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12/22/94

NOTICE OF AN EMERGENCY AMENDMENT TO AN EMERGENCY RULE

AGENCY: STATE FIRE COMMISSION TITLE NUMBER: 87

DATE EMERGENCY RULE WAS ORIGINALLY FILED: August 9, 1994

IS THIS THE FIRST EMERGENCY AMENDMENT TO THE ORIGINALLY FILED EMERGENCY RULE:

Yes

IS THIS THE SECOND EMERGENCY AMENDMENT TO THE ORIGINALLY FILED EMERGENCY RULE:

No

DATE OF FIRST EMERGENCY AMENDMENT: October 5, 1994


SERIES NUMBER OF RULE: 1 TITLE OF RULE: State Fire Code

THE ATTACHED IS AN EMERGENCY AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING EMERGENCY RULE. THIS EMERGENCY AMENDMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE AFTER APPROVAL BY SECRETARY OF STATE OR 35TH DAY AFTER FILING, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.

THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES CONSTITUTING THE EMERGENCY AMENDMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee made several changes to the State Fire Code. These changes are included in strike-throughs and underlines. The State Fire Code is now consistent with the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee changes.

13.30  
Use Additional Sheets If Necessary.

  
Signature


WEST VIRGINIA  
STATE FIRE CODE

Rules  
of the West Virginia  
State Fire Commission

Approved by Secretary, Department of Military Affairs and Public  
Safety.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Major General Joseph J. Skaff

\_\_\_\_\_  
August 5, 1994  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Bill L. Spencer, Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
July 28, 1994  
Date

STATE FIRE COMMISSION  
State Capitol  
Charleston, West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FIRE CODE  
Rules of the  
West Virginia State Fire Commission

SERIES I

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SECTION 1. General

1.01 Scope - ~~These~~ This rules establishes ~~the~~ the State Fire Code for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion.

1.02 Authority - ~~These~~ This legislative rules are is issued under authority of W. V. Code, Chapter 29, Article 3, Section 5 (1931, as amended), and pursuant to the provisions of W.Va. Code, Chapter 29A.

1.03 Effective Date -

1.04 Filing Date -

1.05 Exemption - This State Fire Code has no application to personal care homes caring for three or less patients or buildings used wholly as dwelling houses for no more than two families and has no application to farm structures. Provided; however, that farm structures (1) used for group sleeping accommodations for farm workers or (2) used for educational, health care or penal occupancy ~~shall~~ are not ~~be~~ exempt from the requirements of this State Fire Code.

1.06 Incorporation of Other Documents - This State Fire Code does not include a reprinting of all the requirements imposed by statute or by the incorporation of various National Standards and Codes cited in Section 4 of ~~these~~ this rules. For ascertaining these additional standards and requirements it is necessary to make reference to these other documents.

SECTION 2 Reporting of Fire Incidences by Fire Departments  
Brigades, and Companies

Any organized public fire brigade, department or company shall report every fire and non-fire incident(s) to the State Fire Marshal on the forms provided by the State Fire Marshal. Every fire and non-fire incident response shall be reported within thirty (30) days after the date of the incident.

EXCEPTION: Any fire or explosion involving human fatality, property damage in excess of \$250,000, or arson or suspected arson, shall be reported immediately.

SECTION 3 Unvented Heaters

All unvented fuel fire heaters are prohibited for all occupancies except one (1) and two (2) family dwellings.

SECTION 4 National Standards and Codes

4.01 Incorporated of National Standards and Codes -  
The standards and requirements as set out and established by the ~~1990~~ 1994 edition of "The National Fire Codes" published by the National Fire Protection Association, [The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) organized in 1896 is an independent, voluntary membership, nonprofit (tax-exempt) organization and has as it's mission the safeguarding of people, their property, and the environment from destructure fire, using scientific and engineering techniques and education] and the State Building

Code, but not including standards and requirements directed to the operation of local fire departments, NFPA 101M and Chapters ~~21~~ 22 and 23 of NFPA 101 and ~~shall~~ have the same force and effect as if set out verbatim in ~~these~~ this rules and are hereby adopted and promulgated by the State Fire Commission as a part of the State Fire Code. The State Fire Marshal shall make use of the standards and requirements within ~~said~~ the publications in all matters coming under his or her jurisdiction. A copy of ~~the said~~ The National Fire Codes has been filed with the Secretary of State and a copy of the Table of Contents of said publication is included ~~herewith~~ in Section 4.05 of this rule. Information regarding the purchase of ~~the aforesaid~~ The National Fire Codes (or separate volumes thereof) may be obtained by writing to the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269.

4.02 National Standards and Codes - Modification of Fireworks Display Regulations. The "Regulations of the State Fire Marshal For The Display of Fireworks" as contained in N.F.P.A. 1123 and 1126 of the ~~1990~~ 1994 edition of The National Fire Codes ~~above referred to shall~~ have the same force and effect and shall control the same as if set out verbatim ~~in these regula-~~ tions in this rule and are hereby adopted and promulgated by the State Fire Commission as a part of the State Fire Code, but with numbered paragraphs A and B ~~thereof~~ changed to read as follows:

A. Upon receipt of such application at least 15 days in advance of the date set for this display, the Chief of the Fire Department shall make, or cause to be made an investigation of the site of the proposed display for the purpose of determining whether the provisions of ~~these regulations~~ this rule are complied with in the case of the particular display. He ~~or she~~ shall confer with the Chief of the Police Department, or the County Sheriff if the site for the proposed display is to be outside the limits of a municipality, about the application and whether issuance of a permit would be consistent with public safety. ~~Being satisfied that~~ If a display is properly lawful, the Chief of Police (or the County Sheriff, if the site of the proposed display is outside the limits of a municipality) and the Chief of Fire Department shall together endorse the application, stating that they approve the display as being in conformance with all parts of the law and with ~~these regulations~~ this rule. Failure to approve the application by either the Fire Chief or Police Chief (or County Sheriff, as the case might be) ~~shall be~~ is sufficient cause for the State Fire Marshal to deny a permit.

B. The application, following endorsement by the Chiefs of the Fire and Police Departments (or County Sheriff, as the case might be), shall be sent to the State Fire Marshal who shall then, upon receipt of evidence of financial responsibility as required by law in such cases, issue a nontransferable permit authorizing the display.

These changes to ~~said the~~ N.F.P.A. 1123 and 1126 are made to make certain it is understood that the County Sheriff (rather than City Police Chief) is the local police authority referred to in West Virginia Code 29-3-24 in those situations where the proposed site of a fireworks display is outside the limits of a municipality.

#### 4.03 National Standards and Codes, Table of Contents

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SECTION 5 Sprinkler Protection & Area Limitations

Approved automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with NFPA 13, Standards for Sprinkler Systems, will be installed in all new buildings, used for any occupancies, exceeding the areas in the following table.

EXCEPTION: As to occupancies noted in Section 6 of these rules and regulations, sprinkler protection shall be provided as required by said Section 6. Sprinkler protection for occupancies covered by Section 6 of this rule are required to provide sprinkler protection.

BUILDING HEIGHT

Type of Construction	1 Story	2 Story	More than 2 stories and up to 40 ft.	More than 40 feet	More than 75 feet
<b>Type I</b>					
443 Fire Resistive	40,000	40,000	10,000	Sec.10-High Rise	Sec.10-High Rise
332 Fire Resistive	40,000	30,000	10,000	Sec.10-High Rise	Sec.10-High Rise
<b>Type II</b>					
222 Protected Non-Com.	30,000	20,000	8,000	Sec.10-High Rise	Sec.10-High Rise
111 Protected Limited Combustible	<del>30,000</del> -20,000-	15,000	5,000	Sec.10-High Rise	Sec.10-High Rise
000 Unprotected Limited	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	All Areas		
Unprotected Non-Com.	<del>-7,000-</del>	<del>-4,000-</del>	Require Sprinklers	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
<b>Type III</b>					
211 Protected Ordinary	9,000	6,000	All Areas Require Sprinklers	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
200 Non-Protected Ordinary	7,000	4,000	All Areas Require Sprinklers	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
<b>Type IV</b>					
2HH Heavy Timber	9,000	6,000	<u>All areas</u> -9,000	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
<b>Type V</b>					
111 Protected Wood Frame	7,000	4,000	<u>Require Sprinklers</u> All Areas	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
000 Non-Protected Wood Frame	5,000	3,000	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED

Notes to Table:

- (1) The word "area" means that area enclosed by exterior or foundation walls, fire barriers, or a combination of exterior or foundation walls. A fire barrier is a continuous vertical membrane designed and constructed with a fire resistance rating of two (2) hours to limit the spread of fire and smoke. Fire barriers shall have protected openings. Buildings shall only be separated by one two hour fire barrier and areas shall be divided as equally as possible.
- (2) The phrase "not permitted" means that buildings of these heights are not permitted for the type of construction indicated.
- (3) The phrase "Section 10-High Rise" means that the building shall also comply with Section 10 of these Rules and Regulations.
- (4) Types of building construction indicated in chart are located in NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction.
- (5) Protection of Structural members in Type I and Type II construction: Columns, girders, trusses, beams, lintels, or other structural members that are required to have a fire resistance rating and that support more than two floors or one floor and roof, or support a bearing wall or a nonbearing wall more than two stories high, shall be individually protected on all sides for their length or height with materials having the required fire resistance rating. All other structural members required to have a fire resistance rating may be protected by individual encasement, by a membrane or ceiling protection which is part of an approved assembly which meets the required fire resistance rating, or by a combination of both.

SECTION 6 Sprinkler Protection (certain occupancies)

All nursing, convalescent, old age, custodial care, and long term or extended care homes or institutions, existing and new, regardless of the type of construction, shall be provided with complete automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with Standard 13 contained within the ~~aforsaid~~ National Fire Codes and incorporated by reference in Section 4.01 of this rule.

EXCEPTION: Homes caring for not more than three patients.

SECTION 7 Carpet Used As Floor Covering

7.01 Flammability Requirements for Carpet Used As Floor Covering

In institutional, health care, educational and penal occupancies, carpet shall meet a minimum value of 0.45 watts per square centimeter in all corridors and exits. Carpet in all other areas of the above shall meet a minimum value of 0.22 watts per square centimeter.

Flammability requirements for carpet used as floor covering in all other occupancies shall meet a minimum value of 0.22 watts per square centimeter in all corridors and exits.

The values shall be determined by NFPA 253, the Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems, ~~NFPA 253.~~

7.02 Smoke Generation Properties of Carpet Used as Floor Covering.

In all occupancies smoke shall not exceed a maximum value of  $D_m=450$  (flaming mode).

The value shall be determined by ASTM E-662, Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generation by Solid Materials.

All test data for determining the flammability and smoke properties of carpets shall be conducted by a nationally recognized laboratory as certified by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program.

EXCEPTION: Where an approved, automatic sprinkler system is installed and the floor is non-combustible. Class II carpet shall be permitted in any location where Class I is required. Where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed and the floor is non-combustible and Class II carpet is permitted, no rating is required.

SECTION 8 Maintenance of Fire Hazard; Order for Correcting Condition, Removal of Material, Repair, Demolition, etc.; Order to Contain Notice to Comply and Right to Appeal.

Whenever the State Fire Marshal, by and through persons working under his or her direction, ~~shall~~ determines (based upon the State Fire Code and/or on the experience and knowledge applied in the operation of his or her office) (1) that any building or structure has been constructed, altered, or repaired in a manner violating the State Fire Code as promulgated prior to the commencement of such construction, alterations, or repairs, or (2) that any building or structure is being maintained or used in such a way as to endanger life or property from the hazards of fire or explosion, or (3) that any building or other structure or property of any kind, which, for want of repairs, or by reason of its age, dilapidated, or abandoned condition or for any other reason constitutes a fire hazards and is located or constructed

so as to constitute a danger to other buildings, property, persons, life, or limb, or (4) that in any building or upon any premises there is located any combustible, flammable, or explosive substance or material or other condition dangerous to the safety of persons occupying the building or premises and adjacent premises and property, then the State Fire Marshal shall order such condition or thing to be corrected, or combustible, flammable or explosive, items to be removed, or such building or buildings to be repaired, closed to occupants, or removed, as required by the circumstances. ~~and~~ Such order shall be promptly complied with by the owner, agent, occupant, and lessee of such premises, place, property, or thing. Any ~~such~~ order may be expressed in the alternative, e.g. allowing repair but on the failure to repair requiring demolition. Any such order by the State Fire Marshal which concludes that a fire hazard exists, ~~shall advise~~ stating what repairs, and/or demolition, must be accomplished, ~~shall advise and that~~ compliance therewith shall must be completed within thirty (30) days of issuance, ~~shall advise and that~~ in the event of noncompliance, the State Fire Marshal is authorized by statute to enter into and upon the premises affected by ~~such~~ the order and cause the building, structure, premises, or thing to be repaired, torn down, materials removed, and all dangerous conditions to be remedied (as the case may be) at the expense of the owner, and shall advise that

the ~~subject~~ order can be contested by entering an appeal to the State Fire Commission as outlined in Section 13 of ~~these~~ this Rules and Regulations.

SECTION 9 Interference with Fire Protection Equipment

No person shall render any portable or fixed fire extinguishing system or device or any fire warning system inoperative or inaccessible except as may be necessary during emergencies, maintenance, drills or prescribed testing.

SECTION 10 High Rise Buildings - Fire Safety Standards and Requirements

10.01 General - All new buildings or structures more than forty (40) feet in height, measured from the lowest grade level to the floor of the highest normally occupied space used for human occupancy of the structure, ~~shall be~~ are subject to the this ~~rules set forth herein~~ for high rise buildings. ~~These high rise~~ This rules shall not nullify or interfere with existing city high rise ordinances or local laws previously adopted prior to September 8, 1975 relative to this subject. EXCEPTION: Industrial occupancies not occupied as business offices are exempted from this section.

10.02 Addition of Floors to Existing Buildings

Whenever floors are added to an existing building, which previously was not a high rise, causing building to ~~new~~ become a high rise, ~~such the~~ building shall comply with ~~High-Rise Standard~~ this rule.

10.03 Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems & Standpipe Systems - Any building or structure as defined in Subsections 10.01 or 10.02 and used for human occupancy shall have an approved automatic fire extinguishing system throughout the entire building and standpipe systems installed in accordance with The National Fire Codes, imposed by Section 4 of ~~these~~ this ~~Rules and Regulations.~~

10.04 Fire Alarm System - The fire alarm system shall conform to the rules imposed by Section 4 and Section 11 of ~~these~~ this Rules.

10.05 Fire Department Voice Communication System - Any high rise building or structure used for human occupancy that is seventy-five (75) feet in height or greater as measured from the lowest grade level to the floor of the highest normally occupied space used for human occupancy shall have an approved electrically supervised fire department voice communication system. The Fire Department Voice Communication System shall be located at each floor level of stair enclosures, elevator lobbies, penthouse and in any elevator designated for fire dept.use.

This system shall be a telephone jack system unless specifically approved otherwise by the designated fire authority having jurisdiction.

10.06 High Rise Central Control Station - In every High Rise as defined in Subsections 10.01 and 10.02, a central control station for Fire Department operations shall be provided in a location approved by the State Fire Marshal or the designated local fire authority. The Central Control Station shall contain: (1) the fire department voice communication system panel when required, (2) fire detection and alarm system panels, (3) status indicators for the HVAC, Smoke Control System, fire pumps and emergency generator and a (4) telephone approved by designated fire authority having jurisdiction. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the Central Control Station.

10.07 Emergency Power - A permanently installed emergency power generation system conforming to The National Fire Codes imposed by Section 4 of ~~these Rules and Regulations~~ shall be provided in every high rise building 75 feet in height or greater, as measured from the lowest grade level to the floor of the floor of the highest normally occupied space used for human occupancy.

All power, lighting, signal, and communication facilities, required by ~~these~~ this rules ~~and regulations~~ or otherwise, shall be transferable automatically to the emergency power system.

The emergency system shall be of sufficient capacity to provide service for, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) The Fire Alarm System
- (b) Exit & Other Emergency Lighting
- (c) Fire Protection Equipment
- (d) The Smoke Control Management System
- (e) The Fire Department Elevator
- (f) The Fire Department Voice Communication System
- (g) The Fire Pumps

10.08 Smoke Control Management - In all high rise buildings as defined in Subsections 10.01 and 10.02 ~~an engineered~~ a smoke ~~control~~ management system designed in accordance with NFPA 92A, Smoke-Control Systems, and 92B, Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria and Large Areas, shall be provided ~~as~~ and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

10.09 Floor Designation - All stairway doors (both on the stairway and entrance side) shall indicate the floors by number. The number shall be at least 6" block letters in a contrasting color.

SECTION 11 Fire Alarm System

11.01 General Requirements for All Occupancies

(1) All fire alarm systems including all components shall be electrically supervised. Components shall include pull stations, automatic detection, sounding devices, flow switches, tamper switches and main panel.

(2) All fire alarm systems shall be tied in ahead of the main power disconnect, unless a secondary power source is provided.

(3) All fire alarm systems wiring shall be in accordance with The National Fire Codes, imposed by Section 4 of ~~these~~ this rules. (NOTE: NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code)

(4) Sprinkler System(s) installed - The OS & Y and P.I.V. and other Control Valves shall be electrically supervised and tied into the trouble side of the panel.

(5) Sprinkler System(s) shall be tied in so water flow will activate the general fire alarm sounding device(s).

(6) Flow and/or pressure switches shall be annunciated separately on the main fire alarm panel.

(7) All Health Care and Detention and Correctional occupancies shall be tied into a fire department or a com

munication center responsible for receiving emergency calls with 24-hour supervision.

(8) Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning Systems (HVAC)

- (a) All heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems greater than 2000 CFM and less than 15,000 CFM shall have a duct type smoke detector in the return air duct or plenum for automatic shut down, to close main fan dampers and to sound general fire alarm when activated.
- (b) All heating, ventilation, air conditioning systems greater than 15,000 CFM shall have duct type smoke detectors installed in both supply and return air duct to automatically shut down, close main fan dampers and to sound a general fire alarm when activated.
- (c) Health Care, Detention/Correctional occupancies and high rise buildings duct detectors shall be zoned to indicate the specific air handling unit at the main fire alarm panel.
- (d) 100% utilization of outside air will not require duct detector(s).
- (e) ~~Exception to 11.01(8):~~ HVAC Systems used as part of the engineered smoke control management systems are exempt from ~~11.01(8)~~ this subsection.

(9) Audible alarm indicating devices shall be of such character and so distributed as to be effectively heard above the ambient noise level obtained under normal conditions of occupancy. Audible alarm indicating devices shall produce signals that are distinctive from audible signals used for other purposes in the same building.

Visual signal devices shall be provided in all new fire alarm systems.

Pre-recorded or live voice evacuation instructions to occupants are permitted. Pre-recorded instructions shall be preceded by not less than 5 seconds or more than 10 seconds of a continuous alerting signal. Upon completion or failure of pre-recorded instructions, the fire alarm evacuation signal shall sound. Pre-recorded instructions shall be repeated two or more times. Live voice instructions shall be permitted to interrupt the pre-recorded message or the fire alarm evacuation signal.

Audible and visual fire alarm devices shall be used only for fire alarm system.

(10) Manual pull stations shall be located no greater than 200 feet from each other and at all exits. Manual pull stations shall be of the same general operational type. (See specific occupancy provisions for subsections of this section for additional occupancy requirements.

(11) Thermal detectors are required in the following areas in all occupancies requiring a fire alarm system and as listed or identified in NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code (~~NFPA 101~~):

<u>AREAS</u>	<u>TYPE OF DETECTORS</u>
(a) Elevator Shafts	Fixed Temperature
(b) Attic & Cockloft Spaces	Fixed Temperature
(c) Storage Rooms	Rate of Rise
(d) Furnace or boiler rooms	Fixed Temperature
(e) Janitor Closets	Rate of Rise
(f) Kitchens	Fixed Temperature
(g) Laboratories, Home Economics, Woodworking Shops, Auto Shops, Utility Rooms, & Locker Rooms	Rate of Rise

EXCEPTION: Thermal detectors are not required in areas provided with sprinkler protection or dwelling units of apartments.

(12) Smoke detectors are required in the following areas in all occupancies requiring fire alarm systems:

- (a) Rooms and/or areas dedicated for the location of electrical distribution panels or transformers.
- (b) Stages

Smoke detectors where required by the occupancy shall be placed a maximum of 15 feet from ends of corridors or walls and 30 feet on centers and in rooms open to the corridors. Variance with these requirements must have submission of technical data to justify exceeding these distance requirements.

(13) A building or structure being used for more than one occupancy must comply with the fire alarm system requirements of the most stringent occupancy for that building or structure.

(14) Hood suppression systems shall be connected to the Fire Alarm System.

#### 11.02 Requirements for Educational Occupancy

(1) A fire alarm system is required in every educational occupancy, and ~~such a system~~ must meet the requirements and standards as provided ~~herein~~ in this section.

Educational occupancies are as defined in NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code. EXCEPTION: One or two classroom buildings of less than 2500 sq. ft. gross floor area with direct exiting to the outside from each classroom.

(2) The general requirements shall be complied with in all educational occupancies as if herein restated verbatim.

(3) Open Plan Classroom Concepts ~~will~~ require a complete smoke detection system throughout the facility.

(4) Day Care Centers located in buildings other than educational facilities shall have smoke detectors installed on the ceilings of each story in front of the doors to the stairways and at no greater than 30 feet spacing in the corridors of

all floors occupied by the center. ~~Detectors shall also be installed in lounges and recreation areas in the center.~~

(5) An annunciator panel or fire alarm panel is to be readily accessible to local fire department personnel. ~~if more than one zone is provided.~~

(6) Rate of rise thermal detectors are required in all Rest Rooms having three (3) or more fixtures.

(7) Smoke detectors shall be installed in all corridors, except in a single story building with direct exiting to the exterior from every normally student occupied room via a door.

#### 11.03 Requirements for Assembly Occupancy

(1) A fire alarm system is required in every place of assembly where:

- (a) Occupancy is subject to 300 or more occupants, or
- (b) Occupancy is subject to 100 or more occupants above or below level of exit discharge, or
- (c) The building is two (2) or more stories in height above level of exit discharge, or two (2) or more stories below level of exit discharge.

~~Such system must meet requirements and standards as provided herein.~~

Assembly occupancies are as defined in the Life Safety Code.

(2) The General Requirements shall be complied with in all places of assembly as if herein restated verbatim.

(3) Annunciator panel and/or fire alarm panel shall be readily accessible to fire department personnel. ~~if more than one zone is provided.~~

(4) Theater(s) and auditoriums are required to provide sounding audible device(s). House lights in auditoriums and theaters shall be activated by the fire alarm system.

#### 11.04 Requirements for Health Care Occupancy

(1) A fire alarm system is required in every Health Care occupancy, and such a system must meet the requirements and standards of this rule. ~~as provided herein.~~ Health Care occupancies are as defined in NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code.

(2) The general requirements of this rule shall be complied with in all health care occupancies as if herein restated verbatim.

~~(3) Health Care occupancies are hereinafter placed in Groups A and B and these designations then used to indicate which group or groups must comply with the stated requirement(s), as follows:~~

~~—GROUPS~~

~~—A. Hospitals and Nursing Homes~~

~~—B. Residential — Custodial Care, Supervisory Care, Ambulatory Health Care~~

~~—REQUIREMENTS~~

- ~~A and B~~ ~~(a)~~ ~~Annunciator Panel or Fire Alarm Panel is to be readily accessible to Fire Department personnel if more than one zone is provided.~~
- ~~A and B~~ ~~(b)~~ ~~(3)~~ An approved automatic smoke detection system shall be installed in all corridors.
- ~~A and B~~ ~~(c)~~ ~~(4)~~ Manual pull stations shall be installed every 50 feet throughout the facility in patient room areas starting at the end of all corridors. All other manual pull stations shall be placed in accordance with general requirements of this rule.
- ~~(d)~~ ~~(5)~~ Fire alarm systems shall have annunciators located at all nurse's stations, the telephone switchboard, and at the main location of the fire department's entry.

11.05 Requirements for Detention and Correctional Occupancies

(1) A fire alarm system is required in every Detention and Correctional occupancy and such a system must meet the requirements and standards as provided ~~herein~~ in this rule. Detention and Correctional occupancies are defined in NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code.

(2) The general requirements shall be complied with in all Detention and Correctional occupancies as if herein restated verbatim.

(3) The annunciator panel or fire alarm panel is to be readily accessible to fire department personnel ~~if more than one (1) zone is provided,~~ and shall also be provided in the jail control center.

(4) Manual pull stations shall be provided as set forth in general requirements of this rule. EXCEPTION: Manual pull stations may be of security type in detention sections.

(5) Smoke detectors shall be installed in all corridors. If no corridor exists, installation shall be at the highest point of the cell area(s).

(6) Dormitory style facilities shall comply with Residential requirements.

#### 11.06 Requirements for Residential Occupancy

(1) A fire alarm system is required for each of the herein enumerated groups of residential buildings, and such system must meet the requirements and standards provided ~~herein~~. A residential building is as defined in NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code.

(2) These general requirements shall be complied with in all residential occupancies as if herein restated verbatim.

(3) Residential occupancies are hereinafter ~~placed~~ designated in two Groups, A and B. ~~and~~ These designations

~~or groups then used to indicate which group or groups~~ must comply with the stated requirements, as follows:

GROUPS

- A. Hotel/Motels, Dormitories, Lodging and Rooming Houses
- B. Apartments

REQUIREMENTS

- A. (Hotels/Motels/Lodging or Rooming and/or Boarding Houses, Dormitories)

- (1) Smoke detectors shall be placed a maximum of 15 feet from ends of corridors or walls and located 30 feet on centers throughout all inside corridors. Smoke detectors shall be placed a maximum of 15 feet from ends of walls and 30 feet on centers in open bay sleeping areas.
- (2) ~~The~~ annunciator panel or fire alarm panel shall be readily accessible to fire department ~~personnel if more than one (1) zone is provided,~~ and also shall be located at the registration desk.
- (3) All sleeping rooms shall have an approved self-contained smoke detector(s) hard-wired in accordance with NFPA 74, Household Fire Warning Equipment.
- (4) Motel(s)/Hotel(s) having direct exterior exiting shall have manual pull station(s) every 75 feet located on exterior walls. (Minimum requirement shall be one).

- B. Apartments

- (1) Apartment buildings having 12 or more units or 4 or more stories in height shall have fire alarm systems. Smoke detectors shall be placed a maximum of 15 feet from the ends of corridors and walls and 30 feet on centers.

- (2) All existing apartments shall have approved self-contained smoke detector(s) located at entrance(s) to bedrooms.
- (3) All new apartments shall have an approved self-contained smoke detector(s) hard wired in accordance with NFPA 74, Household Fire Warning Equipment.

#### 11.07 Requirements for Mercantile Occupancy

(1) A fire alarm system is required in every mercantile occupancy over 3,000 square feet, and such system must meet the requirements and standards as provided herein. Mercantile occupancies are as defined in NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code.

(2) The general requirements will be complied with in all mercantile occupancies as if herein restated verbatim.

(3) If an ~~the~~ existing Class B mercantile occupancy has a complete and approved sprinkler protection system, a fire alarm system will not be required.

#### 11.08 Requirements for Business Occupancy

(1) A fire alarm system is required in every business occupancy where:

- (a) Occupancy is subject to 300 or more total occupants, or
- (b) Occupancy is subject to 100 or more occupants above or below level of exit discharge, or

- (c) Building two (2) or more stories  
in height above level of exit  
discharge or two (2) or more  
stories below the level of exit  
discharge.

~~Such system must meet requirements and standards  
as provided herein.~~

Business occupancy ~~are as~~ is defined in NFPA 101,  
The Life Safety Code.

(2) The general requirements shall be com-  
plied with in all business occupancies as if herein restated ver-  
batim.

#### 11.09 Requirements for Industrial Occupancy

A fire alarm system is required in all Indus-  
trial Occupancies as required in The National Fire Codes (NFPA  
101, Life Safety Code) referred to in Section 4 of this these  
rules.

#### 11.10 Requirements for Storage Occupancy

A fire alarm system is required in all Stor-  
age Occupancies as required in The National Fire Codes (NFPA 101,  
Life Safety Code) referred to in Section 4 of this these rules.

### SECTION 12 Exit Inspections and Public Life Safety Announcements

12.01 Inspection of Exits. Not more than ninety (90)  
minutes prior to the scheduled commencement of any noncontinuous

activity, event, performance, show, meeting, function, or other occasion for which persons will gather at a Class A or B place of assembly (as defined in ~~the 1981 edition of~~ NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code --~~NFPA No. 101~~) the owner (or his or her designee pursuant to written authority, instructions, or procedures) shall inspect every required exit, way of approach thereto, and way of departure therefrom. If such inspection reveals that any required means of egress is obstructed, inaccessible, locked, fastened, or otherwise unsuited for immediate use, the scheduled program shall not begin, nor shall admittance to the place of assembly be permitted, until necessary corrective action has been completed.

12.02 Announcements. Immediately prior to the start of a ~~the~~ program, the owner or his or her authorized agent shall orally notify all attendees concerning the location of the exit(s) to be used in case of fire or other emergency.

12.03 Records. Accurate record of all inspections, corrections, and notifications made pursuant to this chapter shall be kept and retained for at least two (2) years in the offices of the respective building owners. The records shall contain:

(a) A brief description of each activity, event, performance, etc., including date, time, and location;

(b) the name and signature of the person who performed each requirement of this chapter; and

(c) the date and time when each requirement was performed.

12.04 Alternatives. In cases of practical difficulty or undue hardship, or in which compliance ~~herewith~~ would not significantly increase life safety, the State Fire Marshal may approve or accept alternative means of accomplishing the objectives of this section.

SECTION 13. Orders ~~of~~ and Decisions of the State Fire Marshal; and Appeals and Procedure for Appeals from such Orders or Decisions.

Any person aggrieved by an order or final written decision of the State Fire Marshal based upon or made in the course of the administration or enforcement of the provisions of W.Va. Code Chapter 29, Article 3-1 et seq. or ~~based upon or~~ made pursuant to these rules, and desiring to contest such order or written decision may file an appeal from such order or written decision with the State Fire Commission. Preservation of the right to an appeal and the procedure for the contested case is governed by this section and by W. V. Code Chapter 29, Article 3, et. seq. and ~~W. V. Code, Chapter 29A.~~

13.01 State Fire Marshal's Order and Decisions are Final and Conclusive - Any order or final written decision of the State Fire Marshal based upon or made in the course of the administration or enforcement of the provisions of W.V. Code, Chapter

29, Article 3-1 et seq. or based upon or made pursuant to these this rules-is final, unless vacated or modified upon review pursuant to the appeal rights and procedures provided by Chapter 29A the official Code of the W.V. Code and this rule.

13.02 W. V. Code 29-3-12(g) and (i) Inquiry and Investigation - The testimony which may be obtained by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to the authority in W.V. Code 29-3-12(g) and (i) shall be obtained without compliance with the provisions in these rules governing "Procedure in Contested Cases." Where appropriate, a subsequent order by the State Fire Marshal relating to the testimony so obtained shall, the same as any other order by the State Fire Marshal, be subject to the appeal rights provided in W. V. Code Chapter 29, Article 3-1, et. seq.

13.03 Appeal Petition - The appeal petition is to be typewritten, styled "Appeal Petition", and submitted with an original and one (1) copy. It shall be complete in itself so as to fully state the matters contested. No telegram, telephone call, or similar communication will be regarded as an appeal petition. The petition shall contain and include the following:

(A) a copy of the order or decision of the State Fire Marshal being contested;

(B) a clear and concise assignment of each error which the petitioner alleges to have been committed by the State

Fire Marshal in issuing said order or decision with each assignment of error being shown in separately numbered paragraphs;

(C) a clear and concise statement of fact upon which the petitioner relies as sustaining his assignment of errors;

(D) the address petitioner desires to have all notices, documents, and the final order of the State Fire Commission mailed to;

(E) the telephone number or numbers where petitioner can be contacted;

(F) the names and addresses of all persons having any ownership interest in the property which is the subject of the State Fire Marshal's order being contested;

(G) a prayer setting forth the relief sought; and

(H) the signature of the petitioner or its duly authorized officer.

13.04 Time Requirement and Manner of Filing Appeal  
Petition - An appeal petition must be personally delivered or mailed to the State Fire ~~Administrator~~ Commission within thirty (30) days following service upon the petitioner, or within thirty (30) days following actual receipt if service is ~~be~~ not required or for some reason is ~~not~~ made of the order or decision being con- tested. Any appeal petition shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and ~~are~~ timely if postmarked

within the thirty (30) day period. Any appeal petition not delivered or mailed within the thirty (30) day period is not timely filed and the order or decision of the State Fire Marshal being contested is final.

13.05 Copy of Appeal Petition to State Fire Commission

- Upon receipt of an appeal petition, the State Fire ~~Administra-~~  
~~tor~~ Commission shall ~~forthwith~~ supply a copy of the petition to the State Fire Commission together with an opinion by the State Fire Marshal regarding the urgency of the matter being contested. If The State Fire Marshal elects to file a response to the appeal petition, he or she shall be delivered a copy of the response to the State Fire Commission and a copy to the petitioner.

13.06 Scheduling Appeal Petition for and Notice of

Hearing - The State Fire Commission through the State Fire ~~Admin-~~  
~~istrator~~ Marshal shall schedule a hearing on the appeal petition giving the petitioner and the State Fire Marshal at least ten (10) days written notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The notice to the petitioner shall be by personal delivery or by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall contain a short and plain statement of the matters to be considered at the hearing, ~~shall contain~~ a copy of the State Fire Marshal's response, if any, to the appeal petition, and shall be mailed or personally delivered by the State Fire ~~Administrator~~  
Commission Marshal no later than thirty (30) days after receipt e

of the appeal petition. A copy of the notice to the petitioner shall be supplied to the State Fire Marshal. The ~~Any~~ hearing ~~shall~~ is to be conducted at a designated location at the State Capitol in in Charleston, West Virginia, or in the discretion of the State Fire Commission at a location within the county where the premises in question are located.

13.07 Authorized Representative - The petitioner may appear individually, or by counsel.

13.08 Continuances - A motion for continuance shall not be granted unless made in writing three days before the hearing or during the hearing, in either case for good and sufficient cause. Upon consideration of a motion for continuance, the urgency of the situation shall be determined and taken into consideration. Conflicting engagements of counsel or the employment of new counsel are not good grounds for a continuance, unless set forth in a motion filed promptly after the notice of hearing has been mailed, or unless extenuating circumstances are shown, which the State Fire Commission or hearing examiner considers adequate.

13.09 Absence of Petitioner or Counsel at the Scheduled Hearing - A hearing shall not be delayed or continued due to the absence of the petitioner or his legal counsel at a hearing, after service of notice of time, date, and place. The hearing shall proceed and the case shall be submitted for decision on the part of the absent petitioner or petitioners.

13.10 Hearing Examiner - Any member of the State Fire Commission may conduct a hearing on an appeal petition, ~~issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum,~~ and shall have full authority to conduct the proceedings on an appeal petition, and when acting in such capacity shall be referred to as the hearing examiner. Alternatively, the State Fire Commission may authorize and empower an impartial attorney as a hearing examiner with the specific powers listed in W. V. Code 29A-5-1(d).

13.11 Subpoenas and Subpoenas Duces Tecum - At any hearing held hereunder, the testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be required through the use of subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum. ~~Such subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum may be issued at the request of the petitioner the State Fire Marshal, or of The State Fire Commission and shall be issued by and in the name of the State Fire Commission.~~ The State Fire Marshal may issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum at the request of the petitioner, the hearings examiner, or the State Fire Commission.

Every such subpoena and/or subpoena duces tecum is required to prove service at least five (5) days before the return date thereof, either by personal service made by any person eighteen (18) years of age, or older, or by registered or certified mail, but a return acknowledgement signed by the person

to whom the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum is directed shall be required to prove service by registered or certified mail.

Any party requesting a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum must see that it is properly served. Service of a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued at the insistence of the State Fire Commission is the responsibility of such Commission.

Any public official who serves any such subpoena or subpoena duces tecum shall be entitled to the same fee as a Sheriff who serves a witness subpoena for a circuit court of this state; and fees for the attendance and travel of witnesses shall be the same as for witnesses before the circuit courts of this state. All fees shall be paid by the State Fire Commission if the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum is issued at the instance of the Commission. All such fees related to any subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued at the instance of the petitioner or the State Fire Marshal shall be paid by the party requesting such subpoena or subpoena duces tecum.

A request for a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum shall be in writing and shall contain a statement acknowledging that the requesting party agrees to pay the required fee.

Any person receiving a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued hereunder shall honor the same as though it were issued by a circuit court of the state, and shall appear as a witness and/or produce such books, records, or papers in response to

such subpoena or subpoena duces tecum. In case of disobedience or neglect of any subpoena or subpoena duces tecum served on any person or the refusal of any witness to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, the circuit court of the county in which the hearing is being held, upon application by the State Fire Commission, shall compel obedience by attachment proceedings for contempt as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued from such circuit court or a refusal to testify therein.

13.12 Evidence -

(A) All witnesses appearing at such hearing shall testify under oath or affirmation. Every adverse party shall have the right of cross-examination of witnesses who testify, and shall have the right to submit rebuttal evidence.

(B) All relevant and material evidence, including papers, records, agency staff memoranda and documents in the possession of the State Fire Commission or the State Fire Marshal of which either party desires to avail himself, may be offered and made a part of the record in the case.

(C) Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded. Except as otherwise herein stated, the rules of evidence as applied in civil cases in the circuit courts of this state shall be followed in considering the admissibility of evidence. However, when necessary to

ascertain facts not reasonably susceptible of proof under those rules, reasonably authenticated evidence not admissible thereunder may be admitted, except where precluded by the official code of W.V. or privilege, if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons ~~men~~ in the conduct of their affairs.

13.13 Record of Proceedings - All of the testimony, evidence and rulings on admissibility of evidence at any such hearing shall be recorded by a certified court reporter. An official record of the hearing will be prepared by the State Fire Commission, but a transcript, shall only be prepared if this Commission's final decision is appealed. The cost of the transcript shall be paid by the party requesting it.

13.14 Informal Disposition - At any stage of the proceedings, informal disposition may be made of any contested case by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order, or default.

13.15 Decision by the State Fire Commission - Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the person designated by the State Fire Commission as hearing examiner shall prepare a decision supported by findings of fact and conclusions of law affirming, modifying, or vacating the earlier order of decision of the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Commission may either accept, modify, or reject the hearing examiner's decision. If the

Commission accepts the hearing examiner's decision it shall sign the decision. If the Commission rejects or modifies the hearing examiner's decision, it shall prepare a written decision setting forth findings of facts and conclusions of law. In either event, the order signed by the State Fire Commission shall be final unless vacated or modified upon judicial review thereof. A copy of the order shall be served on all parties to the hearing and all attorneys of record, if any, in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested.

13.16 Judicial Review - The petitioner or by the State Fire Marshal may appeal the Commission's decision to the circuit court of the county where the premises are located, if the appeal is filed within thirty (30) days after the date upon which party was served with a copy of the final order or decision of the State Fire Commission. The final order signed by the State Fire Commission is final if the proceedings for judicial review are not instituted within the said thirty (30) day period.

#### Section 14 Miscellaneous Provisions

##### 14.01 FOREST FIRE SEASON:

The periods of each year between March first and May thirty-first, inclusive, and October first and December thirty-first, inclusive, are hereby designated as forest fire seasons. No person shall during any such fire season, except between the

hours of four o'clock p.m. and seven o'clock a.m. prevailing time, set fire to, or procure another to set fire to, any brush, leaves, grass, debris or field containing dry grass or other inflammable material capable of spreading fire, located in or within 300 feet of any woodland, brushland, or field containing dry grass or other inflammable material. Any fire set during this time shall be extinguished prior to seven o'clock a.m. prevailing time. Such prohibition of fires between seven o'clock a.m. and four o'clock p.m. prevailing time does not include (1) small fires set for the purpose of food preparation, or providing light or warmth around which all grass, brush, stubble, or other debris has been removed for a distance of ten feet from the fire, and (2) burning which may be conducted at any time when the ground surrounding the burning site is covered by one inch or more of snow. Any person who sets or causes to be set any fire permitted by this section shall not leave such fire unattended for any period of time.

Provided that the State Fire Marshal may issue permits authorizing fires prohibited by the preceding paragraph in accordance with West Virginia State Code, Chapter 20, Article 3, Section 5 of the West Virginia Code.

14.02 EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR ON OPEN BURNING

On such occasions when the Governor of the State issues an Executive Order or Proclamation to ban open burning due to weather conditions, the fire marshal may assist in the enforcement of the provisions of the Proclamation or Executive Order.

14.03 OUTDOOR STORAGE OF USED TIRES

The storage of used tires shall comply with the following:

(1) All outdoor storage of used tires shall be free from all trash and debris within the site.

(2) The owners/operators of outdoor storage of used tires shall maintain controlled access to the property with only one entrance/exit, and ~~shall~~ install security lighting for use during evening and night time hours as designated by the State Fire Marshal.

(3) All outdoor storage of used tires shall have a perimeter security chain link fence of a minimum height of six feet.

(4) All storage of used tires, shredded or unshredded, shall be separated into individual piles on the property. No pile may exceed 50 feet by 50 feet by 15 feet in height.

(5) In the absence of an available water supply of at least 500 GPM (gallons per minute) provided by fire hydrants within

1000 feet of the facility, a minimum of 10,000 thousand gallon water supply on the site for exclusive use of fire fighting personnel shall be established.

(6) Fire lanes shall be established between all tire piles and maintained having a minimum of forty-five foot lanes capable of supporting fire apparatus. ~~and shall exist between all tire piles.~~

(7) A minimum of a fifty foot wide zone around the site perimeter inside the fence line shall be maintained.

(8) All storage piles shall have a minimum of a thirty inch high earthen dike around each tire pile as the piles are established.

(9) A maximum of eighteen tire piles may be established on a single site.

(10) No site may exceed the storage of more than three hundred thousand tires without the approval of the state fire marshal.

#### 14.04 FIREWORKS DEFINED; LABELS REQUIRED (29-3-23)

The term "fireworks" means and includes any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation, and includes blank cartridges, toy pistols,

toy cannons, toy canes or toy guns in which explosives are used, the type of unmanned balloons which require Fire underneath to propel the same, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, roman candles, daygo bombs, sparklers or other fireworks of like construction and any fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound, or any tablets or other device containing any explosive substance, except that the term "fireworks" shall not include model rockets and model rocket engines, designed, sold and used for the purpose of propelling recoverable acro models and shall not include toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper or plastic caps manufactured in accordance with the United States department of transportation regulations for packing and shipping of toy paper or plastic caps are used and toy paper or plastic caps manufactured as provided therein, the sale and use of which shall be permitted at all times. Each package containing toy paper or plastic caps offered for retail sale shall be labeled to indicate the maximum explosive content per cap.

14.05 UNLAWFUL SALE, POSSESSION OR USE OF FIREWORKS; PERMIT FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY (29-3-24)

Except as hereinafter provided, no person, firm, co-partnership or corporation shall offer for sale, possess, expose for

sale, sell at retail, keep with intent to sell at retail, or use or explode any fireworks. The granting of permits for supervised displays of fireworks by municipalities, fair associations, amusement parks, and other organizations or groups of individuals shall be in accordance with the National Fire Codes as adopted in Section 4 of this State Fire Code. The state fire marshal shall have the authority to charge a fee of ten dollars to each applicant requesting a license to be a pyrotechnic operator as set forth in this article. The state fire marshal shall charge a scaled fee for all applications requesting permits to establish a pyrotechnics display as provided in this section. All fees (as provided in ~~Rules and Regulations, Fees for Services Rendered, Series 5~~) required to be paid by the provisions of this section shall be paid to the state fire marshal and thereafter deposited by him into a special account for the operation of the state fire commission. Such permits may be granted upon application to said state fire marshal and after approval of the local police and fire authorities of the community wherein the display is proposed to be held as provided herein and the filing of a bond by the applicant as provided hereinafter. Every such display shall be handled by a competent operator licensed or certified as to competency (as provided by National Codes as adopted in Section 4 of this State Fire Code) by the state fire marshal and shall be

of such composition, character, and so located, discharged or fired as in the opinion of the chief of the fire department, after proper inspection, and of the chief of police as to not be hazardous to property or endanger any person or persons. After such privilege shall have been granted, sales, possessions, use and distribution of fireworks for such display shall be lawful for that purpose only. No permit granted hereunder shall be transferable.

The governing body or chief executive authority of the municipality shall require a bond from the licensee in a sum not less than one thousand dollars conditioned on compliance with the provisions of this article and the rules of the state fire commission, provided no municipality shall be required to file such bond.

Before any permit for a pyrotechnic display shall be issued, the person, firm or corporation making application therefor shall furnish proof of financial responsibility (as provided by National Codes as adopted in Section 4 of this ~~State Fire Code~~ rule) to satisfy claims for damages to property or personal injuries arising out of any act or omission on the part of such person, firm or corporation or any agent or employee thereof, in such amount, character and form as the state fire marshal determines to be necessary for the protection of the public.

#### 14.06 Necessity of License for Electrical Work

No electrical work may be performed, offered or engaged in for compensation or hire within the state of West Virginia by any person, unless such person possesses a valid license issued by the state fire marshal in accordance with Chapter 29, Article 3B of the West Virginia Code. (29-3B-2)

#### 14.07 Residential Board and Care Occupancies

Application: All facilities classified as residential board and care occupancies shall conform to the following requirements.

Definitions:

Residential Board and Care Occupancy. A building or part of a building used to provide lodging, boarding, and personal care services for four (4) up to and including ~~eight (8)~~ ten (10) residents unrelated by blood or marriage to its owners or operators.

Personal Care. "Personal Care" means protective care of a resident who does not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the resident when in the building. Protective care may include a daily awareness by the management of the resident's functioning and his or her whereabouts, the arrangement of appointments and reminders of appointments for a resident, the ability and readiness to intervene if a crisis arises for a resident, supervision in areas of nutrition and medication, and actual provision of transient medical care.

Self-preservation. A person is capable of removing his or her physical self from situations involving imminent danger, such as fire.

Other definitions applicable to these requirements can be found in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, ~~Chapter 3, 1988 edition.~~

Requirements:

- (1) All residents shall be capable of self-preservation.
  - (2) Minimum Construction Required: No Requirements.
  - (3) Height Requirements: Patient sleeping rooms to be located on first and second floors only.
  - (4) Means of Egress: At least two (2) remote approved from each floor; at least one (1) of which shall be a door directly to the outside without traversing any corridor or space exposed to an unprotected vertical opening.
  - (5) Vertical Openings: Shall be properly enclosed on at least one (1) level unless used as the primary means of egress, then shall be enclosed at ~~both~~ all levels with 1 hour fire rated construction.
  - (6) Doors: Shall be side-hinged swinging at least 32 inches wide when located in means of egress. Bathroom doors may be 24 inches wide.
  - (7) Stairs: Shall be at least Class B.
  - (8) Hazardous Areas: Shall be provided with one hour fire-rated separation or provided with automatic sprinkler protection and smoke tight.
  - (9) Interior Finish: Walls and ceilings shall be at least Class C throughout.
  - (10) Fire Alarm: (a) Shall be approved electrically supervised and meet State Fire Code requirements for Residential: Rooming/Lodging.  
  
(b) Individual sleeping rooms shall be provided with a single station smoke detectors hardwired in accordance with NFPA 74, Household Fire Warning Equipment.
- Exception: This rule does not apply to facilities with less than four (4) residents.
- (11). Sprinkler: Automatic sprinkler system is required and shall meet NFPA 13D, Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings.

Exception: This rule does not apply to facilities with less than four (4) residents.

(12) Corridor Walls: Shall be at least twenty (20) minute fire-rated and smoketight.

(13) Corridor Doors: Shall be provided with self-closing devices or automatic closers. Shall be provided with latches suitable for keeping the door closed.

(14) Electrical System: Shall meet National Electric Code.

(15) Each sleeping room shall be provided with at least one (1) outside window for rescue/ventilation.

(16) Any carpet located in the facility shall meet State Fire Code for Residential Occupancies.

(17) No door in any means of egress shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied.

(18) Every bathroom door lock shall be designed to permit opening of the locked door from the outside in an emergency.

(19) Every closet door latch shall be such that it can be readily opened from the inside in case of emergency.

(20) Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 101 Sections 7-2.1 and 7-2.2 ~~1988 Edition.~~

(21) No stove or combustion heater shall be so located as to block escape in case of fire arising from malfunction of the stove or heater.

(22) All facilities shall comply with the Life Safety Code, Chapter 31, Section 7, Operating Features.

#### 14.08 Storage of Fireworks Wholesale Distributors

Definitions: Facility shall mean any building, igloo, barn, trailer, semitrailer or other mobile property.

Storage of Fireworks: All new and existing storage facilities for interstate wholesale fireworks distribution in accordance with West Virginia Code 29-3-25 shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Each Storage facility shall be fire resistive construction.

(2) Each Storage facility containing 1000 pounds or more shall have a complete automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

(3) Each Storage facility shall not be located within a residential area.

(4) Each Storage facility shall not be located within 2000 feet of any assembly, educational, health care or correctional occupancies.

(5) Storage/Sale Permits shall be issued by the State Fire Marshal's Office. Permits will be issued only upon verified compliance of these rules and payment of required fee.

(6) Owner(s) or Operator(s) shall immediately notify State Fire Marshal's Office of any lost, stolen or unaccounted fireworks within 24 hours.

(7) No Smoking shall be permitted in the facility or within 50' of a facility. Conspicuous signs indicating "Warning - No Smoking" shall be posted at frequent intervals throughout the facility.

(8) No fireworks shall be sold to any West Virginia resident.

(9) A fire alarm system with complete smoke detection shall be installed throughout the facility in accordance with the State Fire Code.

(10) Each facility shall meet the requirements of the State Fire Code.

(11) Each display area shall contain only inert fireworks and be secured to prevent unauthorized access to the display area.

(12) All sales shall be recorded and shall include the name, address, city, state and zip code, business license number and tax department number of each purchase.

(13) Daily inventory of fireworks shall be maintained for each facility.

(14) All fireworks transported by vehicle from a distribution facility shall be placarded in accordance with U. S. DOT requirements. Less than 1000 pounds shall be placarded Class C Explosives. More than 1000 pounds shall be placarded Class B Explosives. Each vehicle used to transport fireworks shall meet Chapter 5 of NFPA 1124, Code for the Manufacture, Transportation and Storage of Fireworks.

(15) Each Fire Department providing emergency services to any facility shall be notified in writing of the existence of the storage facility including information as to the type of explosives and explosive hazards. Pre-fire planning shall be completed by the fire department prior to operating the facility.

(16) The land surrounding each facility shall be kept clear of combustibles for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides.

(17) Each storage facility shall be securely locked in accordance with NFPA 495, Explosive Material Code, Chapter 6-6.1(g).

(18) All electrical wiring and fixtures shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code, Class II, Group E, Division I locations (Article 502 of the National Electrical Code).

(19) All Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning shall be in accordance with the State Fire Code. No open flaming devices on heating units shall be permitted.

(20) Each facility shall be separated from inhabited buildings, passenger railways, public highways and other storage buildings according to the distance specified in Table 2-6.5 of NFPA 1124, Code for the Manufacture, Transportation and Storage of Fireworks. (See items 3 and 4 of these this rule for prohibited locations).

14.09 Stopping, Standing or Parking Prohibited in Specified Areas.

(a) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or traffic-control device, in any of the following places:

- (4) Within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant;
- (10) Within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet of said entrance (when properly sign-posted) (17C-13-3)

#### 14.10 Passengers on Running Boards

~~No person shall ride nor shall the operator permit any person to ride on the running boards of any fire apparatus while such vehicle is being operated on the streets or highways of this State. — Exception: Parades~~

#### 14.10 Crossing Fire Hose

No streetcar or vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, private driveway, or streetcar track, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

#### 14.11 Emergency Vehicle Permits

(a) Authorization for all fire department vehicles and firefighters to operate Class A vehicles shall be designated by their fire chief and the State Fire Marshal's Office. Vehicles authorized by 17C-15-26 shall have red flashing warning lights and an audible signaling device, such as a siren, whistle or bell capable of emitting sound audible from a distance of not less than 500 feet. (17C-9-5 and 17C-15-26)

(b) Upon receipt of written notification from the Fire Chief of the local fire department to the State Fire Marshal requesting that an Emergency Vehicle Permit be revoked, the State Fire Marshal shall cause the permit to be revoked.

14.12 Correctional/Detention Facilities

All new correctional or detention facilities as defined in the Life Safety Code shall be protected throughout with a complete automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA-13, Standard for Sprinkler Systems.

14.13 Rural Health Care and Birthing Center Facilities

Definitions:

Primary Care: Medical care and services at the point when a person first seeks assistance from the health care system for the simpler and more common illnesses, and which takes ongoing responsibility for the recipient's health maintenance and illness.

Rural Health Initiative/Kellogg Clinical Facility: A health care facility which provides primary or secondary patient care and, as such, must meet the requirements for the safety of all occupants while in the building emergency patient treatment/stabilization.

Birthing/Non-Ambulatory Facility Center: A health care facility which provides obstetrical/emergency patient care for three or less patients that are not capable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without assistance. A facility which provides patient care for three or more patients requires compliance with Life Safety Code, Ambulatory Health Care.

Secondary Care: Medical care and services provided by medical specialists/subspecialists, by cardiologists or neurosurgeons, usually upon referral or consultation.

Self-Preservation: Patients and other occupants of the facility must be capable of removing themselves from the facility with limited assistance, either physical or verbal, in an emergency, such as fire.

Minimum Construction Requirements

A. No new facility shall be constructed of unprotected wood frame construction (Type V (000)).

B. New construction shall meet Section 5 of this rule.

C. Existing unprotected wood frame construction (Type V (000)) will be accepted with a fully automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the

Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

Automatic Sprinkler Systems

Design and installation shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

Occupant Load:

Occupant load calculation will be one person per 100 square feet of gross floor area.

A. No birthing/non-ambulatory care rooms will be located above or below the level of exit discharge.

B. There will be no more than 3 birthing/non-ambulatory care patients in any one facility.

Means of Egress Requirements:

Every aisle, passageway, corridor, exit discharge, exit location, and access shall be in accordance with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Means of Egress Requirements, and as modified by this rule.

Number of Exits:

There shall be not less than two remote exits provided from each floor.

Corridors:

A. No dead end corridor shall exceed 20 feet.

B. Travel distance to an exit shall not exceed 150 feet in a nonsprinklered building or 200 feet in a sprinklered building.

Corridor Construction:

Corridors shall be of smoke tight construction.

Corridor Width:

A. All corridors on birthing/non-ambulatory care floors shall be a minimum of 6 feet in clear width.

B. All other corridors shall be a minimum of 44 inches.

Doors in the Means of Egress:

A. Shall be a minimum of 36 inches in width and comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Means of Egress Requirements.

B. All exit doors shall be equipped with panic hardware.

Exit Stairs:

Stairs will be designed in accordance with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Means of Egress Requirements for Stairs.

Doors:

Doors not in the means of egress shall comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Means of Egress Components.

Protection:

A. Vertical Openings: All openings will comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Vertical Openings Requirements.

B. Hazardous Areas:

1. All hazardous areas shall be separated by one hour fire resistive construction with openings protected with one hour fire resistive assemblies or shall be protected with an automatic sprinkler system and construction that resists the passage of smoke.

2. Anesthetizing locations and laboratories shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 99, Standard for Health Care Facilities.

C. Interior Finish:

Interior finish throughout the building will be Class A. Where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed, Class B or C is acceptable.

D. Carpet:

All carpet will have a critical radiant flux minimum of 0.45 watts per square centimeter.

E. Fire Alarm:

1. The fire alarm system will comply with Section 11.01 and 11.04 of this rule. EXCEPTION: The fire alarm system is not required to be connected to a communication center.

F. Building Services:

Building services will comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment Requirements.

G. Rescue and Ventilation:

All birthing/non-ambulatory and sleeping rooms for health care providers will have at least one outside window for emergency rescue and ventilation. The window shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 inches in width, 24 inches in height and 5.7 square feet in area. The bottom of these window openings will be no more than 44 inches above the floor.

H. Separation Requirements:

When a rural health facility is located within a building having more than one occupancy, the rural health facility will be separated from all other occupancies with a two (2) hour fire barrier, or the building will be completely protected with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler System.

14.14 Explosives Amendment to NFPA 495, Explosive Materials Code

- a. As soon as practical after all loaded blast holes (shot) are linked, they shall be immediately connected to a source of ignition and fired by a person legally permitted to do so.
- b. Pre-loading blast holes (shots) to be fired at a later time shall be prohibited. In an emergency situation, this requirement may be waived by the State Fire Marshal.

SECTION 15. Severability

The sections this rule are severable. Should any section be declared by judicial opinion unconstitutional or in any manner contrary to the laws of the State of West Virginia, that particular section shall be invalid and all other sections shall remain in full force and effect.



KEN HECHLER  
Secretary of State

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**STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA**

**SECRETARY OF STATE**

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Charleston, WV 25305-0770

December 22, 1994

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

AGENCY: State Fire Commission

RULE: Amendments, Series 1, State Fire Code

DATE FILED AS AN EMERGENCY RULE: August 9, 1994

DATE FIRST AMENDMENT FILED: November 18, 1994

FILED  
DEC 22 4 05 PM 1994  
OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

DECISION NO. 23-94

Following review under WV Code 29A-3-15a, it is the decision of the Secretary of State that the above emergency rule be approved. A copy of the complete decision with required findings is available from this office.

KEN HECHLER  
Secretary of State

DECISION

EMERGENCY RULE DECISION  
(ERD 23-94)

AGENCY: State Fire Commission  
RULE: Amendments, Series 1, State Fire Code  
FILED AS AN EMERGENCY RULE: August 9, 1994  
DATE FIRST AMENDMENT FILED: November 18, 1994

- par. 1 The State Fire Commission (Commission) filed the above amendments to an existing as an emergency rule.
- par. 2 West Virginia Code 29A-3-15a requires the Secretary of State to review all emergency rules filed after March 8, 1986. This review requires the Secretary of State to determine if the agency filing such emergency rule: 1) has complied with the procedures for adopting an emergency rule; 2) exceeded the scope of its statutory authority in promulgating the emergency rule; or 3) can show that an emergency exists justifying the promulgation of an emergency rule.
- par. 3 Following review, the Secretary of State shall issue a decision as to whether or not such an emergency rule should be disapproved [(29A-3-15a(b))].
- par. 4 (A) Procedural Compliance: WV Code 29A-3-15 permits an agency to adopt, amend or repeal, without hearing, any legislative rule by filing such rule, along with a statement of the circumstances constituting the emergency, with the Secretary of State and forthwith with the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee (LRMRC).
- par. 5 If an agency has accomplished the above two required filings with the appropriate supporting documents by the time the emergency rule decision is issued or the expiration of the thirty-five day review period, whichever is sooner, the Secretary of State shall rule in favor of procedural compliance.

par. 6 The Commission filed this emergency rule with supporting documents with the Secretary of State November 18, 1994 and with the LRMRC November 18, 1994.

par. 7 It is the determination of the Secretary of State that the Commission has complied with the procedural requirements of WV Code §29A-3-15 for adoption of an emergency rule.

par. 8 (B) Statutory Authority -- WV Code 29-3-5(b) reads in part:

*Regulations embodied in the state fire code shall be in accordance with standard safe practice as embodied in widely recognized standards of good practice for fire prevention and fire protection and shall have the force and effect of law in the several counties, municipalities and political subdivisions of the state. Whenever any other state law, county or municipal ordinance or regulation of any fire codes published by the national protection association: Provided, That such rules shall be effective as emergency rules when so promulgated until acted upon by the Legislature: Provided, however, That the state fire marshal shall provide compliance alternatives for historic structures as provided for in §29-1-5 of this chapter which compliance alternatives shall take into account the historic integrity of said historic structures; and shall coordinate with the director of the archives and history division the application of the rules and regulations of that division.*

par. 9 It is the determination of the Secretary of State that the Commission has not exceeded its statutory authority in promulgating this emergency rule.

par. 10 (C) Emergency -- WV Code 29A-3-15(g) defines "emergency" as follows:

*(g) For the purposes of this section, an emergency exists when the promulgation of a rule is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare or is necessary to comply with a time limitation established by this code or by a federal statute or regulation or to prevent substantial harm to the public interest.*

par. 11 There are essentially three classes of emergency broadly presented with the above provision: 1) immediate preservation; 2) time limitation; and 3) substantial harm. An agency need only document to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that there exists a nexus between the proposal and the circumstances creating at least one of the above three emergency categories.

par. 12 The facts and circumstances as presented by the Commission are as follows:

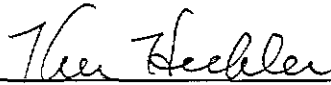
Pursuant to the WV Code §29-3-5, promulgation of regulations and state fire code, subparagraph (b) stipulates..."Provided, that such rules shall be effective as emergency rules when promulgated until acted upon by the Legislature...."

The state law requires the State Fire Code to be filed as emergency rules. In addition, the State Fire Commission has established the following facts and findings regarding the State Fire Code:

1. The amended Fire Code rule will provide the latest technology for designers to build buildings or structures meeting national standards.
2. The amended code is closely aligned with the American Disability Act (ADA) in providing code compliance alternatives to this recent federal law.
3. Architects/engineers are using the latest edition of model codes, while the State Fire Code is using 4 year old technology. Using up-to-date technology will enhance the review of plans and specifications for construction.
4. The amended fire code now provides requirements for storage of fireworks (Class C) and requirements for Rural Health Care and Birthing Center Clinics which the model codes do not address.

par. 13 It is the determination of the Secretary of State that this proposal qualifies under the definition of an emergency as defined in §29A-3-15(g). . . "mandated by West Virginia Code and to make language consistent with Legislative Rule Making Review Committee changes."

par. 14 This decision shall be cited as Emergency Rule Decision 23-94 or ERD 23-94 and may be cited as precedent. This decision is available from the Secretary of State and has been filed with the State Fire Commission, the Attorney General and the Legislative Rule Making Review Commission.



KEN HECHLER  
Secretary of State

Entered \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

DEC 22 4 05 PM 1994

FILED