



Temporary Use of Tents

This information sheet provides guidance for the temporary use of tents and similar structures, and addresses the following items:

- Fabric flammability
- Reducing potential ignition sources
- Location and placement
- Egress
- Operational features

Definitions: Tents and membrane structures

Tents are constructed of fabric or similar pliable materials. They are typically supported by poles, ropes, light-weight frame, or similar arrangements. Some tents only have a roof covering (like a canopy) while others have a roof covering and sidewalls.

Membrane structures are typically air-inflated or air-supported. Membrane structures may also use cables or lightweight framing to keep the fabric supported. Golf and tennis domes are examples of an air-supported, membrane structure. A "bouncy-house" for children is an example of an air-inflated membrane structure.

Fire retardant requirements

Minnesota State Fire Code (MSFC) Section 3104 requires that tents and membrane structures be flame resistant. "Flame resistant" does not mean that the material will not burn. Flame resistant materials are somewhat difficult to ignite with a relatively small open flame (like a match or small burner). Materials can be inherently flame resistant or treated with flame retardant products, coatings, or chemicals. Flame resistant materials are not intended to protect against ignition from large open flame devices (like a furnace or open-flame heater).

Reducing ignition sources

The MSFC is attempting to eliminate ignition sources inside these structures. For ignition sources outside, the MSFC is trying to separate them by distance to minimize the risk. Here are some common ignition sources and how the MSFC addresses them:

- Smoking is not allowed, and NO SMOKING signs are required — MSFC 3107.3.
- No open flame candles are allowed inside tents; battery-powered candles are allowed — MSFC 3107.4.
- Open flame cooking is not allowed — MSFC 3107.4. Operations involving the warming of food (but not using open flame) that do not pose an ignition risk need to be reviewed by the fire code official — MSFC 3107.12.4.
- Outdoor cooking that produces sparks or grease must be at least 20 feet away—MSFC3107.12.6.

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- Electric generators and similar combustion power sources need to be at least 20 feet from the tent or membrane structure — MSFC 3107.16.

Heating of tents and membrane structures

Recognizing that tent and membrane structure use in Minnesota requires some form of heating during the cold-climate months, here are some of the restrictions:

- Portable outdoor gas-fired appliances are prohibited — MSFC 603.4.2.1.1
- Open-flame devices and similar arrangements are not allowed inside of or within 20 feet of tents and membrane structures when they are open to the public — MSFC 3107.4.
- Heating equipment needs to be at least 10 feet from exits or combustible materials (even when not open to the public) — MSFC 3107.12.3.

Preferred heating methods

The following heating methods are allowed:

- Indirect heat — a heater located outside and a safe distance from the tent where warm air is blown into the tent.
- Electric heat — must be listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.
- If open-flame heaters are being used, they should be:
 - 20 feet from the tent (if open to the public) — MSFC 3107.4.
 - 10 feet from exits from the tent — MSFC 3107.12.3.
- If LP gas is the fuel source for the heaters, the following separation distances are required:
 - Containers of 500 gallons or less — 10 feet from the tent.
 - Containers of more than 500 gallons — 25 feet from the tent.

Tent and membrane structure location and placement

Tents and membrane structures need to be located and placed so that:

- They are at least 30 feet from combustible vegetation or waste — MSFC 3107.18 and 3107.19.
- They do not block fire lanes or emergency vehicle access to the site — MSFC 3103.8.
- Tents over 15,000 square feet are at least 20 feet from lot lines, buildings, other tents, and vehicles. This distance includes supporting ropes, poles, and guy wires — MSFC 3103.8.2.
- Tents and membrane structures cannot block egress doors from adjacent buildings — MSFC 3105.8 and 3106.3.2.
- Flammable and combustible liquid storage and tanks are at least 50 feet away — MSFC 3107.14.2.
- Refueling using flammable or combustible liquids are at least 20 feet away — MSFC 3107.14.3.
- They are adequately anchored and provide structural stability to withstand the elements of weather without collapse. This includes rain, snow, and wind loads anticipated under expected weather conditions — MSFC 3103.9.

Means of egress

Each tent or membrane structure should have the following minimum number and width of egress:

Occupant Load	Minimum Number of Means of Egress	Minimum Width of Each – Tents	Minimum Width of Each – Membrane Structures
10-199	2	72 inches	36 inches
200-499	3	72 inches	72 inches
500-999	4	96 inches	72 inches

- Each door or exit must have lighted EXIT signs when there are 50 or more occupants — MSFC 3103.12.6.
- Exit openings:
 - Can be doors that swing outward (direction of exit travel).
 - Are to remain open (if they are an opening in the tent).
 - Openings can be covered with a flame-resistant curtain that slides open and be of a color that contrasts with the color of the tent — MSFC 3103.12.3.
- Egress paths and aisles to be provided and kept clear and unobstructed; maintain widths to a safe area away at least 20 feet from the tent (public way) — MSFC 3103.12.5.1 and 3103.12.8.
- The fire code official can require a seating and site plan — MSFC 3103.6.

Operational features

The following operational features are applicable:

- Permit and inspection from the city or governmental agency (if required) — MSFC 3103.2.
- Portable fire extinguishers — MSFC 3107.9.
- Proper use of electrical equipment and extension cords — MSFC 604.
- No hay, straw, shavings, or similar combustible materials are allowed inside tents or membrane structures — MSFC 3107.2.