# TITLE V

CHAPTER 505: CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS IN GENERAL

SECTION 505.005: BUILDING INSPECTOR AND BUILDING COMMISSIONER, IDENTIFIED AND DEFINED

A. Building Inspector: The default Building Inspector for the City of Marble Hill shall be the City Administrator, but may be any person so designate by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. There may be more than one building inspector. This definition is to be used for the term “building inspector” throughout all of the ordinances of the City of Marble Hill, including but not limited to, Title V of the Ordinances as well as Section 220 of the Ordinances of the City of Marble Hill. (Ord. 2014-07, May 19, 2014)

B. Building Commissioner: The default Building Commissioner for the City of Marble Hill shall be the Mayor, but may be any person so designated by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. This definition is to be used for the term “building commissioner” throughout all of the Ordinances of the City of Marble Hill, including but not limited to, Title V of the Ordinances as well as Section 220 of the Ordinances of the City of Marble Hill. (Ord. 2014-07, May 19, 2014)

SECTION 505.010: MASONRY WALLS AND FIRE RETARDANT ROOF COVERINGS REQUIRED WITHIN FIRE LIMITS

1. Every building hereafter erected or enlarged within the fire limits as set out in Section 510.010, shall, except as provided for in Section 505.020, be enclosed on all sides with walls constructed wholly of brick, stone, hollow tile, hollow or solid concrete block, concrete, or other equivalent incombustible materials; and shall have the roof, also top, and sides of all roof structures, including dormer windows, covered with incombustible or fire retardant materials. All cornices shall be incombustible material.
2. Buildings with wooden frame-work clad with sheet metal or stucco or veneered with brick or its equivalent shall be classed as frame. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.020: PERMISSIBLE WOODEN AND METAL STRUCTURES WITHIN FIRE LIMITS

No frame, wooden or metal structure shall hereafter be built within the fire limits as given herein, or as they may be hereafter established, except the following:

* 1. Temporary one-story buildings for use of builders, only in connection with a building operation for which a permit has been issued under Section 515.020.
  2. Fences not exceeding ten (10) feet in height.
  3. Porches, balconies and canopies not exceeding ten (10) feet in width, nor extending more than three (3) feet above the second story floor beams No such structure shall be joined to any similar structure of another building.
  4. Bay windows when covered with incombustible or fire retardant materials.
  5. Small detached outbuildings not exceed one hundred fifty (150) square feet in area and eight (8) feet in height, and not within five (5) feet of any lot line.
  6. Dwellings not exceeding two (2) stories in height and separated by at least five (5) feet from lot line of adjoining property.
  7. A building occupied exclusively as a private garage or stable, not more than one (1) story in height nor more than seven hundred fifty (750) square feet in area, located on the same lot with a dwelling; provided that such building be placed at least three (3) feet from the lot line.
  8. One-story all metal buildings or other unprotected non-combustible construction, with no wood in wall or roof structure, having a horizontal separation of at least ten (10) feet on all sides, with area not exceeding twenty five hundred (2,500) square feet when used for a business occupancy, or not exceeding one thousand (1,000) square feet when used for other occupancy. Business occupancy means the use of a building or structure for transacting of business or rendering or receiving of professional services; including among others, banks, barber shops, beauty parlors, offices, radio and television stations, telephone exchanges.
  9. Coal tipples, ice houses, material bins, trestles and water tanks when built of planking and timbers of the dimension usual for heavy timber construction.
  10. Cooling towers not in excess of two hundred fifty (250) square feet in base area and fifteen (15) feet in height.
  11. Greenhouses not more than fifteen (15) feet in height, erected on the same lot, with and accessory to dwelling or store.
  12. Non-combustible display signs, or combustible display signs when not over fifteen (15) feet high and not attached to or forming part of any other structure.
  13. No frame or metal building or other unprotected non-combustible construction not in conformity with this Section shall be moved from without to within the fire limits, or from one lot to another lot within the fire limits. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.030: REPAIRING FRAME BUILDING WITHIN FIRE LIMITS

Any existing frame building within the fire limits not in conformity with this Title, which may hereafter be damaged by fire, decay or otherwise to an amount greater than one-half (1/2) of its value, exclusive of foundation, shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be removed. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.040: LIMITS OF AREA AND HEIGHTS

The floor area of buildings between fire walls shall not exceed the following:

Type of Construction One Story Exceeding one Story

Ordinary Construction 9000 sq. ft. 6000 sq. ft.

Unprotected Non-Combustible Construction 9000 sq. ft. 6000 sq. ft.

Wood Frame Construction 6000 sq. ft. 4000 sq. ft.

If fronting on more than one street, above areas may be increased twenty-five percent (25%) for each additional street.

For the purpose of this Section a street shall be deemed to include any avenue, boulevard, street, alley or lane, twenty (20) feet or greater in width, or any court, parking space or yard with direct connection to a street, and not less than twenty (20) feet wide. Such court, parking space or yard shall be the property of the owner of the building and shall not be enclosed or roofed over.

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

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

No building shall exceed three (3) stories or forty-five (45) feet in height unless of fire-resistive construction (reinforced concrete frame, floors and roof or the equivalent). (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.050: MEANS OF EXIT

Every room of any building exceeding one thousand (1,000) square feet in area or occupied by more than one hundred (100) persons shall have at least two (2) exits. Every story of any building shall have at least one (1) exit and every story that exceeds two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet in area shall have at least two (2) separate and independent exits. All doors in required exits shall swing in the direction of exit travel. The term exit and the required number of exits, their location, unobstructed width, illumination and indicating signs shall be in accordance with a nationally recognized standard and satisfactory to the Building Inspector and Fire Chief. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.060: MASONRY WALLS

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

* 1. Brick bearing walls, not common to more than one building, shall have a minimum thickness of twelve inches (12") for one-story buildings or for the upper two (2) stories of buildings more than one (1) story in height. This minimum thickness shall be increased four inches (4") for each two (2) stories or fraction thereof below the upper two (2) stories. (For example, minimum thickness required for a seven (7) story wall would be twenty-four (24"), twenty (20"), twenty (20"), sixteen (16"), sixteen (16"), twelve (12") and twelve inches (12"). Brick bearing walls, not common to more than one building may be eight inches (8") in thickness under the following conditions:
     1. Walls of dwellings not over two (2) stories in height, and
     2. Walls not over fifteen (15) feet in height, provided such walls are reinforced at intervals not exceeding twenty (20) feet by cross walls, piers or buttresses.
  2. Brick non-bearing walls, not wholly supported by girders at each story, and not common to more than one building, shall conform to minimum thickness of Subsection (1) above, except that walls four inches (4") or less in thickness may be permitted where sixteen inches (16") or greater thickness is specified in Subsection (1). (For example, minimum thicknesses required for a seven story wall would twenty (20"), sixteen (16"), sixteen (16"), twelve (12"), twelve (12"), twelve (12") and twelve inches (12").
  3. Brick non-bearing walls, wholly supported by girders at each story, may be twelve inches (12") in thickness where common to more than one building or eight inches (8") in thickness where not common to more than one building.
  4. Brick walls which are common to more than one building when not covered by Subsection (3) above shall conform to the minimum thicknesses of Subsection (1) except that no such wall shall be less than sixteen inches (16") in thickness.
  5. Natural stone walls shall be four inches (4") thicker than specified above for brick walls. Hewn or squared stone walls shall conform to the thicknesses specified above for brick walls.
  6. Hollow masonry walls shall conform to the thickness specified above for brick walls except that no hollow block or hollow tile walls shall be used where common to more than one building unless faced on both sides with not less than four inches (4") of brick properly bonded. Where structure members project into hollow masonry units, the hollow space shall be filled with non-combustible material the full thickness of the wall and six inches (6") or more above, between and below such members.
  7. Reinforced concrete walls of monolithic construction shall be not less than two-thirds (2/3) the thickness specified above for brick walls except that no such walls shall be less than six inches (6") in thickness. Concrete walls not properly reinforced shall conform to the thickness specified above for brick walls.
  8. Other non-combustible walls. Where acceptable to the Building Inspector other non-combustible materials of required structural stability may be used in walls, when conforming with the following minimum requirements:

Type of Wall Horizontal Fire Resistance Total Area of Window

Separation Rating not less than Openings not exceeding

Fire Wall, Bearing

or non-bearing 4 hours None permitted

Bearing Wall Less than 3 ft 3 hours None permitted

At least 3 ft. 2 hours None permitted

Non-Bearing Wall Less than 3 ft 3 hours 40% of total wall area

At least 3 ft 2 hours 40% of total wall area

At least 20 ft 1 hour 60% of total wall area

MH/Ord. .30Article II)

SECTION 505.070: PARAPETS

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

* 1. Walls terminating at roofs of fireproof or semi-fireproof construction.
  2. A wall of a building the roof of which is at least three (3) feet lower than the roof of, or any opening in, an adjacent building wall.
  3. Walls facing on a street having a width of thirty (30) feet or more.
  4. Walls of a building which is thirty (30) feet or more distant in all directions from other buildings.
  5. Walls of a detached dwelling or of a building not exceeding one thousand (1,000) square feet in area.
  6. Walls of a building where the roof has an angle of more than twenty degrees (20°) with the horizontal. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.080: PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS

For the purpose of preventing the spread of fire from building to building communicating openings in fire walls and certain openings in exterior walls required by this Chapter to be of masonry or equivalent construction shall be protected by approved fire doors, approved fire windows or other approved means satisfactory to the Building Inspector and Fire Chief. Protection shall be required for conditions as follows:

* 1. When communicating openings are located in fire walls separating buildings. In such cases, communicating openings shall be protected on each side of the wall by fire doors, approved for the protection of openings in fire walls.
  2. When openings are located above the first story in an exterior wall facing on a street less than thirty (30) feet measured from building line to building line.
  3. When openings in an exterior wall are less than thirty (30) feet distant in a direct unobstructed line from an opening in another building. Protection shall not be required where openings in exterior walls face in the same direction.
  4. When openings in an exterior wall are above and are less than thirty (30) feet distant from any part of a neighboring roof of a building of other than fire resistive construction (reinforced concrete frame, floors and roof or their equivalent). (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II

SECTION 505.090: FIRESTOPPING

Fire stopping in all classes of buildings shall be arranged to cut off all concealed draft openings, such as at floors, ceilings, roofs and attic spaces, and shall form effectual fire barriers horizontally and vertically. In buildings of non-fire-resistive construction, wood two inches (2") in thickness, nominal dimension, may be used; in other types of construction approved non-combustible material shall be used. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.100: WORKMANSHIP AND SAFETY OF DESIGN

All workmanship and building materials shall be of good quality and shall conform to specifications which the Building Inspector prescribes. The more generally standard specifications for quality of materials are those of the American Society for Testing Materials. All parts of every building shall be designed to safely carry loads to be imposed thereon and shall in all other respects conform to good engineering practices. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article II)

SECTION 505.110: SEISMIC DESIGN OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

1. Any new construction or major structural renovation begun after January 1, 1991, all buildings for which leases are executed by political subdivisions of the State after January 1, 1994, and all buildings for which leases are executed by the State or any institution of higher education after January 1, 1994, shall comply with the standards for seismic design and construction of the Building Officials and Code Administrators Code or of the Uniform Building Code.
2. This Section shall not apply to any building owned by the State, any institution of higher education, any political subdivision upon which construction was begun or finished before January 3, 1991, any private structure with less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in total area, or any single-family or duplex residence.
3. As used in this Section, the term "major structural renovation" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of an existing structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the major structural renovation. (Ord. No. 91-01 §§1-3, 1-3-91

CHAPTER 510: STREETS

SECTION 510.010: STREET EXCAVATION

No person, firm or corporation shall connect on to any sewer located in any street or avenue of this City without first obtaining permission from the City of Marble Hill, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to break into or damage any blacktopped or paved street for the purpose of making a sewer connection in any such street without first paying a fee of fifty dollars ($50.00) to the Street Commissioner or other officer authorized by the City to collect the same and in addition thereto there shall be made a charge to cover the costs of replacing and repairing the damages of such street occasioned thereby. (Ord. No. 80-10 §29.020)

SECTION 510.020: STREET PAVING

1. The City of Marble Hill, Missouri, shall have sole control over the decision to pave, not pave, or repave any streets located within the City limits of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri.
2. Any unpaved street may be ordered paved by the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, on its own motion. Any costs of the paving shall be repaid pursuant to the terms of this Section.
3. In addition to Subsection B of this Section, two-thirds (2/3) of the record landowners, as established by the Recorder's Office of the Bollinger County, owning eighty-five percent (85%) of the adjoining land to any unpaved street may petition the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, to have a street or portion of a street paved. The petition to the Board of Aldermen shall include the names and addresses of all record landowners who own all of the property located on both sides of the street sought to be paved and shall include a plat of the street showing in feet the number of adjoining feet that each adjoining landowner to the street owns. Upon receipt of the petition of the Board of Aldermen shall verify that all requirements of this Section have been met and upon verification shall immediately seek estimates for the costs of the work sought to be performed. Upon receiving the estimate the Board of Aldermen shall approve the project and the City Clerk shall notify all of the adjoining landowners in writing of the total estimated cost of the project and the proportionate share of the cost that each landowner pay for the work to be performed. The adjoining landowners shall then have sixty (60) days to file with the City Clerk a deposit equal to the amount previously given that landowner as being his proportionate share of the costs. Upon receipt of all of the estimated costs of the City of Marble Hill shall make arrangements for performance of the work to be completed as soon as practical taking into account all circumstances including the weather conditions. If the adjoining landowners fail to pay the requisite amount within sixty (60) days, this shall signify a rejection of the project and the deposits placed with the City Clerk shall be returned immediately to the person who placed such deposit with the City Clerk unless the City shall elect to pave said street under the provisions of Subsection B of this Section.
4. The minimum thickness of any asphalt covering of the initial covering of any street shall be three inches (3"). The City of Marble Hill, Missouri, may require additional thickness at any time it feels said thickness is necessary.
5. All costs of paving shall be borne by the adjoining property owners whose property adjoins said street.
6. The costs of paving an intersection or paving around a corner lot shall be borne by those real property owners whose property adjoins said intersection or corner lot.
7. Upon completion of any initial street paving project and upon the express acceptance of said project which said acceptance shall be evidenced in the official records of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, the City shall be responsible for all subsequent maintenance costs unless the City shall expressly reserve the right to refuse to bear the cost of any future maintenance. The decision as to when any future maintenance or repaving shall be done shall be the sole decision of the City of Marble Hill.
8. If there are any sums of money due as a result of any work performed under this Chapter it shall be immediately due upon completion of the project and its subsequent acceptance by the City. At the end of thirty (30) days any overdue amounts shall begin to accrue interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month on the unpaid balance, provided that said interest rate shall not exceed ten percent (10%) per year. After December 31 of any year when there are delinquent amounts owed the City, the City Clerk shall certify the same and shall turn over all delinquent accounts to the City Collector for collection purposes and all such delinquent amounts shall be handled by the City Collector pursuant to State law just as any delinquent taxes would be handled. (Ord. No. 87-9 §11-8)

SECTION 510.030: PLACEMENT OF CULVERTS ALONG PUBLIC STREETS

1. No person may place a culvert or in any way modify a drainage ditch bordering any public street or alley of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, without first having obtained a permit from the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, allowing the person to do so.
2. Any person desiring a permit to allow for the modification of a drainage ditch or the placing of a culvert shall first contact the Building Inspector for the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, and provide the Building Inspector with details concerning the size of the culvert or a description of the modifications together with all other relevant information concerning any of the modifications to the drainage ditch that the person desires to make. Upon receiving this information the Building Inspector of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, shall immediately make an investigation thereof and shall, at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill, or as soon thereafter as can be worked into the agenda, make a report to the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill as to the proposal. After due deliberation the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill shall either approve the proposal and issue a permit allowing for the action to be taken or deny the proposal.
3. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per day for any modification made without the issuance of a permit. Said ten dollar ($10.00) penalty shall continue for each day that said modification exists or until the necessary permit has been obtained by the individual from the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri. In addition to the penalty described above, the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, may order the removal of said modification and if said removal is not performed within ten (10) days, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, may direct that the City employees of the City of Marble Hill, Missouri, remove the same and any costs incurred by the City in the removal of any illegal modifications shall be assessed against the landowner and no permit shall be issued in the future until said assessment, together with all occurred penalties, have been paid in full. (Ord. No. No. 89-12 §11-3)

CHAPTER 515: FIRE LIMITS AND PLANS AND PERMITS

SECTION 515.010: FIRE LIMITS

The fire limits for the City of Marble Hill shall be on file in the Office of the City Clerk. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article I)

SECTION 515.020: PERMIT REQUIRED

1. Except as hereinafter exempted in this Section, no wall, structure, building or part thereof shall hereafter be built, enlarged, or altered within the corporate limits until a plan of the proposed work, together with a statement of the materials to be used, shall have been submitted in writing in duplicate to the Building Inspector, who shall, in accordance with the provisions herein contained, issue a permit for the proposed construction. The permit herein required shall be made in duplicate and in such form as may be adopted by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen and one (1) copy thereof shall be kept on file in the office of the City Clerk.
2. Ordinary repairs and minor alterations not involving any change in major structural parts such as walls, beams, girders, chimneys and flues, or involving a cost of not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00), or erection of detached outbuildings outside the fire limits (such as sheds, chicken houses, and one-car private garages) costing not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00); or minor changes or repairs in electrical wiring or equipment, shall not require the issuance of a permit.
3. No building shall be moved until a permit has been obtained from the Building Inspector and such official shall not issue such permit if in his judgment the proposed new location would seriously increase the fire hazards of the surrounding buildings.
4. When any wall, structure, building, or part thereof shall be constructed within the corporate limits without a permit or contrary to the provisions of this Title, it shall be taken or torn down or removed, and the expense incident thereto shall be recovered of the owner of said property by a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article I)

SECTION 515.030: INSPECTION OF CONSTRUCTION

The Building Inspector shall inspect all buildings or structures during construction to see that the provisions of this Chapter are complied with. Whenever in his opinion, by reason of defective or illegal work in violation of a provision of this Title, the continuance of a building operation is contrary to public welfare, he may order all further work to be stopped and may require suspension of work until condition in violation has been remedied. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article I)

CHAPTER 520: CHIMNEY, FLUES AND HEATING APPLIANCES

SECTION 520.010: APPLICABLE TO NEW OR REBUILT CHIMNEYS

All chimneys, flues or fireplaces hereafter built or rebuilt in any building, within the corporate limits, regardless of the type of fuel used, shall conform to the provisions of this Title. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.020: CHIMNEYS AND FLUES

1. Chimneys shall be built of brick, of solid block masonry or of reinforced concrete, not less than three and three-quarters inches (3 3/4") thick. Chimneys shall be lined throughout with fire clay flue lining or with fire brick, provided that chimneys for gas appliances only may be lined with any approved corrosion resistant lining. Chimneys shall be built on concrete or masonry foundations. Chimneys shall not rest upon or be carried by wooden floors, beams or brackets, nor be hung from wooden rafters. Iron brackets or stirrups attached to wooden construction shall not be used to support chimneys. Footings for exterior chimneys shall start below the frost line.
2. All chimneys shall be built as nearly vertical as possible and shall extend at least three (3) feet above the highest point at which they come in contact with the roof of the building and at least two (2) feet higher than any ridge within ten (10) feet of such chimney or flue. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.030: SPECIAL TYPE FLUES

1. For Domestic Gas-Fired Appliances: Domestic gas consuming devices may be vented to special flues when such special flues are of a type listed and approved by the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc., or a similarly recognized testing laboratory and satisfactory to the Building Inspector; provided, however, that such special vents shall not be permitted for incinerators, for devices or appliances which may be readily converted to the use of solid or liquid fuel, nor on boilers on furnaces accept with specific approval of the Building Inspector.
2. For Domestic Appliances Fired with Coal, Oil, Wood or Gas: Heating appliances fired with coal, oil, wood or gas, may be vented to special flues in lieu of the above when such special flues are of a type listed and approved for such use by the Underwriters' Laboratories Inc., or a similar nationally recognized testing laboratory or installed in accordance with the conditions of the approval and the circumstances of such use are satisfactory to the Building Inspector. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.040: FIREPLACPS

1. The back and sides of fireplaces shall be of solid masonry or reinforced concrete, not less than eight inches (8") in thickness. A lining of fire brick at least two inches (2") thick or other approved material shall be used unless the overall thickness is twelve inches (12").
2. Fireplaces shall have hearths of brick, stone or other approved incombustible material supporting on a fireproof slab or brick trimmer arches. Such hearths shall extend at least twenty inches (20") outside of the chimney breast and not less than twelve inches (12") beyond each side of the fireplace opening along the chimney breast. The combined thickness of hearth and supporting arch shall be not less than six inches (6") at any point.
3. Wooden forms or centers used in the construction of that part of the supporting construction which is below the hearth of the fireplace shall be removed when the supporting construction of the hearth is completed and before plastering on the underside. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.050: CLEARANCES FROM CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND FIREPLACES

All wooden and other combustible construction shall be kept at least two inches (2") from chimneys and flues and shall be kept at least four inches (4") from the back of a fireplace. Such spaces shall be fire stopped with non-combustible material. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.060: FLOOR PROTECTION UNDER HEATING APPLIANCES

1. Heating appliances shall not be mounted on floors of combustible construction unless they are either approved by the Building Inspector or Fire Chief as suitably designed for such mounting or are set on approved bases of insulating value sufficient to prevent overheating of the combustible construction.
2. Ranges, stoves, heating furnaces and similar heating appliances without legs or with legs less than four inches (4") high, if on floors of combustible construction, shall have such floors protected by masonry at least eight inches (8") in thickness, topped with boiler iron and arranged in a manner that will provide air circulation throughout the masonry.
3. Similar heating appliances with legs which provide not less than four inches (4") open space under the base of the appliance, if on floors of combustible construction, shall have such floors protected with incombustible material.
4. Protection shall be provided for at least that portion of the combustible floor which is under the heating appliance, and if the appliance uses solid fuel, suitable protection shall also be provided for a distance of not less than eighteen inches (18") at the front or side where ashes are removed. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.070: CLEARANCES FROM HEATING APPLIANCES AND THEIR SMOKEPIPES

1. Ranges, stoves, heating furnaces and all other heating appliances shall be installed to provide safe clearance to woodwork or other combustible material, whether plastered or not.
2. Ranges, stoves, heating furnaces, and similar heating appliances and smoke pipes from such devices shall have a clearance of at least eighteen inches (18") to walls, ceilings or partitions of combustible construction or to any other combustible material. Appliances of special types which have been tested and found safe for installation with lesser clearances may be installed with such clearances as the Building Inspector shall approve. Where a durable form of non-combustible heat insulating protection is applied to the appliance or to the combustible material, installation may be made with lesser clearances as the Building Inspector or Fire Chief may approve. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

SECTION 520.080: SMOKEPIPES

1. Every smoke pipe shall connect with a chimney or other approved flue. No smoke pipe shall pass through any floor, ceiling, roof or wall of combustible construction except that metal smokestacks from industrial heating or process devices may be extended through roofs when metal ventilated jackets or collars conforming to recognized good practices and acceptable to the Building Inspector are provided.
2. Smoke pipes shall not pass through partitions of combustible construction unless they are guarded at the point of passage by metal ventilated jackets or collars not less than twelve inches (12") larger in diameter than the smoke pipe or by equivalent protection satisfactory to the Building Inspector. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article III)

CHAPTER 525: GAS APPLIANCES AND PIPING

SECTION 525.010: PIPING

Piping for any and all types of gas used for fuel or lighting purposes in buildings and structural shall be installed to conform with nationally recognized good practices. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VI)

SECTION 525.020: OUTSIDE VALVE REQUIRED

An outside valve shall be installed on every gas service pipe regardless of size that supplies large stores or factories, or places of public assembly such as churches, theatres, motion picture theatres, schools and hospitals and on every service pipe two and one-half inches (2 1/2") or larger in diameter. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VI)

SECTION 525.030: RIGID METAL GAS CONNECTIONS

Gas connections to stoves, heaters and other appliances shall be made by metal pipe, or by approved metal tubing securely fastened in place, except that for devices which require a moveable connection, approved flexible tubing may be used provided that there is but one shut-off valve and provided further that such valve is located in the rigid pipe back of the point where the flexible tubing connects to the rigid pipe and in no case at the device. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VI)

SECTION 525.040: VENTING OF APPLIANCES

Draft hoods, flues or vents, vent connectors, clearance to combustible materials, size and height above roofs shall be in accordance with nationally recognized good practices. Compliance with National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet No. 54 shall be deemed compliance with nationally recognized good practices. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VI)

SECTION 525.050: AIR FOR COMBUSTION

Gas appliances shall be installed in a location in which the facilities for ventilation permit satisfactory combustion of gas and proper ventilation under normal conditions of use. Where appliances are installed in a confined space within a building of unusually tight construction, air for combustion and ventilation shall be obtained from outdoors or from spaces freely communicating with the outdoors. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VI)

CHAPTER 530: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

SECTION 530.010: APPLICATION

This Chapter shall apply to all persons, firms, corporations, co partnerships, governmental agencies other than Federal, and voluntary associations storing, handling or using flammable liquids, and to the owner or lessee of any building, premises, or equipment in which flammable liquids are stored, handled, or used. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.020: SCOPE

This Chapter shall apply to flammable liquids as hereinafter defined; except that it shall not apply to the transportation of liquids in bulk or to transportation when in conformity with Interstate Commerce Commission regulations or regulations lawfully on file with and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.030: RETROACTIVITY

This Chapter shall not be so construed or applied as to prevent the continued operation and use of any plant, storage tank, building, or structure in existence at the time of the adoption of this Chapter which does not comply with the requirements thereof with respect to location, tank capacity, clearances, spacing between units, or between units and line of adjoining property; but all exiting plants shall comply with all other requirements of this Title including those relating to foundations and supports for aboveground tanks, grounding and bonding, venting or breathing, emergency vents for relief, control valves, tank connections and openings, piping, control of sources of ignition, ventilation and first aid fire control appliances. Existing plants, storage tanks, buildings or structures may be replaced in kind but still not be enlarged. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.040: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS DEFINED

The term "Flammable liquid" as used in this Chapter shall mean and include all liquids other than liquefied petroleum gases that have flash points below two hundred degrees (200°) F. as determined by Tagliabue closed cup test in accordance with methods adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials and approved by the American Standards Association. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.050: CLASSIFICATION OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

1. For the purpose of this Chapter, flammable liquids are divided into three (3) classes as follows: CLASS I shall include those having points at or below twenty degrees (20°) F. CLASS II shall include those having flash points above twenty degrees (20°) F. but at or below seventy degrees (70°) F. CLASS III shall include those having flash points above seventy degrees (70°) F. and below two hundred degrees (200°).
2. Representative examples of flammable liquids by classes are:

Class I Class II Class III

Ether/Benzol Ethyl Alcohol/Ethyl Acetate Kerosene/Turpentine

Gasoline/Acetone Methyl Alcohol/Methyl Acetate Amyl Alcohol/Fuel Oil

Naphtha Toluol

(MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.060: PERMIT REQUIRED

1. No person, firm or corporation shall use, store or handle any flammable liquid in quantities in excess of that given in the following table unless a permit has been obtained from the Building Inspector.

CLASS I and II CLASS III

Dwellings or other place of human habitation 1 gallon 25 gallons

Inside of other buildings 6 gallons 25 gallons

Outside of any building 10 gallons 60 gallons

1. The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to require a permit for the storage or use of flammable liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant, nor for the storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes, or similar flammable mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting, or similar purposes for a period of not more than thirty (30) days.
2. No permit shall be issued for the use, storage or handling of flammable liquids unless such use, storage or handling complies with the provisions of this Title. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.070: RESTRICTED LOCATIONS FOR STORAGE AND HANDLING

1. Except as otherwise provided for in Section 530.030 (retroactivity) of this Chapter the storage and handling of flammable liquids shall conform with the provisions of this Chapter.
2. Aboveground tanks for the storage of Class I and Class II flammable liquids shall be prohibited inside of the fire limits.
3. No aboveground tank for the storage of flammable liquids shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of a then existing school, theatre, church, hospital, athletic field or other places of public gathering.
4. No aboveground tank for the storage of Class I and Class II flammable liquids shall be located inside of a building, except as provided in Section 530.180 of this Chapter.
5. No facilities where flammable liquids are received by tank vessels, pipe lines, tank car or tank vehicle, or are stored or blended for the purpose of distributing such flammable liquids by tank vessels, pipe lines, tank car, or tank vessel, shall be located within the fire limits. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.080: LOCATION OF PERMITTED ABOVEGROUND TANKS

1. The location of aboveground tanks for the storage of flammable liquids as permitted by this Chapter shall not be less in separation by distance from the line of adjoining property which may be built upon nor from the nearest existing habitational, mercantile or industrial building than that set forth in the following table:

Capacity of Tanks (Gals) Class of Flammable Liquid Minimum Separation

By Distance in Feet

0 to 275 III 0

276 to 750 III 5

0 to 750 I and II 10

751 to 12,000 III 10

751 to 12,000 I and II 15

12,001 to 24,000 I, II and III 15

24,001 to 30,000 I, II and III 20

30,001 to 50,000 I, II and III 25

1. Tanks in excess of fifty thousand (50,000) gallons individual capacity and all tanks for the storage of crude petroleum shall be located in accordance with suggested code for the storage, handling and use of flammable liquids published by the National Fire Protection Association (No.30) or similarly nationally recognized good practices satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief.
2. The location of a tank for the storage of any flammable liquid with respect to any other such tank shall be such that the distance between them shall be not less than three (3) feet. For tanks above fifty thousand (50,000) gallons individual capacity storing any flammable liquid the distance between tanks shall not be less than one-half (1/2) the diameter of the smaller tank.
3. Aboveground tanks for Class III flammable liquids inside of buildings shall conform with the following. Such liquids may be stored inside of buildings providing the individual capacity of the tank does not exceed two hundred seventy-five (275) gallons and the aggregate total capacity of such tanks does not exceed five hundred fifty (550) gallons, and provided further, that the tanks are located in the lowest story, cellar or basement of the building. In industrial plants or processing plants, where necessary to operations, such tanks may be located at a higher level.
4. Individual tanks for Class III flammable liquids having a capacity in excess of two hundred and seventy-five (275) gallons may be located inside of a building not higher than the lowest story, cellar or basement providing such tanks are located inside of an enclosure conforming with not less than the following: Walls six inch (6") reinforced concrete or eight inch (8") brick bonded to the floor; floor, concrete; top, reinforced concrete at least five inches (5") thick. Floor construction equivalent in fire resistance located above the enclosure may be accepted provided the walls of the enclosure are carried up to and are bonded to such a floor. Any openings to enclosures for aboveground tanks inside of buildings shall be protected with approved fire doors suitable for protection of openings in fire wall; such door normally to be kept in a closed position. A sill of material equivalent to wall of enclosure and at least six inches (6") high shall be provided at each such opening. Provision shall be made for the adequate ventilation of such enclosures prior to entering for inspection and repairs on tanks.
5. Aboveground tanks located inside of buildings for the storage of Class III flammable liquids shall have individual capacities and nominal gross capacities limited to the following:' In buildings of ordinary construction, the nominal gross capacity of tanks shall not exceed five thousand (5,000) gallons. In fire resistive buildings the nominal gross capacity shall not exceed fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons. In any building, if in a fire resistive or detached room cut off vertically and horizontally in an approved manner satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief the nominal gross capacity shall not exceed fifty thousand (50,000) gallons, with an individual tank capacity of not to exceed twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.090: LOCATION OF BURIED TANKS OUTSIDE OF OR UNDER BUILDINGS

1. A flammable liquid storage tank may be located underground, outside of or under a building, if such installation meets the requirements of this Section. The tank shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class III liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit cellar or property line shall not be less than one (1) foot. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class I or II liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or cellar shall not be less than one (1) foot, and from any property line that may be built upon, no less than three (3) feet.
2. Excavation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundation and surrounded with soft earth or sand well tamped in place. Tanks shall be covered with a minimum of two (2) feet of earth, or shall be covered with not less than one (1) foot of earth on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than four inches (4") thick. When underground tanks are or are likely to be subjected to traffic, they shall be protected against damage from vehicles passing over them by at least three (3) feet of earth cover, of eighteen inches (18") of well-tamped earth, plus six inches (6") of reinforced concrete or eight inches (8") of asphaltic concrete. When asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection it shall extend at least one (1) foot horizontally beyond the outline of the tank in all directions.
3. Where a tank is located in an area that may be subject to flooding applicable precautions in accordance with suggested code for the storage, handling and use of flammable liquids published by the National Fire Protection Association (No.30) or similarly nationally recognized good practices, satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief shall be taken.
4. Buried tanks of capacities in excess of fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons will require a special permit to be issued only after a review of conditions surrounding such proposed installation by the Building Inspector or Fire Chief.
5. Buried tanks and tanks located inside of buildings shall be subjected to a test for tightness which shall include the tank and piping system, before being covered or placed in use. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.100: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS

Tanks for the storage of flammable liquids shall be designed and constructed in accordance with suggested code for the storage; handling and use of flammable liquids published by the National Fire Protection Association (No.30) or similarly nationally recognized good practices, satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.110: INSTALLATION OF TANKS

Aboveground tanks shall rest directly on the ground or on foundations or supports of concrete, masonry, piling, or steel. Exposed piling or steel supports shall be protected by fire-resistive materials to provide a fire-resistance rating of not less than two (2) hours. Tanks located inside of buildings shall be securely supported to prevent settling, sliding hours. Tanks located inside of buildings shall be securely supported to prevent settling, sliding or shifting, and shall be so installed that the bottom pitches to a draw-off or drain opening at a slope of not less than one quarter inch (1/4) per foot of length. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.120: DIKES

1. Storage tanks for flammable liquids shall not be located where, because of topography or nearness of streams, flammable liquids could drain or be carried to sites having structures of high values, places of habitation or public assembly unless such tanks are dike in a manner to prevent such drainage. Compliance with the provisions for dikes contained in the suggested code for the storage, handling and use of flammable liquids (No. 30) published by the National Fire Protection Association or other nationally recognized standard shall be deemed as complying with this requirement.
2. Where provision is made for draining rain water from disked areas, such drains shall normally be kept closed and shall be so designed that when in use, they will not permit flammable liquids to enter natural water courses, public sewers, or public drains, if their presence would constitute a hazard. MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.130: PERTINENT EQUIPMENT FOR TANKS

1. Each tank for the storage of flammable liquids shall be provided with an unobstructed vent, not less than one and one-quarter inch (1 1/4") nominal inside diameter, which shall terminate outside of any building at a point above the filling pipe.
2. Vents for aboveground tanks outside of buildings storing Class I and Class II liquids shall be provided with either a pressure and vacuum relief device or an approved flame arrester. In addition each such tank shall have a form of construction or a device that will relieve internal pressure caused by exposure fires.
3. Vents for buried tanks storing Class I and Class II liquids shall have vent discharge openings not less than twelve (12) feet above adjacent level ground and if the vent pipe is less than ten (10) feet in length or greater than two inches (2") nominal inside diameter, shall be provided with a pressure and vacuum relief device or an approved flame arrester.
4. Vents for tanks storing Class 11.1 liquids, including tanks inside of buildings, shall have vents terminating above normal snow level, fitted to a return bend, coarse screen or other device to minimize ingress of foreign material.
5. Vent discharge openings shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions and for Class I and Class II liquids shall discharge upward or horizontally.
6. Fill opening for tanks storing flammable liquids shall be not less than five (5) feet from any building door or cellar or basement opening. Fill and discharge openings for buried tanks shall enter through the top of the tank.
7. Gauge openings or test wells shall not be located or installed inside of buildings. Gauging devices such as liquid level indicators or signals shall be so installed so that oil or vapor will not be discharged into any building. Glass gauges, the breaking of which would allow the escape of liquid or vapor into a building shall not be used.
8. Vents, relief devices, emergency reliefs, flame arresters, gauging devices and devices for the withdrawal of flammable liquids from storage tanks shall be in accordance with suggested code published by the National Fire Protection Association (30) or similarly nationally recognized good practices satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.140: PIPING, VALVES, AND FITTINGS

1. Piping, valves, and fittings for use in connection with the storage and handling of flammable liquids shall be designed for the working pressures and structural stresses for which they may be subjected.
2. Piping systems shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion or contraction. Pipe systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to protect the plant. Pipe systems in connection with pumps shall contain a sufficient number of valves to properly control the flow of liquid in normal operation and also in the event of physical damage. Check valves shall be provided for automatic protection against back-flow from aboveground tanks where such tanks are filled by centrifugal pumps.
3. Each connection to an aboveground tank storing flammable liquids, located below normal liquid level, shall be provided with an internal or external control valve located as close as practicable to the shell of the tank and in addition there shall be an extra valve in each such connection installed on the inside of the tank which is operable both manually and by an effective heat-releasing devices which will close to prevent the flow of liquid from the tank in case of fire, except that such valves shall not be required on a bulk-plant tank equipped with a swing line, and on tanks where transfer of products between tanks, in the event of fire, is practicable.
4. Heating and other devices using oil burners shall be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with nationally recognized safe practices. Storage tanks, burners and accessories such as piping, vents, filling connections and control devices complying with the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the "Installation of Oil Burning Equipments" or a similarly nationally recognized standard shall be deemed to comply with this Section.
5. Fill and discharge openings for buried tanks storing flammable liquids where practicable, shall enter tanks only through the top and connections shall be graded toward the tank.
6. Storage tanks for Class III flammable liquids located inside of a building shall be provided with draw-off or drain connection to provide sump from which water or sediment can be drained readily. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.150: WITHDRAWAL OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS FROM TANKS LOCATED INSIDE OF BUILDINGS AND BURIED TANKS

1. The withdrawal of flammable liquids from storage tanks located inside of buildings and from buried tanks shall, except as noted herein, be by an approved pump through continuous piping so as to avoid the exposure of the liquid or its vapors. Gravity feed of a flammable liquid inside of a building shall be limited to fuel oil from supply tanks not to exceed two hundred and seventy-five (275) gallons individual capacity building nor five hundred and fifty (550) aggregate capacity. Flammable liquids shall not be withdrawn from a tank which operates through pressure within a storage tank, unless the tank has been approved as a pressure vessel for the use to which it is subjected. In no case shall air or gas pressure be used for the withdrawal of a flammable liquid from a storage tank. Tanks operating at above atmospheric pressure shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or a similarly national recognized code satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief.
2. Pumps shall be of the type tested and listed by the Underwriters' Laboratory, Inc. or a similarly nationally recognized testing laboratory satisfactory to the Building Inspector or Fire Chief. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.160: DISCHARGE DEVICES FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

1. Discharge devices for the use or dispensing of flammable liquids shall be of the type tested and listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. or a similarly nationally recognized testing laboratory satisfactory to Building Inspector or Fire Chief.
2. The installation and use of coin-operated dispensing devices for dispensing Class I flammable liquids is prohibited. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.170: STORAGE OF PORTABLE CONTAINERS OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS

1. The storage of portable containers for flammable liquids adjacent to schools, churches, hospitals, theatres, and places of public assembly shall be prohibited. The storage, handling and use of portable containers for flammable liquids outside of other buildings shall be as follows: Containers shall be separated by a clear space at least ten (10) feet in width from a street, alley, roadway or line of adjacent property which may be built upon. Special attention shall be given to routes of egress for building occupants, window and door openings and combustible walls, platforms, cornices, roofs and combustible exterior walls.
2. Containers piled one upon the other shall be separated by dunnage sufficient to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. The height of piles shall be limited to not over four (4) drums. Drums and barrels stored on their sides shall have their heads facing aisles so that leakage of bungs may be detected. Containers storing flammable liquids shall have the caps, plugs or bungs replaced immediately after use and when the container is empty.
3. The total aggregate capacity of flammable liquid in portable containers stored outside of buildings inside of the fire limits shall be five hundred and fifty (550) gallons.
4. Where conditions warrant, such as in industrial plants, the limitation as to gross aggregate capacity of flammable liquids in portable containers may be increased. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.180: STORAGE OF PORTABLE CONTAINERS INSIDE OF BUILDINGS

1. The storage and handling of flammable liquids in portable containers inside of buildings may be permitted in service stations, paint stores, hardware stores, materials supply houses and occupancies of similar nature under the following conditions: No Class I flammable liquid shall be stored or handled except packaged items received and resold in unbroken metallic containers of not over one (1) gallon capacity each, or in non-metallic containers of not over one (1) quart capacity each; no Class II flammable liquids shall be stored or handled except in unbroken metallic containers of not over five (5) gallons capacity each; no Class III flammable liquids may be stored or handled except in approved containers of not more than one hundred and twenty (120) gallons capacity each.
2. Except in drug stores, no Class I or Class II flammable liquids shall be dispensed or transferred for sale from one container to another in any mercantile building, except that anti-freeze may be dispensed in a building where there is no open flame heating device lower than eight (8) feet above floor level. Class III flammable liquids may be dispensed inside of mercantile buildings from portable containers of not more than one hundred and twenty (120) gallons capacity each. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.190: EXCESS COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL STORAGE AND USE

In commercial and industrial establishments where essential operations require the use of larger quantities of flammable liquids than are otherwise permitted by this Chapter, application outlining the quantity required and the necessity therefore shall be filed with the Building Inspector who may issue special permit therefore providing the conditions of such use and safeguards therefore are in conformity with requirements contained in the 1957 Suggested Code of the National Fire Protection Association for the Storage, Handling and Use of Flammable Liquids, or other nationally recognized standards. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530200: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

All wiring and electrical equipment for handling Class I or Class II flammable liquids shall be designed and installed so as to not create an ignition hazard. Electrical equipment designed and installed in accordance with the Standard known as the National Electrical Code as published by the National Fire Protection Association shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Section. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.210: SOURCES OF IGNITION

Class I and Class II flammable liquids shall not be handled, drawn or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking where flammable liquids are handled, drawn or dispensed shall be prohibited and at such locations "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

SECTION 530.220: FIRE CONTROL APPLIANCES

Suitable fire control devices and equipment shall be available at locations where flammable liquids are stored, handled, dispensed or used in quantities requiring a permit under this Chapter and such device and equipment shall be of a type and design satisfactory to the Building Inspector. Installation conforming with nationally recognized standards, such as the National Board of Fire Underwriter's Pamphlet No. 10 giving standards for installation of first aid appliance shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Section. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article VII)

CHAPTER 535: LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

SECTION 535.010: DEFINITION

The term liquefied petroleum gases as used in this Chapter shall mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydro-carbons, or mixtures of them; propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane and iso-butane), and butylenes. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article IX)

SECTION 535.020: PERMIT REQUIRED

1. No system for the utilization of liquefied petroleum gases or facilities for the charging of containers or the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases shall be installed unless a written permit has been first obtained from the Building Inspector.
2. No permit shall be required for the utilization of liquefied petroleum gases from cylinders constructed in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission specifications but the installer shall in all cases file a written notification with the Building Inspector. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article IX)

SECTION 535.030: ODORIZATION

All liquefied petroleum gases shall be effectively odorized by an agent of such character so to indicate positively, by a distinct odor, the presence of gas down to concentrations in air of not over one-fifth (1/5) of the lower limit of combustibility. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article IX)

SECTION 535.040: HANDLING AND BULK STORAGE

No facilities for transferring liquefied petroleum gases from tank cars to storage tanks or to tank trucks or facilities for transferring liquefied petroleum gases from storage tanks to tank trucks or to cylinders or other containers shall be located within the fire limits, nor in closely built up sections, nor within fifty (50) feet of the line of other property which may be built upon, nor shall other property be built upon or located within fifty (50) feet of such facilities. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article IX)

SECTION 535.050: INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

The design, construction, location, installation and operation of equipment for the storing, handling, transportation and utilization of liquefied petroleum gases shall be in conformity with the standard requirements as set forth in, or otherwise adopted by, or pursuant to the Laws of Missouri relating to liquefied petroleum gases and such standards or laws are hereby declared to be the minimum requirements under this Chapter. The Building Inspector or Fire Chief is hereby authorized to determine whether or not these requirements have been satisfactorily complied with, and to enforce the same in like manner as other provisions of this Chapter. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article IX)

SECTION 535.060: RETROACTIVITY

The Building Inspector shall issue permits for the continued use of equipment for the storing, handling, transportation and utilization of liquefied petroleum gases which is not in strict conformity with the terms of this Chapter in all cases in which such continued use will not constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property. In all cases where such permit is denied the Building Inspector shall notify the applicant and specify the reason for denial in writing. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article IX)

CHAPTER 540: EXPLOSIVES

SECTION 540.010: APPLICATION AND PERMIT

This Chapter applies to all explosives except small arms ammunition and pyrotechnic devices. The manufacturing of explosives is prohibited. A permit shall be obtained to have, keep, use, store or transport any explosives and such permit shall be issued only in compliance with the terms of this Chapter. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XI)

SECTION 540.020: TRANSPORTATION

1. Explosives shall be transported on vehicles only if such vehicles are conspicuously marked "DANGER--EXPLOSIVES!" and shall never be transported in or on any conveyance carrying passengers for hire.
2. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or carry or cause to be carried in the bed or body of a vehicle containing explosives, any metal tool or other piece of metal or any matches or any exploders, detonators, blasting caps, or other similar explosive material. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XI)

SECTION 540.030: STORAGE

Magazines containing explosives shall be located at distances from neighboring buildings, highways and railroads in conformity with the American Quantity and Distance Table; provided that one (1) portable magazine kept secretly locked and conspicuously marked "MAGAZINE EXPLOSIVES!" containing not more than fifty (50) pounds of explosives may be allowed in a building not occupied as a dwelling or place of public assembly if placed on wheels and located not more than ten (10) feet from, on the same floor with, and directly opposite to the entrance on the floor nearest the street level, and one (1) similar portable magazine containing not more than five thousand (5,000) blasting caps may be allowed if placed on wheels and located on the floor nearest the street level. Blasting caps or detonators of any kind shall not be kept in the same magazine with other explosives. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XI)

CHAPTER 545: PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS FOR

FIRE PREVENTION

SECTION 545.010: BONFIRES

Burning of trash, lumber, leaves or other combustible material where deemed a hazard by the Chief of the Fire Department is prohibited except under such safeguards as he may specify. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XII)

SECTION 545.020: HOT ASHES AND OTHER DANGEROUS MATERIALS

Ashes, smoldering coals or embers, greasy or oily substances liable to spontaneous ignition shall not be deposited or allowed to remain within ten (10) feet of any combustible material except in metal or other non-combustible receptacles. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XII)

SECTION 545.030: ACCUMULATIONS OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

No person shall permit to remain upon any roof or in any yard any accumulation of waste paper, hay, grass, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any kind. All such materials in stores, apartment buildings, factories or similar places shall be compactly baled and stacked, removed from the premises or stored in suitable vaults or receptacles to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Fire Department. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XII)

SECTION 545.040: FLAMMABLE DECORATIONS

Cotton batting, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, celluloid or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decorative purposes in stores or show windows except where deemed satisfactory by the Chief of the Fire Department. Paper and other readily flammable materials shall not be used for decorative purposes in any place of public assembly unless such materials have been flame proofed to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Fire Department. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XII)

SECTION 545:050: SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

All matters not covered by this Title shall conform with generally accepted good practice. The Building Code as recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and various standards published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Fire Protection Association shall be deemed the generally accepted good practices for the construction and equipment of buildings and the fire protection and life safety in connection with hazardous materials and processes. Fire resistance ratings of floor, ceiling, wall and partition assemblies as published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. shall be deemed acceptable to establish fire resistance ratings required by this Title. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XII)

CHAPTER 550: GARAGES

SECTION 550.010: DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Section the term garage shall include any building or part thereof in which more than three (3) automobiles, trucks, tractors or similar self propelled vehicles are stored, serviced or repaired. Detached structures auxiliary to dwelling or apartment buildings are specifically exempted from the provisions of this Section. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article V)

SECTION 550.020: PERMIT REQUIRED

No person shall use any building or part thereof as a garage without a permit. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article V)

SECTION 550.030: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

No garage as defined in this Section shall hereafter be located in any frame building exceeding one story in height or exceeding one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet in area. No such garages shall be located in building containing other occupancy unless separated there from by wall, partition, floor or ceiling assemblies or non-combustible materials having a fire resistance rating of not less than two (2) hours, with all connecting openings protected with approved self-closing fire doors. No such garage shall be located in any building not having concrete or similar non-combustible floors. Floors which drain to sewers or storm drains shall be provided with an oil separator or trap. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article V)

SECTION 550.040: HANDLING OF GASOLINE

The fuel tanks of motor vehicles shall be filled directly through hose from pumps drawing from underground tanks installed as required in Chapter 550 or from approved portable tanks. There shall be no facilities for gasoline handling or filling in any basement or sub-basement garage. No gasoline or other flammable liquid shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to pass into the drainage system of the premises. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article V)

SECTION 550.050: REPAIRS

No repairs of any kind shall be made in any basement or sub-basement garage. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article V)

CHAPTER 555: APPEALS AND PENALTIES

SECTION 555.010: APPEALS

1. An owner, lessee, agent, operator, or occupant aggrieved by any order issued pursuant to this Title, may file an appeal to the Board of Aldermen within ten (10) days from the service of such an order, and the Board of Aldermen shall fix a time and place not less than five (5) days nor more than ten (10) days thereafter when and where such appeal may be heard by it. Such appeal shall stay the execution of such order until it has been heard and reviewed, vacated or confirmed.
2. The Board of Aldermen shall at such hearing, affirm, modify, revoke, or vacate such order. Unless revoked or vacated, such order shall then be complied with.
3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to deny the right of any person, firm, corporation, co-partnership, or voluntary association to appeal from an order or decision of the Board of Aldermen to a Court of competent jurisdiction. Such appeals shall stay the execution of such order until it has been heard and reviewed, vacated or confirmed. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XIII)

SECTION 555.020: PENALTIES

Any person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Title or with an order of the Building Inspector or Fire Chief issued pursuant thereto and from which no appeal has been taken, or with which such an order as affirmed or modified by the Board of Aldermen or by a Court of competent jurisdiction, within the time fixed therein, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00). The imposition of one penalty for the violation of such order shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. (MH/Ord. No. 30 Article XIII)