



APPLICATION FOR APPEAL

Saint Paul City Clerk

310 City Hall, 15 W. Kellogg Blvd.

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

Telephone: (651) 266-8560

RECEIVED

MAR 25 2014

CITY CLERK

The City Clerk needs the following to process your appeal:

- \$25 filing fee payable to the City of Saint Paul (if cash: receipt number check # 1613)
- Copy of the City-issued orders or letter which are being appealed
- Attachments you may wish to include
- This appeal form completed
- Walk-In OR Mail-In

YOUR HEARING Date and Time:

Tuesday, April 1, 2014

Time 1:30 p.m.

Location of Hearing:

Room 330 City Hall/Courthouse

c-mailed 3-25-14

Address Being Appealed:

Number & Street: 757 Jessamine Ave. E. City: St. Paul State: MN Zip: 55106

Appellant/Applicant: Troy Olson Email Troy@SuperiorClassic.com

Phone Numbers: Business 651-774-5582 Residence _____ Cell _____

Signature: [Signature] Date: 3/21/14

Name of Owner (if other than Appellant): Dee Properties LLC

Address (if not Appellant's): 1048B Payne Ave., St. Paul, MN 55130

Phone Numbers: Business 651-774-5582 Residence _____ Cell _____

What Is Being Appealed and Why? *Attachments Are Acceptable*

- Vacate Order/Condemnation/Revocation of Fire C of O
- Summary/Vehicle Abatement
- Fire C of O Deficiency List
- Fire C of O: Only Egress Windows
- Code Enforcement Correction Notice
- Vacant Building Registration
- Other

We are unable to complete item number 2 on the deficiency list. By mutual contract with the tenant through a written lease the tenant controls what goes into and out of the premises. No amount of prevention on the part of the landlord can reasonably be expected to prevent the introduction of bed bugs to the premises by the tenant. Bed bugs in and of themselves are not considered a pest, but the CDC classifies them as an annoyance. Head lice and bed bugs are similar in many ways and both "should not be considered as a medical or public health hazard" according to the CDC. This correction notice is unattainable and could lead to other unintended consequences such as complaints for having mosquitoes when leaving windows open and transferring responsibility for the irresponsible behavior of the tenant to the landlord. It was also discovered that the SPLC 34.33 (5) referred to for deficiency list item 2 does not exist. I ask that this correction notice for deficiency list item 2 be removed.

Revised 3/7/2011



CITY OF SAINT PAUL
Christopher B. Coleman, Mayor

375 Jackson Street, Suite 220
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101-1806

Telephone: 651-266-8989
Facsimile: 651-266-8951
Web: www.stpaul.gov/dsi

DEE PROPERTIES LLC
1048 B PAYNE AVE
ST PAUL MN 55130-3841

CORRECTION NOTICE - RE-INSPECTION COMPLAINT

RE: 757 JESSAMINE AVE E

Dear Property Representative:

A re-inspection was made on your building on March 20, 2014, in response to a referral. You are hereby notified that the following deficiencies must be corrected immediately.

A reinspection will be made on or after March 27, 2014.

Failure to comply may result in a criminal citation or the revocation of the Certificate of Occupancy. The Saint Paul Legislative Code requires that no building shall be occupied without a Certificate of Occupancy. The code also provides for the assessment of additional reinspection fees.

DEFICIENCY LIST

1. MSFC 304.1 - Remove excessive combustible storage and/or vegetation from exterior property areas.
-West side of front porch.
2. SPLC 34.10 (6), 34.33 (5) - Exterminate and control insects, rodents or other pests. Provide documentation of extermination.
-Have a licensed exterminator inspect/treat for bed bugs and provide a report to this office.

Saint Paul Legislative Code authorizes this inspection and collection of inspection fees. For forms, fee schedule, inspection handouts, or information on some of the violations contained in this report, please visit our web page at: <http://www.stpaul.gov/cofo>

If you have any questions, email me at brian.tonnancour@ci.stpaul.mn.us or call me at 651-266-8955 between 7:30 a.m - 9:00 a.m.

Please help to make Saint Paul a safer city in which to live and work.

Sincerely,
Brian Tonnancour
Fire Inspector



Bed Bugs FAQs

What are bed bugs?

Bed bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) are small, flat, parasitic insects that **feed solely on the blood of people and animals while they sleep**. Bed bugs are reddish-brown in color, wingless, range from 1mm to 7mm (roughly the size of Lincoln's head on a penny), and can live several months without a blood meal.

Where are bed bugs found?

Bed bugs are found across the globe from North and South America, to Africa, Asia and Europe. Although the presence of bed bugs has traditionally been seen as a problem in developing countries, it has recently been spreading rapidly in parts of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and other parts of Europe. Bed bugs have been found in five-star hotels and resorts and their presence is not determined by the cleanliness of the living conditions where they are found.

Bed bug infestations usually occur around or near the areas where people sleep. These areas include apartments, shelters, rooming houses, hotels, cruise ships, buses, trains, and dorm rooms. They hide during the day in places such as seams of mattresses, box springs, bed frames, headboards, dresser tables, inside cracks or crevices, behind wallpaper, or any other clutter or objects around a bed. Bed bugs have been shown to be able to travel over 100 feet in a night but tend to live within 8 feet of where people sleep.

Do bed bugs spread disease?

Bed bugs should not be considered as a medical or public health hazard. Bed bugs are not known to spread disease. **Bed bugs can be an annoyance** because their presence may cause itching and loss of sleep. Sometimes the itching can lead to excessive scratching that can sometimes increase the chance of a secondary skin infection.

What health risks do bed bugs pose?

A bed bug bite affects each person differently. Bite responses can range from an absence of any physical signs of the bite, to a small bite mark, to a serious allergic reaction. Bed bugs are not considered to be dangerous; however, an allergic reaction to several bites may need medical attention.

What are the signs and symptoms of a bed bug infestation?

One of the easiest ways to identify a bed bug infestation is by the tell-tale bite marks on the face, neck, arms, hands, or any other body parts while sleeping. However, these bite marks may take as long as 14 days to develop in some people so it is important to look for other clues when determining if bed bugs have infested an area. These signs include:

- the bed bugs' exoskeletons after molting,
- bed bugs in the fold of mattresses and sheets,
- rusty-colored blood spots due to their blood-filled fecal material that they excrete on the mattress or nearby furniture, and

- a sweet musty odor.

How do I know if I've been bitten by a bed bug?

It is hard to tell if you've been bitten by a bed bug unless you find bed bugs or signs of infestation. When bed bugs bite, they inject an anesthetic and an anticoagulant that prevents a person from realizing they are being bitten. Most people do not realize they have been bitten until bite marks appear anywhere from one to several days after the initial bite. The bite marks are similar to that of a mosquito or a flea -- a slightly swollen and red area that may itch and be irritating. The bite marks may be random or appear in a straight line. Other symptoms of bed bug bites include insomnia, anxiety, and skin problems that arise from profuse scratching of the bites.

Because bed bug bites affect everyone differently, some people may have no reaction and will not develop bite marks or any other visible signs of being bitten. Other people may be allergic to the bed bugs and can react adversely to the bites. These allergic symptoms can include enlarged bite marks, painful swellings at the bite site, and, on rare occasions, anaphylaxis.

How did I get bed bugs?

Bed bugs are experts at hiding. Their slim flat bodies allow them to fit into the smallest of spaces and stay there for long periods of time, even without a blood meal. Bed bugs are usually transported from place to place as people travel. The bed bugs travel in the seams and folds of luggage, overnight bags, folded clothes, bedding, furniture, and anywhere else where they can hide. Most people do not realize they are transporting stow-away bed bugs as they travel from location to location, infecting areas as they travel.

Who is at risk for getting bed bugs?

Everyone is at risk for getting bed bugs when visiting an infected area. However, anyone who travels frequently and shares living and sleeping quarters where other people have previously slept has a higher risk of being bitten and or spreading a bed bug infestation.

How are bed bugs treated and prevented?

Bed bug bites usually do not pose a serious medical threat. The best way to treat a bite is to avoid scratching the area and apply antiseptic creams or lotions and take an antihistamine. Bed bug infestations are commonly treated by insecticide spraying. If you suspect that you have an infestation, contact your landlord or professional pest control company that is experienced with treating bed bugs. The best way to prevent bed bugs is regular inspection for the signs of an infestation.

This information is not meant to be used for self-diagnosis or as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. If you have any questions about the parasites described above or think that you may have a parasitic infection, consult a health care provider.

Page last reviewed: January 10, 2013

Page last updated: January 10, 2013

Content source: [Global Health - Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria](#)

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - [Contact CDC-INFO](#)





Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

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- [Can wigs or hair pieces spread lice? \(/parasites/lice/head/gen_info/faqs.html#wigs\)](/parasites/lice/head/gen_info/faqs.html#wigs)
- [Can swimming spread lice? \(/parasites/lice/head/gen_info/faqs.html#swim\)](/parasites/lice/head/gen_info/faqs.html#swim)

What are head lice?

The head louse, or *Pediculus humanus capitis*, is a parasitic insect that can be found on the head, eyebrows, and eyelashes of people. Head lice **feed on human blood several time a day** and live close to the human scalp. Head lice are not known to spread disease.

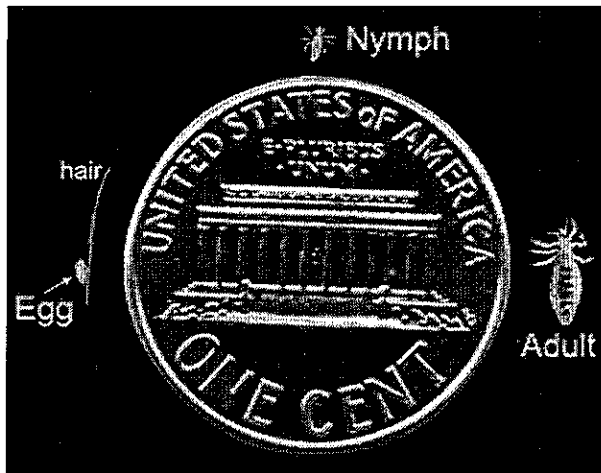
Who is at risk for getting head lice?

Head lice are found worldwide. In the United States, infestation with head lice is most common among pre-school children attending child care, elementary schoolchildren, and the household members of infested children. Although reliable data on how many people in the United States get head lice each year are not available, an estimated 6 million to 12 million infestations occur each year in the United States among children 3 to 11 years of age. In the United States, infestation with head lice is much less common among African-Americans than among persons of other races, possibly because the claws of the of the head louse found most frequently in the United States are better adapted for grasping the shape and width of the hair shaft of other races.

Head lice move by crawling; they cannot hop or fly. Head lice are spread by direct contact with the hair of an infested person. Anyone who comes in head-to-head contact with someone who already has head lice is at greatest risk. Spread by contact with clothing (such as hats, scarves, coats) or other personal items (such as combs, brushes, or towels) used by an infested person is uncommon. Personal hygiene or cleanliness in the home or school has nothing to do with getting head lice.

What do head lice look like?

Head lice have three forms: the egg (also called a nit), the nymph, and the adult.



Actual size of the three lice forms compared to a penny. (CDC Photo)

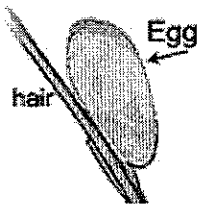


Illustration of egg on a hair shaft. (CDC Photo)

Egg/Nit: Nits are lice eggs laid by the adult female head louse at the base of the hair shaft nearest the scalp. Nits are firmly attached to the hair shaft and are oval-shaped and very small (about the size of a knot in thread) and hard to see. Nits often appear yellow or white although live nits sometimes appear to be the same color as the hair of the infested person. Nits are often confused with dandruff, scabs, or hair spray droplets. Head lice nits usually take about 8–9 days to hatch. Eggs that are likely to hatch are usually located no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the base of the hair shaft. Nits located further than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the base of hair shaft may very well be already hatched, non-viable nits, or empty nits or casings. This is difficult to distinguish with the naked eye.



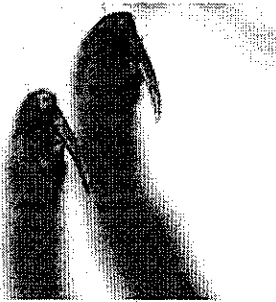
Nymph form. (CDC Photo)

Nymph: A nymph is an immature louse that hatches from the nit. A nymph looks like an adult head louse, but is smaller. To live, a nymph must feed on blood. Nymphs mature into adults about 9–12 days after hatching from the nit.



Adult louse. (CDC Photo)

Adult: The fully grown and developed adult louse is about the size of a sesame seed, has six legs, and is tan to grayish-white in color. Adult head lice may look darker in persons with dark hair than in persons with light hair. To survive, adult head lice must feed on blood. An adult head louse can live about 30 days on a person's head but will die within one or two days if it falls off a person. Adult female head lice are usually larger than males and can lay about six eggs each day.



Adult louse claws. (CDC Photo)

Where are head lice most commonly found?

Head lice and head lice nits are found almost exclusively on the scalp, particularly around and behind the ears and near the neckline at the back of the head. Head lice or head lice nits sometimes are found on the eyelashes or eyebrows but this is uncommon. Head lice hold tightly to hair with hook-like claws at the end of each of their six legs. Head lice nits are cemented firmly to the hair shaft and can be difficult to remove even after the nymphs hatch and empty casings remain.

What are the signs and symptoms of head lice infestation?

- Tickling feeling of something moving in the hair.
- Itching, caused by an allergic reaction to the bites of the head louse.
- Irritability and difficulty sleeping; head lice are most active in the dark.
- Sores on the head caused by scratching. These sores can sometimes become infected with bacteria found on the person's skin.

How did my child get head lice?

Head-to-head contact with an already infested person is the most common way to get head lice. Head-to-head contact is common during play at school, at home, and elsewhere (sports activities, playground, slumber parties, camp).

Although uncommon, head lice can be spread by sharing clothing or belongings. This happens when lice crawl, or nits attached to shed hair hatch, and get on the shared clothing or belongings. Examples include:

- sharing clothing (hats, scarves, coats, sports uniforms) or articles (hair ribbons, barrettes, combs, brushes, towels, stuffed animals) recently worn or used by an infested person;
- or lying on a bed, couch, pillow, or carpet that has recently been in contact with an infested person.

Dogs, cats, and other pets do not play a role in the spread of head lice.

How is head lice infestation diagnosed?

The diagnosis of a head lice infestation is best made by finding a live nymph or adult louse on the scalp or hair of a person. Because nymphs and adult lice are very small, move quickly, and avoid light, they can be difficult to find. Use of a magnifying lens and a fine-toothed comb may be helpful to find live lice. If crawling lice are not seen, finding nits firmly attached within a ¼ inch of base of the hair shafts strongly suggests, but does not confirm, that a person is infested and should be treated. Nits that are attached more than ¼ inch from the base of the hair shaft are almost always dead or already hatched. Nits are often confused with other things found in the hair such as dandruff, hair spray droplets, and dirt particles. If no live nymphs or adult lice are seen, and the only nits found are more than ¼-inch from the scalp, the infestation is probably old and no longer active and does not need to be treated.

If you are not sure if a person has head lice, the diagnosis should be made by their health care provider, local health department, or other person trained to identify live head lice.

How is head lice infestation treated?

More on: Treatment (</parasites/lice/head/treatment.html>)

Is infestation with head lice reportable to health departments?

Most health departments do not require reporting of head lice infestation. However, it may be beneficial for the sake of others to share information with school nurses, parents of classmates, and others about contact with head lice.

I don't like my school's "no-nit" policy; can CDC do something?

No. CDC is not a regulatory agency. School head lice policies often are determined by local school boards. Local health departments may have guidelines that address school head lice policies; check with your local and state health departments to see if they have such recommendations.

More on: Head Lice Information for Schools (</parasites/lice/head/schools.html>)

Do head lice spread disease?

Head lice should not be considered as a medical or public health hazard. Head lice are not known to spread disease. Head lice can be an annoyance because their presence may cause itching and loss of sleep. Sometimes the itching can lead to excessive scratching that can sometimes increase the chance of a secondary skin infection.

Can head lice be spread by sharing sports helmets or headphones?

Head lice are spread most commonly by direct contact with the hair of an infested person. Spread by contact with inanimate objects and personal belongings may occur but is very uncommon. Head lice feet are specially adapted for holding onto human hair. Head lice would

have difficulty attaching firmly to smooth or slippery surfaces like plastic, metal, polished synthetic leathers, and other similar materials.

Can wigs or hair pieces spread lice?

Head lice and their eggs (nits) soon perish if separated from their human host. Adult head lice can live only a day or so off the human head without blood for feeding. Nymphs (young head lice) can live only for several hours without feeding on a human. Nits (head lice eggs) generally die within a week away from their human host and cannot hatch at a temperature lower than that close to the human scalp. For these reasons, the risk of transmission of head lice from a wig or other hairpiece is extremely small, particularly if the wig or hairpiece has not been worn within the preceding 48 hours by someone who is actively infested with live head lice.

Can swimming spread lice?

Data show that head lice can survive under water for several hours but are unlikely to be spread by the water in a swimming pool. Head lice have been seen to hold tightly to human hair and not let go when submerged under water. Chlorine levels found in pool water do not kill head lice.

Head lice may be spread by sharing towels or other items that have been in contact with an infested person's hair, although such spread is uncommon. Children should be taught not to share towels, hair brushes, and similar items either at poolside or in the changing room.

Swimming or washing the hair within 1–2 days after treatment with some head lice medicines might make some treatments less effective. Seek the advice of your health care provider or health department if you have questions.

This information is not meant to be used for self-diagnosis or as a substitute for consultation with a health care provider. If you have any questions about the parasites described above or think that you may have a parasitic infection, consult a health care provider.

Page last reviewed: September 24, 2013

Page last updated: September 24, 2013

Content source: [Global Health - Division of Parasitic Diseases and Malaria](#)

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA
30333, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - [Contact CDC-INFO](#)



In addition to the punishments provided in this chapter, the city, through the officer charged with the enforcement of the various provisions of this chapter, or any other person, may seek enforcement thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction by any appropriate form of civil action and may seek to enjoin any continued violation thereof and seek to compel obedience thereto by mandatory orders and writs.

(C.F. No. 05-740, § 1, 9-14-05)

| Sec. 34.29. - Termination of tenancy.

No tenancy of a residential structure or dwelling unit covered by this Code may be terminated because of the commencement of an action pursuant to this chapter or because of the report to the proper code enforcement authorities of a condition believed to be in violation of this Code.

(C.F. No. 05-740, § 1, 9-14-05)

| Sec. 34.30. - Appeals.

Any person affected by any provision of this chapter may appeal to the Legislative Hearing Officer as provided in Chapter 18 of the Saint Paul Legislative Code.

(C.F. No. 05-740, § 1, 9-14-05)

| Sec. 34.31. - Nonresidential, industrial and institutional uses.

The following sections apply to all nonresidential, industrial, commercial and institutional uses.

(C.F. No. 05-740, § 1, 9-14-05)

| Sec. 34.32. - Property areas; exterior standards.

The owner of any premises regulated by this section, as specified in section 34.03, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) *Sanitation.* All exterior property areas shall be maintained free from any accumulation of refuse, garbage, animal feces (including pigeon droppings) or putrescibles.
- (2) *Insect and rodent infestations.* It shall be the responsibility of the owner to exterminate any infestation of rodents, vermin or other pests in all exterior areas and accessory structures on the premises.
- (3) *Accessory structures.* All accessory structures including, but not limited to, detached garages, sheds and fences shall be maintained structurally sound and in good repair. All exterior surfaces shall be maintained in a state of good repair.
- (4) *Stored materials.* It shall be unlawful to accumulate and store building material, lumber, boxes, cartons or other containers, machinery, scrap metal, junk, raw material, fabricated goods and other items in such manner as to constitute a nuisance or rodent harborage.
- (5) *Obscuring fences.* Refer to the zoning code.
- (6) *Refrigerators and accessible containers.* It shall be unlawful to permit a refrigerator or other container, sufficiently large to retain a child and with doors which fasten automatically when closed, to be exposed and accessible to children without removing the doors, lids, hinges or latches.

(C.F. No. 05-740, § 1, 9-14-05; C.F. No. 09-984, § 1, 12-16-09)

| Sec. 34.33. - Structures—Exterior standards.

The owner of any premises regulated by this section, as specified in section 34.03, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) *Foundations, wall, roof and other exterior surfaces.* Every foundation, exterior wall, roof and all other exterior surfaces shall be maintained in a professional state of maintenance and repair.
 - a. The foundation elements shall adequately support the building at all points.
 - b. Every exterior wall shall be free of holes, breaks, loose or rotting boards or timbers and any other conditions which admit dampness to the interior portions of the walls or to the interior spaces.
 - c. All exterior wood surfaces, other than decay-resistant woods, and previously painted non-wood surfaces shall be protected from the elements and decay by paint which is not lead-based paint or by other protective covering or treatment.
 - d. The roof shall be tight and have no defects which admit rain, and roof drainage shall be adequate to prevent rainwater from causing dampness in the walls.
- (2) *Stairs, porches, decks and railings.*
 - a. Every outside stair, every porch and deck shall be constructed safely and capable of supporting a load as determined in the building code and shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Every stairway, porch, deck or step which is more than thirty (30) inches above grade shall have guardrails and intermediate rails, no more than six (6) inches apart or in accordance with the current building code, or maintained in accordance with the building code in effect when originally constructed. If deemed hazardous by the enforcement officer it shall be brought into compliance with state building code.
 - b. Every flight of stairs shall have handrails in accordance with the building code or shall be maintained in accordance with the state building code under which it was constructed.
 - c. Stairs, steps, porches, decks, handrails, balustrades and guardrails deemed hazardous by the enforcement officer shall be corrected in accordance with the building code or be maintained in accordance with the building code specifications under which it was originally constructed, if deemed hazardous.
- (3) *Windows, doors and hatchways.* Every window, exterior door and basement hatchway shall be substantially tight and shall be kept in sound condition and repair.
 - a. Windows shall be fully supplied with windowpanes which are without open cracks or holes; sashes shall be in sound condition and fit reasonably tight within the frame and windows; and windows other than a fixed window shall be capable of being easily opened and have hardware to hold it in the open position. Locking hardware shall be required on all windows up to and including the second story and on every other window which is accessible by an adjacent stairway, deck, porch, or other walking surface.
 - b. Every exterior door and its hardware shall be in sound condition and fit reasonably well within its frame.
 - c. Every basement hatchway shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the entrance of rodents, rain and surface drainage water into the structure.
 - d. Every exit door shall be capable of being opened from the inside, easily and without the use of a key, in accordance with the building code.

(C.F. No. 05-740, § 1, 9-14-05)

I Sec. 34.34. - Same—Interior standards.

The owner of any premises regulated by this section, as specified in section 34.03, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) *Structural members.* The supporting structural members shall be maintained structurally sound, showing no evidence of deterioration and capable of bearing imposed loads in accordance with the provisions of the building code or in accordance with the building code under which it was originally constructed.
- (2) *Stairs.* Every stairwell shall be constructed safely and be capable of supporting a load as determined in the building code, or must be maintained in accordance with the building code which was in effect when the stairs were originally constructed. All stairs shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Every stairway, porch, deck or step which is more than thirty (30) inches above grade shall have guardrails and intermediate rails no more than six (6) inches apart and in accordance with the building code or maintained in accordance with the building code in effect when originally constructed and maintained in a professional state of repair or if altered brought into compliance with the state building code. If deemed hazardous by the enforcement officer the stairway or stairway components shall be brought into compliance with the state building code. Every flight of stairs shall have handrails in accordance with the building code or shall be maintained in accordance with the building code under which it was constructed. Stairs, steps, handrails, balustrades and guardrails deemed hazardous by the enforcement officer shall be corrected in accordance with the building code.