"2. An elbow and a street elbow.

"3. Two elbows and a nipple not over 6 inches long. (Note: due to structural weakness a "close" nipple shall not be permitted.)"

(l) In Sec. 1.424, the definition of VAPOR AREA is amended to read as follows:

"VAPOR AREA shall mean any area containing quantities of flammable vapors. The State Fire Marshal may determine the extent of the vapor area, taking into consideration the characteristics of the liquid, the degree of sustained ventilation, and the nature of the operations."

FireMar 36 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 2 OF THE U.F.C. (TIRE REBUILDING PLANTS)

(a) The title of Article 2 of the U.F.C. is changed to "TIRE REBUILDING PLANTS."

(b) Sec. 2.101 is revised to read as follows:

"Tire rebuilding plants shall conform to all other applicable requirements of this code as well as to the following provisions."

FireMar 37 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 4 OF THE U.F.C. (RESURFACING AND REFINISHING)

(a) The title of Article 4 of the U.F.C. is changed to "RESURFACING AND REFINISHING."

(b) GENERAL

Sec. 4.101 is amended to read as follows:

"Bowling alleys, roller skating rinks and other public assembly occupancies shall conform to all other applicable requirements of this code, as well as the following provisions."

(c) PERMIT REQUIRED

Sec. 4.102 is amended to read as follows:

"No person shall conduct bowling pin refinishing and bowling alley or floor resurfacing and refinishing operations involving the use and application of flammable liquids or materials without a permit."

(d) RESURFACING AND REFINISHING

The subtitle of Sec. 4.103 is changed to "Resurfacing and Refinishing."

Sec. 4.103 is amended to read as follows:

"Resurfacing and refinishing operations shall not be carried on while the establishment is open for business. The Chief shall be notified when areas are to be resurfaced or refinished. Approved ventilation shall be provided. Heating, ventilating, or cooling systems employing recirculation of air shall not be operated during resurfacing and refinishing operations or within one hour following the application of flammable finishes. All electrical motors or other equipment in the area which might be a source of ignition shall be shut down, and all smoking and use of open flames prohibited during the application of flammable finishes and for one hour thereafter."

FireMar 38 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 6 OF THE U.F.C. (CELLULOSE NITRATE PLASTICS-PYROXYLIN) STORAGE AND HANDLING

Sec. 6.104, paragraphs (c) and (e) are amended to read as follows:

"(c) All raw materials in excess of that permitted above shall be kept in vented vaults not exceeding 1,500 cubic feet capacity and with one approved automatic sprinkler head to each 125 cubic feet of total vault space and with construction and venting in conformity with the requirements prescribed in Sec. 5.105 of this code and approved by the Chief.

"(e) In factories manufacturing articles of cellulose nitrate plastics (pyroxylin) such sprinklered and vented cabinets, vaults or storage rooms, approved by the Chief, shall be provided as may be necessary to prevent the accumulation in workrooms of raw stock in process or finished articles."

FireMar 39 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 8 OF THE U.F.C. (COMPRESSED GASES)

(a) SCOPE

Sec. 8.101 is amended to read as follows:

"This article shall apply to bulk oxygen systems and to the storage, handling, and use of compressed gases as defined herein. This article shall also apply to fixed installations of nonflammable medical gases intended for sedation, wherein the patient is not rendered unconscious, such as but not limited to, analgesia systems used for dentistry, podiatry, and such other similar uses. Liquified petroleum gases and compressed gases used in conjunction with welding or cutting operations are exempt from these provisions. Wherever the term 'oxygen' occurs in this article, the requirements shall apply to systems for nitrous oxides."

(b) DEFINITIONS

In Sec. 8.102, the following definitions are added:

"CENTRAL SUPPLY shall mean the portion of the system which normally supplies the piping systems.

"D.I.S.S. DIAMETER INDEX SAFETY SYSTEM as outlined in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet V-5.

"PIPED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM shall mean a central supply system with control equipment and a system of piping extending to the points in the building where nonflammable medical gases may be required and suitable station outlet valves at each point."

(c) NONFLAMMABLE MEDICAL GAS SYSTEM

Sec. 8.106 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

"(a) Cylinders shall be designed, constructed, tested and maintained in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations.

"(b) High pressure supply cylinders shall be kept or stored outdoors within a secure enclosure. When outdoor storage is not practical, they shall be enclosed in a separate room or enclosure of not less than one-hour fire resistive construction. Doors to such enclosures shall have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Adequate ventilation shall be provided, preferably to the exterior of the building. There shall be not less than two vents, each not less than 36 inches in area, so located that one required vent will be located within 6 inches of the floor and the other vent within 6 inches of the ceiling. Enclosures shall be located away from exits.

"NOTE: It is the intent of this section to locate the supply system in a secure room or enclosure with no communicating openings to the interior of the building other than the nonflammable

gas supply lines. In many cases such as high-rise buildings and existing installations this may be impracticable. These installations should be evaluated individually by the Chief with consideration given for automatic sprinkler protection to cylinder enclosure.

"(c) Rooms or enclosures for storage or use of nonflammable medical gases shall not be used for the storage of any other materials. No electric or gas apparatus, other than an approved heating device to keep the enclosure warm so the gases will flow, shall be permitted therein. Enclosures of supply systems shall be provided with doors or gates which may be locked.

"(d) When enclosures (interior or exterior) for supply systems are located near sources of heat such as furnaces, incinerators or boiler rooms, they shall be of such sufficient construction to protect cylinders from overheating. Open electrical conductors and transformers shall not be located in close proximity to enclosures. Such enclosures shall not be located adjacent to oil storage tanks.

"(e) Ordinary electrical wall fixtures in supply rooms shall be installed in fixed locations not less than 5 feet above the floor to avoid physical damage.

"(f) Manifolds shall be of substantial construction and of design and materials suitable for the service pressure involved. Mechanical means shall be provided to assure the connection of cylinders containing the proper gas to the manifold. Cylinder outlets for oxygen shall have a .903 inch - 14NGO-RH-EXT outside diameter for oxygen, industrial and medical (Connection No. 540; American-Canadian Standard for Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections, ANSI B57. 1-1965, CAS 896-1965), and for nitrous oxide, .825 inch - 14NGO-RH-EXT

standard cylinder valve outlet connection for nitrous oxide (Connection No. 1320, American - Canadian Standard for Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections, ANSI B57.1-1965).

"When other nonflammable gases or gas mixtures are to be piped, care should be taken to assure noninterchangeability with other medical gases.

"NOTE: It is advisable to obtain manifolds from and have them installed under the supervision of a manufacturer familiar with proper practices for their construction and use.

"(g) A check valve shall be installed between each cylinder lead and the manifold header as shown in Figure No. 2.

"NOTE: The purpose of this check valve is to prevent the loss of gas from the manifolded cylinders in the event the safety relief device on an individual cylinder should function or a cylinder lead should fail.

"(h) All flexible hose and D.I.S.S. fittings used to connect the pressure regulator to the fixed piping on the low pressure side and also used to connect the dispensing unit to the outlet stations, shall be of a type approved by the Chief; the hose and fittings shall have a bursting pressure of not less than four times the maximum working pressure. The hose shall be a maximum length of 5 feet and shall not penetrate walls, floor, etc.

"(i) Threaded connections between the regulator and either the low pressure manifold or the piping system shall be noninterchangeable connections complying with D.I.S.S. CGA Pamphlet V-5.

"(j) The pipeline system shall be capable of delivering 50-55 psig to all outlets at the maximum flow rate. Pressure regulating

equipment, capable of maintaining the minimum dynamic delivery pressure of 50 psig at maximum flow rate of the pipeline system, shall be installed on each cylinder upstream of the final pressure relief valve, as shown in Figure No. 1.

"EXCEPTION: Systems using approved manifold type installations.

"(k) A shutoff valve or check valve shall be installed downstream of each pressure regulator as shown in Figure No. 2.

"(l) A pressure relief valve set at 50 percent above normal pipline pressure shall be installed in the main line downstream of the pressure regulating valve, as shown in Figures No. 1 and 2. All pressure relief valves shall close automatically when excess pressure has been released. Relief valves shall be vented to the outside or a safe area. Pressure relief valves shall be of brass or bronze and expecially designed for oxygen service."

(d) BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS AT CONSUMER SITES

The subtitle of Sec. 8.107 is changed to "Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites."

(e) PIPE DISTRIBUTION

A new Sec. 8.109 is added to read as follows:

"(a) Pipelines shall be seamless Type K or L (ASTM B-88) copper tubing or standard weight (Schedule 40) brass pipe. Copper tubing should preferably be hard temper for exposed locations and soft temper for underground or concealed locations. Pipe sizes shall be in conformity with good engineering practice for proper delivery of maximum volumes specified. Gas piping shall not be supported by other piping but shall be supported with pipe hooks, metal pipe straps, bands or hangers suitable for the size of pipe and of proper strength and quality at proper intervals, so that piping cannot be moved accidentally from the installed position as follows:

1/4-Inch Pipe or Tubing ..... 6 feet

3/8-Inch Pipe or Tubing ..... 6 feet

1/2-Inch Pipe or Tubing ..... 6 feet

3/4-Inch or 1-Inch Pipe or Tubing ..... 8 feet

1 1/4-Inch or Larger (Horizontal) .....10 feet

1 1/4-Inch or Larger (Vertical) .... Every Floor Level

"(b) All fittings used for connecting copper tubing shall be wrought copper, brass or bronze fittings made especially for solder or brazed connection, except as provided in Sec. 8.109 (c) of this code. Brass pipe shall be assembled with screw type brass fittings or with bronze or copper brazing type fittings.

"(c) Approved gas tubing fittings may be used on gas distribution lines when pipe sizes are 1/2-inch nominal or less if the fitting is so installed as to be visible in the room. Such fittings may also be used in connecting copper tubing 3/4-inch nominal or less to shutoff valves described in Sec. 8.110 of this code, provided the fittings are readily accessible.

"(d) Buried piping shall be adequately protected against frost, corrosion and physical damage. Ducts or casings may be used. Oxygen piping may be placed in the same tunnel, trench or duct with fuel gas pipelines, electrical lines or steam lines, if separated, provided there is good natural or forced ventilation. Oxygen pipelines shall not be placed in a tunnel, trench or duct where exposed to contact with oil.

"(e) Oxygen pipelines installed in combustible partitions shall be protected against physical damage by installation within pipe or conduit. Openings for pipelines installed in concealed spaces shall be firestopped with construction having a fire resistance equal to or

greater than the original construction. Oxygen risers may be installed in pipe shafts if suitable protection against physical damage, effects of excessive heat, corrosion, or contact with oil is provided. Oxygen risers shall not be located in elevator shafts.

"(f) Exposed oxygen pipelines should not be installed in storage rooms for combustible materials, kitchens, laundries, or other areas of special hazard. Where installation of oxygen pipelines in such locations is unavoidable, the piping shall be protected by an enclosure which will prevent the liberation of oxygen within the room should leaks occur in piping system installed in the enclosure.

"(g) Pipelines exposed to physical damage, such as might be sustained from the movement of portable equipment such as carts, stretchers or trucks, in corridors and other location shall be provided with suitable protection.

"(h) The gas content of pipelines shall be readily identifiable by appropriate labeling with the name of the gas contained. Such labeling shall be by means of metal tags, stenciling, stamping or with adhesive markers, in a manner that is not readily removable. Labeling shall appear on the pipe at intervals of not more than 20 feet and at least once in each room and each story traversed by the pipeline.

"(i) Piping systems for gases shall not be used as a ground electrode.

"(j) Before erection, all piping, valves and fittings, except those supplied especially prepared for oxygen serviced by the manufacturer and received sealed on the job, shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil, grease and other readily oxidizable materials by washing in a hot solution of sodium carbonate or tri-sodium phosphate (proportion of

one pound to three gallons of water). THE USE OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS, FOR EXAMPLE, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, IS PROHIBITED. Scrubbing shall be employed where necessary to ensure complete cleaning. After washing, the material shall be rinsed thoroughly in clean, hot water. After cleaning, particular care shall be exercised in the storage and handling of all pipe and fittings. Pipe and fittings shall be temporarily capped or plugged to prevent recontamination before final assembly. Tools used in cutting or reaming shall be kept free from oil or grease. Where such contamination has occurred, the items affected shall be rewashed and rinsed.

"(k) All joints in the piping except those permitted to be approved brass flared type gas tubing fittings and those at valves or at equipment requiring screw connections shall be made with silver brazing alloy or similar high melting point (at least 100 ^{o}F.) brazing metal. Particular care shall be exercised in applying the flux to avoid leaving any excess inside the completed joints. The outside of the tube and fittings shall be cleaned by washing with hot water after assembly.

"(l) Screw joints used in shutoff valves, including station outlet valves, shall be installed by tinning the male thread with soft solder. An approved oxygen luting or sealing compound is acceptable.

"(m) After installation of the piping, but before installation of the outlet valves, the line shall be blown clear by means of oil free, dry air or nitrogen."

(f) SHUTOFF VALVES

A new Sec. 8.110 is added to read as follows:

"(a) The main oxygen supply line shall be provided with a shutoff valve so located as to be accessible in an emergency (cylinder valve will usually suffice when not more than two cylinders are used).

"(b) Each riser supplied from the main line shall be provided with a shutoff valve adjacent to the riser connection.

"NOTE: Applicable only in installations with risers off the main line."

(g) STATION OUTLETS

A new Sec. 8.111 is added to read as follows:

"(a) Each station outlet for oxygen or nitrous oxide shall be equipped with either a manually operated or automatic shutoff valve and shall be legibly labeled with the name of the gas.

"(b) Manually operated valves shall be eqipped with noninterchangeable connections complying with D.I.S.S. CGA Pamphlet V-5.

"(c) Each station outlet equipped with a female member of an approved quick-coupler of the noninterchangeable type for oxygen or nitrous oxide service, and so identified, shall be provided with an automatic shutoff valve incorporated in such a manner that when the quick-coupler is removed from the pipeline for repair, the flow of oxygen or nitrous oxide shall be shut off until the female member of the quick-coupler is reattached.

"(d) Female members of the quick-couplers of the noninterchangeable types of oxygen or nitrous oxide may be attached to manually operated noninterchangeable station shutoff valves for oxygen or nitrous oxide service.

"(e) All pressure gauges and manometers for oxygen, including gauges applied temporarily for testing purposes, shall be manufactured expressly for that gas and labeled OXYGEN - USE NO OIL."

(h) TESTING OF PIPING

A new Sec. 8.112 is added to read as follows:

"(a) After installation of station outlet valves, each section of the pipeline systems shall be subjected to a test pressure of one and one-half times the maximum working pressure, but not less than 150 psig, with oil free, dry air or nitrogen. This test pressure shall be maintained until each joint has been examined for leakage by means of soapy water or other equally effective means of leak detection safe for use with oxygen.

"NOTE: A visual inspection of each brazen joint is recommended to make sure that the alloy has flowed completely in and around the joint and that hardened flux has not formed a temporary seal which holds test pressure. Remove all excess flux for clear visual inspection of brazed connections. All leaks shall be repaired and the section retested.

"(b) After completing the testing of each individual pipeline system, all of the associated pipeline systems shall be subjected to a 24 hour standing pressure test at one and one-half times the maximum working pressure, but not less than 150 psig. The test gas shall be oil free, dry air or nitrogen.

"(c) After the pipeline systems are filled with test gas, the supply valve and all outlet valves should be closed and the source of test gas disconnected. The system shall remain leak-free for 24 hours."

(i) CROSS CONNECTION TESTING

A new Sec. 8.113 is added to read as follows:

"(a) To determine that no cross connection to other pipeline system exists, reduce all systems to atmospheric pressure. Disconnect all sources of test gas from all of the systems with the exception of the one system to be checked. Pressure this system with oil free, dry air or nitrogen to a pressure of 50 psig. With appropriate adaptors matching outlet labels, check each individual station outlet of all systems installed to determine that test gas is being dispensed from only the outlets of this system.

"(b) Disconnect the source of test gas and reduce the system tested to atmospheric pressure. Proceed to test each additional pipeline system in accordance with (a) above."

(j) PURGING

A new Sec. 8.114 is added to read as follows:

"When all medical gas piping systems have been tested in accordance with Sec. 8.112 and Sec. 8.113 of this code, the source of test gas shall be disconnected and the proper gas source of supply connected to each respective system. Following this connection and pressurization, all outlets shall be opened in a progressive order, starting nearest the source and completing the process of purge flushing at the outlet farthest from the source. Gas shall be permitted to flow from each outlet until each system is purged of test gas used during previous tests."

(k) GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

A new Sec. 8.115 is added to read as follows:

"(a) Approval of the Chief shall be required prior to installation of the system.

"(b) The supply system shall be turned off at the end of each day of operation.

"(c) All compressed gas cylinders in service or in storage shall be adequately secured in an approved manner to prevent falling or being knocked over.

"(d) Adequate precautions against theft and vandalism shall be taken.

"(e) The installer shall post safety precautions and proper operating instructions in a conspicuous approved location.

"(f) The installer shall instruct the doctor or other person in charge of the office in the proper techniques for using the equipment safely.

"(g) Smoking shall be prohibited in or around supply system enclosures. NO SMOKING - OXYGEN or similar warning signs shall be posted in the enclosure."

FireMar 40 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 10 OF THE U.F.C. (MAINTENANCE OF EXIT WAYS)

(a) SCOPE

Sec. 10.101 is amended to read as follows:

"No exit or part thereof shall be altered in any way except in accordance with the Building Code."

(b) SMOKEPROOF ENCLOSURES

Sec. 10.110, the last paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"(f) Mechanical Ventilation. All mechanical ventilating systems and related devices shall be maintained and shall be subject to such periodic tests as may be required by the Chief."

(c) SIGNS AND ILLUMINATION

Sec. 10.113, paragraph (a), the second paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"Exit illumination shall be maintained with separate circuits or separate sources of power (but not necessarily separate from exit signs) when these are required for exit sign illumination. See Sec. 10.113 (c) of this code."

(d) SIGNS AND ILLUMINATION

Sec. 10.113, paragraph (c), subparagraph 1B is amended to read as follows:

"Divisions 1 and 2 of Group B Occupancies with an occupant load of more than 500 persons except churches with an occupant load of less than 750 persons."

FireMar 41 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 11 OF THE U.F.C. (EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS)

(a) Article 11, EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS, is deleted in its entirety.

(b) Regulations for explosives and blasting agents shall be the regulations of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

FireMar 42 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 13 OF THE U.F.C. (FIRE PROTECTION)

(a) AUTHORITY AT FIRES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Sec. 13.101 is amended to read as follows:

"The Chief when in charge at the scene of a fire or other emergency involving the protection of life and/or property or any part thereof, shall have the power and authority to direct such operation as may be necessary to extinguish or control any fire, perform any rescue operation, investigate the existence of suspected or reported

fires, gas leaks, or other hazardous conditions or situations, or to take any other action necessary in the reasonable performance of his duty. In the exercise of such power, the Chief may prohibit any person, vehicle, vessel or thing from approaching the scene and may remove or cause to be removed or kept away from the scene any vehicle, vessel or thing which may impede or interfere with the operations of the fire department, and in the judgment of the Chief any person not actually and usefully employed in the extinguishing of such fire or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof."

(b) OBSTRUCTING FIRE HYDRANTS OR FIRE APPLIANCES

The subtitle of Sec. 13.206 is changed to "Obstructing Fire Hydrants or Fire Appliances." Sec. 13.206 is amended to read as follows:

"No person shall place or keep any post, fence, growth, trash or other material or thing near any fire hydrant or fire appliance that would prevent such hydrant or appliance from being immediately discernible or in any other manner deter or hinder the fire department from gaining immediate access to a fire hydrant or fire appliance."

(c) FIRE LANES, WHEN REQUIRED

A new Sec. 13.209 is added to read as follows:

"(a) The marking of fire lanes on private and public property devoted to public use shall be as designated and approved by the Chief and the Chief of Police.

"(b) Parking of motor vehicles or otherwise obstructing fire lanes shall be prohibited at all times."

(d) The title of Article 13 Division III is changed to "INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION, LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES."

(e) INSTALLATION

In Sec. 13.301, new paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to read as follows:

"(d) When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities including all surface access roads shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction. When alternate methods of protection, as approved by the Chief, are provided, the above may be modified or waived.

"(e) All fire alarm systems, fire hydrant systems, fire-extinguishing systems (including automatic sprinklers), wet and dry standpipes, basement inlet pipes, and other fire protection systems and pertinents thereto shall meet the approval of the Chief as to installation and location and shall be subject to such periodic tests as required by the Chief. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Chief for review and approval prior to construction."

(f) MAINTENANCE

Sec. 13.302 is amended to read as follows:

"All sprinkler systems, fire hydrant systems, standpipe systems, fire alarm systems, portable fire extinguishers and other fire protective or extinguishing systems or appliances shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be replaced or repaired when defective. All repairs and servicing shall be made in accordance with recognized standards."

(g) FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Sec. 13.308, paragraph (a), the second paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"All hose threads used in connection with fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the standards of the Chief."

(h) FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

In Sec. 13.308, paragraph (b) the definition of DRY STANDPIPE is amended to read as follows:

"FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDPIPE shall mean a fire line system with a constant water supply and pressure and equipped with fire department inlet and outlet connections and installed exclusively for the use of the fire department."

(i) DETAILED INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 13.309 is amended by making the existing section paragraph (a) and by adding a new paragraph (b) to read as follows:

"Special Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems. In all occupancies having commercial cooking equipment (see NFPA No. 96A), automatic fire extinguishing systems complying with the Building Code shall be installed for protection of duct systems, grease removal devices, hoods and above commercial cooking equipment which may be a source of ignition (such as fat fryers, ranges, griddles and broilers). Also permitted are systems installed in accordance with NFPA No. 16 and NFPA No. 17.

"EXCEPTION: These requirements shall not apply to Group I Occupancies."

(j) FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDPIPES

The subtitle of Sec. 13.310 is changed to "Fire Department Standpipes." Sec. 13.310 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) General. Fire department standpipes where required by the Building Code shall comply with the requirements of this section.

"(b) Location. There shall be one fire department standpipe outlet connection located at every required enclosed stairway or

smokeproof enclosure. Outlets at enclosed stairways shall be located within the enclosure. No point within a building requiring fire department standpipes shall be more than 130 feet travel distance from a fire department standpipe outlet connection.

"Portions of fire department systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

"(c) Detailed Requirements. 1. Construction. Fittings and connections shall be of sufficient strength to withstand 300 pounds per square inch of water pressure when ready for service. All fire department standpipes shall be tested hydrostatically to withstand not less than 200 pounds per square inch of pressure for two hours but in no case shall the pressure be less than 50 pounds per square inch above the maximum working pressure.

"2. Piping. All horizontal runs of fire department standpipe systems shall be pitched at the rate of 1/4 inch to 10 feet for the purpose of draining. Where pipe traps occur in such standpipe systems, including fire department connections, they shall be provided with drains.

"3. Size. The size of the standpipe shall conform to Chapter 2 of NFPA No. 14.

"4. Fire Department Connections. All fire department standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way siamese fire department connection. All fire department connections shall be interconnected in the system and shall be located on a street front, not less than 18 inches nor more than 4 feet above grade and shall be equipped with an approved straightway check valve and substantial plugs or caps. All fire

department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. More than one fire department connection may be required.

"5. Outlets. Each standpipe shall be equipped with an approved 2½ inch outlet not less than 2 feet nor more than 4 feet above the floor level of each story. All fire department standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way, 2½ inch outlet above the roof line of the building when the roof has a pitch of less than 4 inches in 12 inches and installed in a stairway or heated location. All outlets shall be installed so that a 12 inch long wrench may be used in connecting the hose with clearance for the wrench on all sides of the outlet. Standpipes located in smokeproof enclosures shall have outlets located in the vestibule or on the balcony. Standpipe outlets in stairway enclosures or smoke towers shall be so located that the exit doors do not interfere with the use of the outlet. All outlets shall be equipped with an approved valve, cap and chains.

"6. Signs. An approved durable sign with raised letters of at least 1 inch in height, shall be permanently attached to all fire department street connections. Such sign shall read FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDPIPE.

"7. Water Supply. The standard system shall deliver a water supply as required by Chapter 5 of NFPA No. 14.

"(d) Dry standpipe, when approved by the Chief, may be installed in lieu of fire department standpipes and shall conform to the Building Code."

(k) WET STANDPIPES

Sec. 13.311, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

"General. Wet standpipes shall comply with the requirements of

this section. Occupancy classifications shall be as determined by the Building Code.

"Required wet standpipes extending from the cellar or basement into the topmost story shall be provided in Groups A and B, Divisions 1 and 2 Occupancies with an occupant load exceeding 1,000; in Groups D, E, F, and G Occupancies three or more stories in height, and in Groups E and F Occupancies having a floor area exceeding 20,000 square feet per floor.

"EXCEPTION 1: Wet standpipes are not required in buildings equipped throughout with automatic fire-extinguishing systems.

"EXCEPTION 2: Wet standpipes are not required in basements or cellars equipped with complete automatic fire-extinguishing systems.

"EXCEPTION 3: Wet standpipes shall not be required in assembly areas used solely for worship."

(1) AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS IN REQUIRED AND EXISTING BASEMENTS AND CELLARS

A new Sec. 13.315 is added to read as follows:

"(a) General 1. The areas referred to in this section shall be the areas enclosed by exterior walls or fire walls or a combination thereof, except that in buildings of fire-resistive construction the areas shall be those enclosed by exterior walls, fire walls, or walls of non-combustible material having a fire-resistive rating of not less than 2-hours, or a combination thereof.

"2. Combustible goods or merchandise referred to in this section shall include those made of wood, paper or rubber; those containing combustible and/or flammable liquids; those packed with

excelsior, paper or foamed plastic; and other goods or merchandise of equivalent or greater combustibility.

"(b) Installation in required and existing basements and cellars. 1. Approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in all existing basement and cellar areas exceeding 2,500 square feet, when used for the manufacture, sale, or storage of combustible goods or merchandise (not including garages which meet the requirements of the Building Code) or having a bowling lane or restaurant occupancy.

"2. In buildings used for assembly, educational, institutional and residential occupancies, approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in portions of basement areas used for work shop or storage spaces when the total of such spaces exceeds 2,500 square feet. Where the total of these spaces exceeds 5,000 square feet, the entire basement and cellar area shall be sprinklered.

"EXCEPTION: Basements or cellars having approved exterior wall openings as specified in the Building Code.

"(c) Installation. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed so as to provide reasonable safety to persons and property. Evidence that automatic sprinkler systems have been installed in accordance with NFPA No. 13, shall be evidence that such automatic sprinkler systems provide reasonable safety to persons and property."

(m) SPECIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

A new Sec. 13.316 is added to read as follows:

"In all existing occupancies having commercial cooking equipment (see NFPA No. 96), automatic fire extinguishing systems complying with the Building Code shall be installed for protection of duct systems, grease removal devices, hoods and above commercial

cooking equipment which may be a source of ignition (such as fat fryers, ranges, griddles, and broilers). Also permitted are systems installed in accordance with NFPA No. 16 and NFPA No. 17."

FireMar 43 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 14 OF THE U.F.C. (APPLICATION OF FLAMMABLE FINISHES)

FIRE-EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Sec. 14.307, paragraph (b), is amended to read as follows:

"Dip tanks of over 150-gallon capacity or 10 square feet liquid surface area shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system or dip tank covers conforming to Sec. 14.308 of this code."

FireMar 44 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE U.F.C. (FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS)

(a) SCOPE

Sec. 15.101, paragraphs (b) and (c) are amended to read as follows:

"(b) This article shall not apply to the transportation of flammable liquids when in conformity with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations lawfully on file with and approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

"(c) The storage, handling and dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with NFPA No. 30, except as otherwise provided in this article or in other laws or regulations legally in effect."

(b) PERMITS REQUIRED

Sec. 15.103, paragraph 2 is amended to read as follows:

"Storage, handling or use of Class II or III liquids in excess of 25 gallons in a building, or in excess of 300 gallons outside a building."

(c) WASTE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

Sec. 15.110 is amended to read as follows:

"No person shall permit or cause to be permitted the discharge of flammable or combustible liquids or any waste liquid containing crude petroleum or its products into or upon any street, highway, drainage canal or ditch, storm drain, sewer or flood control channel, lake or tidal waterway, or upon the ground."

(d) LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY LINES

Sec. 15.202, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

"In particular installations these provisions may be altered at the discretion of the Chief after consideration of the special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy and proximity to buildings or adjoining property and height and character of construction of such buildings, capacity and construction of proposed tanks and character of liquids to be stored, degree of private fire protection to be provided, and facilities of the fire department to cope with flammable or combustible liquid fires."

(e) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS OPERATING AT SUBSTANTIALLY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

Sec. 15.207, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

"General. Tanks shall be built of steel or concrete unless character of liquid stored requires other materials. Steel commonly know as 'mill seconds' shall not be used. Tanks built of materials other than steel shall be designed to specifications embodying safety factors equivalent to those herein specified for steel tanks. Concrete tanks shall be built in accordance with sound engineering practice. Unlined concrete tanks shall be used only

for storage of liquids having a gravity of 40° A.P.I. or heavier. Concrete tanks with special linings may be used for other services provided the design is approved by the Chief. Steel tanks shall be built in accordance with the requirements of the following paragraphs. All shop-built tanks shall be tested at a pressure of not less than five and not more than 10 pounds per square inch (measured at the top of the tank) for a period of at least 10 minutes without leakage or permanent deformation.

"In no event should tanks and piping be tested at less than one and one-half times the maximum working pressure. When the vertical length of the fill and vent pipes is such that when filled with liquid the static head imposed exceeds 10 psi, the tank and related piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed. In special cases where the height of the vent above the top of the tank is excessive, the hydrostatic test pressure shall be specified by the Chief."

(f) LARGE, SHOP-BUILT VERTICAL TANKS

Sec. 15.207, paragraph (d)3 is amended to read as follows:

"Tanks shall be welded or riveted and caulked or otherwise made tight in a workmanlike manner. The roof of the tank shall be securely fastened to the top ring of the shell with a joint having the same tightness as the joints between rings. The joint between roof and shell shall be weaker than any other joints in the shell of the tank. Joints in the roof shall be welded or riveted or made tight by other process satisfactory to the Chief. Roofs of tanks shall have no unprotected openings."

(g) TESTING

Sec. 15.216, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

"Before being covered or placed in use, tanks and piping connected to underground tanks shall be tested for tightness. No portion of the system shall be covered until it has been approved.

"NOTE: See Appendix A, Section 3(d) of this code."

(h) DISPENSING (INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS)

Sec. 15.503, paragraph (e) is amended to read as follows:

"Exit facilities shall be provided in accordance with the Building Code."

(i) BUILDINGS (BULK PLANTS)

Sec. 15.605, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

"Exits. Rooms storing flammable or combustible liquids or in which flammable or combustible liquids are handled by pumps shall have exit facilities in accordance with Article 10 of this code and the Building Code."

(j) STORAGE AND HANDLING

Sec. 15.703, paragraph (e) is amended to read as follows:

"Service stations not open to the public do not require an attendant or supervisor. Such stations may be used by commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments for fueling vehicles used in connection with their business. This provision shall not include private or fraternal clubs or associations."

(k) DISPENSING SERVICES

Sec. 15.704, paragraph (f), the first paragraph and subparagraph (f)5 are amended to read as follows:

"Special Type Dispensers. Coin and currency operated dispensing

devices for flammable liquids are prohibited; however, remote preset types are permitted at service stations, provided there is at least one qualified attendant on duty while the station is open to the public. The attendant's primary function shall be to supervise, observe and control the dispensing of Class I liquids while said liquids are being dispensed. It shall be the responsibility of the attendant to prevent the dispensing of Class I liquids into portable containers not in compliance with Sec. 15.703 (d) of this code, control sources of ignition, and to immediately handle accidental spills and fire extinguishers if needed.

"5. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be dispensed only by persons 16 years of age or older. Prominent signs shall be posted at self service stations prohibiting flammable liquids from being dispensed by anyone under age 16."

(l) DISPENSING SERVICES

In Sec. 15.704, a new paragraph (g) is added to read as follows:

"Dwelling Units. No dwelling unit or sleeping facility for owner, operator, or employee shall be maintained in or on the premises of self service stations closer than 100 feet from Class I flammable liquid self service dispensing devices or 50 feet from Class II flammable liquid self service dispensing devices."

(m) MARINE SERVICE STATIONS

Sec. 15.710, paragraphs (e)1 and (f)1, are amended to read as follows:

"(e)1 All marine facilities shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner and no accumulation of rubbish or waste oils in excessive amounts shall be permitted. Any spills of flammable or combustible liquids at or upon the water of marine service stations

shall be reported immediately to the local fire department and jurisdictional authorities."

"(f)1 Means shall be available for calling the local fire department. Such means may consist of a proprietary alarm system, a fire department alarm box or telephone not requiring a coin to operate; whichever it is must be within 100 feet of marine service station premises."

FireMar 45 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 20 OF THE U.F.C. (LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES)

(a) Article 20 LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES is deleted in its entirety.

(b) Regulations for liquified petroleum gases shall be the existing State Fire Marshal regulations concerning liquified petroleum gases, FireMar 11-19.

FireMar 46 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 24 OF THE U.F.C. (OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT)

GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 24.103, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

"The installation shall be made in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, the Minnesota Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code, and NFPA No. 31."

FireMar 47 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 26 OF THE U.F.C. (PLACES OF ASSEMBLY)

(a) DECORATIVE MATERIAL

Sec. 26.102, paragraph (a) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

"All drapes, hangings, curtains, drops and all other decorative material, including Christmas trees, that would tend to increase

the fire and panic hazard shall be made from material which is not flammable material, or shall be treated and maintained in a flame retardant condition by means of flame retardant solution or process approved by the Chief. Exit doors, exit lights, fire alarm sending stations, wet standpipe hose cabinets, and fire extinguisher locations shall not be concealed or obstructed by any decorative material."

(b) MOTION PICTURE SCREENS

Sec. 26.104 is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

"In places of assembly, motion picture screens or screen masking shall not be used unless it is in compliance with Section 26.102 of this code."

FireMar 48 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 27 OF THE U.F.C. (GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE)

(a) ACCUMULATION OF WASTE MATERIAL

Sec. 27.201, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

"All combustible rubbish, oily rags, or waste material, when kept within a building or adjacent to a building, shall be securely stored in metal or metal-lined receptacles equipped with tight-fitting covers or in rooms or vaults constructed of noncombustible materials."

(b) FLAMMABLE DECORATIVE MATERIALS

Sec. 27.204 is amended to read as follows:

"Cotton batting, either natural, artificial or manufactured, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decorative purposes in show windows or other parts of all occupancies except single family dwellings unless flameproofed; provided however, that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the display of saleable goods permitted and offered for sale. Electric light bulbs in such occupancies shall

not be decorated with paper or other combustible materials unless such materials shall first have been rendered flameproof."

(c) CHRISTMAS TREES

A new Sec. 27.206 is added to read as follows:

"(a) The use or display of natural or resinbearing trees in hospitals and nursing homes is prohibited.

"(b) The use or display of natural or resinbearing trees without open flames or electric light decorations is permitted in schools, churches, places of assembly, hotels and mercantile occupancies.

"(c) The use or display of flame retardant artificial trees decorated with U.L. listed electric lighting systems is acceptable in all occupancies."

(d) STORAGE OR DISPLAY IN ENCLOSED MALLS, SKYWAYS, TUNNELS AND COURTS

A new Sec. 27.207 is added to read as follows:

"No combustible goods, merchandise, vehicles, or decorations shall be displayed or stored in an enclosed mall, skyway, tunnel, or court unless approved by the Chief."

(e) REPORTING OF FIRES

Sec. 27.301, paragraph (a), is amended to read as follows:

"In the event of the discovery of fire, smoke, or flammable or toxic gases on any property, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such condition to the local fire department."

(f) FALSE ALARMS

Sec. 27.302, paragraph (c), is amended to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to tamper with or maliciously injure any fire alarm equipment maintained for the purpose of transmitting fire alarms to a fire department."

(g) FALSE ALARMS

In Sec. 27.302, a new paragraph (e) is added to read as follows:

"Whoever intentionally gives a false alarm of fire, or unlawfully tampers or interferes with any station or signal box of any fire alarm system or any auxiliary fire appliance, or unlawfully breaks, injures, defaces or removes any such box or station, or unlawfully breaks, injures, destroys or disturbs any of the wires, poles or other supports and appliances connected with or forming a part of any fire alarm system or any auxiliary fire appliance is guilty of a misdemeanor."

(h) ASPHALT KETTLES

Sec. 27.403 is amended by making the existing section paragraph (a) and by adding a new paragraph (b) to read as follows:

"Every kettle shall be equipped with a tight-fitting cover. A kettle, when in operation, shall be placed a safe distance from any combustible material or buildings. Fired tar kettles shall not be left unattended.

"EXCEPTION 1: Kettles when mounted in a truck body of all metal construction and securely attached to the bed of the truck.

"EXCEPTION 2: Small patch kettles while being towed behind a vehicle for patching purposes only."

(i) USE OF TORCHES OR FLAME PRODUCING DEVICES FOR SWEATING PIPE JOINTS OR REMOVING PAINT

The subtitle of Sec. 27.410 is changed to "Use of Torches or Flame Producing Devices for Sweating Pipe Joints or Removing Paint."

Sec. 27.410 is amended to read as follows:

"Any person using a torch or other flame producing device for removing paint or sweating pipe joints from or in any building or structure shall provide one approved fire extinguisher or water hose equipped with a suitable nozzle, sufficient in length to reach all portions of the building and connected to a water supply on the premises where said burning operation is performed. Combustible material in the close proximity of open flame shall be protected against ignition by shielding, wetting or other means. In all cases, a fire watch shall be maintained in the vicinity of the operation of one-half hour after the torch or flame producing device has been used."

FireMar 49 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 30 OF THE U.F.C. (TENTS AND AIR SUPPORTED STRUCTURES)

PARKING OF AUTOMOBILES

Sec. 30.103 is amended to read as follows:

"Automotive equipment that is necessary to the operation of the establishment shall not be parked within 20 feet from the tent or air-supported structure, except by special permission of the Chief. No other automotive equipment or internal combustion engines shall be parked within 100 feet of the tent except upon a public street."

FireMar 50 AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 31 OF THE U.F.C. (WELDING AND CUTTING, CALCIUM CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

In Sec. 31.101, a new paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

"A permit shall be required of each person performing welding or cutting operations. This permit shall not be required for each welding

or cutting job location. All persons shall notify the Chief in advance where such work is taking place, except where such work is done in response to an emergency call that does not allow for the Chief to be notified in advance of the work. The requirement to notify the Chief does not apply to welding operations conducted on the premises of a commercial or industrial establishment engaged primarily in work requiring welding operations."

FireMar 51 AMENDMENTS TO THE APPENDIXES OF THE U.F.C.

(a) Appendixes A, B, and E of the U.F.C. shall be deemed a part of this code and shall be enforced as such. Appendix C is deleted in its entirety. Appendixes D and F may or may not be adopted at the discretion of the local jurisdiction.

(b) The title of Appendix A is changed to "SAFEGUARDS AND SAFE PRACTICES FOR THE PROTECTION OF TANKS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS IN LOCATIONS THAT MAY BE FLOODED."

(c) Appendix A item 3(d) is amended to read as follows:

"When installed but before backfilling, tank and fittings shall be tested for tightness at not less than 5 pounds per square inch for not less than one-hour. Greater test pressures may be required by the Chief when tanks are subject to submergence in excess of 30 feet."

(d) The title of Appendix B is changed to "GUIDE TO SAFE PRACTICE PROTECTION FROM CORROSION FOR UNDERGROUND PIPE, FITTINGS AND TANKS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS."

(e) Appendix B item 3(b), the third paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"Certification of a properly installed and functioning system shall be filed by owner/contractor with the Chief."

(f) Appendix B item 3(c) is amended to read as follows:

"Reports. Copy of the initial six-month and subsequent biannual functioning reports shall be forwarded by the owner to the Chief."

(g) Appendix B item 4(a) is amended to read as follows:

"Glass-Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks. Glass reinforced plastic storage tanks may be approved by the Chief. Installation shall be subject to the following:

"1. Only tanks approved by a nationally recognized testing agency shall be installed.

"2. Installation of tanks shall be in accordance with manufacturer's handling and installation instructions."

FireMar 52-59 Reserved for future use.

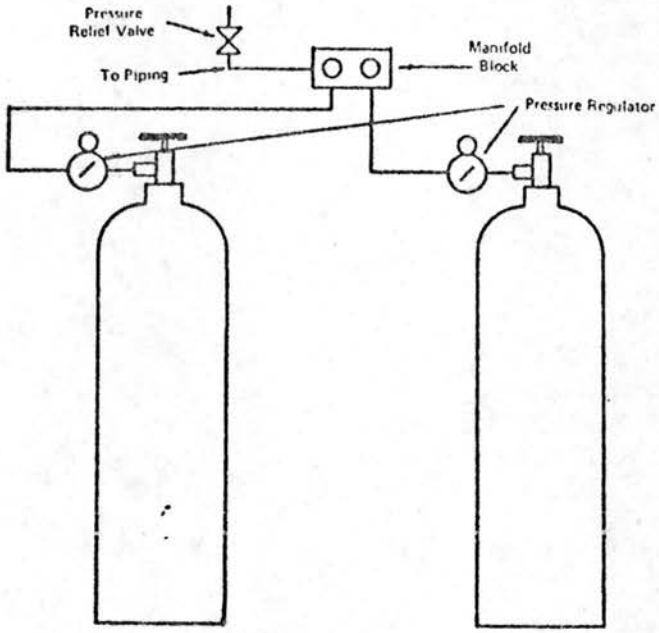


Figure No. 1

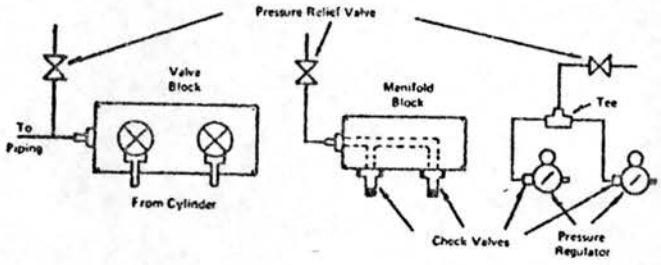


Figure No. 2

INDEX OF AMENDMENTS TO UNIFORM FIRE CODE

Use the Index on pages 276-293 of the Uniform Fire Code to find the Section in which the desired subject matter is discussed. Then consult this list to determine whether such Section has been amended by the adopted regulations (FireMar 30-59). If the Section has been amended, the appropriate FireMar regulation number indicated on this list must be referred to.

AMENDED U.F.C. SECTION		TOPIC	FIREMAR REG. NUMBER
		GENERAL PROVISIONS	
1.101		Title	FireMar 32(a)
1.102(b)		Intent	FireMar 32(b)
1.103(b)		Scope	FireMar 32(c)
		ADMINISTRATION	
1.201		Responsibility for Enforcement	FireMar 33(a)
1.202		Rules and Regulations	FireMar 33(b)
1.203		Fire Prevention Bureau	FireMar 33(c)
1.204		Fire Prevention Engineer or Fire Marshal	FireMar 33(d)
1.205		Authority of Fire Personnel to Exercise Powers of Police Officers	FireMar 33(e)
1.206		Authority and Duty of Police Personnel to Assist in Enforcing this Code	FireMar 33(f)
1.207		Inspections and Unsafe Buildings	FireMar 33(g)
1.208		Investigations	FireMar 33(h)
1.209		Right of Entry	FireMar 33(i)
1.210		Orders, Notices, and Tags	FireMar 33(j)
1.212		Compliance	FireMar 33(k)
1.213(a)		Records and Reports	FireMar 33(l)
1.214(a)		Alternate Materials and Methods	FireMar 33(m)
1.215		Board of Appeals	FireMar 33(n)
1.216		Compliance With Recognized Standards	FireMar 33(o)
		PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES	
1.302		Application for Permit	FireMar 34(a)
1.303		Inspection Required	FireMar 34(b)
1.304		Retention of Permits	FireMar 34(c)
1.307		Revocation of Permits	FireMar 34(d)
1.308		Destruction of Signs	FireMar 34(e)
		DEFINITIONS	
1.403		Approved	FireMar 35(a)
1.404		Building Code	FireMar 35(b)
1.404		Bureau of Fire Prevention	FireMar 35(c)
1.405		Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention	FireMar 35(d)
1.407		Electrical Code	FireMar 35(e)
1.407	(new)	Electrostatic Fluidized Bed	FireMar 35(f)
1.408	(new)	Fire Department Standpipe	FireMar 35(g)
1.408	(new)	Fluidized Bed	FireMar 35(g)
1.410		Hazardous Fire Area	FireMar 35(h)
1.415	(new)	Municipality	FireMar 35(i)
1.421		Spraying Area	FireMar 35(j)
1.421	(new)	State Fire Marshal	FireMar 35(k)
1.421	(new)	Swing Joint	FireMar 35(k)
1.424		Vapor Area	FireMar 35(l)
2.101		(Automobile) Tire Rebuilding Plants	FireMar 36
		RESURFACING AND REFINISHING	
4.101		(Bowling Alleys) General	FireMar 37(b)
4.102		Permit Required	FireMar 37(c)
4.103		Resurfacing and Refinishing	FireMar 37(d)
		PYROXYLIN	
6.104(c) & (e)		Storage and Handling (Pyroxylin)	FireMar 38
		COMPRESSED GASES	
8.101		Scope	FireMar 39(a)
8.102		Definitions	FireMar 39(b)
8.106	(new)	Nonflammable Medical Gas System	FireMar 39(c)
8.107		Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites	FireMar 39(d)
8.109	(new)	Pipe Distribution	FireMar 39(e)
8.110	(new)	Shutoff Valves	FireMar 39(f)
8.111	(new)	Station Outlets	FireMar 39(g)
8.112	(new)	Testing of Piping	FireMar 39(h)
8.113	(new)	Cross Connection Testing	FireMar 39(i)
8.114	(new)	Purging	FireMar 39(j)
8.115	(new)	General Precautions	FireMar 39(k)

AMENDED U.F.C. SECTION		TOPIC	FIREMAR REG. NUMBER
		MAINTENANCE OF EXIT WAYS	
10.101		Scope	FireMar 40(a)
10.110(f)		Smokeproof Enclosures	FireMar 40(b)
10.113(a)		Signs and Illumination	FireMar 40(c)
10.113(c)		Signs and Illumination	FireMar 40(d)
Article 11		EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS	FireMar 41
		FIRE PROTECTION	
13.101		Authority at Fires and Other Emergencies	FireMar 42(a)
13.206		Obstructing Fire Hydrants or Fire Appliances	FireMar 42(b)
13.209	(new)	Fire Lanes, When Required	FireMar 42(c)
13.301(d) & (e)	(new)	Installation	FireMar 42(e)
13.302		Maintenance	FireMar 42(f)
13.308(a)		Fire Extinguishing Systems	FireMar 42(g)
13.308(b)		Definitions	FireMar 42(h)
13.309(b)	(new)	Detailed Installation Requirements	FireMar 42(i)
13.310		Fire Department Standpipes	FireMar 42(j)
13.311(a)		Wet Standpipes	FireMar 42(k)
13.315	(new)	Automatic Sprinkler Systems in Required and Existing Basements and Cellars	FireMar 42(l)
13.316	(new)	Special Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems	FireMar 42(m)
		APPLICATION OF FLAMMABLE FINISHES	
14.307(b)		Fire Extinguishing Equipment	FireMar 43
		FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS	
15.101(b) & (c)		Scope	FireMar 44(a)
15.103		Permits Required	FireMar 44(b)
15.110		Waste Petroleum Products	FireMar 44(c)
15.202(b)		Location With Respect to Buildings and Property Lines	FireMar 44(d)
15.207(a)		Design and Construction of Tanks	FireMar 44(e)
15.207(d)		Large, Shop-Built Vertical Tanks	FireMar 44(f)
15.216(a)		Testing	FireMar 44(g)
15.503(e)		Dispensing (Industrial Establishments)	FireMar 44(h)
15.605(b)		Buildings (Bulk Plants)	FireMar 44(i)
15.703(c)		Storage and Handling	FireMar 44(j)
15.704(f)		Dispensing Services	FireMar 44(k)
15.704(g)	(new)	Dispensing Services	FireMar 44(l)
15.710(e) & (f)		Marine Service Stations	FireMar 44(m)
Article 20		LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES	FireMar 45
		OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT	
24.103(a)		General Installation Requirements	FireMar 46
		PLACES OF ASSEMBLY	
26.102(a)		Decorative Material	FireMar 47(a)
26.104		Motion Picture Screens	FireMar 47(b)
		GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE	
27.201(b)		Accumulation of Waste Material	FireMar 48(a)
27.204		Flammable Decorative Materials	FireMar 48(b)
27.206	(new)	Christmas Trees	FireMar 48(c)
27.207	(new)	Storage or Display in Enclosed Malls, Skyways, Tunnels and Courts	FireMar 48(d)
27.301(a)		Reporting of Fires	FireMar 48(e)
27.302(c)		False Alarms	FireMar 48(f)
27.302(e)	(new)	False Alarms	FireMar 48(g)
27.403(b)	(new)	Asphalt Kettles	FireMar 48(h)
27.410		Use of Torches or Flame Producing Devices for Sweating Pipe Joint or Removing Paint	FireMar 48(i)
		TENTS AND AIR SUPPORTED STRUCTURES	
30.103		Parking of Automobiles	FireMar 49
		WELDING AND CUTTING	
31.101(c)	(new)	General Requirements	FireMar 50

Appendixes

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

OCT 3 1975 19

WARREN SPANNAUS, ATTORNEY GENERAL

BY /s/ Michael B. Miller

SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
OCT - 3 1975 4:10 PM
Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State

FILED
RICHARD L. BRAECHER
Commissioner of Administration
OCT 3 1975
BY Eda Staudenmaier 4:20PM
AUTH. SIGNATURE
R.S.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ST. PAUL 55155

WARREN SPANNAUS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

TELEPHONE
(612) 296-6196

September 22, 1975

Ms. Joan A. Growe
Secretary of State
180 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Re: Fire Marshal Regulations
Uniform Fire Code

Dear Ms. Growe:

Enclosed for filing are State Fire Marshal Regulations 30 through 51, concerning the Uniform Fire Code. I have reviewed, and I approve as to form and legality, these regulations and the enclosed supportive documents.

Very truly yours,

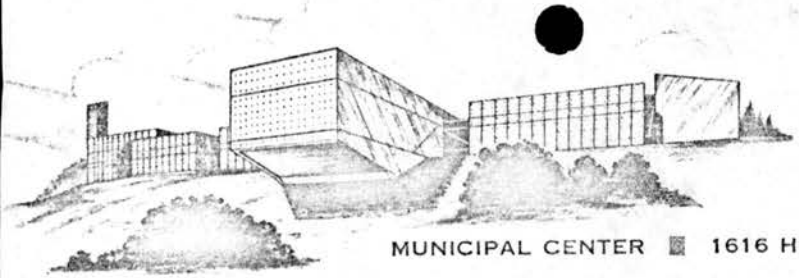
GARY HANSEN
Special Assistant
Attorney General

207 Veterans Service Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Telephone: (612) 296-7574

GH:lkr

Enclosures

cc: Edward G. Novak
Wes Werner



City of
WEST SAINT PAUL

MUNICIPAL CENTER ■ 1616 HUMBOLDT AVE. ■ WEST SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55118
PHONE: 455-9671 EMERGENCY: 455-9681

PUBLIC SAFETY

September 15, 1975

Mr. Wes Werner
State Fire Marshall
1246 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

Dear Wes:

On behalf of the Minnesota State Fire Code Committee, we hereby are formally requesting you to review and concur with the proposed State Fire Code and its' ammendments, whereas upon your approval, will submit the same to Mr. Edward Novak, State Commissioner of Public Safety, for his endorsement by forwarding it to the State Attorney General's Office for legal consideration prior to publication.

It is our belief this final proposed Fire Code as promulgated by this committee and processed by Mrs. Diane Hamilton's office on September 12, 1975, is a code which will improve the level by providing the States' Fire service a workable tool to somewhat better protect the residents of this State from increasing fire and life safety hazards.

While this proposed fire code is a step in the right direction, it will always require updating, expansion and continual supervision to make it progressive and functional within the intent of it's purpose.

I might add, we are now attempting to see the expeditious handling at this stage because of the forthcoming Minnesota State Fire Chiefs Conference in October.

Thank you for your continued assistance and input on the Fire Code.

Sincerely,

D. E. Hove

Don E. Hove
Chairman

cc: Mr. Edward Novak
Mr. Phil Iverson
Fire Code Committee

ADMIN. 1000

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC SAFETY

Office Memorandum

TO : Edward G. Novak, Commissioner

DATE: Sept. 16, 1975

FROM : Wes Werner, State Fire Marshal

SUBJECT:

Enclosed is a copy of the finalized amendments which are a supplement to the 1973 Uniform Fire Code. I have reviewed both documents and feel strongly that we have a very good initial Minnesota Uniform Fire Code.

This code will provide the necessary regulations to the fire service of Minnesota for their enactment of effective and meaningful fire prevention programs.

Therefore, I recommend approval of the documents which will clear the way for enactment into law by the Secretary of State.

WWerner

WW:sf
encl.

Exhibit No 1

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

BEFORE EDWARD G. NOVAK

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In the matter of the proposed Adoption of Rules of the State Department of Public Safety Governing the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

ORDER FOR HEARING

To effectively implement the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code, the Minnesota Commissioner of Public Safety deems it necessary to consider adoption of the proposed rules captioned above pursuant to the authority vested in me by Minn. Stat. 299F.011 (1974).

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED this 17th day of March, 1975, that a public hearing on the proposed rules captioned above be held in Room CC-3 at Howard Johnsons (stadium Airport location), 8401 Cedar Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota on April 29, 1975, commencing at 9:00 a.m., and continuing until all representatives of associations or other interested groups or persons have had an opportunity to be heard.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that notice of said hearing be given to all representatives of associations or other interested groups or persons who have registered their names with the Secretary of State for that purpose and all persons who are presently members of the Minnesota Legislature.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
EDWARD G. NOVAK

Edward G. Novak
COMMISSIONER

Exhibit No 2

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

BEFORE EDWARD G. NOVAK

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In the matter of Proposed Rules Relating to the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 15.0412 subd. 4 (1974), in the above-entitled matter, in Room CC-3 at Howard Johnsons (stadium Airport location), 8401 Cedar Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota. on the 29 day of April, 1975, commencing at 9:00 a.m., and continuing until all representatives or other interested groups of persons have had an opportunity to be heard concerning adoption of the proposed rules captioned above by submitting either oral or written data, statements, or arguments. Statements or briefs may be submitted without appearing at the hearing.

The Commissioner proposes to adopt rules relating to the implementation of a Uniform Fire Code in Minnesota. Said code is largely based on the 1973 edition of the Uniform Fire Code promulgated and published by the International Conference of Building Officials and the Western Fire Chiefs Association.

Copies of the proposed rules are now available and may be obtained, at cost, by writing to the State Fire Marshal, 1246 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. Additional copies will be available at the door on the date of the hearing.

Dated: March 24, 1975

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

EDWARD G. NOVAK

Edward G. Novak

COMMISSIONER

Exhibit No 3

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

CERTIFICATE

In the matter of the Proposed Adoption of Rules of the State Department of Public Safety Governing the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

I hereby certify that the attached 419 labels & one sheets constitute the complete list of persons, associations, and other interested groups who as of 10:30 o'clock a m., this 18th day of March, 1975, have requested pursuant to Minn. Stat. Sec. 15.0421 Sh. 15 (1974) that their names be placed on file with the Secretary of State for the purpose of receiving notice of public hearing on proposed rules on the subject captioned above.

Joan Anderson Growe
SECRETARY OF STATE

JOAN A. GROWE

By Ciel Drow

FIRE MARSHALL

Cavins, Jane, Ass. General Merchandise Chains, 1625 Eye St.NW, Wash.D.C. 20006

Bose, Vilmar K., Ellerbe Arch.,333 Sibley St., St. Paul 55101

Merlite Industries, Inc., 114 E. 32nd St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Northern Natural Gas Company, c/o C T Corp.System, 405 2nd Ave.S., Mpls 55401

Northwest Petroleum Ass'n, [illegible] Mpls. 512 Nicollet Mall

Scherer, Roger E., 7036 Willow Lake, Brooklyn Center 55430

Berkeland, Merle, Fire Marshal, Box 932, Willmar 56201

Buresh, Robert J. 4801 W. 50th St., Edina 55424
Burke, Donald A., 6700 Portland S., Richfield 55423

Hove, Donald E, Fire Chief, 1616 Humboldt Ave, W.St.Paul 55118

Ryden, Bruce, Fire Marshal, 2701 N. Lexington, Roseville 55113

Sherwin Dik Co., 200 S. Water Str. Northfield 55057

STATE OF MINNESOTA
OFFICE of SECRETARY of STATE

NOTICE of BUSINESS MAILING EMAIL SYSTEM

NAME	BUSINESS	STREET	CITY	
DAILEY, THOMAS	ECONOMICS LAB	370 WABASHA ST.	ST. PAUL	MN 55102
SMITH, MICHAEL		1423 NEWTON AVE N	MPLS	MN 55411
WHITING, RALPH		555 WABASHA SUITE 204	ST. PAUL	MN 55102

ALBERT,AA CALDER CORP
366 JACKSON ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

AM INST PROF GEOLOGISTS
2201 PRINCETON AVE
ST PAUL MN
55105

ANCHOR BLOCK COMPANY
PO BOX 3360
ST PAUL MN
55165

ALTMAN MILTON H
707 DEGREE OF HONOR BLD
ST PAUL MN
55101

AM CAMPING ASSN MRS LEACO
1235 BRIGHTON SQ
NEW BRIGHTON MN
55112

ANDERSON GRAHAM
951 E HENN
MPLS MN
55414

ANDERSON HERBERT
418 8TH ST. SO.
VIRGINIA MN
55792

ANDERSON HAROLD
BOX 3047
MANKATO MN
56001

ANDERSON JAMES
7703 NORMANDALE RD
MPLS MN
55435

ANTHONY R.S. E.L.M.
1222 FOURTH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55414

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS
SO ST PAUL MN
55075

ARVER JOHN A
2467 COHANCY
ST PAUL MN
55113

ASMUSSEN,DENNIS,MPIRG
3036 UNIV AVE SE
MPLS MN
55414

ASSN OF MINN COUNTIES
55 SHERBURNE AVE #203
ST PAUL MN
55103

ASSN RESIDENCES FOR RETARDED
459 RICE SUITE 301
ST PAUL MN
55103

BABCOCK LOCHER NELSON ET AL
118 E MAIN ST
ANOKA MN
55303

BADALICH JOHN P
2025 THOMPSON AVE
SO ST PAUL MN
55075

BARTHOLOW HAROLD E FIRE CHF
2600 109 AVE N W
COON RAPIDS MN
55433

BEUTEL ROBERT
2200 SILVER LAKE RD
NEW BRIGHTON MN
55112

BEMIDJI STATE COLLEGE
PLACEMENT BUR.J.C.BRADY
BEMIDJI MN
56601

BENSONI PETER USW OF AM.
609 PROVIDENCE BLDG.
DULUTH MN

BEUTEL ROBERT
2200 SILVER LAKE RD
NEW BRIGHTON MN
55112

BLOMQUIST BARRY L

NORTH BRANCH MN
55056

BRIGGS & MORGAN - B F FRIEL
2200 W 1ST NATL BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

BRIGHAM E M III
RR4
RED WING MN
55066

BROWN D M GOODRIDGE PJB SCH
IND DIST #561
GOODRIDGE MN
56725

BRUBACHER RICHARD COMM ADM
208 ADM BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

BURGER ALBERT
600 DEGREE OF HONOR BLD
ST PAUL MN
55101

BUR.ENGR.IND.DIV. MR.KIBIGER
219 N. 2ND ST.
MPLS. MN

CAIN RUTH
730 E 38TH ST
MPLS MN
55407

ANDERSON STANFORD P
14500 MINNETONKA BLVD
MINNETONKA MN
55343

ANTHONY DICK WDSM RADIO
230 E SUPR ST
DULUTH MN
55102

ARNOLD ROBERT MESPA
41 SHERBURNE
ST PAUL MN
55103

ARROWHEAD REGIONAL DEV CO
900 ALWORTH BLDG
DULUTH MN
55802

ASSOCIATED GEN CONTROF MN
~~ST. PAUL MN~~ 46 E. 8th St.
~~55101~~

ASSOCIATED INDUST OF MPLS
NATIONAL BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

AUTOMOBILE MFRS ASSN INC
55 SHERBURNE AVE
ST PAUL MN
55103

BARRETT FRED
ST LOUIS CO COURT HOUSE
DULUTH MN

BARKER KENT
8100 34TH AVE SO
MPLS MN
55420

BECKLIN ROBERT C
447 N W 4TH
CAMBRIDGE MN
55008

BEECHER EVERETT
10 10 1ST ST SO
HOPKINS MN

BERGERUD ALF
300 ROANOKE BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

BEST FLANAGAN ET AL
1ST NATL BANK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

BLOOMINGTON CITY CLERK
2215 W OLD SHAKOPEE RD
BLOOMINGTON MN
55431

BREHL JAMES W
332 HAMM BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55102

BROEKER JOHN
2850METRO DR. SUITE 504
BLOOMINGTON MN
55420

BROOKS WILLIAM F JR
854 MIDLAND BK BLDG
MPLS MN
55401

BRUNING C.R.DEPT.CLINIC.EXP.
BURTON HALL
MPLS. MN
55455

BUCHHOLTZ CHARLES
5044 BRENT AVE E
INV GRV HTS MN
55075

BUR NATL AFFAIRS INC
1231 25TH ST NW
WASHINGTON DC
20037

BUSCH NOEL
3131 FERNBROOK LANE N
MPLS MN
55441

CAIRNS JOHN A
1460 NW BK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

CARLSON CARL L
7516 80TH ST S
COTTAGE GROVE MN
55016

CARLSON VERNE E
BOX 755 CITY HALL
WILLMAR MN
56201

CARRISON DALE K
MANKATO STATE COLLEGE
MANKATO MN
56001

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
30 SO 1ST AVE EAST
ELY MN
55731

CHAMBERLAIN JOHN L
PO BOX 241
MPLS MN
55440

CHRISTIANSEN FREDRIK
RM 505 CAPITOL SQ BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55155

CITY CLERK
386 CITY HALL
ST PAUL MN
55102

CLAUSEN PHILLIP
2255 PRESCILLA ST
ST PAUL MN
55108

COLEMAN NICHOLAS D
700 LINWOOD AVE
ST PAUL MN
55105

CONCORDIA COLLEGE
DEAN
MOORHEAD MN
56560

CONSUMER SERVICES DEPT COMM
5TH FLR METRO SQ BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

CRAVEN NORMAN
10537 THOMAS AVE S
BLOOMINGTON MN
55431

CROW WING CO PLANNING & ADV
COURT HOUSE
BRAINERD MN
56401

DANFORTH & ALLEN
731 NW BANK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

DANKERS,KENNETH
1200 WEST FOURTH STREET
RED WING MN
55066

DICKINSON MRS JOANNE
BOX 1065
MARSHALL MN
56258

DIEHL JOHN
26 KENWOOD PKWY
ST PAUL MN
55105

DOUGLASS BELL
525 USBURN BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55102

DOW CHEMICAL
47 BLDG
MIDLAND MI
48640

DUNN OLIVER PLUMBERS LOC 15
706 SO 10TH ST
MPLS MN
55404

ELDER DR JAMES B
11140 WASHBURN AVE SO
BLOOMINGTON MN
55431

ELDRED R W ARMOUR & CO
UNION STOCK YARDS
SO ST PAUL MN
55075

ENV SERV-GEN RESOURCE CORP
6340 INDUSTRIAL DR
HOPKINS MN
55343

ERDMAN ROGER TENNANT CO
701 N LILAC DR
MPLS MN
55441

CENTRAL BUSINESS DATA
BENSON RADIO ARCADE BLD
BENSON MN
56215

CENTRAL MN REGIONAL DEV C
1139 FRANKLIN AVE
SAUK RAPIDS MN
56379

CHERCHES CHRIS CITY MGR
5005 MTKA BLVD
ST LOUIS PARK MN
55416

CHRISTIAN SCI COMM ON PUB
1821 UNIV AVE SUITE 271
ST PAUL MN
55104

CITIZENS LEAGUE
530 SYNDICATE BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

CLARKSON J.B.
2350 I.D.S. CENTER
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55402

COLLIN LAURENCE
RT 2
ISANTI MN
55040

COMMUNITY DESIGN CENTER
118 E 26TH ST
MPLS MN
55404

COUNTY ATTYS COUNCIL
95 SHERBURNE AVE S203
ST PAUL MN
55103

COX AND KING
600 BUILDERS EXCH
MPLS MN
55402

CUSHMAN J S DAYTON HUDSON
700 NICOLLET MALL
MPLS MN
55402

DANIELSON RODNEY L
418 AUDITORIUM
ST PAUL MN
55102

DAYTON CHAS SIERRA CLUB
800 MIDLAND BANK BLDG
MPLS MN
55401

DISPATCH PIONEER PRESS
PRESS RM STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

DORSEY MARQUART
2400 1ST NATL BANK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

DOYTON MAURICE, MET SEWER BD
350 METRO SQ BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

DUDLEY E H
RT 7 BOX 122
EXCELSIOR MN
55331

EBELING EDWARD H.
161 W. MAIN
PERHAM MN
56573

EDINA FIRE D JAMES MCNELL
4801 W 50TH ST
EDINA MN
55424

ELMER EDWIN W
2901 PLEASANT AVE
MPLS MN
55408

EMERICK RICHARD A
1908 IDS CENTER
MPLS MN
55402

ERNEST K LEHMANN & ASSOC.
1409 WILLOW ST.
MPLS MN
55403

ESSE KENNETH
4801 W 50TH ST
EDINA MN
55424

EVANS CHAS.L. PRENTICE-HALL
ENGELWOOD CLIFFS
NEW JERSEY

EVERETT JERRY NW PETRO ASSN
512 NICOLLET MALL RM917
MPLS MN
55402

FAEGRE & BENSON ATTN LIBR
1260 NW BANK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

FINLEY JAMES F
920 MINN BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

FINNEGAN J.R.
55 E. 4TH
ST.PAUL MN
55101

FITZGERALD DR BOB
3007 LYNDALE AVE SO
MPLS MN
55408

FORBES GORDON MINN RRS ASSN
203 HANOVER 480 CEDAR
ST PAUL MN
55101

FRANKLIN ROBERT B MPLS TRIB
426 PORTLAND
MPLS MN
55415

FREDIN CONRAD M
811 FIRST NATL BK BLDG
DULUTH MN
55802

FURLONG DR JOHN
RT 1
BUVEY MN
55709

F W WOOLWORTH CO
3316 W 66TH ST
EDINA MN
55424

GEBERT K L
220 GRAIN EXCH
MPLS MN
55415

GENERAL MILLS INC-CORP ENG
9000 PLYMOUTH AVE N
MPLS MN
55427

GIEL DAVID
RM B-28 STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55155

GLEESON MICHAEL
909 SOC SC BLDG U OF M
MPLS MN
55455

GRAHAM THOS H
854 MIDLAND BK BLDG
MPLS MN
55401

GRANATH MARVIN -HONEYWELL
2701 4TH AVE SO
MPLS MN
55408

GREEN JANET
9773 N SHORE DR
DULUTH MN
55804

GUSTAFSON DAN-LABOR TEMPLE
312 CENTRAL
MPLS MN
55414

H B FULLER CO
2400 KASOTA AVE
ST PAUL MN
55108

HANFT PHILIP M
1200 ALWORTH BLDG
DULUTH MN
55802

HARVEY MICHAEL
1390 W M HAHA PKWY
MPLS MN
55409

HALLBERG LEE & MCCABE
4927 34TH AVE S
MPLS MN
55417

EWALD DOUGLAS MINN HOSP ASSN
2333 UNIV AVE SE
MPLS MN
55414

EWING MRS WM
42 ASTAR RD
BABBITT MN
55706

FARMERS ELEVATOR ASSN
852 GRAIN EXCH BLDG
MPLS MN
55415

FELHABER R S
W 1ST NATL BANK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

FLADLAND CLINTON MN L&P BUR
796 RAYMOND AVE
ST PAUL MN
55114

FLEMING FREDERICK A
1860 HIGHLAND PARKWAY
ST PAUL MN
55116

FORSBERG AGR SERV
518 SUMMIT AVE
NEW ULM MN
56073

FOX W.E. LINDQUIST & VENN
4200 IDSCTR 80 S.8TH ST
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55402

FREDRIKSON BYRON ET AL
47TH FLR IDS CENTER
PLS MN
55402

FROST THOS R
RM 391 STATE OFF BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55155

GALVIN M J JR
W2162 1ST NATL BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

GEO A HORMEL & CO LAW DEPT
PO BOX 800
AUSTIN MN
55912

GEORGE K GRANSE CO
1477 SELBY AVE
ST PAUL MN
55104

GLEN. HILLS HOSP.R.VAN HAUER
3901 GOLDEN VALLEY RD.
MPLS. MN
55422

GODIN RALPH J
3824 47TH AVE SO
MPLS MN
55406

GREEN DEL CITY MGR
BLOOMINGTON CITY HALL
BLOOMINGTON MN
55431

GREEN GARY J
41 SHERBURNE AVE
ST PAUL MN
55102

GUSTAFSON WALLACE
BOX 567
WILLMAR MN
56201

HANSON ETHEL
2813 85TH AVE N
MPLS MN
55444

HAROLD J WESTIN CONSTRUCT
45 E 8TH ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

HAYES,THOMAS W
700 SELLWOOD BLG
DULUTH MN
55812

HEALTH MANPOWER C LARSON
717 DELAWARE ST SE
MPLS MN
55440

HESS DONALD MIDWEST PLANNING
2101 HENN BLDG
MPLS MN
55405

HART PATRICK V
112 E LIBERTY BOX 3271
MANKATO MN
56001

HEINTZ MARY ELLEN
PO BOX 599
CINCINNATI OH
45201

HEISENFELT WM
BOX 516
BEMIDJI MN
56601

HINRICHSEN PATRICK
MANKATO FREE PRESS
MANKATO MN
56001

HOLDAHL SCOTT
380 N BLDG GRAIN EXCH
MPLS MN
55415

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMM
RM 109 STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

HOUSE ED STANDING SUB COMM
RM 109 STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

HUMAN RIGHTS DEPT
60 STATE OFF BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

HUNT JAMES P JR
11470 GALTIER DR
BURNSVILLE MN
55378

INGEBRIGTSEN DR K H
23 SE 4TH ST
MPLS MN
55414

IUOE LOC 49 CHAS SWENSON
2580 UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55101

IVERSON DR JOS DEPT ED
ST OLAF COLLEGE
NORTHFIELD MN
55057

JACKMAN DONALD G
4023 E LAKE ST
MPLS MN
55406

JENOS INC
525 LAKE AVE SO
DULUTH MN
55801

JOHNSON M.D. FRUNDT & FRUNDT
BLUE EARTH MN
56013

JOHNSON LANCE J
265 S LAFAYETTE RD
ST PAUL MN
55107

KEABLE MIKE
909 6TH AVE N
ST CLOUD MN
56301

KEENAN RICHARD J
4444 IDS BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

KLOSTER MARION PEAVEY CO
730 2ND AVE S
MPLS MN
55402

KLUZ STEVEN J
1910 1ST NATL BK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

KNUTSON R N GRANNIS ETAL
F J SCHULT BLDG
ST ST PAUL MN
55075

KOLLER MR & MRS ERWIN A
1568 DULUTH ST
ST PAUL MN
55108

HARTFELDT WILL
415 HAMM BLDG 6TH ST
ST PAUL MN
55102

HEAD & TRUHN
1007 SOO LINE BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

HICHINGER-MARK PLANNING
421 WABASHA ST
ST PAUL MN
55102

HILL JIM ASSOC.MILK PROD
7850 METRO PARKWAY
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55420

HOPKINS WM.B. DIR.MISCCA
3915 GOLDEN VALLEY ROAD
GOLDEN VALLEY MN
55422

HOULE MELVIN
881 W HWY 96
SHOREVIEW MN
55112

HULSTRAND ANDERSON & LARSON
PO BOX 130
WILLMAR MN
56201

HULTMAN WARREN R
C/O BARBAROSSA R3
OSSEO MN
55369

HUTCHISON R.M. ANOKA CO.COMP
COURT HOUSE
ANOKA MN
55303

HYLAND DEAN
1501 W 50TH ST
MPLS MN
55419

INGVALSON VERN MN.FARM BUR.
3110 WOODDALE DR PO 337
OST PAUL MN
55165

INS FED OF MINN
902 SOO LINE BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE MN DIV
106 TIMES BLDG 57 S 4TH
MPLS MN
55401

JENSEN CARL A
127 E MAIN ST
SLEEPY EYE MN
56085

JOHNSON & SANDERSON
ST MARYS HOSPITAL
ROCHESTER MN
55901

KABLE RICHARD W
BETHEL MN
55006

KIMBALL ROBERT
647 CAPITOL SQ BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

KING,TIMOTHY
3333 OAKLAND AVE S
MPLS MN
55407

KNUDSON ROBT
4375 BROWNDALE AVE
MPLS MN
55424

KNUTSON DR KEITH,BIOLOGY
ST CLOUD STATE
ST CLOUD MN
56301

KOPP MRS VERNON
2050 65TH ST E
INVER GR HGHT MN
55075

KRAMER ERNEST W
717 DELAWARE ST SE
MPLS MN
55440

KRONLOKKEN J E
10048 NORD RD
BLOOMINGTON MN
55437

LANGVIN DAVID
7500 80TH ST S
COTTAGE GROVE MN
55016

LANSING & OAKES
400 SIBLEY ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

LARSON HANS P DIV HOSP SERV
717 DELAWARE ST SE
MPLS MN
55440

LEAGUE MN MUNIC
300 HANOVER 480 CEDAR
ST PAUL MN
55101

LINDALL & JONATHAN DEVELOP.
VILLAGE ONE CENTER
CHASKA MN
55318

LOCKNER GARY
R R 1 BOX 23
BAUDETTE MN
56623

LYNCH DONALD SIBLEY CO
184 E 6TH ST
ST PAUL MN
55102

MCKIBBON MRS SHIRLEY
11 EVERGREEN LN
BABBITT MN
55706

MCLELLAN LARKIN
215 ADM BLDG ST CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

MANKATO STAT STUDENT SENATE
CENTENNIAL STUDENT UN
MANKATO MN
56001

MANKATO STATE STUDENT ASSN
BOX 58 MANKATO COLLEGE
MANKATO MN
56001

MAUL WARREN E
320 S 4TH ST
MPLS MN
55415

MAYO FOUNDATION G ORWOLL
200 FIRST AVE NW
ROCHESTER MN
55901

MERRITT GRANT POLLUTION CONT
1935 W CO RD 32
ROSEVILLE MN
55113

MET TFR MEN ASSN A ROSENTHAL
1821 UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55104

MILLER RICHARD A
1020 PLYMOUTH BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

MILLER TOM
2311 PILLSBURY AVE S
MPLS MN
55404

MPLS STAR PRESS ROOM
STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

MPLS TRIBUNE CITY DESK
425 PORTLAND AVE
MPLS MN
55415

MINN APT ASSN
GRIGGS-MIDWAY BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55104

MN. ASN.C&IND H.D.PETERSON
480 CEDAR ST.
ST.PAUL MN
55101

LAKE SUPERIOR INDUSTRIAL BUR
828 FIRST AM. BK. BLDG.
DULUTH MN
55802

LANAHAN E F - SIBLEY CO
184 E 6TH ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

LAPP LAZAR LAURIE ET AL
1200 BUILDERS EXCHANGE
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55402

LARSON C L
3800 MINNEHAHA AVE SO
MPLS MN
55406

LEAGUE WOMEN VOTERS OF MINN
555 WABASHA
ST PAUL MN
55102

LIBBEY LEONARD
BOX 17011 NOKOMIS STA
MPLS MN
55417

LOOS CALVIN J
6809 LYNDALE AVE SO
MPLS MN
55423

LOWE DOUG
2701 N LEXINGTON AVE
ROSEVILLE MN
55113

MCDONALD PHILIP H
2077 SELBY AVE
ST PAUL MN
55104

MCFADDEN G H DISPATCH-PR
55 E 4TH ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

MALONE E I COMM LABOR & I
444 LAFAYETTE RD 5TH FL
ST PAUL MN
55101

MANTHEY T J PICKANDS MATHER
1100 SUPERIOR AVE
CLEVELAND OH
44114

MASTOR & MATTSON LTD
315 PEAVEY BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

MECCA
867 GRAND AVE
ST PAUL MN
55105

MEIEROTTO, JOAN
1794 SO LEXINGTON
ST PAUL MN
55118

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL LIBRARY
300 METRO SQUARE
ST PAUL MN
55155

MIDLAND GLASS- HD SPURLIN
PO BOX 69
SHAKOPEE MN
55379

MPLS CHAMBER COMM TRANSP DPT
15 S 5TH ST
MPLS MN
55402

MPLS CITY ATTORNEY
325M CITY HALL
MPLS MN
55415

MIDLAND GLASS-HD SPURLING
PO BOX 69
SHAKOPEE MN
55379

MILLER PAUL J PHARMACY SE
ST MARYS HOSP
ROCHESTER MN
55901

MINN AFL-CIO, L O LA SHOMB
414 AUDITORIUM ST
ST PAUL MN
55102

MINN ASPHALT PAVEMENT ASS
555 WABASHA RM 209
ST PAUL MN
55102

MINN ASSN COOPERATIVES
55 SHERBURNE AVE
ST PAUL MN
55103

MINN ASSN ELEC COOPERATIVES
4901 W 77TH ST
MPLS MN
55435

MINN AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSN
GRIGGS MIDWAY BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55104

MINN COMM FOR HANDICAPPED
METRO SQ 492 7TH & ROBT
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINN DEPT HEALTH J C MCKASY
717 DELAWARE S E
MPLS MN
55440

MINN DENTAL HYGIENISTS
5041 YVONNE TERRACE
MPLS MN
55436

MINN FARMERS UNION PRES OFF
1275 UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55104

MINN FOOD RETAILERS ASSN
555 WABASHA
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINN HOUSING INST N T CARTER
7801 METRO PKWY
MPLS MN
55420

MINN HWYS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
407 HWY BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINNE MINE CREDIT UNION
3000 HUDSON PK S 100
ST PAUL MN
55119

MINN.MTR.TRANSP. .J.N.DENN
1821 UNIV.
ST.PAUL MN
55104

MN REP STATE CENTRAL COMM
555 WABASHA AVE
ST PAUL MN
55102

MINN RETAIL HARDWARE ASSN
3033 EXCELSIOR BLVD 313
MPLS MN
55416

MINN SCH BUS OPERATORS ASSN
FARIBAULT MN
55021

MINN STATE BAR ASSN
100 MINN FED BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

MINN ST BD PHAR P G GRUSSING
1965 FORD PKWY
ST PAUL MN
55116

MINN STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
529 JACKSON ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINN TEAMSTERS CREDIT UNION
2021 HENN AVE E
MPLS MN
55413

MINN VETERANS MED ASSN
2175 W Hwy 36
Roseville MN
55113

MINN WATER RESOURCES BD
RM 206 555 WABASHA ST
ST PAUL MN
55102

MOFFITT R.C. DIR.ENV.CONTROL
MPLS.CITY HALL RM 301M
MPLS MN
55415

MOOD R BLOOMINGTON HLTH DEPT
10200 PENN SO
BLOOMINGTON MN
55431

MINN. ASSN. PET RETAILERS
1115 2ND AVE. SO.
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55403

MINN ASSN WATERSHED DIST
ADA MN
56510

MINN COMMUNITY DEVELOP SERV
512 ROSSMOR BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINN COUNCIL STATE EMP NO
475 RICE ST
ST PAUL MN
55103

MINN ELECTRICAL ASSN INC
525 SO 7TH
MPLS MN
55415

MINN ENV LAW INST INC
PO BOX 15076 COMM STA
MPLS MN
55415

MINN HEREFORD-LJ SCHAFER
BUFFALO LAKE MN
55314

MINN. HOTEL & MTR. ASSN
2001 UNIVERSITY AVE
ST PAUL MN

MINN LAND USE COMMITTEE
4344 IDS CENTER
MPLS MN
55402

MINN LP GAS ASSN
7515 WAYZATA BLVD 106
MPLS MN
55426

MINN PETROLEUM COUNCIL
1020 NORTHERN FED BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55102

MINN POULTRY & HATCHERY A
BOX 158
MADELIA MN
56062

MINN RESTAURANT ASSN
2001 UNIVERSITY AVE.
ST PAUL MN 55
104

MINN RETAIL FEDERATION
7600 PARKLAWN STE 457
MPLS MN
55435

MINN SOCIETY ARCHITECTS AIA
NW NATL BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINN SOC CERTIFIED PUB AC
1102 WESLEY TEMPLE BLDG
MPLS MN
55403

MINN STATE CAPITOL EMP UNION
PO BOX 3215
ST PAUL MN
55165

MINN STATE MED ASSN
375 JACKSON ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

MINN TBR PRODUCERS ASSN
200 CHRISTIE BLDG
DULUTH MN
55802

MINN.TURKEY GROWERS ASSN
2383 UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55114

MINN-WISC BOUNDARY AREA COMM
600 2ND ST
HUDSON WI
54016

MN PUB INT RESEARCH GROUP
3036 UNIV AVE SE
MPLS MN
55414

MOONEY, MICHAEL A.
BOX 903, ST.JOHN'S UNIV
COLLEGEVILLE MN
56321

MORTON BUILDINGS INC
R #1
FOLEY MN
56329

MPIRG
BOX 45 ST MARYS COLLEGE
WINONA MN
55987

MUELLER SHIRLEY A
787 W COTTAGE AVE
ST PAUL MN
55117

NATL CAR RENTAL ATT D MITZEL
5501 GREEN VALLEY DR
MPLS MN
55437

NATL COUNCIL JEWISH WOMEN
4330 CEDAR LK RD
MPLS MN
55416

NCEC INC C/O DR DAHLBERG
CONCORDIA COLLEGE
MOORHEAD MN
56560

NELSON DONALD E NSP CO
414 NICOLLET AVE
MPLS MN
55401

NEUMAN RALPH W
RT 2 BOX 125
EMBARRASS MN
55732

NIELSEN STOCK & BLACKBURN
415 730 BLDG
MPLS MN

NW COUNTRY ELEVATOR ASSN
802 GRAIN EXCH BLDG
MPLS MN
55415

NURSING HOME ADMRS BD EXAMRS
277 W UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55103

NYQUIST DEAN A
3707 53RD PL N
BROOKLYN CTR MN
55429

O'BRIEN J.DENNIS
1100 1ST NATL.BANK BLDG
MINNEAPOLIS MN
55402

OLD COLONY GAS & OIL COMPANY
17TH AVE N AT 2ND ST
MPLS MN
55411

OSTRUM DONALD E
10213 PIERCE ST NE
BLAINE MN
55434

PATTISON ORVIS
BOX 645
WILLMAR MN
56201

PAYNE COL ALVIN

DEGRAFF MN
56233

PETERSON GARY
854 MIDLAND BK BLDG
MPLS MN
55401

PFEIFER AND SHULTZ, INC
1433 UTICA AVE S
MPLS MN
55416

POPOVICH PETER S
319 MINN BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

PORTER LYLE O

TRACY MN
56175

POYZER ROBT
BOX 675
FERGUS FALLS MN
56357

PRAUSE JOS.C.
2220 105TH AVE.N.W.
COON RAPIDS MN
55433

QUIRIN E W
408 HWY BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55155

NASS GEO V HENN CO GEN HO
5TH AND PORTLAND AVE
MPLS MN
55415

NATL FAMILY INS CO
2147 UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55114

NAT'L SOLID WASTES-R. GRA
1730 RHODE ISLAND AV.NW
WASHINGTON DC
20036

NEDELL HAROLD - HEINEKE
6300 W LOOP S SUITE 200
BELLAIRE TX
77401

NESBITT JOHN
7851 METRO PKWY S 118
MPLS MN
55420

NO SUB MONTESSORI-S SADDLER
2487 HELEN COURT
NO ST PAUL MN
55109

NORTH CENTRAL ELEC ASSN
PO BOX 202
BATTLE LAKE MN
56515

NUTTER JULIA
743 W MONTANA
ST PAUL MN
55117

NW BELL TEL CO LEGAL DEPT
224 S 5TH ST RM 2000
MPLS MN
55402

OCONNOR GREEN THOMAS ET AL
845 NW BANK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
130 STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

OTTER TAIL POWER CO.
215 S. CASCADE ST.
FERGUS FALLS MN
56537

PAYNE WM B
2400 FIRST NATL BK BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

PETERSON JOHN W
510 NW BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

PHAR MFGRS ASSN WM D PATTON
1155 15TH ST NW
WASHINGTON DC DC
20005

PHILLIPS LEGISLATIVE SERV
459 RICE ST
ST PAUL MN
55103

PORT AUTH CITY OF ST PAUL
330 MINNESOTA BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

POSS DONALD G
6301 SHINGLE CREEK PKWY
BROOKLYN CTR MN
55430

PULSCHER RBT SPRINGSTED INC
813 OSBORN BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55102

RADMAN RICHARD-LABOR TEMPLE
418 AUDITORIUM
ST PAUL MN
55102

RANALLO CLARENCE
800 CENTRAL AVE N E
MPLS MN
55413

RAUENHORST CORP-C ANDERSON
7900 XERXES S. S-2200
MPLS MN
55431

RAMSEY CO MEDICAL SOCIETY
1500 LOWRY MEDICAL BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55102

ROBBIE JOSEPH
904 CARGILL BLDG NO CTR
MPLS MN
55402

SAX DOVE & STENSON
310 ENDICOTT BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

SCARBOROUGH WILLIAM
DIV.ED. U.M.
MORRIS MN
56267

SCHMIDT LARRY WCCO-TV NEWS
50 S 9TH ST
MPLS MN
55402

SCHWERMAN EARL JR
1535 8TH AVE SE
ROCHESTER MN
55901

SENATE COUN OFF J ST MARIE
STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

SHARP BOB
4125 HIGHWOOD RD
ST LOUIS PK MN
55416

SKELLY OIL CO R R WELLINGTON
PO BOX 436
KANSAS CITY MO

SNYDER ROBERT W
248 CO B U OF M
ST PAUL MN
55101

RED OWL STORES INC
215 E EXCELSIOR AVE
HOPKINS MN
55343

RICHARDSON THOS
7851 METRO PKWY S 103
MPLS MN
55420

ROBERTS DAVID E
1260 NW NATL BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

SAN SIMEON DEVELOP CORP
OLD 1ST STATE BK BLDG
PAYNESVILLE MN

ST PAUL ASSN PLBG HTG MECH
614 AM NATL BK
ST PAUL MN

SCHLICHT REV ROBT
611 W MAIN ST
BELLE PLAINE MN
56011

SCHNEIDER MAHLON
GREEN GIANT
LESUEUR MN
56058

SCHWINN ROBT.P.
1400 SOO LINE BLDG.
MPLS. MN
55402

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
113 STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55101

SHAW ROBERT M
616 MOBIL OIL BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

SLOCUM CHARLES A
1203 IDS TOWER
MPLS MN
55402

SODERMAN ANTHONY
152 S PLAZA BLDG
MPLS MN
55416

REID DAVID H
5633 WASHBURN AVE S
MPLS MN
55410

RICHARDS MONTGOMERY ET AL
1430 RAND TOWER
MPLS MN
55402

ROSS ALFRED
6356 WARE RD
LINO LAKES MN
55014

SANFORD SID
7000 PORTLAND AVE
RICHFIELD MN
55423

ST PAUL BUR HLTH DR P COX
555 CEDAR ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

SCHMIDT D R MN ASSN REALTORS
6101 WAYZATA BLVD
MPLS MN
55416

SCHUTZ LINDA
RM 328 CAPITOL BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55155

SCHNEIDER & NEESER
706 1ST ST SO PO BX 876
WILLMAR MN
56201

SENATE GOV OP COMM
RM 303 STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN
55155

SHELL OIL CO. W.A. ROQUET
ONE SHELL PLAZA BX 2463
HOUSTON TX
77001

SMERIKA WM.
BOISE CASCADE PAPERS
INTL FALLS MN
56649

STANSFIELD ARLENE LAND OLKS
PO BOX 116
MPLS MN
55440

RENNER R.H. ST PAUL AREA
300 OSBORN BLDG.
ST PAUL MN
55102

ROE DAVID
175 AURORA
ST PAUL MN
55103

RUDY FLOYD
118 AVE C
CLOQUET MN
55720

SATHRE, HARVEY
375 MARION STREET
ST PAUL MN
55103

ST PAUL FOOD RETAILERS AS
1220 ARCADE
ST PAUL MN
55106

SCHMIDT H W TCHRS RETIREM
302 CAPITOL SQ BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

SCHWARTAU NEAL METH HOSP
201 W CENTER ST
ROCHESTER MN
55901

SCHROEDER ALFRED H
2172 CARROLL AVE
ST PAUL MN
55104

SHABATURA EUGENE H
2833 LAKE AVE SO
DULUTH MN
55811

SITE ENGINEERS INC
900 REDWELL LANE
APPLE VALLEY MN
55124

SNELL LYN
BOX 314
EDEN VALLEY MN
55329

STATE BD.BARBER EXAMINERS
555 WABASHA
ST PAUL MN
55102

STATE BD VETERINARY EXAMINER
C/O DR A C SPANNAUS DVM
WACONIA MN

STD AM LIFE & ANNUITY CO
3801 W 50TH ST
MPLS MN
55410

STROBEL LOUIS
RM 1180 176 E 5TH ST
ST PAUL MN
55101

STOLPESTAD BROWN & SMITH
1550 NW BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

SUMMIT NATL BANK D L MORRILL
205 AURORA AVE
ST PAUL MN
55103

SUSSEL CO.ATTN:TED SCHWENKER
1850 COMO AVE.
ST PAUL MN
55108

SWANSON GERALD H
212 CITY HALL
ROCHESTER MN
55901

SWEITZER R L HONEYWELL INC
2701 4TH AVE S
MPLS MN
55408

THOMPSON CONRAD
1107 23RD ST NW
ROCHESTER MN
55901

THOMPSON HESSIAN ET AL
1500 MIDWEST PLAZA BLDG
MPLS MN
55402

TWIN CITY RETAIL DRUGGIST AS
2386 UNIV AVE
ST PAUL MN
55104

VAN CLEVE JOHN H
2101 HENN AVE
MPLS MN
55405

VAN DRAKE STEPHEN R
BOX 353
PELICAN RAPID MN
56572

VILLAGE OF WOODBURY-F.STRONG
561 TOWER DRIVE
NEWPORT MN
55055

VOLDNESS PERRY
IDS 8TH & MARQUETTE
MPLS MN
55402

WALD JEAN
5746 SANDER DR
MPLS MN
55417

WANQUIST ALLEN
RM 252 FEDERAL BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

WELK G V NORTHERN STATES
414 NICOLLET MALL
MPLS MN
55401

WM.MITCHEL COLLEGE LAW LIB.
2100 SUMMIT AVE.
ST.PAUL MN
55105

WILEY ENTERPRISES
101 5TH AVE SE
OSSEO MN
55369

STEELWORKERS CREDIT UNION
BOX 250
BABBITT MN
55706

STENSLAND M.E. PRES. MVMA
203 NW 22ND ST.
AUSTIN MN
55912

STUPKA & MOREM
MIDTOWN BLDG
AUSTIN MN
55912

SULLIVAN J KIRK
PO BOX 200
BOISE ID
83701

SWANSON BURT E
W-2162 1ST NATL BK BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55101

SWANSON DALE
P O BOX 339
FOREST LAKE MN
55025

TATE VERN 3M CO
3M CENTER 220/6W
ST PAUL MN
55101

TIMESAVERS INC ATT R S VOLD
5270 HANSON COURT
MPLS MN
55422

TOUCHE ROSS & CO K H STOC
780 NORTHSTAR CNTR
MPLS MN
55402

UNION STOCK YARDS
ATTN PRES
SO ST PAUL MN
55075

VAN EVERA MUNDT ET AL
700 TORREY BLDG
DULUTH MN
55802

VERRILL JOHN E
DEPT SECONDARY ED UOF M
DULUTH MN
55812

VOSS REV GORDON O
11120 NE 7TH ST
BLAINE MN
55434

VOS LEROY
2137 BURNS AVE
ST PAUL MN
55119

WALIGORA ROBERT
3228 SO 17TH AVE
MPLS MN
55407

WALTERS THOS H
4510 W 77TH ST STE 235
MPLS MN
55435

WESTIN CHAS W
220 MEDICAL ARTS BLDG
DULUTH MN
55802

WHITLOCK A G
ECON LAB OSBORN BLDG
ST PAUL MN
55102

WILSON R GARY PDQ INDUSTRIES
1GATEWAY CENTER
PITTSBURGH PA
15222

WIS FEEDER PIG MARKET CO-

FRANCIS CREEK WI

Exhibit No 4

AFFIDAVIT

Ronald Sockness, being duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

1. That he is an employee of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Minnesota.

2. That on the 18 day of March, 1975, he went to the Secretary of State's office for the State of Minnesota and requested a current list of all representatives of associations or other interested groups or persons who had registered their names with the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining notices of public hearings relating to the promulgation of rules pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 15.0412 (1974).

3. That on the 18 day of March, 1975, in response to the above request, the Secretary of State provided him with such a list, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

Further affiant sayeth not.

Ronald Sockness

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 18 day of March, 1975.

Sharon Rachner

Notary Public

SHARON RACHNER
Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
June 11, 1978

Exhibit No 5

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

In the matter of the Proposed Adoption of Rules of the State Department of Public Safety Governing the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

Karen A. Ringheim, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 24 day of March, 1975, at the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, he served the attached Notice of Hearing by depositing in the United States mail at said City of St. Paul, a true and correct copy thereof, properly enveloped, with postage prepaid, to all persons and associations at the addresses listed on the attached Certificate of the Secretary of State as well as to all persons listed on the attached sheet as presently being members of the Minnesota Legislature.

Karen A. Ringheim

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of March, 1975.

Patricia D. Kaulfuss

Notary Public

PATRICIA D. KAULFUSS
Notary Public, Ramsey Co. Minn.
My Commission Expires
Nov. 14, 1981

Exhibit No. 6

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

BEFORE Edward G. Novak

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In the matter of the Proposed Uniform Fire Code Adoption for the State Department of Public Safety, Fire Marshal Division.

STATEMENT OF NEED

The above captioned rules are basically new for the fire marshal division. The need to adopt these rules arises because of the legislative mandate in Minnesota Statute 1974, section 299F.011, subdivision 1, which states, the commissioner of public safety through the division of fire marshal, may promulgate a uniform fire code and make amendments thereto in accordance with the administration procedure act, chapter 15.

Additional need for the rules arises for the following reasons:

1. The fire marshal division operates under a very limited number of fire prevention statutes and codes. Current fire problems are tremendous in nature, therefore it is necessary to adopt regulations which will assist in providing good fire prevention programs.

2. Current inspection responsibilities are broad in nature, therefore additional specific regulations are needed which will enable the fire marshal to effectively correct deficiences and obtain minimum fire and life safety protection.

3. Many of the present fire marshal statutes are antiquated and in great need of updating and revision. The proposed code would update these statutes to a reasonable minimum level for todays needs.

4. The Minnesota building code which has been in effect for approximately four years provides for numerous fire protection requirements within new building construction. However, once a building is constructed these rules are necessary to govern the maintenance of the building and the introduction of materials into the building for the sake of fire safety.

5. The proposed code would establish minimum uniform regulations for the State of Minnesota. This will decrease the enforcement burden, will make compliance easier and will guarantee a minimum level of fire and life safety throughout the state.

6. Stricter and more uniform regulations are in the public interest as they create safer conditions so that continuity of business operations can be maintained.

7. The recent report of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control recommends that all governmental units in the United States have in force an adequate fire prevention code. Adoption of the proposed rules would accomplish the Commission's recommendation.

8. Adoption of the proposed code would encourage local municipalities to do likewise, thereby strengthening their fire prevention efforts.

Edward G. Novak
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

April 23 1975

Exhibit 7

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

In the matter of the Proposed Adoption of Rules of the State Department of Public Safety Governing the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

JEROME CLYSDALE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on 28TH day of May, 1975, at the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, he served the attached, Filing Extension by depositing in the United States mail at the City of St. Paul, a true and correct copy thereof, properly enveloped, with postage prepaid, to all persons and associations at the addresses listed on the attached list as well as to all persons presently being members of the Minnesota Legislature.

Jerome Clysdale

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 28 day of May, 1975.

Carl E. Lasley

Notary Public, Ramsey County, Minn.
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
August 7, 1975

Exhibit 8

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
211 STATE HIGHWAY BUILDING

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
SAINT PAUL 55155

Dear Sir:

At the conclusion of the hearing on the proposed Uniform Fire Code, held April 29, 1975, it was announced that no written materials would be considered unless submitted prior to midnight May 19, 1975. It has since been determined that depending upon the outcome of the National Fire Protection Association convention in mid-May, it may be necessary to hold further hearings on this matter. In light of that fact, I have decided to extend the May 19 deadline to midnight June 20, 1975, for the submission of such written materials.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Novak
Commissioner

EGN:dam

Proposed Regulations

NOTE: The present wording is shown with a line drawn through the words that are to be deleted and the proposed new wording is underlined.

MINNESOTA UNIFORM FIRE CODE

The Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition, as promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials and the Western Fire Chief Association, hereinafter U.F.C. is incorporated by reference, subject to the following amendments and alterations:

ARTICLE 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Division 1

TITLE, INTENT AND SCOPE

Title

Sec. 1.101. This code shall be known as the MINNESOTA UNIFORM FIRE CODE, may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as "this Code".

Intent

Sec. 1.102 (a) It is the intent of this code to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding to a reasonable degree of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises.

(b) Where no specific standards or requirements are specified in this Code, or contained within other applicable laws, (or legally adopted codes) or ordinances, compliance with the standards of the American Insurance Association, the National Fire Protection Association, or other nationally recognized fire safety standards as are approved by the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with this intent.

Scope

Sec. 1.103 (a) The provisions of this Code shall supplement any and all laws relating to fire safety and shall apply to all persons without restriction, unlessspecifically excepted.

(b) The provisions of this Code shall apply to existing conditions as well as to conditions arising after the adoption thereof, except that conditions legally in existence at the adoption of this Code and not in strict compliance therewith shall be permitted to continue only if, in the opinion of the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal, they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

(c) Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement for an individual occupancy, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

Division 11

ADMINISTRATION

Responsibility for Enforcement

Sec. 1.201. The State Fire Marshal ~~or his authorized representative~~ may, and the Chief of any jurisdiction adopting this code shall, administer and enforce this code and all laws of the state pertaining to:

(a) The prevention of fires.

(b) The suppression or extinguishing of dangerous or hazardous fires.

(c) The storage, use and handling of explosive, flammable, toxic, corrosive and other hazardous gaseous, solid and liquid materials.

(d) The installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment.

(e) The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes.

(f) The maintenace of fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards on land and in buildings, structures, and other property, including those under construction.

(g) The means and adequacy of each exit in the event of fire, from factories, schools, hotels, lodging houses, asylums, hospitals, class B supervised living facilities, churches, halls, theatres, amphitheatres, and all other places in which people work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose.

(h) The investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fire.

Rules and Regulations

Sec. 1.202. (a) Any jurisdiction which adopts this code is authorized to make amendments, by ordinance, to Article I hereof to provide for a system of enforcement and administration within the jurisdiction. These amendments shall be in the form of additions only and none of the existing provisions of Article I shall be changed nor shall any amendment be made which interferes with the intent of the existing provisions nor the State Fire Marshal's duties and powers thereunder.

(b) Wherever the term "State Fire Marshal" appears in Article I it shall also include the Chief of any jurisdiction adopting this code.

(c) Wherever the term "Chief" appears in Articles 2 through 36 or in the Appendix of this Code it shall mean "State Fire Marshal" except that it shall also include the chief of any jurisdiction adopting this Code.

(d) Any jurisdiction which adopts this code is authorized to adopt, by ordinance, rules and regulations for the prevention and control of fires and fire hazards as may be necessary, from time to time to carry out the intent of this code, and which may be more restrictive than this code when the rules and regulations are necessary to protect life, or property in the community. The governing body may adopt these rules and regulations by ordinance. One certified copy of the ordinance containing the rules and regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction and shall be in effect immediately thereafter and additional copies shall be kept in the office of the Fire Department for distribution to the public.

Fire Prevention Bureau

Sec. 1.203 delete entire section.

Fire Prevention Engineer or Fire Marshal

Sec. 1.204 delete entire section

Authority of Fire Personnel to exercise Powers of Police Officers.

Sec. 1.205 delete entire section

Authority and Duty of Police Personnel to Assist in Enforcing this Code.

Sec. 1.206. delete entire section

Inspections and Unsafe Buildings

Sec. 1.207 delete entire section

Investigations

Sec. 1.~~208~~ 203. The fire department of any jurisdiction adopting this code shall investigate promptly the cause, origin and circumstances of each and every fire occurring in the municipality involving loss of life or injury to person or destruction or damage to property, and if it appears to the members of the ~~Bureau~~ fire department making the investigation that such fire is of suspicious origin he shall then take immediate charge of all physical evidence relating to the cause of the fire, ~~and pursue the investigation to its conclusion~~ shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters, and shall cooperate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. The ~~fire prevention engineer~~ Chief shall make a report in writing ~~to the chief~~ of all facts and findings relative to each investigation, ~~and should it appear during any investigation that a fire is of suspicious origin, he shall notify the chief forthwith~~ to the State Fire Marshal.

Right of Entry

Sec. 1.209 204 Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this Code, or whenever the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his authorized representative~~ has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises, any condition which makes such building or premises unsafe, the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his authorized representative~~ may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal by this Code; provided that if such building or premises be occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and demand entry; and if such building or premises be unoccupied, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and demand entry. If such entry is refused, the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his authorized representative~~ shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.

~~"Authorized Representative" shall include the officers named in Sections 1.204, 1.205 and 1.206 of this Code.~~

No owner or occupant or any other person having charge, care or control of any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper demand is made as herin provided, to properly permit entry therein by the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his authorized representative~~ for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this Code. Any person violating this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Orders, Notices and Tags

Sec. 1.~~210~~ 205. (a) Whenever the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his duly authorized representative~~ shall find in any building or on any premises combustible, hazardous or explosive materials, or dangerous accumulations of rubbish, or unnecessary accumulations of waste paper boxes, shavings, or any highly flammable materials which are so situated as to endanger life or property, or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, door or windows that reasonably tend to interfere with the operations of ~~the~~ a fire department, or the egress of the occupants of such building or premises, or shall find that the effectiveness of any exit door, attic separation, or any fire separation wall is reduced, or shall find that this Code is being violated, he shall issue such orders as may be necessary for the enforcement of the fire prevention laws and ordinances governing the same and for the safeguarding of life and property from fire.

(b) Whenever the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his duly authorized representative~~ deems any chimney, smokestack, stove, oven, incinerator, furnace or other heating device, electric fixture or any appurtenance thereto, or anything regulated under a nationally approved standard in or upon any building, structure or premises not specifically mentioned in this code, to be defective or unsafe so as to create an immediate hazard, he shall serve upon the owner or the person having control of the property a written notice to repair or alter as necessary and shall notify any other authority enforcing codes regulating such equipment. He may affix a condemnation tag prohibiting the use thereof until such repairs or alterations are made. When affixed, such tag may be removed only by the order of the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his duly authorized representative~~ and may be removed only when the hazard to which the order pertains has been eliminated in an approved manner. Until removed, that item or device which has caused the hazard shall not be used or be permitted to be used.

When an apparent structural hazard is caused by the faulty installation, operation, or malfunction of any of the hereinabove mentioned items or devices, the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal shall immediately notify the Building Official of the jurisdiction who shall investigate such hazard and shall cause such hazard to be abated as required under the Building Code.

Service of Orders and Notices

Sec. 1.211 206. Any order or notice authorized or required by this code shall be given or served upon the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation either by verbal notification, personal service; or, by delivering the same to and leaving it with some person of suitable age and discretion upon the premises; or if no such person is found on the premises by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises and by mailing a copy thereof to such person by registered mail to his last known address. Orders or notices which are given verbally shall be confirmed by service in writing as herein provided.

Compliance

Sec. 1.~~212~~. 207. (a) Any person operating or maintaining any occupancy, premises or vehicle subject to this Code who shall permit any fire hazard to exist on premises under his control or who shall fail to take immediate action to abate a fire hazard when ordered or notified to do so by the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal ~~or his duly authorized representative~~ shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Any order or notice issued or served as provided in this Code shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the order or notice pertains. Every order or notice shall set forth a time limit for compliance dependent upon the hazard and danger created by the violation. In cases of extreme danger to life or property immediate compliance shall be required. If the building or other premises is owned by one person and occupied by another, under lease or otherwise, and the order or notice requires additions or changes in the building or premises such as would immediately become real estate and be the property of the owner of the building or premises, such order or notice shall be complied with by the owner unless the owner and occupant have otherwise agreed between themselves, in which event the occupant shall comply.

(c) No person shall remove a tag affixed under Section 1.~~210~~ 205 (b) of this Code without authority to do so.

(d) No person shall use a building, premises or thing in violation of a tag affixed under Section 1.~~210~~ 205 (b) of this Code.

Records and Reports

Sec. 1.~~213~~ 208. (a) The fire department of any jurisdiction adopting this code shall keep a record of all fires occurring within its jurisdiction and of all facts concerning the same; including statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, together with such other information as may be required by the ~~Chief and~~ State Fire Marshal.

Alternate Materials and Methods.

Sec. 1. ~~214~~ 209 (a) The ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal may modify any of the provisions of this Code upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized representative, where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Code provided that the spirit of the Code shall be complied with, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification shall be granted or allowed and the decision of the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

Board of Appeals

Sec. 1.215 delete entire section

Compliance with Recognized Standards

Sec. 1.~~216~~ 210. Whenever this Code is inapplicable for any reason to any situation involving the protection of persons and property from the

hazards of fire and explosion, the materials, methods of construction, installations, practices, or operations necessary to provide such protections shall, to a reasonable degree, be in accordance with nationally recognized and accepted standards, principles and tests and generally recognized and well established methods of fire prevention and control, as set forth in ~~the following publications by recognized national authorities and technical or scientific organizations;~~ the Ten Volumes of the National Fire Codes, 1973-1974 editions, which are adopted by reference as part of this Code as though set forth herein in full.

(Delete all publications listed in Sec. 1.216)

Liability for Damages

Sec. 1.~~217~~ 211. This Code shall not be construed to hold the public entity, or any officer or employee, responsible for any damage to persons or property by reason of the inspection or reinspection authorized herein provided or by reason of the approval or disapproval of any equipment or process authorized herein, or for any action in connection with the control or extinguishment of any fire or in connection with any other official duties.

Application For Permit

Sec. 1.302. When required all applications for a permit required by this Code shall be made to the ~~Bureau of Fire Prevention~~ State Fire Marshal in such form and detail as it shall prescribe. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such plans as required by the ~~Bureau~~ State Fire Marshal.

Inspection Required

Sec. 1.303. Before a permit may be issued, the ~~Chief or his authorized representative~~ State Fire Marshal shall inspect and approved the receptacles, vehicles, buildings, devices, premises, storage spaces or areas to be used. ~~Instances where laws or regulations are enforceable by departments other than the fire department, joint approval shall be obtained from all departments concerned.~~

Retention of Permits

Sec. 1.304. Permits shall at all times be kept on the premises designated therein and shall at all times be subject to inspection by ~~an officer of the Fire or Police Department or other authorized persons.~~ the State Fire Marshal.

Revocation of Permits

Sec. 1.307. Any permit or certificate issued under this Code may be suspended or revoked when it is determined after a hearing by the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal that:

Destruction of Signs

Sec.1.308. No person shall mutilate or remove or destroy any sign posted by the ~~Chief, or his duly authorized representative.~~ State Fire Marshal.

Definitions

A

Sec. 1.403.

APPROVED refers to approval by the ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal as the result of investigation and tests conducted by him, or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, technical or scientific organizations.

B

Sec. 1.404.

BUILDING CODE shall mean the State Building Code. See also, Uniform Building Code.

~~BUREAU-OF-FIRE-PREVENTION-shall-mean-Fire-Prevention-Bureau-of-the jurisdiction.~~

C

Sec. 1.405

~~CHIEF-OF-THE-BUREAU-OF-FIRE-PREVENTION-shall-mean-the-head-of-the-Fire Prevention-Bureau.~~

E

Sec. 1.407

ELECTRICAL CODE shall mean the ~~current~~ 1971 edition of the National Electrical Code.

ELECTROSTATIC FLUIDIZED BED shall mean a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material which is electrically charged with a charge opposite to the charge of the object to be coated. Such object is transported through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated.

F

Sec. 1.408

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE CONNECTION shall mean a fire line system with a constant water supply and pressure and equipped with fire department inlet and outlet connections and installed exclusively for the use of the fire department.

FLUIDIZED BED shall mean a container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material through which the preheated object to be coated is immersed and transported.

H

Sec. 1.410

HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA shall mean any land which is covered with grass, grain, brush or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated, or is of such inaccessible location, that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion. Hazardous fire areas shall be designated on a map by the Chief of any jurisdiction adopting this Code. This map shall be maintained in the office of the Chief.

M

Sec. 1.415

MUNICIPALITY shall mean any city, county, or town acting through its town board.

S

Sec. 1.421

SPRAYING AREA shall mean any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or combustible residues, dusts or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes. The ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal may define the limits of the spraying area in any specific case.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL shall mean the State Fire Marshal or his authorized representative.

SWING JOINT shall mean one of the following:

1. Extractor type foot valve housing with either a street elbow or a nipple and an elbow.

2. An elbow and a street elbow.

3. Two elbows and a nipple not over 6 inches long. (Note: due to structural weakness a "close" nipple shall not be permitted.)

V

Sec. 1.424

VAPOR AREA shall mean any area containing quantities of flammable vapors. The ~~Chief~~ State Fire Marshal may determine the extent of the vapor area, taking into consideration the characteristics of the liquid, the degree of sustained ventilation, and the nature of the operations.

Article 2 ~~AUTOMOBILE~~ TIRE REBUILDING PLANTS

General

Sec. 2.101 ~~Automobile~~ Tire rebuilding plants shall conform to all other applicable requirements of this Code as well as to the following provisions.

ARTICLE 4

~~BOWLING ALLEYS~~
RESURFACING AND REFINISHING

General

Sec. 4.101. Bowling alleys, roller skating rinks and other public assembly occupancies shall conform to all other applicable requirements of this code, as well as the following provisions.

Permit Required

Sec. 4.102. No person shall conduct bowling pin refinishing and bowling alley or floor resurfacing and refinishing operations involving the use and application of flammable liquids or materials without a permit.

~~Alley~~ Resurfacing and Refinishing

Sec. 4.103. Resurfacing and refinishing operations shall not be carried on while the establishment is open for business. The ~~Fire Department~~ Chief shall be notified when ~~alleys~~ areas are to be resurfaced or refinished. Approved ventilation shall be provided. Heating, ventilating, or cooling systems employing recirculation of air shall not be operated during resurfacing and refinishing operations or within one hour following the application of flammable finishes. All electric motors or other equipment in the area which might be a source of ignition shall be shut down, and all smoking and use of open flames prohibited during the application of flammable finishes and for one hour thereafter.

ARTICLE 6

CELLULOSE NITRATE PLASTICS (PYROXYLIN)

Storage and Handling

Sec. 6.104

(c) All raw material in excess of that permitted above shall be kept in vented vaults not exceeding 1,500 cubic feet capacity and with one approved automatic sprinkler head to each 125 cubic feet of total vault space and with construction and venting in conformity with the requirements prescribed in Section 5.105 and ~~satisfactory to~~ approved by the Chief.

(e) In factories manufacturing articles of cellulose nitrate plastics (pyroxylin) such sprinklered and vented cabinets, vaults or storage rooms, approved by the ~~the~~ Chief, shall be provided as may be necessary to prevent the accumulation in workrooms, of raw stock in process or finished articles.

ARTICLE 8

COMPRESSED GASES

Scope

Sec. 8.101. This article shall apply to bulk oxygen systems and to the storage, handling, and use of compressed gases as defined herein. All fixed installations of nonflammable medical gases intended for sedation, wherein the patient is not rendered unconscious, such as, but not limited to, analgesia systems used for dentistry, podiatry, and such other similar uses. Liquefied petroleum gases and compressed gases used in conjunction with welding or cutting operations are exempt from these provisions.

Wherever the term "oxygen" occurs in this Article, the requirements shall apply to systems for nitrous oxide.

Definitions

Sec. 8.102. (a) BULK OXYGEN SYSTEM shall mean an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, which has a storage capacity at normal temperature and pressure of:

1. More than 12,000 cubic feet of oxygen connected in service or ready for service, or

2. More than 25,000 cubic feet of oxygen, including unconnected reserve on hand at the site.

The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen may be stored as a liquid or gas in either stationary or portable containers.

(b) CENTRAL SUPPLY shall mean the portion of the system which normally supplies the piping systems.

(c) D.I.S.S. DIAMETER INDEX SAFETY SYSTEM as outlined in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet V-5.

(d) FLAMMABLE ANESTHETIC shall mean a compressed gas which is flammable and administered as an anesthetic and shall include among others, cyclopropane, divinyl ether, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether and ethylene.

(e) NONFLAMMABLE MEDICAL GAS shall mean a compressed gas which is nonflammable and used for therapeutic purposes and shall include among others, oxygen and nitrous oxide.

(f) PIPED DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM shall mean a central supply system with control equipment and a system of piping extending to the points in the building where nonflammable medical gases may be required and suitable station outlet valves at each point.

Permit Required

Sec. 8.103. A permit shall be required for the storage, handling, or use at normal temperature and pressure of more than 2000 cubic feet of flammable compressed gas or 6000 cubic feet of nonflammable compressed gas.

Storage Containers

Sec. 8.104. (a) Cylinders and pressure vessels shall be designed, constructed, tested and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

(b) Each cylinder, pressure vessel or group of containers shall be marked with the name of the gas contained in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

Cylinder Systems for Flammable Anesthetics and Nonflammable Medical Gases

Sec. 8.105. Cylinders containing flammable anesthetics and nonflammable medical gases in hospitals and similar facilities, shall be stored, handled and used in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites

Sec. 8.106. Bulk oxygen systems located at industrial and institutional consumer sites shall be installed in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

Storage and Use of Cylinders

Sec. 8.107. All compressed gas cylinders in service or in storage shall be adequately secured to prevent falling or being knocked over.

Nonflammable Medical Gas System

Sec. 8.108 (a) Cylinders shall be designed, contructed, tested and maintained in accordance with U. S. Department of Transporation Specifications and Regulations.

(b) High pressure supply cylinders shall be kept or stored outdoors within a secure enclosure. When outdoor storage is not practical they shall be enclosed in a separate room or enclosure of not less than one-hour fire-resistive contruction. Doors to such enclosures shall have a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Adequate ventilation shall be provided, preferably to the exterior of the building. There shall be not less than two vents, each not less than 36 inches in area, so located that one required vent will be located within 6 inches of the floor and the other vent within 6 inches of the ceiling. Enclosure shall be located away from exits.

NOTE: It is the intent of this Section to locate the supply system in a secure room or enclosure with no communicating openings to the interior of the building other than the nonflammable gas supply lines. In many cases such as high-rise buildings and existing installations this may be impracticable or cannot be accomplished. These installations should be evaluated individually by the Chief with consideration given for automatic sprinkler protection to cylinder enclosure.

(c) Rooms or enclosures for storage or use of nonflammable medical gases shall not be used for the storage of any other materials. No electric or gas apparatus other than an approved heating device to keep the enclosure warm so the gases will flow shall be permitted therein. Enclosures of supply systems shall be provided with doors or gates which may be locked.

(d) When enclosures (interior or exterior) for supply systems are located near sources of heat such as furnaces, incinerators or boiler rooms, they shall be of such sufficient construction to protect cylinders from overheating. Open electrical conductors and transformers shall not be located in close proximity to enclosures. Such enclosures shall not be located adjacent to oil storage tanks.

(e) Ordinary electrical wall fixtures in supply rooms shall be installed in fixed locations not less than 5 feet above the floor to avoid physical damage.

(f) Manifolds shall be of substantial construction and of a design and materials suitable for the service pressure involved. Mechanical means shall be provided to assure the connection of cylinders containing the proper gas to the manifold. Cylinder outlets for oxygen shall have a .903 inch - 14NGO-RH-EXT outside diameter for oxygen, industrial and medical (Connection No. 540; American-Canadian Standard for Compress Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections, ANSI B57.1-1965, CAS 896-1965), and for nitrous oxide, .825 inch - 14NGO-RH-EXT standard cylinder valve outlet connection for nitrous oxide (Connection No. 1320, American -Canadian Standard for Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections, ANSI B57.1-1965).

When other nonflammable gases or gas mixtures are to be piped, care should be taken to assure noninterchangeability with other medical gases.

NOTE: It is advisable to obtain manifolds from, and have them installed under the supervision of, a manufacturer familiar with proper practices for their construction and use.

(g) A check valve shall be installed between each cylinder lead and the manifold header as shown in Figure No. 2.

NOTE: The purpose of this check valve is to prevent the loss of gas from the manifolded cylinders in the event the safety relief device on an individual cylinder should function or a cylinder lead should fail.

(h) All flexible hose and D.I.S.S. fittings used to connect the pressure regulator to the fixed piping on the low pressure side and also used to connect the dispensing unit to the outlet stations, shall be of a type approved by the Chief; the hose and fittings shall have a bursting pressure of not less than four times the maximum working pressure. The hose shall be a maximum length of 5 feet and shall not penetrate walls, floors, etc.

(i) Threaded connections between the regulator and either the low pressure manifold or piping system shall be noninterchangeable connections complying with D.I.S.S. CGA Pamphlet V-5.

(j) The pipeline system shall be capable of delivering 50-55 psig to all outlets at the maximum flow rate. Pressure regulating equipment, capable of maintaining the minimum dynamic delivery pressure of 50 psig at maximum flow rate of the pipeline system, shall be installed on each cylinder upstream of the final pressure relief valve, as shown in Figure No. 1.

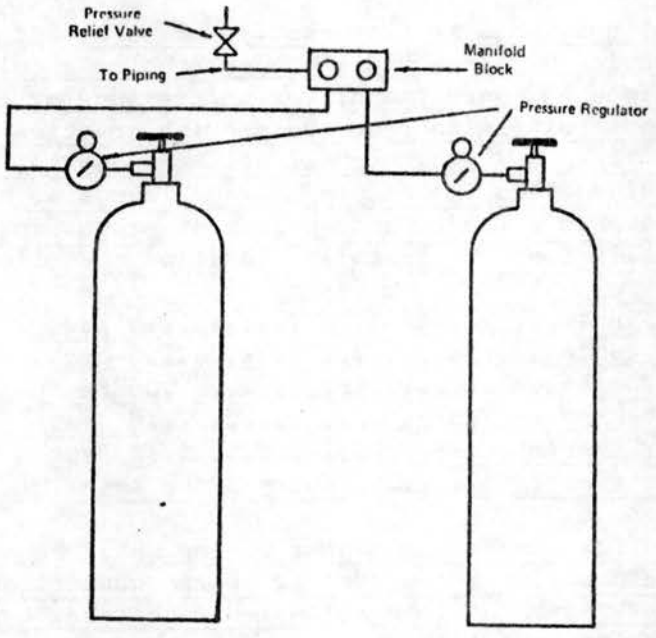


Figure No. 1

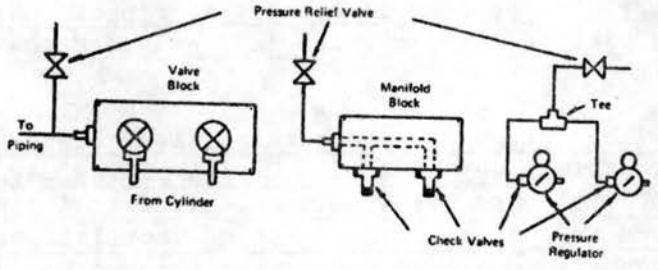


Figure No. 2

EXCEPTION: Systems using approved manifold type installations.

(k) A shutoff valve or check valve shall be installed downstream of each pressure regulator, as shown in Figure No. 2.

(l) A pressure relief valve set at 50 percent above normal pipeline pressure shall be installed in the main line downstream of the pressure regulating valve, as shown in Figures Nos. 1 and 2. All pressure relief valves shall close automatically when excess pressure has been released. Relief valves shall be vented to the outside or a safe area. Pressure relief valves shall be of brass or bronze and especially designed for oxygen service.

Pipe Distribution

Sec. 8.109. (a) Pipelines shall be seamless Type K or L (ASTM B-88) copper tubing or standard weight (Schedule 40) brass pipe. Copper tubing should preferably be hard temper for exposed locations and soft temper for underground or concealed locations. Pipe sizes shall be in conformity with good engineering practice for proper delivery of maximum volumes specified. Gas piping shall not be supported by other piping but shall be supported with pipe hooks, metal pipe straps, bands or hangers suitable for the size of pipe and of proper strength and quality at proper intervals, so that piping cannot be moved accidentally from the installed position as follows:

½-Inch Pipe or Tubing	6 feet
3/8- Inch Pipe or Tubing	6 feet
1/2-Inch Pipe or Tubing	6 feet
3/4-Inch or 1-Inch Pipe or Tubing	8 feet
1 1/4-Inch or Larger (Horizontal)	10 feet
1 1/4-Inch or Larger (Vertical)	Every Floor Level

(b) All fittings used for connecting copper tubing shall be wrought copper, brass or bronze fittings made especially for solder or brazed connection, except as provided in Section 8.109 (c). Brass pipe shall be assembled with screw type brass fittings or with bronze or copper brazing type fittings.

(c) Approved gas tubing fittings may be used on gas distribution lines when pipe sizes are 1/2-inch nominal or less if the fitting is so installed as to be visible in the room. Such fittings may also be used in connecting copper tubing 3/4-inch nominal or less to shutoff valves described in Section 8.110, provided the fittings are readily accessible.

(d) Buried piping shall be adequately protected against frost, corrosion and physical damage. Ducts or casings may be used. Oxygen piping may be placed in the same tunnel, trench or duct with fuel gas pipelines, electrical lines or steam lines, if separated, provided there is good natural or forced ventilation. Oxygen pipelines shall not be placed in a tunnel, trench or duct where exposed to contact with oil.

(e) Oxygen pipelines installed in combustible partitions shall be protected against physical damage by installation within pipe or conduit. Openings for pipelines installed in concealed spaces shall be firestopped with construction having a fire resistance equal to or greater than the original construction. Oxygen risers may be installed in pipe shafts if suitable protection against physical damage, effects of excessive heat, corrosion, or contact with oil is provided. Oxygen risers shall not be located in elevator shafts.

(f) Exposed oxygen pipelines should not be installed in storage rooms for combustible materials, kitchens, laundries, or other areas of special hazard. Where installation of oxygen pipelines in such locations is unavoidable, the piping shall be protected by an enclosure which will prevent the liberation of oxygen within the room should leaks

occur in the piping system installed in the enclosure.

(g) Pipelines exposed to physical damage, such as might be sustained from the movement of portable equipment such as carts, stretchers or trucks, in corridors and other loactions shall be provided with suitable protection.

(h) The gas content of pipelines shall be readily identifiable by appropriate labeling with the name of the gas contained. Such labeling shall be by means of metal tags, stenciling, stamping or with adhesive markers, in a manner that is not readily removable. Labeling shall appear on the pipe at intervals of not more than 20 feet and at least once in each room and each story traversed by the pipeline.

(i) Piping systems for gases shall not be used as a ground electrode.

(j) Before erection, all piping, valves and fittings - except those supplied especially prepared for oxygen service by the manufacturer and received sealed on the job - shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil, grease and other readily oxidizable materials by washing in a hot solution of sodium carbonate or tri-sodium phosphate (proportion of one pound to three gallons of water). THE USE OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS, FOR EXAMPLE, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, IS PROHIBITED. Scrubbing shall be employed where necessary to insure complete cleaning. After washing, the material shall be rinsed thoroughly in clean, hot water. After cleaning, particular care shall be exercised in the storage and handling of all pipe and fittings. Pipe and fittings shall be temporarily capped or plugged to prevent recontamination before final assembly. Tools used in cutting or reaming shall be kept free from oil or grease. Where such contamination has occurred, the items affected shall be rewashed and rinsed.

(k) All joints in the piping, except those permitted to be approved brass flared type gas tubing fittings and those at valves or at equipment requiring screw connections shall be made with silver brazing alloy or similar high melting point (at least 1000°F.) brazing metal. Particular care shall be exercised in applying the flux to avoid leaving any excess inside the completed joints. The outside of the tube and fittings shall be cleaned by washing with hot water after assembly.

(l) Screw joints used in shutoff valves, including station outlet valves, shall be installed by tinning the male thread with soft solder. An approved oxygen luting or sealing compound is acceptable.

(m) After installation of the piping, but before installation of the outlet valves, the line shall be blown clear by means of oil free, dry air or nitrogen.

Shutoff Valves

Sec. 8.110. (a) The main oxygen supply line shall be provided with a shutoff valve so located as to be accessible in an emergency (cylinder valve will usually suffice when not more than two cylinders are used).

(b) Each riser supplied from the main line shall be provided with a shutoff valve adjacent to the riser connection.

NOTE: Applicable only in installations with risers off the main line.

Station Outlets

Sec. 8.111. (a) Each station outlet for oxygen or nitrous oxide shall be equipped with either a manually operated or automatic shutoff valve and shall be legibly labeled with the name of the gas.

(b) Manually operated valves shall be equipped with noninterchangeable connections complying with Diameter-Index Safety System (A Standard for Noninterchangeable Low Pressure Connections for Medical Gases, Air and Suction) CGA Pamphlet V-5.

(c) Each station outlet equipped with a female member of an approved quick-coupler

of the noninterchangeable type for oxygen or nitrous oxide service, and so identified, shall be provided with an automatic shutoff valve incorporated in such a manner that when the quick-coupler is removed from the pipeline for repair, the flow of oxygen or nitrous oxide shall be shut off until the female member of the quick-coupler is reattached.

(d) Female members of the quick-couplers of the noninterchangeable types of oxygen or nitrous oxide may be attached to manually operated noninterchangeable station shutoff valves for oxygen or nitrous oxide service.

(e) All pressure gauges and manometers for oxygen, including gauges applied temporarily for testing purposes, shall be manufactured expressly for that gas and labeled "OXYGEN - USE NO OIL!"

Testing of Piping

Sec. 8.112. (a) After installation of station outlet valves, each section of the pipeline systems shall be subjected to a test pressure of one and one-half times the maximum working pressure, but not less than 150 psig, with oil free, dry air or nitrogen. This test pressure shall be maintained until each joint has been examined for leakage by means of soapy water or other equally effective means of leak detection safe for use with oxygen.

NOTE: A visual inspection of each brazen joint is recommended to make sure that the alloy has flowed completely in and around the joint and that hardened flux has not formed a temporary seal which holds test pressure. Remove all excess flux for clear visual inspection of brazed connections. All leaks shall be repaired and the section retested.

(b) After completing the testing of each individual pipeline system, all of the associated pipeline systems shall be subjected to a 24 hour standing pressure test at one and one-half times the maximum working pressure, but not less than 150 psig. The test gas shall be oil free, dry air or nitrogen.

(c) After the pipeline systems are filled with test gas, the supply valve and all outlet valves should be closed and the source of test gas disconnected. The system shall remain leak-free for 24 hours.

Cross Connection Testing

Sec. 8.113 (a) To determine that no cross connection to other pipeline system exists, reduce all systems to atmospheric pressure. Disconnect all sources of test gas from all of the systems with the exception of the one system to be checked. Pressure this system with oil free, dry air or nitrogen to a pressure of 50 psig. With appropriate adaptors matching outlet labels, check each individual station outlet of all systems installed to determine that test gas is being dispensed from only the outlets of this system.

(b) Disconnect the source of test gas and reduce the system tested to atmospheric pressure. Proceed to test each additional pipeline system in accordance with (a) above.

Purging

Sec. 8.114. (a) When all medical gas piping systems have been tested in accordance with Sections 8.112 and 8.113 the source of test gas shall be disconnected and the proper gas source of supply connected to each respective system. Following this connection and pressurization, all outlets shall be opened in a progressive order, starting nearest the source and completing the process of purge flushing at the outlet farthest from the source. Gas shall be permitted to flow from each outlet until each system is purged of test gas used during previous tests.

General Precautions

Sec. 8.115 (a) Approval of the Chief shall be required prior to installation

of the system.

(b) The supply system shall be turned off at the end of each day of operation.

(c) All compressed gas cylinders in service or in storage shall be adequately secured in an approved manner to prevent falling or being knocked over.

(d) Adequate precautions against theft and vandalism shall be taken.

(e) The installer shall post safety precautions and proper operating instructions in a conspicuous approved location.

(f) The installer shall instruct the doctor or other person in charge of the office in the proper techniques for using the equipment safely.

(g) Smoking shall be prohibited in, or around, supply system enclosures. "NO SMOKING" - "OXYGEN" or similar warning signs shall be posted in the enclosure.

ARTICLE 10

MAINTENANCE OF EXIT WAYS

Scope
Sec. 10.101

No exit or part thereof shall be altered in any way ~~unless approved by the Building Official.~~ except in accordance with the Building Code.

Smokeproof Enclosures

Sec. 10.110

~~1.~~ (f) Mechanical Ventilation. All mechanical ventilating systems and related devices shall be maintained and shall be subject to such periodic tests as may be required by the Chief.

Signs and Illumination

Sec. 10.113. (a)

EXCEPTION: Group I Occupancies.

Exit illumination shall be maintained with separate circuits or separate sources of power (but not necessarily separate from exit signs) when these are required for exit sign illumination. See Section 10.113 (c).

Sec. 10.113 (c)
1 B. Divisions 1 and 2 of Group B Occupancies with an occupant load of more than ~~750 persons~~ 500 persons except churches with an occupant load of less than 750 persons.

ARTICLE 11

EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS
Division 1
GENERAL

Permits Required
Sec. 11.104.

(e) The Chief may require that any operations permitted under the provisions of Section 11.104 (a) 2, or 3, shall be supervised at any or all times by ~~employees of the Fire Department designated by~~ the Chief to see that all safety and fire regulations are observed. Where, in the opinion of the Chief, no undue hazard to life or property exists, the required supervision may be waived.

Division II
STORAGE

Storage of Explosives
Sec. 11.201

(b) Magazines shall be in the custody of a competent person at all times who shall be at least ~~21~~ 18 years of age and who shall be held responsible for compliance with all safety precautions.

Class 1 Magazines
Sec. 11.203.

(j) ~~Post an additional warning sign~~ An additional warning sign shall be posted on the door with the letters not less than 2 inches in height and a stroke of ¼ inch on a contrasting background reading, "EXPLOSIVES, DANGEROUS".

DIVISION III
USE, HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

Transportation of Explosives
Sec. 11.302.

(c) Explosives shall not be transported on any vehicle not ~~authorized~~ approved by the Chief.

(e) It shall be the duty of the person to whom a permit has been issued to transport explosives over the highways of the municipality to inspect those vehicles employed by him to determine that:

(i) Vehicles transporting explosives shall be in the custody of drivers who are physically fit, careful, capable, reliable, able to read and write the English language, not addicted to the use or under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics, and not less than ~~21~~ 18 years of age. They shall be familiar with state and municipal traffic regulations, and the provisions of this Article governing the transportation of explosives.

ARTICLE 13

FIRE PROTECTION
Division 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Authority at Fires and Other Emergencies

Sec. 13.101. The Chief ~~and his authorized representatives, as may be~~ when in charge at the scene of a fire or other emergency involving the protection of life and/or property or any part thereof, shall have the power and authority to direct such operation as may be necessary to extinguish or control any fire, perform any rescue operation, investigate the existence of suspected or reported fires, gas leaks, or other hazardous conditions or situations or of taking any other action necessary in the reasonable performance of their duty. In the exercise of such power, the Chief may prohibit any person, vehicle, vessel or thing from approaching the scene and may remove or cause to be removed or kept away from the scene any vehicle, vessel, or thing which may impede or interfere with the operations of the Fire Department, and in the judgment of the Chief any person not actually and usefully employed in the extinguishing of such fire, or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof.

ARTICLE 13

Obstructing Fire Hydrants or Fire Appliances

Sec. 13.206. No person shall place or keep any post, fence, growth, trash or other material or thing near any fire hydrant or fire appliance that would prevent such hydrant or appliance from being immediately discernible or in any other manner deter or hinder the fire department from gaining immediate access to a fire hydrant or fire appliance.

Fire Lanes When Required

Sec. 13.209. (a) The marking of fire lanes on private and public property, devoted to public use, shall be as designated and approved by the Chief and the Chief of Police.

(b). Parking of motor vehicles or otherwise obstructing fire lanes shall be prohibited at all times.

Division 111

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION, LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES

Installation

Sec. 13.301. (d) When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities including all surface access roads shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of constructions. When alternate methods of protection, as approved by the Chief, are provided, the above may be modified or waived.

(e) All fire alarm systems, fire hydrant systems, fire- extinguishing systems (including automatic sprinklers), wet and dry standpipes, basement inlet pipes, and other fire protection systems and pertinents thereto shall meet the approval of the Chief as to installation and location and shall be subject to such periodic tests as required by the Chief. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Chief for review and approval prior to construction.

Maintenance

Sec. 13.302. All sprinkler systems, fire hydrant systems, standpipe systems, fire alarm systems, portable fire extinguishers and other fire-protective or extinguishing systems or appliances ~~which have been installed in compliance with any permit or order, or because of any law or ordinance,~~ shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be replaced or repaired when defective. All repairs and servicing shall be made in accordance with recognized standards.

Fire-Extinguishing Systems

Sec. 13.308. (a)

All hose threads used in connection with fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the standards of the ~~Fire Department~~ Chief.

(b) Definitions

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE CONNECTION shall mean a fire line system with a constant water supply and pressure and equipped with fire department inlet and outlet connections and installed exclusively for the use of the fire department.

Detailed Installation Requirements

Sec. 13.309 (a) Fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the Standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Automatic fire-sprinkler systems shall have at least one water supply of adequate pressure, capacity and reliability.

2. Automatic fire-sprinkler systems may be connected to the domestic water supply main when approved by the Chief provided the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and fire sprinkler requirements. In such case, the fire-sprinkler system connection shall be made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve and there shall not be intervening valves or connections. The fire department connections may be omitted when approved by the Chief.

3. The sprinkler alarm valve for an automatic fire-sprinkler system may be omitted when the sprinkler system serves less than six heads or where the system is connected to an approved fire alarm system.

(b) Special Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems. In all occupancies having commercial cooking equipment (see NFPA No. 96A, automatic fire extinguishing systems complying with UBC Standard 38-1 or 38-2 shall be installed for protection of duct systems, grease removal devices, hoods and over commercial cooking equipment which may be a source of ignition (such as fat fryers, ranges, griddles and broilers). Systems installed in accordance with the following standards are also permitted:

1. Standard for foam-water sprinkler systems and foam-spray systems, NFPA No. 16.

2. Standard for dry-chemical extinguishing system, NFPA No. 17.

3. EXCEPTION: These requirements shall not apply to Group I Occupancies.

~~Dry~~ Fire Department Standpipes

Sec. 13.310 (a) General. ~~Dry~~ Fire Department Standpipes where required by the Building Code shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(b) Location. There shall be one ~~Dry~~ Fire Department Standpipe outlet connection located at every required enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure. Outlets at enclosed stairways shall be located within the enclosure. No point within a building requiring Fire Department Standpipes shall be more than 130 feet travel distance from a ~~Dry~~ Fire Department Standpipe outlet connection.

Portions of ~~dry~~ fire department systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

(c) Detailed Requirements. 1. Construction. Fittings and connections shall be of sufficient strength to withstand 300 pounds per square inch of water pressure when ready for service. All ~~dry~~ Fire Department Standpipes shall be tested hydrostatically to withstand not less than ~~300~~ 200 pounds per square inch of pressure for two hours but in no case shall the pressure be less than 50 pounds per square inch above the maximum working pressure.

2. Piping. All horizontal runs of ~~dry~~- fire department standpipe systems shall be pitched at the rate of 1/4 inch to 10 feet for the purpose of draining. Where pipe traps occur in such standpipe systems including fire department connections, they shall be provided with drains.

3. Size. The size of the standpipe shall ~~be not less than 4 inches in buildings in which the highest outlet is 75 feet or less above the fire department connection and shall be not less than 6 inches where the highest outlet is higher than 75 feet above the fire department connection~~ conform to Chapter 2 of NFPA No. 14.

4. Fire Department Connections. All ~~4-inch standpipes~~ Fire Department Standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way siamese fire department connection. All ~~6-inch dry~~ Fire Department ~~standpipes shall be equipped with a four-way fire department~~ connections shall be interconnected in the system and shall be located on a street front, not less than 18 inches nor more than 4 feet above grade and shall be equipped with an approved straightway check valve and substantial plugs or caps. All fire department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. More than one fire department connection may be required.

5. Outlets. Each standpipe shall be equipped with an approved 2½ inch outlet not less than 2 feet nor more than 4 feet above the floor level of each story. All ~~dry~~ Fire Department Standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way, 2½ inch outlet above the roof line of the building when the roof has a pitch of less than 4 inches in 12 inches and installed in a stairway or heated location. All outlets shall be installed so that 12 inch long wrench may be used in connecting the hose with clearance for the wrench on all sides of the oulet. Standpipes located in smokeproof enclosures shall have outlets located in the vestibule or on the balcony. Standpipe outlets in stairway enclosures or smoke towers shall be so located that the exit doors do not interfere with the use of the outlet. All outlets shall be equipped with an approved valve, cap and chains.

6. Signs. An approved durable sign with raised letters of at least 1 inch in height, shall be permanently attached to all fire department street corrections. Such sign shall read "~~DRY~~ FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDPIPE".

7. Water Supply. The standard system shall deliver a water supply as required by Chapter 5, Water Supplies, NFPA No. 14.

Sec. 13.310 (d) Dry Standpipe, when approved by the Chief, may be installed in lieu of Fire Department Standpipes and shall conform to Section 3803 unamended of the Uniform Building Code 1973 Edition.

Wet Standpipes

Sec. 13.311 (a) General. Wet standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section. Occupancy classifications shall be as determined by the Building Code.

Required wet standpipes extending from the cellar or basement into the topmost story shall be provided in Groups A and B, Division 1 and 2 Occupancies with an occupant load exceeding 1,000; in Groups ~~C~~ D, E, F, ~~G~~ and ~~H~~ G Occupancies ~~four~~ three or more stories in height, and in Groups E and F Occupancies having a floor area exceeding 20,000 square feet per floor.

EXCEPTION 1: Wet Standpipes are not required in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire-extinguishing system.

EXCEPTION 2: Wet Standpipes are not required in basements or cellars equipped with a complete automatic fire-extinguishing system.

EXCEPTION 3: Wet Standpipes shall not be required in assembly area used solely for worship.

Automatic Sprinkler Systems in Required and Existing Basements and Cellars

Sec. 13.315 (a) General

(1). The areas referred to in this section shall be the areas enclosed by exterior walls or fire walls or a combination thereof, except that in buildings of fire-resistive construction the areas shall be those enclosed by exterior walls, fire walls or walls of non-combustible material having a fire-resistive rating of not less than 2-hours, or a combination thereof.

(2) Combustible goods or merchandise referred to in this section shall include those made of wood, paper or rubber; those containing combustible and/or flammable liquids; those packed with excelsior, paper, or foamed plastic; and other goods or merchandise of equivalent or greater combustibility.

(b). Installation in required and existing basements and cellars.

(1) Approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in all existing basement and cellar areas exceeding 2,500 square feet, when used for the manufacture, sale, or storage of combustible goods or merchandise (not including garages which meet the requirements of the Building Code, Section 3802) or having a bowling lane or restaurant occupancy.

(2) In buildings used for assembly, educational, institutional and residential occupancies, approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in portions of basement areas used for work shop or storage spaces when the total of such spaces exceeds 2,500 square feet. Where the total of these spaces exceeds 5,000 square feet, the entire basement and cellar area shall be sprinklered.

EXCEPTION: Basements or cellars having approved exterior wall openings as specified in the Building Code, Section 3802 (b) 1.

(c) Installation

Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed so as to provide reasonable safety to persons and property. Evidence that automatic sprinkler systems have been installed in accordance with NFPA Standard #13, shall be evidence that such automatic sprinkler systems provide reasonable safety to persons and property.

Special Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems.

Sec. 13.316. In all existing occupancies having commercial cooking equipment, (see NFPA 96) automatic fire extinguishing systems complying with Uniform Building Code Standard 38-1 or 38-2, shall be installed for protection of duct systems, grease removal devices, hoods and over commercial cooking equipment which may be a source of ignition (such as fat fryers, ranges, griddles, and broilers). Systems installed in accordance with the following standards are also permitted.

1. Standard for foam-water sprinkler systems and foam-spray systems, NFPA No 16.

2. Standard for dry-chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA No. 17.

Fire-Extinguishing Equipment

Sec. 14.307. (a) Areas in the vicinity of dip tanks shall be provided with manual fire extinguishers suitable for flammable liquid fires, as specified for extra hazardous occupancies in NFPA pamphlet No. 10.

(b) Dip tanks of over 150-gallon capacity or 10 square feet liquid surface area shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system or dip tank covers conforming to Section 14.308.

(c) Dip tanks containing a liquid with a flash point below 110 F. (when used in such manner that the liquid temperature may equal or be greater than its flash point from artificial or natural causes), shall conform to Section 14.307 (b) when having both a capacity or more than 10 gallons and a liquid surface area of more than 4 square feet.

ARTICLE 15

FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS
Division I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Scope
Sec. 15.101
(b) This Article shall not apply to the transportation of flammable liquids when in conformity with the Department of Transportation ~~(DOT)~~ regulations lawfully on fire with and approved by the Department of Transportation.

(c) ~~All equipment for~~ The storage, handling and dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with NFPA pamphlet No. 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids", except as otherwise provided in this Article or in other laws or regulations legally in effect.

Sec. 15.103. A person shall obtain a permit for the following:

1. Storage, handling or use of Class I flammable liquids in excess of one gallon in any dwelling or other place of human habitation; or in excess of 5 gallons in any other building or other occupancy; or in excess of 10 gallons outside of any building; except that no permit shall be required for the following:

(i) For the storage or use of flammable liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant.

(ii) For the storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes or similar flammable mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting or similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days.

2. Storage, handling or use of Class II or III liquids in excess of 25 gallons in a building; or in excess of 300 gallons outside a building. ~~except for fuel oil used in connection with oil burning equipment.~~

3. Installation and use of equipment and premises for the storage, handling, use or sale of flammable or combustible liquids as herein stipulated. The required permit shall be obtained prior to the commencement of any work.

Waste Petroleum Products and Flammable or Combustible Liquids

Sec. 15.110. No person shall permit or cause to be permitted the discharge of flammable or combustible liquids or any waste liquid containing crude petroleum or its products into or upon any street, highway, drainage canal or ditch, storm drain, sewer or flood control channel, lake or tidal waterway, or upon the ground.

Location With Respect to Buildings and Property Lines
Sec. 15.202.
(b) In particular installations these provisions may be altered at the discretion of the Chief after consideration of the special features such as topographical conditions; nature of occupancy and proximity to buildings or adjoining property and height and character of construction of such buildings; capacity and construction of proposed tanks and character of liquids to be stored; degree of private fire protection to be provided; and facilities of the Fire Department to cope with flammable or combustible liquid fires.

Design and Construction of Tanks Operating at Substantially Atmospheric Pressure

Sec. 15.207. (a) General. Tanks shall be built of steel or concrete unless character of liquid stored requires other materials. Steel commonly known as "mill seconds" shall not be used. Tanks built of materials other than steel shall be designed to specifications embodying safety factors equivalent to those herein specified for stell tanks. Concrete tanks shall be built in accordance with sound engineering practice. Unlined concrete tanks shall be used only for storage of liquids having a gravity of 40° A.P.I. or heavier. Concrete tanks with special linings may be used for other services provided the design is approved by the ~~Bureau of Fire Prevention~~ Chief. Steel tanks shall be built in accordance with the requirements of the following paragraphs. All shop-built tanks shall be tested at a pressure of not less than five and not more than 10 pounds per square inch (measured at the top of the tank) for a period of at least 10 minutes without leakage or permanent deformation.

In no event should tanks and piping be tested at less than one and one-half times the maximum working pressure. When the vertical length of the fill and vent pipes is such that when filled with liquid the static head imposed exceeds 10 p.s.i., the tank and related piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed. In special cases where the height of the vent above the top of the tank is excessive, the hydrostatic test pressure shall be specified by the Chief. ~~of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.~~

(d) 3. Tanks shall be welded or riveted and caulked or otherwise made tight in a workmanlike manner. The roof of the tank shall be securely fastened to the top ring of the shell with a joint having the same tightness as the joints between rings. The joint between roof and shell shall be weaker than any other joints in the shell of the tank. Joints in the roof shall be welded or riveted or made tight by other process satisfactory to the Chief. ~~of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.~~ Roofs of tanks shall have no unprotected openings.

Testing

Sec. 15.216. (a) Before being covered or placed in use, tanks and piping connected to underground tanks shall be tested for tightness. No portion of the system shall be covered until it has been approved.

Note: see appendix A, Section 3(d).

Dispensing
Sec. 15.503
(e) Exit facilities shall be provided in accordance with ~~Article 10 of this~~ the Building Code.

Division VI
BULK PLANTS

Buildings
Sec. 15,605
(b) Exits. Rooms storing flammable or combustible liquids or in which flammable or combustible liquids are handled by pumps shall have exit facilities in accordance with Article 10 of this Code and Chapter 33 of the Uniform Building Code.

Storage and Handling
Sec. 15. 703
(e) Service stations not open to the public do not require an attendant or supervisor. Such stations may be used by commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments for fueling vehicles used in connection with their business. This provision shall not include private or fraternal clubs or associations.

Dispensing Services

Sec. 15.704
(f) Special Type Dispensers. Coin and currency operated dispensing devices for flammable liquids are prohibited, however, ~~approved special dispensing systems such as, but not limited to, coin operated and~~ remote preset types are permitted at service stations, provided there is at least one qualified attendant on duty while the station is open to the public. The attendant's primary function shall be to supervise, observe and control the dispensing of Class I liquids while said liquids are being dispensed. It shall be the responsibility of the attendant to prevent the dispensing of Class I liquids into portable containers not in compliance with Section 15.703 (d), control sources of ignition, and to immediately handle accidental spills and fire extinguishers if needed.

5. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be dispensed only by persons 16 years of age or older. Prominent signs shall be posted at self service stations prohibiting flammable liquids from being dispensed by anyone under age 16.

(g) Dwelling Units. No dwelling unit or sleeping facility for owner, operator, or employee shall be maintained in or on the premises of self service stations closer than 100 feet from Class I flammable liquid self service devices or 50 feet from Class II flammable liquid self service dispensing devices.

Marine Service Stations
Sec. 15.710
(e) Fire Prevention Regulations.
1. All marine facilities shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner and no accumulation of rubbish or waste oils in excessive amounts shall be permitted. Any spills of flammable or combustible liquids at or upon the water of marine service stations shall be reported immediately to the local Fire Department and Jurisdictional authorities.

(f) Fire Fighting Equipment Required

1. Means shall be available for calling the local Fire Department. Such means may consist of a proprietary alarm system, a Fire Department alarm box or telephone not requiring a coin to operate; whichever it is must be within 100 feet of marine service station premises.

ARTICLE 20

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

Permits and Reports of Installations

Sec. 20,102 (a) No person shall install or maintain any LP Gas container, or operate any tank vehicle which is used for the transportation of LP Gas without a permit. Where a single container or the aggregate of interconnected containers if over 1200 gallons water capacity, the installer shall submit plans to the Chief. A permit shall not be required for the outside installation or maintenance of portable containers of less than 120 gallon water capacity. A permit is required for the inside use of portable containers having a water capacity of 12 lbs. (nominal 5 lbs. LP Gas capacity) in all occupancies other than group I as defined in table 5-A.

Location of Containers

Sec. 20.105

(b) A container or multiple container installations with a total storage ~~water~~ capacity of 2000 gallons or more ~~than 180,000 gallons (150,000 gallons LP Gas capacity)~~ shall be ~~subdivided into groups containing not more than 180,000 gallons in each group~~ protected by mounding in an approved manner. ~~Such groups shall be separated by a distance of not less than 50 feet, unless the tanks are (1) mounded in an approved manner~~ At the discretion of the fire chief when mounding is not practical, one or more of the following shall be provided for protection: ~~(2)~~ (1) protected with approved insulation on such areas that may be subject to impingement of ignited gas from pipelines or other leakage, or ~~(3)~~ (2) protected by fire walls of approved construction, or ~~(4)~~ (3) protected by an approved system for application of water, or ~~(5)~~ (4) remote separation of the point of transfer connections and piping, or (5) protected by other approved means. Where one of these forms of protection is provided, the separation shall not be less than 25 feet between such container groups.

Location of Containers

Sec. 20.105.

~~(d)--Containers shall be located with respect to buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon in accordance with the following table.~~

~~Table No. 20.105~~

~~Container Capacity (Gallons over)~~	~~(Gallons not over)~~	~~Minimum Distance~~
~~Less than 100~~		~~5 feet~~
~~100 to 500~~		~~10 feet~~
~~500 to 1200~~		~~25 feet~~
~~Over 1200~~		~~50 feet~~

~~NOTE:--At the discretion of the Chief, containers may be located a lesser distance to buildings of not less than one hour fire resistive construction in accordance with the Building Code, provided the above distances applied to openings in buildings are maintained, and the relief valves will not discharge in the direction of a means of egress or against the building.~~

~~(e)~~ (d) No stationary storage tank shall be less than 10 feet from the nearest street line or sidewalk.

Smoking, and Open Flame Devices and Labeling

Sec. 20,110 (a) The Chief may require the posting of "NO SMOKING" signs. No person shall smoke within 25' feet of any LP Gas container of 1200 gallons capacity or less, nor within 50 feet of any such container over 1200 gallons capacity.

(b) No person shall install or maintain any open flame device outside of buildings within 25 feet of any LP Gas container having a capacity of 1200 gallons or less, nor within 50 feet of any such container having a capacity over 1200 gallons, except direct fired vaporizors as covered in NFPA Pamphlet 58, standard for the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases.

(c) No person shall install or maintain any LP Gas container with a capacity of 1200 gallons or less within 25 feet of any open flame device, outside of buildings, nor shall any person install or maintain any such container with a capacity in excess of 1200 gallons within 50 feet of any such open flame device.

(d) All LP Gas containers having a capacity of more than 1 lb. which are sold, serviced or from which LP Gas is dispensed shall be clearly labeled with a sign reading: "LP Gas Flammable", the lettering shall be of the color red on a contrasting background. On containers of 500 gallon capacity or more, the letters shall be not less than 6 inches in height with a 3/4 inch stroke and shall be affixed to both sides of the tank or installation. Underground or mounded tank installations shall be posted at the point of transfer.

Abandonment of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Equipment
Sec. 20.112

(b) Recommended abandonment procedures:
1. All following procedures shall have approval of the local jurisdiction:

ARTICLE 24

OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

General Installation Requirements

Sec. 24.103 (a) The installation shall be made in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, the Minnesota Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code, and NFPA #31.

ARTICLE 26

PLACES OF ASSEMBLY
Division 1
GENERAL

Decorative Material

Sec. 26.102. (a) ~~No decorative material shall be used which as applied will ignite and allow flame to spread over the surface when exposed to a match flame test applied to a piece removed from the material and tested in a safe place. The piece shall be exposed to a flame from a common match and held in a horizontal position, 1/2 inch underneath the piece, and at a constant location for a minimum of 15 seconds.~~ All drapes, hangings, curtains, drops and all other decorative material, including Christmas trees, that would tend to increase the fire and panic hazard shall be made from material which is not flammable material, or shall be treated and maintained in a flame retardant condition by means of flame retardant solution or process approved by the Chief. Exit doors, exit lights, fire alarm sending stations, wet standpipe hose cabinets, and fire extinguisher locations shall not be concealed or obstructed by any decorative material.

Motion Picture Screens

Sec. 26.104. ~~In places of assembly no motion picture screen or screen masking shall be used which will ignite and allow flame to spread over the surface when exposed to the match flame test described in Section 26.102 (a).~~ In places of assembly, motion picture screens or screen masking shall not be used unless it is in compliance with Section 26.102.

ARTICLE 27

Division II
COMBUSTIBLE AND FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

Accumulation of Waste Material

Sec. 27.201 (b) All combustible rubbish, oily rags, or waste material, when kept within a building or adjacent to a building, shall be securely stored in metal or metal-lined receptacles equipped with tight-fitting covers or in rooms or vaults constructed of noncombustible materials.

Flammable Decorative Materials

Sec. 27.204. Cotton batting, either natural, artificial or manufactured, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decorative purposes in show windows or other parts of ~~commercial, industrial or institutional occupancies~~ all occupancies except single family dwellings unless flameproofed; provided, however, that nothing in this Section shall be held to prohibit the display of saleable goods permitted and offered for sale. Electric light bulbs in such occupancies shall not be decorated with paper or other combustible materials unless such materials shall first have been rendered flameproof.

Christmas Trees

Sec. 27.206. (a) The use or display of natural or resinbearing trees in hospitals and nursing homes is prohibited.

(b) The use or display of natural or resinbearing trees without open flames or electric light decorations is permitted in schools, churches, places of assembly, hotels and mercantile occupancies.

(c) The use or display of flame retardant artificial trees decorated with U.L. listed electric lighting systems is acceptable in all occupancies.

Storage or Display in Enclosed Malls, Skyways, Tunnels and Courts.

Sec. 27.207. No combustible goods, merchandise, vehicles or decorations shall be displayed or stored in an enclosed mall, skyway, tunnel, or court unless approved by the Chief.

Division III
FIRE REPORTING AND FALSE ALARMS

Reporting of Fires

Sec. 27.301 (a) In the event ~~a fire occurs~~ of the discovery of fire, smoke, or flammable or toxic gases, on any property the owner or occupant shall immediately report such fire to the local fire department.

False Alarms

Sec. 27.302

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to tamper with or maliciously injure any fire alarm equipment maintained for the purpose of transmitting fire alarms to ~~the~~ a Fire Department.

False Alarms

Sec. 27.302.

(e) Whoever intentionally gives a false alarm of fire, or unlawfully tampers or interferes with any station or signal box of any fire alarm system or any auxiliary fire appliance, or unlawfully breaks, injures, defaces, or removes any such box or station, or unlawfully breaks, injures, destroys, or disturbs any of the wires, poles, or other supports and appliances connected with or forming a part of any fire alarm system or any auxiliary fire appliance is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Division IV
USE OF EQUIPMENT, APPLIANCES, DEVICES AND VACANT BUILDINGS

Asphalt Kettles

Sec. 27.403 (a) It shall be unlawful to transport or permit to be transported any asphalt kettle beneath which is maintained any open fire, heated coals, or ashes over any highw ay, road or street. Asphalt kettles shall not be used inside of or on the roof of any building. There shall be at least one approved fire extinguisher of a minimum 20-B, C classification within 30 feet of each asphalt kettle during the period such kettle is in use, and one additional 20-B, C classification fire extinguisher on the roof being covered.

(b) Every kettle shall be equipped with a tight-fitting cover. A kettle, when in operation, shall be placed a safe distance from any combustible material or buildings. Fired tar kettle shall not be left unattended.

Use of Torches or Flame Producing Devices for Sweating Pipe Joints or Removing Paint.

Sec. 27.410. Any person using a torch or other flame producing device for removing paint or sweating pipe joints from or in any building or structure shall provide one approved fire extinguisher or water hose equipped with a suitable nozzle, sufficient in length to reach all portions of the building and connected to a water supply on the premises where said burning ~~is done,~~ operation is performed. Combustible material in the close proximity of open flame shall be protected against ignition by shielding, wetting or other means. In all cases, ~~the person doing the burning shall remain on the premises one hour~~ a fire watch shall be maintained in the vicinity of the operation for one-half hour after the torch or flame producing device has been used.

ARTICLE 30

TENTS AND AIR SUPPORTED STRUCTURES

Parking of Automobiles

Sec. 30.103. Automotive equipment that is necessary to the operation of the establishment shall not be parked within 20 feet from the tent, or air-supported structure, except by special permission of the Chief. No other automotive equipment or internal combustion engines shall be parked within 100 feet of the tent except upon a public street.

WELDING AND CUTTING, CALCIUM CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE

General Requirements

Sec. 31.101.

(c) A permit shall be required of each person performing welding or cutting operations. This permit shall not be required for each welding or cutting job location. All persons shall notify the Chief in advance where such work is taking place, except where such work is done in response to an emergency call that does not allow for the Chief to be notified in advance of the work.

APPENDIXES

Appendixes A, B, C and E to this Code shall be deemed a part of this Code and shall be enforced as such. Appendixes D and F may or may not be adopted at the discretion of the local jurisdiction.

APPENDIX A

~~RECOMMENDED~~ SAFEGUARDS AND SAFE PRACTICES FOR THE PROTECTION OF TANKS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS IN LOCATIONS THAT MAY BE FLOODED

3. UNDERGROUND TANKS

(d) ~~In addition to the foregoing requirement the capacity of each new tank installed shall be restricted to not more than 3000 gallons.~~ When installed but before backfilling, tank and fittings shall be tested for tightness at not less than 5 pounds per square inch for not less than one-hour. Greater test pressures may be required by the Chief when tanks are subject to submergence in excess of 30 feet.

APPENDIX B

~~RECOMMENDED~~ GUIDE TO SAFE PRACTICE PROTECTION FROM CORROSION FOR UNDERGROUND PIPE, FITTINGS AND TANKS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Appendix B
3. CATHODIC PROTECTION
(b) Installation

Certification of a properly installed and functioning system shall be filed by owner/contractor with the ~~fire~~ Chief.

(c) Reports. Copy of the initial six-month and subsequent biannual functioning reports shall be forwarded by the owner to the ~~Fire~~ Chief.

4. CORROSION-RESISTANT MATERIALS

(a) Glass-Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks. Glass reinforced plastic storage tanks may be approved by the ~~Fire~~ Chief. Installation shall be subject to the following:

1. Only tanks approved by a nationally recognized testing agency shall be installed.

2. Installation of tanks shall be in accordance with manufacturer's handling and installation instructions.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC SAFETY

Office Memorandum

TO : Wes Werner

DATE: June 6, 1975

FROM : Ron Sockness

SUBJECT: NFPA Fire Code

As per your request, I contacted Mr. Ron Melott, NFPA Fire Service Specialist on May 30, 1975, regarding the NFPA Fire Code. He indicated to me the code would be available within approximately two weeks. He stated there has been a lot of interest in the code with approximately four to five states making inquiries and also eighteen to twenty various cities have talked to him about the new Fire Code. I stated that I had been reviewing a 1973 copy of the proposed code and asked how many changes were made between that proposal and the final one which was adopted. He indicated some changes in the adopted document, however, most of the material in the proposed edition was retained for the final edition.

I briefed him on our progress thus far regarding adoption of a state wide fire code, indicating that we have built a proposed code on the Uniform Fire Code. He did not have any derogatory comments about the Uniform Fire Code other than to say that its basically a code put together for the problems which occur on the west coast. He feels the NFPA Code is put together with a more uniform nationwide type application and not specifically for one geographical area. He also stated that because of the standards making methods used by NFPA he feels the NFPA Fire Code is pretty much free of conflict type items specifically. The Fire Code has been carefully put together so as to not conflict with any of the NFPA Fire Code Volumes. The fire codes are designed to compliment the new fire code, and the two must be used hand in hand.

Ron felt the Fire Code could be easily adopted by any state with just a few minor changes in the administrative section such as we have made in the Uniform Fire Code. The Code is also so designed that cities adopting it are given considerable leadway in the administration of the code. As example, the code does not make permits mandatory, however, should a city wish to enforce permit applications, they could easily do so under the fire code. The proposed Uniform Fire Code makes permits mandatory for almost everything and thereby doesn't really leave the local authority much choice as far as which permits they may want to issue and which ones they may not feel are necessary.

I also talked again to Ron on June 2, 1975, regarding the possibility of Federal agencies adopting the NFPA Code as their minimum guide and/or standard, such as was the case with the 1967, 101. Ron indicated there has been comments regarding the possibility that some Federal Agency or Agencies may adopt the NFPA Fire Code as their minimum standard. This could be one of many agencies, such as HUD or possibly OSHA. There may also be the possibility the National Fire Protection and Control Commission could adopt the Fire Code as their minimum standards. He could not tell me when this might occur, but he indicated very strongly that comments to this effect have come forward. In my own opinion, I would say there is a pretty good chance one or more of the Federal Agencies will at some time in the future adopt the NFPA Fire Code as their minimum standards.

Ron indicated that he was going to send us two copies of the code as soon as he receives them from the printer. He would also send a copy of the proposed code as it was sent to the printer. He felt this would give us a little head start in our review of the document as it was adopted.

I also talked with Glenn Erickson today regarding his comments of the NFPA Fire Code conflicting with our present State Building Code. Glenn could not give me any specific conflicts, he had merely indicated that in his review of the proposed fire code he did note some potential problems between the two documents. There may be a few minor differences but I don't feel they are something that could not be worked out. We should also remember that the State Building Code applies to new construction and where the State Building Code is applicable, no other codes can conflict with it. That in itself makes me feel that whatever code is adopted, the application would determine whether the Building Code or the Fire Code applies.

RS:sf

State Fire Code Meeting

June 10, 1975

Those Attending:	Edward Novak	Wes Werner	Bill Anderson
	Phil Iverson	Frank Oberg	Ron Sockness
	Bev Zollars	Robert Buresh	Dan Norgren
	Diane Hamilton	Don Hove	Glen Erickson
	Jerry Clysdale	Allan Wold	

Don Hove, Chairman of the State Fire Code Committee, made introductory remarks.

Robert Buresh, one of the few original members, explained the Fire Code Committee from its beginning.

House File 3436 sets up a fire code committee to promulgate and propose to the Commissioner of Public Safety a fire code.

The committee is using the Uniform Fire Code put out by the International Conference of Building Officials and Western Fire Chiefs Association, as a background for a new fire code. The main reason the Uniform Fire Code was selected was its compatibility with the Minnesota State Building Code. Several amendments have been made. There is only two main groups of people that disagree with the amendments - the L. P. Gas people and the rifle range people. It was suggested that those amendments pertaining to the two groups be dropped altogether.

It is the feeling of the committee that most communities will adopt the fire code.

Commissioner Novak asked, if it was agreeable to the rest of the committee, that another meeting be held in the near future for further discussion. The next meeting has been set up Friday, June 20, 1975, at 8:30 in the Commissioner's Conference Room 211 State Highway Building.

Fire Code Meeting

June 20, 1975

Those Attending:	Edward Novak	Diane Hamilton	Robert Buresh
	Phil Iverson	Wes Werner	Allan Wold
	Bev Zollars	Ron Sockness	Don Hove

The Fire Code Committee dropped the proposed amendments pertaining to the L.P. Gas people (Article 20). Two main objections of the L.P. Gas people were:

1. The covering of the tanks with a mound of dirt.
2. The distance for trucks when unloading L.P. Gas.

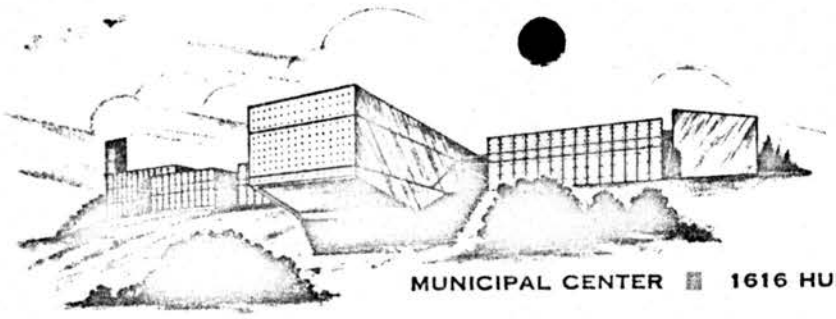
The matter concerning the rifle range people is in the appendix which is not enforceable. It was originally put in the appendix for rifle ranges in California.

The point was made that if the proposed code is adopted, communities and municipalities will be able to get what they want.

A discussion was held on whether or not the Fire Marshal Division was doing their job. The comment was made that they are doing the best they can with their present budget and manpower. Commissioner Novak said he would welcome comments, criticism or other, pertaining to the Fire Marshal Division.

Commissioner Novak mentioned that he would like to meet with the committee in the future to discuss how the Fire Marshal Division could better assist the Committee.

Commissioner Novak told the committee that the Department of Public Safety would not sit on the Fire Code material, that they would begin to study the material as soon as possible.



City of

WEST SAINT PAUL

MUNICIPAL CENTER ■ 1616 HUMBOLDT AVE. ■ WEST SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55118
PHONE: 455-9671 EMERGENCY: 455-9681

PUBLIC SAFETY



July 10, 1975

Mr. Ed Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
211 State Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Commissioner Novak:

Following my meeting and discussion with Mr. Phil Iverson on July 2, 1975, whereby I received the letter and request from the LP Gas industry's attorney, dated June 25, 1975, the following has occurred and herein is to be offered as the official position and statement of the Minnesota State Fire Code Committee.

In consideration of industry's proposal, it should be noted, of course, that the N.F.P.A. 58 and 59 publications as mentioned, are in practice, rules and regulations which are written by industry for industry. By the same token, the very compliance or adherence to these rules as promugated are not consistantly enforced by the industry themselves.

Several sections in Article 20 of the proposed State Fire Code have been opposed by the industry in their letters and position papers, yet similar or parallel requirements are included in the N.F.P.A. 58 and 59 publications which they are in agreement with.

While the proposed Uniform Fire Code manual is consistantly updated, expanded or ammended periodically by knowledgable officials from industry, fire and building entities who possess expertise, knowledge and background directly representative of fire service, life safety or building design problems. It is for this reason we believed Article 20 as we proposed, even following our elimination of the originally proposed ammendments, is in itself a nationally recognized text and document which has been adopted or is being utilized in over 14,000 cities.

(continued)

Nevertheless, we have strongly considered the overall impact, fire service efforts, patience and improvement possible for the entire State of Minnesota by which point and time a State Fire Code becomes a reality that we are conceeding and buckling under further to the pressures and demands of industry in proposing the following re-requirements for Liquified Petroleum Gases under Article 20 to be as follows:

ARTICLE 20

Liquified Petroleum Gases

"Regulations for liquified petroleum gases to be stored, handled or transported, shall be in effect, the current State Statutes 299F.19 as publically heard and ammended in late 1973 and applicable August 1974."

Following this proposal, we can not forsee any additional opposition by the LP Gas industry, in as much as the regulations we now propose are the applicable State standards of today. For this reason and upon the industrys' approval of our concession, we respectfully seek your full attention and official decision on the entire State Fire Code as publically heard.

We will, of course, challenge the LP Gas industry to address themselves nationally and locally to improving the NFPA published requirements and safeguards currently proven ineffective or inadequate. The control and abatement of increasing uncontrollable LP gas incidents, deaths, injuries and property devastation will of course by a continual and ongoing effort of this State's fire service.

Again, our sincerest appreciation of your concern, understanding and desire to improve the quality of safety and protection for the entire State.

Respectfully,

D. E. Hove

Don E. Hove 455-9611
Chairman
Minnesota State Fire Code Committee

cc: Mr. Phil Iverson, Asst. Commissioner of Public Safety
Mr. Wes Werner, State Fire Marshall

Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF GOBBLES

The Official Publication of the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association.

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Spicer

ROY MUNSON
Executive Secretary

April 24, 1975



Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State Highway Building
St. Paul, MN 55102

Dear Commissioner Novak:

We have reviewed the amendments offered for the uniform fire code, and feel that the requirements that are being proposed are very restrictive and will cause a great deal of hardship as well as being very expensive for the people in agriculture.

All of the LP gas installations where we are handling this volume, mainly rural areas, are used primarily for the purpose of brooding and growing of turkeys. All of these units have met the requirements of distance from buildings and in all cases, the residents are even further from the installation.

We have received information that there are tests being conducted on a national basis of these procedures and feel that we should wait until the national model has been determined before we make state requirements which are, as in this case, prohibitive.

We urge your consideration of this matter, and that these codes not be adopted as proposed in this regulation.

Sincerely yours

MINNESOTA TURKEY GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Roy C. Munson

Roy C. Munson
Executive Secretary

RCM/lb

cc: D. Nolt

Serving Minnesota, the Leading Turkey State

BOX 431

PHONE (218) 681-3517

Hagen Adjustment Service

MULTIPLE LINE ADJUSTMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Thief River Falls, Minnesota 56701

April 25, 1975





Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
St. Paul, Minnesota

RE: In the matter of Proposed Rules
Relating to the Minnesota
Uniform Fire Code

Dear Mr. Novak:

As I understand it there are two public hearings in regards to the Minnesota Statute, 15.0412 Subd. 4 (1974) in regards to the above caption hearing, the first on April 29, 1975 at Howard Johnson's at Bloomington, Minnesota and the other on May 1st at the Conference Room a of the Veterans Service Building, 20 West 12th Street and Columbus Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

I would at this time like to place formal objections to the possession, storage, transportation and use of not more than 20 pounds of smokeless powder and 2,000 small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal use restrictions.

Objections to Sec. 11.202 (a) The Chief may authorize the storage of smokeless powder not to exceed 100 pounds, black sporting powder not to exceed 5 pounds and small arms primers not to exceed 20,000 in approved establishments. Smokeless powder exceeding 20 pounds shall be stored in an approved Class II magazine. Black sporting powder, when authorized shall be stored in an approved Class II magazine. Small arms primers shall be stored in a manner prescribed by the Chief.

(b) The display of smokeless powder shall only be in original containers and shall not exceed 20 pounds.

Objection to classifying blank cartridges as fireworks.

Objection to the Seizure of Fireworks, Sec. 12.106. The Chief shall seize, take, remove, or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all stocks of fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored or held in violation of this Article.

Objection to the entire restrictions as applicable to rifle ranges.

A considerable amount of discussion in this territory with various sporting groups, including gun clubs and small store sporting goods operations, as well as persons involved in hand loading, indicated to me that these inclusions in a Uniform Fire Code would restrict small businesses, as well as individuals to such an extent that it would almost destroy the sport of hunting as a result of the unavailability of loading components.

The store operators would have to build magazines at a considerable cost as the average sporting goods store carries a minimum of 25 varieties of smokeless powder, plus several carry black powder.

To display their wares alone in 1 pound cans would exceed the 20 pound limit.

Private individuals, such as myself, have 3 members of the family that shoot black powder. This item alone is used by me and my family in excess of 10 pounds a year for sporting purposes.

It can not be purchased through the mail because of Government restrictions on transportation and as a result it must be hand carried by friends or acquaintances hundreds of miles.

If a 5 pound limit was in effect it would be impossible to continue in the Muzzle Loading sport which is part of our American Heritage.

As an example, on June 1, 1975 there is a Muzzle Load Shoot at Thief River Falls, where two cannons are going to be displayed and fired (Revolutionary War Replicas). Undoubtedly more than 15 pounds of powder will be used in these two replicas. If this law was in effect it would almost make the shoot an impossibility and it is part of our bi-centennial celebration.

I am an Insurance Adjuster of 22 years experience, adjusting thousands of fire claims including Hardware Stores, Sporting Good Stores and private residences, which has contained in excess of 25 pounds of smokeless powder and primers as restricted.

In not one instance has the powder contributed to the cause of the fire or its severity. That's more than I can say about paint thinners, lacquers, resineous plywood or gasoline.

Please do not include the above mentioned articles as they are much too restrictive and would cause financial burden to a numerable people and businesses without serving any safety purposes.

Yours truly,

Howard O. Hagen

HOH/kb
cc: Senator Fitzsimmons
Mr. John B. Corbid

BOX 431

PHONE (218) 681-3517

Hagen Adjustment Service

MULTIPLE LINE ADJUSTMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Thief River Falls, Minnesota 56701

April 25, 1975

Representative John B. Corbid
House of Representatives
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear John:

Enclosed is copy of letter to Edward Novak, which I believe you'll find self explanitory.

If this code is implicated it would be ruinous to small businesses as well as many individuals in this area.

Do what you can to express your opinions.

Yours truly,

Howard O. Hagen

HOH/kb

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
211 STATE HIGHWAY BUILDING

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
SAINT PAUL 55155
July 1, 1975

The Honorable John B. Corbid
State Representative
376 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Representative Corbid:

Reference is made to the April 25, 1975 letter to me from Howard O. Hagen, concerning the Uniform Fire Code regulations proposed by the Department of Public Safety.

Mr. Hagen refers, in his first paragraph, to two public hearings. The April 29, 1975 hearing pertained to the proposed fire code; the May 1, 1975 hearing pertained to (separate) proposed explosives regulations. Since these more comprehensive explosives regulations were being proposed, all of Article 11 (Explosives and Blasting Agents) of the Uniform Fire Code was dropped from that code.

The proposed explosives regulations, heard on May 1, 1975, regulate the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of explosives and blasting agents pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Sections 299F.71 through 299F.83. M.S. Section 299F.72, subdivision 2 specifically exempts from the definition of explosives "components for handloading rifle, pistol, and shotgun ammunition and . . . black powder primers and fuses when used for . . . antique or replica muzzleloading rifles, pistols, muskets, shotguns and cannons, . . ." Therefore, Mr. Hagen's concern, regarding the sport of muzzleload shooting is unfounded. State agency regulations cannot supersede state law. Therefore, for personal use, black powder is exempt from these regulations. However, commercial storage of black powder must be in magazines constructed and located according to federal regulations.

Since the proposed explosives regulations cover smokeless powder and small arms primers, I will briefly outline the possession and storage limitations contained in these regulations which Mr. Hagen questions:

a. Smokeless propellants intended for personal use may be stored in residences in quantities not to exeed 20 pounds. Quantities over 20 pounds and not exceeding 50 pounds for personal use may be stored in residences but must be in a wooden box or cabinet having walls of at least one inch nominal thickness.

b. For personal use, not more than 10,000 small arms ammunition primers may be stored in residences.

c. Up to and including one million small arms ammunition primers may be stored in commercial establishments. Quantities in excess of one million must be stored in magazines in accordance with federal regulations.

d. Not more than 10,000 small arms ammunition primers may be displayed in commercial establishments.

e. Not more than 20 pounds of smokeless propellants in containers of one pound maximum capacity may be displayed in commercial establishments. However, exemptions are granted on an individual basis upon requests to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

f. Commercial stocks of 20 to 100 pounds of smokeless propellants must be stored in approved wooden boxes having walls of at least one inch nominal thickness and not more than 50 pounds are permitted in any one box. Commercial storage of quantities not to exceed 750 pounds must be in storage cabinets having wooden walls of at least one inch nominal thickness, and not more than 400 pounds are permitted in any one cabinet. Quantities in excess of 750 pounds must be stored in magazines constructed and located according to federal requirements.

Mr. Hagen also objects to the classification of blank cartridges as fireworks in Article 12 of the Uniform Fire Code and to the section providing for the seizure of illegal fireworks. Both of these provisions are contained in state law. Excluding them from the regulations would not change the requirements. State law defines blank cartridges as fireworks in M.S. Section 624.20, and state law also empowers law enforcement officers and state and local fire marshals to "seize, take, remove, or cause to be removed, at the expense of the owner, all stocks of fireworks or combustibles offered or exposed for sale, stored, or held in violation of Sections 624.20 through 624.25."

The sections in the Uniform Fire Code concerning rifle ranges, have been removed for purposes of our regulations. The rifle range provisions are part of the Appendix to the code, not part of the code itself and therefore not enforceable. However, we received several objections to these provisions so they will not be included when the code is adopted.

Lastly, in his discussion of the muzzleload shooting sport on page 2 of his letter, Mr. Hagen objects to a five-pound limit on black powder. Minnesota Statutes, Section 299F.78, subdivision 2, requires that for the purchase of more than five pounds of black powder, the purchaser provide "suitable identification and other such information as the Commissioner may require". Therefore, he should have no problem in purchasing black powder for his purposes.

I hope this information answers Mr. Hagen's questions. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at 296-6642 or Diane Hamilton at 296-6953, who handles our rules and regulations.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Novak
Commissioner

EGN:mr

Minnesota Petroleum Council

A Division of the American Petroleum Institute

1020 Northern Federal Building

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102 (612) 227-8841

April 29, 1975

Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety

In the matter of Proposed Rules
Relating to the Minnesota
Uniform Fire Code

Dear Commissioner Novak:

The following are some exceptions we believe should be considered.

Section 1.407 - The revision by Minnesota omits the word "current" of the National Electrical Code. If the work "current" is deleted, this would mean that any revision in the NEC would require that the Minnesota code also be revised. It would seem to me it would be much better to leave the word "current" in.

Section 1.421 - It would seem that the definitions under this section for "swing joint" are not quite right. I personally never heard of an extractor type foot valve being used in connection with a swing joint.

Section 13.102 - Although Minnesota does not revise this particular section, it is pointed out that we have encountered problems with the EPA and Pollution Control Agency, in Minnesota in particular, where the fire department, under their authority, has flushed spilled product into a storm sewer and then the EPA or the Pollution Control Agency cited us for allowing this to be done. The same thing has happened to a lesser degree in the State of Colorado. There must be some agreement arrived at between the EPA, the Pollution Control Agency and the Fire Officials as to who has what authority.

Section 15.704(g) - This added paragraph would read that you could not have a dwelling or sleeping facility for the owner, etc. closer than 100' from Class I flammable liquid self service "devices". The remaining part of the sentence refers to 50' from Class II flammable liquid self service "dispensing devices". As this is worded, the first portion for Class I liquid could refer to a read-out equipment for self serve. It is quite possible that an error has been made and it should also read self service dispensing devices.

Section 27.201(b) - An amendment to this paragraph added "adjacent to a building". This addition could cause some problems for service station operators becuase of the waste bins or trash enclosures setting adjacent to the buildings, usually at the rear. Usually the building itself is masonry or steel constructed and should not cause any problem of storing waste materials in open drums. I recommend either leaving out this addition or making an exception that if the building is of a fire resistant construction such as masonry or metal.

Section 31.101(c) - This is an added paragraph requiring permit by any person performing welding. As it is stated, even though a permit is not required for each job, one must notify the Chief in advance of each job. This could be a real headache in a machine shop such as we have where work is done on new and existing vehicles, etc. I really can't believe that they intend that each job be so reported.

Appendix A, 3. - Underground Tanks
It is noted in the 1973 Edition of the Uniform Fire Code there is an obvious error in paragraph (d) wherein it refers to "not less than 15 pounds per square inch". This is obviously an error in that it should be 5 PSI. I note that Minnesota's revision in this paragraph does state 5 PSI.

Appendix B, Par. 3 - Cathodic Protection
The only question I have here is whether or not this applies to existing cathodic protection systems. Under paragraph (c), I would interpret that this is only for new installations as it refers to the report, to the initial six month and subsequent biannual functioning reports.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Thornburg
Executive Director

RTT:bjh

was read into record

My name is Robert G-o-r-h-a-m.

I am a retail marketer of propane in Mora, Minnesota.

As President of the Minnesota LP Gas Assn., I represent retail LP gas marketers throughout Minnesota.

The group I represent sells propane to rural and suburban Minnesota for household cooking and heating.

Under Section 20.110(a) of the Uniform Fire Code as proposed, it seems that a person could not smoke in his own home if a 500 gallon storage tank were installed on his lot less than 25 feet from the house.

Also, at many commerical installations such as restaurants, fairs, many public buildings and vending stands, customers would be prohibited from smoking.

I think what has happened is that some people, in an attempt to eliminate some problems in this Metropolitan area, are proposing the Uniform Fire Code, a plan used in the Los Angles Metropolitan area, but this will adversely affect a large portion of the domestic propane users all over the state -- THIS CALIFORNIA PLAN CANNOT WORK IN 80 COUNTIES IN OUTSTATE MINNESOTA.

All of our customers now have facilities that satisfy the tested requirements of NFPA 58.

I cannot see any safety to be gained by asking those folks around Mora to rebuild their home and business setups.

I suggest that any decision regarding this Uniform Fire Code be delayed until the NFPA has had time to publish their revised standards.

B·O·M·A
BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION
OF MINNEAPOLIS
927 SOO LINE BUILDING MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402 • 338-8627

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KENNETH O. PARKE
LARRY STROHKIRCH

April 29, 1975

Mr. Edward G. Novak, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Novak:

This Association is interested in the development of amendments to Minnesota State Building Code and the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code.

Therefore, we take exception with Section 1.202 (d) which enables fragmentation of the uniform standards adopted by the State of Minnesota by allowing each community to enact regulations which are more restrictive than the Uniform Codes of the State of Minnesota.

We also take exception to Section 13.315 as it relates to existing buildings. We do not disregard life safety features but do object to the specific sprinkler reference as the only system for protection. We recommend further study be devoted to this section regarding protection techniques and devices.

Building owners and managers are aware of Fire and Life Safety needs and have maintained in their existing structures an excellent record of public protection.

We offer the cooperation of our Association members and our Fire and Life Safety Committee in assisting the Department of Public Safety in resolving Fire and Life Safety problems. We support the philosophy of Uniform Codes.

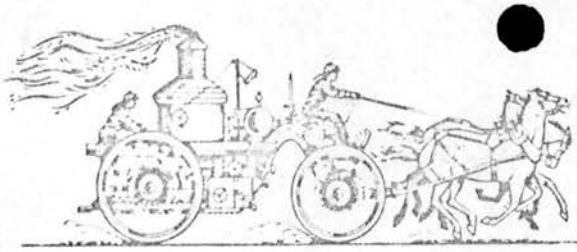
Very truly yours,

Minneapolis Association of Building
Owners and Managers, Inc.

Arthur W. Olofson

AWO:ck
CC: Wes Werner
State Fire Marshall

BOMI
PROFESSIONALISM IN BUILDING MANAGEMENT
FEDERATED WITH BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL



MINNESOTA STATE FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION ☆☆☆

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EVERETT GRINOLDS, Chief
Albert Lea Fire Department

Vice President
ARNOLD LUUKKONEN, *Chief*
Cloquet Fire Department

Executive Secretary
ROBERT T. PALMER
4141 Harriet Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55409

Editor, Minnesota Fire Chief
FRANK OBERG
1396 Bayard Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55116

Chairman, Board of Directors
ORVILLE MERTZ, *Chief*
Rochester Fire Department

29 April 1975

To:

Edward G. Novak, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
State of Minnesota

From:

Everett Grinolds, President
Minnesota State Fire Chiefs' Association

One of the loneliest spots in this world is the spot in front of a blazing building that a fire chief stands on. It provides him with his moment of truth. On his decisions, lives may be lost or saved, buildings and businesses destroyed, the economy of his town jeopardized.

Yet his decisions are often based on decisions made previously by other officials; decisions in the making of which he was frequently ignored and occasionally overruled.

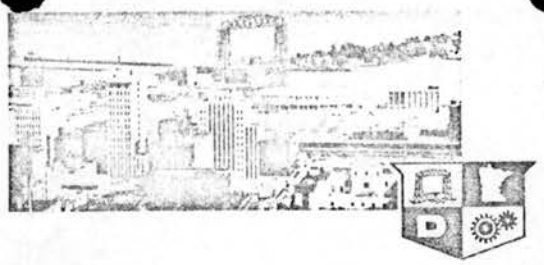
The nation's fire deaths are increasing every year, the nation's fire loss continues its upward spiral. The remedies of other groups have failed to stem this tide--we must attack the problem with other solutions. Solutions such as this fire code we now have before us will begin to give the fire service the tools to reverse this upward spiral. The fire service has too long remained silent in the legislative field to combat our mutual enemy--fire deaths and fire losses. For those of you who say, "It's too costly". I say "It's too costly to allow this to continue".

I wish your deliberation here today to be successful and productive, I only wish it was possible to be present for your hearing today.

Respectfully submitted,

Everett Grinolds

Everett Grinolds, President
Minnesota State Fire Chiefs' Assn.



CITY OF DULUTH

DULUTH, MINNESOTA 55802

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Dell E. Leonard Chief

April 30, 1975

Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
Minnesota Department of Public Safety
1246 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104



Dear Commissioner Novak:

We would like to add this written testimony to the public hearing in the matter relating to the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code held April 29, 1975 at 8401 Cedar Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota.

The City of Duluth has adopted the Uniform Fire Code 1973 Edition. We find it very compatible with the Minnesota Uniform Building Code. We believe the State of Minnesota should adopt the Uniform Fire Code. We also believe it should be a mandatory State Wide Code.

Under Section 1.407 That the Electrical Code shall mean the current edition of the National Electrical Code and not the 1971 Edition.

Under Section 13.311 (a) General That we not delete requirements of wet standpipes in Groups C and H, Group C being educational group and Group H being hotels and apartment houses. We feel these two groups have a high life hazard and any lessening of fire protection equipment lessens a fire fighter's chances to protect these lives.

Article 20 Liquified Petroleum Gases The section 20.15 should definitely be in a Uniform Fire Code. A fire involving containers of liquid petroleum gas is a hazard which all fire fighters face knowing at any time their lives could be at stake. Any protection

afforded a fire fighter in this one of the most hazardous fires to fight is a step in the right direction. Dollar costs should not be a consideration over human lives.

We also believe adoption of the National Fire Codes should be in its entirety. The Life Safety Code No. 101 is one of the most widely used codes and should not be deleted. I am sure the Federal Government will adopt the latest issue of this code or make allowances to institutions receiving Federal aid. Certainly, the latest revision of the Life Safety Code is of greater value in the protection of human life. We also believe the latest editions of the National Fire Code (N.F.P.A.) should be adopted.

The consideration and acceptance of our testimony will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

D. E. Leonard, Chief

L. Whalen, Deputy Chief

Archie Jeanetta, Fire Warden
Duluth Fire Department

MIN 1000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY JUN 3 1975 To Phil Fwd to File

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT Education

Office Memorandum

TO : Commissioner of Public Safety

DATE: May 1975

FROM : Fredrik M. Christiansen, Director
School Facilities Planning and Operations

SUBJECT: Minnesota Uniform Fire Code Amendments

CORRECTED COPY

To simplify the language and make the Uniform Fire Code more uniform throughout the state the following suggestions are made relative to the section numbers referred to in the amendments presented at the hearing in Bloomington, April 29, 1975:

Division 11

ADMINISTRATION

Responsibility for Enforcement

Sec. 1.201.

Should read: "The State Fire Marshal or his authorized representative shall administer and enforce this code and all laws of the state pertaining to...." (the "Chief" of any jurisdiction adopting this code could be, by definition, made the "authorized representative" of the State Fire Marshal if the mechanism for such deputizing is provided for.)

(a) no change

(b) Remove the redundancy of "dangerous or hazardous" ("dangerous" and hazardous" are synonymous).

(c) Revise to simply: "The storage use and handling of hazardous materials" (hazardous materials can be defined in a separate section to include all materials).

(d) Revise to simply: "The installation of and maintenance of private fire alarm and fire extinguishing systems." (the word, "systems" has a broader meaning and includes "fire extinguishing equipment").

(e) Revise to simply: "The regulation of fire escapes." (regulation includes maintenance).

(f) Revise to simply: "The general maintenance of fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards on land and water, whether natural or man-made." (specifics tend to allow oversights.)

(g) Revise to simply: "The means and adequacy of each exit in the event of fire from all places in which people work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose." (The listing is incomplete. See previous note regarding specifics).

Under "ADMINISTRATION", there should be provisions for the qualification of State Fire Marshal Deputies (or "designated representatives") for each local jurisdiction that guarantees that the person is knowlegeable about fire safety and the Uniform Fire Code, and a definition of the local jurisdiction. Some process of review of decisions by the State Fire Marshal should also be provided.

Under:

Rules and Regulations,

Sec. 1.202.

"(a)", "(b)" and "(d)" should be omitted for uniformity.

(c) Should be modified to read: "Wherever the term 'Chief' appears in Articles 2 through 36, or in the Appendix of this code it shall mean the State Fire Marshal or his representative."

Under:

Fire Prevention Bureau

Section 1.203. through 1.207. there should be some inclusions to allow:

1. A state central investigative agency with the necessary technical personnel and funds for the gathering and dissemination of the information regarding fires.

2. sufficient police power to ensure the safety of the public in publicly owned buildings.

Section 1.208. (revised to 1.203.):

Omit the underlined language "of any jurisdiction offering this code". (This is self-evident in the language allowing local jurisdictions to adopt or not adopt the code.)

One general suggestion is to change the term, "life"(eg. "danger to life" to "danger to persons") "persons" where applicable.

Section 1.214. (revised to 1.209.):

Add, "local fire service and building official", to last sentence.

Under:

Board of Appeals,

Section 1.215.:

Such a board should exist with expert members in various fire safety fields.

Under:

Inspection Required

Section 1.303.:

Revise wording to include "authorized representative" after State Fire Marshal. Simplify language regarding," receptacles, vehicles, buildings, devices, premises, storage spaces or areas to be used."

Include in Section 1.303: "In instances where laws and regulations are enforceable by departments other than the Department of Public Safety, joint approval shall be obtained from all departments concerned." (Implementation of this can be handled very easily through inter-departmental organization already operational.)

Under:

Retention Permit

Section 1.304:

Revise to read: "Permit shall at all times be conspicuously displayed on the premises designated therein."

Under:

Destruction of Signs

Section 1.308.

After State Fire Marshal add: "or his representative". (This wording should be used throughout the code.)

Under:

Section 1.407.

ELECTRICAL CODE

"Electrical Code" shall mean the current State Electrical Code" (Avoid reference to a changing standard, generally.)

Under:

Section 1.408. (and a number of other locations used) The word "piping" should be used instead of "line" where applicable.

Under:

Section 1.410.

Change the second sentence to: "Hazardous fire areas shall be designated on a map by each fire service jurisdiction. This map shall be maintained in the office of the fire service." (The"Chief's office"is too specific and may in fact, not exist as such.)

Under:

Section 10.113

(c) Avoid special rules unless there is verifiable scientific evidence for such change and it can be made in the general body of the Uniform Fire Code.

There are a number of language discrepancies in Article 13, such as: specific reference to documents not referred to earlier. "The Uniform Building Code 1973 edition" reference is not good. Simply refer to the (e.g. "State Building Code".)

Article 15, regarding the permits for storage and handling of inflammable liquids in excess of one gallon or five gallons will probably be unenforceable. I recommend that further study be given to this article so that greater incentives for safety are included. Require proper containers for materials sold or delivered in the state. (A poorly constructed one gallon container of gasoline is more dangerous then a well constructed 50 gallon container.)

Article 26, is too specific about particulars.

As a general comment; Flexibility should be maintained by the enforcing agency while at the same time providing for a uniform measure of safety and incentives for operational safety. The amendments should be: few as possible, general in nature, and simple in language.

Thuet, Collins, Mitchell & Simonson
Professional Association

PAUL A. THUET, Jr.
ROBERT F. COLLINS
JACK A. MITCHELL
PAUL SIMONSON
WILLIAM F. THUET
EDWARD LYNCH

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
818 SOUTHVIEW BLVD.
SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55075

TELEPHONE: 451-5411
AREA CODE: 612

May 1, 1975

Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
State Office Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

Re: Minnesota LP Gas Association

Dear Commissioner Novak:

As the public hearing on the proposed Uniform Fire Code was called to order, the hearing officer, Deputy Commissioner Iverson, announced that it was the plan of the Department of Public Safety to not prematurely close the hearing, but rather holding those proceedings open until some indefinite future date following May 16th for, among other things, the purpose of permitting the results of the National Fire Protection Association convention to become available to the Department of Public Safety and serve as data for the department's consideration of the proposed Code.

Several of the participants in that public hearing concurred on the record with the departmental judgment that the hearing ought, for those reasons, be not prematurely closed.

An apparent ambiguity in the departmental position has arisen in that the Assistant Attorney General, there present and the Deputy Commissioner, thereafter, suggested that written materials supplementary to the public hearing presentations had to be submitted within twenty (20) days, which they calculated to be not later than midnight, May 19, 1975.

It is my understanding of the law that the written submissions may be presented to the department not later than twenty (20) days following the close of the public hearing. It would, therefore, seem that the twenty (20) day period within which these written submissions may be made will not begin to run until some date following May 16th when the department declares the public hearing to be closed.

I have expressed this legal opinion to my client, the Minnesota LP Gas Association, as well as several other participants of the hearing who addressed the question to me.

Since substantial technical material is, I understand, going to be prepared for submission to your department following the NFPA convention, it is most important that sufficient time be allowed for the careful preparation of those documents.

I ask that you concur in my judgment and that your response, even though it may take the form of correspondence between your office and mine, be made a part of the record of these proceedings upon which then all parties may rely.

Very truly yours,

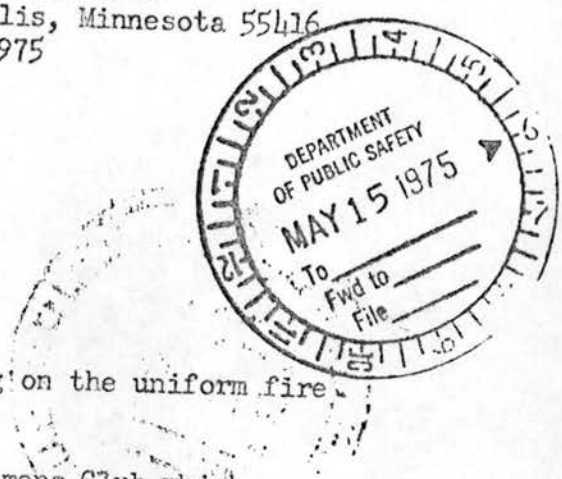
THULET, COLLINS, MITCHELL & SIMONSON
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

By: Jack A. Mitchell

JAM:ea
cc: Mr. Phillip A. Iverson,
Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Dean Nolt
Minnesota LP Gas Association

4125 Highwood Road
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416
May 5, 1975



Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Novak:

I gave oral testimony at the April 29th. hearing on the uniform fire codes. This letter will confirm that testimony.

I write as a member of the St. Louis Park Sportsmens Club which operates a large shooting range near Elk River. My association with firearms has been life-long, over 55 years, in both civilian and military shooting activities. I served as a Small Arms Instructor in the Navy. In all of this time, I have never heard of a situation where a conventional firearm using hard ball ammunition or shot ever caused a fire. Further, the approximately 800 shooting ranges in Minnesota have operated without a single fatality, serious accident, or a fire caused by the discharge of firearms. On this basis, there is serious doubt that Apendix C of the Fire Code is needed!

Several provisions of Appendix C would be a serious burden on the operation of the shooting ranges. I refer in particular to items as follows:

1. Provision for licensing.

2. Qualifications of range officers.

3. Inspection of ammunition by range officer.

4. The need for first aid fire appliances.

5. Removal of vegetation.

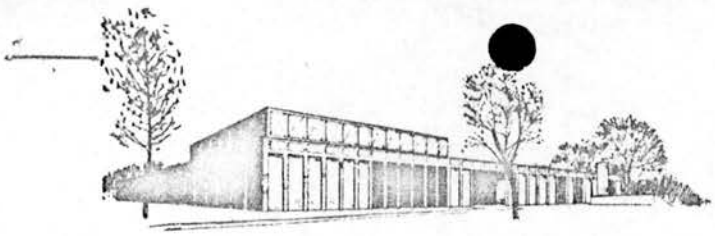
There is little or no demonstrated need for any of these requirements in relation to fire safety, hence my recommendation that Appendix C be stricken from the Code.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Sharp

Robert W. Sharp

cc:files St. Louis Park Sportsmen Club



CITY OF BLOOMINGTON
OLD SHAKOPEE ROAD AT PENN • BLOOMINGTON, MINN. 55431

May 6, 1975





Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
State Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Re: Proposed Rules Relating to the
Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

I, Richard Braun, Fire Marshal for the City of Bloomington, do hereby request the following revisions for your review to the proposed Minnesota Uniform Fire Code.

Rules and Regulations - 1.202. I request that this article include the following:

(e) The Chief may designate a representative to direct fire prevention, or the jurisdiction may establish an agency to assist the Chief in administration and enforcement of this code and to direct fire prevention activities.

The above item (e) was taken from the proposed NFPA Fire Prevention Code, and Section F-102.0 Enforcement Authority of the BOCA Basic Fire Prevention Code also gives the jurisdiction the right of enforcement in areas which do not have a paid fire department with paid fire prevention officers.

The Uniform Fire Code was originally the California Fire Chief's Code, and is now known as Western Fire Chief's Code which the Uniform Building Code adopted. In my opinion it only effects large departments which have fully paid personnel. However, in Minnesota we only have 16 paid departments and many of them are so undermanned that their fire prevention program is ineffective. It would, in my opinion, be better to have a fully paid fire prevention department in local government to coordinate inspections with their building, heating, plumbing, electrical and sanitary inspectors.

In a volunteer department the Chief, with fire control and personnel problems, is in most cases giving his best to the community through his vocation and should not be saddled with the fire prevention program. In many cases volunteer chief's are elected for two year terms, and he has little or no time to spend on fire prevention.

Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety

With Federal Law on Fire Prevention and Control coming, many of the areas are going to have to appoint fire prevention officials which will be the first upgrading of fire prevention in most areas of our State.

Sec. 15.101. Substitute the following:

1. Storage, handling or use of Class I flammable liquids in excess of one gallon in any dwelling, excluding attached and detached garages, or other place of human habitation.

The California area has numerous variations of car ports which contain gas dryers, etc., in them and many fires have resulted with the handling of gasoline cans. Our building code requires 18" wiring and a 1-hour fire separation between the house and garage, and up to five gallons of gas is normal.

Sec. 15.103. Re-install exception.

2. Storage, handling or use of Class II or III liquids in excess of 25 gallons in a building, or in excess of 300 gallons outside a building, <u>except for fuel oil used in connection with oil burning equipment</u>.

By eliminating the exception we would be required to get permits from most residences using fuel oil for heating. This code does not cover fueling for heating and cooking appliances, and the exception should be kept. Flammable liquids are covered by NFPA 30 and NFPA 31 covers Oil Burning Equipment.

Sec. 15.704. <u>Dispensing Services</u>.

(b) Supervision

1. If the dispensing of Class I liquids at a service station available and open to the public is to be done by a person other than the service station attendant, the nozzle shall be a listed automatic closing type, <u>without a latch open device</u>.

The existing State Fire Marshal adoption of NFPA 30 requires self-service stations to have dispensers without hold open devices, and the Uniform Fire Code, Sec. 15.704 (b1) only requires automatic nozzle.

Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety

Article 20 Sec. 20.102. Substitute the following:

If tank vehicles are required to have permits, I believe this should be done by the State Fire Marshal only. It is conceivable that every fire department in the metro area would require permits on tank vehicles and this could become a cost factor in LP gas prices.

Sec. 20.105. Substitute the following:

In case of bulk storage (2,000 gallons aggregate water capacity, or more) in heavily populated or congested areas, determination as to individual tank capacity, total storage, distance to line of adjoining property which may be built upon, or other reasonable protective methods, shall be made by the Chief of the jurisdiction.

Sec. 27.403. Asphalt Kettles

Asphalt kettles shall not be used inside or on a combustible roof of any building.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Richard Braun
Fire Marshal
Fire Prevention Division

RB:gc

Minnesota LP Gas Association

Suite 101, 7515 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn. 55426
Phone (612) 544-3339

May 8, 1975

Jim file
- 1 copy Phil
for

Mr. Wes Werner, Fire Marshal
State Fire Marshal Office
1246 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

Dear Wes:

Mr. Jim Stockton called while I was out of town, inviting interested parties known to us, to meet with the Fire Services Committee, in a discussion on the Uniform Fire Code. Jim said May 15th was determined as the date of the meeting.

On May 12th through 15th the National Fire Protection Association will be holding a most important meeting. As stated at the April 29th hearing conducted by the Minnesota Public Safety Commissioner, it is important to the ultimate decision on the Uniform Fire Code that the report of that NFPA meeting be reviewed and throughly evaluated. The May 15th date of your proposed meeting would understandingly preclude any capability of study and understanding of this important report. Also, the prople that have the capability and expertise to contribute to the Commissioner's information will be in attendance at that NFPA meeting. Without their input many important aspects of the proposed Minnesota Fire Code could possibly be overlooked. Please consider these conflicts and re-schedule the meeting to a later date. No doubt the discussions will be beneficial to the commissioner and his ability to report out a quality code for Minnesota. Thank you. Personal regards.

Yours truly,
MINNESOTA LP GAS ASSOCIATION

Dean D. Nolt,
Executive Secretary

DDN/fa
cc: L. Lindbloom
W. Johnson
W. L. Walls
Jack Mitchell

NORTHWEST AGRI-DEALERS ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

P.O. BOX 876 (200 WEST RUBY STREET) MANKATO, MINNESOTA 56001 PH. 507 388-1636

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
MAY 9 75
To Phil
Fwd to
File

May 9, 1975

Mr. Edward G. Novak, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
Fire Marshall Division
210 Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Novak

Tuesday, April 29, I attended the hearing in Minneapolis at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge conducted by the Department of Public Safety on the amendments to the uniform fire code.

The Northwest Agri-Dealers Association represent over 400 elevators, feed mills, and fertilizer plants with principal membership in the State of Minnesota. Our particular interest is in article 20, section 20.105 and 20.110 as it pertains to liquefied petroleum gas. We feel that the mounding provision in section 20.105(b) would work a financial hardship on our membership, and based on the testimony presented at the hearing we feel there is insufficient evidence to support this additional expense.

We are in complete agreement with the proposed amendment of the Minnesota LP Gas Association as presented by their attorney to delete this section of the regulations pending the publication of the new National Fire Protection Association regulations.

I think you can tell from the name of our association our membership lies almost entirely out of the metropolitan area, and I can well recognize after the West St. Paul incident there would be a great deal of concern about the storage of LP gas. However, I am sure you recognize that the regulation adopted for one area is not necessarily in the best interest of all areas in the state.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly

Thomas E. Cashman

Thomas E. Cashman
Executive Secretary

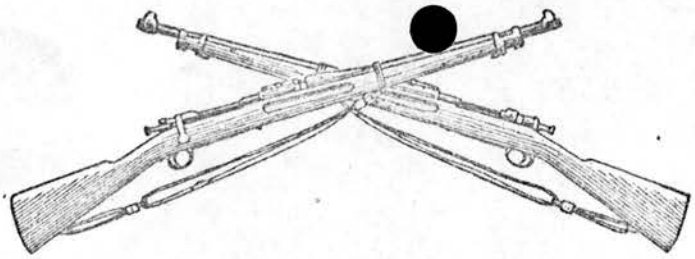
TEC:RCB

MAY 1975
DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

DARRELL BENSON, PRESIDENT
LEWISTON FEED AND PRODUCE
LEWISTON, MINNESOTA

RICHARD POTTER, VICE-PRESIDENT
MORGAN GRAIN AND FEED COMPANY
MORGAN, MINNESOTA

THOMAS CASHMAN, SECRETARY
200 WEST RUBY STREET
MANKATO, MINNESOTA



MINNEAPOLIS RIFLE CLUB, INC.

ORGANIZED 1915

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

May 12, 1975

Department of Public Safety
Fire Marshall Division
1246 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

It has been brought to my attention that there is a move afoot to have all shooting ranges in the state be put under your jurisdiction, with authority to arbitrarily issue rules and regulations dealing with construction, supervision and usage.

This seems to be an attempt by some unknown person or group to circumvent the action of the Senate Transportation and General Legislation Committee in relation to S.F. 678.

I have been a member of this club for 41 years and have shot on most of the rifle ranges of the state and can honestly state that I have never seen an unsafe one. Also in 41 years have never heard of an accident on an established club range. Most rifle clubs which own ranges such as ours have many thousand dollars invested in our property and believe we know more about safe operation than any state agency.

I have only heard a few of the proposed rules and object to all that I've heard. None of our activities in any way have any connection with fire. We don't permit the use of tracer or incendiary ammunition on our ranges and they (ranges) are for the exclusive use of members. We do not feel that anyone in the Public Safety Department can make intelligent regulations without consultation with officers of affected clubs.

Who is behind this attempt at unnecessary rules? Let them come forward and speak for themselves and defend their position. I would welcome a personal meeting with them.

Sincerely,

G. W. Ford

G. W. Ford, President
4311 Upton Ave. North
Minneapolis, Mn. 55412

cc: Department of Public Safety

Phil

OAKDALE GUN CLUB

10386 N. 10th St., Lake Elmo, Minn 55042

12 MAY 75

PLEASE REPLY TO:
1125 W. ROSELAWN
ROSEVILLE, MINN. 55113

MR. EDWARD G. NOVAK
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY
C/O STATE FIRE MARSHALL
1246 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55104

RE: PROPOSED "UNIFORM FIRE CODE."

DEAR SIR:

OUR CLUB IS VERY CONCERENED ABOUT PORTIONS OF THE PROPOSED FIRE CODE!

APPENDIX C, PAGE 249, IS, IN OUR OPINION, COMPLETELY UNREASONABLE! A PERMIT, WE ALREADY HAVE. INSPECTION OF EACH AND EVERY ROUND OF AMMO USED ON OUR RANGES WOULD PROVE NOTHING; FIRST OF ALL, A VISUAL INSPECTION WOULD MEAN NOTHING, AND SECOND, THE TIME CONSUMED WOULD COST US A BUNDLE.

OTHER PORTIONS OF THE PROPOSED CODE WOULD ELIMINATE THE STORAGE OF BLACK POWER IN A HOME- OUR MUZZLE-LOADERS WILL HATE YOU FOR THIS! OTHER REQUIREMENTS TO BE PLACED ON HAND-LOADERS ARE UN-REASONABLE!

IT IS ALSO, UNREASONABLE TO PROPOSE THAT TWO SEPARTE STATE AGENCIES ADOPT SEPARATE SETS OF RULES ON THE HANDLING OF EXPLOSIVES AND AMMUNITION!!

IT ALSO SEEMS UNFAIR TO ADOPT A "CODE" WHICH HAS IT'S INPUT FROM ONLY ONE SEGMENT OF THE INDUSTRY- THE INSPECTORS. THIS IS UN-DEMOCRATIC!

WHILE A "UNIFORM FIRE CODE" FOR MINNESOTA DOES HAVE A LOT OF MERIT, OAKDALE GUN CLUB SINCERELY URGES YOU NOT TO ADOPT THIS ONE WITHOUT A LOT OF CHANGES!!!

YOURS TRULY,

Jack Page

JACK PAGE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA WASHINGTON D.C.



May 16, 1975

TESTIMONY OF THE MINNESOTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

RE: Adoption of New Uniform Fire Code by State of Minnesota

The Minnesota Hospital Association has expressed two fundamental principles:

1. Health care facilities should not be subjected to two distinct, competing, confusing and, at times, contradictory sets of policies and standards from different levels of government dealing with the same subject matter.

2. In the face of expanding, changing and usually definitive federal initiatives and regulations, it serves little purpose and is actually counter-productive for the state government to promulgate regulations and create contradictory rules by which a health care institution must comply.

The new proposed state Uniform Fire Code is a case in point. The actual technical efficacy of these proposed operation standards set aside, it appears the Code's implementation would adversely affect an institution's ability to meet both Federal and state requirements.

All federally-certified health facilities for Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement purposes must already comply with the so-called Life Safety Code (NFPA 101) supervised in Minnesota by the State Fire Marshal. The proposed Uniform Fire Code to be superimposed upon the existing NFPA 101 would add a competing state fire code to be enforced by the fire marshal and this can lead to confusion and extra expense. While much of the proposed code is duplicative of the Life Safety Code certain points are either new or ambiguous as to application. Indeed, the proposed state code fails to make any reference to the Life Safety Code at all! This obvious non-incorporation is arguably incongruous. Considering the continued federal involvement in fire safety of health care institutions, such an omission appears to complicate enforcement, subvert proper compliance and confuse the issues. One reasonable standard should be employed to clarify standards both for inspectors and subject parties.

In addition, Minnesota health providers have to deal with two existing codes for new construction: the Uniform Building Code and the NFPA 101 for later compliance. The proposed state code will merely add another dimension in licensing and certification compliance. State and local fire marshals may differ in their interpretations of hazards contrasted with the demands made on the facilities by special Life Safety Code surveyors who correct their own sets of deficiencies by their own federal standards. Such was the frustrating experience during the early years of nursing home certification.

If all the state codes were internally consistent and consistent with federal standards, compliance and enforcement would be much facilitated. However, the proposed state code adds another layer of regulations and promotes confusion.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ST. PAUL 55155

WENDELL R. ANDERSON
GOVERNOR

State Advisory Council on Fire Service Education and Research



May 16, 1975

Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
Room 211 Highway Bldg.
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Mr. Novak:

This is to inform you that the State Advisory Council on Fire Service Education and Research is on record in favor of the Uniform Fire Code (as amended) published by the International Conference of Building Officials.

Sincerely,

Frank E. Oberg

Frank E. Oberg
Secretary

cc: Meyer
Werner

3300 University Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis 55414 612-376-3535

407 S. Snelling Ave.
St. Paul, Mn. 55105
May 20, 1975

Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Fire Marshall Division
1246 University Ave.
St. Paul, Mn. 55104

Dear Sirs:

I attended the hearing for the State Fire Safety Code and was told to put my views in writing. My interest is in the Life Safety Code NFPA #101 Section 9-9.

I wish to stress that in our business we are as much concerned with the safety of children as are you. However, we also see this from the standpoint of the day care provider.

Often the proposed day care provider has limited income and perhaps lives in older housing. Her intent in doing licensed day care could be an only income and definately not a substantial one. It is this person who is most restricted by your rules. She does not have the income in advance to provide smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, etc. She may be renting and the landlord will not provide these things for her on his premises.

One part that is unfair is the inconsistency under which the rules can and will be enforced. I don't see a need for smoke detectors in Family Day Care facilities as our care is during waking hours. The benefit of a smoke detector is to alert you to smoke while sleeping and the day care provider is awake during her working hours.

I wish to impress upon you that too strict rules will cause an adverse reaction. You will find more and more children being

cared for in non-licensed homes to which you have no access. It would be better to have access to Family Day Care homes as you now do with less rigid rules but for the purpose of educating against fire hazards. The records will show that no children have been injured by fire in licensed Family Day Care homes. Don't force our children into non-licensed homes over which no one has any control.

Sincerely,

Suzan Sinna

Suzan Sinna
Chairperson, Ramsey County Family Day Care Association

Copies to:
National Fire Protection Association
Ramsey County Welfare Department - Day Care

NATIONAL LP-GAS ASSOCIATION

79 W. MONROE STREET (NLPGA) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

Phone: 312-372-5484

WALTER H. JOHNSON
VICE PRESIDENT—TECHNOLOGICAL SERVICES

June 13, 1975
File: Tst-1094



Mr. Edward Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
State Highway Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Sir:

With respect to the Uniform Fire Code Public Hearing held April 29, 1975 in Bloomington, we wish to submit some further information which we trust will be of assistance to the Commissioner in arriving at a decision on this matter. We refer specifically to Article 20 Liquefied Petroleum Gases. The recommendation of the Minnesota LP-Gas Association is that of substituting in their entirety the following two standards for Article 20 of the Uniform Fire Code with the modifications proposed at this hearing:

NFPA 58 (1974 edition) "Storage and Handling Liquefied Petroleum Gases"

NFPA 59 (1974 edition) "Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants"

The National LP-Gas Association concurs with and recommends adoption of the Minnesota LPGA proposal for the following reasons:

1. NFPA Standards No. 58 and 59 are adopted by 45 states with very few variances. Variances made relate to regional considerations. Contrary to an expression made during the hearing, these standards do represent the combined thinking of the fire services, insurance industry and the LP-gas industry. Industry faces the same problem as the fire services in that they also cannot send everyone to NFPA meetings. Each segment does however have good representation and expresses their own respective views.

2. NFPA Standard No. 58 is adopted without variances in the OSHA Standards. It would therefore be difficult for the industry to abide by conflicting standards.

3. With respect to Section 20.105 Location of Containers, it was expressed at the hearing that alternatives are offered with respect to mounding of storage containers. While this may be so, the proposed regulation does specify this type of protection as a first consideration. We urgently request the commissioner to accept the Minnesota LPGA proposal of substituting NFPA Standards 58 and 59 for Article 20 and incorporate as soon as possible the recommendations of

the Joint NFPA-NLPGA Task Force on Special Protection for LP-Gas Storage and Transfer Areas. The work of this Task Force which has been underway for 18 months is nearly completed. They have finally completed a draft of proposed revisions to NFPA 58 at their June 9-10, 1975 meeting which is now being submitted for review and comment within the NFPA.

Also contrary to an expression made during the hearing that nothing will be done to protect containers by this Task Force, this draft contains an extensive treatment of this entire subject, including recognition of mounding. There is far more information provided as guidance to handling protection of containers than that set out in the proposed Section 20.105.

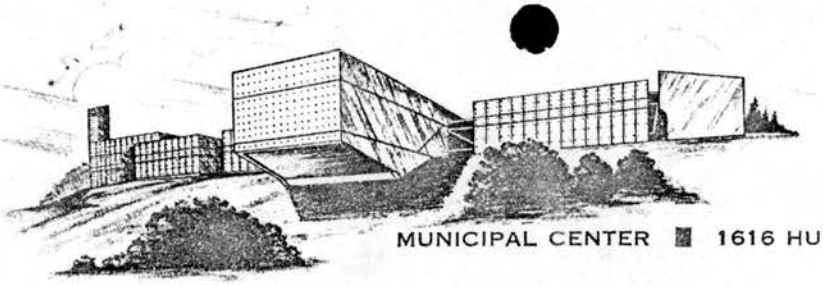
The LP-gas industry is very definitely concerned with the safety of the fire services and the general public. Accident experience was somewhat misrepresented by some spokesmen at the hearing and this was possibly attributed to their desire to see some positive action taken as a result of a recent accident. We feel this action has been taken by this Joint Task Force and recommend the Commissioner take the action as proposed by the Minnesota LP-Gas Association.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Johnson /sd

WALTER H. JOHNSON
Vice President-Technological Services

WHJ:si



City of
WEST SAINT PAUL
MUNICIPAL CENTER ■ 1616 HUMBOLDT AVE. ■ WEST SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55118
PHONE: 455-9671 EMERGENCY: 455-9681
ADMINISTRATION

June 17, 1975



Mr. Dean Nolte
National LP Gas Association
7515 Wayzata Blvd.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426

Dear Mr. Nolte:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of June 13, 1975, whereby I stated the Minnesota State Fire Code Committee was willing to concede the amendments to Article 20, Liquified Petroleum Gas, 1973 Edition, Uniform Fire Code as proposed at the public hearing of April 29, 1975.

As I stated, the Committee was extremely reluctant to drop the proposed amendments as its beliefs in those proposed amendments reflect a genuine increasing concern and direction of major reform that is necessary in the eyes of knowledgeable fire professionals who believe that documented facts, tradgedies, and experiences realized through existing provisions or safeguards have not been adequate, effective or reliable.

Nevertheless, we realize it is a "real" world and fire authorities are accustomed to compromises being a way of life. It is further our belief, these concessions are a result and necessary at this time in hopefully obtaining a State Fire Code for the entire state which should overall be in the best interest of providing reasonable protection to life and property at all levels of interest.

We do also intend through the mutual efforts of the Joint LP Task Force, your organization and the Fire Service, to improve and realize changes somewhat parallel to our proposal at a later date.

Hopefully, your organization will accept our concessions. Your confirmation and abatement of continued opposition will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Donald E. Hove
Chairman
Minnesota State Fire Code Committee

DEH:par

cc: Commissioner E. Novak
Asst. Commissioner P. Iverson
State Fire Marshall W. Werner



City of
WEST SAINT PAUL

MUNICIPAL CENTER ■ 1616 HUMBOLDT AVE. ■ WEST SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55118
PHONE: 455-9671 EMERGENCY: 455-9681

ADMINISTRATION

June 17, 1975



Mr. Jack Mitchell
Thuet, Collins & Mitchell
833 Southview Blvd.
South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of June 13, 1975, whereby I stated the Minnesota State Fire Code Committee was willing to concede the amendments to Article 20, Liquified Petroleum Gas, 1973 Edition, Uniform Fire Code as proposed at the public hearing of April 29, 1975.

As I stated, the Committee was extremely reluctant to drop the proposed amendments as its beliefs in those proposed amendments reflect a genuine increasing concern and direction of major reform that is necessary in the eyes of knowledgeable fire professionals who believe that documented facts, tradgedies, and experiences realized through existing provisions or safeguards have not been adequate, effective or reliable.

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We do also intend through the mutual efforts of the Joint LP Task Force, your organization and the Fire Service, to improve and realize changes somewhat parallel to our proposal at a later date.

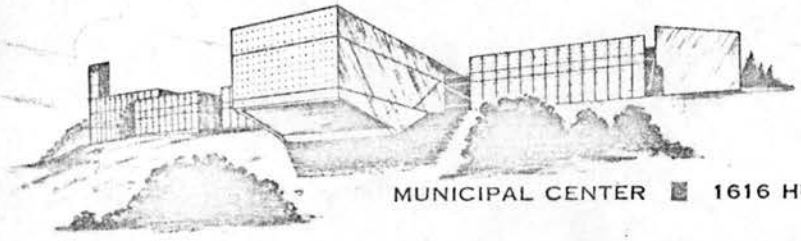
Hopefully, your organization will accept our concessions. Your confirmation and abatement of continued opposition will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Donald E. Hove
Chairman
Minnesota State Fire Code Committee

DEH:par

cc: Commissioner E. Novak
Asst. Commissioner P. Iverson
State Fire Marshall W. Werner



City of

WEST SAINT PAUL

MUNICIPAL CENTER ■ 1616 HUMBOLDT AVE. ■ WEST SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55118
PHONE: 455-9671 EMERGENCY: 455-9681

ADMINISTRATION



June 18, 1975

Mr. E. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
210 State Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Commissioner Novak:

The State of Minnesota Fire Code Committee as sanctioned by the Minnesota State Fire Chief's Association wishes to confirm our intentions, decisions and concessions following our meeting with you on June 10, 1975.

As you are aware, the two areas of major opposition voiced at the public hearing held on April 29, 1975 for the proposed State Fire Code with amendments were from:

1. Rifle range proponents.

2. LP gas industry.

We determined at this meeting the decision and intend to:

1. Drop all the amendments as we proposed them in Article 20, Liquified Petroleum Gas, 1973 edition, Uniform Fire Code.

2. Eliminate Appendix C as proposed covering recommended safeguards for rifle ranges. As noted these requirements for a rifle range would be recommendations only as they are incorporated as an Appendix item and not legally be enforceable or applicable. Nevertheless, to abate further opposition and debate, we will concede these be stricken from the proposed State Fire Code.

Further, I have discussed and confirmed in writing, with Mr. Dean Nolte, National LP Gas Association and Mr. Jack Mitchell, Attorney representing the Minnesota LP Gas Association, our decision and agreement to eliminate the proposed amendments as pertinent and relative to Article 20, L.P. Gas. Their confirmation or decisions will be forthcoming.

As we discussed in our recent meeting with you, the proposed State Fire Code as heard at the public hearing is the culmination of many years of research, expertise, and efforts of reliable fire authorities and professionals. Many provisions and requirements reflected have been mandated not by the Fire Code Committee, but by the input and direction from the entire State Fire Chief's Association and the general Fire Service in Minnesota.

This committee has and will continue to follow these mandates, resolutions, directions and guidelines of fire leaders if we are to represent the goals and objectives in providing a workable Fire Code which can be implemented and must be effective if we are to achieve reasonable protection of life and property in Minnesota. The background for a Minnesota Fire Code is dictated through our State Fire Service and Building Officials efforts in Legislative H.F. 3436, as passed and signed by Governor Anderson. It is for these major reasons, the Fire Service and this Committee desires a decision by yourself on the proposed State Fire Code following this confirmation of our willingness to satisfy the opposition voiced April 29th.

Again, we thank you for the opportunity and continued meeting of June 20th to discuss and clarify our background and promulgation of the proposed Fire Code for the State of Minnesota. Your positive and affirmative decision to accept this effort for the State of Minnesota will be a remarkable achievement which continues to depict the progressive leadership in Minnesota.

Respectfully,

D. E. Hove

Donald E. Hove
Chairman
State of Minnesota Fire Code Committee

DEH:par

cc: Mr. P. Iverson
Assistant Commissioner

Mr. W. Werner
State Fire Marshall

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND SAFETY SERVICES
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

101 EAST TENTH STREET

CHIEF STEVE CONROY, *DIRECTOR*
ASS'T CHIEF EDWARD HEINEN
ASS'T CHIEF ROBERT PYE
FIRE MARSHAL WALTER SHIMEK



FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE SUPPRESSION
SCUBA RESCUE
AMBULANCE
PARAMEDIC

18 June 1975

Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Sir:

I wish to strongly recommend the immediate adoption of the 1973 Uniform Fire Code with ammendments. It is essential, in this fast moving society with the continual introduction of new processes and new technology which produce new fire hazards, that an adequate fire code be adopted and utilized.

Sincerely,

Walter C. Shimek

Walter C. Shimek
Fire Marshal
City of Saint Paul

WCS:dmf

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND SAFETY SERVICES

101 EAST TENTH STREET

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

CHIEF STEVE CONROY, *DIRECTOR*
ASS'T CHIEF EDWARD HEINEN
ASS'T CHIEF ROBERT PYE
FIRE MARSHAL WALTER SHIMEK



FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE SUPPRESSION
SCUBA RESCUE
AMBULANCE
PARAMEDIC

18 June 1975

TO: Edward G. Novak, Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota

FROM: Steve Conroy, Fire Chief
City of Saint Paul

SUBJECT: Final Adoption of the State Fire Code

Dear Sir:

For too long, a fire code in the state has been left to hit and miss regulations that were adopted piecemeal.

I, therefore, urge the immediate adoption of the 1973 Uniform Fire Code with ammendments.

Sincerely,

Steve Conroy
Fire Chief

SC:df

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
JUN 23 1975
To Phil
Fwd to
File

Minnegasco minnesota gas company

H. E. Quist, Jr.
Vice President—Operations

733 marquette avenue, minneapolis, minnesota 55402

June 19, 1975

Mr Edward G Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State Highway Building
St Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr Novak

In the matter of the proposed adoption of the 1973 Uniform Fire Code with amendments, Minnesota Gas Company offers the following statement:

Minnesota Gas Company (Minnegasco) is a gas utility distributing natural gas and propane to 350,000 customers in 153 communities in Central and Southern Minnesota, including Minneapolis and its Suburban area.

Minnegasco is particularly concerned in the Codes and Standards pertaining to the storage of propane and liquified natural gas. Included in our existing propane storage capacity of approximately 14.5 million gallons is 12 million gallons in Minneapolis Division (6 million at -50°F), 1.5 million in Minnesota Natural Division and 1 million in MV Propane Division.

The proposed code includes by reference "Ten Volumes of the 1973-74 National Fire Codes." However, the latest National Fire Code is the 1975 edition consisting of 15 volumes, 11 of which are documents which have been judged suitable for legal adoption and enforcement. The other four contain recommended practices, manuals and guides. Volume 12 includes model drafts of State Acts to incorporate NFPA Standards into law and to enable municipalities to adopt NFPA Codes and Standards by reference.

The National Fire Protection Association is a nationally recognized body of long and respected standing. The codes and standards have been used

voluntarily by Minnegasco for many years, and some have been adopted by the State.

For these reasons, Minnegasco urges the State of Minnesota to adopt the 1975 National Fire Codes instead of the 1973 Uniform Fire Code.

Very truly yours

H E Quist

H E Quist, Jr

/dl

c J Hermanson
F Quest
W Blake
W Werner

Operations Office
4820 Excelsior Blvd.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55416
Tele. (612)927-9981

Northern Propane Gas Company

June 20, 1975



Mr. Edward G. Novak
Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
State Office Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

Mr. Phillip A. Iverson
Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety
State of Minnesota
State Office Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

RE: Proposed Adoption of Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition

Gentlemen:

This letter is written to explain the opinions of my company, Northern Propane Gas Company, and other subsidiary companies of Northern Natural Gas Company which do business in Minnesota and are affected by the proposed adoption of Article 20 of the 1973 edition of the Uniform Fire Code, and amendments thereto. These subsidiary companies are People's Natural Gas Company, which is the retail natural gas supplier to many communities in Minnesota; Hydrocarbon Transportation Incorporated, which operates pipeline terminals in this state; and Northern Natural Gas Transmission group which transports hydrocarbons within Minnesota. All of these operations require the storage of LP gas as a necessary and essential part of their operations.

It is our combined, unanimous feeling that the adoption of Article 20, and proposed amendments thereto, will serve little useful purpose in promoting or furthering safety to the public or fire services. We feel that the NFPA Pamphlet 58 and 59 are up-to-date, viable standards which continually respond to the latest changes in technology and hazards resulting from changes in environmental conditions. It seems to us that Article 20 is intended to apply

to conditions which would be encountered only in congested, highly populated areas, without consideration of the vast majority of LP gas installations in normal urban, suburban and rural areas where most LP gas is stored and consumed.

It is our recommendation that Article 20 be deleted in its entirety, except for Sections 20.101 and 20.104, and we respectfully ask that you concur with this request prior to the adoption of the Uniform Fire Code in our State.

Very truly yours,

LeRoy Lindbloom

LeRoy Lindbloom, Manager
Engineering & Technical Services
Registered Professional Engineer
License No. 4865

LVL:mm

NSP

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55401

June 20, 1975



Mr. Edward G. Novak, Commissioner
Minnesota Department of Public Safety
211 State Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Re: The Adoption of Rules Relating to
the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

Dear Mr. Novak:

Enclosed for filing are the original and three (3) copies of the Comments of Northern States Power Company in the above-referenced matter.

Very truly yours,

L. W. Freeman

LAWRENCE W. FREEMEN, Manager
Gas Production and Supply
Northern States Power Company

LWF:ld

Enclosures

rec'd 4/29/75

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

In the Matter of the Adoption by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety of Rules Relating to the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

COMMENTS OF NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

Pursuant to an order issued by the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety in the above-designated matter, Northern States Power Company ("NSP") submits the following comments.

THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD ADOPT THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION NATIONAL FIRE CODES IN LIEU OF THE UNIFORM FIRE CODE

The National Fire Protection Association ("NFPA") is an international, technical organization whose membership includes more than one hundred sixty national and regional societies and associations and more than thirty-two thousand individuals, corporations and organizations. On an annual basis, the NFPA compiles and promulgates the fifteen volumes of the National Fire Codes.[1] These are codes, standards, recommended practices, manuals and guides prepared by technical committees organized under

---

1 The National Fire Codes were to have been updated at the NFPA annual meeting May 12-16, 1975.

NFPA sponsorship in accordance with the published procedures of the Association. Only those documents which have been adopted by the NFPA are included in the National Fire Codes.

The NFPA Board of Directors appoints persons who are knowledgeable, active and vitally interested in the areas with which the Committees are concerned so as to achieve as balanced a representation on the Committees as possible. Hence, their codes are the product of experts from various disciplines and represent the results of their research and deliberations. For example, the Committee on Liquefied Petroleum Gases was composed of representatives of such organizations as the Fire Marshals Association of North America, the Factory Insurance Association, the American Petroleum Institute, San Diego Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Gas Company, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, Air Reduction Company, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, the National LP-Gas Association, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

The Uniform Fire Code ("UFC") is the product of the International Conference of Building Officials and the Western Fire Chiefs Association. It is based upon a code which was originally developed by the California Fire Chiefs Association. The UFC does not include a list of the organizations whose representatives have been involved in its development and promulgation. But it certainly appears that they can in no way rival

the breadth of knowledge and expertise of those who have promulgated the NFPA National Fire Codes.

Accordingly, the Commissioner should reject the Uniform Fire Code and adopt the NFPA National Fire Codes.

THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD SUBSTITUTE NFPA STANDARD Nos. 58 and 59 FOR UNIFORM FIRE CODE ARTICLE 20, OR EXEMPT UTILITY COMPANIES FROM ARTICLE 20.

If the Commissioner adopts the UFC, he should substitute NFPA Standard Nos. 58 (Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases) and 59 (Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants) for Article 20 of the UFC.

NSP has been constructing, maintaining and operating propane peak shaving and storage facilities in the State of Minnesota for over 25 years in accordance with the aforementioned NFPA Standards without a serious accident or injury. NSP has also handled propane distribution systems and individual customer installations in accordance with these Standards. Based on NSP's experience, these Standards have proven to be safe and reasonable. Indeed, NSP has found Standard No. 59 to be the foremost standard for the safe handling and management of liquefied petroleum gas.

Adoption of Article 20 of the UFC would require NSP to "mound" many of its propane gas storage tanks. This would result

in an extraordinary expense which NSP feels is totally unjustified in light of its experience over the past 25 years.

If the Commissioner adopts the UFC, including Article 20, he should exempt utility companies from the effect of that Article. The NFPA has long recognized a distinction between utility plants, where the buildings and equipment are designed and constructed as an integral plant to be operated by trained and experienced employees, and other installations operated by inexperienced individuals who are unfamiliar with liquid petroleum gas. Thus, the Commissioner should exclude utility plants from the coverage of Article 20.

IF ARTICLE 20 OF THE UFC IS ADOPTED, THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD MAKE CERTAIN REVISIONS.

NSP recommends the following changes in Article 20 if it is adopted by the Commissioner. Section 20.105(a) should be amended to specifically define the size of the "populated or congested commercial areas" affected by the 2000 gallon limitation imposed by that section. Section 20.105(b), as proposed by the Commissioner, requires the mounding of containers holding 2000 gallons or more and is entirely too restrictive. It should be revised to permit the utility to choose between mounding or one of the following four alternatives: insulation, fire walls, approved water system, and remote separation of point of transfer.

NSP will be forced to expend large sums of capital if it is required to mound its propane storage tanks. Moreover, mounding will make it far more difficult to inspect the tanks and will increase the possibility of leaks due to corrosion.

Section 20.105(c) should be changed to include a reference to NFPA Standard No. 59 in addition to the present reference to Standard No. 58. In Sections 20.110(b) and (c), there should be an exemption to permit an open flame device to be closer than 25 feet from a small outside propane bottle. NSP must be permitted to place its 20 pound propane bottles next to its "thaw-master" torches used for thawing frozen ground prior to excavation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. Freeman

Lawrence W. Freeman, Manager
Gas Production and Supply
Northern States Power Company

Thuet, Collins, Mitchell & Simonson
Professional Association

PAUL A. THUET, Jr.
ROBERT F. COLLINS
JACK A. MITCHELL
PAUL SIMONSON
WILLIAM F. THUET
EDWARD LYNCH

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
833 SOUTHVIEW BLVD.
SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55075

TELEPHONE: 451-5411
AREA CODE: 612

rec'd 6/20/75 DH

June 20, 1975

Mr. Donald E. Hove
Chairman
Minnesota State Fire Code Committee
Municipal Center
1616 Humboldt Avenue
West Saint Paul, Minnesota 55118

Re: State of Minnesota Proposed Fire Code

Dear Mr. Hove:

I have now received your letter of June 17, 1975 which is a confirmation of our telephone conversation of last week.

Apparently I misunderstood some of the terms of our telephone contact in that it was my understanding that the fire services were suggesting that they would accede to the amendment proffered by me at the public hearing of April 29, 1975.

Because time now requires that a written response be received by the State Department of Public Safety, I enclose for your review and comment, a copy of the statement I am today forwarding to the Commissioner on behalf of the Minnesota LP Gas Association.

I trust that the position expressed in the enclosed paper is to be viewed by you as not being at cross purposes with the proposals of the State Fire Code Committee, and that it will well and sufficiently state the common ground wherein views of all parties with interest in the subject of LP gases meet and agree.

Very truly yours,

THUET, COLLINS, MITCHELL & SIMONSON
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Jack A. Mitchell

By: Jack A. Mitchell

JAM:ea
Encl.
cc: Commissioner Edward Novak
Asst. Commissioner Phillip Iverson
State Fire Marshal Wes Werner

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PROPOSED FIRE CODE

UNIFORM FIRE CODE PUBLIC HEARING
APRIL 29, 1975

SUPPLEMENTARY POSITION PAPER

MINNESOTA LP GAS ASSOCIATION

The matter of the proposed Uniform Fire Code having come on for hearing before the Honorable Phillip Iverson on April 29, 1975, the Minnesota LP Gas Association, by and through its attorney, Jack A. Mitchell, proposed the following amendment:

> Delete all of Article 20 except it's caption identifying it's subject matter as LP gas and insert in lieu thereof:
>
> "Liquified petroleum gases may be stored, handled, transfered or transported only in accordance with standards therefor published by the National Fire Protection Association in N.F.P.A. Number 58, the 1974 edition, and N.F.P.A. Number 59, the 1974 edition, the whole of both of which are herein incorporated by reference as though and to the same affect as being herein set out in full."

The foregoing amendment was offered to substitute the source documents of N.F.P.A. 58 and 59 for the whole of the language of Article 20 of the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition, for the reasons stated in the oral presentation.

The proposed amendment treats Article 20 of the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition, as an effort to indirectly work an amendment of the basic LP gas documents N.F.P.A. 58 and N.F.P.A. 59.

The presentation of the Minnesota State Fire Code Committee had originally undertaken to amend those amendments. By correspondence now a matter of record in these proceedings, the Fire Code Committee has agreed to withdraw the proffered amendments and apparently in recognition of their failure to contemplate the common uses and applications of LP gas in the State of Minnesota.

The Minnesota LP Gas Association, although it restates and urges upon the Commissioner the adoption of the amendment first above stated, does recognize that certain component parts of Article 20 within the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition are acceptable and workable premises for Minnesota's Fire Code, to-wit:

Section	20.101	Section	20.107
"	20.103	"	20.108
"	20.104	"	20.109
"	20.106(b)		

Although the acceptablility of the foregoing sections is acknowledged, it is also important to note that these are essentially no more than duplication of or expansions upon provisions presently existing in the N.F.P.A. pamphlets.

Particular exception is, however, to be taken with:

Section	20.102	Section	20.110
"	20.105	"	20.111
"	20.106(a)	"	20.112

since each of these sections have been prepared apparently solely in contemplation of a metropolitan bulk storage or handling facility for LP gas and by their simple unambiguous meaning, fail to recognize the manifold, agricultural, household, commercial, light industrial and recreational uses of LP gas in the State of Minnesota.

The Minnesota LP Gas Association has learned from its National body that the State of Ohio has abandoned these same provisions of the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition, for the same reasons. More particularly, these sections as amendments of N.F.P.A. 58 and 59, unrealistically hamper the use and application of LP gas in domestic, business, agricultural and recreational uses, and at the same time fail to create or further any genuine safety factors.

By way of illustration, it might be pointed out that in Section 20.102(a), no safety advantage is gained by the creation of a permit issuing facility since the issuance of a permit by no way or mean improves upon the detailed technical requirements established by the N.F.P.A. documents.

Similarly and more particularly, Section 20.110(a) by its simple meaning renders illegal basic necessary facilities fueled by LP gas such as portable grain dryers, camping and recreational equipment and certain domestic and recreation heating and cooking devices. For example, a portable gas grill would, by the Uniform Fire Code, become illegal in the State of Minnesota. No camp trailer or motor home could be used in the State of Minnesota under the terms of the Uniform Fire Code if its stove or water heater were fueled by LP gas.

Section 20.111 seems to ignore the thousands of Minnesota residents whose homes are serviced by LP gas, the containers for which are conveniently located near the home or in the yard of a rural residence.

A common, ordinary use of LP gas is, after all, for household cooking. In thousands of those homes, two 100 pound bottles are to be found standing side by side immediately outside the house. Every home presently equipped with those bottles would be made illegal if the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 Edition were to be adopted by this Commissioner.

It is because of the inadequacies of Article 20 as proposed that the substitution of the N.F.P.A. documents was offered by the Minnesota LP Gas Association. The official adoption of the N.F.P.A. requirements would, then, formalize in Minnesota the basic regulatory documents for LP gas storage and management facilities in Minnesota and 44 other states.

Respectfully submitted,

THURT, COLLINS, MITCHELL & SIMONSON
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

BY /s/ Jack A. Mitchell
Jack A. Mitchell
Attorneys for Minnesota LP Gas Association
833 Southview Boulevard
South Saint Paul, Minnesota 55075
451-6411

city of richfield
6700 portland avenue • minnesota 55423



June 20, 1975

Commissioner Novak
Department of Public Safety
210 Highway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Commissioner Novak:

The fire service has for some many months attempted to gain a more uniform "Fire Prevention" code in the State of Minnesota. Representatives from all areas of the fire service have had their input into such a code, only to see their hopes for adoption dashed by a few individuals of special interest groups. We need the Uniform Fire Code in the State of Minnesota.

When next your office has the opportunity to speak on or direct others as to the needs of and/or the adoption of the "Uniform Fire Code" and the amendments drawn by representatives of all interests in Life and Fire Safety, we ask that you vote "YES" for adoption of the Uniform Fire Code for our great state.

Sincerely,

Richard Simpson, Chief
Richfield Fire Department
Richfield, Minnesota 55423

Donald A. Burke
Assistant Chief

hf

telephone: 869-7521 (612)

Minnesota LP Gas Association

Minnesota LP Gas Association

• Suite 101, 7515 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn. 55426
Phone (612) 544-3339

June 20, 1975



Donald E. Hove,
Chairman
Minnesota State Fire Code Committee
West St. Paul Fire Department
Municipal Center
1616 Humboldt Avenue
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Chief Hove:

We are in receipt of your letter of June 17, in which you express the willingness of the Minnesota State Fire Code Committee to concede the ammendments to Article 20 of the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 edition, as proposed at the Minnesota Public Safety Commission Hearing, April 29, 1975.

Because of the close proximity of midnight June 20, 1975, the final time a statement regarding the matter of the hearing can be filed with the Commissioner, we felt it prudent to further state our position so it will be a matter of record. Our attorney, Jack Mitchell, of the law firm of Thuet, Collins, and Mitchell, prepared the statement for submitting. The time limitations obviously did not permit the opportunity for your committee and our association to meet and exchange viewpoints.

We are pleased your committee is flexible in its determinations, and have expressed the willingness to work toward finding a suitable solution for our difference of opinion. It is the position of the Minnesota LP Gas Association that we wish to preserve our marketing members capability of servicing their traditional market, and that customers may continue to be able to utilize LP gas for its versatility and cleanliness, portability, convenience, and safety. As we interpret Article 20 of the Uniform Fire Code, 1973 edition, if adopted would make this virtually impossible.

As proposed in our statement to the hearing examiner, the adoption of NFPA Pamphlet 58 and NFPA Pamphlet 59, in lieu of that wordage in Article 20 as proposed, would best serve the people of Minnesota and their usage of LP gas. Other than that, we have no opposition to your continued efforts to have the Uniform Fire Code adopted by the State of Minnesota.

We thank your committee for the consideration they have shown to the position of our industry group, and sincerely hope the entire matter can be resolved without creating any animosities amoungst those who have always enjoyed warm good communications, and interorganization relationship. We sincerely welcome the opportunity to discuss our position with your committee. It is unfortunate it was not done prior to the hearing.

Yours truly,
MINNESOTA LP GAS ASSOCIATION

Dean D. Nolt,
Executive Secretary

DDN/fa

cc: Commissioner E. Novak
Asst. Commissioner P. Iverson
State Fire Marshal W. Werner
Attorney Jack A Mitchell
Walter Johnson, NLPGA, Chicago
Robert Gorham, MN LPGA Pres.

CITY OF WINONA

FOURTH & LAFAYETTE • WINONA, MINNESOTA 55987



Acknowledge

June 25, 1975

Commissioner Edward Novak
Department of Public Safety
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Commissioner Novak:

We strongly request that you sign the proposed Uniform Fire Code for the State of Minnesota. Although we have had a fire code in the City of Winona for many many years, we sincerely believe that the Uniform Fire Code will greatly compliment the Uniform Building Code which our city has had in force since it was adopted by the State of Minnesota.

The committee that has been working on this code for a number of years has put forth considerable time and effort in an attempt to make this an enforceable code for the State of Minnesota and we believe that the present language of the code is reasonable and enforceable.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ervin Laufenburger

Ervin Laufenburger
Fire Chief

Bruce E. Johnstone

Bruce E. Johnstone
Fire Marshal

city of richfield
6700 portland avenue • minnesota 55423



Please ackn

July 18, 1975

Mr. Edward Novak
Public Safety Commissioner
State of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Novak:

On June 20, 1975, Chief Simpson and Assistant Chief Burke of the fire division of the Richfield Department of Public Safety, wrote to you requesting your support for the adoption of the National Uniform Fire Code for the State of Minnesota. Our public safety director, Mr. Thomas Morgan, and I would like to join in this request for your consideration of this important issue.

While we are aware of the fact this legislative change might require the upgrading of certain fire safety standards by some segments of private industry, we believe that this change is imperative to insure our continued ability to provide adequate fire safety controls for all of the members of our community. The implementation of the National Uniform Fire Code in Minnesota would simply be a step towards keeping pace with the rapid technological changes occurring within our state.

I personally appreciate your interest and concern in this matter. I wish to thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne S. Burggraaff

Wayne S. Burggraaff
City Manager

WSB/eja

cc: Senator Kirchner
Representative Hokanson
Representative Swanson
Public Safety Director

telephone: 869-7521 (612)
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UNIFORM FIRE CODE PUBLIC HEARING

This matter came on for public hearing at 9:00 o'clock a. m. on the 29th day of April, 1975, in Room CC-3, Howard Johnson's (Stadium Airport Location), 8401 Cedar Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota before the following-named persons: Phillip A. Iverson, Deputy Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, who presided as hearing officer.

Wes Werner, Minnesota State Fire Marshall.

Ronald J. Sockness, Assistant Fire Marshall of the State of Minnesota.

Gary Hansen, Special Assistant Attorney General.

PROCEEDINGS.

MR. IVERSON: Can I have your attention, please? First of all I would like to apologize for running just a bit late. Can you hear me back there?

(Chorus of nos.)

MR. IVERSON: Is that better? Thank you.

First of all I would like to apologize for running a bit late here, but we did want to get everyone in and registered before we start our hearing because it is important to all of us and I would rather we didn't have any disturbances as we go along.

My name is Phillip A. Iverson, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Public Safety and I will be presiding over this hearing this morning. The other members of the panel here with me are Gary Hansen to my right, he is the Special Assistant Attorney General; Mr. Wes Werner to my far right who is our State Fire Marshall and to my left Ronald Sockness, the Assistant State Fire Marshall.

If you have not yet signed the attendence sheet please raise your hand. Any one that's been missed? Okay. I want to have an accurate record of everyone here today.

This hearing is being held this 29th day of April, 1975, in Room CC-3 at Howard Johnson's Motel Airport Stadium location, commencing at 9:15 a. m. and continuing until all representatives of associations or other interested groups or persons have had an opportunity to be hear concerning the proposed adoption of rules of the state department of safety governing the Minnesota Fire Code.

Now, I would just like to make mention here that we have had a number of calls from people concerned about the fire code and this hearing and the outcome of it. I have discussed this with Commissioner Novak, Commissioner of Public Safety, and it is his feeling that we remain flexible with this hearing today and that we do not close it off entirely today until we have -- you people have had a chance and other people have had a chance to review the

fire code of the National Fire Protection Association. So at a later date after they have had their meeting, which I understand will be held sometime in May, we will review the findings of that meeting and the proposed National Fire Protection Association Code, we will review it with our's to see if there is any discrepancy or any problems. If there are we will ask you people to come back and discuss these matters so that we have a clear understanding of exactly what the fire code in Minnesota is going to be.

At this time I would like to read the statement of need for this hearing.

In the matter of the proposed Uniform Fire Code adoption for the State Department of Public Safety the Fire Marshall Division.

The above-captioned rules are basically new for the Fire Marshall Division, the need to adopt these rules arises because of the legislative mandate in Minnesota statute 1974 Section 299F011 Subdivision 1, which states: Commissioner of Public Safety through the Division of Fire Marshall may promulgate uniform fire code and make amendments thereto in accordance with the administration procedure act Chapter 15. Additional need for the rules arises for the following reasons.

One, the Fire Marshall Division operates under a very limited number of fire prevention statutes and codes.

Current fire problems are tremendous in nature therefore it is necessary to adopt regulations which will assist in providing good fire prevention programs.

Two, current inspection regulation responsibilities are broad in nature and therefore additional specific regulations are needed which enable the Fire Marshall to affectively correct deficiencies and obtain the minimum fire and life safety protection.

Three, many of the fire marshall statutes are antiquated and in great need of updating and revision. The proposed code would update these statutes to a reasonable minimum level for today's needs.

Four, the Minnesota Building Code which has been in effect for approximately four years provides for numerous fire protection requirements within new building construction, however, once a building is constructed these rules are necessary to govern the maintenance of the building and the introduction of materials into the building for the sake of fire safety.

Five, the proposed code would establish minimum uniform regulations for the state of Minnesota. This will decrease the enforcement burden, will make compliance easier and will guarantee a minimum level of fire and life safety throughout the state.

Stricter and more uniform regulations are in the

public interest as they create safer conditions so that continuity of business operations can be maintained. And, that was number 6.

Seven, the recent report of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control recommends that all governmental units in the United States have in force an adequate fire prevention code. Adoption of the proposed rules would accomplish the commission's recommendation.

Eight, adoption of the proposed code would encourage local municipalities to do likewise thereby strengthening their fire prevention efforts.

This is signed by Edward G. Novak, Commissioner of Public Safety, April 23rd, 1975.

All interested persons will be given an opportunity to give testimony limited to the subject of this hearing. It is permissible to present written material which should be marked as an exhibit and introduced for the record. Statements or briefs typed on 8½ by 11" paper may be submitted after the hearing to the Commissioner of Public Safety, State Highway Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55155. Such statements must be postmarked no later than midnight May 19th, 1975.

Those who have indicated on the attendence sheet their desire to speak will be called first. However, I have tried to group these together according to articles so that

we can keep our subjects in the same vein here as we discuss the different aspects of the code. After I have called on those people that have indicated on the register that they do want to speak I will call on any others who wish to testify. Please speak clearly so our court reporter does not miss anything and before making your statement I would like you to introduce yourself, spell your name and give the name and address of the association you represent. I think it would probably be best with this group if possible when you do testify if you would come forward and use our microphone here; we want everyone to be able to hear you.

Before we begin testimony I would like to call on Mr. Gary Hansen, the Assistant Minnesota Attorney General, who is here on the panel with me and he will explain the procedure rules and he will introduce as exhibits the filing documents of the State Department of Public Safety. He will also discuss some items regarding the Ethics Commission. Gary.

MR. HANSEN: Thank you.

The bit about the Ethics Commission may concern a number of you people here today. If you are here representing somebody other than yourself, in other words, an association or a group, and you are not registered with the State Ethics Commission you are acting as a lobbyist

today and you must register with the State Ethics Commission, and I believe there is some time limitation after an -- appearance like five days -- I'm not sure -- but I guess it is five, and if you have any doubts about that or any doubts about whether it applies to your particular case I urge that you contact the Ethics Commission today or tomorrow and get that straightened away.

As to the procedural rules I guess the one main one that concerns us today has been somewhat amended for the purposes of this particular code and that's -- usually -- well, this still applies, you still have twenty days after the date of the hearing, I believe that takes us through May 19th, to get written statements in to the Commissioner of Public Safety dealing with the subject matter of this hearing. However, as was stated here earlier, whereas usually after that twenty days the rule will either be amended or finalized as they appear today. It is not our intention to proceed that way in this instance, but to wait until we have the results of this other Uniform Code to compare with our own code. So, twenty days though it's still the cut-off point for submitting briefs is not the magic point which the rules may no longer change.

Now, I have marked six documents here to be submitted as evidence and placed in the record at this hearing and those documents are as follows:

Exhibit Number 1 is an order for hearing signed by Commissioner Edward G. Novak just setting forth that this hearing shall be held at this time and at this location.

Exhibit Number 2 is the notice of hearing that is dated March 24th, 1975, and is signed by Commissioner Edward G. Novak and is what was mailed to most of the persons in this room notifying them of this hearing and its location.

Exhibit Number 3 is a certificate signed by the Secretary of State Joan A. Growe, signed for her by an assistant, indicating that the mailing list on file in the Secretary of State's office was picked up on March 18th, 1975.

Exhibit Number 4 is an affidavit signed by Ronald Sockness indicating that he did pick up that mailing list on the 18th of March, 1975.

Exhibit Number 5 is an affidavit of mailing signed by Karen A. Ringheim, dated March 26th, 1975, attesting to the fact that the notice of the hearing was mailed out.

Exhibit Number 6, a statement of need signed by the Commissioner Edward G. Novak. This is the statement that was read into the record just previously.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Gary.

It has been requested by the Minnesota State Fire Chiefs Association that Mr. Luukkonen who is the vice

president of the Chief's Association be allowed to make a statement. So I will call on Mr. Luukkonen at this time.

MR. LUUKKONEN: I am Arnold Luukkonen, vice president of the Chief's Association. L-u-u-k-k-o-n-e-n.

Our president Everett Grinolds was unable to be here today and has asked me to convey this message to you.

Edward G. Novak, Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. One of the loneliest spots in the world is a spot in front of a blazing building that a fire chief stands on. It provides him with his moment of truth. On his decisions lives may be lost or saved, buildings and businesses destroyed, the economy of his town jeopardized. Yet his decisions are often based on decisions made previously by other officials, decisions in the making of which he has frequently been ignored and occasionally overruled --- he was frequently ignored or overruled.

The nation's fire deaths are increasing every year, the nation's fire loss continues it's upward spiral, the remedies of other groups have failed to stem this tide. We must attack this problem with other solutions, solutions such as this fire code we have before us will begin to give the fire service the tools to reverse this upward spiral. The fire service has too long remained silent in a legislative field to combat our mutual enemy of fire deaths and fire losses. For those of you who say it is too costly I

say it's too costly to allow this to continue. I wish your deliberations here today to be successful and productive. I only wish it was possible to be present for your hearing today.

Respectively submitted, Everett Grinolds, president of the Minnesota Fire Chiefs.

MR. IVERSON: Thanks, Mr. Luukkonen.

As I stated before, I intent to begin with the subjects that you noted you would like to speak about when you signed to give testimony. So at this time I would like to call on Mr. Duke Addicks.

MR. ADDICKS: Mr. Iverson, members of the panel, members of the audience, my name is Duke Addicks, I am the legislative counsel for the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

I worked with the State Fire Code committee in developing the fire code modifying the Uniform Fire Code paraviews the amendments that you have before you, and on the whole the proposed fire codes seems reasonable and workable to the League of Minnesota Municipalities. The league in particular supports the provisions of Section 1, these would be Section 1.202, paragraphs A and D concerning modification of the Fire Code to make it more restrictive by any municipality which adopts it. We would suggest that since the National Fire Code is also goingto be considered

that provisions similar to Rule of Section 1.202 be contained in which ever final version is adopted by the Commissioner of Public Safety. Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you very much.

At this time I would like to call on the State Fire Marshall, Wes Werner who would like to discuss Article 11.

MR. WERNER: Ijust have a brief statement here that I would like to read prior to discussing Article 11.

The 1974 legislature passed into law Statute 299F011 which permits the commissioner of Public Safety through the State Fire Marshall's Division to promulgate a Minnesota uniform fire code. A committee with members from the Fire Service, the Building Department, the League of Municipalities and others have been working on this project since last May; proposed before you today are the results of their efforts. These will establish mimimum uniform regulations for the State of Minnesota.

The Uniform Fire Code originally promulgated by the Western Fire Chiefs Association was selected and amended because of it's recognition of the application to existing and potential fire prevention problems as well as the close working relationship with the Minnesota Building Code. I realize that the contents of the proposed code does not

cover every detail or aspects of fire prevention, however in my opinion we have before us today a real good beginning, an on-going project of review and revision will be necessary in order to fully achieve and maintain the best fire code possible. With our present limited number of statutes and our current inspection responsibilities the proposed rules will provide us with the additional specific regulations needed to affectively correct deficiencies and obtain minimum fire and life safety protection for the people of our state.

The report of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control recommended that all of the governmental units in the United States adopt and enforce an adequate fire prevention code. Adoption of the proposed rules that we have would accomplish this purpose. Therefore I request your support for the proposed code and also welcome any comments you have that will help us in achieving this goal.

On Article 11 -- because of a possible conflict in Section 11 on a hearing scheduled for May 1 by the B.C.A. under the Department of Public Safety this section of the code will not be heard here today.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Werner.

I will now call on Mr. Frank McGurn who will speak on Article 13, automatic sprinklers. Mr. McGurn.

MR. McGURN: Mr. Chairman, I'm Frank

McCurn, National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association. I thought I signed the other paper; I didn't want to speak unless it was. Sorry.

MR. IVERSON: Okay. Thank you, sir.

Now, just so everybody understands the procedure here, we are going to get to any of you who wish to speak here, but we are just trying to, as I said before, group our subjects so that we do not get to far afield as we are discussing one subject or the other.

Mr. Robert Sharp.

MR. SHARP: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I speak on Appendix C of the proposed —

MR. IVERSON: Would you give your name and address?

MR. SHARP: Yes. Robert W. Sharp of St. Louis Park, Minnesota.

I speak on certain provisions of Appendix C dealing with the operation of shooting ranges in the state, and I speak as a member of the St. Louis Park Sportsmen's Club of Hennepin County which operates an extensive shooting facility in Sherburne County. I have had a life long association with fire arms both in the area of recreational shooting and in military use having served as a small arms inspector in the Navy.

I know of no situation where the discharge of a

conventional firearm using hard ball ammunition or shot has ever caused a fire; I can say this for both the sporting use and for military use. The sportsmen of Minnesota have an enviable safety record in the operation of shooting ranges and they operate several hundred in Minnesota, and this applies to trap ranges, skeet ranges, rifle ranges, pistol ranges. I know of no fires nor do I know of any fatal accidents that have ever occurred on a regulated shooting range. On this basis then many of the proposed regulations set forth in Appendix C are unnecessary and an undo burden on the shooters of the state. Specifically I refer to again Appendix C, Item 1, and I have a question to direct to the panel or, in fact, several.

Mr. Chairman, will there be a permit fee for the operation of a range and, if so, how much? If that can not be answered today we would like clarification on that point at a later date.

MR. IVERSON: All right, sir, we will look it up for you.

MR. SHARP: Again, under Appendix C, Item 3, qualificatinns of range officers should be more distinctly spelled out, in other words, what qualifies a range officer, what qualifications must he have?

Item 4, inspection of ammunition by range officers. This is an unworkable provision in the practical sense.

Some large ranges fire a hundred thousand rounds or more of ammunition in a shooting season; inspection of each round by a range officer or, indeed, even a group of range officers is obviously impossible and casual inspection would not reveal a faulty round.

Item 5. First aid fire appliances. Type and number should be more distinctly spelled out.

Item 6. Removal of vegetation on the shooting ranges. This point should be clarified. Most of the better organized ranges have provided grass firing points and otherwise minimized vegetative cover. Further clarificatbn of vegetation needed.

On this basis, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request further study and reconsideration of the provisions of Appendix C dealing with shooting ranges. Thank you very much.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you very much. We will answer your questions for you.

MR. SHARP: Very well.

MR. IVERSON: We got a little out of sequence here so I want to back up just a bit to Article 13 which we were discussing a moment ago on automatic sprinklers. I want to ask if any one would want to testify regarding Article 13 that had not signed up for it.

Hearing none then, I will call on Mr. Sid Sanford who

would like to speak with regard to Appendix C.

MR. SANFORD: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Sid Sanford, I live 7000 Portland, Richfield, and I speak to you in two capacities. One to represent the United Sportsmen of Minnesota where it applies and the other as an expert witness if you except these qualifications. Please excuse my cold, Mr. Chairman, I have a beaner.

My previous experience includes Army ordinance, ballistics engineering, several classes done with electrical courses, many years in the electrical and related fields, electrical construction in hazardous locations, as an electrical inspector city and state, former executive secretary Minnesota State Board of Electricity, elected president of the Minnesota Safety Council Electrical Section, served on national electrical code panel 14 hazardous locations, N.F.P.A., served on many special study committees for N.F.P.A. on explosives and hazardous locations, lectured on the subject at N.F.P.A. conventions, taught special classes throughout the State on the subject, served on the American Standards Association representing the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, also served on the Underwriter's Laboratories's Electrical Council in a testing laboratory in Chicago and in California, served on official national Fire Protection Association

Code Interpretations and Appeals Committee including explosives and flammable liquids, served on code panels for other states on the same subject, passed president International Association of Electrical Inspectors Western Section and all subordinate positions, also a pass instructor on several U of M special extention courses. Does any one wish to question my qualifications?

MR. IVERSON: I hear none.

MR. SANFORD: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am quite familiar with Chapter 15 and the procedures of calling a hearing and there are many, many, many people who would like to be heard on this subject being very vital to the operation of many businesses and methods of livelihood, let alone sports. It would seem that a slight mistake has been made in referring to the Uniform Fire Code as an N.F.P.A. product. Does any such thing exist?

MR. IVERSON: No.

MR. SANFORD: Then the statement stands corrected. It is not an N.F.P.A. product.

On the N.F.P.A. standards which are democratically constituted in as much as they select representation from every class of the industry and the public to counsel with one another and report their findings, publish advance reports of their recommendations before it goes into code, then at the final convention which occurred every three

years it is adopted and it becomes a standard for the nation. I can not in all my search of this book find such a procedure, I can not, nor can I find a provision from which -- for which to appeal or an official interpretation by the authorities who made the determination of the official position -- provision contained in here no matter what it be. Contrary to that the N.F.P.A. does publish in all of it's manuals the persons represented when a determination was made and any person, John Q. Citizen included, may submit a proposed change for an N.F.P.A. standard and that is published as an instruction in the preface and in several other places in the N.F.P.A. manuals.

I have with me examples of what a -- several books of what an advance publication looks like, about that big (indicating). I have examples with me of the total N.F.P.A. fire codes as opposed to this single bulletin attempting to deal with that broad subject. I think correctly that we are to consider that the uniform fire code published by BOCA Building Officials Conference of America, and Western Fire Chiefs Association is to be supplimentary to N.F.P.A. Fire Codes. Am I stating that correctly?

(Chorus of nos)

MR. SANFORD: No? It will be in place of then?

(Chorus of nos)

MR. SANFORD: Is it to have the affect of Chapter 15, the affect of law, on adoption of rules? It is to have the affect of law run adopted, is it not?

MR. IVERSON: Yes, sir.

MR. SANFORD: Then it is supplimentary to the N.F.P.A. standard.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The N.F.P.A. standards are being adopted in the code.

MR. IVERSON: I would like to have just one person at a time, please. We will let this gentleman continue and then I will ask for comment.

MR. SANFORD: I do know that the Uniform Fire Code does make reference to the N.F.P.A. standard as being prima facia evidence of compliance, but that does not make the N.F.P.A. standard the primary code. Therefore I contend that the Uniform Fire Code will be the primary code and the N.F.P.A. used as a reference, therefore this is the official law. And since it is not considered by many in the industry to be representative of what constitutes a democratically constituted organization then the question should arise is there any method of appeal on this code as compared with that of the N.F.P.A. standards?

I note that Section 11 will be -- debate on Sectbn 11 will be deleted today and state has had much history and

experience on Section 11 with the advent of location of several explosives plants in the state of Minnesota. So I will skip that and go then to provisions on electrostatic spraying in which I find conflict between the N.F.P.A. standard and the Uniform Fire Code. It is also noted that there could be conflict between the N.F.P.A. number 70 and the present proposed Uniform Fire Code.

I refer also to the proposal by the department does not contain page numbers, but the portion of the Board of Appeals Section 1.215 deletes entirely, so there is no Board of Appeals in this code as proposed.

And they refer in Section 1.407 that the electrical code shall mean the current -- or current which is stricken -- the 1971 edition of the National Electrical Code, I think that's a mistake. I think that the current -- or the current 1975 National Electrical Code has been adopted by reference; it's being enforced. And I believe I recall a hearing last June by the State Administration Department and there was a request to delete one section of the '75 Code, so that would be my evidence of adoption of the '75 Code by the State Administration Department.

I wonder also if it is mistake or just an attempt to qualify the legal terms for being of age. I notice that an 18 -- that the age has been changed to 18 years old for the operation of explosives from 21. Some may want to question

whether at age 18 you can become proficient enough in the field to be charged with that kind of responsibility; I don't know. I know of no special subjects in high school, I know of no -- nothing except on into the University or college years.

I would now address myself to the Appendix C of this code and asking the question as to why a specific provision on rifle ranges. If I might return to my seat for just a second.

In each case when a code panel meets to arbitrate the necessity for a provision they are expected to present supportive evidence that a certain occupancy or activity needs protection -- needs special regulation because of it's hazard or fire rate, consequently the publication of these various pamphlets and records on a national basis of the occupancy fire record, gasoline service stations that's an example, hospitals, another example, and a new one which is becoming more complex and that's plastic manufacturing and fabricating plants. On the basis of those documents code changes were proposed on that supportive evidence, the evidence reviewed, and a positive determination. But before adoption it came out in the form of an N.F.P.A. advance report mailed all over the country so that every one could have the opportunity to agree or disagree with the proposals. I submit to you that such is not the case

in the adoption of the Uniform Fire Code. It does not seem that you have enough recourse in which to place your own input and your own safety records, and Minnesda being one of the best in the United States with the lowest number -- one of the lowest of the fire -- electrical caused fires should speak well in itself. The records prove that Minnesota is probably one of the lowest in the entire nation, that is, referring to electrically caused fires; now, the others are not so good.

Now, when a product comes out and is determined by the Underwriter's Laboratories to have been found intrinsically safe or reasonably safe, it is then referred to the Underwriter's Laboratory Electrical Council or whatever other council that they deem appropriate for the subject to be considered and they file their report. It's on the basis of this report and the other reports that make it a democratic process to adopt a specific code for manditory application.

I am bringing up these facts because in all of my years in participation with national codes and special committees on hazardous locations and explosives that I have not seen such a coordinated effort on the part of any other body except the N.F.P.A.

In the rifle ranges along in the State of Minnesota seem devoid of any accident record. There is a lower

insurance premium on rifle ranges than on any other of the sports activities; it's hard to believe. There is a lower accident ratio in firearms in general than going to a theater; actual insurance company statistics -- insurance underwriters's statistics, I beg your pardon.

I do not know whether the State Fire Marshall chooses to get into the field of determining who is a qualified range instructor or range officer. I think that it would be admirable of he were qualified and I think that he would be highly respected for it, but in as much as this codo now puts him in the field of quasi building inspection along with fire safety I wonder whether they even want to get into the field of shooting sports. There are some eight to nine hundred individual organizations in the state who engage in such an activity and I know that they would like to be represented here, but this is one of the shortcomings of Chapter 15 of the State Statutes Administrative Procedures Act is that it does not require any department to hold a hearing when working people can attend, otherwise this room would not be big enough I'm sure.

In this last portion I am speaking as a representative of the United Sportsmen of Minnesota and one who is actively engaged in the training of many of our youth today in fire-arm safety. In all of the thousands and thousands of young people that had been trained in firearm safety we do not

have a mortality rate to refer to.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that you have many people to listen to, but I sincerely question whether this particular Uniform Fire Code by comparison to the N.F.P.A. standard should not be considered arbitary, capricious and unreasonable. You have a very excellent code in the N.F.P.A. standard that you can use which is designed to be used by governmental agencies.

I would gladly submit myself to questions, Mr. Chairman, or possibly file a written report in support or whatever you consider the proper procedure.

MR. IVERSON: If you would like, sir, you can file a written report if that's your desire. I will call on other persons here today to testify which regard to what we are hearing which is the purpose of the hearing to hear out these matters and to discuss them and to come up with an answer that is, we hope, satisfactory to everyone.

MR. SANFORD: Is it my understanding Mr. Chairman, that the regulations become effective immediately upon the filing with the Secretary of State the findings of this board?

MR. IVERSON: I think I mentioned earlier, sir, perhaps you did not hear me, that we are going to remain very flexible in this hearing and then it

may continue to a later date after we have had time and after everyone here has had time to review the proposals in the National Fire Protection Association meeting which is coming up in May.

MR. SANFORD: And, Mr. Chairman, is it my understanding that we will be able to purchase copies of the transcript of the proceedings?

MR. IVERSON: That is true.

MR. SANFORD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MERTZ: Mr. Chairman, may I ask him a question?

MR. IVERSON: Yes, sir.

MR. MERTZ: I notice that you are --

MR. IVERSON: Would you give your name?

MR. MERTZ: Excuse me. Chief Orville Mertz of the Rochester Fire Department.

I note that you are against Appendix C, but I can't tell whether you are for or against the adoption the rest of it.

MR. SANFORD: I had to hold that in abeyance. I do have specific objections to Section 11 on the storage capacity and places of storage.

MR. MERTZ: Is that your only objection?

MR. SANFORD: No, I stated some of the other objections. No appeals procedure, I --

MR. MERTZ: I didn't know if you were for it or against it.

MR. SANFORD: I found many places and the time is too short to read the entire transcript of the code.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Sanford.

At this time I would like to call on others of you from the floor who might make comment about this subject. Sir.

MR. ERICKSON: Mr. Hearing Officer, my name is Glenn Erickson, G-l-e-n-n. I am the city architect and building official for the city of St. Paul.

I didn't intend to speak at this time until I thought that somebody should rise to defend the processes that were used to develop the Uniform Fire Code. The last speaker said that there were no hearings; this is not true, they were held by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and the International Conference of Building Officials which jointly published the code and not the BOCA organization as referred to before. These hearings were completely democratic in process, these are two organizations with wide-ranging memberships, I believe most of the building departments in the city -- or in the state of Minnesota are members

of I.C.B.O. and I believe many of the fire departments are members of the Western Fire Chiefs.

In my opinion the model code process which was followed in the promulgation of this code is a far more democratic process than any thing that the N.F.P.A. has yet to develop. I too serve on several N.F.P.A. committees and I think that most people that have worked with N.F.P.A. would agree that by enlarge there are many more special interest groups represented on N.F.P.A. than on the model code groups.

It was repeatedly referred to as the N.F.P.A. codes. The N.F.P.A. does not publish codes at this time; there is a proposal to provide a fire prevention code as you referred to at the May meeting. However, the volumes in the fire codes are basically standards; there are no enforcement chapters in the codes. The Uniform Fire Code accomplishes the use of the N.F.P.A. standards as standards and gives the fire chiefs and the fire marshalls and the building department, incidentally, tools for enforcement. I don't think that there is any provision for adopting N.F.P.A. standards and make them a code. You need a code and that's particularly what the Uniform Fire Code addresses. It is not pulling an end run around the N.F.P.A. standards, the N.F.P.A. standards are specifically referenced as a part of the document. The only thing the fire code does is provide the enforcement techniques and tools.

A mention was made of the wrong date on the Electrical Code enforced in the state. At this time the 1971 edition is the code. The State Board of Electricity has not adopted the '75 code by reference because the N.F.P.A. has had problems getting the National Electrical Code '75 edition listed as an ANSI document. I understand that the requirements of the American National Standards Institute have been meet and shortly will be issued as a national standard and at that time the State Board of Electricity will adopt by reference the 1975 national electrical code; this has not been done to date.

I would like to throw in one personal objection to the Commissioner of Public Safety considering the N.F.P.A. one as a possible fire code for the State of Minnesota. The whole intent of the document that you are holding the hearing on today is to establish a realistic and reasonable fire prevention code which is intermeshed with the building code and removes any possible areas of conflict. It is my opinion that if the N.F.P.A. document were used as the basic document for the State of Minnesota that there would be innumerable conflicts; I think they would be reinventing the wheel after all the committee work that has gone into looking at the Uniform Fire Code and presenting amendments thereto to make it work in the State of Minnesota.

There are many, many objections to the N.F.P.A. one

standard that are reprinted in the N.F.P.A. technical committee reports; many of these objections have not even been given a full hearing or full consideration by the committee, they have been just rejected out of hand. But there are many, many conflicts between the N.F.P.A. one and the State Building Code, and I don't think that it is the intent of the departments of public safety and administration to build conflicting standards in the two state documents.

If I may have your indulgence I would like to offer a few comments on Article 13.

MR. IVERSON: Yes, sir.

MR. ERICKSON: I don't have it right at hand, but it seems to me that the fire volumes referred to are an older edition, the ten-volume set which has been since replaced by the '75 edition which is a fifteen-volume set. In particular I am concerned about the application of the N.F.P.A. standards to Section 13 on sprinkler systems. N.F.P.A. 1375 edition has been changed to indicate perhaps lighter densities are appropriate for some of the lighter hazard occupancies, the hydraulic design section has been cleaned up and I don't think that we should deny the designers in the State of Minnesota the opportunity to use the current recognized standards.

Now, throughout the document that we are hearing today

they refer to N.F.P.A. standards by number only. I think we would -- you would have to go back and indicate standards and dates.

In Article 13 and in Article 1 there is a new definition inserted for a fire department hose connection. I believe the definition itself is for the standpipe system and not merely for the hose connection. I think that language could be cleared up.

At the request of the St. Paul Water Department I would like to indicate that in 13.309 Section 2 the automatic fire sprinkler system may be connected to the domestic water supply main when approved by the chief. It is the standard of the St. Paul Water Department and I believe also the Minneapolis Water Department that a sprinkler system requires a separate fire department service for a supply. I realize that this code is indicated as a supplement to existing standards, but I thinkthat wording such as this might get us into some conflict.

I would like to appear in support of Section 13.315 the automatic sprinkler systems required in existing basements and cellars. I would comment that I would prefer as a building official to see that the Uniform Fire Code and the Uniform Building Code language be used for the occupancies A and B for assembly occupancies Group D for educational, et cetera.

I think that is all I would have to say at this time.

MR. IVERSON: All right. Thank you very much for your comments.

MR. GETSUG: Isn't there a requirement that you can have a --

MR. IVERSON: Would you state your name, please?

MR. GETSUG: Bert Getsug, Parkedge Construction.

It is my understanding that you can have a domestic and fire sprinkler main going into a building serving both domestic and the fire sprinkler system and the fire main has to be large enough and they have a size that you can use for domestic with a limit as to size.

MR. ERICKSON: Bert, that's what I tried to indicate, that the St. Paul Water Department has a standard that would require separate services. I happen to agree with the language of the Uniform Fire Code that a combined service can be used, but the water department in the City of St. Paul and, I believe, the City of Minneapolis require for a sprinklered building that two separate services be provided and I was just indicating to the hearing board that this may be a possible conflict with the city standards of the water department.

Hydraulically I see no reason for having it; obviously

you can size the one water service to take care of the anticipated demand.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you very much.

Would you give your name and the association you represent?

MR. HOVE: My name is Chief Don Hove, City of West St. Paul and also this proposed fire code.

In reference to Mr. Erickson's point of view that there may be changing standards and modern accepted techniques as far as in the design and in the application and scope of this particular code. There are provisions in this code that allows again alternate materials and methods. If lighter densities are required for automatic sprinkler installations and if they can be found in such as modernized N.F.P.A. standards, particularly 13, then they can be referenced and they can be put before the authority having jurisdiction and they may be allowed. Again there is a section in this that does allow alternate methods and materials and I think that's important.

In reference also to some of the contents that N.F.P.A. was not utilized. Again while being a recommendation body organization only there was nothing concrete to go by. All of the ten volumes were referenced; I might add also that if we took a cross-section of the United States there is probably ten thousand various fire codes in the major cities

down to the A.I.A. code; I might mention that Yestus did use the A.I.A. code as a cross-reference, it parallels and dovetails very closely the Uniform Fire Code. Naturally we in the State of Minnesota where we have a uniform building code we should pattern and dovetail any proposal that will be compatable with our state building code. I think there will be more comment made on that later, but I would like to clarify that there is a provision to allow alternate methods and materials. Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Hove. Any other comments with regard to Article 13?

MR. ERICKSON: Glen Erickson. I forgot one comment that I had.

In the city of St. Paul in the Building Department we get permits for the installation of standpipe and sprinkler systems and we do the inspection with personnel of our department. We have a concurrent plan review process with city fire marshall on the approval of the design of the sprinkler systems. We feel this has worked extremely well. We have the qualified people to inspect the mechanics of the installation of the system. 13 and in one of the earlier sections it seems to indicate that the fire chief or the fire marshall are so responsible for the installation of fire protection systems. We have meet with the local fire marshall and we would respectfully submit that what the

fire code we think is trying to accomplish is that the fire chief have the approval of the design. May be we are seeing boogy men behind the trees, but we think that there might be some conflict in the -- from an installer telling the building departments that they have no jurisdiction over the installation of a sprinkler and that the inspection process would go by the boards during the construction phase. We have no basic disagreement with it, we just think that this might be a problem and our fire marshall's office agrees with this position. It may be the word to use rather than installation would be design.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Erickson.

I believe at this time we will take a fifteen minute break, however I will expect you back in your seats at 10:30.

(At which time a fifteen minute recess was taken, after which the following took place)

MR. IVERSON: If you will take your seats, gentlemen, we will resume. I think we'll get started, gentlemen. There are a few still coming in, but would you take your seats, please?

Just so we make one thing clear here. When I mentioned earlier that we had decided to consider the National Fire Protection Association's recommendations this is only that

our Commissioner Novak feels that it's important that we do not close this hearing with a problem that may be build in that we should have corrected and he wants time to review that. It's not a matter of starting the wheel all over again as we heard, it's just that we want to make sure that we are as fair as possible in this hearing.

The next item that I would like to get into is the Article 20 which we have -- which comes next in the line of items to be discussed here in this hearing. And the names that I have before me are listed in sequence as to this subject of the liquified petroleum gases and it's problems. So, at this time I would like to call on Mr. Dean Nolt.

DEAN NOLT: Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Werner, members of the panel and those in the audience, my name is Dean Nolt, N-o-l-t, I am Executive Secretary of the Minnesota LP Gas Association. I'm going to ask your indulgence here if I read this so that the points that I have are brought out and I don't overlook anything.

MR. IVERSON: Go right ahead.

MR. NOLT: The membership of our association is made up of over one hundred retail gas companies operating about two hundred and eighty bulk propane plants in Minnesota. These plants are located throughout the state mostly in rural locations. In addition to these two hundred and eighty plants there are about two

thousand hardware, furniture stores, gasoline service stations, resorts, just about every type of retail outlet imaginable selling and delivering LP gas. In 1974 over 450 million gallons of LP gas was delivered in Minnesota, it was used in almost two thousand different ways from lighting a cigaret to the most sophisticated industrial process imaginable. As near as we can estimate there is hardly a person in Minnesota not using LP gas to some degree.

We are appearing at this hearing to present our views about the proposed Fire Code as amended and the affect it will have if adopted particularly Article 20. We fully understand the concern the fire service has for the safety of their people in responding to an emergency involving LP gas. The difference in opinion is in the selection of a uniform fire code, one suited and from the area from which it originated on the west coast. Those that made the selection did not recognize that it would not fill the bill for our region nor did it take into consideration the biggest segment of the public in Minnesota served by the LP gas industry, those living in rural areas and engaged in agra business of one type or another.

In my opening remarks I pointed out the broadness of our industry in Minnesota. Another part and definitely a minor part is that of supplying LP gas to suppliment other energy forms in the event of curtailment for one reason or

another. This latter sector of the LP gas business also using large storage is in most cases located in congested or moderately populated areas.

As we view it the modern -- the Uniform Fire Code is being composed by those having the latter type of propane service in mind. They have not fully considered the facilities of traditional marketer located in the rural community or the farm customers that market our services. In our view the Uniform Fire Code amended would tar both with the same brush, in affect hampering the capability of the LP gas marketer to best utilize his bulk plant facilities, it would also make overly restrictive requirements on his customer's installation. In the case of that customer the restrictions have little bearing on safety and, in fact, would reduce the safety factor build into the equipment through many years of trying to attain the best, safest and most efficient hardware technology cam produce.

To substanciate my last statement it is important that we look at the safety record of the LP gas industry in that part to which I refer. Other than the tragic West St. Paul accident I know of no other fatal accident in Minnesota involving a ruptured propane tank since I have been in the industry or, in fact, as far back as one wishes to remember there have been no fatals to anything giving special attention to the modifications in the proposed -- in the

articles distributed. Looking at it objectively there are few industries that can make similar claims. Our members and others in the industry distribute an energy form, if it wasn't for this energy-producing quality it would have little value to any of us. As it is with other types of energy there are risks involved in handling, there are certain calculated hazards we try to keep in control so we can channel the tremendous force in a way so that it will serve the public best. As we stated earlier the greatest part of the industry follows the rules and regulations that have stood the test of time; to apply arbitrary restrictive measures with only consideration for the bad with no acknowledgement of all of the fine developments surely was not the intent of those submitting the Uniform Fire Code for consideration.

A task force has been operating for the last eighteen months addressing itself to the LP gas storage and product transfer, special protection, distance requirements and other engineering safety responsibilities. This task force is known as the Joint National Fire Protection Association and LPGA Task Force on Special Protection. It is charged with the job of eliminating bleves which is a term referring to tank explosion through engineering and special protection assistance at both transfer and location -- storage location. Members of the task force come from a cross-section

of all groups having an interest in seeing the problem solved. There are representative insurance carriers, fire service, industry, in fact one of the staff from the Minnesota Fire Marshall's Department prominently serves on the task force representing the fire marshalls association of-North America.

Other regulatory authorities throughout this country have deferred action on the subject pending completion of the task forces work. We recommend Minnesota also look to getting at what will probably be the best of all of the rules formulated by a consensus of all sectors involved. As one of the task force was heard to remark we are so close like on the five yard line, why don't Minnesota wait just a bit longer to see what our final report spells out, and from the indications of the opening remarks made by the chairman of this panel I can assume that they are of that intent.

Mr. Chairman, there are many technical aspects of the proposed code as amended that do not best serve the rural nature of Minnesota. The proposed code is developed and is part of the Western Fire Chiefs Association -- as developed in part by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and probably is good for other areas, but with sale and climatic conditions plus the wide variance in the use of the product in our state the Fire Code suited for all

segments of Minnesota is that one that should be submitted for approval.

Thank you very much for your time.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you.

MR. NOLT: I will submit to any questions. I beg the liberty to refer to some experts in the audience if there is something technically that I can't answer.

MR. IVERSON: All right, you may do so. Are there any questions of Mr. Nolt?

MR. KIRCHNER: Bill Kirchner from Cottage Grove, K-i-r-c-h-n-e-r.

The findings of this task force that you are talking about, will those findings be made available to fire service personnel?

MR. NOLT: It should be; I certainly assume so.

MR. KIRCHNER: We were not aware that there was such a group in operation at this time.

MR. NOLT: Deputy Stockton serves on that committee, sir.

Is there any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Sir, what was the question?

MR. NOLT: He asked if the findings

of the -- excuse me for the oversight -- he asked if the findings of the task force to which I referred would be available -- would be made available to the fire services. And my response was that the deputy of the state fire marshall's department is on that task force.

Thank you very much.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Nolt.

The next person I would like to call on at this time is Mr. Jack Mitchell.

MR. MITCHELL: Mr. Commissioner, my name is Jack Mitchell, that's M-i-t-c-h-e-l-l, I'm an attorney and a partner in the law firm of Thuet, Collins, Mitchell and Simonson in South St. Paul, Minnesota, and I'm appearing as counsel for the Minnesota LP gas association.

Promulgation of the code is undertaken with the working premise that the 1973 edition of the Uniform Fire Code should be it's basis as offered by the Western Fire Chiefs Association. The document addresses itself to the transfer and storage of LP gas in Article 20, three printed pages. The whole subject matter of liquified petroleum gas is treated in those three pages. From May 12th to the 16th of this year in Chicago the National Fire Protection Association is going to meet to consider the adoption of a brand new fire prevention code; for that reason it would only seem

Mr. Commissioner, prudent that this hearing be adjourned to some date following the 16th for the purpose of having that information available, and for that reason we would concur in your judgement to not prematurely close these proceedings. That being the case final consideration can then be had when you got the latest and best and all of the information available to you. This really need not bring a delay longer than about three weeks. You are going to be able at that time to acquire testimony, you can acquire the presence of people knowledgeable in the field armed with all of the now and then current information to make presentations to you for your consideration relative to and pointing right at the decision that has got to be made.

I question -- it occurs to me that there is a likelihood that local expert opinion neither isn't going to be available or it's going to be guarded. In Dakota County now there is presently pending substancial litigation, expert witnesses in all of the fields of education and expertis locally are directly involved or consulting in that litigation. They must necessarily either remain unavailable to appear and make remarks in the form of this kind for a record or they must do so in such a carefully guarded way as to not take a legitamate position of one kind or another. It's not that middle ground that you need

to make the decision with which you are confronted, you have to have the ultimate fact based upon the real analysis of what has to be paid attention to. It's for that reason and because there is so little material on LP gas directly contained in the Uniform Fire Code that we would want to offer, Mr. Commissioner, an amendment. I would suggest that the appropriate amendment would be to delete all of Article 20 except it's caption identifying it's subject matter as LP gas and to insert in lieu thereof:

Liquified petroleum gases may be stored, handled, transfered or transported only in accordance with standards therefore published by the National Fire Protection Association in N.F.P.A. Number 58, the 1974 edition, and N.F.P.A. Number 59, the 1974 edition, the whole of both of which are herein incorporated by reference as though and to the same affect as being herein set out in full.

Now, the substance of that amendment, Mr. Commissioner, is to return to the real standard, the definitive work undertaken on the safe handling and management of LP Gas rather than trying to place reliance on the narrow changes that the Western Fire Chiefs initially tried to make to those standards in their uniform fire code. They weren't acceptable to the people here in Minnesota who paid attention to them and to determine that all you have to do is look at the efforts made to amend them. But both that

uniform fire code and the language struggled after here in Minnesota is nothing more than an effort to rewrite and to editorialize away the efforts of the Los Angeles Fire Department in handling their special fire zone on N.F.P.A. 58 and 59 in the first instance.

The first Natinnal Fire Protection Association standard on LP gas was adopted in 1932; it has been revised and refined to it's present expanded forms to 29 new editions. Since 1969 N.F.P.A. 58 has become an american national standard, it's ANSI Standard Z 106.1. It's also an OSHA standard, it's the OSHA standard 1910.110; it's the building block for everything in the field of safety in the handling management and transfer of liquified petroleum gas. There isn't any other source to which any of you in the room can look. It wasn't prepared by one interest group or another, it would be our hope that as you acquire expert testimony to come before you, Mr. Commissioner, that you don't acquire expert testimony from one interest group or another. It would seem to me that experts should be called here by you under the offices only of the State Department of Public Safety to insure that no one view is presented to the exclusion of the others and by so doing insure the best possible information. You have got an ANSI standard and an OSHA standard because that was done with 58 and 59 prepared by the Fire Marshall's Association of North

America, the Factory Insurance Association, the American Petroleum Institute and the American Insurance Institute, the National LP Gas Association, the Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association, International Truck Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police to the extent that there has been concern expressed up to this point in this meeting today about the imput to participation by the fire services their gentlemen is your association preparing the basic definitive and only real work in the field of LP gas. So it's those considerations, Mr. Commissioner, that make the amendment legitimate and worthy of more than just passing attention.

Now, with our understanding that these proceedings are not going to be at this point closed, but held open, it would also be our request that we be permitted to reappear and present new oral or written material at the reconvened meeting it might be appropriate and necessary depending upon the national convention of next month.

MR. IVERSON: Your amendment will be considered, sir, it's in the record and it will be reviewed and you certainly will be called upon again at a later date.

MR. MITCHELL: Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: At this time I would like to call on Bob Gorham.

MR. GORHAM: My name is Robert Gorham, G-o-r-h-a-m.

I'm a retail marketer of propane in Mora, Minnesota. As president of the Minnesota LP Gas Association I represent the retail LP marketers in the state of Minnesota. The group I represent sells propane to rural and suburban Minnesota -- in Minnesota for household cooking and heating.

Under Section 20.110 A of the Uniform Fire Code as proposed it seems that a person conceivably could not smoke in his own home if a five hundred gallon propane storage tank were installed on his lot less than twenty-five feet from the house. It may be the verbiage of the article, but that is the way it appears. Also at many commercial installations such as restaurants, fairs, many public buildings and vending stands customers would be prohibited from smoking. I think what has happened is that some people in an attempt to eliminate some problems in this metropolitan area are proposing the Uniform Fire Code a plan used in the Los Angeles Metropolitan area, but this will adversely affect a large portion of the domestic propane users all over this state. This California plan can not work in 80 counties in outside Minnesota.

All of our customers now have facilities that satisfy the tested requirements of N.F.P.A. Chapter 58, I can not see any safety to be gained by asking these folks around

Mora and all of the small communities to rebuild their home and business setups where they use gas.

I suggest that any decision regarding this Uniform Fire Code be delayed until the full imput of the N.F.P.A. and L.P.J. Council on transfer and storage of gases be brought before the group so they can be incorporated.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Gorham.

I would like to now call upon Mr. Walt Brodeen.

MR. BRODEEN: Mr. Commissioner, my name is Walter Brodeen, B-r-o-d-e-e-n, I represent Farmers Union Central Enchange, Incorporated, 1185 North Concord Street in South St. Paul, Minnesota, a farm wholesale supply coop.

My company distributes approximately 39 million gallons of LP gas in the State of Minnesota, this is distributed to approximately 23 thousand bulk customers and 15 thousand cylinder customers. The proposed adoption of the Uniform Fire Code Article 20 would have some very adverse affects on the use of LP gas for agricultural production by the Minnesota farmers. Farmer owners of grain dryers requiring two or more one thousand gallon LP gas tanks to provide adequate fuel to fire their dryers would require a separation of twenty-five feet between groups of tanks even after complying with the proposal. This would also affect grain elevators with grain dryers, turkey growers who require

upwards of four one thousand gallon tanks per building to brude their turkeys. If these turkey growers were to have to comply with the proposed regulations under Article 20 of the Fire Code they would have to perhaps in some cases move their buildings to meet the spacing requirements set forth in Article 20. If these were adopted as regulations it would all but eliminate the use of portable LP gas farm containers that normally accompany portable grain dryers. The portable LP gas container used to supply fuel for weed burning, field flaming and other agricultural equipment would be completely eliminated due to these proposals. For the above reasons the Farmers Union Central Exchange opposes the adoption of the Uniform Fire Code Article 20.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Brodeen.

I would now like to call on Mr. Freeman.

MR. FREEMAN: I'm L. W. Freeman, I'm with the Gas Utility Northern States Power Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, NSP wishes to make a statement in opposition to the proposed adoption of Section 20 of the Modified Uniform Fire Code. The offered amendment of substituting N.F.P.A. pamphlets 58 and 59 for Section 20 is well considered. NSP has had broad experience in the

application of N.F.P.A. 59 and has found it to be the single best standard for the safe handling and management of liquid petroleum gas. NSP has not had time to examine other sections of the Uniform Fire Code in detail and wishes to requet the opportunity to submit written comments on the entire code within such time as you judge reasonable.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

I now call on Mr. Lindbloom.

MR. LINDBLOOM: Mr. Commissioner, my name is LeRoy Lindbloom, I speak to represent Northern Propane Gas Company as the manager of engineering headquartered here in Minneapolis and Northern Natural Gas Company and it's subsidiaries.

Northern Propane is a division of Northern Natural Gas Company whose other operating divisions within this state include Peoples Natural Gas Division, Hydrocarbon Transportation Incorporated which operates pipeline terminals with LP gas storage facilities and Northern Natural Gas Transmission Group which stores and uses LP gas in it's operations. All of these storage facilities are necessary to supply the fuel needs of our customers throughout the State of Minnesota. We have reviewed the proposed Minnesota Uniform Fire Code and it's Article 20 dealing with liquified petroleum gas. On behalf of Northern Natural Gas Company and it's operating divisions I hereby support the amendment

to Article 20 which has been stated by Jack Mitchell and Dean Nolt here a few moments ago.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Walter Johnson.

MR. WALTER JOHNSON: My name is Walter Johnson, I'm vice-president in charge of technical services for the National LP Gas Association, 79 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.

The N.L.P.G.A. is the national trade association for the LP gas industry and represents over 85 percent of the total volume of LP gas sold in the United States. I have served as an alternate member on the N.F.P.A. committee on LP gases for many years and act as a secretary of the joint N.F.P.A. - N.L.P.G.A. task force on special protection for LP gas storage and transfer areas; I also serve as a member of a number of other N.F.P.A. committees. I am a graduate chemical engineer and a registered professional engineer inthe State of Illinois. I am appearing at this hearing to assist with the presentation of the Minnesota LP Gas Association. The comments of the Minnesota L.P.G.A and the Utility Gas Companies have properly covered all of the objections to this proposal. I would like to speak to the specific proposal of Section 20.105B.

This requirement for mounding LP gas storage tanks

as a primary protective measure is not based on any present nationally recognized standard, rather it appears that it's basis stems from an apartment accident which occurred in West St. Paul a year and a half ago. We regret this accident very much and those of a similar nature that have occurred where the firemen's lives were at stake. We are working diligently with the NF.P.A. through this joint task force to develop recommendations relating to this subject.

Over the past thirty years a hundred and sixty billion gallons of LP gas have passed from the point of production through terminals and bulk plants to the consumer. Accident data which admittedly may not be entirely correct but does present a range indicates that only ten accidents over this period of the type similar to West St. Paul involving the so-called bleve type action. Thus the experience of the LP gas industry is good when taking into consideration this large volume used. We, of course, are taking steps to improve even more on this record and we therefore respectfully request the commission to defer action on 20.105B until after the completion of this task force work.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

I now call on Mr. Warner Blake. Would you spell your

name, please?

MR. BLAKE: I'm Warner Blake, that's W-a-r-n-e-r B-l-a-k-e, I'm representing Minnesota Gas Company.

Our company is a distributor of natural gas and propane to about three hundred and fifty thousand customers in the state. We are at present storing approximately fifteen million gallons of propane. We want to enter our agreement with the requests that have been made by the others on Article 20 in that the N.F.P.A. standards be substituted for the Article 20 and further to urge the commission to adopt the N.F.P.A. standards in their entirety in lieu of the Uniform Fire Code.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Blake.

I have gone through the list now of those that had indicated that they would like to testify with regard to this Article 20 and I am now opening the floor to anyone who might like to make a comment or would like to testify with regard to this.

Yes, sir.

MR. SETTERMAN: My name is Donald Setterman, S-e-t-t-e-r-m-a-n, I am manager of safety and security with responsibility of fire protection for Northwestern Refining Company in St. Paul Park.

Northwestern operates a seventy thousand barrel per

day petroleum refinery in St. Paul Park and has done so since 1939. During this period the company has enjoyed a fine relationship with the neighboring volunteer fire department and has developed an excellent reputation in the industry because of it's good safety record. During this period we have called on both Newport and St. Paul Park fire departments to assist the companies organized bragade. All of our equipment has been construction -- instructed in accordance with applicable codes and has had the approval of the state marshall's office. We feel that proposed changes of Sections 20.105 of the Uniform Fire Code to make mounding of LP gas tanks in excess of two thousand gallons is not only unnecessary, but undesireable for the following reasons. Our tanks are attended daily and subject to inspection by the attendant at all times. In addition an annual inspection of the facility is conducted by a fully qualified inspection team consisting of members of our safety and refinery inspection departments using modern inspection equipment including ultrasonic thickness detectors. This would not be the case if the tanks wer buried or mounded as outlined in the proposed amendment. The tanks are fully protected by a permanently installed monitor system to which water is available immediately for quenching purposes. We feel the National Fire Protection Association Bulletin No. 58 ample covers

our situation. We recognize that in heavily populated areas certain shielding_or mounding may have some merit, we point out however that even with the best coatings and cathodic protection buried metal is subject to corrosion. In short we feel that mounding should be employed only as a last resort and as dictated by the surrounding environment.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

Any one else that would like to speak on this subject? Any one from the floor? Yes, sir, Chief Hove.

MR. HOVE: I wish I had a podium.

Gentlemen, I guess we didn't expect or anticipate any different type of situation than we encountered today. Again you may feel I may be a little biased, I'd rather not take that approach. But I would rather stand behind the facts and statistics, the depth, the increasing use and the levels of safety measures that are necessarily required. We could, I suppose, have asked the entire state of Minnesota and every community to through local levels -- levels of zoning ordinances through local control actually prohibit the use of LP gas; this is not our intend. Our intend is to seek necessary means and procautions.

Gentlemen, we are aware of the task force committee and the National Fire Protection Association and for the most part, believe me, it's a very much disrepresented

organization. It does not true represent the needs of the fire service and I wish that everyone of you could respond to a LP gas fire. There has been a statement made today that there have been no bleves other than West St. Paul in the state of Minnesota; someone should stand corrected on that and do a little better research. There's an incident that occurred in the state of Minnesota where a bleve occurred four minutes after the initial point of fire. And, gentlemen, there's not one of us here that has a fire department that can cope with these type of situations. We are asking for improvements and the three pages of this Uniform Fire Code can give so many people so much anxiety and frustrations and I think we should probably do a better job in the entire fire code.

I think that N.F.P.A. 58 is an excellent guideline. By the same token I would like to report at least sixteen incidents that have occurred, and may be these don't all end up in bleves because, thank God, we've had a lot of LP gas fires in our city that have been controled and have been maintained long before a bleve occurs. But the fire department is at a hell of a disadvantage, and if this is the type of increasing use we're going to see of the LP gas industry -- and we're not against LP gas, but we are for the safety. And when we look at the methods that have been used in the installations and the methods of

transportation, in the methods of handling, when we look at the 25 fire fighters that have died in five years, we look at the over 350 civilians that have been injured in five years, we look at the second largest fire loss in the history of the United States for the year 1974 being caused by the L.P.G. industry, gentlemen, we have problem.

I really feel if I had a podium here I could probably speak on the subject for a long time because my background doesn't stem just to West St. Paul. We have a problem here. We are willing to work with you on it, but we can not live with the methods that have been proven inaffective. Granted you have billions and billions of LP that runs through our streets, our highways, our byways every day and thank God we don't get many more incidents, but when we do get them and when they are not controlled we have a serious problem.

I think the fire service has been fighting for years to grope with the tactical approach to fighting LP gas fires and some you look down on and some you don't. And, I'll tell yeah, we were fortunate and we did luck out on it. Because we are finding these installations being put in to many areas through political pressures, through legislature, through the pressures of the industry that you people represent. And I say we could, I suppose, really eliminate it through local zoning and this is not the

approach to it, we are willing to work with you people, but it does require some additional safeguards.

We have seen mounding for twenty years in this business and it has been successful; one of the major suppliers in utility operations in the state of Minnesota is aware of this, and yet they opposed it today.

I do not know and can not find any recorded N.F.P.A. publication to the extent where we can point out an actual bleve ever occurring in a mounded installation, and where Mr. Sedegren -- and I have had the opportunity to work with his organization at the refiner in St. Paul Park -- we do allow alternate methods. We talk about fixed water spray deluge, and this is fine, and I'm sure the local jurisdiction down in that area if the engineering standards in design and criteria have been met would certainly allow a fixed water spray deluge because again in Section 20.105 it is acceptable if someone can prove this is practical. And I think all of us are accepting the fact that there is a lot more practicality than just mounding, but we have to do something than what has been done in the last twenty years in the state and through the nation.

I have a lot of notes and I could probably dig a lot of facts and statistics out. At this point I might bring out a case in fact where again I said we are aware of the task force joint LP gas committee in Chicago. I can also

state that misfacts have come back to us. Ihave had and attempted to apply imput to that committee. We have seen some of their efforts and I think in some areas, yes, they are making some headway. I think when we talk about the rail industry, the transportation of LP gas and other unstable products and chemical hazards that the fire service faces today there are some improvements being made; there are some tests that have been very influencial, but we are talking about the basic LP gas storage that becomes inproperly maintained that during a leak and during a subsequent fire whether it be caused by carlessness or negligence or arson the fire department can not cope with those type of installations without additional protection.

We also have had facts come back to us of what it would cost to put a fixed water spray deluge over LP gas installatinns of a typical size. Gentlemen, one case we have it now in the state of Minnesota and those figures are about four times greater than what it physically cost this particular user. We have had other figures thrown across and again we said before and I think that, gentlemen, I do not recall who it was, made a comment that the N.F.P.A. for the most part is a self-orientated group, and an organization of special forces. We do not have the shake in the N.F.P.A. standards-making committees that we need and we don't because of many reasons. Number one, economics. We

do not represent a broad industry that can put dollars to achieve better safeguards; we can not put the representation in the code-making committees that it takes. We can't because of limitations in each and every one of our own cities. We can't because of lack of our manpower, the lack of the day-to-day administration of the fire service and it's needs. Yes, we are aware that there has to be some increased safeguards.

I don't think that this committee who basically promulgated that Article 20 after N.F.P.A. 58. There aren't a hell of a lot of changes in there; there are some additional safeguards in there, but for the most part basic changes are really not that prominent.

I would agree that no code would be worth it's weight in salt if there weren't some objections to it, but I do feel that we have undergone an extensive research and study not just for the state of Minnesota. I say we lay our facts on the incidents that have occurred before and after. We can take a look at the lost lives from 1944 to 1969 and they are nothing compared to the loss of lives in '69 to '74. And this has got to tell us something. We can't live with antiquated methods of providing protection, we can not live with the inabilities and the lack of man power and the lack of equipment that the fire department is getting that it is allowed to obtain and to put into

operation on a day-to-day basis. When you realize that eighty percent of the fire fighter service in the United States is volunteer, when you realize that an average bleve occurs anywheres between four minutes and fourteen minutes I should stand corrected -- between four minutes and nineteen minutes where does this leave the typical volunteer fire department responding to a fire scene involving an unprotected inadequate secured, inadequate excessible means of approach to these particular containers, no water supply or a very limited in most cases, lack of man power, lack of equipment, where does it leave the fire service?

We look at these installations in congested areas and a hazard with LP gas is no different in the state of Minnesota than it is in the state of California; the hazards are there; the inability of fire service to protect them are there, they are true, they are real. And unless you have ever fought one -- and I don't speak from experience because we could not handle one and other departments in the state of Minnesota could not handle one and other fire departments and fire administrators from the entire country have not been able to handle one.

You talk about the burdens of the fire service, and were in one hell of changing society, our industry is changing constantly. Additional chemicals and unstable products, oxidizers, building construction design, their

changing daily, and the fire service -- believe me -- is a mile behind; we can't code with it any more. And if your not going to give the fire service a break, well, I think this will be the ultimate of the code.

We realize it's a matter of economics. At this point as long as this meeting is going to be continued I'd say what value do you put on a human life when it relates to economics.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Chief Hove.

Any one else that would like to speak on this subject of Article 20. I would appreciate whatever comments you might have. It's a tough commissioner for our Commissioner to make when he makes his final decision as to just what the Uniform Fire Code is going to be.

Hearing no other testimony I would like to then open our hearing to any one on any item that you may be concerned about in this proposed Uniform Fire Code.

Yes, sir.

MR. ANDERSON: My name is William F. Anderson, I'm with the State Building Code Department.

My testimony is brief. I simply want to say that the Uniform Fire Code, including the amendments, is compatible and consistent with the State Building Code.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, Mr. Anderson.

MR. ERICKSON: Glenn Erickson, City of St. Paul.

I have one comment on Section 27.403 regarding asphalt kettles. It indicates that asphalt kettles shall not be used inside or on the roof of any building. I wonder if exceptions would be made to this requirement; it would seem to me that on a extremely high building that you're not going to have much choice in reroofing that building but to put the kettle on the roof; I don't think you can pump it from the street. I think in that specific instance you would have to make an exception for it with the requirement for some on-site fire protection. The way we read it also it would preclude our public works department from pulling their tar kettles behind them as they patch holes in the street which we have too many.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

MR. MERTZ: My name is Orville Mertz, I'm chief of the Rochester Fire Department and chairman of the board of directors of the Minnesota State Fire Chiefs Association.

In as much as I haven't signed up with the Ethics Commission I shall not be representing the Fire Chiefs Association at this particular time. I would like to say in regards to further study of more codes, I don't know how many hearings that I have been to, but it seems like

the opposition to anything always ends up in another study. I think the fire service has been studied to death. I have been in the fire service twenty-seven years and we have been studying in those twenty-seven years sprinkler systems in certain occupancies, and the last hearing we had on sprinklers in the State of Minnesota another study was recommended.

One thing about the N.F.P.A. code, the N.F.P.A.'s main attribute is not speed. And I would have to go along with Bill Anderson of the State Building Code Department that the Uniform Fire Code is designed to go with the Uniform Building Code and is dovetailed together, and the Uniform Building Code is the State of Minnesota Building Code. To study further any other codes is nothing more than putting it off; the only people that have done this are those who have spoken in opposition to it. No other code matches our State Building Code like the Uniform Fire Code. As far as some better things in there I think any of us here who have any administrative responsibilities will find that nothing comes out right the first time; it doesn't mean that this can't be changed, and I just think that further study of any code is ridiculous. These codes, N.F.P.A. codes, have been studied by everyone of us here in the fire service and we have some voices that like that one better, the fact is that they fit better with what the

State has already got.

As far as one person testifying here that they are on the L.P.G. that there were certain cases that -- where they would have to have guarded remarks. I don't think you could hold a hearing on any day of the week of the year in which there wasn't a happenstance or a circumstance of some sort where somebody would have to guard their remarks. To put it off for that particular reason -- there have been numbers of studies going on before the happenstance in South St. Paul.

I would like to make one comment about L.P.G. of the concern of the fire service. When you mention L.P.G. to a fireman it's like mentioning bubonic pleague to a doctor, and this is before the South St. Paul incident. We are very concerned with it as a highly explosive matter. The opposition seems to be mostly in the mounding, but there are other alternatives in that same paragraph to mounding. If you don't like the mounding take the other one. The alternative you want is to do nothing to protect it as I understand the conversation here which is agin ridiculous. If you got a two thousand pound bomb sitting there you have got to do something about it.

That's about all I have to say right now. If there are any questions --

One more item. It will not put any popcorn stands or

hot dog stands out of business during fair time and I'd like to challenge the person to show me where it would do that who mentioned that.

Any questions?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you. Any other comments? Yes, sir.

MR. CHRISTIANSEN: My name is Fredrick Christiansen, C-h-r-i-s-t-i-a-n-s-e-n, I'm the State Director of School Facilities in the Department of Education.

I would first of all like to pass out a few roses to those people who are responsible for getting a Uniform Fire Code to this state; I think it's a marvelous improvement over the dirth of information that we have had in the past with the regard to fire safety. I have two concerns however, about it. One is that it be a uniform code throughout our state. I don't think it's a good idea to have a different code in Bemidji than you have in Worthington, so I would like to encourage whatever efforts can be made to make this uniform both in the language and in the application.

The second thing I would like to see as the code develops is an evaluation of operation of the code and revision as time goes on, and I'm quite sure that this will happen. Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

Anyone else here that would like to make a comment? Yes, sir.

MR. BRAUN: I'm Dick Braun, fire marshall for the City of Bloomington.

MR. IVERSON: Spell your last name.

MR. BRAUN: B-r-a-u-n. I would like to have an amendment know as E to the rule section to read as follows:

The chief may designate a representative to direct fire prevention or their jurisdiction may establish an agency to assist the chief in administration and in enforcement of this code, and to direct fire prevention and activities.

This I have taken out of the proposed N.F.P.A. fire code Section 1.4.12. My reason for this is the National Commission now wants municipalities to have permanent fire prevention people. There are a lot of communities like Bloomington that has a volunteer fire department. In order for me to work for the city some where I have to fit under the guidelines of the city manager, and by adopting this amendment I could still hold my position otherwise I question whether our manager has -- the way our fire department is organized it is responsible to the council and not to the manager, yet the manager is responsible for

all personnel. And being I work for the city somewhere along the line I have to have some authority to be able to work for the city.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

Any one else that would like to make a comment? Yes, sir.

MR. KARLS: I was out for a few moments. This is on any subject dealing with the --

MR. IVERSON: Yes, sir.

MR. KARLS: All right. My name is Allin Karls, A-l-l-i-n K-a-r-l-s, and I'm associate executive director of the Minnesota Hospital Association, we represent the non-profit hospitals in the state and the non-profit nursing homes.

We are concerned because the adoption of the 1973 fire code and life safety code as applied to our member hospitals and nursing homes would place our membership in a very bad position, and an untenable position in fact. Not because of the code itself is unreasonable, but beaause of conflicting standards between the State Code and the National Code. Our members are required to comply with federal regulations because we participated in the federal Medicare program and the Medicad program. And as I'm sure you're aware the federal Medicare program references the

1967 Code, yet since our members come under the state jurisdiction we would have to comply probably first with the state code, so this would place our institutions in a double jeopardy situation where the two codes present conflicts in interpretation and requirements.

We have been advised that any institution which has been grandfathered under the State's 1973 Code would lose it's deemed status under federal programs title 19 and 18 because of it's failure to comply with the 1967 code. In other words, you can't comply with both codes because they are not compatible. And if we would choose to comply with the state code which would allow us to keep our institutions open we would be out of compliance with the federal code which would mean we would not receive payment under federal medicare and medicad programs. So, it's a no-win situation because we couldn't operate if we didn't meet the state code and we couldn't get paid for operating if we didn't meet the federal code. So, we would ask -- and, in addition to that some of the local codes we understand are based on 1967 code, we could be caught in an additional layer there of interpretation of the codes.

Those problems represent in many cases tens of thousands of dollars in compliance costs that would have to be born and also the end result would be none compliance on the federal level. So, we find it necessary to strongly oppose

the adoption of the 1973 Fire and Life Safety Code at this time, again not because we oppose the code itself or feel that it's unreasonable, but because it would place us in a position of conflict with the Federal Code. We would ask that those conflicts with the federal code be addressed so that the health care industries aren't placed in this position of being out of compliance with either the federal or the state. Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you, sir.

Any one else? As you know, the purpose of this meeting is to air this whole situation, so I certainly hope that any one who has a comment to make will make it now.

MR. JUNGHANS: Mr. Chairman, I'm Frank Junghans, J-u-n-g-h-a-n-s, I'm safety engineer at 3-M Company, I'm here representing the -- I'm here as a representative of the Minnesota State Fair as fire marshall.

In listening to the various deliberations here today I hope that your considerations will bear in mind the one very important fact in discussing flammable materials, LP in particular, and that is the lives of people. And, at the state fair, as you know, we gather up to two hundred thousand people in a day's time coming to a million and a half in a ten-year period. So, we are very concerned about these large numbers of people and the use of gas throughout

the grounds, particularly in the bulk tanks. And we are very anxious to see and outcome to a decision whether it goes mounding or insulating or what have you so that we can do our utmost to protect lives and make the fire fighting job for the fire service as easy as possible.

Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Thank you much, sir. The gentleman in the back of the room.

MR. DANBERG: My name is Wesley Danberg, W-e-s-l-e-y D-a-n-b-e-r-g, I'm fire chief of the city of Newport, Minnesota.

I would like to ask the committee that proposed these changes what their reasons were for the changes deleting Article 1, Section 1.203 inclusive through Section 1.207?

MR. HANSEN: Let me make a very brief comment about that.

It was the opinion of the Attorney General's office that the authorizing legislation authorizing the promulgation of this code did not give the authority to promulgate a code which was mandatory to the various municipalities. Therefore the code has been made permissive in the various municipalities at least at this time. Because it was made permissive we did not feel that we should dictate what each municipality should do as far as how they would set up their own enforcement, in other words, what personnel they

would have, what departments they would have and so on, that's why that whole section was deleted; they can be added back in by the municipalities if they desire to do that.

MR. DANBERG: Thank you.

MR. IVERSON: Any one else that would like to comment? Hearing no other comments then twenty days will be allowed for post hearing submission of evidence, statements or briefs, such statement s must be typed on 8½ by 11" paper and they must be mailed to the Commissioner of Public Safety, State Highway Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55155 and postmarked no later than midnight May 19th, 1975.

With that then hearing no further comments this hearing is adjourned for today.

(concluded at 11:35 o'clock a. m.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA

BEFORE EDWARD G. NOVAK

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In the matter of the Proposed Adoption of Rules of the State Department of Public Safety Governing the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code.

FINDINGS OF FACT

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing before the Commissioner of Public Safety of the State of Minnesota on the 29th day of April, 1975, at 9:00 a.m. in Room CC-3, Howard Johnson's, 8401 Cedar Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota, after proper notice required by M.S. 1974, Section 15.0412 was served upon all persons, associations and other interested groups registered with the Secretary of State for that purpose.

After affording interested persons an opportunity to present written and oral data, statements and arguments, having heard all of the testimony, having considered all of the evidence adduced and upon the records, files and proceedings herein, I make the following FINDINGS OF FACT:

1. The Commissioner of Public Safety through the State Fire Marshal Division is specifically authorized, pursuant to M.S. 1974, Section 299F.011 (Laws 1974 Chapter 550) to adopt rules and regulations establishing a uniform fire code for the State of Minnesota.

2. The purpose of these rules and regulations is to establish minimum fire and life safety standards consistent with nationally recognized good practices for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from hazardous conditions in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises. These rules are intended to provide local governing bodies with a model fire code that can be adopted by local ordinance to strengthen local fire prevention efforts, and to provide the State Fire Marshal with discretionary powers of enforcement in the absence of local action or upon local requests for assistance. Local ordinance adopting the code may add stricter, more locally applicable requirements to facilitate their own methods of enforcement and administration and to account for factors peculiar to the area.

3. A definite need exists for these rules. Current fire problems and inspection responsibilities are broad and varying in nature. Since the State Fire Marshal Division operates under a very limited number of specific fire prevention statutes and codes, these rules will enable the State Fire Marshal to effectively correct deficiencies and obtain minimum fire and life safety protection. Many of the present State Fire Marshal statutes are antiquated and in great need of updating and revision. The proposed rules would update these statutes to a reasonable level for today's needs. Stricter, more uniform regulations are in the public interest as they provide the means of establishing and maintaining safer conditions.

4. The Minnesota State Building Code, in effect now for four years, has numerous fire protection requirements for new-building construction. The proposed uniform fire code which is compaible with the State Building Code is necessary to govern continued fire safety after construction is completed and the building is occupied.

5. The proposed rules, the 1973 edition of the Uniform Fire Code promulgated by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and the International Conference of Building Officials, are necessary to carry out the intent of the legislature as expressed in the preamble to Laws 1974 Chapter 550.

6. At the public hearing on this matter and in correspondence addressed to these rules several comments were made regarding certain provisions of these proposed rules.

    a) The majority of testimony was confined to two major areas of the proposed rules: Article 20 of the Uniform Fire Code regulating the storage, handling and transportation of liquified petroleum gases; and Appendix C of the Uniform Fire Code relating to rifle ranges. After consideration of all the testimony made and written briefs presented on these two issues, Article 20 and Appendix C were deleted in their entirety from the rules as originally proposed.

    b) Testimony was also given (page 34, transcript) concerning the inspection process in the installation and maintenance of fire protection systems and appliances. Since these rules are intended to be a model code for local adoption it is intended in this particular area, to set forth a basic recommended inspection procedure. Nothing in the code prohibits municipalities from following an equally effective and safety oriented procedure of their own.

    c) A comment was directed at Section 27.403 of the Uniform Fire Code regarding asphalt kettles. After consideration of this comment, Section 27.403 was amended in the adopted rules to include certain exceptions for applications never intended to be outlawed.

d) Comments made at the hearing and in subsequent correspondence regarding the fire code applicability to federal Medicare program requirements should be clarified for the record. The 1973 Life Safety Code, underwhich non-profit hospitals and nursing homes operate under the federal Medicare and Medicaid programs, has superseded the 1967 code referred to in hearing testimony by the director of the Minnesota Hospital Association. The 1973 Life Safety Code is included in the Ten Volumes of the National Fire Codes, adopted by reference in FireMar 33(o).

e) Many comments at the hearing and in correspondence requested consideration of adopting the latest edition of the NFPA National Fire Codes instead of the Uniform Fire Code of the Western Fire Chiefs Association. This is not being done for two reasons. First, Laws 1974 Chapter 550 requires that any reference in the uniform fire code to NFPA codes is to be their 1973 edition. Second, the Uniform Fire Code of the Western Fire Chiefs Associations and International Conference of Building Officials is compatible with the Uniform Building Code already adopted in Minnesota. However, in FireMar 33(o) the NFPA National Fire Codes are adopted by reference with the intent that they provide nationally recognized safety standards for areas in which provisions of the Uniform Fire Code may not be applicable.

f) In the proposed amendments to the Uniform Fire Code (FireMar 33-51) many of the changes made were for the purpose of making this code completely compatible with the State Building Code.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Edward J. Novak
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

July 17, 1975
DATE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

BEFORE EDWARD G. NOVAK

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In the matter of the Proposed Adoption
of Rules of the State Department of
Public Safety Governing the
Minnesota Uniform Fire Code

ORDER ADOPTING RULES

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing before the Commissioner of Public Safety of the State of Minnesota on the 29th day of April, 1975, at 9:00 A.M. in Room CC-3, Howard Johnson's, 8401 Cedar Ave. South, Bloomington, Minnesota, after proper notice required by M.S. 1974, Section 15.0412 was served upon all persons, associations and other interested groups registered with the Secretary of State for that purpose.

After affording interested persons an opportunity to present written and oral data, statements and arguments, having heard all of the testimony, having considered all of the evidence adduced and upon the records, files and proceedings herein, and applicable statutory standards or criteria, and having confirmed the need for the above captioned rules;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that these rules identified as Fire Marshal Regulations Chapter Four: Minnesota Uniform Fire Code, FireMar 30-59, are adopted this 17 day of [illegible], 1975, pursuant to authority vested in me by M.S. 1974, Section 299A.01, Subdivision 6.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Edward G. Novak
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY