

CHAPTER 7510

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE FIRE CODE

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Subp. 5. [Renumbered 7510.3610, subp. 5]

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7510.3490 PURPOSE.

The purpose of parts 7510.3490 to 7510.3710 is to adopt uniform fire safety standards 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.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300*

7510.3500 SCOPE.

The scope of parts 7510.3490 to 7510.3710 is intended to be consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.011.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300*

7510.3510 RULES AND STANDARDS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

The International Fire Code 2000, as promulgated by the International Code Council, Inc., (Falls Church, Virginia, December 1999), is incorporated by reference and made a part of Minnesota Rules pursuant to statutory authority, subject to the alterations and amendments in this chapter. The International Fire Code is not subject to frequent change and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

UNIFORM FIRE CODE AMENDMENTS

7510.3520 CHAPTER 1 - ADMINISTRATION.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 101.1.** Section 101.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

101.1 Title. This code shall be known as the Minnesota State Fire Code, may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as “this code.”

Subp. 2. **Sec. 101.6 Supplemental rules and regulations.** Section 101 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 101.6 and 101.6.1 to read:

101.6 Local government amendments to Chapter 1. Any jurisdiction which adopts this code is authorized to make amendments, by ordinance or regulation, to Chapter 1 of this code to provide a system for enforcement and administration within the jurisdiction. These amendments shall be equal to, in addition to, or more stringent than this code. None of the existing provisions of Chapter 1 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.

101.6.1 Local government rules. Any jurisdiction which adopts this code is authorized to adopt, by ordinance or regulation, rules 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 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 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.

Subp. 2a. **Sec. 102.6.** Section 102.6 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a second paragraph to read:

Where the codes and standards referenced in Chapter 45 in turn reference other standards or documents, such secondary references shall not be considered part of this code.

Subp. 2b. **Sec. 102.6.1.** Section 102.6 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 102.6.1 to read:

102.6.1 References to ICC codes. The references to the codes and standards promulgated by the International Code Council (listed under ICC in Chapter 45) are modified as follows:

1. Wherever this code references the ICC Electrical Code, it means the Electrical Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Rules, chapter 1315.
2. Wherever this code references the International Building Code, it means the Minnesota State Building Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.61, subdivision 1.
3. Wherever this code references the International Fuel Gas Code, it means the Minnesota State Mechanical Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.61.
4. Wherever this code references the International Mechanical Code, it means the Minnesota State Mechanical Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.61.
5. Wherever this code references the International Plumbing Code, it means the Minnesota Plumbing Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Rules, chapter 4715.
6. Wherever this code references the International Property Maintenance Code, that code shall not apply.

7. Wherever this code references the International Residential Code, it means the Minnesota State Building Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.61, subdivision 1.

Subp. 2c. **Sec. 102.10.** Section 102 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 102.10 to read:

102.10 Standards for existing Group I Occupancies. The provisions of protection in existing Group I-2 Occupancies, and in existing Group I-3 Occupancies used as detention and correctional facilities, shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Life Safety Code, ANSI/NFPA 101, referred to as Standard No. 101, issued by the National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Massachusetts, 1997). Standard No. 101 is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

Construction provisions of Standard No. 101 which are more restrictive than those found in the Building Code shall not be applicable. For the purposes of Section 102.10, construction provisions shall include those relating to type of construction, automatic fire-extinguishing and standpipe systems, fire alarm and detection systems, vertical opening protection, escape windows, exits, smoke barriers, handicapped accessibility and hazardous area separations.

Subp. 2d. **Sec. 104.9.1.** Section 104.9 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 104.9.1 through 104.9.1.3 to read:

104.9.1 Performance-based fire and life safety design. The code official is authorized to approve performance-based fire and life safety designs where the code official finds that the proposed design has been conducted by an approved method. Approved performance-based designs shall be deemed as evidence of compliance with the intent of this code. Approvals under the authority herein contained shall be subject to the approval of the building code official whenever the design involves matters regulated by the Building Code.

Sections 104.9.1.1 through 104.9.1.3 shall apply to performance-based designs.

104.9.1.1 Goals, objectives and acceptance criteria. Design goals, objectives and performance criteria shall be approved by the code official prior to the submission of a performance-based design report, calculations or analysis results. As a minimum, an approved performance-based design shall address the following objectives: life safety of occupants, firefighter safety, property protection, continuity of operations and safeguarding of the environment.

104.9.1.2 Peer review. To determine the acceptability of the performance-based design, the code official is authorized to request technical assistance in accordance with Section 104.7.2.

104.9.1.3 Engineer of record. Performance-based designs shall be prepared by, and bear the stamp of, a licensed design professional competent in the area of work. The design professional shall provide written confirmation to the code official before a certificate of occupancy is issued that the performance-based design has been properly implemented, that the operation or use of the building is within the limitations of the design and that adequate controls are in place to maintain compliance with the conditions of the design throughout the life of the building.

Subp. 2e. **Sec. 106.4.** Section 106 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 106.4 to read:

106.4 Approvals. Approval as the result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 108.** Section 108 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

SECTION 108

APPEALS

108.1 Appeals to state fire marshal. As outlined in Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.011, subdivisions 5 and 5b, any person may appeal an order issued to them by the state fire marshal or action taken by the local governing body on issues regulated by this code. Appeals can be made to determine the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction, to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code, and to grant variances from orders issued by representatives of the state fire marshal. Persons wishing to present matters for appeal shall do so in writing and, in the case of persons who have received written orders, applications for variances shall be made prior to the expiration of the orders. Orders shall not be considered to be expired until any time extensions granted by the state fire marshal have elapsed. The state fire marshal shall not accept applications for variances after criminal action for noncompliance has been initiated pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.011, subdivision 6.

Subp. 3a. **Secs. 108.2 and 108.3.** Sections 108.2 and 108.3 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 4. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 5. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 6. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 7. **Sec. 109.3.** Section 109.3 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

109.3 Violation penalties. A person who violates a provision of this code shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.3530 CHAPTER 2 - DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. [Renumbered as subp 1b]

Subp. 1a. **Sec. 201.4.** Section 201.4 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

201.4 Terms not defined. When terms are not defined, they shall have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context with which they are used. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, copyright 1986, shall be considered as providing ordinarily accepted meanings.

Subp. 1b. **Sec. 202 Amendments - A.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

ADULT DAY CARE CENTER. A facility, licensed by the Department of Human Services under Minnesota Rules, parts 9555.9600 to 9555.9730, that provides a program of adult day care services to functionally impaired adults for periods of less than 24 hours per day in a setting other than a participant's home or the residence of the facility's operator.

AISLE. See Section 1002.1.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION. Any municipal fire code official serving a particular jurisdiction or the state fire marshal or any of their authorized representatives.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 202 Amendments - B.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a definition to read:

BUILDING CODE. The Minnesota State Building Code adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.61, subdivision 1.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 202 Amendments - C.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by amending and adding definitions to read:

CHIEF. See FIRE CHIEF.

CORRIDOR. See Section 1002.1.

Subp. 3a. **Sec. 202 Amendments - D.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a definition to read:

DECORATIVE MATERIALS. Combustible materials used for decorative effects such as curtains; draperies; streamers; surface coverings applied over building interior finishes for decorative, acoustical or other effect; cloth; cotton batting; paper; plastics; vegetation; hay; split bamboo; straw; vines; leaves; trees; moss; and similar materials used for decorative effect. Decorative materials do not include educational materials that are displayed in an approved manner, ordinary window shades, floor coverings, interior finish materials used as surface coverings (See Chapter 8 for regulations of such materials) and materials 1/28 inch (0.9 mm) or less in thickness applied directly to a noncombustible backing.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 202 Amendments - F.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by amending and adding definitions to read:

FAMILY DAY CARE HOME. A residence, licensed by the Department of Human Services under Minnesota Rules, parts 9502.0315 to 9502.0445, in which no more than ten children at any one time receive care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relatives or legal guardians for less than 24 hours per day.

FIRE CHIEF. The chief officer of the fire department serving the jurisdiction or the chief's authorized representatives. For purposes of enforcing this code, the term fire chief also includes the state fire marshal and the state fire marshal's representatives.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 202 Amendments - G.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

GROUP DAY CARE HOME. A residence, licensed by the Department of Human Services under Minnesota Rules, parts 9502.0315 to 9502.0445, in which at least 11 but not more than 14 children receive care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relatives or legal guardians for less than 24 hours per day.

GUEST ROOM. A room or rooms used or intended to be used for sleeping purposes. Every 100 square feet of superficial floor area in a dormitory shall be considered to be a guest room.

Subp. 6. **Sec. 202 Amendments - J.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

JURISDICTION. Any municipality, district, or other political subdivision adopting this code for use in its jurisdictional area.

JURISDICTIONAL AREA. The territory of the municipality, district, or other political subdivision adopting this code.

Subp. 7. **Sec. 202 Amendments - M.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

MECHANICAL CODE. The Minnesota State Mechanical Code as adopted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.61.

MUNICIPALITY. Any statutory or home rule charter city, county, or town meeting the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 368.01, subdivision 1, the University of Minnesota, or the state for public buildings.

Subp. 8. **Sec. 202 Amendments - O.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by amending and adding definitions to read:

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION. This definition is amended by amending the definitions of Educational Group E; Institutional Groups I-1 and I-2; Institutional Group I-4 adult care facility; and Residential Groups R-1, R-3 and R-4, to read:

Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by six or more persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Child day care. The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for more than five children older than 2-1/2 years of age shall be classified as an E Occupancy.

Adult day care. An adult day care center serving four or more ambulatory and mobile persons who are capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions shall be classified as an E Occupancy. See part 7510.3675 for the protection requirements for facilities serving both participants who are capable and not capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation.

Institutional Group I.

Group I-1. This occupancy shall include a building or part thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment but which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Class A-2 supervised living facilities housing more than 16 persons (excluding staff), residential board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug centers and convalescent facilities. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3. A facility such as the above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.

Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, hospitals, nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities), mental hospitals, detoxification facilities and Class B-3 supervised living facilities. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3.

Nurseries. Nurseries providing care on a 24-hour basis to more than five children 2-1/2 years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-2.

Group I-4, Day care facilities.

Adult care facility. An adult day care center serving ambulatory, nonambulatory, mobile, or nonmobile persons who are not mentally or physically capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions, each accommodating more than four persons shall be classified as an I-4 Occupancy. See part 7510.3675 for the protection requirements for facilities serving both participants who are capable and not capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation.

Residential Group R.

R-1. Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient in nature (less than 30 days) including:

1. Boarding houses (transient);
2. Hotels (including motels); and
3. Bed and breakfast facilities containing six or more guest rooms.

R-3. Residential occupancies shall include dwellings containing not more than two dwelling units, bed and breakfast facilities containing not more than five guest rooms, family day care, group family day care, Class A-1 supervised living facilities, and Class B-1 supervised living facilities complying with the requirements set forth in Section 4604.1.3.

R-4. Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff. Class A-2 supervised living facilities housing not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, and Class B-2 supervised living facilities complying with the requirements set forth in Section 4604.1.4 shall be classified as Group R-4.

Group R-4 Occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3 except for the height and area limitations provided in Section 503 of the Building Code.

OUTPATIENT CLINIC. A building or part thereof used to provide, on an outpatient basis, surgical treatment requiring general anesthesia or other treatment of patients that would render them incapable of unassisted self-preservation under emergency conditions. This would include outpatient surgical centers and kidney dialysis units, but does not include doctors' and dentists' offices or clinics for the practice of medicine or the delivery of primary care.

Subp. 9. **Sec. 202 Amendments - P.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

PERFORMANCE-BASED DESIGN. An engineering approach to design elements of a building based on agreed upon performance goals and objectives, engineering analysis and quantitative assessment of alternatives against the design goals and objectives using accepted engineering tools, methodologies, and performance criteria.

POWER TAP. A device which is connected to an electrical receptacle, has built-in overcurrent protection and allows connection of one or more electrical plugs to supply electricity to other devices and equipment.

Subp. 10. **Sec. 202 Amendments - R.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

REQUIRED BY THE FIRE CHIEF. Determined by the fire chief to be directly related to the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire and uniform for each class or kind of building, structure or property covered.

RESIDENTIAL HOSPICE FACILITY. A facility located in a residential area that directly provides 24-hour residential and support services in a home-like setting for at least six and not more than 12 persons who have been diagnosed as terminally ill with a probable life expectancy of under one year.

ROOM. A space or area bounded by any obstructions over 6 feet in height which at any time enclose more than 80 percent of the perimeter of the area. In computing the unobstructed perimeter, openings less than 3 feet in clear width and less than 6 feet 8 inches high shall not be considered. Aisles and corridors shall not be construed to form rooms.

Subp. 11. **Sec. 202 Amendments - S.** Section 202 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding definitions to read:

STATE FIRE MARSHAL. The Minnesota state fire marshal or the state fire marshal's authorized representatives.

SUPERVISED LIVING FACILITY. A facility in which supervision, lodging, meals, and, in accordance with the rules of the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health, counseling and developmental habilitative or rehabilitative services are provided to persons who are mentally retarded, chemically dependent, adult mentally ill, or physically handicapped.

Class A-1 supervised living facility. A supervised living facility for six or fewer ambulatory or mobile disabled persons who are capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions.

Class A-2 supervised living facility. A supervised living facility for more than six ambulatory or mobile disabled persons who are capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions.

Class B-1 supervised living facility. A supervised living facility for six or fewer ambulatory or nonambulatory, mobile or nonmobile persons who are not mentally or physically capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions.

Class B-2 supervised living facility. A supervised living facility for seven to 16 ambulatory or nonambulatory, mobile or nonmobile persons who are not mentally or physically capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions.

Class B-3 supervised living facility. A supervised living facility for 17 or more ambulatory or nonambulatory, mobile or nonmobile persons who are not mentally or physically capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions as determined by program licensure provisions.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.3532 CHAPTER 3 - GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 304.** Section 304 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 304.4 to read:

304.4 Commercial rubbish-handling operations. Occupancies performing commercial rubbish handling or recycling shall maintain rubbish or product to be processed or recycled as follows:

1. In approved vaults;
2. In covered metal or metal-lined receptacles or bins; or
3. Completely baled and stacked in an orderly manner in an approved location.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 307.** Sections 307.1 through 307.3.1, 307.5, and 307.5.1 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 313.1.** Section 313.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting Exception 2.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 315.2.1.** Section 315.2.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a paragraph to read:

Where more restrictive clearances between sprinkler head deflectors and storage are required by the sprinkler listing or NFPA 13, the more restrictive clearances shall apply.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 316.** Chapter 3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 316 to read:

SECTION 316

CLEARANCE OF VEGETATION FROM STRUCTURES

316.1 General. 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 shall comply with Section 316.2.

316.2 Fire breaks. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures in, upon or adjoining land covered with grass, grain brush or forest, and persons owning, leasing or controlling land adjacent to such buildings or structures, shall comply at all times with all of the following requirements:

1. Maintain an effective fire break by removing and clearing away flammable vegetation and combustible growth from areas within 30 feet (9144 mm) of such buildings or structures.

Exception: Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or similar plants used as ground covers, provided they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

2. Maintain additional fire protection or firebreak by removing brush, flammable vegetation and combustible growth located from 30 feet to 100 feet (9144 mm to 30480 mm) from such buildings or structures, when required by the fire chief because of extrahazardous conditions causing a firebreak of only 30 feet (9144 mm) to be insufficient to provide reasonable fire safety.

Exception: Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) from buildings or structures and less than 18 inches (457 mm) in height above the ground need not be removed where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

3. Remove portions of trees which extend within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the outlet of a chimney.

4. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of deadwood.

5. Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3534 CHAPTER 4 - EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 405.7.** Section 405.7 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an exception to read:

Exception: In Group A and R-1 Occupancies where only employees are required to participate in drills as specified in Table 405.2.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 408.3.5.** Section 408.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 408.3.5 to read:

408.3.5 Evacuation procedures. Upon activation of the fire alarm system or the discovery of fire, staff members shall ensure that all occupants have evacuated from the room or area in accordance with the emergency plans required by Section 404. Staff members shall close all doors to the room when exiting the space.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 408.6.** Section 408.6 of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting the last sentence.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 408.10.4.** Section 408.10.4 of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting the last sentence.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 408.11.3.** Section 408.11.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 408.11.3.1 and 408.11.3.2 to read:

408.11.3.1 Minimum mall width. The minimum width of the mall area in covered mall buildings shall be maintained in conformance with the Building Code.

408.11.3.2 Kiosks. Kiosks and similar structures, whether temporary or permanent, located in covered mall buildings shall be constructed, protected and located in conformance with the Building Code.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3535 CHAPTER 5 - FIRE SERVICE FEATURES.

Sec. 509.1. Section 509.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an exception to read:

Exception: Fire command centers installed and maintained in conformance with the Building Code under which the building was constructed shall be considered as complying with this code.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3536 CHAPTER 6 - BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 603.5.** Section 603.5 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an exception to read:

Exception: Unlisted appliances may be installed where permitted by the code official, provided clearance from combustibles is maintained in accordance with the Mechanical Code.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 603.8.** Sections 603.8 through 603.8.5 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 604.2.1.** Section 604.2.1 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 607.** Section 607 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 609.** Section 609 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

SECTION 609

COMMERCIAL KITCHEN HOODS

609.1 Ventilating hood and duct systems. A ventilating hood and duct system shall be provided and maintained in accordance with the Mechanical Code for commercial-type food heat-processing equipment that produces grease-laden vapors.

Subp. 6. **Sec. 610.** Chapter 6 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 610 to read:

SECTION 610

MEZZANINES

610.1 Conform to Building Code. Mezzanines in buildings shall conform to the requirements of the Building Code.

Subp. 7. **Sec. 611.** Chapter 6 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 611 to read:

SECTION 611

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS

611.1 Installation and maintenance. Pedestrian walkways shall be installed and maintained in conformance with the Building Code.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3538 CHAPTER 7 - FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 703.1.** Section 703.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

703.1 Fire-resistive construction. Required fire-resistive construction, including occupancy separations, area separation walls, exterior walls due to location on property, draft-stop partitions, separations of special hazards and hazardous areas, vertical-opening protection and smoke barriers, shall be provided and maintained as specified in the Building Code and this code and shall be properly repaired, restored or replaced when damaged, altered, breached, penetrated, removed or improperly installed. When buildings regulated by the Building Code are remodeled or renovated, all materials used must meet the fire-resistive requirements of the Building Code based on the type of construction.

Exception: Fire-resistive construction installed and maintained in conformance with the code under which the building was constructed shall be considered as complying with this code unless, in the opinion of the code official, the existing conditions constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 703.2.** Section 703.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

703.2 Installation and maintenance. Required fire assemblies shall be provided, installed and maintained as specified in the Building Code and this code. These assemblies shall bear an approved label or other identification showing their rating and shall be properly installed, repaired, restored or replaced when lacking, damaged, altered, breached, penetrated, removed or improperly installed. Fire doors and smoke barrier doors shall not be blocked or obstructed or otherwise made inoperable. Fire door assemblies shall not be modified.

Exception: Fire assemblies installed and maintained in conformance with the code under which the building was constructed shall be considered as complying with this code unless, in the opinion of the code official, the existing conditions constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

Subp. 3. **Secs. 704.2 and 704.3.** Section 704 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 704.2 and 704.3 to read:

704.2 Atria. Atria in buildings shall conform to the requirements of the Building Code.

Exception: Existing atria which conformed to the requirements of the code in effect at the time they were constructed are allowed to continue.

704.3 Escalators. Escalator enclosures shall be installed and maintained in conformance with the Building Code. NOTE: See Section 1010.2.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 705.** Chapter 7 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 705 to read:

SECTION 705

SEPARATION OF OCCUPANCIES AND HAZARDOUS AREAS

705.1 General. Mixed occupancies within the same building and hazardous areas shall be separated in accordance with Sections 705.2 through 705.3.

705.2 Occupancy separations. Occupancy separations shall be provided in buildings containing Group I and Group R Occupancies as specified in Sections 705.2.1 through 705.2.3. These separations shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the Building Code. When approved by the fire chief, existing wood lath and plaster in good condition or 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard may be acceptable where one-hour occupancy separations are required.

Exception: Where one-hour fire-resistant construction is required, openings shall be protected by listed fire doors, insulated steel doors, 1-3/8-inch thick (35 mm) or 1-3/4-inch thick (45 mm) solid wood doors, or fixed wired glass set

in steel frames. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing by smoke detection.

705.2.1 Group I-1 and Group I-2 Occupancies. Group I-1 and Group I-2 Occupancies shall be separated from other occupancies as specified in the Building Code.

705.2.2 Group I-3 Occupancies. Group I-3 Occupancies shall be separated from other occupancies as specified in the Building Code.

Exceptions:

1. In buildings which are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, one-hour fire-resistance-rated construction is permitted.
2. In buildings which are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, openings for the passage of materials between the Group I-3 and adjacent occupancies are not required to be fire-rated when such openings are not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) above the floor and are provided with a metal cover or door.

705.2.3 Group R Occupancies. Group R Occupancies and the exits therefrom shall be separated from Group A, B, M, S and U Occupancies by at least one-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Group R Occupancies shall be separated from all other occupancies as specified in the Building Code.

Exceptions:

1. In buildings which are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, one-hour occupancy separations need not be provided.
2. An occupancy separation need not be provided between Group A and Group R Occupancies if the building is provided with a fire alarm system having automatic smoke detection throughout the Group A Occupancy.
3. Fire-rated opening protection need not be provided between Group A and Group R Occupancies when such openings are designed to resist the passage of smoke and the openings are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
4. An occupancy separation need not be provided where two or more occupancies occur in the same building or structure and are so intermingled that separations are impracticable provided that the exit provisions and protection requirements for the more restrictive occupancy are provided.
5. An occupancy separation need not be provided between a Group R-3 Occupancy with sleeping accommodations for ten or fewer persons and Group B or Group M Occupancies which are accessory if interconnected smoke detectors are provided. At least one smoke detector shall be located in the Group B or Group M Occupancy and additional detectors may be needed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Smoke detectors in the sleeping areas shall be located as specified in Section 907.2.10 and shall be audible in all sleeping areas.

705.3 Incidental use areas. Shops, laboratories containing hazardous materials, storage rooms exceeding 100 square feet in size and rooms containing boilers or central heating plants in Groups A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2 and S Occupancies shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than a one-hour occupancy separation. When approved by the fire chief, existing wood lath and plaster in good condition or 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard may be acceptable where one-hour occupancy separations are required.

Exceptions:

1. In Groups A, B, E, F, I, M and S Occupancies, a separation need not be provided where the largest piece of fuel equipment does not exceed 400,000 Btu's per hour input.
2. In Group R-2 Occupancies, a separation need not be provided for such rooms with equipment serving only one dwelling unit.

3. In Groups A, B, E, F, I, M, R and S Occupancies, a separation need not be provided if the hazardous area is protected with automatic sprinklers and the doors to such areas are solid-core wood doors or insulated steel doors. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing by smoke detection.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3540 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3542 CHAPTER 8 - INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 801.1.1.** Section 801.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 801.1.1 to read:

801.1.1 Newly installed interior finish. Newly installed interior floor, wall and ceiling finishes shall be in accordance with the Building Code.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 803.3.1.** Section 803.3.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting Exception 2.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 803.4.1.** Section 803.4.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting Exception 2.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 804.1.1.** Section 804.1.1 of the International Fire Code is amended, and new Sections 804.1.1.1 and 804.1.1.2 are added, to read:

804.1.1 Christmas trees. The use, display or storage of natural or resin-bearing Christmas trees or decorations is prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. The use and display of natural or resin-bearing Christmas trees or decorations inside individual dwelling units of Group R-2 and R-3 Occupancies is permitted.

2. Natural or resin-bearing trees without open flames or electric lights are allowed in Group E Occupancies, Group A Occupancies used for worship purposes, Group R-1 Occupancies used for hotels and congregate residences, Group B Occupancies and Group M Occupancies.

804.1.1.1 Use of artificial Christmas trees. The use or display of flame-retardant artificial trees with listed electric light decorations is allowed in all occupancies.

804.1.1.2 Location. Christmas trees shall not block access to required exits or obstruct, impair or block access to any fire-protection device, appliance or equipment.

Subp. 5. **805.1.** Section 805.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

805.1 General. In Group A and Group I Occupancies, curtains, drapes, hangings and other decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall be flame resistant in accordance with Section 805.2 or shall be noncombustible.

Subp. 6. **Secs. 805.1.1, 805.1.2, and 805.3 to 805.5.** Sections 805.1.1, 805.1.2, 805.3, 805.4, and 805.5 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3550 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3560 CHAPTER 9 - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

Subpart 1. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 1a. **Sec. 901.6.1.** Section 901.6.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an exception to read:

Exception: Fire alarm and automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be inspected and tested at least annually. Inspections and testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in the referenced standards listed in Table 901.6.1.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 903.2.8.1.** Section 903.2.8 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 903.2.8.1 to read:

903.2.8.1 Area separation walls. For the purposes of Section 903.2.8, area separation walls or fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: Buildings not exceeding three stories in height and having area separation walls or fire walls of a four-hour fire-resistance rating in conformance with the Building Code without openings, doors or penetrations.

Subp. 2a. **Sec. 903.2.9.1.** Section 903.2.9 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 903.2.9.1 to read:

903.2.9.1 Group R-4 residential hospice facilities. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R-4 fire area containing a residential hospice facility.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be allowed provided all habitable spaces and closets are sprinklered.

Subp. 2b. **Sec. 903.3.1.** Section 903.3.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding exceptions to read:

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems may be connected to the domestic water supply main when approved by the fire chief, provided that the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and sprinkler requirements. In such case, the sprinkler system connection shall be made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve, and there shall be no intervening valves or connections. The fire department connection required by NFPA 13 may be omitted when approved by the fire chief.

2. When, in the opinion of the fire chief, an adequate alternate water supply for hose stream requirements is provided or available, the water supply requirements for the sprinkler system hose stream demands may be modified.

Subp. 2c. **Sec. 903.3.1.1.1.** Section 903.3.1.1.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding two items to read:

6. In the machine rooms of traction-type elevators which are located on top of the elevator shaft and are separated from other areas of the building, other than the shaft, by not less than a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

7. On the ceiling of rooms containing swimming pools when the pool area is used exclusively for swimming purposes and when sprinklers are provided around the perimeter of the pool area.

Subp. 2d. **Sec. 903.3.1.4.** Section 903.3.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 903.3.1.4 and 903.3.1.5 to read:

903.3.1.4 Buildings of undetermined use. When fire sprinkler systems are required in buildings of undetermined use, they shall be designed and installed to have a sprinkler density of not less than that required for an Ordinary Hazard Group 2 use with a minimum design area of 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

Use is considered undetermined if not specified at the time a permit is issued.

Where a subsequent occupancy requires a system with greater capability, it shall be the responsibility of the owner to upgrade the system to the required density for the new hazard, use or occupancy.

903.3.1.5 Special sprinkler design criteria. When fire sprinkler systems are required in areas containing the following uses, they shall be designed and installed to

have a sprinkler density of not less than that required for an Ordinary Hazard Group 2 use:

1. Bowling alleys;
2. Chemistry labs in Group E Occupancies;
3. Gymnasiums;
4. Ice rinks and ice arenas;
5. Sports arenas; or
6. Wrestling rooms in Group E Occupancies.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 903.4.1.** Section 903.4.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an exception to read:

3. For existing sprinkler systems, monitoring is required when the number of sprinklers is 100 or more.

Subp. 3a. **Sec. 903.4.4.** Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 903.4.4 to read:

903.4.4 Valve security. All valves controlling water supplies for automatic sprinklers shall be locked or secured in the open position.

Exception: Valves located in a room or space when access is limited to essential personnel only.

Subp. 4. [Renumbered as subp 2c]

Subp. 4a. **Sec. 903.6.2.** Section 903.6 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 903.6.2 to read:

903.6.2 Basement access or sprinkler protection. An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the following basements when such areas exceed 2,500 square feet (232.3 m²) in size and do not have 20 square feet (1.86 m²) of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each 50 lineal feet (15240 mm) or fraction thereof of exterior wall on at least one side of the building:

1. Group A Occupancies used as commercial drinking and dining establishments.
2. Group A Occupancies used as bowling alleys.
3. Group E Occupancies used for student occupancy.
4. Group I Occupancies.
5. Group R-1 and R-2 Occupancies having dwelling units or guest rooms.

Openings required by this section shall have a minimum dimension of 30 inches (762 mm). If any portion of the basement is located more than 75 feet (22860 mm) from required openings, the basement shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout.

Subp. 4b. **Sec. 903.6.3.** Section 903.6 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 903.6.3 to read:

903.6.3 Existing rubbish and linen chutes. Existing rubbish and linen chutes shall be protected with automatic sprinklers installed and maintained in conformance with Section 903.2.12.2.

Subp. 4c. **Sec. 904.2.1.1.** Section 904.2.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 904.2.1.1 to read:

904.2.1.1 Protection of existing cooking equipment. Approved automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be provided for the protection of existing commercial-type cooking equipment.

Exception: The requirement for protection does not include steam kettles and steam tables or equipment which as used does not create grease-laden vapors.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 905.2.1.** Section 905.2 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 905.2.1 to read:

905.2.1 Modification to standards. In buildings four or less stories in height which are protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system, a Class I or III standpipe system need only meet the pressure requirements for the sprinkler system.

Subp. 6. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 7. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 7a. **Sec. 905.3.3.1.** Section 905.3.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 905.3.3.1 to read:

905.3.3.1 Group A exhibition. Class III automatic standpipes shall be provided in Group A-3 Occupancies over 12,000 square feet (1115 m²) in area used for exhibition.

Subp. 7b. **Sec. 905.3.4.** Section 905.3.4 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

905.3.4 Covered mall buildings. Covered mall buildings shall be equipped throughout with a Class I automatic wet standpipe system.

Subp. 7c. **Secs. 905.3.5 and 905.3.5.1.** Sections 905.3.5 and 905.3.5.1 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 7d. **Sec. 905.3.7.** Section 905.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 905.3.7 to read:

905.3.7 Detention and correctional facilities. Regardless of the height of the building or number of stories, every building in a Group I-3 detention and correctional facility, where 50 or more persons are under restraint or security under Occupancy Condition 3, 4 or 5, shall be provided with a Class III automatic wet or semiautomatic dry standpipe system.

Exception: Combined systems meeting the provisions of Section 905.2 may be used.

When acceptable to the fire chief, the fire department connections may be located inside all security walls or fences on the property.

Standpipes shall be located in accordance with Section 905. In addition, standpipes shall be located so that it will not be necessary to extend hose lines through smoke barriers. When located in cell complexes, standpipes may be located in secured pipe chases.

Subp. 7e. **Sec. 905.5.1.** Section 905.5.1 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Subp. 8. **Sec. 907.2.** Section 907.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

907.2 Where required in new buildings and structures. An approved manual, automatic, or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.24 and NFPA 72. For the purposes of Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.24, area separation walls or fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: In areas protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system, heat detectors required by Section 907.2 need not be provided.

Subp. 9. **Sec. 907.2.1.** Section 907.2.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

907.2.1 Group A, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.1.3 in Group A Occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more.

Exceptions:

1. Assembly areas used solely for worship purposes.
2. A fire alarm system is not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building.

3. Group A Occupancy portions of Group E Occupancies are allowed to have alarms as required for the Group E Occupancy.

4. Group A-5 Occupancies.

See also Section 907.2.11.

Subp. 10. **Sec. 907.2.1.1.** Section 907.2.1.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

907.2.1.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be installed in laundry rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, kitchens, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms and similar areas.

Subp. 10a. **Sec. 907.2.1.2.** Section 907.2.1.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

907.2.1.2 Notification. The required fire alarm system shall activate an audible and visible notification appliance at a constantly attended location within the building for the purposes of initiating emergency action. A presignal feature and positive alarm sequencing in accordance with NFPA 72 are permitted.

Occupant notification shall be by means of voice announcements, either live or prerecorded, initiated by the person in the constantly attended location.

Exception: Where no constantly attended location exists, an automatic fire alarm system providing a general evacuation signal or an approved emergency voice/alarm communications system is permitted.

Subp. 10b. **Sec. 907.2.1.3.** Section 907.2.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 907.2.1.3 to read:

907.2.1.3 System initiation in Group A Occupancies with occupant load of 1,000 or more. Activation of the fire alarm system in Group A Occupancies with an occupant load of 1,000 or more shall immediately initiate an approved prerecorded message announcement using an approved emergency voice/alarm communications system in accordance with NFPA 72.

Exception: Where approved, the prerecorded announcement is allowed to be manually deactivated for a period of time, not to exceed three minutes, for the sole purpose of allowing a live voice announcement from an approved, constantly attended location.

Subp. 11. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 11a. **Sec. 907.2.2.** Section 907.2.2 of the International Fire Code is amended, and new Sections 907.2.2.1 to 907.2.2.3 are added, to read:

907.2.2 Group B, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.2 through 907.2.2.3 in Group B Occupancies where:

1. The building has an occupant load of 500 or more persons;
2. The building has an occupant load of more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge; or
3. The building contains an outpatient clinic.

When automatic sprinkler systems or automatic fire detectors are installed in outpatient clinics, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

Exception: In other than outpatient clinics, a fire alarm system is not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building.

907.2.2.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, shops, kitchens, mechanical and electrical rooms, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms and similar areas. In outpatient clinics, initiation of the fire alarm system shall also be by manual means.

907.2.2.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

Exception: In lieu of audible notification appliances, visible notification appliances shall be permitted to be used in patient care areas.

907.2.2.3 Outpatient clinics. Corridors in outpatient clinics and spaces open to the corridors shall be protected by an automatic smoke detection system.

Subp. 12. **Sec. 907.2.3.** Section 907.2.3 of the International Fire Code is amended, and new Sections 907.2.3.1 through 907.2.3.3 are added, to read:

907.2.3 Group E, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.3 through 907.2.3.3 in Group E Occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more. When automatic sprinkler systems are installed or automatic fire detectors are installed, these systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

907.2.3.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in laundry rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, laboratories, kitchens, locker rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, lounges and similar areas.

Exceptions:

1. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised fire sprinkler system, manual fire alarm boxes are only required in the main office and in a custodial area.

2. Where all corridors are protected by an approved automatic fire alarm system having smoke detection with alarm verification, manual fire alarm pull boxes are only required near exits serving shops, chemistry and physics laboratories, boiler rooms, industrial technology and industrial arts rooms, kitchens, custodian's office, and main office.

907.2.3.2 Travel through adjoining rooms. Where the only means of egress travel from an interior room or rooms having an aggregate occupant load of more than 10 occupants is through an adjoining or intervening room, automatic smoke detectors shall be installed throughout the common atmosphere through which the path of egress travel passes.

907.2.3.3 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

Subp. 13. [Repealed by amendment, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 13a. **Sec. 907.2.4.** Section 907.2.4 of the International Fire Code is amended, and new Sections 907.2.4.1 and 907.2.4.2 are added, to read:

907.2.4 Group F, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.4 through 907.2.4.2 in Group F Occupancies that are two stories or more in height and have an occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

Exception: A fire alarm system is not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building.

907.2.4.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, trash-collection rooms, kitchens, mechanical and electrical rooms and similar areas.

907.2.4.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

Subp. 13b. **Sec. 907.2.5.** Section 907.2.5 of the International Fire Code is amended, and new Sections 907.2.5.1 and 907.2.5.2 are added, to read:

907.2.5 Group H, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.5 through 907.2.5.2 in Group H-5 Occupancies, occupancies used for the

manufacture of organic coatings and, when required by Chapters 37, 39 and 40, the following locations:

1. Rooms or areas where highly toxic compressed gases are stored or used;
2. Rooms or areas where Class I, II or III organic peroxides are stored; and
3. Liquid and solid oxidizer storage areas.

907.2.5.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system in Group H-5 Occupancies and in occupancies used for the manufacture of organic coatings shall be by manual means. Initiation of fire alarm systems installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers shall be by automatic means, as specified in Chapters 37, 39 and 40.

907.2.5.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system in Group H-5 Occupancies and in occupancies used for the manufacture of organic coatings shall initiate a general evacuation signal. Activation of the automatic detection systems installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers shall sound a local alarm.

Subp. 14. **Sec. 907.2.6.** Sections 907.2.6, 907.2.6.1, and 907.2.6.2 of the International Fire Code are amended, and new Sections 907.2.6.3 through 907.2.6.4.3 are added, to read:

907.2.6 Group I, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.6 through 907.2.6.4.3 in Group I Occupancies.

907.2.6.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be installed in laundry and soiled linen rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, laboratories, kitchens, locker rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, lounges, gift shops and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in waiting areas that are open to corridors.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes in patient sleeping areas of Group I-1 and I-2 Occupancies shall not be required at exits if located at all nurses' stations or other constantly attended staff locations, provided such fire alarm boxes are visible and continuously accessible and that travel distances required by Section 907.4.1 are not exceeded.

907.2.6.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal. In addition, activation of the fire alarm system shall immediately transmit an alarm to an approved central station or remote station service.

Exceptions:

1. In lieu of audible notification appliances, visible notification appliances shall be allowed to be used in critical care areas.
2. Where occupants are incapable of evacuating themselves because of age, physical/mental disabilities or physical restraint, only the attendants or other personnel required to evacuate occupants from a zone, area, floor or building shall be required to be notified. This notification shall include means to readily identify the zone, area, floor or building in need of evacuation.

907.2.6.3 Group I-2 Occupancies. Corridors in hospitals, nursing homes (both intermediate care and skilled nursing facilities), board and care homes and detoxification facilities and spaces open to the corridors shall be protected by an automatic smoke-detection system.

907.2.6.3.1 Patient room smoke detectors. Smoke detectors which receive their primary power from the building wiring shall be installed in patient sleeping rooms of hospitals and nursing homes. Actuation of such detectors shall cause a visual display on the corridor side of the room in which the detector is located and shall cause an audible and visual alarm at the nurse's station attending the room.

907.2.6.4 Group I-3 Occupancies. Group I-3 Occupancies shall be provided with a fire alarm system installed for alerting staff.

907.2.6.4.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be installed in laundry and soiled linen rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, laboratories, kitchens, locker rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, lounges, gift shops, commissaries and similar areas. Actuation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system, a manual fire alarm box or a fire detector shall initiate an approved fire alarm signal, which automatically notifies staff. Presignal systems shall not be used.

907.2.6.4.2 Manual fire alarm boxes. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required to be located in accordance with Section 907.4 where the fire alarm boxes are provided at staff-attended locations having direct supervision over areas where manual fire alarm boxes have been omitted.

Manual fire alarm boxes are permitted to be locked in areas occupied by detainees, provided that staff members are present within the subject area and have keys readily available to operate the manual fire alarm boxes.

907.2.6.4.3. Smoke detectors. An approved automatic smoke detection system shall be installed throughout resident housing areas, including sleeping areas and contiguous day rooms, group activity spaces and other common spaces normally accessible to residents.

Exceptions:

1. Other approved smoke-detection arrangements providing equivalent protection, such as placing detectors in exhaust ducts from cells or behind protective grills, are allowed when necessary to prevent damage or tampering.
2. Smoke detectors are not required in sleeping rooms with 4 or fewer occupants in smoke compartments that are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Subp. 15. [Renumbered into subp 14]

Subp. 16. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 17. **Sec. 907.2.7.** Sections 907.2.7 and 907.2.7.1 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 18. **Sec. 907.2.8.** Sections 907.2.8 and 907.2.8.1 of the International Fire Code are amended, and new Sections 907.2.8.2 and 907.2.8.3 are added, to read:

907.2.8 Group R-1, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.8 through 907.2.8.3 in Group R-1 Occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height where all individual guest rooms and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least one-hour fire partitions and each guest room has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.
2. Buildings containing five or fewer guest rooms shall be allowed to be equipped with approved, multiple-station smoke detectors installed as required for Group R-3 Occupancies. Installation shall be in accordance with Section 907.2.10.

907.2.8.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, shops, laundry rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, gift shops, locker rooms and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in all common areas and interior corridors serving as a required means of egress.

Exception: System fire and smoke detectors are not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building and manual activation is provided at a constantly attended location.

907.2.8.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

907.2.8.3 Guest room detectors. Guest room smoke detectors required by Section 907.2.10 shall not be connected to a fire alarm system.

Exception: Connection of such detectors for annunciation only.

Subp. 19. **Sec. 907.2.9.** Section 907.2.9 of the International Fire Code is amended, and new Sections 907.2.9.1 and 907.2.9.2 are added, to read:

907.2.9 Group R-2, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.9 through 907.2.9.2 in Group R-2 Occupancies where:

1. Any guest room or dwelling unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
2. Any guest room or dwelling unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit;
3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or guest rooms; or
4. The building has an occupant load of 20 or more.

Exception: A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height where all dwelling units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least one-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.

907.2.9.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, trash-collection rooms, shops, laundry rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, storage rooms and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in all common areas and interior corridors serving as a required means of egress.

Exception: System fire and smoke detectors are not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building.

907.2.9.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

Subp. 20. **Sec. 907.2.10.2.** Section 907.2.10.2 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an Exception 3 to read:

3. Smoke alarms are not required to be equipped with battery backup in Group R-2 Occupancies equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Subp. 21. **Sec. 907.2.24.** Section 907.2 of the International Fire code is amended, and new Sections 907.2.24.1 and 907.2.24.2 are added, to read:

907.2.24 Residential hospices. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.2.24 in residential hospices. When automatic sprinkler systems or automatic fire detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

907.2.24.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, kitchens, laboratories, shops, gift shops, commissaries, laundry and soiled linen rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, locker rooms, storage rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, lounges and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in sleeping rooms, corridors and spaces open to the corridors.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required at exits if manual fire alarm boxes are located at all nurses' stations or other constantly attended staff locations, provided such fire alarm boxes are visible and continuously accessible and that travel distances required by Section 907.4.1 are not exceeded.

907.2.24.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal. In addition, the fire alarm system shall be monitored by an approved central station service in accordance with Section 903.4.1.

Exception: In lieu of audible notification appliances, visible notification appliances shall be allowed to be used in sleeping areas.

Subp. 22. **Sec. 907.3.** Sections 907.3 through 907.3.1.2 of the International Fire Code are amended to read:

907.3 Where required in existing buildings and structures. An approved manual, automatic, or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be provided in existing buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.3.1 through 907.3.6 and NFPA 72. For the purposes of this section, area separation walls or fire walls shall not define separate buildings.

Exception: In areas protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system, heat detectors required by Section 907.3 need not be provided.

907.3.1 Group A, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.3.1 through 907.3.1.2 in existing Group A Occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more.

Exceptions:

1. Assembly areas used solely for worship purposes.
2. A fire alarm system is not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building.
3. Group A Occupancy portions of Group E Occupancies are allowed to have alarms as required for the Group E Occupancy.
4. A-5 Occupancies.

907.3.1.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be installed in laundry rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, kitchens, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms and similar areas.

907.3.1.2 Notification. The required fire alarm system shall activate an audible and visible notification appliance at a constantly attended location within the building for the purposes of initiating emergency action. A presignal feature and positive alarm sequencing in accordance with NFPA 72 are permitted.

Occupant notification shall be by means of voice announcements, either live or prerecorded, initiated by the person in the constantly attended location.

Exception: Where no constantly attended location exists, an automatic fire alarm system providing a general evacuation signal or an approved emergency voice/alarm communications system is permitted.

Subp. 23. **Secs. 907.3.1.3 to 907.3.1.9.** Sections 907.3.1.3 through 907.3.1.9 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 24. **Secs. 907.3.2 to 907.3.2.3.** Section 907.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 907.3.2 through 907.3.2.3 to read:

907.3.2 Group E, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.3.2 through 907.3.2.3 in existing Group E Occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more. When automatic sprinkler systems or automatic fire detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

Exception: A building with a maximum area of 1,000 square feet (93 m²) that contains a single classroom and is located no closer than 20 feet (15240 mm) from another building.

907.3.2.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in laundry rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, laboratories,

kitchens, locker rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, lounges and similar areas.

Exceptions:

1. In buildings equipped throughout by an approved, supervised fire sprinkler system, manual fire alarm boxes are only required in the main office and in a custodial area.
2. In buildings which are protected with automatic smoke detectors with alarm verification throughout the exit system, manual fire alarm boxes are only required at exit doors from shops, chemistry and physics laboratories, boiler rooms, industrial technology and industrial arts rooms, kitchens, custodian's office and main office.

907.3.2.2 Travel through adjoining rooms. Where the only means of egress travel from an interior room or rooms having an aggregate occupant load of more than 10 occupants is through an adjoining or intervening room, automatic smoke detectors shall be installed throughout the common atmosphere through which the path of egress travel passes.

907.3.2.3 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

Subp. 25. Secs. **907.3.3 to 907.3.3.3.3.** Section 907.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 907.3.3 through 907.3.3.3.3 to read:

907.3.3 Group I, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.3.3 through 907.3.3.3.3 in existing Group I Occupancies.

907.3.3.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in laundry and soiled linen rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, laboratories, kitchens, locker rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, lounges, gift shops and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in waiting areas which are open to corridors.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes in patient sleeping areas of Group I-1 and I-2 Occupancies are not required at exits if manual fire alarm boxes are located at all nurses' stations or other constantly attended staff locations, provided such fire alarm boxes are visible and continuously accessible and that travel distances required by Section 907.4.1 are not exceeded.

907.3.3.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal. In addition, activation of the fire alarm system shall immediately transmit an alarm to an approved central station or remote station service.

Exceptions:

1. In lieu of audible notification appliances, visible notification appliances shall be allowed to be used in critical care areas.
2. Where occupants are incapable of evacuating themselves because of age, physical/mental disabilities or physical restraint, only the attendants or other personnel required to evacuate occupants from a zone, area, floor or building shall be required to be notified. This notification shall include means to readily identify the zone, area, floor or building in need of evacuation.

907.3.3.3 Group I-3 Occupancies, general. Existing Group I-3 Occupancies shall be provided with a fire alarm system installed for alerting staff. In addition, activation of the fire alarm system shall immediately transmit an alarm to an approved central station or remote station service.

907.3.3.3.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by manual and automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in laundry and soiled linen rooms, boiler and furnace rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, shops, laboratories, kitchens, locker rooms, janitors' closets, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, lounges, gift shops, commissaries and similar areas. Actuation of

an automatic fire-extinguishing system, a manual fire alarm box or a fire detector shall initiate an approved fire alarm signal, which automatically notifies staff. Presignal systems shall not be used.

907.3.3.3.2 Manual fire alarm boxes. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required to be located in accordance with Section 907.4 where the fire alarm boxes are provided at staff-attended locations having direct supervision over areas where manual fire alarm boxes have been omitted.

Manual fire alarm boxes are permitted to be locked in areas occupied by detainees, provided that staff members are present within the subject area and have keys readily available to operate the manual fire alarm boxes.

907.3.3.3.3 Smoke detectors. An approved automatic smoke detection system shall be installed throughout resident housing areas, including sleeping areas and contiguous day rooms, group activity spaces and other common spaces normally accessible to residents.

Exceptions:

1. Other approved smoke-detection arrangements providing equivalent protection, such as placing alarms in exhaust ducts from cells or behind protective guards, listed for the purpose, are allowed when necessary to prevent damage or tampering.
2. Smoke detectors are not required in sleeping rooms with 4 or fewer occupants in smoke compartments that are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Subp. 26. **Secs. 907.3.4 to 907.3.4.3.** Section 907.3 of the International Fire code is amended by adding new Sections 907.3.4 through 907.3.4.3 to read:

907.3.4 Group R-1, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.3.4 through 907.3.4.3 in existing Group R-1 Occupancies three or more stories in height or with 20 or more guest rooms.

Exception: A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving guest rooms and where each guest room has an exit door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits.

907.3.4.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, shops, laundry rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms, gift shops, locker rooms and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in all common areas and interior corridors serving as required means of egress.

Exception: System fire and smoke detectors are not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building and manual activation is provided at a constantly attended location.

907.3.4.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

907.3.4.3 Guest room detectors. Guest room smoke detectors required by Section 907.2.10 shall not be connected to a fire alarm system.

Exception: Connection of such detectors for annunciation only.

Subp. 27. **Secs. 907.3.5 to 907.3.5.2.** Section 907.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 907.3.5 through 907.3.5.2 to read:

907.3.5 Group R-2, general. A fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.3.5 through 907.3.5.2 in existing Group R-2 Occupancies where:

1. Any guest room or dwelling unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
2. Any guest room or dwelling unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit;
3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or guest rooms; or

4. The building has an occupant load of 20 or more.

Exception: A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving guest rooms and where each dwelling unit has an exit door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits.

907.3.5.1 Initiation. Initiation of the fire alarm system shall be by automatic means. Approved automatic fire detectors shall be provided in boiler and furnace rooms, shops, laundry rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms, trash-collection rooms, storage rooms and similar areas. Automatic smoke detectors shall be provided in all common areas and interior corridors serving as required means of egress.

Exception: System fire and smoke detectors are not required when an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system is installed throughout the building.

907.3.5.2 Notification. Activation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system shall initiate a general evacuation signal.

Subp. 28. **907.3.6.** Section 907.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 907.3.6 to read:

907.3.6 Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms. Existing Group R Occupancies not already provided with single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be provided with approved single- or multiple-station smoke alarms installed and maintained in accordance with Section 907.2.10.

Exception: For buildings constructed prior to August 1, 1989, detectors can receive their power from a battery supply. For buildings constructed on or after August 1, 1989, detectors shall be connected to a centralized power source.

Subp. 29. **Sec. 907.4.1, Exception.** The Exception to Section 907.4.1 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Subp. 30. **Sec. 907.20.2.** Section 907.20.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

907.20.2 Testing. Fire alarm systems shall be inspected and tested at least annually in accordance with NFPA 72 or more frequently where required by the code official.

Exception: Devices or equipment that are inaccessible for safety considerations shall be tested during scheduled shutdowns where approved by the code official, but not less than every 18 months.

Subp. 31. **Sec. 909.22.** Section 909 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 909.22 to read:

909.22 High-rise and covered mall smoke-exhaust systems. High-rise buildings and covered mall buildings exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m²) in floor area, excluding anchor stores, shall be equipped with a post-fire smoke-exhaust system installed and maintained in accordance with the Building Code.

Subp. 32. **Sec. 910.1.** Section 910.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 910.1.1 through 910.1.3 to read:

910.1.1 Required venting method. Required smoke and heat venting shall be accomplished with mechanical smoke exhaust according to Section 910.4.

Exceptions:

1. Calculated engineering design of mechanical smoke exhaust in accordance with Section 910.5 shall be permitted for buildings sprinklered throughout.
2. For nonsprinklered buildings, smoke and heat vents as specified in Section 910.3 shall be permitted.
3. Where approved by the code official, smoke and heat vents as specified in Section 910.3 shall be permitted in sprinklered buildings.

910.1.2 Listing. Smoke and heat vents and mechanical smoke exhaust fans shall be listed for the intended purpose.

910.1.3 Curtain boards. When mechanical smoke exhaust is provided in accordance with Section 910.4 or 910.5, curtain boards are only required at the separation between areas protected with early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinklers and conventional sprinkler systems.

Subp. 33. **Sec. 910.4.** Section 910.4 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

910.4 Mechanical smoke exhaust. Mechanical smoke exhaust shall be in accordance with Sections 910.4.1 through 910.4.6.

Subp. 34. **Sec. 910.4.3.** Section 910.4.3 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

910.4.3 Operation. Mechanical smoke exhaust fans shall be automatically activated upon sprinkler system water flow. A 5- to 10-minute delay shall be provided between the sprinkler water flow signal and activation of the exhaust fans. In addition, individual manual controls of each fan unit shall also be provided.

Exception: When required by the code official, initiation of mechanical smoke exhaust fans shall be only through manual activation.

Subp. 35. **Sec. 910.4.5.** Section 910.4.5 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

910.4.5 Supply air. Supply air for exhaust fans shall be sized to provide a minimum of 50 percent of the required exhaust. Air velocity at each supply air opening shall not exceed an average of 200 feet per minute when measured 4 feet (1219 mm) in front of the opening. Openings for supply air shall be uniformly distributed around the periphery of the area served and be located or ducted to a position not more than one-half the storage height above the floor. Supply air openings shall open automatically upon operation of the smoke-exhaust system and shall not require a manual action at each supply opening for operation. Supply air openings shall be kept clear of storage or obstructions to airflow for at least 4 feet (1219 mm) in front of the opening. Supply air openings shall be separated from exhaust fans and exterior combustibles to prevent introduction of smoke into the building.

Subp. 36. **Sec. 910.5.** Section 910 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 910.5 through 910.5.5 to read:

910.5 Calculated engineering design of mechanical smoke exhaust. Calculated engineering design of mechanical smoke exhaust shall be in accordance with Sections 910.5.1 through 910.5.5.

910.5.1 Methodology. An engineering analysis shall be conducted based on a design fire with a minimum heat release rate as specified in Section 910.5.2.1. The engineering analysis shall include the characteristics of the fuel load, commodity classification, commodity storage arrangements, fan spacing, make-up air requirements and building parameters.

Mechanical smoke-exhaust systems shall be designed to remove smoke after a fire is extinguished and to assist the fire department during suppression operations or during marginal sprinkler control situations. They are not considered life safety systems and are not designed for occupant safety.

910.5.2 Calculation method. Volumetric flow rate calculations for the engineering design of mechanical smoke-exhaust systems shall be in accordance with Sections 910.5.2.1 through 910.5.2.7.

910.5.2.1 Heat release rate. The minimum heat release rate for calculated design of engineered mechanical smoke removal shall be based on either Section 910.5.2.1.1 or 910.5.2.1.2.

910.5.2.1.1 Heat release rate for suppression mode (ESFR) sprinklers. For high-piled storage or occupancies protected with suppression mode (ESFR)

sprinklers, a minimum convective heat release rate, Q_c , of 4,200 Btu's (4430 kW) shall be used for all occupancies or commodities permitted by NFPA 13 to be protected by ESFR sprinklers.

910.5.2.1.2 Heat release rate for all other configurations. For high-piled storage protected with control mode (non-ESFR) sprinklers, a minimum convective heat release rate, Q_c , shall be in accordance with Table 910.5.2.1.2.

Table 910.5.2.1.2

Minimum Heat Release Rates for Control Mode Sprinklers

Classification	Minimum convective heat release rate, Q_c , in BTU/sec (kW)
High-Piled Storage - Commodity Class I	4,200 BTU/sec (4,430 kW)
High-Piled Storage - Commodity Class II	4,900 BTU/sec (5,170 kW)
High-Piled Storage - Commodity Class III	5,600 BTU/sec (5,900 kW)
High-Piled Storage - Commodity Class IV	7,000 BTU/sec (7,380 kW)
High-Piled Storage - High Hazard	10,500 BTU/sec (11,070 kW)
F-1 and S-1 Occupancies without high-piled storage	5,600 BTU/sec (5,900 kW)
Group H Occupancies	10,500 BTU/sec (11,070 kW)

910.5.2.2 Sprinkler effectiveness. A calculated engineering exhaust system shall be based on a heat release rate not less than that given in Section 910.5.2.1. The fire growth rate shall not be halted until a heat release rate equal to or exceeding that given in Section 910.5.2.1 is reached.

910.5.2.3 Smoke layer height. For input to the calculations in Section 909.8.2, the height from top of fuel surface to bottom of smoke layer is defined as the smoke layer height, z . For mechanical smoke exhaust of high-piled storage, z shall not be less than the distance from the floor to the top of the commodity storage. For Group F-1, S-1 and H Occupancies, z shall not be less than one-half the ceiling height.

910.5.2.4 Volumetric flow rate. The aggregate capacity of smoke exhaust fans shall be determined using the method for an axisymmetric plume given in Section 909.8.2. For input to the calculations in Section 909.8.2, the convective heat release rate, Q_c , shall be as required by Section 910.5.2.1. The height of the smoke layer shall be maintained at least above z as defined in Section 910.5.2.3.

Exception: When approved by the code official, fire modeling programs are allowed to calculate the required volumetric flow rate for mechanical smoke exhaust. For input to the modeling program, the convective heat release rate shall be as required by Section 910.5.2.1. The height of the smoke layer shall be maintained at least above z as defined in Section 910.5.2.3.

910.5.2.5 Smoke density. Equation 9-4 shall be used to convert from the calculated plume mass flow rate to a volumetric flow rate and the density of air at the temperature of the smoke layer shall be used. The temperature shall be based on either an average upper layer temperature or sprinkler activation temperature. It need not be based on the fire plume centerline temperature.

910.5.2.6 Safety factor. A calculated engineering mechanical smoke-exhaust system design shall include a 10 percent safety factor to the final calculated exhaust rate. No safety factor need be applied to the minimum system size required by Section 910.5.2.7.

910.5.2.7 Minimum system size. In no case shall a calculated engineering exhaust system be permitted that provides less than 3 air changes per hour. When only a portion of a space is used for high-piled storage requiring smoke exhaust, the volume to be extracted shall be based on the ceiling height multiplied by the actual gross area for storage.

910.5.3 Operation. Mechanical smoke exhaust fans shall be automatically activated upon sprinkler system water flow. A 5- to 10-minute delay shall be provided between the sprinkler water flow signal and activation of the exhaust fans. In addition, individual manual controls of each fan unit shall also be provided.

Exception: When required by the code official, initiation of mechanical smoke exhaust fans shall be only through manual activation.

910.5.4 Supply air. Supply air for exhaust fans shall be sized to provide a minimum of 50 percent of the required exhaust. Air velocity at each supply air opening shall not exceed an average of 200 feet per minute when measured 4 feet (1219 mm) in front of the opening. Openings for supply air shall be uniformly distributed around the periphery of the area served and be located or ducted to a position not more than one-half the storage height above the floor. Supply air openings shall open automatically upon operation of the smoke-exhaust system and shall not require a manual action at each supply opening for operation. Supply air openings shall be kept clear of storage or obstructions to airflow for at least 4 feet (1219 mm) in front of the opening. Supply air openings shall be separated from exhaust fans and exterior combustibles to prevent introduction of smoke into the building.

910.5.5 Equipment. Wiring and controls shall be as required in Section 910.4.4. Interlocks shall be as required in Section 910.4.6. Exhaust fans shall be uniformly spaced and each fan shall have a maximum individual capacity of 30,000 cfm.

Subp. 37. **Sec. 910.6.** Section 910 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 910.6 through 910.6.4 to read:

910.6 Testing and maintenance. Mechanical smoke-exhaust systems shall be tested and maintained as required in Sections 910.6.1 through 910.6.4.

910.6.1 Acceptance testing. Mechanical smoke-exhaust systems shall be acceptance tested as required by Sections 909.18.2 through 909.18.5 and 909.19

910.6.1.1 Controls. For testing purposes, each smoke-exhaust system equipped for automatic activation shall be put into operation by the actuation of the automatic initiating device. Control sequences shall be verified throughout the system, including verification of override from the firefighter's control panel when systems are equipped for automatic activation.

910.6.2 Special inspections. Special inspections for mechanical smoke exhaust shall be conducted according to Section 909.18.8.

910.6.3 Maintenance. Mechanical smoke-exhaust systems, including exhaust fans, supply air openings and controls, shall be maintained and unobstructed.

910.6.4 Operational testing. Operational testing of the smoke-exhaust system shall include all equipment such as initiating devices, fans, dampers, controls and supply air openings. Mechanical smoke-exhaust systems shall be operated and tested under each control sequence at least annually.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.3570 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3580 CHAPTER 10 - MEANS OF EGRESS.

Subpart 1. [Renumbered as subp 1b]

Subp. 1a. **Sec. 1001.1.** Section 1001.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by deleting the Exception.

Subp. 1b. **Sec. 1001.3.** Section 1001 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 1001.3 to read:

1001.3 Special exiting provisions for younger students. Rooms in Group E Occupancies used by preschool, kindergarten, or first- or second-grade pupils shall be located as required by the Building Code.

Subp. 1c. **Sec. 1002.** Section 1002 of the International Fire Code is amended by amending and adding definitions to read:

AISLE. That portion of an exit access that connects an aisle access way to an exit access doorway, corridor or exit.

CORRIDOR. An interior passageway having a length at least three times its width, having walls, partitions or other obstructions to exit travel over 6 feet (1829 mm) in height on two opposing sides and having openings from rooms or similar spaces.

Subp. 1d. **Sec. 1003.2.12.1.1.** Section 1003.2.12.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 1003.2.12.1.1 to read:

1003.2.12.1.1 Height of guards in residential occupancies. The top of a guard for a Group R-3 Occupancy, a Group U Occupancy which is accessory to a Group R-3, and within dwelling units or guest rooms of Group R-2 Occupancies may be constructed not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in height.

Subp. 1e. **Sec. 1003.2.13.** Sections 1003.2.13 through 1003.2.13.7.1 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 2. [Renumbered as subp 16]

Subp. 3. **Sec. 1003.3.1.8.** Section 1003.3.1.8 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

1003.3.1.8 Locking devices. Exit doors shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort. Exit doors shall not be locked, chained, bolted, barred, latched or otherwise rendered unusable. All locking devices shall be of an approved type.

Exceptions:

1. In Group A Occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or less; Groups B, F, M and S Occupancies; and in all churches, key-locking hardware may be used on the main exit when the main exit consists of a single door or pair of doors if there is a readily visible durable sign on or adjacent to the door stating "THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED DURING BUSINESS HOURS." The sign shall be in letters not less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) high on a contrasting background. When unlocked, the single door or both leaves of a pair of doors must be free to swing without operation of a latching device. The use of this exception may be revoked by the fire chief or building official for due cause.
2. Exit doors from individual dwelling units; Group R-3 congregate care facilities; and guest rooms of Group R Occupancies having an occupant load of 10 or less may be provided with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and mounted at a height not to exceed 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.
3. Listed egress-control devices, installed and maintained in conformance with the Building Code, are allowed in Group E Occupancies and Group A Occupancies in conjunction with Group E Occupancies.
4. Door-locking arrangements installed and maintained in conformance with the Building Code are allowed in Group R-3 and Group R-4 congregate care facilities and in Group I Occupancies.

5. Existing door-locking arrangements in Group I Occupancies which were installed prior to March 20, 1995, and comply with Appendix I may be allowed to continue.

6. In rooms, other than cells, where occupants are being restrained for safety or security reasons, special locking arrangements which comply with the requirements of Section 1003.3.1.8.5 are permitted.

Subp. 3a. **Sec. 1003.3.1.8.1.** Section 1003.3.1.8.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

1003.3.1.8.1 Bolt locks. Manually operated edge- or surface-mounted flush bolts and surface bolts are prohibited. When exit doors are used in pairs and approved automatic flush bolts are used, the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts shall have no door knob or surface-mounted hardware. The unlatching of any leaf shall not require more than one operation.

Exceptions:

1. Group R-3 Occupancies.
2. When a pair of doors serving a room not normally occupied is needed for the movement of equipment, manually operated edge or surface bolts may be used and a door closer need not be provided on the inactive leaf.

Subp. 3b. **Sec. 1003.3.1.8.2.** Section 1003.3.1.8.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

1003.3.1.8.2 Delayed egress locks. Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving any occupancy except Group A and Group H Occupancies in buildings which are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit.

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
3. The door locks have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (66 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only.

Exception: Where approved, a delay of not more than 30 seconds shall be permitted.

5. A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches (305 mm) of the release device reading: PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS. DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 SECONDS.
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

Subp. 4. **Sec. 1003.3.1.8.5.** Section 1003.3.1.8 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 1003.3.1.8.5 through 1003.3.1.8.5.5 to read:

1003.3.1.8.5 Special locking arrangements. Special locking arrangements meeting the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1.8.5 through 1003.3.1.8.5.5 are permitted for rooms, other than cells, where the occupants are being restrained for safety or security reasons. The use of Sections 1003.3.1.8.5 through 1003.3.1.8.5.5 may be revoked by the fire chief or building official for due cause.

1003.3.1.8.5.1 Locking hardware. Locking devices shall release upon any of the following conditions:

1. Activation of the automatic sprinkler system,
2. Activation of any automatic fire detection device,
3. Automatic fire alarm system,
4. Loss of electrical power to the locking device or the fire alarm system, or
5. Activation of the fire alarm trouble signal.

All locking devices shall be designed to fail in the open position. Following the release of the locking devices for any of the conditions specified above, relocking of the devices shall be by manual means only at the door.

1003.3.1.8.5.2 Fire-extinguishing system. When special locking arrangements are used, the room or area being secured must be protected with quick-response sprinklers.

1003.3.1.8.5.3 Fire alarm and detection. When special locking arrangements are used, the room or area and spaces between the room or area and an outside exit door shall be protected with automatic smoke detection connected to the building's fire alarm system. If the walls of the room or area do not extend to the ceiling, automatic smoke detection can be provided in the adjacent room or area, provided that there are no substantial obstructions to delay activation of the smoke detection.

1003.3.1.8.5.4 Construction. Rooms or areas containing these special locking arrangements shall be constructed of noncombustible materials having a minimum of one-hour fire-resistive construction. Doors separating the room from other spaces must swing with egress travel from the room and have a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Doors need not be self-closing. The interior finish of the wall and ceiling surfaces must not exceed a Class III (or Class C) flame spread rating.

1003.3.1.8.5.5 Testing of devices. Special locking arrangements shall be tested at least monthly to ensure that they will release under the conditions set forth in Sections 1003.3.1.8.5.1 through 1003.3.1.8.5.5. Locking arrangements which are found not to comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1.8.5.1 through 1003.3.1.8.5.5 shall not be used.

Subp. 5. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 6. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 7. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 8. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 9. **Sec. 1003.3.3.** Sections 1003.3.3 and 1003.3.3.1 of the International Fire Code are amended to read:

1003.3.3 Stairways. Stairways shall be constructed and maintained in conformance with the Building Code.

1003.3.3.1 Press box roof access. Press box roofs used as camera, video or security platforms or similar uses having an occupant load of 9 or less shall have access to not less than one means of egress designed in accordance with Section 1003.3.3. Press box roofs having an occupant load of more than 9 shall have access to at least two means of egress designed in accordance with Chapter 10.

When only one stairway to the roof is required, access may be by means of a roof hatch, scuttle or bulkhead having a minimum net clear openable area of 20 square feet (1.86 m²) and a minimum net clear openable dimension of 36 inches (914 mm). Occupied press box roofs shall be provided with guards in accordance with Section 1003.2.12.

Subp. 10. **Secs. 1003.3.3.2 to 1003.3.3.12.1.** Sections 1003.3.3.2 through 1003.3.3.12.1 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 11. **Sec. 1003.3.4.7.2.** Section 1003.3.4.7.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

1003.3.4.7.2 Outdoor conditions. Outdoor ramps and associated landings and approaches shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

Subp. 12. **Sec. 1004.2.1.** Section 1004.2.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an Item 3 to read:

3. The space is located in a Group E Occupancy, exceeds 500 square feet (46.5 m²) in floor area and is used as a laboratory containing hazardous materials.

Subp. 13. **Sec. 1004.3.1.1.** Section 1004.3.1.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an Exception to read:

Exception: Aisle access ways complying with Sections 1004.3.1.3.2 and 1004.3.1.3.3 are permitted.

Subp. 14. **Sec. 1008.5.4.** Section 1008.5 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 1008.5.4 to read:

1008.5.4 Width of means of egress for bleachers. Aisles for bleachers shall not be required to be more than 66 inches (1676 mm) in width when calculated in accordance with Section 1008.5.1 or 1008.5.3, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The seating area served by such aisles is composed entirely of bleachers;
2. The row-to-row dimension is 28 inches (711 mm) or less; and
3. Egress at the front of the bleachers is not limited.

Subp. 15. **Sec. 1008.7.5.** Section 1008.7.5 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an Exception 5 to read:

5. Aisles serving bleachers in compliance with Section 1008.5.4.

Subp. 16. **Sec. 1009.1.** Section 1009.1 of the International Fire Code is amended, and a new Section 1009.1.1 is added, to read:

1009.1 Escape windows. In Group R and Group I-1 Occupancies, escape windows shall be provided, installed and maintained in sleeping rooms and rooms used for family day care, group family day care and foster care in conformance with the Building Code.

Exceptions:

1. An escape window is not required if the room has a door that leads directly to the exterior of the building.
2. Escape windows installed prior to April 11, 1983 and having a clear opening not less than 20 inches (508 mm) in width, 24 inches (610 mm) in height and 5 square feet (0.46 m²) in area with a finished sill height not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor may be allowed to continue.
3. An escape window is not required if the building is protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system.
4. Escape windows need not be installed from rooms of existing buildings having two separate means of escape, provided that the means of escape are independent of each other and they pass through only one adjacent nonlockable room or area.
5. Existing escape windows at single-story resort buildings installed prior to October 3, 1975, and having a clear opening not less than 20 inches (508 mm) in width, 20 inches (508 mm) in height and 4.5 square feet (0.41 m²) in area with a finished sill height not more than 36 inches (914 mm) above the floor may be allowed to continue.
6. Escape windows are not required in Group R hotels or motels constructed prior to April 11, 1983.

1009.1.1 Maintenance. Emergency escape or rescue windows, doors or window wells required by the Building Code for sleeping rooms of Group R and Group I-1 Occupancies shall be maintained free of any obstruction, including bars, grates or similar devices which would impair egress.

Exception: Bars, grills, grates or similar devices installed in accordance with Section 1009.4 are allowed, provided that the release mechanisms are maintained operable.

Subp. 17. **Sec. 1010.17.** Section 1010.17 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

1010.17 Corridors. Corridors serving a Group I, R-1, or R-2 Occupancy having an occupant load of 10 or more and corridors serving other occupancies having an occupant load of 30 or more shall have walls and ceilings of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as required by the Building Code. Existing walls surfaced with wood lath and plaster in good condition or 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard or openings with fixed wired glass set in steel frames are permitted for corridor walls and ceilings and occupancy separations when approved. Doors opening into such corridors shall be protected by 20-minute fire assemblies or solid wood doors not less than 1-3/4 inches (45 mm) thick. Where the existing frame will not accommodate the 1-3/4 inches (45 mm) thick door, a 1-3/8 inches (35 mm) thick solid bonded wood core door or equivalent insulated steel door shall be permitted. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing by smoke detection. Transoms and openings other than doors from corridors to rooms shall comply with the Building Code or shall be covered with a minimum of 3/4-inch (19 mm) plywood or 1/2-inch (13 mm) gypsum wallboard or equivalent material on the room side.

Exceptions:

1. Existing corridor walls, ceilings and opening protection not in compliance with the above may be continued when such buildings are protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout. Such sprinkler system may be supplied from the domestic water system if it is of adequate volume and pressure.
2. Existing corridor walls, ceilings and opening protection in Group E Occupancies not in compliance with the above may be continued when such buildings are protected with an approved automatic fire alarm system which is monitored by a central, proprietary or remote station service. The fire alarm system shall include automatic smoke detection throughout the exit system and approved detection in all rooms and areas other than classrooms and offices.

Subp. 18. **Sec. 1010.17.1.** Section 1010.17.1 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Subp. 19. **Sec. 1010.17.2.** Section 1010.17.2 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

1010.17.2 Dead ends. Where more than one exit or exit access doorway is required, the exit access shall be arranged such that dead ends do not exceed the limits specified in Table 1010.17.2.

Exceptions:

1. A dead-end passageway or corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end passageway or corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end passageway or corridor.
2. In Group E Occupancies constructed prior to October 3, 1975, dead ends of up to 35 feet (10668 mm) in length are allowed, provided the building is protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480

7510.3585 CHAPTER 14 - FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION.

Sec. 1408.8. Section 1408 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 1408.8 to read:

1408.8 Construction barriers. Where construction, remodeling or demolition is taking place involving the use of cutting and welding, temporary heating with open flames, or flammable-liquid-fueled equipment, such areas shall be separated from occupied areas of a building by materials that will resist the spread of fire and smoke as specified for draft-stopping materials in the Building Code.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3590 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3600 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3610 CHAPTER 22 - SERVICE STATIONS AND REPAIR GARAGES.

Subpart 1. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 2. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 3. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 4. **Sec. 2206.2.3.** Section 2206.2.3 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

2206.2.3 Dispensing from aboveground tanks. Class I or II liquids shall not be dispensed into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle from aboveground tanks.

Exceptions:

1. Except as permitted by Section 2206.2.7.

2. Dispensing of Class I and Class II liquids from aboveground tanks installed and maintained in conformance with Section 3406.2 and not exceeding 560 gallons (2120 L) in individual capacity or 1,100 gallons (4164 L) in aggregate capacity shall be allowed at resorts.

Tanks located at farms, construction projects or rural areas shall comply with Section 3406.2.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 2206.2.7.** Section 2206.2 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding new Sections 2206.2.7 through 2206.2.7.1.10 to read:

2206.2.7 Aboveground tanks. When approved by the fire chief, Class I and Class II liquids are permitted to be dispensed into the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle from aboveground tanks when such tanks are installed inside special enclosures in accordance with Section 2206.2.6, from protected aboveground tanks conforming with Section 3404.2.9.6 or when such dispensing systems meet the requirements of Sections 2206.2.7.1 through 2206.2.7.1.10.

2206.2.7.1 Aboveground tank dispensing systems. When approved by the fire chief, the dispensing of Class I and Class II liquids from a fuel dispensing system supplied by exterior aboveground tanks may be permitted under the conditions set forth in Sections 2206.2.7.1.1 through 2206.2.7.1.10.

2206.2.7.1.1 Number of tanks. Not more than three aboveground storage tanks shall be used for dispensing at any single dispensing site.

2206.2.7.1.2 Capacity of tanks. Tanks storing Class I liquids shall not exceed 6,000 gallons (22712 L) individual capacity. Tanks storing Class II liquids shall not exceed 10,000 gallons (37850 L) individual capacity.

Exception: Tank capacity is allowed to be increased to up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons (45420 L) when Class I and II liquids are stored in protected aboveground tanks.

2206.2.7.1.3 Fuel delivery method. Fuel delivery from aboveground tanks shall be from the top of the tank with the dispensing line equipped with an approved antisiphon system.

2206.2.7.1.4 Dispensing lines. Dispensing lines between the diked area and the dispenser shall be located underground and shall be completely enclosed in an approved secondary containment piping system. These lines shall also be equipped with an approved, normally closed solenoid valve at each dispenser located below the impact valve.

2206.2.7.1.5 Fill pipe and fill openings. The fill pipe between the fill opening and the diked area shall be underground. In addition to the normal valving requirements of the code, there shall be a manually operated, mechanical shut-off valve on the fill line inside the diked area which is operated from a location outside the dike.

2206.2.7.1.6 Safety precautions. The tanks and piping shall be safeguarded against collision, spillage, and overfill. The fire chief may require additional safeguards on tanks and piping against collision, spillage, and overfill. Dispensing lines and fill piping shall not penetrate the dike.

2206.2.7.1.7 Grounding. Tanks shall be grounded as specified in National Fire Protection Association Standard 780, Lightning Protection Code, by the National Fire Protection Association (Quincy, Massachusetts, 1994). Standard 780 is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change, and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

2206.2.7.1.8 Tank location and distance from dispenser. Tank location and distance from the tank to the dispenser shall be at least 30 feet (9144 mm).

Exceptions:

1. For operations not open to the public and for resort operations serving registered guests only, dispensing of Class I liquids from one tank having a capacity of 560 gallons (2120 L) or less having the dispenser located on or adjacent to the tank is permitted.
2. For operations not open to the public, dispensing of Class II liquids from two tanks having a capacity of 1,000 gallons (3785 L) or less having the dispenser located on or adjacent to the tank is permitted.
3. Special tank enclosures complying with Section 2206.2.6 of this code having the dispenser located on or adjacent to the tank are permitted.
4. Dispensing devices are permitted to be installed on top of or adjacent to a protected aboveground tank system.

2206.2.7.1.9 Location of tank. Tanks shall be located not less than 50 feet (15240 mm) from the nearest side of any public way, property line, building, or combustible storage located on the same property and at least 3 feet (914 mm) from adjacent tanks.

Exceptions:

1. Aboveground tanks which have a separation distance of at least 30 feet (9144 mm) between the tank and the dispenser may reduce the distances between the tank, the public way, property line, building, or combustible storage to 30 feet (9144 mm).
2. When protected aboveground tanks having a capacity of 6,000 gallons (22710 L) or less are used, the distances between the tank and the property line or combustible storage may be reduced to 15 feet (4572 mm) and the distance between the tank and the public way or building may be reduced to 5 feet (1524 mm).
3. When protected aboveground tanks having a capacity greater than 6,000 gallons (22710 L) are used, the distances between the tank and the property line or combustible storage may be reduced to 25 feet (7620 mm) and the distance between the tank and the public way or building may be reduced to 15 feet (4572 mm).

2206.2.7.1.10 Fire protection for multiple tanks. Where more than one tank is used, all aboveground tanks shall be protected by an approved fire-protection system when required by the fire chief.

Subp. 6. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 7. **Table 2206.2.3.** Table 2206.2.3 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Subp. 8. **Sec. 2209.3.1.** Section 2209.3.1 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.3611 CHAPTER 23 - HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE.

Sec. 2306.1. Section 2306.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

2306.1 General. Fire-protection and life-safety features for high-piled storage areas shall be in accordance with Section 2306. Nationally recognized standards or guidelines, as applicable, are allowed to be used when approved by the fire chief.

Exception: Limited high-piled storage areas in Group M Occupancies not exceeding five percent of the total square footage of the building or not exceeding 2,500 square feet (232 m²) in size, whichever is less, need not be separated by fire-rated construction and need not comply with the smoke-venting and curtain board requirements of this article when these buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *27 SR 1480*

7510.3620 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3625 CHAPTER 27 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Subpart 1. **Sec. 2703.8.2.3.** Section 2703.8.2.3 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

2703.8.2.3 Separation. The required fire-resistance rating for fire barrier assemblies shall be in accordance with Table 2703.8.2.2.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 2703.8.2.5.** Section 2703.8.2 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 2703.8.2.5 to read:

2703.8.2.5 Hazardous materials above the third floor in laboratories in Group B, E or I-2 Occupancies. Control areas containing laboratories located above the third floor in Group B, E or I-2 Occupancies may be exempted from the provisions of Sections 2703.8.2.1 through 2703.8.2.3 provided the following conditions are met:

1. The buildings containing the laboratories are equipped throughout with automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
2. Control areas containing laboratories located above the third floor are separated from each other and other portions of the building by a fire barrier having a fire-resistance rating of not less than two hours.
3. The maximum amount of hazardous materials in storage and use in control areas containing laboratories does not exceed 10 percent of the maximum allowable quantities listed in Tables 2703.1.1(1) and 2703.1.1(2) with all increases allowed in the footnotes of those tables.
4. The maximum number of control areas containing laboratories shall not exceed 5 per floor.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *27 SR 1480*

7510.3630 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3640 CHAPTER 33 - EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS.

Subpart 1. **Sections 3301.2 through 3301.2.4.2.** Sections 3301.2 through 3301.2.4.2 of the International Fire Code are deleted.

Subp. 2. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 3. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 4. **Sec. 3308.1.1.** Section 3308.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 3308.1.1 to read:

3308.1.1 Displays. Permits are required to conduct a fireworks display. A fireworks display is only permitted when supervised by a pyrotechnic operator certified by the state fire marshal. Unless specifically exempted by the jurisdiction, the sponsor of the proposed fireworks display must submit a written application for permit at least fifteen (15) days in advance of the date of the display. In addition to the information required in Section 3308.2, the permit application shall include the number, type and size of the fireworks to be discharged. For proximate audience displays, the plans required by Section 3308.2 shall also show the fallout radius for each pyrotechnic device used during the display. At the time of permit application, the fire chief shall be consulted regarding requirements for standby fire apparatus and personnel.

Exception: Jurisdictions are authorized to not require permits for displays involving the use of smoke pots, flash pots and theatrical flash powder for ceremonial, theatrical and musical productions. Such displays must be conducted in accordance with this code.

Subp. 5. **Sec. 3308.11.** Section 3308.11 of the International Fire Code is deleted.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480

7510.3650 CHAPTER 34 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS.

Subpart 1. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 1a. **Sec. 3401.6.** Section 3401 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 3401.6 to read:

3401.6 Plans. When required by the code official, plans shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the installation of any aboveground or underground tank intended for the storage, handling or use of flammable or combustible liquids. As a minimum, the plans shall indicate the method of storage; class of liquid and quantities to be stored; distances from buildings, property lines and public ways; type, location and layout of dispensing, pumping, loading and unloading equipment; and provisions for spill control and secondary containment.

Subp. 1b. **Sec. 3402.1.** Section 3402.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a definition to read:

INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINER (IBC). A storage container meeting the requirements of Chapter 1, Title 49, Part 178, Subpart N of the Code of Federal Regulations (U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Material Regulations), dated October 1, 1997, or the United Nations Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Ninth Edition, Chapter 16.

Subp. 1c. **Sec. 3404.1.1.** Section 3404.1 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 3404.1.1 to read:

3404.1.1 Application of sprinkler protection tables. Tables 3404.3.6.3(4) through 3404.3.6.3(8) shall only apply to liquids stored in metal containers and tanks. For liquids stored in nonmetallic containers, nonmetallic portable tanks or intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), sprinkler protection shall be designed and installed in accordance with criteria based on full-scale fire testing conducted at an approved testing laboratory or based on other nationally recognized fire safety standards approved by the code official.

Subp. 1d. **Sec. 3404.3.3.11.** Section 3404.3.3 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding a new Section 3404.3.3.11 to read:

3404.3.3.11 Fire-extinguishing systems. Automatic sprinkler and foam-water systems provided for the protection of container, intermediate bulk container (IBC) and portable tank storage shall be of the wet pipe, deluge or preaction type. If preaction systems are used, they shall be designed so that water or foam solution discharges immediately from sprinklers opened by heat from a fire.

Subp. 1e. **Sec. 3406.5.1.18.** Section 3406.5.1.18 of the International Fire Code is amended by adding an Exception 4 to read:

4. Facilities where all control valves are locked in the closed position or the power supply to the pumps is locked in the off position in an approved manner to prevent the dispensing of liquids by unauthorized persons.

Subp. 2. **Sec. 3406.5.4.** Section 3406.5.4 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

3406.5.4 General. Class I liquids shall be transferred from a tank vehicle or tank car only into an approved atmospheric tank or approved portable tank, except as provided in Sections 3406.5.4.1 through 3406.5.4.4. Class II and III-A liquids shall be transferred from a tank vehicle or tank car only into an approved atmospheric tank, approved container or approved portable tank, except as provided in Sections 3406.5.4.1 through 3406.5.4.4.

Subp. 3. **Sec. 3406.5.4.1.** Section 3406.5.4.1 of the International Fire Code is amended to read:

3406.5.4.1 Marine craft and special equipment. Liquids intended for use as motor fuels are allowed to be transferred from tank vehicles into the fuel tanks of marine craft and motor vehicles when approved by the fire chief, and when:

1. The tank vehicle's specific function is that of supplying fuel to motor vehicles;
2. The operation is not performed where the public has access or where there is unusual exposure to life or property;
3. The distance between the tank vehicle and vehicle being refueled does not exceed 50 feet in length; and
4. All equipment is approved for use with the fuel being transferred.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.3660 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3670 CHAPTER 38 - LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.

Chapter 38 of the International Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

CHAPTER 38

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

SECTION 3801

NFPA STANDARD NO. 58 INCORPORATED

3801.1 Incorporation by reference. The storage, handling, transportation, and use of liquefied petroleum gas and the installation of all equipment pertinent to systems for such uses shall be designed, constructed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 58, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (Quincy, Massachusetts, 2001). Standard No. 58, as amended by Section 3802, is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change, and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

SECTION 3802

AMENDMENTS TO NFPA STANDARD NO. 58

3802.1 Amendments. NFPA 58 shall apply to the storage, handling, transportation and use of liquefied petroleum gas and the installation of all equipment pertinent to systems for such uses, except as amended by this section.

1. **Section 3.1.1.2.** Section 3.1.1.2 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

3.1.1.2. LP-Gas systems shall be installed in accordance with nationally recognized standards that may apply.

2. **Section 3.2.2.6(e).** Section 3.2.2.6(e) of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

(e) The minimum horizontal separation between aboveground LP-Gas containers and aboveground tanks containing liquids having flash points below 200 degrees F. (93.4 degrees C.) shall be 20 ft (6 m). No horizontal separation shall be required between aboveground LP-Gas containers and underground tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids installed in accordance with Chapter 34 of the International Fire Code.

Exception: This provision shall not apply when LP-Gas containers of 125 gal (0.5 m³) or less water capacity are installed adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks of 660 gal (2.5 m³) or less capacity.

3. **Section 3.2.2.6(g).** Section 3.2.2.6(g) of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

(g) The minimum separation between LP-Gas containers and liquefied hydrogen containers shall be in accordance with Chapter 32 of the International Fire Code.

4. **Table 3.2.3.3.** Footnotes 2 and 5 of Table 3.2.3.3 of NFPA Standard No. 58 are amended to read:

2. Walls constructed of noncombustible materials having a fire rating of at least one hour as determined by the Building Code.

5. See Chapter 34 of the International Fire Code for definitions of flammable and combustible liquids.

5. **Section 3.2.10.** Section 3.2.10.1 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

3.2.10.1. Installation of containers on roofs of buildings shall be prohibited.

6. **Section 3.2.10.2.** Section 3.2.10.2 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is deleted.

7. **Section 3.4.9.1.** Section 3.4.9.1 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is deleted.

8. **Section 3.5.2.** Section 3.5.2 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

3.5.2 Reference standards. LP-Gas appliances shall be installed in accordance with this standard and other nationally recognized standards which may apply.

9. **Section 3.7.2.1.** Section 3.7.2.1 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

3.7.2.1 Electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed in accordance with the Electrical Code for ordinary locations except that fixed electrical equipment in classified areas shall comply with 3.7.2.2.

10. **Section 3.7.2.2.** The first sentence of Section 3.7.2.2 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

3.7.2.2 Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within the classified areas specified in Table 3.7.2.2 shall comply with Table 3.7.2.2 and shall be installed in accordance with the Electrical Code.

11. **Section 7.2.3.** Section 7.2.3 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is amended to read:

7.2.3 Structure or building heating. Heating shall be by steam or hot water radiation or other heating transfer medium with the heat source located outside the building or structure (see Section 3.7, Ignition Source Control), or by electrical

appliances listed for Class I, Group D, Division 2 locations, in accordance with the Electrical Code.

12. **Chapter 13.** Chapter 13 of NFPA Standard No. 58 is deleted.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.3674 CHAPTER 45 - REFERENCED STANDARDS.

Chapter 45 of the International Fire Code is amended by changing the effective date of the following NFPA standards as follows:

1. NFPA 13 - 1999
2. NFPA 13D - 1999
3. NFPA 13R - 1999
4. NFPA 58 - 2001
5. NFPA 72 - 1999
6. NFPA 96 - 2001
7. NFPA 1123 - 2000

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *27 SR 1480*

7510.3675 CHAPTER 46 - ADULT DAY CARE CENTERS, RESIDENTIAL HOSPICE FACILITIES AND SUPERVISED LIVING FACILITIES.

The International Fire Code is amended by adding Chapter 46 to read:

CHAPTER 46

**ADULT DAY CARE CENTERS, RESIDENTIAL HOSPICE FACILITIES
AND SUPERVISED LIVING FACILITIES**

SECTION 4601

GENERAL

4601.1 Requirements. Adult day care centers, residential hospice facilities and supervised living facilities shall meet the requirements of this chapter.

SECTION 4602

ADULT DAY CARE CENTERS

4602.1 Classification of adult day care centers. Adult day care centers are classified in accordance with the following and must meet the fire safety requirements for the designated occupancy classification.

4602.1.1 Serving only participants capable of self-preservation. Centers serving only participants who are capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions shall meet all applicable requirements for Group E Occupancies.

4602.1.2 Serving only participants not capable of self-preservation. Centers serving only participants who are not capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions shall meet all applicable requirements for Group I-4 Occupancies.

4602.1.3 Serving both participants capable and participants not capable of self-preservation. Centers serving a population that includes both participants who are capable and participants who are not capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions shall meet the occupancy requirements for Group I-4 or Group E Occupancies. In addition to the requirements for Group E Occupancies, the center shall meet the requirements set forth in Sections 4602.1.3.1 through 4602.1.3.4.

4602.1.3.1 Population. Not more than 50 percent of the center's licensed capacity shall be made up of participants who are not capable of taking appropriate action for self-preservation under emergency conditions.

4602.1.3.2 Location. The center must be located on a floor level with all exits directly to grade without any intervening stairs.

4602.1.3.3 Fire alarm and detection. The center shall be protected with a complete automatic fire detection system consisting of automatic smoke detection in all corridors and at the top of all stairways and automatic detection in boiler and furnace rooms, kitchens, storage rooms, janitor closets, laundries, and other hazardous areas. In buildings equipped with manual fire alarm systems, the manual fire alarm and automatic detection systems shall be electrically interconnected.

4602.1.3.4 Evacuation time. The center shall demonstrate the ability to evacuate the entire population of the center within three minutes.

SECTION 4603

RESIDENTIAL HOSPICE FACILITIES

4603.1 Classification of residential hospice facilities. Residential hospice facilities meeting the fire-protection provisions of Chapter 22 of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 101 (Quincy, Massachusetts, 1997) for impractical evacuation capabilities shall be classified as Group R-4 Occupancies. For purposes of this section, Standard No. 101 (1997) Chapter 22 is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., St. Paul, Minnesota 55155.

SECTION 4604

SUPERVISED LIVING FACILITIES

4604.1 Classification of supervised living facilities. Supervised living facilities are classified in accordance with Chapter 2 and must meet the fire safety requirements for the designated occupancy classification.

4604.1.1 Class A-1 supervised living facilities. Class A-1 supervised living facilities must meet Group R-3 Occupancy requirements.

4604.1.2 Class A-2 supervised living facilities. Class A-2 supervised living facilities housing not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, must meet Group R-4 Occupancy requirements. Class A-2 supervised living facilities housing more than 16 persons, excluding staff, must meet Group I-1 Occupancy requirements.

4604.1.3 Class B-1 supervised living facilities. Class B-1 supervised living facilities meeting the fire-protection provisions of Chapter 21 of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 101 (Quincy, Massachusetts, 1985) for impractical evacuation capabilities shall be classified as Group R-3 Occupancies. For the purposes of Sections 4604.1.3 and 4604.1.4, Standard No. 101 (1985) Chapter 21 is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

4604.1.4 Class B-2 supervised living facilities. Class B-2 supervised living facilities meeting the fire-protection provisions of Chapter 21 of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 101 (Quincy, Massachusetts, 1985) for impractical evacuation capabilities shall be classified as Group R-4 Occupancies.

4604.1.5 Class B-3 supervised living facilities. Class B-3 supervised living facilities must meet Group I-2 Occupancy requirements.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: 27 SR 1480

7510.3680 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3690 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3700 [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

7510.3710 AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES OF INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE.

Subpart 1. **Adoption.** Appendix I of the International Fire Code, as amended by this part, shall be deemed a part of this code and shall be enforced as such.

Subp. 2. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 3. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 4. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 5. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 6. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 7. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 8. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 9. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 10. [Repealed, 27 SR 1480]

Subp. 11. **Appendix H.** The International Fire Code is amended by adding an Appendix H to read:

APPENDIX H

FIRES OR BARBECUES ON BALCONIES OR PATIOS

SECTION 1 - OPEN FLAME AND FUEL STORAGE PROHIBITED

1.1 Open Flame Prohibited. In any structure containing three or more dwelling units, no person shall kindle, maintain, or cause any fire or open flame on any balcony above ground level, or on any ground floor patio within 15 feet (4572 mm) of the structure.

1.2 Fuel Storage Prohibited. No person shall store or use any fuel, barbecue, torch, or other similar heating or lighting chemical or device in the locations designated in Section 1.1.

Exception: Listed electric or gas-fired barbecue grills that are permanently mounted and wired or plumbed to the building's gas supply or electrical system and that maintain a minimum clearance of 18 inches (457 mm) on all sides, unless listed for lesser clearances, may be installed on balconies and patios when approved by the fire chief.

Subp. 12. **Appendix I.** The International Fire Code is amended by adding an Appendix I to read:

APPENDIX I

SPECIAL LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR GROUP I OCCUPANCIES

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

When approved by the fire chief and where there is a demonstrated safety or security concern for the patients or residents, existing door-locking arrangements conforming to this appendix are permitted in Group I-2 Occupancies.

1.1 Arrangement. Each egress path shall have not more than one such locking arrangement.

1.2 Public Use of Space. Public assembly space is not permitted within the secured area.

SECTION 2 - SUPERVISION

Patients or residents shall be supervised by staff personnel at all times. Keys or devices which function like keys to unlock the doors shall be carried by staff at all times.

SECTION 3 - FIRE DETECTION

The building must be provided throughout with an approved fire alarm system having automatic smoke detection installed throughout the exit corridor system.

SECTION 4 - RELEASE OF LOCKING DEVICES

All locking devices shall be designed to fail in the open or unlocked position. The locking devices shall immediately release upon any one or more of the following conditions:

1. Activation of the fire alarm system,
2. Activation of any automatic fire detector,
3. Activation of an automatic sprinkler system,
4. Activation of the fire alarm system's trouble signal,
5. Loss of electrical power to the device or the fire alarm system, or
6. Activation of an unlocking arrangement from an approved location within the secured area.

SECTION 5 - RELOCKING OF DEVICES

Relocking of the locking devices can only be by manual means from an approved location within the secured area.

SECTION 6 - TESTING OF DEVICES AND SYSTEMS

Special locking arrangements shall be tested at least monthly in conjunction with the fire alarm system to ensure that they will release under the conditions as set forth above.

SECTION 7 - SYSTEMS NOT IN COMPLIANCE

The use of special locking arrangements and related systems which are found to not comply with the requirements of this chapter shall be immediately discontinued until such time that the necessary repairs or modifications can be made.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.011*

History: *18 SR 580; 22 SR 2300; 27 SR 1480*

7510.4100 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

7510.4200 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

7510.4300 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

7510.4400 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

SYMBOLS MARKING CARRIERS OF PRESSURIZED FLAMMABLE GAS**7510.4500 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.**

Subpart 1. **Purpose.** The purpose of parts 7510.4500 to 7510.4900 is to prescribe the standard abbreviation and symbol required to be displayed on the exterior of any vehicle carrying liquefied petroleum gas fuel or natural gas in a concealed tank.

Subp. 2. **Scope.** The scope of parts 7510.4500 to 7510.4900 is intended to be consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 169.762.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 169.762*

7510.4600 PRESSURIZED FLAMMABLE GAS.

"Pressurized flammable gas" includes liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 169.762*

7510.4700 WARNING SYMBOL REQUIRED.

The marking required by Minnesota Statutes, section 169.762, must be displayed on the exterior of a vehicle carrying pressurized flammable gas in a concealed area, whether the gas is the primary fuel or secondary fuel.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 169.762*

7510.4800 SYMBOL DESIGN.

Subpart 1. **Design.** The required warning symbol must be of a design illustrated as follows:



Compressed natural
gas



Liquefied petroleum
gas



Liquefied natural
gas

Subp. 2. **Specifications.** The following specifications apply to each of the warning symbols:

- A. The symbol must be diamond-shaped, 2-1/2 inches in height, and four inches in width at its highest and widest points respectively.
- B. The letters and border must be silver in color.
- C. The background must be black in color.
- D. The letters within the symbol must be a minimum of one inch in height.
- E. The entire symbol, including letters, background, and border, must be made of reflectorized material and not fade or wash away when exposed to weather or other adverse elements.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 169.762*

7510.4900 SYMBOL PLACEMENT.

A minimum of two warning symbols is required to be displayed. The warning symbols must be displayed in the places specified in item A. If the symbols cannot be clearly displayed or effectively applied to those locations they may be displayed in the places specified in item B. Display at least two symbols as follows:

A. one warning symbol on the extreme left (driver's) side of the rear-facing portion of the rear bumper, and one warning symbol on the extreme right (passenger) side of the front-facing portion of the front bumper; or

B. one warning symbol at least 12 inches but not more than 30 inches above the ground on the rear of the vehicle near the left (driver's) side and one warning symbol at least 12 inches but not more than 30 inches above the ground on the front of the vehicle near the right (passenger) side.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 169.762*

7510.5100 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

7510.5200 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

7510.5300 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

7510.5400 [Repealed, 14 SR 847]

SEATING FURNITURE FLAMMABILITY STANDARDS**7510.5500 PURPOSE.**

The purpose of parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 is to establish minimum flammability and labeling standards for seating furniture in public occupancies.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5510 SCOPE.

The standards and requirements in parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 are intended to be consistent with Minnesota Statutes, sections 299F.840 to 299F.848, and apply to seating furniture manufactured on or after March 1, 1993, that is sold, used, or intended for use in public occupancies.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5520 DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. **Scope.** The terms used in parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 have the meanings given them in this part.

Subp. 2. **Child day care center.** "Child day care center" means a child day care facility required to be licensed by the Department of Human Services under parts 9503.0005 to 9503.0175 and classified as a Group E, Division 3, Occupancy under section 9.117 of the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code, as adopted in part 7510.3120.

Subp. 3. **Filling material.** "Filling material" has the meaning given it in Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.841, subdivision 4.

Subp. 4. **Group I Occupancies.** "Group I Occupancies" means institutional occupancies as set forth in section 9.117 of the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code, as adopted in part 7510.3120.

Subp. 5. **Hotel.** "Hotel" means a building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which is used, rented, or hired out to be occupied, or which is occupied for sleeping purposes by guests, and includes buildings commonly known as motels and lodging houses, but does not include buildings commonly known as dormitories or apartments.

Subp. 6. **Manufacturer.** "Manufacturer" means a person or the person's employee or agent who makes or reupholsters an article of seating furniture in whole or in part.

Subp. 7. **Public assembly area of a hotel.** "Public assembly area of a hotel" means a lobby, restaurant, lounge, meeting or board room, pool area, or similar public space that is generally accessible to all guests or to the public.

Subp. 8. **Public auditorium.** "Public auditorium" means a building or portion of a building having a capacity of 50 or more persons in fixed seats and used or intended to be used by the general public for such purposes as stage and film presentations, concerts, recitals, lectures, audio-visual presentations, and similar educational, instructional, or entertainment purposes.

Subp. 9. **Public occupancies.** "Public occupancies" means:

- A. Group I Occupancies;
- B. child day care centers;
- C. public auditoriums and stadiums; and
- D. public assembly areas of hotels containing more than ten articles of seating furniture.

Public occupancies do not include home- and community-based waiver sites and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded with fewer than 16 beds.

Subp. 10. **Public stadium.** "Public stadium" means a building, structure, or portion of a building or structure having a capacity of 50 or more persons in fixed seats and used or intended to be used by the general public for watching indoor or outdoor sporting events.

Subp. 11. **Reupholster.** "Reupholster" means to replace filling material or material encasing or covering filling material on an article of seating furniture.

Subp. 12. **Seating furniture.** "Seating furniture" means movable or stationary furniture, including children's furniture, that satisfies the following conditions:

- A. It is manufactured on or after March 1, 1993.

B. It is made of or with loose or attached cushions or pillows or is itself filled, or able to be filled, in whole or in part with filling material, hidden by fabric or other covering. Cushions or pillows belonging to or forming part of the furniture also satisfy this condition.

C. The components described in item B, together with the structural units, the filling material, and the container and covering, can be used as a support for a person's body or a person's limbs and feet when sitting or resting in an upright or reclining position.

Seating furniture does not include infant or child car seats and infant carriers.

Subp. 13. **Sell.** "Sell" has the meaning given it in Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.841, subdivision 2.

Subp. 14. **Sufficient cause to believe.** "Sufficient cause to believe" means grounds put forth in good faith that are not arbitrary, irrational, unreasonable, or irrelevant and that make the proposition asserted more likely than not, provided the grounds are based on at least one of the following sources:

- A. written information from an identified person;
- B. facts or statements supplied by the owner or manufacturer of an article of seating furniture;
- C. facts or statements supplied by the owner or operator of a public occupancy;
- D. court documents, police records, or fire safety records; and
- E. facts of which the fire marshal or the fire marshal's employees have personal knowledge.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5530 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

Seating furniture manufactured on or after March 1, 1993, that is sold, used, or intended for use in public occupancies must meet the requirements of either item A or B.

A. Seating furniture meeting the requirements of this item must meet the test requirements set forth in Technical Bulletin 133 of the state of California, "Flammability Test Procedure for Seating Furniture for Use in Public Occupancies," published in January 1991 by the California Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation which is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change, and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Minnesota Judicial Center, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

B. Seating furniture meeting the requirements of this item must be constructed using upholstery fabric and filling materials that meet the test requirements set forth in Technical Bulletin 117 of the state of California, "Requirements, Test Procedures and Apparatus for Testing the Flame Retardance of Filling Materials Used in Upholstered Furniture," published in January 1980 by the California Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation which is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent change, and is available at the State Law Library, 25 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Minnesota Judicial Center, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5540 EXEMPT ARTICLES.

Subpart 1. **Statutory exemption.** Articles of seating furniture exempted by Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.842, from compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 299F.840 to 299F.848, are exempt from compliance with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570.

Subp. 2. **Reupholstered furniture.** An article of seating furniture manufactured before March 1, 1993, that is reupholstered after March 1, 1993, may not be used in a

public occupancy unless it meets the requirements of part 7510.5530, item A or B, or unless it meets one of the following criteria:

A. all replacement and additional filling material and the fabric used to reupholster the article meet the requirements of part 7510.5530, item B; or

B. all filling material is completely encased in material designed to slow the spread of fire, increase escape time, prevent rapid combustion, insulate internal materials, and restrict generated gases.

Subp. 3. **Health care, beauty, and barber furniture.** The owner or operator of a public occupancy may apply for an exemption from compliance with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 for an article of furniture. The fire marshal shall grant an exemption if the article of furniture is necessary to provide health care, beauty, barber, or other important service to the occupants of the public occupancy, if a complying article of furniture is not commonly available on the market, and if the fire marshal determines that the noncomplying article of furniture will not unreasonably compromise fire safety.

Subp. 4. **Personal furniture.** An article of seating furniture in a nursing care or convalescent home is exempt from the requirements of part 7510.5530 if the following criteria are met:

A. the article is used in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 144.651, subdivision 22, and Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, section 483.10;

B. the article belongs to a resident;

C. the article is used in the resident's personal living area; and

D. the resident has no more than one such exempt article in the nursing care or convalescent home.

For purposes of this subpart, a Group I Occupancy that is a certified or uncertified boarding care facility or an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded with 16 or more beds is considered a nursing care or convalescent home.

For purposes of this subpart, a chair and accompanying footstool are considered one article of seating furniture.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5550 LABELING REQUIREMENTS.

Subpart 1. **TB 133 label.** An article of seating furniture conforming to the requirements of part 7510.5530, item A, shall have a label permanently attached to the surface of the article, in plain view, stating as a minimum the following:

“NOTICE

THIS ARTICLE IS MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN PUBLIC OCCUPANCIES AND MEETS THE FLAMMABILITY REQUIREMENTS OF CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS TECHNICAL BULLETIN 133. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED NEAR OPEN FLAME OR WITH BURNING CIGARETTES.”

The fire marshal shall permit another label upon request, if the person making the request shows that the label indicates compliance with Technical Bulletin 133 and the label is accepted by another jurisdiction as an indication of meeting the requirements of Technical Bulletin 133.

Subp. 2. **TB 117 label.** An article of seating furniture conforming to the requirements of part 7510.5530, item B, must have a label permanently attached to the surface of the article, in plain view, stating as a minimum the following:

“NOTICE

ONLY THE RESILIENT FILLING MATERIALS CONTAINED IN THIS ARTICLE MEET CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS FLAMMABILITY REQUIREMENTS. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED NEAR OPEN FLAME OR WITH BURNING CIGARETTES.”

The fire marshal shall permit another label upon request, if the person making the request shows that the label indicates compliance with Technical Bulletin 117 and the label is accepted by another jurisdiction as an indication of meeting the requirements of Technical Bulletin 117.

Subp. 3. **Label for reupholstered furniture.** A reupholstered article of seating furniture that meets the requirements of part 7510.5540, subpart 2, and that is exempt from the requirements of part 7510.5530 shall have a label permanently attached to the surface of the article, in plain view, stating as a minimum the following:

“NOTICE

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN REUPHOLSTERED FOR USE IN PUBLIC OCCUPANCIES AND MEETS THE FLAMMABILITY REQUIREMENTS OF MINNESOTA RULES, PART 7510.5540, SUBPART 2. THIS ARTICLE IS EXEMPT FROM THE FLAMMABILITY REQUIREMENTS OF CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS TECHNICAL BULLETINS 117 and 133. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED NEAR OPEN FLAME AND WITH BURNING CIGARETTES.”

Subp. 4. **Size of label.** Required labels must be a minimum of two inches by three inches in size. All wording must be in plainly legible capital letters not less than one-eighth inch in height.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5560 TESTING; DOCUMENTATION.

Subpart 1. **Testing not required.** Parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 do not require a manufacturer to test every article of seating furniture manufactured. A manufacturer may establish classification systems appropriate to its specific products and may use representative tests of samples of furniture within those classifications to establish compliance with the fire safety requirements of parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570.

Subp. 2. **Documentation required.** When a manufacturer labels an article of seating furniture under part 7510.5550, subpart 1, the manufacturer shall maintain a record documenting the basis upon which it determined that the article met the requirements of part 7510.5530. The documentation must include test data showing that at least one article of seating furniture in the same classification as the labeled article was tested in conformance with and met the requirements of Technical Bulletin 133. The documentation must also clearly demonstrate that the labeled article would meet the requirements of Technical Bulletin 133 based on comparisons to the test data.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.5570 ENFORCEMENT.

Subpart 1. **Proof of compliance or removal.** When the state or local fire marshal has sufficient cause to believe that an article of seating furniture does not comply with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 and that the article is used or intended for use in a public occupancy, the fire marshal shall order proof of compliance or removal of the article as may be necessary for the enforcement of parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 and for the safeguarding of life and property from fire.

Subp. 2. **Inspect, audit, and review.** When the state fire marshal has sufficient cause to believe that the testing of seating furniture does not comply with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 and that the seating furniture is used or intended for use in a public occupancy, the fire marshal shall inspect or audit the testing and shall review records as necessary to ascertain compliance with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570. When requested by the state fire marshal, a manufacturer of seating furniture shall permit the

state fire marshal to inspect or audit the testing of the manufacturer's seating furniture and to review the manufacturer's documentation that an article complies with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570.

Subp. 3. **Injunction.** When the state fire marshal has sufficient cause to believe that an article of seating furniture does not comply with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 and that the article is being sold for use in a public occupancy, the state fire marshal shall institute a civil action to enjoin the seller from selling the article. When the state fire marshal is unable to verify whether an article of seating furniture complies with parts 7510.5500 to 7510.5570 because the manufacturer of the seating furniture did not permit inspection, audit, or review under subpart 2, the state fire marshal shall institute a civil action to enjoin the seller from selling the article.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 299F.844*

History: *17 SR 1830*

7510.6100 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6200 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6300 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6350 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6400 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6500 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6600 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6700 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6800 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6900 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.6910 [Repealed, L 1995 c 233 art 3 s 6; c 248 art 3 s 6]

7510.7100 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.7200 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.7300 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.7400 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.8200 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.8300 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.8400 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.8500 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9920 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9930 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9935 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9940 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9945 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9950 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

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7510.9955 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9960 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9965 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9970 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9975 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9980 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]

7510.9985 [Repealed, 22 SR 2300]