ORDINANCE NO. 304

An ordinance providing for fire limits, the construction and equipment of buildings and fire prevention and protection in connection with hazardous materials and processes.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen

of the City of St. Mary as follows:

ARTICLE I
FIRE LIMITS AND PLANS AND PERMITS

Section 101. FIRE LIMITS. The following shall be and are hereby declared to be the fire limits; beginning at Sycamore Street, thence South to Mulberry Street; East and West between First and Fourth Streets;

to the point of beginning.

Section 102. PERMIT REQUIRED. Except as hereinafter exempted in this section, no wall, structure, building or part thereof shall hereafter be built, enlarged, or altered within the corporate limits until a plan of the proposed work, together with a statement of the materials to be used, shall have been submitted in writing in duplicate to Board of Aldermen, who shall, in accordance with the provisions herein contained, issue a permit for the proposed construction. The permit herein required shall be made in duplicate and in such form as may be adopted by a resolution of the City Council and one copy thereof shall be kept on file in the office of the city clerk.

Ordinary repairs and minor alterations not involving any change in major structural parts such as walls, beams, girders, chimneys and flues, or involving a cost of not more than two hundred dollars, or erection of detached outbuildings outside the fire limits (such as sheds, chicken houses, and one-car private garages) costing not more than two hundred dollars; or minor changes or repairs in electrical wiring or equipment, shall not require the issuance of a permit.

No building shall be moved until a permit has been obtained from Board of Aldermen and such official shall not issue such permit if in his judgement the proposed new location would seriously increase the fire hazards of the surrounding buildings.

When any wall, structure, building, or part thereof shall be constructed within the corporate limits without a permit or contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be taken or torn down or removed, and the expense incident thereto shall be recovered of the owner of said property by a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 103. INSPECTION OF CONSTRUCTION. The Board of Aldermen shall inspect all buildings or structures during construction to see that the provisions of this ordinance are complied with. Whenever in his opinion, by reason of defective or illegal work in violation of a provision of this ordinance, the continuance of a building operation is contrary to public welfare, he may order all further work to be stopped and may require suspension of work until condition in violation has been remedied.

ARTICLE II
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS IN GENERAL

Section 201. MASONRY WALLS, AND FIRE RETARDANT ROOF COVERINGS REQUIRED WITHIN FIRE LIMITS.

Every building hereafter erected or enlarged within the fire limits as set out in Section 101, shall, except as provided for in Section 202, be enclosed on all sides with walls constructed wholly of brick, stone, hollow tile, hollow or solid concrete block, concrete, or other equivalent incombustible materials; and shall have the roof, also top, and sides of all roof structures, including dormer windows, covered with incombustible or fire retardant materials. All cornices shall be incombustible material.

Buildings with wooden frame-work clad with sheet metal or stucco or veneered with brick or its equivalent shall be classed as frame.

Section 202. PERMISSIBLE WOODEN AND METAL STRUCTURES WITHIN FIRE LIMITS. No frame, wooden or metal structure shall hereafter be built within the fire limits as given herein, or as they may be hereafter established, except the following:

(a) Temporary one-story buildings for use of builders, only in connection with a building operation for which a permit has been issued under Section 102.

(b) Fences not exceeding 10 feet in height.

(c) Porches, balconies and canopies not exceeding 10 feet in width, nor extending more than 3 feet above the second story floor beams. No such structure shall be joined to any similar structure of another building.

(d) Bay windows when covered with incombustible or fire retardant materials.

(e) Small detached outbuildings or sheds, not exceeding 150 sq. ft. in area and 8 feet in height when entirely enclosed, and not exceeding 500 sq. ft. in area and 15 feet in height when open on at least one long side, and separated by at least 5 feet from lot lines of adjoining property.

(f) Dwellings not exceeding two stories in height and separated by at least 5 feet from lot line of adjoining property.

(g) A building occupied exclusively as a private garage or stable, not more than one story in height nor more than 750 sq. ft. in area, located on the same lot with a dwelling; provided that such building be placed at least three feet from the lot lines of adjoining property.

(h) One story all metal buildings or other unprotected noncombustible construction, with no wood in wall or roof structure, having a horizontal separation of at least ten feet on all sides, with area not exceeding 2500 sq. ft. when used for a business occupancy, or not exceeding 1000 sq. ft. when used for other occupancy. Business occupancy means the use of a building or structure for transacting of business or rendering or receiving of professional services; including among others, banks, barber shops, beauty parlors, offices, radio and television stations, telephone exchanges.

(i) Coal Tipples, ice houses, material bins, trestles and water tanks when built of planking and timbers of the dimension usual for heavy timber construction.

(j) Cooling towers not in excess of 250 sq. ft. in base area and 15 ft. in height.

(k) Greenhouses not more than 15' in height, erected on the same lot, with and accessory to dwelling or store.

(l) Noncombustible display signs, or combustible display signs when not over 15' high and not attached to or forming part of any other structure.

No frame or metal building or other unprotected noncombustible construction not in conformity with this section shall be moved from without to within the fire limits, or from one lot to another lot within the fire limits.

Section 203. REPAIRING FRAME BUILDINGS WITHIN FIRE LIMITS. Any existing frame building within the fire limits not in conformity with this ordinance, which may hereafter be damaged by fire, decay or otherwise to an amount greater than one-half of its value, exclusive of foundation, shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be removed.

Section 204. LIMITS OF AREA AND HEIGHTS. The floor area of buildings between fire walls shall not exceed the following:

Type of Construction.	One Story.	Exceeding one Story.
Ordinary construction	9000 sq. ft.	6000 sq. ft.
Unprotected noncombustible construction	9000 sq. ft.	6000 sq. ft.
Wood frame construction	6000 sq. ft.	4000 sq. ft.

If fronting on more than one street, above areas may be increased 25% for each additional street.

For the purpose of this section a street shall be deemed to include any avenue, boulevard, street, alley or lane, twenty feet or greater in width, or any court, parking space or yard with direct connection to a street, and not less than twenty feet wide. Such court, parking space or yard shall be the property of the owner of the building and shall not be enclosed or roofed over.

Non-fire-resistive buildings, fully equipped with approved automatic sprinklers, may be 200% greater in area than the above.

Outside the fire limits, buildings of protected or unprotected noncombustible construction may be unlimited in area, if not exceeding one story in height without basement, if the entire building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system (except areas permanently occupied exclusively by stocks of noncombustible material not packed or crated in combustible material), if a horizontal separation of at least 80 feet is provided on all sides of buildings, and if buildings are provided with means of egress complying with the provisions of Section 205, and so located that no part of the building shall be a greater distance, measured along the line of travel, from an exit doorway, than 225 feet in assembly and business occupancies, 150 feet in educational, industrial, institutional, mercantile, residential and storage occupancies, and 120 feet in high hazard occupancies.

Fire-resistive buildings (reinforced concrete frame, floors and roofs or the equivalent) shall not be limited as to area or height.

No building shall exceed three stories or 45 feet in height unless of fire-resistive construction (reinforced concrete frame, floors and roof or the equivalent).

Section 205. MEANS OF EXIT. Every room of any building exceeding 1,000 sq. ft. in area or occupied by more than 100 persons shall have at least two exits. Every story of any building shall have at least one exit and every story that exceeds 2,500 sq. ft. in area shall have at least two separate and independent exits. All doors in required exits shall swing in the direction of exit travel. The term exit and the required number of exits, their location, unobstructed width, illumination and indicating signs shall be in accordance with a nationally recognized standard and satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Section 206. MASONRY WALLS. Those walls which are required by this ordinance to be of masonry construction shall be continuous from foundation to the roof. The thickness of such walls shall be sufficient to carry safely all imposed loads and shall comply with minimum dimensions as specified in this section.

(a) BRICK BEARING WALLS, not common to more than one building, shall have a minimum thickness of 12" for one story buildings or for the upper two stories of buildings more than one story in height. This minimum thickness shall be increased 4" for each two stories or fraction thereof below the upper two stories. (For example, minimum thickness required for a seven-story wall would be 24, 20, 20, 16, 16, 12 and 12 inches.) Brick bearing walls, not common to more than one building, may be 8" in thickness under the following conditions:

(1) walls of dwellings not over two stories in height, and
(2) walls not over 15 feet in height, provided such walls are reinforced at intervals not exceeding 20 feet by cross walls, piers or buttresses.

(b) BRICK NON-BEARING WALLS, not wholly supported by girders at each story, and not common to more than one building, shall conform to minimum thickness of sub-section (a) above except that walls 4" less in thickness may be permitted where 16" or greater thickness is specified in sub-section (a). (For example, minimum thicknesses required for a seven-story wall would be 20, 16, 16, 12, 12, 12 and 12 inches).

(c) BRICK NON-BEARING WALLS, WHOLLY SUPPORTED BY GIRDERS AT EACH STORY, may be 12" in thickness where common to more than one building or 8" in thickness where not common to more than one building.

(d) BRICK WALLS WHICH ARE COMMON TO MORE THAN ONE BUILDING when not covered by sub-section (c) above shall conform to the minimum thicknesses of sub-section (a) except that no such wall shall be less than 16" in thickness.

(e) NATURAL STONE WALLS shall be 4" thicker than specified above for brick walls. HEWN OR SQUARED STONE WALLS shall conform to the thicknesses specified above for brick walls.

(f) HOLLOW MASONRY WALLS shall conform to the thickness specified above for brick walls except that no hollow block or hollow tile walls shall be used where common to more than one building unless faced on both sides with not less than 4" of brick properly bonded. Where structure members project into hollow masonry units, the hollow space shall be filled with noncombustible material the full thickness of the wall and 6" or more above, between and below such members.

(g) REINFORCED CONCRETE WALLS of monolithic construction shall be not less than 2/3 the thickness specified above for brick walls except that no such wall shall be less than 6" in thickness. CONCRETE WALLS NOT PROPERLY REINFORCED shall conform to the thickness specified above for brick walls.

(h) OTHER NONCOMBUSTIBLE WALLS - Where acceptable to the Board of Aldermen, other noncombustible materials of required structural stability may be used in walls, when conforming with the following minimum requirements:

Type of Wall	Horizontal Separation	Fire Resistance Rating Not Less than:	Total area of window openings not exceeding:
Fire Wall, bearing or non-bearing		4 hours	None permitted.
Bearing Wall	Less than 3'	3 hours	None permitted.
	At least 3'	2 hours	None permitted.
Non-Bearing Wall	Less than 3'	3 hours	40% of total wall area.
	At least 3'	2 hours	40% of total wall area.
	At least 20'	1 hour	60% of total wall area.

Section 207. PARAPETS. Parapets 8" or more in thickness shall be extended a minimum of 18" above the roof level on those walls which are required by this ordinance to be of masonry construction, except as specifically exempted below. All parapeted walls shall be suitably coped. Parapets shall not be required on:

(a) Walls terminating at roofs of fire-resistive or semi-fire-resistive construction.
(b) A wall of a building the roof of which is at least three feet lower than the roof of, or any opening in, an adjacent building wall.
(c) Walls facing on a street having a width of thirty feet or more.
(d) Walls of a building which is thirty feet or more distant in all directions from the nearest line to which other buildings are or may legally be built.
(e) Walls of a detached dwelling or of a building not exceeding one thousand sq. ft. in area.
(f) Walls of a building where the roof has an angle of more than twenty degrees with the horizontal.

Section 208. PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS. For the purpose of preventing the spread of fire from building to building communicating openings in fire walls and certain openings in exterior walls required by this ordinance to be of masonry or equivalent construction shall be protected by approved fire doors, approved fire windows or other approved means satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Protection shall be required for conditions as follows:

(a) When communicating openings are located in fire walls separating buildings. In such cases, communicating openings shall be protected on each side of the wall by fire doors approved for the protection of openings in fire walls.
(b) When openings are located above the first story in an exterior wall facing on a street less than 30 feet measured from building line to building line.
(c) When openings in an exterior wall are less than 30 feet distant in a direct unobstructed line from an opening in another building. Protection shall not be required where openings in exterior walls face in the same direction.
(d) When openings in an exterior wall are above and are less than 30 feet distant from any part of a neighboring roof of a building of other than fire-resistive construction (reinforced concrete frame, floors and roof or their equivalent).

Section 209. FIRESTOPPING. Firestopping in all classes of buildings shall be arranged to cut off all concealed draft openings, such as at floors, ceilings, roofs and attic spaces, and shall form effectual fire barriers horizontally and vertically. In buildings of non-fire-resistive construction, wood two inches in thickness, nominal dimension, may be used; in other types of construction approved noncombustible material shall be used.

Section 210. CEILINGS. Where it is desired to install a new ceiling below the level of an existing ceiling, all existing intervening ceilings below the floor or roof immediately above must first be removed. For the purpose of this section, a ceiling is defined as the overhead inside lining of a room whereby a concealed space is formed below the floor or roof to which it is attached. Finish applied directly to the bottom of a floor or roof without forming a concealed space is not to be interpreted as a ceiling under this section.

Section 211. WORKMANSHIP AND SAFETY OF DESIGN. All workmanship and building materials shall be of good quality and shall conform to specifications which the Board of Aldermen prescribes. The more generally standard specifications for quality of materials are those of the American Society for Testing Materials. All parts of every building shall be designed to safely carry loads to be imposed thereon and shall in all other respects conform to good engineering practices.

ARTICLE III
CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND HEATING APPLIANCES

Section 301. APPLICABLE TO NEW OR REBUILT CHIMNEYS. All chimneys, flues or fireplaces hereafter built or rebuilt in any building, within the corporate limits, regardless of the type of fuel used, shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 302. CHIMNEYS AND FLUES. Chimneys shall be built of brick, of solid block masonry or of reinforced concrete, not less than three and three-quarters inches thick. Chimneys shall be lined throughout with fire clay flue lining or with fire brick, provided that chimneys for gas appliances only may be lined with any approved corrosion resistant lining. Chimneys shall be built on concrete or masonry foundations. Chimneys shall not rest upon or be carried by wooden floors, beams or brackets, nor be hung from wooden rafters. Iron brackets or stirrups attached to wooden construction shall not be used to support chimneys. Footings for exterior chimneys shall start below the frost line.

All chimneys shall be built as nearly vertical as possible and shall extend at least three feet above the highest point at which they come in contact with the roof of the building and at least two feet higher than any ridge within ten feet of such chimney or flue.

Section 303. SPECIAL TYPE FLUES:

(a) For Domestic Gas-Fired Appliances. Domestic gas consuming devices may be vented to special flues when such special flues are of a type listed and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or a similarly recognized testing laboratory and satisfactory to City of St. Mary, provided, however, that such special vents shall not be permitted for incinerators, for devices or appliances which may be readily converted to the use of solid or liquid fuel, nor on boilers or furnaces except with specific approval of City of St. Mary.

(b) For Domestic Appliances Fired with Coal, Oil, Wood or Gas. Heating appliances fired with coal, oil, wood or gas, may be vented to special flues in lieu of the above when such special flues are of a type listed and approved for such use by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or a similar nationally recognized testing laboratory or installed in accordance with the conditions of the approval and the circumstances of such use are satisfactory to City of St. Mary.

Section 304. FIREPLACES. The back and sides of fireplaces shall be of solid masonry or reinforced concrete, not less than eight inches in thickness. A lining of fire brick at least two inches thick or other approved material shall be used unless the overall thickness is twelve inches.

Fireplaces shall have hearths of brick, stone or other approved incombustible material supporting on a fireproof slab or brick trimmer arches. Such hearths shall extend at least twenty inches outside of the chimney breast and not less than twelve inches beyond each side of the fireplace opening along the chimney breast. The combined thickness of hearth and supporting arch shall be not less than six inches at any point.

Wooden forms or centers used in the construction of that part of the supporting construction which is below the hearth of the fireplace shall be removed when the supporting construction of the hearth is completed and before plastering on the underside.

Section 305. CLEARANCES FROM CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND FIREPLACES. All wooden and other combustible construction shall be kept at least two inches from chimneys and flues and shall be kept at least four inches from the back of a fireplace. Such spaces shall be firestopped with noncombustible material.

Section 306. FLOOR PROTECTION UNDER HEATING APPLIANCES: Heating appliances shall not be mounted on floors of combustible construction unless they are either approved by the City of St. Mary as suitably designed for such mounting or are set on approved bases of insulating value sufficient to prevent overheating of the combustible construction.

Ranges, stoves, heating furnaces and similar heating appliances without legs or with legs less than 4" high, if on floors of combustible construction, shall have such floors protected by masonry at least 8" in thickness, topped with boiler iron and arranged in a manner that will provide air circulation throughout the masonry.

Similar heating appliances with legs which provide not less than 4" open space under the base of the appliance, if on floors of combustible construction, shall have such floors protected with incombustible material.

Protection shall be provided for at least that portion of the combustible floor which is under the heating appliance, and if the appliance uses solid fuel, suitable protection shall also be provided for a distance of not less than 18" at the front or side where ashes are removed.

Section 307. CLEARANCES FROM HEATING APPLIANCES AND THEIR SMOKEPIPES. Ranges, stoves, heating furnaces and all other heating appliances shall be installed to provide safe clearance to woodwork or other combustible material, whether plastered or not.

Ranges, stoves, heating furnaces, and similar heating appliances and smokepipes from such devices shall have a clearance of at least 18" to walls, ceilings or partitions of combustible construction or to any other combustible material. Appliances of special types which have been tested and found safe for installation with lesser clearances may be installed with such clearances as the Building Inspector shall approve. Where a durable form of noncombustible heat insulating protection is applied to the appliance or to the combustible material, installation may be made with lesser clearances as the Building Inspector may approve.

Section 308. SMOKEPIPES. Every smokepipe shall connect with a chimney or other approved flue. No smokepipe shall pass through any floor, ceiling, roof or wall of combustible construction except that metal smokestacks from industrial heating or process devices may be extended through roofs when metal ventilated jackets or collars conforming to recognized good practices and acceptable to the Building Inspector are provided.

Smokepipes shall not pass through partitions of combustible construction unless they are guarded at the point of passage by metal ventilated jackets or collars not less than 12" larger in diameter than the smokepipe or by equivalent protection satisfactory to Building Inspector.

ARTICLE IV
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Section 401. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS. All electrical wiring, apparatus or appliances shall be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code as approved by the American Standards Association.

ARTICLE V
GARAGES

Section 501. GARAGE DEFINED. For the purpose of this ordinance the term "garage" shall include any building or part thereof in which more than three automobiles, trucks, tractors or similar self-propelled vehicles are stored, serviced or repaired. Detached structures auxiliary to dwelling or apartment buildings are specifically exempted from the provisions of this article.

Section 502. PERMIT REQUIRED. No person shall use any building or part thereof as a garage without a permit.

Section 503. SPECIAL STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS. No garage as defined in Section 501 of this ordinance shall hereafter be located in any frame building exceeding one story in height or exceeding 1200 sq. ft. in area. No such garage shall be located in building containing other occupancy unless separated therefrom by wall, partition, floor or ceiling assemblies or noncombustible materials having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours, with all connecting openings protected with approved self-closing fire doors. No such garage shall be located in any building not having concrete or similar noncombustible floors. Floors which drain to sewers or storm drains shall be provided with an oil separater or trap.

Section 504. HANDLING OF GASOLINE. The fuel tanks of motor vehicles shall be filled directly through hose from pumps drawing from underground tanks installed as required in Article VII or from approved portable tanks. There shall be no facilities for gasoline handling or filling in any basement or sub-basement garage. No gasoline or other flammable liquid shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to pass into the drainage system of the premises.

Section 505. REPAIRS. No repairs of any kind shall be made in any basement or sub-basement garage.

ARTICLE VI
GAS APPLIANCES AND PIPING

Section 601. PIPING. Piping for any and all types of gas used for fuel or lighting purposes in buildings and structural shall be installed to conform with nationally recognized good practices.

Section 602. OUTSIDE VALVE REQUIRED. An outside valve shall be installed on every gas service pipe regardless of size that supplies large stores or factories, or places of public assembly such as churches, theatres, motion picture theatres, schools and hospitals and on every service pipe 2-1/2" or larger in diameter.

Section 603. RIGID METAL GAS CONNECTIONS. Gas connections to stoves, heaters and other appliances shall be made by metal pipe, or by approved metal tubing securely fastened in place, except that for devices which require a moveable connection, approved flexible tubing may be used provided that there is but one shut-off valve and provided further that such valve is located in the rigid pipe back of the point where the flexible tubing connects to the rigid pipe and in no case at the device.

Section 604. VENTING OF APPLIANCES. Draft hoods, flues or vents, vent connectors, clearance to combustible materials, size and height above roofs shall be in accordance with nationally recognized good practices. Compliance with National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 54 shall be deemed compliance with nationally recognized good practices.

Section 605. AIR FOR COMBUSTION. Gas appliances shall be installed in a location in which the facilities for ventilation permit satisfactory combustion of gas and proper ventilation under normal conditions of use. Where appliances are installed in a confined space within a building of unusually tight construction, air for combustion and ventilation shall be obtained from outdoors or from spaces freely communicating with the outdoors.

ARTICLE VII
FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

Section 701. APPLICATION. This article shall apply to all persons, firms, corporations, copartnerships, governmental agencies other than Federal, and voluntary associations storing, handling or using flammable or combustible liquids, and to the owner or lessee of any building, premises, or equipment in which flammable or combustible liquids are stored, handled or used.

Section 702. SCOPE. This article shall apply to flammable and combustible liquids as hereinafter defined; except that it shall not apply to the transportation of liquids in bulk, to transportation when under the jurisdiction of, and in compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to fuel oil in connection with domestic oil burning equipment.

Section 703. RETROACTIVITY. This article shall not be so construed or applied as to prevent the continued operation and use of any plant, storage tank, building or structure in existence at the time of the adoption of this ordinance which does not comply with the requirements thereof with respect to location, tank capacity, clearances, foundations and supports for aboveground tanks, spacing between units, or between units and line of adjoining property; but all existing plants shall comply with all other requirements of this ordinance including those relating to grounding and bonding, venting or breathing, emergency vents for relief, control valves, tank connections and openings, piping, control of sources of ignition, ventilation and first aid fire control appliances, except that emergency venting capacity meeting the requirements of the 1962 edition of National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 30, installed to replace original emergency venting capacity, shall be allowed to continue in use. Existing nonconforming plants, storage tanks, buildings or structures may be replaced in kind but shall not be enlarged.

In the case of other existing nonconformity not heretofore referred to in this section, the hazard involved shall be evaluated in the light of the particular location and its surroundings such as topography, proximity of the location to waterways, residential occupancies, structures of high value and places of public assembly, and in the light of all other safeguards with which the installation is provided, and before any determination is made or order issued, the proprietor of the establishment shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard by the Board of Aldermen, and shall be given at least 10 days written notice of the time and place of the hearing. Every order for the elimination of existing nonconformity shall allow a reasonable time for compliance therewith, considering the nature of the work, the availability of labor and materials and the necessary prework preparation.

Section 704. FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS DEFINED. The term "Flammable Liquid" as used in this article shall mean any liquid having a flash point below 140° Fahr. and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100° Fahr. The term "Combustible Liquid" as used in this article shall mean any liquid having a flash point at or above 140° Fahr. and below 200° Fahr. When not otherwise identified, the term "Liquid" as used in this article shall mean both flammable and combustible liquids. Flash points shall be determined as described in the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association (Pamphlet No. 30).

Section 705. CLASSIFICATION OF FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS. For the purposes of this article, flammable and combustible liquids are divided into classes, as follows:

CLASS I - Those liquids having a flash point below 100° Fahr., further subdivided into:
CLASS IA - Flash point below 73° Fahr. and boiling point below 100° Fahr.
CLASS IB - Flash point below 73° Fahr. and boiling point above 100° Fahr.
CLASS IC - Flash point at or above 73° Fahr. and below 100° Fahr.

CLASS II - Those liquids having a flash point at or above 100° Fahr. and below 140° Fahr.

CLASS III - Those liquids having a flash point at or above 140° Fahr. and below 200° Fahr.

When artificially heated to temperatures equal to or higher than their flash points, CLASS II and CLASS III liquids shall be subject to the applicable requirements of CLASS I and CLASS II liquids, respectively.

Section 706. PERMIT REQUIRED. No person, firm or corporation shall use, store or handle any flammable or combustible liquid in quantities in excess of that given in the following table unless a permit has been obtained from Board of Aldermen.

	CLASS I	CLASS II and CLASS III
Dwellings or other place of human habitation	1 gallon	25 gallons
Inside other buildings	6 gallons	60 gallons
Outside of any building	10 gallons	60 gallons

No permit shall be issued for the use, storage or handling of flammable or combustible liquids unless such use, storage or handling complies with the provisions of this ordinance.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to require a permit for the storage or use of flammable or combustible liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motor boat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant, nor for the storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes, or similar flammable or combustible mixtures when such liquids are stored for the maintenance, painting, or similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days.

Section 707. RESTRICTED LOCATIONS FOR STORAGE AND HANDLING. Except as otherwise provided for in Section 703 (retroactivity) of this article, the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids shall conform with the provisions of this article.

Aboveground tanks for the storage of Class I flammable liquids shall be prohibited inside of the fire limits.

No aboveground tank for the storage of Class I flammable liquids shall be located inside of a building, except as provided in Section 719 of this article.

No facilities where flammable and combustible liquids are received from tank vessels, pipe lines, tank car or tank vehicle, or are stored or blended for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessels, pipe lines, tank car or tank vehicle, shall be located within the fire limits.

No aboveground tank for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids, other than Class III liquids for heating or cooling the establishment, shall be located within 100 feet of a then existing school, theater, church, hospital, athletic field or other places of public assembly.

Section 708. LOCATION OF PERMITTED ABOVEGROUND TANKS. Every aboveground tank for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids, except those liquids with boil-over characteristics and unstable liquids, operating at pressures not in excess of 2.5 p.s.i.g. and equipped with emergency venting which will not permit pressures to exceed 2.5 p.s.i.g. shall be located in accordance with the following table.

Capacity of Tank Gallons	Minimum Distance In Feet From Property Line Which May Be Built Upon, Including The Opposite Side Of A Public Way	Minimum Distance In Feet From Nearest Side Of Any Public Way
275 or less	5	5
276 to 750	10	5
751 to 12000	15	5
12001 to 30000	20	5
30001 to 50000	30	10

The distance between any two flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks (shell to shell) shall not be less than one-sixth of the sum of the diameters of the tanks except when the diameter of one tank is less than one-half of the diameter of the adjacent tank, the distance between the two tanks shall not be less than one-half of the diameter of the smaller tank, and in no case shall the distance between adjacent tanks be less than three feet.

Tanks in excess of 50000 gallons capacity, other types of tanks, and tanks for the storage of liquids with boil-over characteristics and unstable liquids shall be located in accordance with the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or similarly nationally recognized good practices satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Class II and Class III flammable and combustible liquids may be stored inside of buildings, provided that the capacity of any individual tank does not exceed 275 gallons and the aggregate total capacity of such tanks does not exceed 550 gallons, and provided further that the tanks are located in the lowest story, cellar or basement of the building. Where industrial processes require capacities in excess of 550 gallons, or require that the tank or tanks be placed at other locations in the building, such installations shall be made in accordance with the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or similarly nationally recognized good practices satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Section 709. LOCATION OF BURIED TANKS OUTSIDE OF, OR UNDER BUILDINGS. A flammable liquid storage tank may be located underground, outside of or under a building, if such installation meets the requirements of this section. The tank shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class I liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or cellar shall not be less than one foot, and to the line of any property that may be built upon, not less than three feet. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class II or Class III liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or cellar or the line of any property that may be built upon shall not be less than three feet.

Excavation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundation and surrounded with clean sand, earth or gravel, well tamped in place. Tanks should be covered with a minimum of two feet of earth, or shall be covered with not less than 1 foot of earth on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than 4 inches thick. When underground tanks are or are likely to be subjected to traffic, they shall be protected against damage from vehicles passing over them by at least 3 feet of earth cover, or 18 inches of well-tamped earth, plus 6 inches of reinforced concrete or 8 inches of asphaltic concrete. When asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection it shall extend at least 1 foot horizontally beyond the outline of the tank in all directions.

Where a tank is located in an area that may be subject to flooding applicable precautions in accordance with the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or similarly nationally recognized good practices, satisfactory to Board of Aldermen shall be taken.

Buried tanks and tanks located inside of buildings shall be subjected to a test for tightness, which shall include the tank and piping system, before being covered or placed in use.

Section 710. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS. Tanks for the storage of flammable liquids shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or similarly nationally recognized good practices satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Section 711. INSTALLATION OF TANKS. Aboveground tanks shall rest directly on the ground or on foundations or supports of concrete, masonry, piling, or steel. Exposed piling or steel supports shall be protected by fire-resistive materials to provide a fire-resistance rating of not less than two hours. Tanks located inside of buildings shall be securely supported to prevent settling, sliding or shifting.

Section 712. DIKES. Storage tanks for flammable liquids shall not be located where, because of topography or nearness of streams, flammable liquids could drain or be carried to sites having structures of high values, places of habitation or public assembly unless such tanks are diked in a manner to prevent such drainage. Compliance with the provisions for dikes contained in the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or other nationally recognized standard shall be deemed as complying with this requirement.

Where provision is made for draining rain water from diked areas, such drains shall normally be kept closed and shall be so designed that when in use, they will not permit flammable liquids to enter natural water courses, public sewers, or public drains, if their presence would constitute a hazard.

Section 713. PERTINENT EQUIPMENT FOR TANKS. Each tank for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids shall be provided with a vent which shall terminate outside of any buildings at a point above the filling pipe.

Vent pipes from tanks storing Class I liquids shall terminate not less than 12 feet above the adjacent ground level and shall discharge only upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipe shall be adequate in size to prevent blow-back of vapor or liquid at the fill opening when the tank is being filled, and shall be not less than 1¼ inch nominal diameter. Vent pipes two inches or less in nominal inside diameter shall not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. If vent pipe is less than 10 feet in length or more than 2 inches in nominal inside diameter, the outlet shall be provided with a vacuum and pressure relief device or there shall be an approved flame arrester located in the vent line at the outlet, or not more than 15 feet from the outlet end of the vent line. Vent pipe outlets shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions.

Vent pipes from tanks storing Class II or Class III liquids shall be above normal snow level, and may be fitted with return bends, coarse screens or other devices to minimize ingress of foreign material.

Vent piping shall be laid to drain toward the tank, without sags or traps in which liquid can collect. Vent pipes shall be located so that they will not be subject to physical damage, and shall enter the tank through the top.

Fill opening for tanks storing flammable liquids shall be not less than 5 feet from any building door or cellar or basement opening. Fill and discharge openings for buried tanks shall enter through the top of the tank.

Gauge openings or test wells shall not be located or installed inside of buildings. Gauging devices such as liquid level indicators or signals shall be so installed so that oil or vapor will not be discharged into any building. Glass gauges, the breaking of which would allow the escape of liquid or vapor into a building shall not be used.

Vents, relief devices, emergency reliefs, flame arresters, gauging devices and devices for the withdrawal of flammable liquids from storage tanks shall be in accordance with the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or similarly nationally recognized good practices satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Section 714. PIPING, VALVES, AND FITTINGS. Piping, valves, and fittings for use in connection with the storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be designed for the working pressures and structural stresses for which they may be subjected.

Piping systems shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion or contraction. Pipe systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to protect the plant. Pipe systems in connection with pumps shall contain a sufficient number of valves to properly control the flow of liquid in normal operation and also in the event of physical damage. Check valves shall be provided for automatic protection against back-flow from aboveground tanks where such tanks are filled by centrifugal pumps.

Each connection to an aboveground tank storing flammable liquids, located below normal liquid level, shall be provided with an internal or an external valve, located as close as practical to the shell of the tank. Such valves, when external, and their connections to the tank shall be of steel except when the chemical characteristics of the liquid stored are incompatible with steel. When materials other than steel are used, they shall be suitable for the pressures, stresses and temperatures involved, including fire exposure.

Heating and other devices using oil burners shall be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with nationally recognized safe practices. Storage tanks, burners and accessories such as piping, vents, filling connections and control devices complying with the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the "Installation of Oil Burning Equipments" or a similarly nationally recognized standard shall be deemed to comply with this section.

Fill and discharge openings for buried tanks storing flammable liquids where practicable, shall enter tanks only through the top and connections shall be graded toward the tank.

Storage tanks for Class III flammable liquids located inside of a building shall be provided with draw-off or drain connection to provide a sump from which water or sediment can be drained readily.

Section 715. WITHDRAWAL OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS FROM TANKS LOCATED INSIDE OF BUILDINGS AND BURIED TANKS. The withdrawal of flammable liquids from storage tanks located inside of buildings and from buried tanks shall, except as noted herein, be by an approved pump through continuous piping so as to avoid the exposure of the liquid or its vapors. Gravity feed of a flammable liquid inside of a building shall be limited to fuel oil from supply tanks not to exceed 275 gallons individual capacity nor 550 aggregate capacity. Flammable liquids shall not be withdrawn from any storage tank by any equipment or procedure which subjects the shell of the storage tank to pressures above its allowable working pressure. In no case shall air or gas pressure be used for the withdrawal of a flammable liquid from a storage tank. Tanks operating at above atmospheric pressure shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the appropriate codes or standards of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Petroleum Institute or Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Pumps shall be of the type tested and listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or a similarly nationally recognized testing laboratory satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

Section 716. DISCHARGE DEVICES FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. Discharge devices for the use or dispensing of flammable liquids shall be of the type tested and listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or a similarly nationally recognized testing laboratory satisfactory to Board of Aldermen.

The installation and use of unattended coin-operated dispensing devices for dispensing Class I flammable liquids is prohibited.

Section 717. STORAGE OF PORTABLE CONTAINERS OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS. The storage of portable containers for flammable liquids adjacent to schools, churches, hospitals, theatres, and places of public assembly shall be prohibited. Portable containers for flammable liquids shall not be stored on building platforms or between buildings, or in locations adjacent thereto, in such a manner that they would contribute to the spread of fire. Storage shall be located to prevent "run off" or drainage towards other storage or buildings. Area shall be kept clear of grass, weeds and other foreign combustibles, signs shall be posted prohibiting open flames and smoking.

Containers piled one upon the other shall be separated by dunnage sufficient to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. The height of piles shall be limited to not over four drums. Drums and barrels stored on their sides shall have their heads facing aisles so that leakage of bungs may be detected. Containers storing flammable liquids shall have the caps, plugs or bungs replaced immediately after use and when the container is empty.

The total aggregate capacity of flammable liquids in portable containers stored outside of buildings on a single premises inside of the fire limits shall be 550 gallons.

Where conditions warrant, such as in industrial plants, the limitation as to gross aggregate capacity of flammable liquids in portable containers may be increased.

Section 718. STORAGE OF PORTABLE CONTAINERS INSIDE OF BUILDINGS. The storage and handling of flammable liquids in portable containers inside of buildings may be permitted in paint stores, hardware stores, materials supply houses and occupancies of similar nature under the following conditions: No Class I flammable liquid shall be stored or handled except packaged items received and resold in unbroken metallic containers of not over one gallon capacity each, or in nonmetallic containers of not over one quart capacity each; no Class II flammable liquids shall be stored or handled except in unbroken metallic containers of not over five gallons capacity each; no Class III flammable liquids may be stored or handled except in approved containers of not more than 120 gallons capacity each.

Except in drug stores, no Class I flammable liquids shall be dispensed or transferred for sale from one container to another in any mercantile building, except that anti-freeze may be dispensed in a building where there is no open flame heating device lower than eight feet above floor level. Class II and III flammable liquids may be dispensed inside of mercantile buildings from portable containers of not more than 120 gallons capacity each.

Section 719. EXCESS COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL STORAGE AND USE. In commercial and industrial establishments where essential operations require the use of larger quantities of flammable liquids than are otherwise permitted by this ordinance, application outlining the quantity required and the necessity therefor shall be filed with the Board of Aldermen who may issue special permit therefor providing the conditions of such use and safeguards therefor are in conformity with requirements contained in the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association or other nationally recognized standards.

Section 720. STORAGE OF PORTABLE CONTAINERS AT SERVICE STATIONS AND BULK PLANTS. The requirements of Sections 717, 718 and 719 shall not apply to service stations or bulk plants as defined in the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association. Storage of flammable liquids at service stations and bulk plants shall comply with the recommendations of the National Fire Protection Association, contained in that code.

Section 721. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. All wiring and electrical equipment, including motors and electrical switch gear for pumps, for handling Class I or Class II flammable liquids, located where flammable vapors may accumulate, shall be designed and installed so as to not create an ignition hazard.

Electrical equipment designed and installed in accordance with the Standard known as the National Electrical Code as published by the National Fire Protection Association shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section.

Section 722. SOURCES OF IGNITION. Class I and Class II flammable liquids shall not be handled, drawn or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking where flammable liquids are handled, drawn or dispensed shall be prohibited and at such locations "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted.

Section 723. FIRE CONTROL APPLIANCES. Fire control appliances of a type and design satisfactory to Building Inspector shall be available at suitable locations where fires are likely to occur. Equipment conforming with the fire control requirements for the type of location involved, in conformity with nationally recognized standards, as set forth in the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code published by the National Fire Protection Association, and, where portable fire extinguishers are specified, in conformity with the Recommendations of the National Fire Protection Association for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers (N.F.P.A. Pamphlet No. 10), shall be deemed satisfactory and in compliance with the requirements of this section.

ARTICLE VIII
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENTS

Section 801. DRY CLEANING DEFINED. For the purpose of this ordinance, dry cleaning shall be considered the process of removing dirt, grease, paint or other stains from wearing apparel, textiles, fabrics, rugs, etc., by the use of non-aqueous liquid solvents. Dry dyeing shall be considered the process of dyeing clothes or other fabrics or textiles in a solution of dye colors and flammable liquids.

Section 802. PERMIT REQUIRED. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing unless he shall first obtain from the Board of Aldermen a permit setting forth the location, class of plant, flash point of solvent and type of equipment to be used. All provisions of this ordinance must be complied with and no change shall be made in class of solvent nor in equipment unless permission for such change shall first have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen. No solvent shall be used in any equipment other than class of solvent for which it was designed.

Section 803. CLASSIFICATION OF DRY CLEANING PLANTS. For the purpose of this ordinance, dry cleaning and dry dyeing plants shall be divided into the following four (4) classes.

CLASS I PLANTS shall be those employing a solvent having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahr. (closed cup test).

CLASS II PLANTS shall be those employing a solvent having a flash point above 100 degrees Fahr. (closed cup test) but not meeting requirements as further outlined herein for Class III or Class IV plants.

CLASS III PLANTS shall be those employing a solvent complying with the following specifications in dry cleaning systems and drying cabinets or tumblers which have been specifically approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or a similarly recognized testing laboratory as being suitable for use with such solvents.

(a) Flash point (closed cup test) not lower than 138.2 degrees Fahr.
(b) Initial boiling point not lower than 357.8 degrees Fahr.
(c) Ignition temperature not lower than 453.2 degrees Fahr.
(d) Lower limit of explosive range not less than 0.8 percent, by volume in air at an initial temperature of 302 degrees Fahr.
(e) Solvents shall not heat spontaneously.

CLASS IV PLANTS shall be those employing a solvent classified by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or a similarly recognized testing laboratory as nonflammable or as nonflammable at ordinary temperatures and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

Section 804. CLASS I PLANTS.

(a) New Class I dry cleaning plants or systems shall be prohibited.
(b) Existing Class I dry cleaning plants or systems may be continued in use, provided the quantity of cleaning solvent having a flash point below 100° Fahr. (closed cup test) that is stored or handled is not increased.

Section 805. CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION OF CLASS II PLANTS. Class II plants shall be located only in one-story, flat roof buildings having masonry walls and with concrete or equivalent floors, above grade, and without pits, wells, pockets, or basements. If located within the fire limits, roof shall be of fire resistive construction; if located outside of the fire limits, roof may be of combustible construction provided that it is protected on the under side with a ceiling of cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath, or equivalent construction. Dry cleaning or drying buildings shall not be closer than 10 feet to a property line, except that if the roof is of fire resistive construction, standard masonry walls without openings may be located on the property line.

Dry cleaning and drying operations shall not be carried on in the same building with other occupancies except that incidental operations such as laundering, pressing, ironing, etc. may be in the same building, or a communicating building, if separated from the dry cleaning room or drying room by partitions or walls having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours, with any communicating openings protected by standard fire doors approved for the protection of openings in such walls. There shall be at least two means of exit provided from the dry cleaning or drying room.

A mechanical system of ventilation shall be installed in dry cleaning areas and drying rooms. Such system shall have sufficient capacity to insure complete and continuous change of air once every 6 minutes, shall be provided with means for remote control, and shall operate automatically when any dry cleaning equipment is in use.

Section 806. CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION OF CLASS III PLANTS. Class III plants may be located in buildings of any class of construction. If in the same building with other tenants, the dry cleaning or drying section shall be cut off from the remainder of the building vertically and horizontally in an approved manner including approved automatic or self-closing fire doors. Vertical cut-offs shall be not less than floor assemblies of double 7/8" wood flooring protected underneath by cement or gypsum plaster ceiling on metal lath; horizontal cut offs shall be not less than cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath on both sides of wood studs. In no case shall Class III plants be located in a basement nor in a building also used as a place of public assembly.

Section 807. CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION OF CLASS IV PLANTS. Class IV plants shall not be restricted as to type of building nor as to location, except that such plants shall not be located in basements nor in locations difficult to ventilate. Fumes and odors shall be diffused in a manner that will not constitute a nuisance or a menace to health.

Section 808. - HEATING - Heat for Class II plants shall be by steam or hot water only. For Class III plants, heating shall be by any approved means which does not involve any open flame or ignition source in the dry cleaning area. Steam and hot water pipes and radiators shall be at least one inch from all woodwork and shall be protected by substantial metal screens so as to prevent combustible goods or materials from coming in contact with pipes or radiators.

Section 809. LOCATION OF BOILERS. Boilers for Class I and Class II plants shall not be located in a dry cleaning or drying building. If located in a building adjoining a dry cleaning or drying room, the boiler room shall be separated from such room by a standard masonry fire wall without openings. Boilers may be located in the same building with Class III plants, but if adjoining dry cleaning areas they shall be cut off by a partition of non-combustible material, without openings, having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours.

Section 810. SOLVENT STORAGE. Aboveground containers comprising purifiers, clarifiers, filter, etc. in Class I and Class II plants shall not exceed 350 gallons individual capacity. Solvent storage tanks for Class I plants shall be underground, covered with not less than 2 feet of earth. Solvent storage tanks for Class II plants may be aboveground if individual capacity of tanks does not exceed 275 gallons and the aggregate capacity of storage tanks does not exceed 550 gallons. Quantities of solvent for Class II and Class III plants in excess of the above shall be in buried tanks.

Section 811. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS. Adequate first aid fire appliances, suitable for fighting fires in flammable liquids, shall be provided in all Class I, Class II and Class III plants; at least one extinguishing unit shall be provided at each entrance of every room or area where flammable liquids are used. It is desirable that dry cleaning rooms and drying rooms of Class I plants be protected by an automatic sprinkler system or a steam smothering system or a carbon-dioxide flooding system; also, that washers and drying tumblers in Class I and Class II plants be protected by a steam smothering system or a carbon-dioxide flooding system; also, that drying cabinets in Class III plants be protected by a steam smothering system or a carbon-dioxide flooding system.

Section 812. HANDLING OF SOLVENTS. The handling of solvents from storage tanks through the various machines and back to the settling and clear solvent tanks shall be through a closed circuit of piping.

Section 813. GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT. The cylinders and shells of all washing machines, drying tumblers, walls of drying cabinets, outside shell of extractors and all aboveground containers shall be permanently and effectively grounded.

Section 814. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. Electrical equipment in Class I plants shall conform with Article 500 of the National Electrical Code for Class I, Division I, hazardous locations containing flammable vapors. For Class II plants all electrical equipment within eight feet of the floor in dry cleaning rooms or other sections subject to flammable vapors shall comply with Article 500 of the National Electrical Code for Class I, Division I, hazardous locations.

ARTICLE IX
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

Section 901. DEFINITION. The term "liquefied petroleum gases" as used in this ordinance shall mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydro-carbons, or mixtures of them; propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane and iso-butane), and butylenes.

Section 902. PERMIT REQUIRED. Except as hereinafter specifically exempted, no system for the utilization of liquefied petroleum gases nor facilities for the charging of cylinders or the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases shall be installed unless a written permit has first been obtained from Board of Aldermen.

No permit shall be required for the utilization of liquefied petroleum gases from cylinders constructed in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission specifications.

No permit shall be required for installation of a liquefied petroleum gas system employing a container or an aggregate of interconnected containers having not more than 2000 gallons water capacity to serve buildings designed for and exclusively occupied for dwelling purposes.

Gas consuming devices shall not be considered as being liquefied petroleum gas equipment.

Installers shall maintain a record of all installations made for which a permit is not required under this Section (but not including installation of gas burning appliances and recharging of portable cylinders).

Section 903. HANDLING AND BULK STORAGE. No facilities for transferring liquefied petroleum gases from tank cars or tank trucks to storage tanks, except for use on the premises, nor to tank trucks or facilities for transferring liquefied petroleum gases from storage tanks to tank trucks or to cylinders or other containers, other than to containers for use on the premises, shall be located within the fire limits, nor in closely built up sections, nor within 50 feet of the line of other property which may be built upon, nor shall other property be built upon or located within 50 feet of such facilities.

Section 904. INSTALLATION AND OPERATION. The design, construction, location, installation and operation of equipment for the storing, handling, transportation and utilization of liquefied petroleum gases shall be in conformity with the standard requirements as set forth in, or otherwise adopted by, or pursuant to the Laws of Missouri relating to liquefied petroleum gases and such standards or laws are hereby declared to be the minimum requirements under this ordinance. The Building Inspector is hereby authorized to determine whether or not these requirements have been satisfactorily complied with, and to enforce the same in like manner as other provisions of this ordinance.

Section 905. RETROACTIVITY. The Board of Aldermen shall allow the continued use of equipment for the storing, handling, transportation and utilization of liquefied petroleum gases which is not in strict conformity with the terms of this ordinance in all cases in which such continued use will not constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property. In all cases where such permission is denied or withdrawn, the Board of Aldermen shall notify the applicant or user in writing, citing the reasons prompting such actions.

ARTICLE X
NITROCELLULOSE MOTION PICTURE FILM

Section 1001. APPLICATION AND PERMIT. The word "film" in this article refers to motion picture film having a cellulose nitrate base. Cellulose acetate film, marked "safety film", is exempt from the provisions of this article. No person shall store, keep or have on hand more than 25 pounds (about 5000 feet of 35mm. film) without a permit.

Section 1002. BOOTH REQUIRED. Every motion picture projector using nitrocellulose film shall be enclosed in a booth not less than eight feet wide, ten feet deep and seven feet high for one projection machine, and not less than fourteen feet wide, ten feet deep and seven feet high for two machines.

Section 1003. CONSTRUCTION OF BOOTH. The walls and ceiling of the booth shall be built of brick, tile or gypsum blocks plastered on both sides, or of concrete, or of a rigid metal frame, properly braced, and sheathed and roofed with sheet iron of not less than No. 20 U.S. gauge metal, or with 1/4 inch hard asbestos board securely riveted or bolted to the frame, or 2 inches of solid metal lath and cement or gypsum plaster. All joints shall be sufficiently tight to prevent the discharge of smoke. Noncombustible acoustical material may be used on ceiling and walls, when applied directly to the plaster. Floor of booth shall be at least equal in fire-resistance to that of the type of wall used.

Section 1004. SHUTTERED OPENINGS AND EXITS IN BOOTH. Two openings for each motion picture projector may be provided. One for the operator's view shall be not larger than 200 sq. inches, and the other through which the picture is projected shall be not larger than 120 sq. inches. Each opening shall be provided with a gravity shutter, of not less than No. 10 gauge iron or its equivalent, overlapping opening not less than one inch on all sides, when closed and arranged to slide in grooves. A release to be provided over each shutter and over each upper projector magazine. Manual release shall be provided for operation of all shutters simultaneously from a point near each exit door.

The booth shall have at least two exit doors, each not less than thirty inches wide and six feet high, protected by approved self-closing fire doors.

Section 1005. FIXTURES WITHIN BOOTH. All shelves, furniture and fixtures within the booth shall be constructed of incombustible material and no combustible material of any sort whatever shall be allowed to be within each booth except the films used in operation of the projector.

Section 1006. BOOTH VENTILATION. Mechanical exhaust system, if provided, to draw air from each arc lamp housing and from one or more points near the ceiling and to have a capacity of not less than fifteen nor more than fifty cubic feet permitted for each arc lamp plus 200 cubic feet per minute for the enclosure itself. System to exhaust directly to outdoors through incombustible ducts, preferably without dampers, having an unrestricted cross sectional area equivalent to an opening ten inches in diameter. If it is necessary to include dampers, they shall be of a hinged and weighted type arranged to open upon operation of a suitable automatic releasing device. Ducts shall not be interconnected with ventilating or air conditioning systems serving other portions of the building.

If natural draft ventilation only is provided, outlet to be not less than twelve inches in diameter leading from the center of ceiling and exhausting directly to outdoors.

Clearance between the exhaust duct and unprotected combustible material to be either not less than one inch or exhaust duct covered with one-half inch of noncombustible heat insulating material.

Fresh air intakes other than those direct to the open air shall have an area of not greater than seventy-two sq. inches and may be located in side or rear walls of enclosures and not more than three inches above the floor. Such intakes to be protected by approved gravity shutters as required for other openings.

Section 1007. FILM CABINETS. An approved film cabinet shall be provided inside booths where the amount of film exceeds forty pounds. Cabinets having a capacity of over 50 pounds of film shall be provided with a vent from each compartment to the outside of the building. All films not being used shall be kept in the cabinets or in I.C.C. shipping containers but not over forty pounds of film shall be permitted to remain in the shipping containers.

ARTICLE XI
EXPLOSIVES

Section 1101. APPLICATION AND PERMIT. This article applies to all explosives except small arms ammunition and pyrotechnic devices. The manufacturing of explosives is prohibited. A permit shall be obtained to have, keep, use, store or transport any explosives and such permit shall be issued only in compliance with the terms of this article. A permit shall not be required for the transportation of explosives through the city by the most direct route by railroad, federal, state or county highway or waterway, but such transportation shall comply with all other applicable provisions of this article.

Section 1102. TRANSPORTATION. Explosives shall be transported on vehicles only if such vehicles are conspicuously marked "DANGER - EXPLOSIVES!" and shall never be transported in or on any conveyance carrying passengers for hire.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place or carry or cause to be carried in the bed or body of a vehicle containing explosives, any metal tool or other piece of metal or any matches or any exploders, detonators, blasting caps, or other similar explosive material.

Section 1103. STORAGE. Magazines containing explosives shall be located at distances from neighboring buildings, highways and railroads in conformity with the American Quantity and Distance Table; provided that one portable magazine kept securely locked and conspicuously marked "MAGAZINE-EXPLOSIVES!" containing not more than fifty pounds of explosives may be allowed in a building not occupied as a dwelling or place of public assembly if placed on wheels and located not more than ten feet from, on the same floor with, and directly opposite to the entrance on the floor nearest the street level, and one similar portable magazine containing not more than 5000 blasting caps may be allowed if placed on wheels and located on the floor nearest the street level. Blasting caps or detonators of any kind shall not be kept in the same magazine with other explosives.

ARTICLE XII
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION

Section 1201. PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect or cause to be inspected by fire department officers or members, all public buildings and places of public assembly not less than once each year, and all other buildings, premises and public thoroughfares, except private dwellings, as often as may be necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire. A written report of every such inspection shall be filed with the City Clerk by the inspector. Such inspector may at all reasonable hours enter any building or premises for the purpose of making any inspection which, under the provisions of this ordinance, he may deem necessary to be made.

Section 1202. FIRE HAZARDS TO BE REMEDIED. Whenever such inspector may find combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulation of rubbish or unnecessary accumulation of waste paper, boxes, shavings, or any other highly flammable materials especially liable to cause fire and which is so situated as to endanger property or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors or windows liable to interfere with the operations of the Fire Department or egress of occupants in case of fire, he shall order same to be removed or remedied. Such order shall be complied with within 48 hours by the owner or occupants of such premises or building.

Section 1203. BONFIRES. Burning of trash, lumber, leaves or other combustible material where deemed a hazard by the Chief of the Fire Department is prohibited except under such safeguards as he may specify.

Section 1204. HOT ASHES & OTHER DANGEROUS MATERIALS. Ashes, smouldering coals or embers, greasy or oily substances liable to spontaneous ignition shall not be deposited or allowed to remain within ten feet of any combustible materials except in metal or other noncombustible receptacles.

Section 1205. ACCUMULATIONS OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. No person shall permit to remain upon any roof or in any yard any accumulation of waste paper, hay, grass, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any kind. All such materials in stores, apartment buildings, factories or similar places shall be compactly baled and stacked, removed from the premises or stored in suitable vaults or receptacles to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Fire Department.

Section 1206. FLAMMABLE DECORATIONS. Cotton, batting, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, celluloid or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decorative purposes in stores or show windows except where deemed satisfactory by the Chief of the Fire Department. Paper and other readily flammable materials shall not be used for decorative purposes in any place of public assembly unless such materials have been flameproofed to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Fire Department.

Section 1207. SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS. All matters not covered by this ordinance shall conform with generally accepted good practice. The Building Code as recommended by the American Insurance Association and the various recommended good practices published by the National Fire Protection Association shall be deemed the generally accepted good practices for the construction and equipment of buildings and the fire protection and life safety in connection with hazardous materials and processes. Fire resistance ratings of floor, ceiling, wall and partition assemblies as published by the American Insurance Association and by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. shall be deemed acceptable to establish fire resistance ratings required by this ordinance.

ARTICLE XIII
APPEALS, PENALTIES, VALIDITY, CONFLICTING ORDINANCES AND DATE OF EFFECT

Section 1301. APPEALS. An owner, lessee, agent, operator, or occupant aggrieved by any order issued pursuant to this ordinance, may file an appeal to the City Council within ten days from the service of such an order, and the City Council shall fix a time and place not less than five days nor more than ten days thereafter when and where such appeal may be heard by it. Such appeal shall stay the execution of such order until it has been heard and reviewed, vacated or confirmed.

The City Council shall at such hearing, affirm, modify, revoke, or vacate such order. Unless revoked or vacated, such order shall then be complied with.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to deny the right of any person, firm, corporation, copartnership, or voluntary association to appeal from an order or decision of the City Council to a court of competent jurisdiction. Such appeals shall stay the execution of such order until it has been heard and reviewed, vacated or confirmed.

Section 1302. PENALTIES. Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or with an order of the Board of Aldermen issued pursuant thereto and from which no appeal has been taken, or with which such an order as affirmed or modified by the City Council or by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the time fixed therein, shall be fined not less than $ 25.00 or more than $ 500.00 . The imposition of one penalty for the violation of such order shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue.

Section 1303. SEVERABILITY. The City Council hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence, or word of this ordinance be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of said City Council that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independent of the elimination herefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

Section 1304. CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 1305. DATE OF EFFECT. This ordinance shall become effective and be in force after its passage and approval.

Passed and approved this 8th day of July 1971.

ATTEST: Lolita E Lorch (City Clerk) [signature] (Mayor)