

*Borough of Middlesex
Office of Construction Official
1200 Mountain Avenue
Middlesex, NJ 08846
Phone: 732-356-7400 ext 247 Fax: 732-356-3050*

(Change of Title)

***Note: Certificates may take up to one week to issue please file application accordingly ***

- Complete the attached **Change of Title** application with police form
- Complete the attached **Hold Harmless letter** and **MUST BE notarized**
 - **\$100.00** Check made payable to: Middlesex Borough
(Checks or cash accepted)

AND

- Complete the application for **Resale Certificate**
- **\$100.00** Check made payable to: Middlesex Borough
(Checks or cash accepted)
- **\$50.00** Check made payable to: Office of the Fire Marshall
(Check or money order only **NO CASH** to Office of Fire Marshall)

ALL PAPERWORK AND FEES GET RETURNED TO THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

WE WILL FORWARD TO THE COUNTY, THE POLICE AND THE ZONING DEPARTMENTS.

Certificate No. _____

BOROUGH OF MIDDLESEX

FEE PER DWELLING UNIT \$100.00

1200 Mountain Avenue

Middlesex, NJ 08846

Office of the Construction Official

732-356-7400 ext-247

Fax 732-356-3050

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF TITLE

***Note: Certificates may take up to one week to issue please file application accordingly ***

Date of application: _____ Block: _____ Lot: _____

Address of Property: _____

Present Owner's Name(s) & address: _____
(First & Last names required)

New Owner's Name: _____
(First & Last names required)

Type of Structure: Single Family Multi Family No. Bedrooms per unit: _____
of Units _____

I hereby request a Change of Title Certificate for the above mentioned property.

Signature of Applicant

Person to call when certificate is ready: _____
Full Name

Phone No. _____ Fax No. _____

Or
Email: _____

For Office Use Only:

Date _____

Payment: \$ _____ Received By: _____

Check No. _____ Cash _____

(First and Last names/organization/agency)

(Applicants present address)

(Address cont.)

(Phone No.)

(Email address)

Hold Harmless and Indemnify Agreement

Date: _____

Borough of Middlesex
Construction Department
1200 Mountain Avenue
Middlesex, NJ 08846

RE: Change of title request for _____ Block _____ Lot _____
(Address of requested property)

The undersigned party is hereby requesting a Change of Title Certificate for the purposes of closing on the above mentioned property in the Borough of Middlesex. The above property is not in habitable condition and will not be occupied. I/We hereby agree to defend, hold harmless and indemnify the Borough of Middlesex from and against any and all liability resulting from the issuance of a Change of Title.

Furthermore, I/We shall promptly apply for all applicable permits within 20 (twenty) days of our closing and further agree not to occupy until all permits have been closed out by all applicable Borough officials, and the Residential Resale inspection has been made and the Certificate issued.

Sworn and subscribed me

This _____ day of _____

_____ (date)

NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY

APPLICANT(S) SIGNATURE

BOROUGH OF MIDDLESEX ZONING DEPARTMENT

Barrie Palumbo

Zoning Officer/Code Enforcement

1200 Mountain Avenue

Middlesex, New Jersey 08846

732-356-7400 Ext: 260

bpalumbo@middlesexboro-nj.gov

RESIDENCE FILE
(please print clearly)

Property address: _____

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

(Please check the appropriate boxes):

Type of Structure: Single Family Multi Family

If Multi Family: Number of Units _____

Owner Occupied Rent all units

USE OF PROPERTY: Primary Residence Rental Unit Demo



MIDDLESEX BOROUGH POLICE DEPARTMENT

1101 Mountain Avenue
Middlesex, New Jersey 08846
732-356-1900
732-356-7218 Fax

Matthew P. Geist
Chief of Police

RESIDENCE FILE

Name: _____

Address: _____ Street: _____

Mail Address if different from above: _____

City: Middlesex State: NJ Zip: 08846

Phone: _____ Date: _____

NIGHT LISTINGS:

Name

Phone Number

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | ____- | ____- | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | ____- | ____- | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | ____- | ____- | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | ____- | ____- | _____ |

Comments: _____

**** PLEASE REPORT ANY CHANGES OF NIGHT LISTINGS TO POLICE IMMEDIATELY ****

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN FORM TO:

Middlesex Police Department
1101 Mountain Avenue
Middlesex, NJ 08846

NOTE: PURSUANT TO N.J.C. 5:18-2 (STATE FIRE CODE), A COPY OF THIS FORM WILL BE SENT TO THE MIDDLESEX BOROUGH BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION.

POLICE USE ONLY - Date Copy Sent to BFP: _____ By: _____

Payment _____
Check No. _____
Cash _____
Rect No. _____
Date _____

BOROUGH OF MIDDLESEX
1200 Mountain Ave
Middlesex, NJ 08846
Office of the Construction Official
732-356-7400 ext 247 FAX 732-356-3050

FEE PER DWELLING UNIT \$100.00
REINSPECTION FEE \$50.00

APPLICATION FOR RESALE CERTIFICATE/RESALE LEASED CERTIFICATE
(RESIDENTIAL)

Date _____

Date of Closing _____

Property Address _____

Present Owner's Name(s) & Address

New Owner/Tenant: _____
(First & Last Names Required)

Unit# _____ Block _____ Lot(s) _____ Zone _____

No. Bedrooms per unit _____

Type of Structure: Single Family Multi Family
#of units _____

I hereby request you to make an inspection for a Resale Certificate/Resale Leased Certificate for the above mentioned property.

Person to contact concerning inspection: _____

Phone No (between 9:00 AM & 2:00 PM) _____

Home: _____

Business: _____

Signature of Applicant

For Office Use Only:

Approved as _____ BY: _____

Use Group _____

Inspection Day _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

NOTICE

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND THE BOROUGH OF MIDDLESEX REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF A RESALE CERTIFICATE

- 1. Smoke detectors are required at a minimum of one (1) on each floor within ten (10) feet of all sleeping areas including the basement.**
- 2. Carbon monoxide detectors: one (1) CO detector to be installed within ten (10) feet of all sleeping areas- outside room**
- 3. A fire extinguisher shall be mounted within ten (10) feet of the kitchen area – no smaller than a 2 ½ pound nor larger than a 10-pound ABC type rated fire extinguisher.**
- 4. Rails & guard on steps of three (3) risers or 30 inches**
- 5. Well water and/or septic system report from Board of Health**
- 6. Water heater grounded (jump bonded) & discharge tube not to be reduced and within six (6) inches of the floor**
- 7. Dryer vent pipe must be solid aluminum vent pipe – not flex pipe**
- 8. Anti-tilt device required on stove**
- 9. House numbers shall be visible from street**
- 10. Egress doors shall be readily openable from inside the dwelling without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort**
- 11. The Middlesex Resident Info forms for new owners and/or tenants must be brought to the Construction Office before certificate will be issued.**

However, Chapter 2 can lead to reasonable safety from fire where the three points under A-2(b) are observed.

(d) *Fire Warning System.* There are two types of fire to which household fire warning equipment needs to respond. One is a rapidly developing, high heat fire. The other is a slow, smoldering fire. Either can produce smoke and toxic gases.

Household fires are especially dangerous at night when the occupants are asleep. Fires produce smoke and deadly gases that can overcome occupants while they are asleep. Furthermore, dense smoke reduces visibility. Most fire casualties are victims of smoke and gas inhalation rather than burns. To warn against a fire, Chapter 2 requires smoke detectors in accordance with 2-2.1.1.1 and recommends heat or smoke detectors in all other major areas. (See 2-2.1.1.1.)

(e) *Family Escape Plan.* There often is very little time between the detection of a fire and the time it becomes deadly. This interval can be as little as 1 minute or 2 minutes. Thus, this code requires detection means to give a family some advance warning of the development of conditions that become dangerous to life within a short period of time. Such warning, however, could be wasted unless the family as planned in advance for rapid exit from their residence. Therefore, in addition to the fire warning system, this code requires exit plan information to be furnished.

Planning and practicing for fire conditions with a focus on rapid exit from the residence are important. Drills should be held so that all family members know the action to be taken. Each person should plan for the possibility that exit out of a bedroom window could be necessary. Exit out of the residence without the need to open a bedroom door is essential.

(f) *Special Provisions for the Disabled.* For special circumstances where life safety of an occupant(s) depends upon prompt rescue by others, the fire warning system should include means of prompt, automatic notification to those who are to be depended upon for rescue.

2-1.1 Chapter 2 does not attempt to cover all equipment, methods, and requirements that might be necessary advantageous for the protection of lives and property from fire.

NFPA 72 is a "minimum code," and it provides a number of requirements related to household fire warning equipment that are deemed to be the practical and necessary minimum for average conditions at the present state of the art.

2-2.1.1 Experience has shown that all house fires in family living units generate smoke to some degree. This is true with respect to heat buildup from fires. However, the results of full-scale experiments conducted over the past several years in the U.S., using typical fires in family living units, indicate that detectable quantities of smoke precede detectable levels of heat in nearly all cases. In addition, rapidly developing, smoldering fires can produce smoke and toxic gases without a significant increase in the room's temperature. Again, the results of experiments indicate that detectable quantities of smoke precede the development of hazardous atmospheres in nearly all cases.

For the above reasons, the required protection in this code notifies smoke detectors as the primary life safety instrument for providing a reasonable level of protection against fire.

Of course, it is possible to install fewer detectors than required in this code. It could be argued that the installation of only one fire detector, whether a smoke or heat detector, offers some life-saving potential. While this is true, it is the opinion of the committee that developed Chapter 2 that the smoke detector requirements as stated in 2-2.1.1 are the minimum that should be considered.

The installation of additional detectors of either the smoke or heat type should result in a higher degree of protection. Adding detectors to rooms that are normally closed off from the required detectors increases the escape time because the fire does not need to build to the higher level necessary to force smoke out of the closed room to the required detector. As a consequence, it is recommended that the householder consider the installation of additional fire protection devices. However, it should be understood that Chapter 2 does not require additional detectors over and above those called for in 2-2.1.1.

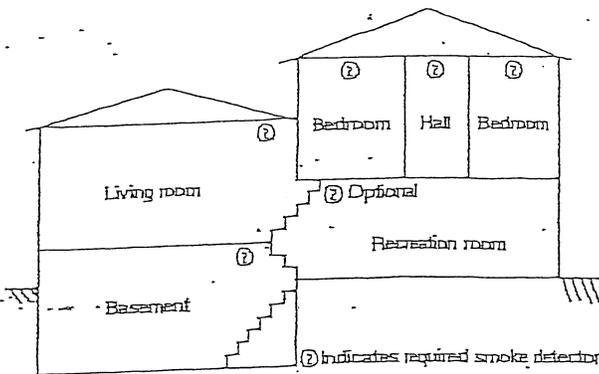


Figure A-2-2.1.1.7 Split level arrangement. Smoke detectors are required where shown. Smoke detectors are optional where a door is not provided between living room and recreation room.

A-2-2.2 At times, depending upon conditions, the audibility of detection devices could be seriously impaired where occupants are within the bedroom area. For instance, there might be a noisy window air conditioner or room humidifier generating an ambient noise level of 55 dBA or higher. The detection devices' alarms need to penetrate through the closed doors and be heard over the bedroom's noise levels with sufficient intensity to awaken sleeping occupants therein. Test data indicate that detection devices having sound pressure ratings of 85 dBA at 10 ft (3 m) and installed outside the bedrooms can produce about 15 dBA over ambient noise levels of 55 dBA in the bedrooms. This is likely to be sufficient to awaken the average sleeping person.

Detectors located remote from the bedroom area might not be loud enough to awaken the average person. In such cases, it is recommended that detectors be interconnected in such a way that the operation of the remote detector causes an alarm of sufficient intensity to penetrate the bedrooms. The interconnection can be accomplished by the installation of a fire detection system, by the wiring together of multiple station alarm devices, or by the use of line carrier or radio frequency transmitters/receivers.

A-2-2.3 The use of the distinctive three-pulse temporal pattern fire alarm evacuation signal required by 3-7.2(a) had previously been recommended for this purpose by this code since 1979. It has since been adopted as both an American

In units with only one bedroom area on one floor, the smoke detector(s) should be located as shown in Figure A-2-5.2.1(a).

In family living units with more than one bedroom area or with bedrooms on more than one floor, more than one smoke detector is required, as shown in Figure A-2-5.2.1(b).

In addition to smoke detectors outside of the sleeping areas, Chapter 2 requires the installation of a smoke detector on each additional story of the family living unit, including the basement. These installations are shown in Figure A-2-5.2.1(c). The living area smoke detector should be installed in the living room or near the stairway to the upper level, or in both locations. The basement smoke detector should be installed in close proximity to the stairway leading to the floor above. Where installed on an open-joisted ceiling, the detector should be placed on the bottom of the joist. The detector should be positioned relative to the stairway so as to intercept smoke coming from a fire in the basement before the smoke enters the stairway.

(b) *Where to Locate the Required Smoke Detector in New Construction.* All of the smoke detectors specified in A-2-5.2.1(a) for existing construction are required, and, in addition, 2 smoke detector is required in each bedroom.

(c) *Are More Smoke Detectors Desirable?* The required number of smoke detectors might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required smoke detectors. For this reason, it is recommended that the household consider the use of additional smoke detectors for those areas for increased protection. The additional areas include the basement, bedrooms, dining room, furnace room, utility room, and hallways not protected by the required smoke detectors. The installation of smoke detectors in kitchens, zones (finished or unfinished), or garages is not normally recommended, as these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

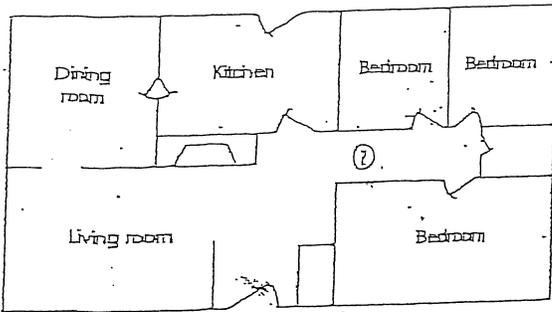


Figure A-2-5.2.1(a) A smoke detector should be located between the sleeping area and the rest of the family living unit.

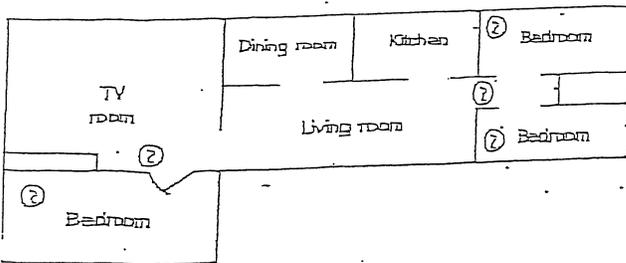


Figure A-2-5.2.1(b) In family living units with more than one sleeping area, a smoke detector should be provided to protect each sleeping area in addition to detectors required in bedrooms.

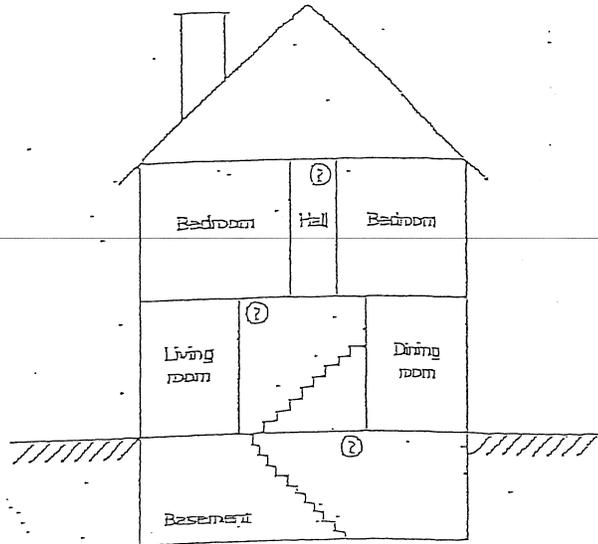


Figure A-2-5.2.1(c) A smoke detector should be located on each story.

A-2-5.2.1.5 Smoke Detector Mounting — Dead Air Space

The smoke from a fire generally rises to the ceiling, spreads out across the ceiling surface, and begins to bank down from the ceiling. The corner where the ceiling and wall meet is an air space into which the smoke could have difficulty penetrating. In most fires, this dead air space measures about 4 in. (0.1 m) along the ceiling from the corner and about 4 in. (0.1 m) down the wall, as shown in Figure A-2-5.2.2(b). Detectors should not be placed in this dead air space.

Smoke and heat detectors should be installed in those locations recommended by the manufacturer, except in those cases where the space above the ceiling is open to the outside and little or no insulation is present over the ceiling. Such cases result in the ceiling being excessively cold in the winter or excessively hot in the summer. Where the ceiling is significantly different in temperature from the air space below, smoke and heat have difficulty reaching the ceiling and a detector that is located on that ceiling. In this situation, placement of the detector on a sidewall, with the top 4 in. to 12 in. (0.1 m to 0.3 m) from the ceiling, is recommended.

The situation described above for uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings can also exist, to a lesser extent, in the case of outside walls. The recommendation is to place the smoke detector on a sidewall. However, where the sidewall is an exterior wall with little or no insulation, an interior wall should be selected. It should be recognized that the condition of inadequately insulated ceilings and walls can exist in multifamily housing (apartments), single-family housing, and mobile homes.

In those family living units employing radiant heating in the ceiling, the wall location is the recommended location. Radiant heating in the ceiling can create a hot-air, boundary layer along the ceiling surface, which can seriously restrict the movement of smoke and heat to a ceiling-mounted detector.

A-2-5.2.2 Heat Detection

(2) *General.* While Chapter 2 does not require heat detectors as part of the basic protection scheme, it is recommended that the household consider the use of additional