



West County EMS & Fire Protection District

Overarching Building & Fire Code 2021 Edition

EFFECTIVE October 2, 2023

Appendix WCA Administrative

Section WCA-1.0 Applicability

WCA-1.0 Applicability: Appendix WCA shall supersede any requirements, allowances and/or exceptions in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Fire Code. In the event that any portion of this Amendment comes into conflict with any published code otherwise adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, the Fire Marshal shall have the final rule making authority.

Section WCA-1.1 Jurisdictional Titles

WCA-1.1.1 Wherever (NAME OF JURISDICTION), (INSERT NAME OF DEPARTMENT) or similar reference appears in this document or any adopted code, it shall read the West County EMS & Fire Protection District of St. Louis County, Missouri.

WCA1.1.2 “Code official”, “fire code official”, “building official” or similar reference wherever it may appear in this document or any adopted code is defined as the Fire Marshal of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District of St. Louis County, Missouri, or their duly authorized representative.

WCA1.1.3 “Authority Having Jurisdiction” or “AHJ” wherever it may appear in this document or any adopted code is defined as the West County EMS & Fire Protection District of St. Louis County, Missouri, or its duly authorized representative.

WCA-1.2 Rule-making authority: The code official shall have authority as necessary in the interest of public health, safety and general welfare, to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to interpret and implement the provisions of this code to secure the intent thereof and to designate requirements applicable. Such rules shall not have the effect of waiving structural or fire performance requirements specifically provided for in this code or of violating generally accepted engineering practice.

WCA-1.3 Schedule of permit fees: The permit fees for all work done in the West County EMS & Fire Protection District or for work performed in areas outside of the District boundaries where contractual inspection and fire prevention services are provided shall be as applied as adopted separately under the West County EMS & Fire Protection District Fee Schedule. In the absence of any specified fee for a required permit, the fee shall be \$200 base cost plus \$3.50 per \$1,000 of construction and furnishings cost.

***WCA-1.3.1 Fees for Tax-Funded Political Subdivisions.** The fee for any permit issued for work being performed for any government entity or tax-funded political subdivision of this state shall be only the base permit fee and shall not include a construction cost component in the fee calculation where use of the facilities operated by that jurisdiction are provided to the District free of charge and where any permits issued by that jurisdiction to the District are not charged a valuation. For the purposes of this exemption, a political subdivision and any department thereof shall be considered a single entity (e.g. Parks Dept., Public Works Dept.).

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WCA-1.4 Refunds. Permit fees shall not be refunded in whole or in part, however a permit holder may elect to suspend the start of work on a project for up to one year from payment and issuance of a permit provided work has not started. Notification of the suspension of the start of work shall be made to the building official in writing. Upon the start of any work under the purview of the building official, the permit shall immediately become active.

WCA-1.5 Means of Appeal: Any person aggrieved, injured or damaged by a determination, order or decision of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, under the Fire Prevention Code of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, may appeal the same to the Board of Directors of the Fire District, not later than ten (10) days after the date of such order, determination or decision, or the giving of the required notice, whichever date is later. Such appeal shall be in writing, addressed to the Board of Directors of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, and shall state the order, determination, or decision of the Bureau of Fire Prevention which is appealed from, and the reasons of the appellant for disagreement therewith, and the facts of the situation relevant thereto. No such appeal shall be required to be in any particular form or style, of technical pleadings. No such appeal shall stay the order, decision or determination of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, unless the Chairman of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District Board of Directors shall so direct the Bureau of Fire Prevention, by written notice, after receipt of such appeal. The Board of Directors, on receipt of such an appeal, shall after the Fire District appeal fix a time not more than thirty (30) days and a place at which such appeal shall be heard. At such hearing the appellant shall be permitted to introduce proof of why his or her appeal should be granted. Such hearing shall be informal, and shall not be bound by the formal rules of evidence adhered to in courts. At such hearing, the appellant may appear in person, or by agent or attorney. At such hearing, the Board of Directors may request such further information, either from the appellant, or from the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or from other staff members of the Fire Protection District, as the Board of Directors may consider appropriate to the matter. After the conclusion of such hearing, the Board of Directors may decide the question forthwith by majority vote of the Directors, or the Board of Directors may take the matter under advisement to be decided by majority vote of the Board at another time, not later than twenty (20) days after such hearing, as the Board may determine. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be entered in the minutes of the Board, in the form of a resolution and may approve or disapprove the matter appealed. If such decision is made at the time of the hearing, then the Board of Directors shall announce the same forthwith to the appellant, or his or her agent or attorney. If the decision is made thereafter, then the Board of Directors shall notify the appellant, or his or her agent or attorney, who appeared at the hearing, in writing, of such decision promptly after the making thereof.

WCA-1.6 Prosecution of violations thru civil action: Notwithstanding the provisions hereof, the Code Official, with the approval of the Board of Directors, may cause to be instituted in the name of the District, a civil action for injunction or other appropriate relief to secure a compliance with the provisions of this Code. Injunctive or other appropriate relief shall not be denied on the grounds that an adequate remedy at law exists through the imposition of criminal sanctions.

WCA-1.7 Violation Penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of any code adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code shall be subject to the penalties of Sections WCA-1.7.1.1 thru WCA-1.7.1.6.

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WCA-1.7.1 Penalty Fee. The building official may assess a penalty fee as outlined under WCA-1.7.1.1 thru WCA-1.7.1.10. Violations shall be cumulative, where the consideration of each violation for the purposes of accumulation shall expire 5 years from the date of that violation.

WCA-1.7.1.1 First Violation. Any party engaging in work without a valid permit shall be assessed a fee of \$500 for a first offense. A posted Stop Work Order on site, certified letter or e-mail to the e-mail address listed on the permit application shall be considered sufficient written notice.

WCA-1.7.1.2 Second Violation. Where the property owner, occupant or contractor found to be engaging in work without the required permit has been previously provided written warning as defined in Section WCA-1.7.1.1, the building official shall assess a penalty fee of \$500 and at least 25% but no more than 100% of the cost of the permit fee in addition to the normal permit fee.

WCA-1.7.1.3 Additional Violations. Where a property owner, occupant or contractor has been found to be engaging in work without the required permit and has also previously been found to be working without the required permit two or more times, the building official shall assess a penalty fee of \$500 and 100% of the cost of the permit in addition to the normal permit fee.

WCA-1.7.1.4 Party Repeatedly Non-Compliant. Where the same property owner, occupant or contractor has been found engaging in work without the required permits for work occurring at more than one physical address during the previous 5 years, the violations at separate locations shall be considered cumulative for the purposes of determining penalty fees under Section WCA-1.7.

WCA-1.7.1.5 Continuing Work After a Stop Work Order. Any work occurring while a Stop Work Order has been placed by the building official and remains in effect shall be subject to an additional violation under Section WCA-1.7.1.3 each additional day that work is found to be occurring or having occurred without the required permits.

WCA-1.7.1.6 Fees Due. Any fees assessed under Section WCA-1.7 shall be paid in-full before a permit will be issued or a Stop Work Order lifted for work to proceed.

WCA-1.7.1.7 Extenuating Circumstances. Nothing in Section WCA-1.7 shall apply where a property owner, occupant or contractor can clearly demonstrate a good-faith attempt to have complied with all permitting requirements. (e.g. obtained a permit from the wrong fire jurisdiction) This section shall not apply to situations where a property owner, occupant or contractor failed to exercise due diligence in researching the need for a Fire District permit or disregarded notice to do so by other jurisdictions. Obtaining a permit from a municipality or St. Louis County shall not satisfy the requirement of meeting the intent of this section.

WCA-1.7.1.8 Work Performed Without Valid Permit. The building official may require the removal of any and all work performed prior to obtaining a valid permit from the District. The building official may also require any space in which unpermitted work was performed to be restored to a safe condition prior to review of any submittals or issuance of a permit, including repairs to demising walls, penetrations, fire protection assemblies, electrical work, fire sprinkler

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systems and fire alarm systems. Any work required to make a space safe shall not be subject to penalties under Section WCA-1.7.1.5 provided the work being performed is at the requirement of the building official and limited to restoring a safe condition.

WCA-1.7.1.8.1 Work Performed on Life Safety System Without Permit. Where work requiring a permit has been performed on a life safety system by a contractor that also provides annual inspections for such systems (i.e. a fire sprinkler or fire alarm system) without obtaining required permits from West County EMS & Fire Protection District, in addition to any required corrective action and fines provided for elsewhere, the District may refuse to accept or recognize any annual service and inspection reports by that contractor for any life safety systems in the District's boundaries and contract areas for a period of up to 5 years from the date of discovery of the unpermitted work. *Exception: work performed under a valid Master Building Permit for a multi-tenant building does not constitute a violation of this section.*

WCA-1.7.1.9 Falsification of Permit. Upon finding a falsified permit, falsified signature on a permit inspection or a falsified signature or marking on any approval system used by the District during the course of a permit to sign off on partial inspections, the permit shall become void and all fees paid forfeited. A Stop Work Order shall be immediately in effect as no valid permit will be in-place. Additionally, the project shall incur a penalty fee of \$500 which must be paid before any re-application for permit will be reviewed. Upon review of the re-application, a new permit may be issued again with new fees assessed as any other permit. Where a no valid permit ever existed but a permit was falsified, altered or reposted from a separate location to purport having a District permit, the penalty fee for working without a permit shall apply in addition to the penalty fee for falsification of a permit.

WCA-1.7.1.10 Residential Dwelling Penalties The building official shall not assess any fee or fine directly against the lawful residential occupant of any apartment, condominium or home for any violation related to open burning or outdoor cooking appliances. The building official shall have the authority to order the occupant to extinguish a fire in violation of the code and that in his or her opinion based on information available at the time endangers life or property and to order the occupant to remove an open flame (including charcoal grills) cooking device from inside of a dwelling, from inside of an indoor storage area, from a combustible balcony or from a combustible deck. The building official may refuse to approve any new occupancies in a building where such violations are present on adjacent dwelling spaces on the same building. Where such a violation is found during the course of a requested inspection or call for emergency service, the building official or their designee within the District shall have the authority to mitigate the hazard.

WCA-1.8 Other Permits By Same Party or Parties Where a permit has been issued for work involving one or more parties, including the property owner, property management firm, contractor and/or tenant, and the parties fail to comply with any requirement of a permit, the West County EMS & Fire Protection District may suspend any further inspections on any other permits outstanding and/or to not issue new permits for any of the parties involved until the requirements are met. Nothing in this section waives the

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requirement for any inspection and no work shall proceed past the point of any required inspection for any permitted work.

WCA-2.0 REFERENCED STANDARDS

WCA-2.1 Referenced Standards – NFPA. The following list of NFPA Standards, in their most recent publication effective at 12:01AM on January 1 of the calendar year following their Edition Year (e.g. January 1, 2015 effective date for NFPA XX 2014 Edition) shall be considered the reference document for the purposes of design, installation and inspection in the West County EMS & Fire Protection District unless an earlier version of the NFPA is specifically approved by the fire code official or their authorized representative or unless any specific codes, clauses or amendments contained in the West County EMS & Fire Protection District Overarching Building and Fire Codes have been established and therefore supercede:

- NFPA 3
- NFPA 13
- NFPA 24
- NFPA 25
- NFPA 70
- NFPA 72
- NFPA 75
- NFPA 80
- NFPA 88
- NFPA 99
- NFPA 101

WCA-3.0 DELETED CODES

WCA-3.1 Food Trucks – Permitting and inspections shall be conducted by the District in accordance with the policy prescribed by the St. Louis Metropolitan Fire Marshal’s Association. In the absence of any policy by the Association, the District may enforce provisions in IFC 2021 Section 319 for Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles.

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WCA-3.2 Vehicles in Automotive Showroom – New automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, tractors or motorized vehicles of any kind placed inside of a showroom for display shall not be required to comply with IFC 2021 Section 314.4

WCA-3.3 Classroom Securement Devices – Any code relating to Group E occupancy door securement devices for use only in the event of a suspected or verified threat to the occupants during shall be disregarded by the District and building official. Any classroom or room securement devices in a Group E facility shall have facility administration approval, however any and all doors and egress pathways in a common corridor or hallway area shall conform to all applicable codes.

WCA-3.4 Group E Lockdown and Evacuation Plans – The District shall not regulate lockdown and/or evacuation plans for Group E occupancies. Any code reference to required approval of such plans by the District or building official shall be disregarded.

WCA-3.5 Combustible Structure Height Limitation – Any structure that uses wood, treated wood, fire retardant treated wood, engineered wood, laminated wood or other combustible materials as part of the structural components or non-structural interior framing members shall be limited to a maximum *building height* of seventy feet (70') as measured from the *grade plane* of the lowest ground surface structure to the average height of the highest roof surface. This limitation shall include all structures designated as Type III-A, Type III-B, Type IV-A, Type IV-B, Type IV-C, Type IV-HT, Type V-A, Type V-B or any other type of construction proposed that the fire code official determines to be consistent with this section based on the proposed use of materials.

WCA-3.6 Mixed Types of Construction Disallowed – Vertical and/or horizontal fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, fire separations, rated assemblies or other similar features, regardless of rating, within any *building (as defined under WC4-2.11)* will not be recognized as separations to allow different Types of Construction on either side of the separation where such different Types of Construction would afford separate code compliance requirements for building area, building height, number of floors, fire sprinklers, fire alarm systems and egress requirements. This prohibition shall supercede and nullify any allowances for mixed Types of Construction afforded under Section 510 of the *International Building Code 2021 Edition*. This does not preclude using a mixture of combustible and non-combustible construction in a building, but rather requires evaluation of the entire structure throughout using the most conservative criteria for materials used. **EXCEPTION:** This provision shall not apply to horizontal or vertical assemblies only separating areas of Type IA, Type IB, Type IIA and/or Type IIB construction from one another.

WCA-3.6 Change of Occupancy Definition Clarification – Where the definitions of the *International Building Code*, *International Fire Code* and *International Existing Building Code* of *Change of Occupancy* may appear in their codes, it shall not be misconstrued to apply to situations where a change of the tenant occurs in a commercial space but the Occupancy Classification or Use Designation does not change between the former and proposed or new tenant. Where the Occupancy Classification and/or Use Designation changes between the former and proposed or new tenant, the District typically refers to this as a “*Change of Use*”.

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Appendix WC1 Code Requirements for Apparatus Operation

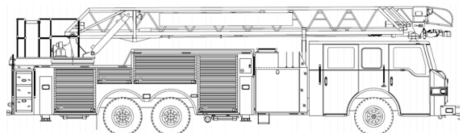
Section WC1-1.0 Applicability

WC1-1.0 Applicability: Appendix WC1 shall supersede any requirements, allowances and/or exceptions in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Fire Code. In the event that any portion of this Amendment comes into conflict with any published code otherwise adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, the Fire Marshal shall have the final rule making authority.

Section WC1-1 Design Vehicle - Apparatus

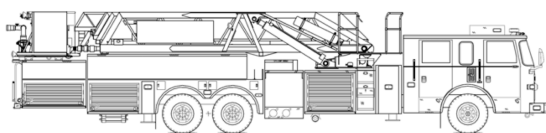
WC1-1.1 – Size: The Design Vehicle for the purposes of turning radii, access and other site plan considerations shall be the largest apparatus currently in-service or under order by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District or any of its mutual aid partners, however under no circumstances shall the design vehicle be smaller than a custom-manufacturer produced aerial ladder truck with tandem rear axles, a 105' platform, weighing at least Ninety Thousand Pounds (90,000#) with single axle loads of up to Thirty Three Thousand Five Hundred Pounds (33,500#), tandem axle loads of up to Sixty Two Thousand Pounds (62,000#) and with dimensions of at least nine feet (9') wide, thirteen feet six inches (13'6") in height and forty-five feet (45') in length. Typical configurations of apparatus for this region are shown as exemplars for civil site plan design considerations, but any one of these may be the initial or primary response apparatus at any site in this District:

Aerial Ladder – Tandem Rear Axle



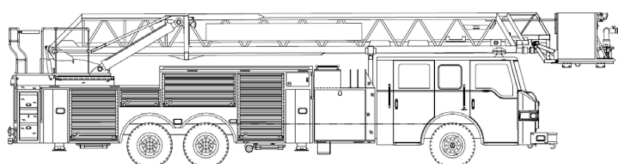
	Min	Max
Front GAWR	20,000	22,800
Rear GAWR	34,000	54,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	11	12.5
Length (ft.)	39	43

Aerial Platform Mid Mount – Tandem Rear Axle



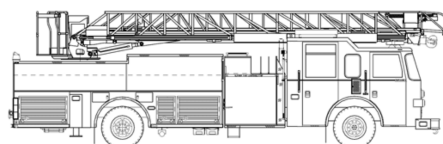
	Min	Max
Front GAWR	21,500	24,000
Rear GAWR	40,000	62,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	9.5	11.5
Length (ft.)	46	51

Aerial Platform Rear Mount – Tandem Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	21,500	24,000
Rear GAWR	46,000	62,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	11.5	13
Length (ft.)	46	48

Aerial Ladder – Single Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	20,000	22,800
Rear GAWR	24,000	33,500
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	11	12.5
Length (ft.)	36	43

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Section WC1-2 Fire Department Connections:

WC1-2.1 – Size: Fire Department Connections (FDC's) shall consist of a five inch (5") Storz connection into a minimum five inch (5") piping system. The piping system from the FDC to the main sprinkler system piping shall be a minimum of five inches (5") in diameter. The Storz connection shall be installed on a 30 degree down angle. Where hydraulic design calculations require a main sprinkler riser size of 3" or less diameter, a single 2.5" connection shall be allowed at the FDC in accordance with NFPA guidelines.

WC1-2.2 – Location: All Fire Department Connections (FDC's) shall be located no more than 75 feet from a hydrant capable of a minimum flow of 1500 GPM and shall be located no more than ten feet (10') from a paved surface capable of supporting a Ninety Thousand Pound (90,000#) aerial fire apparatus.

WC1-2.3 – Walkway: A walkway shall be provided between the paved apparatus access and the FDC. The walkway shall be of hot-placed asphalt pavement or of poured-in-place concrete and shall be a minimum of 36 inches in width.

WC1-2.4 – Visibility: The Fire Department Connection (FDC) shall be clearly marked with a sign. The sign shall have the legend "FDC" in white letters six inches (6") in height on a red retro-reflective background. The sign shall be permanently affixed to the building above the FDC. The FDC shall be visible from the apparatus access area and shall not be obstructed by any landscaping or other concealment device.

Section WC1-3 Aerial Ladder Apparatus Access

WC1-3.1: Rooftop Access: All buildings with at least one side elevation of less than seventy (70) feet, as measured from the ground to the top edge of any wall, roof or other building assembly shall have a location designated for aerial apparatus rooftop access.

WC1-3.2: Paved Access: Where Section WC-1.2.1 is applicable, the property shall feature a location on the paved parking/driving area or accessed from the paved parking/driving area that is designated an "Aerial Ladder Access" location. The designated area shall be able to accommodate an aerial apparatus fifty (50) feet in length, twenty (20) feet in width and capable of supporting a tandem drive axle apparatus with a gross weight of Ninety Thousand Pounds (90,000#). The location shall be such that the aerial turntable of the apparatus is no more than 45 feet from the side of the building. The location may be part of the driveway, loading area or other paved driving surface but shall not be a location where vehicles are allowed to be parked and left unattended for any amount of time.

WC1-3.3: Marking: The Aerial Apparatus Access location shall be marked with a 12"x18" sign, with a legend of "Aerial Ladder Access" consisting of white letters and border on a red retro-reflective background. Additionally, the location of the centerline of the aerial apparatus turntable shall be marked with a painted or epoxy thermoplastic 4" red stripe placed horizontally across the pavement.

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WC1-3.4: Rooftop Ladder Landing: There shall be an established rooftop ladder landing location on the flat roof of any building where the top edge of the building measures seventy (70) feet or less from the adjacent ground surface to receive the ladder from the aerial apparatus at the designated access area as designated by the Fire Marshal.

WC1-3.4.1: Delineation: The landing shall be delineated by two permanently affixed red posts, a minimum of eighteen (18) inches tall as measured from the top or outermost edge of the roof to the top of the posts, and wrapped in red retro-reflective sheeting. The posts shall be flexible delineation posts as typically found on highway or aviation taxiway systems and shall give or bend if they come into contact with the aerial ladder. The posts shall be placed 6 feet apart (center to center) on the edge of the building roof or parapet wall and shall be clearly visible from the ground level.

WC1-3.4.2: Landing Platform: On any building with a parapet wall that extends more than six (6) inches above the plane of the roof, a platform shall be built as a landing area for egress from the aerial ladder. The platform shall be a minimum of six (6) feet wide by six (6) feet long and shall extend between the Delineation posts required in Section WC-1.2.4.2. The platform shall feature a handrail on at least one side that extends forty-two (42) inches above the platform landing and stairs.



WC1-3.4.3: Materials: The landing shall be made of metal. All standing, walking and landing stairway surfaces shall be made of diamond safety grating punched metal tread plate.

WC1-3.4.4: Stairway Access to Landing Platform: Any elevated landing platform shall be accessed from the rooftop surface by stairs conforming to Section 1009 of the 2012 International Building Code, however no portion of that code shall supersede anything in Appendix WC1.

WC1-3.4.5: Securement: Any landing and stairway access shall be permanent affixed to the roof by bolted or welded connections.

WC1-3.4.6: Roof Edge Suitable for Aerial Ladder: The edge of the roof or parapet wall at the identified aerial ladder landing area shall be built of a material that can accommodate the placement of the aerial ladder gently against the building without damaging the building or aerial apparatus. Furthermore, the roofing and/or parapet wall material shall be of a composition and affixed in a manner to allow persons and equipment to come into contact with the roof, stand or hold onto the roof or otherwise load the roof in such a manner during egress from the ladder or rooftop without the roof or parapet failing, disfiguring or otherwise becoming unstable or unreliable during rooftop access operations.

Section WC1-4 Fire Lanes

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WC1-4.1 Definition: A fire lane is any pathway or surface on public or private property, including public streets and highways, suitable for operation of a motor vehicle, that may be so designated by the Fire Marshal to ensure proper access for fire apparatus, ambulances and support vehicles to perform emergency services to the public. A Fire Lane may be designated to restrict access, parking or both. The minimum clear path required for fire apparatus to travel and operate is eighteen (18) feet in width.

WC1-4.2 Designation: Fire Lanes shall be located as necessary to ensure access for fire and emergency medical services. Fire lanes shall be designated by the Fire Chief, Fire Marshal or other representative authorized by the Fire Chief. Fire lanes must be maintained to full compliance for any adjacent buildings to pass new occupancy and/or annual inspection.

WC1-4.3 Residential Streets: Public and private residential streets shall be constructed to a minimum width of twenty-six (26) feet. Where small lot sizes and/or density may create access problems due to on-street parking, the Fire Marshal may designate Fire Lanes under section WC1-4.1 and require a supporting ordinance restricting such from the municipality or St. Louis County. Site plans approved by the District with such a designation are only valid if the ordinance is passed, maintained and enforced.

WC1-4.4 Cul-De-Sacs: New public and private residential streets with a cul-de-sac less than ninety-six feet (96') in diameter shall be built without any island, median or other obstruction in the center of the cul-de-sac.

WC1-4.5 Traffic Calming Devices: Traffic calming devices such as gates, planters, speed humps, speed bumps, chains, pipes, bars, wood or metal horses or other horizontal or vertical obstructions within the paved driving area are prohibited on any driving surface used by fire apparatus to access an emergency scene, including on public roadways.

WC1-4.5.1 Exception for Traffic Calming Devices as Part of Engineering Study: Where a publicly maintained street, road or highway exhibits a significant traffic safety concern, traffic calming devices may be allowed at the discretion of the District subject to the following:

- A. A traffic study has been performed by a licensed Professional Traffic Operations Engineer
- B. The study is sealed by the same who shall be a licensed professional engineer in the State of Missouri
- C. The traffic study identifies one of more specific problems, as verified through engineering study, where traffic calming devices are proposed by the traffic engineer as a likely solution
- D. The installation and maintenance of the traffic calming devices is to be performed by a municipal, county or state agency under whose jurisdiction the maintenance of the driving surface lies
- E. The responsible agency agrees to remove the traffic control devices if the District finds that the devices adversely affect the District's ability to provide adequate EMS & fire protection services due to physical damage to District equipment or inability to adequately navigate the device(s) or retain access to property
- F. The devices do not require District personnel to stop and exit the response apparatus to open, move or otherwise adjust the traffic calming device(s).

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- G. The devices do not create a physical obstruction that would damage District apparatus
- H. The installation of devices at any given location shall not automatically approve or qualify installation of similar devices at any other location within the District.

WC1-4.6 Commercial Streets: Public and private streets serving commercial properties shall be a minimum of twenty six (26) feet wide with no parking on either side of the street. If on-street parking is to be allowed, the minimum street width shall be increased by eight (8) feet per direction of travel with adjacent parking.

WC1-4.7 Marking: Fire lane shall be marked with “No Parking Fire Lane” signs at the beginning and end of every fire lane in accordance with Appendix D of the 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code. Additionally, on private property, the curb shall be painted white, yellow or red continuously throughout the fire lane. If no curb is present on private property, the pavement shall be marked “No Parking Fire Lane” every fifty (50) feet in white, yellow or red painted lettering.

WC1-4.8 Maintenance and Repair: It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to install and maintain Fire Lanes. Active pavement and/or curb repairs shall have the markings restored upon completion of repair work, however no fire lane markings shall be absent for more than thirty (30) calendar days due to repairs.

WC1-4.9 Gates: Gates meeting the conditions described hereinafter may be excepted from the application of WC1-4.5. In such case a Developer, Owner, Board of Trustees, etc. may install a gate if first approved by the Fire Marshal of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District upon application, if the Fire Official finds the following:

1. That the gate to be erected is at least 40 feet back from the edge of the cross street from which access to the gated road is obtained.
2. The minimum gate width shall be 20 feet or have net clear opening of 12 feet for single lane access.
3. Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type. Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person from the public side of the gate.
4. Gate components shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and replaced or repaired when defective.
5. Manual opening gates shall not be locked with a padlock or chain and padlock unless they are capable of being opened by means of a Fire Department Master Key – Rapid Entry Knox System.
6. Locking device specifications shall be submitted for approval by the fire code official.
7. Electric gates shall be equipped with a means of opening the gate by fire department personnel for emergency access. Emergency opening devices shall be approved by the fire code official.
8. That the developer and/or Board of Trustees, its successors and assigns of the subdivision install a “rapid entry” key operated switch through the Knox Box System, known as a rapid entry system, system approved by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District.
9. All developers or Trustees shall install a Lock-Box of adequate size so that all keys needed to gain access to the exterior and interior designated areas (such areas designated for common use and/or all service equipment area) shall be accessible at all times to the Fire District. Owners’ shall clearly mark all keys within the Lock-Box and shall indicate doors to which such

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- keys belong. All tags, marking systems, location and size of lock-box, shall be at the discretion of and with the approval of the Fire Marshal.
10. The Developer or Trustee of said development shall install the Lock-Box System according to the Manufacturers recommendations and directions, and at the direction and approval of the Fire Marshal.
 11. The Developer or Trustee of said development shall be responsible for any key changes and additions to the plan, or plat filed with the Fire District, and it shall be the responsibility of the Owner to notify the Fire Marshal, in writing, of any changes or additions required in or to the Lock-Box.
 12. The cost of Purchase, Installation and Maintenance of the Lock-Box security system shall be the responsibility of the Developer and/or Trust of the subdivision.
 13. That the gate shall have installed a power failure override and spring design system which will open the gates in the event of an electric power failure and/or pull pin system.
 14. That the Developer and/or Board of Trustees of the subdivision shall agree to keep the gates open at all times during inclement weather.
 15. That the developer or Board of Trustees of the subdivision agree to incorporate and adopt in their Indenture of Subdivision Restrictions, a provision accepted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District. The provision must hold the District, its agents and employees, harmless from any and all liability as a result of increased response time directly result of the gated community and the system described and or damage to gates in answering of an emergency call. The maintenance and cost of repair of the gates and supplies shall be at the sole cost of the subdivision.
 16. To provide a means to manually release the gate from the electronically operated mechanism.
 17. The Trustees and/or Property Management shall notify the Fire Protection District of any change in the Trustees or Property Management Company.

WC1-5 Building Identification

WC1-5.1 Inspection Decals: The fire code official or their authorized representative may place a decal on the exterior of the building to identify that the commercial building has passed its annual commercial inspection. The decals shall indicate the nominal year of the commercial inspection and shall not be removed without the permission of the fire code official.

WC1-5.2 Building Systems Decals: The fire code official or their authorized representative may place a decal on the exterior of the building, preferably near the main entrance, identifying building systems or special considerations that may exist inside the building that may affect the priority or operations of emergency responders at that location. The decals shall not be altered or removed except by the fire code official or their authorized representative.

WC1-5.3 Enclosed Stairway Color Coding System: All enclosed stairways in a commercial building shall be identified by a unique color within the commercial building. Stairwells shall be identified by a 3" x 3" retro-reflective decal identifying the color and floor number at each floor. The color-coded decal and legend shall conform to the specifications identified by the Fire Marshal or the designated code official. The decals shall be placed on the lower interior and exterior corner of every stairwell access door and shall also be posted on the lower corner of the main doorway(s) or side glass at the main entrance to the

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building which displays the physical address along with any other service entrance likely to be used by the fire service in the event of a call for emergency service. The decals shall be arranged so that the left most decal represents the color assignment of the left most stairwell as viewed from the exterior of the building facing the main entrance door. Floor designations shall match the floor designation scheme of any building elevator system and all interior floor designation signage.

WC1-5.4 Natural Gas Lines: All piping on commercial structures carrying natural gas shall be continuously painted yellow or feature a yellow sticker with black legend displaying “Natural Gas” every six feet (6’) along the piping run.

WC1-5 Fire Hydrants

WC1-5.1 Private Fire Hydrant Color: Fire hydrants installed on privately-owned and/or privately-maintained water mains shall have the barrel, top and caps painted solid red in color.

WC1-5.2 Simulated or Decorative Objects Resembling Fire Hydrants: No decommissioned fire hydrant, simulated fire hydrant or decorative object both sized and shaped like a fire hydrant shall be placed on any portion of the public right-of-way nor in plain view on any private commercial property.

WC1-5.3 Decorated Hydrants Prohibited: Fire hydrants shall not be decorated or painted in any manner or scheme other than the designated Missouri American Water color scheme for public hydrants appropriate for any specific public hydrant or in accordance with WC1-5.1 for private hydrants. Adorning hydrants with art, murals or color-coordination with surrounding scenery or landscaping is prohibited.



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Appendix WC2 Use of Materials

WC2-1 Applicability

WC2-1.0 Applicability: Appendix WC2 shall supersede any requirements, allowances and/or exceptions in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Fire Code. In the event that any portion of this Amendment comes into conflict with any published code otherwise adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, the Fire Marshal shall have the final rule making authority.

WC2-2.0 Temporary Structures

WC2-2.1 Materials. All temporary structures shall be constructed of new materials or pre-engineered materials free of damage or defects and specifically designed for assembly, use, disassembly and reuse thru such securement means as pins, bolts and other engineered connections as approved by the building official. Wood members shall be new material unless they are enclosed or an integral part of an engineered system.

WC2-2.2 Flooring. All flooring in temporary structures shall be constructed using pre-engineered panels or new structural materials. The use of pre-engineered materials shall be consistent with the manner in which the device or system was designed as indicated thru sealed engineering drawings and/or certification by a nationally-recognized third party evaluator such as Underwriter's Laboratory.

WC2-2.3 Joist Orientation. All wood flooring supports and joists shall be oriented so that the joist carries the load with the thickest axis in the vertical (y-axis) plane. Plank-style floor construction shall not be allowed for load-bearing flooring members.

WC2-2.4 Bearing. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, the joist shall extend beyond the bearing point by a distance equal to or greater than the vertical depth of the joist.

WC2-2.5 Cables and Straps. Temporary structures or canopies may be secured with cables or straps displaying a rated design load that exceeds 200% of the estimated wind load on the secured structure for a 40 mile-per-hour sustained wind. Cable or metal-rope ends must be returned from the load point and secured back to the main cable by a crimped or bolted metal cable clamp.

WC2-3.0 Separation Walls

WC2-3.1 Separation Not To Circumvent Protection System Requirements. Separation of two or more adjacent spaces of similar or equal Use Group hazard thru the use of a lobby, atrium, fire barrier, fire wall or fire partition shall not preclude the building official from requiring automatic fire detection or

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protection systems if the aggregate area of the similar separate areas exceeds the threshold where such systems would otherwise be required if no separation were present.

WC2-3.2 Exclusions Disallowed: The following uses, regardless of their size in relation to the structure or occupancy, shall not be considered Incidental Uses and shall require building construction and fire protection systems as classified elsewhere:

1. Drive-Thru Service Bays as defined in the IBC
2. Drive-Thru loading or unloading areas

WC2-3.3 Tenant Separation Walls in Leased or Rented Space. Walls separating leased or rented tenant spaces in any commercial building shall be fire partitions with a fire resistance rating of no less than 1 hour. The walls shall be continuous from the floor to the underside of the floor, roof slab or deck above and shall be securely attached thereto. These walls shall be continuous through all concealed spaces such as the space above a suspended ceiling. The wall shall be draft stopped and sealed at all penetrations, joints and rated openings.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Tenant Separation Walls are not required under Section WC2-4.3 when a multi-tenant building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system and the tenant spaces are Use Group B or Use Group M.
2. Tenant Separation Walls are not required under Section WC2-4.3 when a multi-tenant building subdivides the tenant space such that all of the following conditions are true:
 - a. Any two adjacent tenant spaces are less than 500 square feet each
 - b. The total square foot area of any floor of the building is less than 4000 square feet.
 - c. The tenants share common bathroom, vending and ancillary areas accessed from a common corridor
 - d. No food preparation areas are within any tenant space

WC2-3.3.1 Tenant Separation Walls Between Separately Titled Spaces . Where a demising wall, smoke wall, fire wall, fire partition, party wall or any other classification of vertical separation exists between two adjacent occupancies, units or occupiable spaces where such occupiable spaces are each titled separately, the following shall be required:

1. A minimum of 1 hour rating is required on any wall separating separately titled spaces regardless of the presence or absence of a fire sprinkler system.
2. Where this code or any other adopted code requires a rated assembly, a separate common element wall shall be built at or as close as practical to the physical mid-line of the separately titled spaces upon which the appropriate material to achieve and maintain the required rating is secured.
3. Studs in a common element wall shall be staggered such that no stud attaches to the face of both sides of the wall.
4. The wall stud cavity shall be completely filled with non-combustible insulation
5. The common element wall shall be continuous from the floor surface to the underside of the

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- floor or building roof above.
6. No plumbing, sewer, electric- or natural gas service exclusively serving one unit shall be installed in or penetrate the common element wall.
 7. Additional walls, if and as necessary, shall be built on the tenant/owner/occupant sides of the common element wall to enclose electric, plumbing, natural gas and sewer piping that may be necessary for the exclusive use of a tenant/owner/occupant on a single side of the common element wall.
 8. Thru penetrations for building systems such as water service, sewer service, electrical service, centralized HVAC, open air return dampers, fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems shall be allowed to penetrate the membrane of the common element wall where such systems serve more than one tenant/owner/occupant and are part of the distribution network that provides service to more than one tenant/owner/occupant space in the structure.
 9. Plumbing, natural gas, water and electrical installations that serve fixtures in only one tenant/owner/occupant space shall be contained entirely outside of the common element wall.
 10. Where a rated common element wall is required but does not exist in whole or part, and the adjacent tenant/owner/occupant is occupied or occupiable, completion of the rated common element wall, along with all required inspections for such work, shall be required prior to any additional work other than what is necessary to facilitate the completion of the rated common element wall.
 11. Where a right of access to an adjacent space is not secured in advance of permit submittal, any construction of a rated common element wall shall occur only in the space owned by the permit applicant or entity which holds title to the space the permit applicant represents.
 12. A rated common element wall may be constructed such that all attached surfaces or finishes necessary to achieve the required rating are secured to a single side of the common element wall where the remaining open framing of that wall remains exclusively a common element wall.
 13. Unless expressly prohibited elsewhere in any adopted or referenced code, surface mounting of decorations, shelving, hangars, plumbing, electrical, natural gas lines to a rated common element wall is permitted on the tenant/owner/occupant side of the wall for the exclusive enjoyment, use or service to that tenant/owner/occupant.

WC2-4.0 Electrical

WC2-4.1 Emergency and Standby Power Generator Required: An emergency and standby power system shall be required in all newly constructed Group R-1 Hotels & Motels, Group R-2 Hotels & Motels, all Group R facilities classified as Group R-4 Condition 2 (as defined under *2021 International Building Code* Section 301.5.2) and any Group I facility. This section shall also apply to any existing building converted to such an occupancy or use. This emergency and standby power system shall be capable of continuously powering for a minimum of 96 hours all exit lighting, emergency lighting, HVAC systems, hot water heating systems, fire alarm systems and emergency responder communication systems in the building as may be required elsewhere in the code. At least one overhead light in every occupant room and one outlet in every occupant dwelling room or unit shall be powered by the emergency and standby power system.

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EXCEPTION: This requirement shall not apply to any existing facility legally operating in this capacity on or before August 1, 2021.

WC2-4.1 Photovoltaic System Disconnect Required: Any photovoltaic array located on any commercial structure shall have a means of disconnect at each array before the power from the array is connected to any wire carrying power from or to any other array or photovoltaic assembly or system. The means of disconnect shall consist of a clearly labeled switch, lever, breaker or other plug assembly that allows disconnect and shall not require any special tools, knowledge or interface through a computer or graphical user interface.

WC2-5.0 Fire Caulk and Foam

WC2-5.1 Fire Caulk Wherever fire caulk is required as a fire block, fire stop or necessary to maintain the integrity of a wall rating, the fire caulk shall meet a UL 1479 or UL 2079 standard. Expanded tubes must be maintained on a jobsite for inspection as part of any permit. If the inspector is unable to verify the product used, reapplication with a verified product may be required.

WC2-5.2 Fire Foam Consumer products generically referred to as “Fire Foam” may not be used as a fire block, fire stop or as part of any rated wall or building assembly. This section does not apply to wand-applied fire foam such as is typically installed by specialty commercial fireproofing contractors.

WC2-6.0 Building Materials

WC2-6.1 Combustible Framing: No combustible framing materials (including fire retardant treated wood) are allowed in Type I or Type II construction. **EXCEPTION:** This prohibition shall not apply to millwork, or incidental materials required for blocking for handrails, millwork, cabinets, window frames or door frames.

WC2-6.2 Radio Survey Required: All new structures, expanded structures or Level III renovations (as defined in Section 603 of the *International Existing Building Code*) with a floor area of more than 5,000 square feet will be required to have a radio frequency survey conducted in accordance with *International Fire Code 2021 Edition Section 510* after wall framing and insulation is completed but prior to occupancy that measures the signal strength of the frequencies currently in use by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District. The requirements of Section 510 will be required to be met before final occupancy, and may be required to be met prior to temporary occupancy. Installation of any system will be required to be coordinated with whatever regional coordination agency oversees the St. Louis regional radio interoperability system and follow all requirements the agency may have to integrate the repeater into the regional system.

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WC2-7.0 Tilt-up Construction

WC2-7.1 Tilt-up Defined: As used in this code, “Tilt-up Construction” shall refer to any building constructed of a series of panels made from poured or cast concrete or other similar product, that may or may not include embedded reinforcement, that are poured on-site or poured remotely and transported as a finished panel to the jobsite and subsequently erected onsite with the panel erected in the vertical plane. These panels may or may not be physically tilted up onsite from the slab/subsurface/ground in the horizontal to the vertical plane. Section WC2-7 shall not apply to pre-assembled wall sections made of wood framing members and tilted into place.

WC2-7.2 Structural Framing: Any tilt-up wall panel shall be directly supported by a network of trusses and columns that are fully anchored to the footing and/or foundation to resist the following forces:

1. Lateral motion in the horizontal plane of the top of the foundation or finished floor surface
2. Lateral motion in the horizontal plane of the roof surface
3. Uplift of the columns and structural frame due to design wind speed and all other sources of uplift force required by the International Building Code.

WC2-7.3 Certain Trusses or Beams Independent of Roof Securement: All tilt-up wall panels shall be physically connected to one or more trusses or beams which connect to a series of other trusses, beams and columns to distribute and/or transfer lateral loads to columns and framing members sufficient to resist lateral movement of the top of the wall panels from the vertical plane in relation to the foundation. Any truss and/or beam directly attached to any wall panel that is specifically designed to restrain lateral movement of the top of the wall panel shall be independent of any trusses or beams used to secure the roof surface against uplift. The truss or beam attached directly to any wall panel to resist lateral movement of the wall panel *may* accept downward live and dead loads from the roof but shall not resist roof uplift and shall remain in-place in the event of the roof peeling or failing from high winds.

WC2-7.4 Wall Panel Bracing: All tilt-up wall panels shall be secured to structural beams and columns to prevent each wall panel from failing and falling in any and all directions.

WC2-7.4.1 Wall Panel Bracing Means: Securement between the panel and the beam or column may be through welds, bolts, cables or other mechanical connections to allow for expansion, contraction and other allowable dynamic movement as designed.

WC2-7.4.2 Minimum Tensile Force of Securement: The mechanical connections for bracing, when combined if more than one connection, shall be capable of resisting a tensile force of not less than 2 times the combined dead load (weight) of the panel and prescribed wind load.

WC2-7.4.3 Maximum Vertical Deflection of Tilt-up Panels: This network of beams and columns shall prevent any wall panel from rotating or deflecting more than 2 degrees from the vertical plane, or approximately 1 foot displacement atop a 30-foot-tall panel.

WC2-7.4.4 Vertical Loading Limitation: This network of beams and columns shall be anchored to the footings and/or foundation to resist the following forces:

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1. Uplift
2. The dead load of its own weight and any attachments thereto
3. The loads resulting from a tilting panel (and all attachments thereto such as lighting, doors, etc)
4. Any calculated wind, rain and snow loading as specified elsewhere in any code.

WC2-7.4.5 Design Wind Speed: The Design Wind Speed to determine wind load resistance for Section WC2-7.4 shall be at least Two Hundred Miles-Per-Hour (200MPH).

WC2-7.5 Parapet Wall Height Limitation on Tilt-Up Construction: Parapet wall height (height above top of roof surface) of a tilt-up panel on any tilt-up building is limited to a maximum of 2 feet or 10% of the wall height above floor slab, whichever is lower.

WC2-7.6 Inspection Required: Tilt-up construction shall require inspections by District code enforcement personnel of all means of anchoring and securement of all columns, beams and trusses as described in this section. In the event that any means of anchoring or securement is found to be covered by any material without the required inspection, including poured concrete slab floors, the District shall compel the contractor to remove and expose all such covering to verify the anchoring and attachment points of any and all load-bearing members.

WC2-8.0 Prior Work

WC2-8.1 Prior Work Discovered to be Non-Conforming: Where deficiencies or non-compliant products or workmanship from old work are observed during the course of permit-based inspections of new work on a project, the fire code official may require the non-conforming products or workmanship to be corrected and brought into compliance with current codes, but only if the products or workmanship would have been non-conforming at the time of the original work. In extreme cases where products or workmanship of old work poses an imminent risk to the health and safety of occupants or the public, the Fire Marshal or Fire Inspector shall require the hazard to be mitigated or corrected regardless of its prior conformity.

WC2-8.2 Non-Conforming Work as an Exemplar: On any permit-based inspection where non-conforming products or workmanship from old work are observed during a permit-based inspection, the fire code official may require the contractor, tenant or building owner to expose additional areas for inspection outside of the permitted work area but within or on the same structure to check for the presence of and correct the same non-conformity whenever all the following conditions exist:

1. The products or workmanship would have been non-conforming at the time of the original work based on all applicable codes at the time of the work, and
2. Based on patterns or quantity of non-conformity observed during the permit-based inspection, it is likely to be found pervasively throughout other areas of the project or structure, and

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3. The non-conformity represents a condition that would contribute to ignition, uncontrolled fire spread, structural stability or life safety of the occupants.



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Appendix WC3 Fire Alarm Systems

WC3-1 Applicability

WC3-1.0 Applicability: Appendix WC3 shall supersede any requirements, allowances and/or exceptions in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Fire Code. In the event that any portion of this Amendment comes into conflict with any published code otherwise adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, the Fire Marshal shall have the final rule making authority.

WC3-2 Minimum Requirements

WC3-2.1 Fire Alarm Automatic Notification: Any commercial building with a fire alarm or fire suppression system shall have a monitored fire alarm system that automatically notifies the monitoring service (and 9-1-1 Dispatch via that service) of the activation of the fire alarm, including specific details as to the nature of the alarm. The system shall also feature notification devices in all public areas of the building.

WC3-2.1.1 Qualifying Systems: A fire alarm or fire suppression system shall be defined as any local fire alarm or extinguishment system regulated by the International Fire Code including Type 1 hoods

WC3-2.1.2 Devices Similar to Fire Alarm Prohibited: No commercial building shall have any device or system not part of a monitored fire alarm system that provides audible and or visual warning that could be reasonably mistaken for a fire alarm system or otherwise provide an indication that an automatic fire response is or will be underway.

WC3-2.2 Remote Annunciator: If a fire alarm panel is not installed in the immediate vicinity of the main public entrance, a remote annunciator shall be installed in the main lobby or in the immediate vicinity of the main public entrance. The remote annunciator shall be capable of full control of the alarm system, including viewing active alarms, trouble alarms and faults and shall be capable of silencing and resetting the alarm system.

WC3-2.3 Fully Addressable Alarm Systems: All new installations of fire alarm systems and replacement of fire alarm panels for existing systems shall feature a fully addressable alarm system with point identification identifying each initiation and detection device by a description of its physical location in common terms.

EXCEPTION: Where a fire alarm panel replacement is elected or necessary due to age, lack of serviceability but the system is not currently capable of point identification due to existing incompatible initiation devices and/or system wiring between the panel and devices, the panel and all items replaced shall be capable of point identification for any new devices, system expansion or future system replacement but replacement of device wiring or devices to achieve full point identification shall not be required.

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WC3-2.4 Fire Alarm Dialer: All new installations of fire alarm systems and replacement of fire alarm panels shall feature a fire alarm dialer that is capable of transmitting detailed data to the alarm monitoring service, including the alarm type, alerting device location and a description of the device/and or nature of the specific alarm (i.e. smoke, heat, water flow, etc.)

WC3-2.5 Fire Alarm Monitoring Service: All new fire alarm systems and any existing fire alarm system that has a change in monitoring service provider shall use an alarm monitoring service that is certified by Underwriter's Laboratories with a certificate in good standing. Privately monitored alarm systems are not exempt from this requirement.

WC3-2.5.1 Alarm Transmission Time Defined: All fire alarm signals shall be transmitted to the remote monitoring service within 90 seconds per NFPA72-16. Additionally, the alarm service shall transmit the alarm signal, and all other identifying point information to Central County 911 Dispatch within 90 seconds of the alarm monitoring service receipt of the alarm.

WC3-2.5.2 Pre-Test of Alarm Systems: All fire alarm systems under permit for the modification or installation of a fire alarm system shall be pre-tested prior to requesting a final inspection. Signed pre-test documentation shall be provided to the District inspector upon their arrival for the final inspection. Failure to have the appropriate documentation will cancel the final alarm inspection and require rescheduling.

WC3-2.5.3 Refusal to Accept Alarm Monitoring Service: The District shall refuse to recognize or accept an alarm monitoring service for new service or as a change in service-provider for a period of one (1) year for a first offense, and for a period of five (5) years for any subsequent offense for any of the following reasons:

- A. A monitoring service does not hold a valid UL Certification as a central station service
- B. A monitoring service failed to transmit the alarm to Central County 911 Dispatch within 180 seconds of local initiation of the fire alarm
- C. A monitoring service failed to provide point or zone information unless the alarm is a legacy system not required to have point or zone notification
- D. A monitoring service called the wrong number to report the fire alarm
- E. A monitoring service failed to provide the alarm as a fire alarm (i.e. called in as burglary)

WC3-2.6 Signage: The room containing the Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) shall be clearly marked with a sign. The sign shall have the legend "FACP" in white letters 6 inches in height on a red retro-reflective background. The sign shall be permanently affixed to the door on the room containing the FACP, the nearest exterior door providing access to the building from outside and on any doors and along any corridors leading between the exterior door and the room containing the FACP as necessary.

WC3-2.7 Single and Multi-Station Smoke Detectors: Single and Multiple Station smoke detectors that do not tie into a monitored central fire alarm panel are not allowed in any commercial building, regardless of occupancy type or use group. Smoke detectors within any individual private dwelling in a Group I or Group R occupancy may transmit a supervisory signal if an automatic sprinkler system is also present and

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capable of transmitting a water flow alarm. Any other smoke detector, smoke alarm, heat detector, heat alarm or other device intended on automatically detecting the presence of fire and/or smoke shall be tied into a central fire alarm panel capable of notifying a monitoring service with a signal for a fire apparatus response. This section shall not apply to any existing building unless a building permit is issued and the level of work would require the building to have a fire alarm system installed in accordance with the IEBC, IBC and/or IFC in conjunction with the West County Overarching Code.

WC3-2.8 Supervisory and Trouble Signals: A fire alarm that experiences a Supervisory or Trouble signal shall be serviced by a qualified technician within 2 business days (excluding weekends and Federal holidays) unless directed to be done sooner by the building official. Failure to have a qualified service technician on site to service the system within the 2 business day time period can result in a fine of up to \$200 per day beginning on the 3rd business day after the false alarm is responded to by the District or on the 3rd business day after the after the Supervisory, Trouble or Acknowledged Alarm is discovered by West County EMS & Fire Protection District personnel.

WC3-2.9 Removal or Change in Monitoring Service: Any fire alarm system shall be maintained as approved and installed. Monitoring service shall be maintained at all times and may not be terminated or have a change in provider without the approval of the District. Failure to maintain an approved alarm monitoring service will result in the immediate revocation of occupancy.

WC3-2.10 Fire Alarms in Group E Occupancies: A fire alarm required in a Group E occupancy may, with the approval of the building official, program or design the alarm system such that activation of a manual pull station in any area accessible by the public inside of the structure will transmit the alarm to the fire panel and onto central station monitoring as a fire alarm without activating the visual and audible occupant notification devices. The pull station activation must still provide notice at the panel and any remote annunciators and shall still transmit the alarm. All other automated detection devices such as smoke, heat and water flow shall immediately transmit an alarm to central station monitoring and cause visual and audible notification devices in the facility to activate as traditionally occurs. This section shall not apply to schools that have attached Assembly areas for worship or sports where the assembly is recurring and not a grades K-12 related function.

WC3-2.11 Single Fire Alarm Panel Required: A single fire alarm panel and corresponding single central station monitoring service shall be required for any building or structure and/or those served by a single fire sprinkler system, regardless of the number of subdivided occupancies including those with separate numerical addresses. For the purposes of this section, a fire sprinkler system shall be defined as any and all risers tapped from a given underground fire main or other water source. (*Separate Buildings* are defined under Section WC4-2.11 in this document) All occupancies in a building and/or served by the same fire sprinkler system shall have all required detection and notification devices tied into the single fire alarm panel. This provision shall not apply to existing occupancies and structures until one of the following conditions apply:

1. A fire alarm control panel is replaced, no longer serviceable or otherwise non-compliant with applicable codes and standards

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2. A building remodel, expansion or renovation requires a Building Permit from the District.
3. A change in occupancy constitutes a Change of Use

Where this provision is triggered for an occupancy within a structure that had multiple alarm panels, the affected occupancy may elect to host the single fire alarm control panel and have all other existing notification and detection devices outside of the occupancy's space tied in or may elect to have all detection and notification devices in their occupancy space tied into a single alarm panel hosted in another occupancy or common area of the building.

WC3-2.12 Duplicate Alarms Prohibited: No fire alarm panel or arrangement of existing fire alarm panels shall cause or allow a single point of detection, when activated in any fire sprinkler or fire alarm system, to result in the transmission or dispatch of multiple fire alarms to multiple addresses or occupancies.

WC3-2.13 Combination Burglar and Fire Alarm Panels Prohibited: A fire alarm system shall feature a fire alarm panel and remote annunciator, if applicable, that is independent from any burglar alarm system.

WC3-2.14 Fire Alarm Panel Color: A fire alarm control panel and any remote annunciator shall be red in color or feature a sign above the fire alarm control panel that reads "FIRE ALARM" or "FACP" in 1" tall white lettering on red background. Where any other burglar alarm control panel is red in color, the fire alarm control panel or remote annunciator must be labeled. If the fire alarm control panel or remote annunciator is not within view of burglar alarm or other panel that is red in color, a permanent sign or plaque shall be affixed near the misleading panel identifying the location of the fire alarm control panel or remote annunciator located elsewhere in the building.

WC3-2.15 Fire Alarm System Inspection Reports: Any required periodic inspection report on any fire alarm system shall be transmitted to the West County EMS & Fire Protection District within 15 calendar days of the completed inspection.

WC3-2.16 Voice Alarm/Communications Systems Required: The following occupancies established as new occupancies after January 1, 2024, or any existing occupancy under the list below which engages in Level 3 alterations under the IEBC or expands their occupancy's square footage shall have an Emergency Voice/Alarm Communication System where any fire alarm system is required by any part of any adopted code:

1. All Group E Occupancies
2. Group B Daycare
3. Group I-4 Care Facilities
4. At the discretion of the *fire code official*, any occupancy which is intended to serve, as a primary focus or specialty, persons with presumed or stipulated medical diagnoses affecting cognitive function where traditional fire alarm audible notification appliances might cause unnecessary panic, confusion or stress to the occupants and/or hinder occupant compliance with life-saving evacuation procedures.

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WC3-2.17 Fire Alarm System Serviceability: Any fire alarm system in any commercial occupancy shall be fully serviceable and maintainable at all times. If a fire alarm system, or any component thereof, is not supported by readily available parts and full system restoration within 7 calendar days from a service call, the fire alarm system shall be deemed unmaintainable and unserviceable.

WC3-2.17.1 Fire Alarm Panel Unmaintainable or Unserviceable: Any fire alarm panel, fire alarm control unit or other centralized management and control system of a required or elective fire alarm system that is not functioning properly and deemed Unmaintainable or Unserviceable under WC3-2.17 or by any fire alarm service technician, shall be replaced with a new code-compliant unit within 7 calendar days. Full replacement will be required, unless the issue is vendor or service-provider related in which case a new vendor or service provider can be procured to return the system to full operation within an additional 7 calendar days.

WC3-2.17.1 Fire Alarm Device(s) Unmaintainable or Unserviceable: Any detection, initiation and/or notification device on a required or elective fire alarm system that is not functioning properly and deemed Unmaintainable or Unserviceable under WC3-2.17 or by any fire alarm service technician, shall be replaced with a new unit within 7 calendar days. If the device(s) cannot be replaced within the required timeframe, the fire alarm system shall be considered unmaintainable and unserviceable and a full replacement of the fire alarm system will be required, unless the issue is vendor or service-provider related in which case a new vendor or service provider can be procured to return the system to full operation within an additional 7 calendar days. *EXEPTION: The 7 calendar day parts availability requirement shall not apply to any system where a minimum quantity of 2 of each or 10% of each (whichever is greater) detection, initiation and notification devices in the system are stored on-site in new, unused and not previously installed condition and available for immediate installation into the system as necessary by qualified personnel upon their arrival and diagnosis of the system. If stock on-site is used, it shall be replenished within 30 calendar days to maintain qualification under this exception.*



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Appendix WC4 Fire Sprinkler and Suppression Systems

WC4-1 Applicability

WC4-1.0 Applicability: Appendix WC4 shall supersede any requirements, allowances and/or exceptions in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Fire Code. In the event that any portion of this Amendment comes into conflict with any published code otherwise adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, the Fire Marshal shall have the final rule making authority

WC4-2 Minimum Requirements

WC4-2.1 Residual Pressure: Fire flow demand calculations shall require a 20% reserve at system design demand, however the residual shall be at least 20 psi. The Fire Marshal may require a higher residual at their discretion if special circumstances warrant.

WC4-2.2 Fire Pumps: A fire pump shall be installed in any commercial building that requires a fire sprinkler system where the following conditions exist:

1. The building exceeds 2 stories in height measured from any ground surface level. This shall include a 2 story building with a basement exposed on at least one side of the building with a walk-out door or windows, AND
2. The static pressure on the fire main serving the building sprinkler system has less than 80psi as measured in the highest hour of demand annually for the system or has a residual pressure below 60psi. In absence of any specific information, the demand hour shall be considered the highest hour between Noon and Midnight in the first week of August.

WC4-2.3 Fire Main Definition: Any water main installed as part of any public or private construction project that directly serves one or more fire sprinkler systems shall be considered a Fire Main and shall be installed and inspected to NFPA standards and meet any supplemental requirements of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District.

WC4-2.4 Fire Main Sizing: Fire mains shall be sized according to required demand, however no fire main shall be sized less than as required below without specific approval from the Fire Marshal:

WC4-2.4.1 Fire Mains Tied-In at 2 or more locations: Fire mains tied into the Missouri American water system at 2 or more locations shall use a minimum 6" diameter pipe.

WC4-2.4.2 Fire Mains Tied-In at 1 location: Fire mains tied into the Missouri American water system at only one location shall use a minimum of 8" diameter pipe.

WC4-2.4.3 Fire Mains Not to Connect to Smaller Service Main: Fire mains required to be sized at a certain minimum size shall not be supplied from water service mains of a smaller diameter.

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WC4-2.4.4 Hydrants downstream of FDC: The next two (2) fire hydrants located downstream of an activated sprinkler riser and/or the hydrant supplying a pumper tied to the FDC shall provide a minimum of 1500 GPM combined flow from the two hydrants with a 20 psi residual pressure when pumping at calculated system demand flow of the sprinkler system served by the FDC. In the case of a looped main, the standard shall apply to the two (2) hydrants in each direction of the FDC hydrant.

WC4-2.4.5 Fire Flow Demand: The fire flow demand of a building shall be determined by Appendix B of the International Fire Code unless *WC4-2.4.4* provides a higher demand flow, in which case, *WC4-2.4.4* shall control.

WC4-2.5 Standpipes: All enclosed fire-rated stairwells in newly constructed fully-sprinklered buildings shall feature a wet standpipe system that is fully tied into the building's fire sprinkler system. Where the stairway is not within a conditioned space, an alternative dry standpipe will be considered.

WC4-2.6 Fire Department Connections: Refer to Section WC1-2 for FDC requirements.

WC4-2.7 Porte Cochere: Porte-cocheres or any other covered area designated as a pick-up and/or drop-off place for people to enter and exit motor vehicles and is attached or within 20 feet of a commercial structure with Group E, Group I or Group R occupancies or any commercial building of Type V construction shall be sprinklered using a dry-pipe type sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA standards. The sprinkler coverage shall be provided to suppress a vehicle fire and reasonably reduce its chance of spreading to the occupied structure. The attic space of a porte-cochere does not have to be sprinklered if the attic space of the porte-cochere is not attached to the occupied structure and/or the attic space is separated by a fire partition with a minimum of a 1-hour rating.

WC4-2.7.1 Roadways Beneath Certain Occupied Structures: Where any portion of a Group E, Group I and/or Group R Occupancy is built directly above a roadway, ramp or other surface designed for motor vehicles, the following shall be required:

- A. the motor vehicle operational area shall be protected by a dry-pipe fire sprinkler system.
- B. There shall be a 2-hour fire separation between the occupied structure and the vehicle travel way.
- C. The sides of the travel way shall be built with vehicular impact protection

WC4-2.8 Cumulative Renovation: In consideration of whether a fire sprinkler system must be installed in a building, where the International Existing Building Code or any other adopted code defines the threshold for renovations at 50% or more of a floor or building for applicability of codes in consideration of a fire sprinkler system, the 50% shall be defined as the cumulative sum of the floor and/or building area for all work performed and/or permits obtained since January 1, 2015.

WC4-2.9 Partially Sprinklered Buildings: In any building where an interior remodel, renovation or building addition permit triggers a requirement for a fire sprinkler system in part of the building, a fire sprinkler system shall be fitted out to the remainder of the building within seven (7) years of the issuance

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of the permit, regardless of any future work, unless a specific timeline is otherwise agreed to in-writing between the West County EMS & Fire Protection District and the building owner. As new permits are issued within the same building, those spaces shall have fire sprinklers installed and become operational as part of their permit. This provision shall not apply retroactively to partially sprinklered buildings where no building permits have been issued but will apply to those buildings upon issuance of any future building permits where the non-sprinklered space would be required to be sprinklered by the *International Fire Code*.

WC4-2.10 New Sprinkler System in Existing Buildings: For any *existing* building where a sprinkler system is being installed, by election or by requirement, the Fire Sprinkler Permit and Underground Fire Main Permits shall be issued as a flat-rate permit where the Construction Cost is valued at zero dollars (\$0) but the base permit fee is applied.

WC4-2.11 Separate Buildings Defined: For the purposes of consideration of the applicability of requirements for a fire alarm or fire sprinkler system in a building, any buildings purported to be separate and distinct buildings shall only be considered separate buildings for the purposes of area calculations if all of the following conditions are true:

- A. Each building has its own separate address
- B. Each building has its own separate utility services including electrical, gas and water service.
- C. Each building has a separate foundation or slab
- D. Each building has separate egress means and shares no common stairway, stairwell or elevator shaft.
- E. The buildings share no common wall with the adjacent building
- F. The buildings are not otherwise joined at all levels by a common atrium, lobby or other shaft
- G. The buildings share no common attic space
- H. The buildings share no common basement space
- I. No part of any two or more buildings is required to satisfy the egress and/or life safety requirements of the adjacent building(s)

WC4-2.12 Required Monitoring: All fire sprinkler systems shall be monitored for water flow and all valves that would restrict or eliminate flow to any part of the fire sprinkler system shall be monitored with tamper switches. Water flow switches upon detection of water flow as defined in NFPA shall activate the fire alarm system. Tamper switches upon detection of a restricted or closed valve shall activate a Supervisory Alarm at the fire alarm control panel. The fire alarm control panel shall transmit water flow and tamper switches to the central station monitoring service for appropriate notifications and responses. The property owner, property manager and/or tenant is required to have a qualified service technician respond within 24 hours to assess the Supervisory Alarm. If immediate repairs are not possible, notice of the deficiency shall be provided to the Fire District Inspection Line at 636-227-3030.

WC4-2.13 Suppression System Inspection Reports: Any required periodic inspection report on any fire suppression system, fire main and/or private fire hydrant shall be transmitted to the West County EMS & Fire Protection District within 15 calendar days of the completed inspection.

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Appendix WC5 Public Safety, Occupancy & Construction Types

WC5-1 Applicability

WC5-1.0 Applicability: Appendix WC5 shall supersede any requirements, allowances and/or exceptions in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code and International Fire Code. In the event that any portion of this Amendment comes into conflict with any published code otherwise adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District, the Fire Marshal shall have the final rule making authority

WC5-2 Occupancy

WC5-2.1 Occupancy Permit for other than Group R facilities: Any proposed tenant of any commercial building shall obtain an Occupancy Permit from the West County EMS & Fire Protection District prior to occupying the commercial space. The Occupancy Permit must remain valid and in effect for the occupant to lawfully occupy the space.

WC5-2.1.1 Occupancy Permit No Longer Valid: Any Occupancy Permit issued by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District shall be rendered void and no longer valid by the Fire Chief, Fire Marshal or their designee under any of the following circumstances:

- A. Tenant use of space other than that identified in application and/or on permit
- B. Tenant modification of the space without a valid Building Permit from the West County EMS & Fire Protection District where required.
- C. Sublet or Sublease of space to a separate entity
- D. Refusal to allow admittance, without delay, to any and all parts of a building to the Fire Chief, Fire Marshal or their authorized designee when such admittance is required to perform an inspection in an occupied commercial structure. Nothing shall prevent any occupant from accompanying District personnel during such an inspection.
- E. Failure to maintain the building and or space in a manner that creates an immediate fire or life safety hazard.
- F. Failure to correct cited fire code violations within 60 days as identified through an annual fire inspection by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District
- G. Tampering with any life safety system of the building or any acts which render a fire sprinkler system or fire alarm system from operating properly, unless such rendering is an essential part of the installation, modification or maintenance of the system(s) for authorized work.
- H. Preventing access to any part of the occupied area for the installation or maintenance of a required fire alarm or fire sprinkler system, although reasonable time-of-day restrictions may be imposed by the tenant for planned work in order to not unreasonably disrupt the business activities of the tenant.

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WC5-2.1.2 Re-application for Occupancy Permit: Once an Occupancy Permit has been revoked in accordance with WC5-2.1.1, a re-occupancy fee of \$100 shall be paid prior to any re-inspection for a new Occupancy Permit. If the inspection does not pass, a fee of \$100 may be required to be paid to the West County EMS & Fire Protection District prior to any re-inspections.

WC5-2.1.3 Failure to Obtain Occupancy Permit: Any commercial occupancy that conducts business from their space and/or opens to the general public without first having a valid occupancy permit or temporary occupancy authorization from the West County EMS & Fire Protection District may be subject to a \$200 fine.

WC5-2.1.3.1 Authority to Close: Any The fire code official is authorized to order any commercial occupancy operating without a valid occupancy permit to immediately secure the premises and cease operations from the unauthorized space. The fire code official is authorized to post notice at the main entrance to the occupancy that no occupancy is authorized.

WC5-2.1.3.2 Failure to Cease Operations or Provide Access: Where a commercial tenant fails to suspend operations and either a fire code violation is visible to the fire code official or where the fire code official is denied immediate unqualified access to all areas of the occupancy, the fire code official shall assume the occupancy poses an immediate hazard to the public and any adjacent tenants and is authorized to take additional steps to have gas and electrical utilities disconnected by the utility under *International Fire Code 2021 Edition Section 110*. The posting of the notice in plain view at the main entrance to the occupancy shall serve as notice required under Section 110.

WC5-2.2 Occupancy Permit for Group R facilities: Effective July 1, 2021, an occupancy inspection of the exterior, attic areas, common areas and storage areas by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District shall be required for all Group R Apartment Buildings. Each structure shall be considered a separate building. The occupancy inspection, once passed, shall be valid or current for a period of 12 months. A current inspection is required prior to move-in for all residential tenant spaces in any new or existing building whose construction, alteration, modification or additions would be governed by the International Building Code and where the occupants of the space enter into verbal or documented agreements to lease, loan, rent or otherwise occupy the space for a duration of a week or longer and where the occupant is not the titled owner of the tenant space nor a student attending an educational facility that supervises, owns or otherwise manages the building.

WC5-2.2.1 Occupancy Permit Fee: The West County EMS & Fire Protection District shall perform annual inspections of any occupancy governed by WC5-2.2 as set forth below. The fee shall include the inspection and up to one additional re-inspection on the same structure if the initial inspection fails. Subsequent re-inspections will be subject to an additional fee for each pair of re-inspections on the same building.

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WC5-2.2.1.1 Open Air Apartment Buildings: For buildings where tenants enter and exit dwelling units directly to the open air from non-conditioned, non-enclosed walks, porches, balconies or atriums, the fee shall be \$100 per building.

WC5-2.2.1.2 Enclosed Apartment Buildings 20 Units or Less: For apartment buildings with twenty (20) dwelling units or less where tenants enter and exit dwelling units and/or common areas of the building from enclosed hallways, corridors and stairwells, the fee shall be \$140 per building

WC5-2.2.1.3 Enclosed Apartment Buildings More Than 20 Units: For apartment buildings with more than twenty (20) dwelling units where tenants enter and exit dwelling units and/or common areas of the building from enclosed hallways, corridors and stairwells, the fee shall be \$250 per building.

WC5-2.2.2 Failure to Obtain Occupancy Permit: Failure to request and pass an Occupancy Inspection prior to move-in of a new tenant required under WC5-2.2 shall result in the assessment of a fine not less than \$200 for the first offense and an increase of \$100 per offense for all subsequent offenses without expiration.

WC5-2.2.3 Attachment of Violation: For the purposes of a fine under WC5-2.2.2, the fine shall attach to and the count of subsequent violations for determining the fine shall be cumulative for both the building owner and the building management firm. In the event that the count of violations is not equal between a building owner and a building management firm, the greater number of previous violations under WC5-2.2.2 shall be used to determine the fine. The building owner shall be defined as the Property Owner as recorded with the St. Louis County Department of Revenue and, in the event of ownership by an Limited Liability Company, partnership or corporation, any and all of the owners and/or members of the legal entity. Nothing in this section however shall be interpreted such that multiple fines are due from multiple parties from a single violation.

WC5-2.2.4 Correction of Violations: Any deficiencies cited in the Occupancy Inspection performed by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District shall be corrected within 10 days and prior to any new occupancy of a dwelling unit within the structure. Failure to correct the cited deficiencies under this section may result in Condemnation of the structure and revocation of any occupancies within the structure.

WC5-2.3 Inspections for Group I Facilities: No occupancy inspection by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District shall be required for any individual room, bed or tenant space within the commercial structure, however an Annual Fire Inspection shall still be performed. The building owner or facility management firm shall correct any deficiencies cited in the Fire Inspection within 10 days.

WC5-2.4 Occupancy and Annual Inspections for Multi-Tenant Buildings: In lieu of individual occupancy inspections for new tenants within a multi-tenant building, an annual occupancy inspection may be

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performed once per year and be valid for all current and new tenants operating as Group B or Group M occupancies in the building. A passing inspection would be considered valid for up to 365 calendar days unless rescinded by the District due to the discovery of an emergent fire code violation.

WC5-3 Amusements and Attractions

WC5-3.1 Amusements and Attractions: All fixed or temporary amusement rides and attractions shall be subject to inspections by and permitted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District. The scope of the oversight in this Section shall be limited to fire prevention, emergency egress and the prevention of bodily injury or death by a malfunction of an amusement ride or attraction, including due to improper assembly or poor maintenance.

WC5-3.1.1 Amusement Rides and Attractions Defined: Amusement rides and attractions shall be defined as any mechanical device or vehicle that carries or conveys passengers along, around or over a fixed or restricted route or course or within a defined area for the purpose of giving its passengers amusement, pleasure or excitement and where such mechanical devices or vehicles are not required to be licensed by the Missouri Department of Revenue as a powered motor vehicle. Amusement rides shall include transportation rides, regardless of their historic nature, that convey passengers by fare, ticket, donation or free of charge along fixed rails within any public or private park, amusement park, fairgrounds or other property. Nothing in this section shall apply to mobile amusement rides, mobile attractions or vehicles where the transportation of all passengers during a ride cycle or conveyance does not wholly occur within the boundaries of the West County EMS & Fire Protection District or its contracted areas. Temporary Amusement Rides shall be considered to be those amusement rides that are trailer-mounted or part of a mobile amusement operation that deploys to a location, operates for up to 6 months at a time at the location and then dismantles and deploys to a new location off-site. All other amusement rides and attractions, including seasonal operations, shall be considered Fixed Amusement Rides.

WC5-3.1.2 Temporary Amusement Rides: All temporary amusement rides that convey passengers shall be inspected after complete set-up and prior to operation for the public. Upon initiation of operation, the ride shall be inspected at least every 30 calendar days.

WC5-3.1.3 Fixed Amusement Rides: All amusement rides not considered temporary amusement rides shall be inspected prior to initial operation and every year thereafter.

WC5-3.1.4 Maintenance and Inspection Records: Maintenance and current inspection records shall be maintained on-site for all amusement rides and be made available for review by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District and inspectors recognized under *Section WC5-3.1.8*.

WC5-3.1.5 Repair of Amusement Ride: The repair of any power source greater than 220V nominal current, passenger securement device, structural composition or the braking system shall require a re-inspection by an inspector recognized under *Section WC5-3.1.8* and/or the West County EMS & Fire Protection District prior to reopening of the ride to the public.

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WC5-3.1.6 Unsafe Condition: The finding of any hazard to the health, safety and welfare of the public, mechanical deficiency, structural deficiency or other issue that prevents the safe and reliable operation of the amusement ride or attraction shall allow the Fire Chief, Fire Marshal or their designee to require the amusement ride or attraction to be stopped and removed from public operation until such time as the hazard and/or deficiency can be corrected. A re-inspection may be required prior to reopening the amusement ride or attraction to the public.

WC5-3.1.7 Accident Resulting in Injury or Death: Upon any circumstance or accident whereby a person is injured in a manner requiring urgent medical attention or where a person suffers fatal injury, the operation of the amusement ride or attraction shall immediately cease and remain closed to the public. The amusement ride or attraction shall be placed in as safe of a condition as practical without increasing or creating additional injury. An investigation into the accident shall be requested by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District to be conducted by the Missouri State Fire Marshal's Office to determine if any deficiency or defect in the amusement ride or attraction caused the injury or death. No person shall move, repair, modify, clean or otherwise operate the amusement ride or attraction until cleared to do so by any State and/or Federal investigators or their designee.

WC5-3.1.8 Inspections Recognized: The West County EMS & Fire Protection District shall recognize inspections by qualified personnel of the St. Louis County Dept. of Public Works, Missouri State Fire Marshal's Office or their licensees.

WC5-4 Change of Use

WC5-4.1 One and Two Family Residential Buildings Repurposed. Any building originally constructed as a one or two family residential structure that is being used to house more than two families shall conform to and be regulated as a commercial structure.

WC5-4.2 Repurposed Objects as Commercial Buildings: Any vehicle, trailer, bus, rail car, shipping container or other item repurposed as a commercial building shall be required to meet all applicable fire codes for a commercial building. This section shall not include any such item placed on display inside of a commercial building for historic or educational purposes. This section shall not apply to any trailer temporarily placed for seasonal sales of holiday-related items.

WC5-4.3 Reclassification Based On Code Revisions. Any change to the use of the space of any facility that changes its use or purpose shall be considered a *Change of Occupancy*, as defined under the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Fire Code*, and subject to the requirements specified in the code for *Change of Occupancy* when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The facility was occupied by a tenant or series of tenants of similar nature operating under an Occupancy Classification and Use Designation that has since been redefined or changed to a different Occupancy Classification, Use Designation, or other specially defined category with

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- specific code requirements during subsequent code revisions or editions. (e.g. Changes from Use Group A-3 to A-2)
2. The current code's Occupancy Classification and/or Use Designation of that prior tenant or series of tenants of a similar nature places limitations on total numbers of occupants, square footage, building construction characteristics, egress requirements and/or requires installation of a fire sprinkler and/or fire alarm system.
 3. The new proposed use of the space is a different use of the space within the same Occupancy Classification and Use Designation under the current codes in effect at the time of application for new occupancy or a building permit. (e.g. Proposes to change to or now include a different use within the currently defined A-2 such as Restaurant to Nightclub)

(COMMENT: A TENANT OR SERIES OF SIMILAR TENANTS OVER TIME ARE AFFORDED THE ABILITY TO BE REASONABLY PROTECTED FROM CODE CHANGES IN MOST CASES THAT OCCURRED SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR LAWFUL OCCUPANCY. FOR EXAMPLE, A NON-SPRINKLERED SPACE IS USED AS A RESTAURANT WITH A 150 PERSON CAPACITY. THE SPACE WAS FIRST USED AS A RESTAURANT WHEN SPRINKLERS WERE REQUIRED FOR 300 OR MORE OCCUPANTS AND HAS CONTINUED TO BE USED BY SUCCESSIVE TENANTS AS A RESTAURANT. NOW THAT RESTAURANTS HAVE BEEN RE-CLASSIFIED FROM A-3 TO A-2, THE CODES REQUIRE SPRINKLERS FOR RESTAURANTS WITH A CAPACITY OF 100 OR MORE OCCUPANTS. THE EXISTING RESTAURANT WITH 150 OCCUPANT CAPACITY CAN CONTINUE TO OPERATE AS LEGAL NON-CONFORMING EVEN FOR NEW TENANTS OPERATING A RESTAURANT IN THAT SPACE, PROVIDED THEY DO NOT EXPAND THEIR FOOTPRINT OR UNDERGO A MAJOR RENOVATION. IF THE SPACE VACATES AND NOW A NIGHTCLUB WANTS TO USE THE SPACE, EVEN THOUGH NIGHTCLUBS AND RESTAURANTS ARE NOW BOTH GROUP A-2, BY SECTION WC5-4.3 IT IS A *CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY* AND MUST BE EVALUATED AGAINST THE FULL CODE.)

WC5-5 Change of Construction Type

WC5-5.1 Change of Building Type Disallowed: A building designed and constructed as a Type I or Type II Building shall not be reclassified to a Type III or Type V building during subsequent remodeling, renovation or additions thereto. Where a building was originally overbuilt to Type I or Type II standards, but historical plans on file demonstrate only Type III or Type V construction requirements in the Code Block, this section shall not apply.

WC5-5.2 Fire Walls or Fire Separations Disallowed During Renovation or Addition: A fire wall, fire barrier, fire separation or fire partition are not allowed to be used to separate a new or renovated occupancy from adjacent occupancies when the separation is being used to separate an existing Type I or Type II building from a renovation or addition of Type III, Type IV or Type V construction. In such cases, the existing Type I or Type II construction shall be maintained through the new or renovated occupancy. **EXCEPTION:** This provision shall not apply to horizontal or vertical assemblies only separating areas of Type IA, Type IB, Type IIA and/or Type IIB construction from one another.

WC5-6 Repairs, Remediation and Restoration

WC5-6.1 Repairs, Remediation and Restoration Defined: Repairs, Remediation and/or Restoration shall mean any work performed to a building that has suffered damage or deterioration such that occupancy is no longer authorized as a result of the damage or deterioration on or in part or all of the structure. Any repair, remediation and restoration work may only return the structure to its original horizontal and

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vertical dimensions with all interior and exterior walls, partitions, egress paths, doors and windows in their same location. The District *code official* may allow minor changes due to obsolescence or lack of availability of original building materials or accepted practices. Any work not complying with this definition shall not be considered repair, remediation and/or restoration.

WC5-6.2 Buildings Undergoing Repairs: Full compliance with requirements for new construction identified in Chapter 7, Chapter 9 and Chapter 10 of the International Fire Code 2021 Edition and the West County Overarching Building & Fire Code shall be required in any building undergoing repairs, remediation and/or restoration where the total cost of repairs, remediation and/or restoration are fifty percent (50%) or more of the value shown by St. Louis County's real estate records, where the value is determined as an average of the published valuation of property and improvements for the five (5) prior assessment years where occupancy was authorized. When considering costs of repairs, remediation and restoration, the cost shall include any deferred work, unpermitted work or work deemed by the code official to be or have been necessary to return the building to pre-damage condition.

WC5-6.3 Conflicting Provisions for Repair Work: Where any allowance, exception, limitation or similar relief is provided for in any portion of the adopted codes of this jurisdiction pertaining to *Repairs* and/or *Existing Buildings*, Section WC5-6.2 shall supersede the exceptions and limitations of the standard code.

WC5-6.4 Existing Building Limitation: Any Chapters or references pertaining to *Existing Buildings* contained in the *International Building Code* and/or *International Fire Code* shall only apply to *Existing Buildings* where a District Building Permit has not been issued nor would be required. Where work requiring a permit is contemplated, pending or otherwise being evaluated for an *Existing Building* and the work does not comply with the definition under Section WC5-6.1, the provisions for *Alterations* under the *International Existing Building Code* as adopted by the District shall control applicability of the full *International Building Code* and *International Fire Code*. Where conflicts or uncertainty exist that affect the applicability of requirements for a life safety system, the District shall have the final authority to interpret. This section shall not apply to any structure where a *Change of Occupancy* applies.

WC5-6.5 Buildings Undergoing Alterations: Full compliance with requirements for new construction identified in Chapter 7, Chapter 9 and Chapter 10 of the International Fire Code 2021 Edition and the West County Overarching Building & Fire Code shall be required in any building undergoing *alterations* as defined under the *International Existing Building Code* where the total cost of work is fifty percent (50%) or more of the value shown by St. Louis County's real estate records, where the value is determined as an average of the published valuation of property and improvements for the five (5) prior assessment years where occupancy was authorized. When considering costs of *alterations*, the cost shall include any deferred work, unpermitted work and/or work performed cumulatively since January 1, 2015.

WC5-6.6 Proof of Code and Compliance: Applicants submitting for permit for repairs, remediation and/or restoration to any code not currently adopted by the District shall have the sole burden of demonstrating that the building was originally permitted by the District, the code to which the permit was evaluated and issued against and provide a copy to the District of all applicable codes for plan review and inspection. The provided copy of the code may be picked up by the permit applicant or their representative upon completion and close-out of the permit.

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WC5-6.7 One and Two Family Residential Limitation: Nothing in Section WC5-6 shall be interpreted to apply to One and Two Family Residential structures that are governed by the *International Residential Code*.

WC5-7 Change of Commercial Building Ownership

WC5-7.1 Change of Commercial Building Ownership Defined: Any building shall be considered a Commercial Building that meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. The building has a design, Use Group or Occupancy that is governed by the International Building Code and/or International Building Code
2. The building is not used exclusively as single-family or two-family occupancy governed by the International Residential Code
3. The building is open to the general public
4. The building houses a commercial for-profit business or a registered non-profit entity

EXCEPTION: A single-family occupancy or two-family occupancy governed by the International Residential Code that is the listed address for any commercial business is not considered a Commercial Building as long as the operation does not have stock, storage or manufacturing occurring in the occupancy nor does it have employees who report to or work out of the occupancy. Examples of this exemption include a work-from-home professional, small business owner that uses their home address or a person who engages in activities primarily as a hobby.

WC5-7.2 Change of Commercial Building Ownership Inspection Required: Any changes to the titled owner of a Commercial Building requires a Change of Ownership Inspection.

WC5-7.2.1 Existing Occupancies: The legal occupancy of any structure undergoing Change of Commercial Building Ownership shall be permitted to continue without change, except as otherwise specifically provided in this code or any code adopted by the West County EMS & Fire Protection District.

WC5-7.2.2 Change of Commercial Building Ownership Inspection Standard: The inspection of a commercial building with legal tenants undergoing Change of Commercial Building Ownership shall cover the same items covered as part of a "Commercial Re-occupancy Inspection Without Change of Use".

WC5-7.2.3 Change of Commercial Building Ownership Inspection Expiration: The inspection of a commercial building with legal tenants undergoing Change of Commercial Building Ownership shall be considered valid for a period not to exceed 180 calendar days.

WC5-7.3 Agreements and Variations For Change of Commercial Building Ownership: Any agreement, variance or other matter entered into between the District and selling owner or owners shall not

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automatically transfer to the new owner or owners. A new agreement, variance or other matter between the District and the new owner or owners shall be in effect on or before the sale or change of title.

WC5-7.3.1 Timeline of Agreement Not To Be Extended: Any agreement or variance entered into with a new building owner and/or tenant due to change in building ownership shall not extend beyond the timeline afforded in the original agreement or variance with the prior building owner and/or tenant.

WC5-7.3.2 Failure For New Building Owner to Enter into Agreement: Any agreements between the District and the prior building owner or owners or the tenant for a deferred improvement, variance or allowance become null and void upon transfer of title, with any deferred improvements outlined in the agreement required to be implemented immediately. Failure for a new building owner to immediately rectify the deficiency or implement a required improvement previously detailed in a variance or agreement expired due to change of ownership will result in the immediate order to vacate any affected occupancies and any other remedy available to the District.

WC5-7.4 Failure to Obtain Change of Commercial Building Ownership Inspection: If a commercial building changes ownership without having requested a Change of Ownership inspection, the commercial occupancy or commercial occupancies operating inside of the building are no longer operating with a valid occupancy permit. The District reserves the right to enforce all applicable codes pertaining to unauthorized occupancy.

WC5-8 Occupant Safety

WC5-8.1 Doors From Occupied Space: Any door in a commercial building not marked or required to be marked as an "Exit" but that still opens to the exterior of the structure from the public-occupied space shall remain unlocked for egress at all times that the building is open to the public. Such doors do NOT require egress compliant hardware but the unlocking shall be able to be performed without keys, without special tools or without any access code or combination.

WC5-8.2 Blocked Doors Visible from Exterior Prohibited: Unused doors shall be removed from the exterior during construction or remodeling. Any door visible from the exterior of the structure shall not be blocked-off by a wall or construction on the interior side of the door. This section shall not retroactively affect existing blocked doors until a Building Permit has been issued for the affected occupancy or work requiring a Building Permit has occurred for the occupancy.