
Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**Overview:**

Life safety risks vary across different health care settings. These differences are due to the types of services provided, whether patients remain overnight, and the existence of specific building features. The standards in this chapter are arranged by types of "occupancies," as defined in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code® * (101-2012). The first two digits of a standard number indicate not only the Roman numeral in the chapter outline, but also the type of building occupancy. The second two digits further define the type of building referred to, and the last two digits correspond to the applicable sections in the applicable chapters of the Life Safety Code.

Inpatient buildings such as hospitals, nursing homes, and limited care facilities need to meet the health care occupancy requirements that begin with Standard LS.02.01.10. Many hospitals also have other settings where outpatients are served, which are considered ambulatory health care occupancies. The Life Safety Code defines an ambulatory health care occupancy as a building or part of a building in which anesthesia or outpatient services are provided to four or more outpatients at the same time, making them incapable of saving themselves in emergencies. These requirements begin with Standard LS.03.01.10. This chapter also applies to all ambulatory surgical centers and outpatient surgical departments seeking accreditation for Medicare certification purposes, regardless of the number of patients incapable of saving themselves in an emergency.

Note: The first two standards, LS.01.01.01 and LS.01.02.01, apply to all occupancy types.

Footnote *: Life Safety Code is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.

About This Chapter:

Fire is a concern for everyone, but it is a special concern in hospitals because patients are often unable to move to safety by themselves. The Life Safety Code considers several options for fire protection: creating safe areas (smoke compartments) that allow people to remain in their locations and "defend in place"; moving people to safe areas within the building; and, as a last resort, moving people out of a building. Health care facility design and related features help prevent, detect, and suppress fires. The measures that hospitals must take to protect occupants from the dangers of fire constitute the content of this chapter. These standards focus on the importance of a fire-safe environment and buildings; however, The Joint Commission recognizes that people are equally important in reducing the risk of fire. The responsibilities of managing a safe environment (for example, identifying fire risks, conducting fire drills, maintaining fire protection equipment) by those who work in the hospital are addressed in the "Environment of Care" (EC) chapter.

From time to time, building codes are updated to incorporate new technology that often cannot easily be introduced into older buildings. These settings tend to rely more on passive systems (such as doors and walls) for fire protection. In new buildings, fire protection is more often provided by active systems, such as fire alarms and automatic sprinkler systems. This chapter addresses both existing and new health care occupancies. Buildings are considered existing health care occupancies if final plans for additions, renovations, or changes in occupancy were approved by the local authority having jurisdiction before July 5, 2016. Existing health care occupancy requirements are found in Chapter 19 of the Life Safety Code (101-2012). Buildings with final plans for new construction, additions, renovations, or changes in occupancy approved by the local authority having jurisdiction after July 5, 2016, are considered new health care occupancies. New health care occupancy requirements are found in Chapter 18 of the Life Safety Code. Existing ambulatory health care occupancy requirements are found in Chapter 21 of the Life Safety Code (101-2012). New ambulatory health care occupancy requirements are found in Chapter 20 of the Life Safety Code.

The Joint Commission uses the 2012 edition of the NFPA's Life Safety Code as the source for the key structural components that help protect people during a fire. Each element of performance (EP) contains a reference to the Life Safety Code. A reference is also provided in those rare cases when a different edition or NFPA code is used as a source. The Life Safety Code may contain provisions to the requirements in this chapter. Compliance with these provisions is considered as meeting the Life Safety Code and is acceptable to The Joint Commission.

This chapter addresses a number of topics contained in the Life Safety Code, including the following:

- General life safety design and building construction
- The means of egress, including design of space, travel distances, egress illumination, and signage
- Protection provided by door features, fire windows, stairs, and other vertical openings; corridors; smoke barriers; and interior finishes
- Fire alarm notification, including audible and coded alarms
- Suppression of fires, including sprinkler systems
- Building services, including elevators and chutes
- Decorations, furnishings, and portable heaters

Building Maintenance Program:

Typically, deficiencies are identified and corrected using scheduled rounds. A method proven to be effective for tracking and managing these deficiencies is the Building Maintenance Program (BMP). The program involves a scheduled process for inspecting, identifying, and correcting certain Life Safety Code deficiencies through maintenance activities. Although organizations are encouraged to use this program, it will not exempt them from receiving RFIs for deficiencies identified during the on-site survey.

The BMP consists of the following:

- Written strategies to manage the items covered in the program
- A documented schedule for the frequency of inspecting the items
- Processes for evaluating the effectiveness of the program

Examples of deficiencies that could be managed using this program include the following:

- Non-functioning positive latching devices, self-closing or automatic-closing devices, and excessive gaps and undercuts on fire-rated doors (LS.02.01.10, EP 6)
- Means of egress with accumulated snow and ice (LS.02.01.20, EP 11)
- Non-functioning egress illumination devices and exit signs (LS.02.01.20, EPs 33 and 34)
- Penetrations in corridor walls and smoke barrier walls and corridor walls (LS.02.01.30, EPs 8–10 and 18)
- Non-functioning latching devices and excessive gaps and undercuts on corridor doors (LS.02.01.30, EP 11)
- Non-functioning self-closing or automatic-closing devices and excessive gaps and undercuts on smoke barrier doors (LS.02.01.30, EP 19)
- Dirty grease-producing devices, including exhaust hoods, exhaust duct systems, and grease removal devices (LS.02.01.35, EP 11)
- Non-functioning positive latching devices and self-closing or automatic-closing devices on inlet and outlet doors in linen or trash chutes (LS.02.01.50, EP 5)

Chapter Outline:

I. Administrative Activities

- A. Statement of Conditions (LS.01.01.01)
- B. Interim Life Safety Measures (LS.01.02.01)

II. Health Care Occupancy

- A. All Health Care Occupancy Buildings
 - 1. General Building Requirements (LS.02.01.10)
 - 2. Means of Egress Requirements (LS.02.01.20)
 - 3. Protection (LS.02.01.30)
 - i. Fire Alarm (LS.02.01.34)
 - ii. Extinguishment (LS.02.01.35)
 - 4. Special Provisions (LS.02.01.40)
 - 5. Building Services (LS.02.01.50)
 - 6. Operating Features (LS.02.01.70)

III. Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy

- A. All Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy Buildings
 - 1. General Building Requirements (LS.03.01.10)
 - 2. Means of Egress Requirements (LS.03.01.20)
 - 3. Protection (LS.03.01.30)
 - i. Fire Alarm (LS.03.01.34)
 - ii. Extinguishment (LS.03.01.35)
 - 4. Special Provisions (LS.03.01.40)
 - 5. Building Services (LS.03.01.50)
 - 6. Operating Features (LS.03.01.70)

EP Attributes Icon Legend:

CMS CMS Crosswalk

ESP-1 EP applies to Early Survey Option

D Documentation is required

NEW EP is new or changed as of the selected effective date.

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.01.01.01: The hospital designs and manages the physical environment to comply with the Life Safety Code.****Rationale:** Not applicable.**Introduction:** Introduction to Standard LS.01.01.01

Hospitals must be vigilant about fire safety. An ongoing assessment of compliance with the Life Safety Code is an effective way to identify and minimize risks. The electronic Statement of Conditions™ (SOC) is used in a management process that continually identifies, assesses, and resolves Life Safety Code deficiencies. The SOC includes two main sections: Basic Building Information (BBI) and a Plan for Improvement (PFI). The hospital uses the BBI to identify the life safety features of its building(s). When a hospital has multiple sites, one BBI form is prepared for each site; however, a single BBI form may cover multiple buildings at that site if they are physically connected. Alternatively, the hospital may prepare a separate BBI form for each building. In either case, the hospital must address specific risks and the unique conditions at each of its sites and buildings.

The hospital should establish the qualifications of the individuals it selects to assess compliance with the Life Safety Code. These individuals are not required to have any specific education or experience, although knowledge of the Life Safety Code and its application in unique occupancies is important. Qualifications should be based on the scope of the Life Safety Code assessment activities and the complexity of the building and occupancy being assessed.

Elements of Performance

- 1 The hospital assigns an individual(s) to assess compliance with the Life Safety Code and manage the Statement of Conditions (SOC) when addressing survey-related deficiencies.
Note: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital complies with the 2012 Life Safety Code.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 In time frames defined by the hospital, the hospital performs a building assessment to determine compliance with the "Life Safety" (LS) chapter.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(2)	D	ESP-1

- 3 The hospital maintains current and accurate drawings denoting features of fire safety and related square footage.

Fire safety features include the following:

- Areas of the building that are fully sprinklered (if the building is partially sprinklered)
- Locations of all hazardous storage areas
- Locations of all fire-rated barriers
- Locations of all smoke-rated barriers
- Sleeping and non-sleeping suite boundaries, including the size of the identified suites
- Locations of designated smoke compartments
- Locations of chutes and shafts
- Any approved equivalencies or waivers

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		D	ESP-1

- 4 When the hospital plans to resolve a deficiency through a Survey-Related Plan for Improvement (SPFI), the hospital meets the 60-day time frame.

Note 1: If the corrective action will exceed the 60-day time frame, the hospital must request a time-limited waiver within 30 days from the end of survey.

Note 2: If there are alternative systems, methods, or devices considered equivalent, the hospital may submit an equivalency request using its Statement of Conditions (SOC).

Note 3: For further information on waiver and equivalency requests, see

https://www.jointcommission.org/life_safety_code_information_resources/ and NFPA 101-2012: 1.4.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(2)		

- 5 For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital maintains documentation of any inspections and approvals made by state or local fire control agencies.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
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- Life Safety

§482.41(b)(6)

D

- 6
- The hospital does not remove or minimize an existing life safety feature when such feature is a requirement for new construction. Existing life safety features, if not required by the Life Safety Code, can be either maintained or removed. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 4.6.12.2; 4.6.12.3; 18/19.7.9)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.01.02.01: The hospital protects occupants during periods when the Life Safety Code is not met or during periods of construction.****Rationale:** Not applicable.**Introduction:** Not applicable**Elements of Performance**

- 1 The hospital has a written interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy that covers situations when Life Safety Code deficiencies cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction. The policy includes criteria for evaluating when and to what extent the hospital implements LS.01.02.01, EPs 2–15 to compensate for increased life safety risk. The criteria include the assessment process to determine when interim life safety measures are implemented.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety		D	ESP-1

- 2 When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital evacuates the building or notifies the fire department (or other emergency response group) and initiates a fire watch when a fire alarm system is out of service more than 4 out of 24 hours or a sprinkler system is out of service more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period in an occupied building. Notification and fire watch times are documented. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.1.6; 9.7.6; NFPA 25-2011: 15.5.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i) §482.41(b)(8)(i) §482.41(b)(8)(ii) §482.41(b)(8)	D	

- 3 When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Posts signage identifying the location of alternative exits to everyone affected.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

- 4 When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Inspects exits in affected areas on a daily basis. The need for these inspections is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety			

- 5 When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Provides temporary but equivalent fire alarm and detection systems for use when a fire system is impaired. The need for equivalent systems is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety			

- 6 When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Provides additional firefighting equipment. The need for this equipment is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

- 7 When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Uses temporary construction partitions that are smoke-tight, or made of noncombustible or limited-combustible material that will not contribute to the development or spread of fire. The need for these partitions is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.

EP Attributes

FSA	CMS		

New		DOC		ESP
8	When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Increases surveillance of buildings, grounds, and equipment, giving special attention to construction areas and storage, excavation, and field offices. The need for increased surveillance is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
9	When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Enforces storage, housekeeping, and debris-removal practices that reduce the building's flammable and combustible fire load to the lowest feasible level. The need for these practices is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
10	When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Provides additional training to those who work in the hospital on the use of firefighting equipment. The need for additional training is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
11	When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Conducts one additional fire drill per shift per quarter. The need for additional drills is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy. (See also EC.02.03.03, EP 1)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
12	When the hospital identifies Life Safety Code deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected or during periods of construction, the hospital does the following: Inspects and tests temporary systems monthly. The completion date of the tests is documented. The need for these inspections and tests is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
D				
13	The hospital conducts education to promote awareness of building deficiencies, construction hazards, and temporary measures implemented to maintain fire safety. The need for education is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
14	The hospital trains those who work in the hospital to compensate for impaired structural or compartmental fire safety features. The need for training is based on criteria in the hospital's interim life safety measure (ILSM) policy. Note: Compartmentalization is the concept of using various building components (for example, fire-rated walls and doors, smoke barriers, fire-rated floor slabs) to prevent the spread of fire and the products of combustion so as to provide a safe means of egress to an approved exit. The presence of these features varies, depending on the building occupancy classification.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
15	The hospital's policy allows the use of other ILSMs not addressed in EPs 2–14. Note 1: The hospital's ILSM policy addresses Life Safety Code Requirements for Improvement (RFI) that are not immediately corrected during survey. Note 2: The "other" ILSMs used are documented by selecting "other" and annotating the associated text box in the hospital's Survey-Related Plan for Improvement (SPFI) within the Statement of Conditions™ (SOC).			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.02.01.10: Building and fire protection features are designed and maintained to minimize the effects of fire, smoke, and heat.**

Rationale: A building should be designed, constructed, and maintained in order to minimize danger from the effects of fire, including smoke, heat, and toxic gases. The structural characteristics of the building, as well as its age, determine the types of fire protection features that are needed. The features covered in this standard include the structure, automatic sprinkler systems, building separations, and doors.

Note: When remodeling or designing a new building, the hospital should also satisfy any requirements of other codes and standards (local, state, or federal) that may be more stringent than the Life Safety Code. Also, the Life Safety Code contains special considerations for minor and major renovation.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- Buildings meet requirements for construction type and height. In Types I and II construction, alternative protection measures are permitted to be substituted for sprinkler protection in specific areas where state or local regulations prohibit sprinklers. All new buildings contain approved automatic sprinkler systems. Existing buildings contain approved automatic sprinkler systems as required by the construction type. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.6; 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 18/19.3.5.4; 18/19.3.5.5; 18.3.5.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- When building rehabilitation occurs, the hospital incorporates NFPA 101-2012: Chapters 18, 19, and 43. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: Chapter 43; 18/19.1.1.4.3; 18.4.3.1–18.4.3.5; 19.4.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- Any building undergoing change of use or change of occupancy classification complies with NFPA 101-2012: 43.7, unless permitted by NFPA 101-2012:18/19.1.1.4.2.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- When an addition is made to a building, the building is in compliance with NFPA 101-2012: 43.8 and Chapter 18.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Buildings without protection from automatic sprinkler systems comply with NFPA 101-2012: 18.4.3.2; 18.4.3.3; and 18.4.3.8. When a nonsprinklered smoke compartment has undergone major rehabilitation, the automatic sprinkler requirements of Chapter 18.3.5 will apply.
Note: Major rehabilitation involves the modification of more than 50 percent, or 4500 square feet, of the area of the smoke compartment. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.1.4.3.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Fire barriers are continuous from outside wall to outside wall or from one fire barrier to another, or a combination thereof, including continuity through all concealed spaces, such as those found above a ceiling, including interstitial spaces. For those fire barriers terminating at the bottom side of an interstitial space, the construction assembly forming the bottom of the interstitial space must have a fire resistance rating not less than that of the fire barrier. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.1.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- Common walls are fire rated for two hours that are within buildings (occupancy separation), between buildings (two health care occupancy buildings), or the building has a common wall with a nonconforming building (for example, a health care

occupancy and a business occupancy). (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 43.8; 18/19.1.1.4; 18/19.1.3.3; 18/19.1.3.4; 8.2.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 8 When multiple occupancies are identified, they are in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.3.2 or 18/19.1.3.4, and the most stringent occupancy requirements are followed throughout the building.

Note 1: If a two-hour separation is provided in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.2.1.3, the construction type is determined as follows:

- The construction type and supporting construction of the health care occupancy is based on the story in which it is located in the building in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.6 and Tables 18/19.1.6.1.

- The construction type of the areas of the building enclosing the other occupancies are based on NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.3.5; 8.2.1.3.

Note 2: Outpatient surgical departments must be classified as ambulatory health care occupancy regardless of the number of patients served. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.3.4.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 9 The fire protection ratings for opening protectives in fire barriers, fire-rated smoke barriers, and fire-rated smoke partitions are as follows:

- Three hours in three-hour barriers and partitions
- Ninety minutes in two-hour barriers and partitions
- Forty-five minutes in one-hour barriers and partitions
- Twenty minutes in thirty-minute barriers and partitions

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.4; 8.3.3.2; Table 8.3.4.2)

Note 1: Labels on fire door assemblies must be maintained in legible condition.

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital meets the applicable provisions of the Life Safety Code Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-1.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 10 In existing buildings that are not a high rise and are protected with automatic sprinkler systems, exit stairs (or new exit stairs connecting three or fewer floors) are fire rated for one hour. In new construction, exit stairs connecting four or more floors are fire rated for two hours. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 7.1.3.2.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 11 Fire-rated doors within walls and floors have functioning hardware, including positive latching devices and self-closing or automatic-closing devices (either kept closed or activated by release device complying with NFPA 101- 2012:7.2.1.8.2). Gaps between meeting edges of door pairs are no more than 1/8 of an inch wide, and undercuts are no larger than 3/4 of an inch. Fire-rated doors within walls do not have unapproved protective plates greater than 16 inches from the bottom of the door. Blocking or wedging open fire-rated doors is prohibited. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.3.1; NFPA 80-2010: 4.8.4.1; 5.2.13.3; 6.3.1.7; 6.4.5; 7.2.1.8.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 12 Doors requiring a fire rating of 3/4 of an hour or longer are free of coverings, decorations, or other objects applied to the door face, with the exception of informational signs, which are applied with adhesive only. (For full text, refer to NFPA 80-2010: 4.1.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 13 Ducts penetrating the walls or floors with a fire resistance rating of less than 3 hours are protected by dampers that are fire rated for 1 1/2 hours; ducts penetrating the walls or floors with a fire resistance rating of 3 hours or greater are protected by dampers that are fire rated for 3 hours. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.5.7; 9.2.1; NFPA 90A-2012: 5.4.1; 5.4.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 14 The space around pipes, conduits, bus ducts, cables, wires, air ducts, or pneumatic tubes penetrating the walls or floors are protected with an approved fire-rated material.

Note: Polyurethane expanding foam is not an accepted fire-rated material for this purpose. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 15 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.02.01.20: The hospital maintains the integrity of the means of egress.**

Rationale: Because patients are under medical care and in many cases cannot move on their own to escape the danger of fire, buildings in which patients are cared for must be designed and maintained so patients can be protected in place or moved to safe places in the building (instead of evacuated to a place outside the building). Hospitals should make sure that a sufficient number of exits exist and that they are configured to provide protection from fire. Egress doors should not be locked in a way that restricts passage to safety. Means of egress include corridors, stairways, and doors that allow individuals to leave a building or to move between specific spaces in a building. They allow individuals to escape from fire and smoke and, therefore, are an integral part of a fire protection strategy.

Note: The Life Safety Code does permit select doors to be locked when there are clinical reasons to restrict the movement of the patient.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- Doors in a means of egress are not equipped with a latch or lock that requires the use of a tool or key from the egress side, unless a compliant locking configuration is used, such as a delayed-egress locking system as defined in NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.1.6.1 or access-controlled egress door assemblies as defined in NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.1.6.2. Elevator lobby exit access door locking is allowed if compliant with 7.2.1.6.3. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.2.4; 18/19.2.2.2.5; 18/19.2.2.2.6)

Note: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital meets the applicable provisions of the Life Safety Code Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-4.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Doors to patient sleeping rooms are not locked unless the clinical needs of patients require specialized security or where patients pose a security threat and staff can readily unlock doors at all times. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.2.2; 18/19.2.2.2.5.1; 18/19.2.2.2.5.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Horizontal sliding doors permitted by NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.1.14 that are not automatic closing are limited to a single leaf and have a latch or other mechanism to prevent the door from rebounding. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.2.10.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Horizontal sliding doors serving an occupant load fewer than 10 are permitted, as long as they comply with NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.2.10.2 and meet the following criteria:
 - Area served by the door has no hazards.
 - Door is operable from either side without special knowledge or effort.
 - Force required to operate the door in the direction of travel is less than or equal to 30 pounds-force (lbf) to set the door in motion and less than or equal to 15 lbf to close or open to the required width.
 - Assembly is appropriately fire rated and is self- or automatic-closing by smoke detection per 7.2.1.8; assembly is installed per NFPA 80-2010.
 - Where required to latch, the door has a latch or other mechanism to prevent the door from rebounding.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Walls containing horizontal exits are fire rated for two or more hours, extend from the lowest floor slab to the floor or roof slab above, and extend continuously from exterior wall to exterior wall. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.4.3.1; 18/19.2.2.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Doors in new buildings that are a part of horizontal exits have approved vision panels, are installed without a center mullion, and swing in the opposite direction of one another. Doors in existing construction are not required to swing with egress travel. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.2.5.6; 18.2.2.5.4; 19.2.2.5.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 When horizontal exit walls in new buildings terminate at outside walls at an angle of less than 180 degrees, the outside walls are fire rated for 1 hour for a distance of 10 or more feet. Openings in the walls in the 10-foot span are fire rated for 3/4 of an hour. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.4.3.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 Outside exit stairs are separated from the interior of the building by walls with the same fire rating required for enclosed stairs. The wall extends vertically from the ground to a point 10 feet or more above the top landing of the stairs or roofline (whichever is lower) and extends 10 feet or more horizontally. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.3; 7.2.2.5.2; 7.2.2.6.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 9 Stairs and ramps serving as a required means of egress have handrails and guards on both sides in new buildings and on at least one side in existing buildings. Ramps, exit passageways, fire and slide escapes, alternating tread devices, and areas of refuge are in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.5-7.5.12. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.3; 18/19.2.2.6-18/19.2.2.10; 7.2.2.4; 7.2.5-7.2.12)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 10 New stairs serving three or more stories and existing stairs serving five or more stories have signs on each floor landing in the stairwell that identify the story, the stairwell, the top and bottom, and the direction to and story of exit discharge. Floor level information is also presented in tactile lettering. The signs are placed five feet above the floor landing in a position that is easily visible when the door is open or closed. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.3; 7.2.2.5.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 11 The capacity of the means of egress is in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.3. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.3.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 12 Exits discharge to the outside at grade level or through an approved exit passageway that is continuous and provides a level walking surface. The exit discharge is a hard-packed, all-weather travel surface that is free from obstructions and terminates at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.7; 7.1.7; 7.1.10.1; 7.2.6; 7.7.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 13 An exit enclosure is not used for any purpose that has the potential to interfere with its use as an exit and, if so designated, as an area of refuge. Open space within the exit enclosure is not used for any purpose that has the potential to interfere with egress. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.3; 7.1.3.2.3; 7.2.2.5.3.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 14 Exits, exit accesses, and exit discharges (means of egress) are clear of obstructions or impediments to the public way, such as clutter (for example, equipment, carts, furniture), construction material, and snow and ice. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.1; 7.1.10.1; 7.5.1.1)

Note 1: Wheeled equipment (such as equipment and carts currently in use, equipment used for patient lift and transport, and medical emergency equipment not in use) that maintains at least five feet of clear and unobstructed corridor width is allowed, provided there is a fire plan and training program addressing its relocation in a fire or similar emergency. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.3.4 (4))

Note 2: Where the corridor width is at least eight feet and the smoke compartment is fully protected by an electrically supervised smoke detection system or is in direct supervision of facility staff, furniture that is securely attached is allowed provided it does not reduce the corridor width to less than six feet, is only on one side of the corridor, does not exceed 50 square feet, is in groupings spaced at least 10 feet apart, and does not restrict access to building service and fire protection equipment. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.3.4 (5))

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 15 When stair doors are held open and the sprinkler or fire alarm system activates the release of one door in a stairway, all doors serving that stairway close. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.2.7; 18/19.2.2.2.8)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 16 Each floor of a building has at least two exits that are remote from each other and accessible from every part of the floor. Each smoke compartment has two distinct egress paths to exits that do not require entry into the same adjacent smoke compartment. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.4.1–18/19.2.4.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 17 Every corridor provides access to at least two approved exits in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.4 and 7.5 without passing through any intervening rooms or spaces other than corridors or lobbies. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 18 In new buildings, exit corridors are at least eight feet wide, unless otherwise permitted by the Life Safety Code. In new psychiatric buildings, exit corridors are at least six feet wide, unless otherwise permitted by the Life Safety Code. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.3.4; 18.2.3.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 19 In existing buildings, exit corridors are at least 48 inches in clear width where serving as a means of egress from patient sleeping rooms. If modifying existing buildings with exit corridors that exceed eight feet, the exit corridors cannot be reduced to less than eight feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 4.6.12.2; 19.2.3.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 20 Existing exit access doors and exit doors are of the swinging type and are at least 32 inches in clear width. Exceptions are provided for existing 34-inch doors and for existing 28-inch doors where the fire plan does not require evacuation by bed, gurney, or wheelchair. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.2.3.6, 19.2.3.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 21 New exit access doors and exit doors are of the swinging type and are at least 41 1/2 inches in clear width. In psychiatric hospitals doors are at least 32 inches wide. Doors not subject to patient use, in exit stairway enclosures, or serving newborn nurseries are at least 32 inches in clear width. If using a pair of doors, the doors have a rabbet, bevel, or astragal at the meeting edge, and at least one of the doors provides 32 inches in clear width, while the inactive leaf of the pair is secured with automatic flush bolts. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.3.6; 18.2.3.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 22 Exit access doors and exit doors are free of mirrors, hangings, or draperies that might conceal, obscure, or confuse the direction of exit. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.1; 18/19.2.5.1; 7.1.10.2; 7.5.2.2.1)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 23 Doors to new boiler rooms, new heater rooms, and new mechanical equipment rooms located in a means of egress are not held open by an automatic release device. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.2.2.7)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 24 The corridor width is not obstructed by wall projections. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.3.3)
 Note: When corridors are six feet wide or more, it is allowable for certain objects to project into the corridor, such as hand rub dispensers or computer desks that are retractable. The objects must be no more than 36 inches wide and cannot project more than 6 inches into the corridor. These items must be installed at least 48 inches apart and above the handrail height. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.3.4)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 25 In new buildings, no dead-end corridor is longer than 30 feet, and the common path of travel does not exceed 100 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.5.2)
 Note: Existing dead-end corridors longer than 30 feet are permitted to be used if it is impractical and unfeasible to alter them. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.2.5.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 26 Patient sleeping rooms open directly onto an exit access corridor. Patient sleeping rooms with less than eight beds may have one intervening room to reach an exit access corridor provided the intervening room is equipped with an approved automatic smoke detection system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.6.1–18/19.2.5.6.4)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 27 Patient sleeping rooms that are larger than 1,000 square feet have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other. Rooms not used as patient sleeping rooms that are larger than 2,500 square feet have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.5)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 28 Suites are separated from the remainder of the building by corridor walls or existing barriers and doors that limit the transfer of smoke. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.7.1.2; 18/19.3.6)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
			ESP-1

- 29 Suites are subdivided by means of noncombustible or limited-combustible partitions or partitions constructed with fire retardant-treated wood enclosed with noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. These partitions are not required to be fire rated. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.7.1.4)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
			ESP-1

- 30 Suites of patient sleeping rooms larger than 1,000 square feet are provided with at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other, with one exiting directly to a corridor. The second exit may go into another suite (provided the two suites are separated with a corridor wall), an exit stair, exit passageway, or exit door to the exterior. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.7.2.1(B); 18/19.2.5.7.2.2)

EP Attributes

<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
31 Suites not used as patient sleeping rooms that are larger than 2,500 square feet have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other, with one directly exiting to a corridor. The second exit may go into another suite (provided the two suites are separated with a corridor wall), an exit stair, exit passageway, or exit door to the exterior. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.7.3.2; 18/19.2.5.7.3.1(B))				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
32 For existing buildings, suites of patient sleeping rooms are limited to 5,000 square feet or less. If the existing building has an approved electrically supervised sprinkler system and total coverage automatic smoke detection system, the suite is permitted to be increased to 7,500 square feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.2.9; 19.3.4; 19.3.5.7; 19.3.5.8.) If the suite is provided with direct visual supervision, an approved electrically supervised sprinkler system, and a total coverage (complete) smoke detection system, the suite is permitted to be increased to 10,000 square feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.2.9; 19.2.5.7.2.1(D)(1)(a); 19.2.5.7.2.3; 19.3.4; 19.3.5.8)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
33 For new buildings, patient sleeping suites are allowed to be 7,500 square feet. If the suite has total coverage smoke detection and direct visual supervision, the suite can be up to 10,000 square feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.5.7.2.3; 18.2.5.7.2.1(D)(1)(a); 18.3.4)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
34 Patient care suites not used for sleeping are limited to 10,000 square feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.5.7.3.3)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
35 For new buildings, sleeping and non-sleeping patient care suites have a travel distance to an exit access door of 100 feet or less from any point in the suite. The travel distance between any point in the suite and an exit is 200 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.5.7.2.4; 18.2.5.7.3.4)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
36 For existing buildings, sleeping and non-sleeping patient care suites have a travel distance to an exit access door of 100 feet or less from any point in the suite. The travel distance between any point in the suite and an exit is either 150 feet if the building is not protected throughout by an approved electrically supervised sprinkler system or 200 feet if the building is fully protected by an approved electrically supervised sprinkler system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.2.5.7.2.4; 19.2.5.7.3.4)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
37 Travel distances to exits are measured in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.6. - From any point in the room or suite to the exit is 150 feet or less (200 feet or less if the building is fully sprinklered) - From any point in a room to the room door is 50 feet or less (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.6)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
38 Means of egress are adequately illuminated at all points, including angles and intersections of corridors and passageways, stairways, stairway landings, exit doors, and exit discharges. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.8; 7.8.1.1)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP

§482.41(b)(1)(i)

ESP-1

- 39 Illumination in the means of egress, including exit discharges, is arranged so that failure of any single light fixture or bulb will not leave the area in darkness (less than 0.2 foot candles). Emergency lighting of at least 1½-hours duration is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.9. (See also EC.02.05.07, EP 2) (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.8; 18/19.2.9.1; 7.8.1.4; 7.9.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 40 Exit signs are visible when the path to the exit is not readily apparent. Signs are adequately lit and have letters that are four or more inches high (or six inches high if externally lit). Exit and directional signs displayed with continuous illumination are also served by the emergency lighting system unless the building is one story with less than 30 occupants, and the line of exit travel is obvious. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.10; 7.10.1.4; 7.10.1.5.1; 7.10.5; 7.10.6; 7.10.7)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 41 Signs reading "NO EXIT" are posted on any door, passage, or stairway that is neither an exit nor an access to an exit but may be mistaken for an exit. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.10.1; 7.10.8.3)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 42 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code means of egress requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.02.01.30: The hospital provides and maintains building features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.**

Rationale: Fire and smoke are special concerns in health care organizations because of the inability of some patients to evacuate without assistance from staff. If not properly protected, the building can put patients at risk because smoke and fire can travel through openings in a building. To facilitate safe evacuation, the effects of fire and smoke can be contained when sections of a building are separated into multiple compartments. In addition, interior finishes need to be controlled to minimize smoke and toxic gases. Openings are necessary and include such features as heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, elevator shafts, and trash and laundry chutes. Hospitals should design and maintain these openings to contain fire to a compartment or floor.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- 1 In new construction, vertical openings, including exit stairs, are enclosed by one-hour fire-rated walls when connecting three or fewer floors and two-hour fire-rated walls when connecting four or more floors. Existing vertical openings, including exit stairs, are enclosed with a minimum of one-hour fire-rated construction.
Note: These vertical openings include, but are not limited to, shafts (including elevator, light and ventilation), communicating stairs, ramps, trash chutes, linen chutes, and utility chases. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.6; 18/19.3.1; 7.1.3.2.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 All new hazardous areas have doors that are self-closing or automatic-closing, except for laboratories using flammable or combustible materials deemed less than a severe hazard and storage rooms greater than 50 square feet, but less than 100 square feet that are used for storage of combustible material. Hazardous areas have a fire barrier with a one-hour fire-resistive rating. These areas include, but are not limited to, boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms, central/bulk laundries larger than 100 square feet, paint shops, repair shops, soiled linen rooms, trash collection rooms with containers exceeding 64 gallons, laboratories considered a severe hazard, and storage rooms larger than 100 square feet that contain combustible material. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.2.1; 18.3.2.2; 18.3.2.3; 18.3.2.4; Table 18.3.2.1)
Note: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Doors to rooms containing flammable or combustible materials are provided with positive latching hardware. Roller latches are prohibited on such doors.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(ii)		ESP-1

- 3 All existing hazardous areas have doors that are self-closing or automatic-closing. These areas are protected by either a fire barrier with one-hour fire-resistive rating or an approved electrically supervised automatic sprinkler system. Hazardous areas include, but are not limited to, boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms, central/bulk laundries larger than 100 square feet, paint shops, repair shops, soiled linen rooms, trash collection rooms with containers exceeding 64 gallons, laboratories employing flammable or combustible materials deemed less than a severe hazard, and storage rooms greater than 50 square feet used for storage of equipment and combustible supplies. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.2.1; 19.3.2.2; 19.3.2.3; 19.3.2.4)
Note: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Doors to rooms containing flammable or combustible materials are provided with positive latching hardware. Roller latches are prohibited on such doors.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(ii)		ESP-1

- 4 Laboratories using quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered a severe hazard are in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7 and NFPA 99 requirements applicable to administration, maintenance, and testing. (For full text refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.2; NFPA 99-2012: 15.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 Where residential or commercial cooking equipment is used to prepare meals for less than 31 people in a smoke compartment, one cooking facility is permitted to be open to the corridor provided all criteria in NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.5 are met.
Note: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital meets the applicable provisions of the Life Safety Code Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-2.

EP Attributes

	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
6	Alcohol-based hand rubs (ABHR) are stored and handled in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7.3.1, unless all of the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corridor is at least six feet wide - ABHR does not exceed 95% alcohol - Maximum individual dispenser capacity is 0.32 gallon of fluid (0.53 gallon in suites) or 18 ounces of NFPA Level 1-classified aerosols - Dispensers have a minimum of four feet of horizontal spacing between them - Dispensers are not installed within one inch of an ignition source - If floor is carpeted, the building is fully sprinkler protected - Operation of the dispenser complies with NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.6(11) - ABHR is protected against inappropriate access - Not more than an aggregate of 10 gallons of fluid or 135 ounces of aerosol are used in a single smoke compartment outside a storage cabinet, excluding one individual dispenser per room - Storing more than five gallons of fluid in a single smoke compartment complies with NFPA 30 			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(7)		ESP-1
7	Existing wall and ceiling interior finishes are rated Class A or B for limiting smoke development and the spread of flames. Newly installed wall and ceiling interior finishes are rated Class A. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.3; 10.2)			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
8	Newly installed interior floor finishes in corridors of smoke compartments with an approved automatic sprinkler system is at least Class II. Existing floor finishes are not restricted. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.3; 10.2.7)			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
9	Corridors must be separated from all other areas by approved partitions, unless the space is permitted to be open in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.6.1.			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
10	In existing buildings, corridor wall partitions are fire resistance rated for 1/2 hour, continuous from the floor slab to the floor or roof slab above, extended through any concealed spaces (such as those above suspended ceilings and interstitial spaces), properly sealed, and constructed to limit the transfer of smoke. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.2)			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
11	Within corridors in smoke compartments that are protected throughout with an approved supervised sprinkler system, partitions are allowed to terminate at the ceiling if the ceiling is constructed to limit the passage of smoke. The passage of smoke can be limited by an exposed, suspended-grid acoustical tile ceiling with penetrating items such as sprinkler piping and sprinklers that penetrate the ceiling, ducted heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) supply and return-air diffusers, speakers, and recessed lighting fixtures. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.6.2)			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
12	In new buildings, all corridor doors are constructed to resist the passage of smoke, hinged so that they swing, and the doors do not have ventilating louvers or transfer grills (with the exception of bathrooms, toilets, and sink closets that do not contain flammable or combustible materials). Undercuts are no larger than one inch. Positive latching hardware is required. Roller latches are prohibited. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.6.3.1; 18.3.6.3.5; 18.3.6.4; 18.3.6.5; 18.3.6.3.10; 18.3.6.3.11)			
	EP Attributes			
	New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(ii)		ESP-1

- 13 In existing buildings, all corridor doors are constructed to resist the passage of smoke and constructed of 1 3/4-inch or thicker solid bonded wood core or constructed of material that resists fire for not less than 20 minutes, and the doors do not have ventilating louvers or transfer grills (with the exception of bathrooms, toilets, and sink closets that do not contain flammable or combustible materials). Positive latching hardware is required. Roller latches are prohibited. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.3.1; 19.3.6.3.2; 19.3.6.3.5)

Note 1: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Powered corridor doors are equipped with positive latching hardware unless the organization can verify that this equipment is not an option provided by the door manufacturer. In instances where positive latching hardware is not an available option provided by the manufacturer, the device used must be capable of keeping the door fully closed when a force of 5 lbf is applied at the latch edge and in any direction to a sliding or folding door, whether or not power is applied in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.3.7.

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Doors to toilet rooms, bathrooms, shower rooms, sink closets, and similar auxiliary spaces that do not contain flammable or combustible materials are not required to have a device capable of keeping the door fully closed if a force of 5 lbf is applied at the latch edge. In these cases, roller latches are permissible.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(ii)		ESP-1

- 14 In smoke compartments without sprinkler systems, fixed fire windows in corridor walls are 25% or less of the size of the corridor walls in which they are installed. Existing window installations that conform to previously accepted Life Safety Code criteria (such as a size of 1,296 square inches or less, made with wired glass or fire-rated glazing, and set in approved metal frames) are permitted. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.6.2.7; 8.3.3.8; 8.3.3.9; 8.3.3.11)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 15 Openings in vision panels or doors in corridor walls (other than in smoke compartments containing patient sleeping rooms) are installed at or below one half the distance from the floor to the ceiling. These openings may not be larger than 80 square inches in new buildings or larger than 20 square inches in existing buildings.

Note: Openings may include, but are not limited to, mail slots and pass-through windows in areas such as laboratories, pharmacies, and cashier stations. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.6.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 16 Corridors serving adjoining areas are not used for a portion of an air supply, air return, or exhaust air plenum. Note: Incidental air movement between rooms and corridors (such as isolation rooms) because of the need for pressure differentials in hospitals is permitted. In such cases, the direction of airflow is not the focus for this element of performance. For the purpose of fire protection, air transfer should be limited to the amount necessary to maintain positive or negative pressure differentials. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.5.2.1; NFPA 90A-2012: 4.3.12.1; 4.3.12.1.3.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 17 In new buildings, at least two smoke compartments are provided for every story with patient sleeping or treatment rooms and for those stories that have an occupant capacity of 50 or more people, regardless of use. Smoke barriers have a minimum one-hour fire resistance rating; the maximum size of each smoke compartment is limited to 22,500 square feet. Space shall be provided on each side of smoke barriers to adequately accommodate the total number of occupants in adjoining compartments. The travel distance from any point within the compartment to a smoke barrier door is no more than 200 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.7.1; 18.3.7.3; 18.3.7.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 18 In existing buildings, at least two smoke compartments are provided for every story that has more than 30 patients in sleeping rooms. Smoke barriers have a minimum ½-hour fire resistance rating; the maximum size of each smoke compartment is limited to 22,500 square feet. Space shall be provided on each side of smoke barriers to adequately accommodate the total number of occupants in adjoining compartments. The travel distance from any point within the smoke compartment to a smoke barrier door is no more than 200 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.7.1; 19.3.7.3; 19.3.7.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 19 Smoke barriers extend from the floor slab to the floor or roof slab above, through any concealed spaces (such as those above suspended ceilings and interstitial spaces), and extend continuously from exterior wall to exterior wall. All penetrations are properly sealed. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.7.3; 8.2.3; 8.5.2; 8.5.6; 8.7)
Note: Polyurethane expanding foam is not an accepted fire-rated material for this purpose.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 20 Doors in smoke barriers are self-closing or automatic-closing, constructed of 1 3/4-inch or thicker solid bonded wood core or constructed to resist fire for not less than 20 minutes, and fitted to resist the passage of smoke. The gap between meeting edges of door pairs is no wider than 1/8 of an inch. In new buildings, undercuts are no larger than 3/4 of an inch, and doors in a means of egress swing in the opposite direction. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.7.6; 18/19.3.7.8; 8.5.4.1; NFPA 80-2010: 4.8.4.1; 6.3.1.7.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 21 In smoke compartments without sprinkler systems, fixed fire windows in smoke barrier doors are 25% or less of the size of the doors in which they are installed. Existing window installations that conform to previously accepted Life Safety Code criteria (such as 1,296 square inches or less, wired glass or fire-rated glazing, and are set in approved metal frames) are permitted. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.7.6; 8.3.3; 8.5.4.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 22 In new buildings, the smoke damper is not required in the duct passing through a smoke barrier. In existing buildings, ducts that penetrate smoke barriers are protected by approved smoke dampers that close when a smoke detector is activated. The detector is located either within the duct system or in the area serving the smoke compartment. In existing buildings protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, the damper is not required in the duct. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.7.3; 8.3.5.1; 8.5.5; 8.5.5.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 23 Approved smoke dampers protect air transfer openings extending through smoke barriers in ceiling spaces that are used as an unducted common plenum for either supply or return air. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.7.3; 8.5.5.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 24 Every patient sleeping room has an outside window or outside door except newborn nurseries or rooms intended for less than 24-hour stays (such as obstetrical labor beds, recovery beds, and observation beds in the emergency department).
Note: Windows in atrium walls are considered outside windows.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(9)(i) §482.41(b)(9)(ii) §482.41(b)(9)		ESP-1

- 25 In new buildings constructed after July 5, 2016, the window sill height in patient sleeping rooms does not exceed 36 inches from the floor, except in special nursing care areas (for example, intensive care units, coronary care units, hemodialysis units, and neonatal intensive care units), where window sill height does not exceed 60 inches above the floor.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(9)(i) §482.41(b)(9)(ii) §482.41(b)(9)		ESP-1

- 26 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code fire and smoke protection requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.02.01.34: The hospital provides and maintains fire alarm systems.****Rationale:** Not applicable.**Introduction:** Not applicable**Elements of Performance**

- 1 A fire alarm system is installed with systems and components to provide effective warning of fire in any part of the building in accordance with NFPA 70-2012, National Electric Code and NFPA 72-2010, National Fire Alarm Code.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 The master fire alarm control panel is located in an area with a smoke detector or in an area that is continuously occupied and protected, which is an area enclosed with one-hour fire-rated walls and 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. In areas not continuously occupied and protected, a smoke detector is installed at each fire alarm control unit. In a newly designated occupancy, detection is also installed at notification appliance circuit power extenders and supervising station transmitting equipment. Fire alarm system wiring or other transmission paths are monitored for integrity. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.1; 9.6)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 Initiation of the fire alarm system is by manual means and by any required sprinkler system alarm, detection device, or detection system. Manual alarm boxes are provided in the path of egress near each required exit. Manual alarm boxes in patient sleeping areas are not required at exits if manual alarm boxes are located at all nurse's stations or other continuously attended staff location, provided alarm boxes are visible, continuously accessible, and 200 feet of travel distance is not exceeded. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.2.1; 18/19.3.4.2.2; 9.6.2.5)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 In new buildings, occupant notification is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.3 by audible and visual signals. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted in buildings protected throughout by a sprinkler system. In critical care areas, visual alarms are sufficient. The fire alarm system transmits the alarm automatically to notify emergency forces in the event of a fire. Annunciation zoning for the fire alarm and sprinklers is provided by audible and visual indicators; zones are not larger than 22,500 square feet per zone. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.4.3-18.3.4.4.3; 9.6.4)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 In existing buildings, occupant notification is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.3 by audible and visual signals. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted in buildings protected throughout by a sprinkler system. In critical care areas, visual alarms are sufficient. The fire alarm system transmits the alarm automatically to notify emergency forces in the event of a fire. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 19.3.4.3; 9.6.4; 9.7.1.1(1))

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 6 Activation of the required fire alarm control functions occurs automatically and is provided with an alternative power supply in accordance with NFPA 72-2010. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.4; 9.6.1; 9.6.5)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 The fire alarm signal automatically transmits using one of the provisions of NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.4. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4)

EP Attributes

<u>New</u> FSA		CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
8 Smoke detection systems are provided in spaces open to corridors as required by NFPA 101-2012: Chapter 18/19. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.5.2; 18/19.3.6.1)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New</u> FSA		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
9 The ceiling membrane is installed and maintained in a manner that permits activation of the smoke detection system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.1)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New</u> FSA		CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
10 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code fire alarm requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.				
EP Attributes				
<u>New</u> FSA		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.02.01.35: The hospital provides and maintains systems for extinguishing fires.****Rationale:** Not applicable.**Introduction:** Not applicable**Elements of Performance**

- 1 The fire alarm system monitors approved automatic sprinkler system components. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.2.1)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 The fire alarm system is connected to water flow alarms. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 Piping supports for approved automatic sprinkler systems are not damaged or loose. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.3.1; 5.2.3.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 Piping for approved automatic sprinkler systems is not used to support any other item. (For full text, refer to NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.2.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 Sprinkler heads are not damaged. They are also free from corrosion, foreign materials, and paint and have necessary escutcheon plates installed. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.5; NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.1.1.1; 5.2.1.1.2; NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.6.2.2; 6.2.7.1)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 6 There are 18 inches or more of open space maintained below the sprinkler deflector to the top of storage.
Note: Perimeter wall and stack shelving may extend up to the ceiling when not located directly below a sprinkler head. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.1.1; NFPA 13-2010: 8.5.5.2; 8.5.5.2.1; 8.5.5.3)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 At least six spare sprinkler heads, with associated wrenches, are kept in a cabinet that will not exceed 100°F. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.1.1; NFPA 25-2011: 5.4.1.4; 5.4.1.6; NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.9; 6.2.9.1; 6.2.9.3; 6.2.9.6)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
			ESP-1

- 8 In both new buildings and existing buildings, the clothing closets in patient sleeping rooms are not required to have sprinkler protection if the closet does not exceed six square feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.5.10)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
			ESP-1

- 9 In new buildings, quick response sprinklers are installed in smoke compartments with patient sleeping rooms. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.6)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
			ESP-1

- 10 The travel distance from any point to the nearest portable fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less. Portable fire extinguishers have appropriate signage, are installed either in a cabinet or secured on a hanger made for the extinguisher, and are at least four inches off the floor. Those fire extinguishers that are 40 pounds or less are installed so the top is not more than 5 feet above the floor. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.5.12; 9.7.4.1; NFPA 10-2010: 6.2.1.1; 6.1.3.3.1; 6.1.3.4; 6.1.3.8)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 11 Class K-type portable fire extinguishers are located within 30 feet of grease-producing ranges, griddles, broilers, or cooking appliances that use vegetable or animal oils or fats, such as deep fat fryers. A placard is conspicuously placed near the extinguisher stating that the fire protection system should be activated prior to using the fire extinguisher. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.5.1; NFPA 96-2011: 10.10.2; NFPA 10-2010: 5.5.5; 6.6.2)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 12 Grease-producing cooking devices such as deep fat fryers, ranges, griddles, or broilers have an exhaust hood, an exhaust duct system, and grease removal devices without mesh filters. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.5.1; NFPA 96-2011: 6.1)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 13 The automatic fire extinguishing system for grease-producing cooking devices does the following: deactivates the fuel source, activates the building fire alarm system, and controls the exhaust fans as designed. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.5.1; NFPA 96-2011: 10.4; 10.6.1; 10.6.2; 8.2.3)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 14 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code automatic extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.5.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.02.01.40: The hospital provides and maintains special features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- High-rise buildings have an approved automatic sprinkler system that meets the requirements of NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.4.2. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 11.8)
Note: Organizations that do not have approved automatic sprinkler systems in high-rise buildings (over 75 feet tall) as of July 5, 2016, have 12 years to install them.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code automatic extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.4.2.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.02.01.50: The hospital provides and maintains building services to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- 1 Equipment using gas or gas piping complies with NFPA 54-2012, National Fuel Gas Code; electrical wiring and equipment complies with NFPA 70-2012, National Electric Code. Existing installations can continue in service provided there are no life-threatening hazards. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.1.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning comply with NFPA 101-2012: 9.2 and are installed in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 Any heating device (other than a central heating plant) is designed and installed so combustible materials cannot be ignited by the device and safety features stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.2)

Note: If fuel fired, the heating device is designed as follows:

- Chimney or vent connected
- Takes air for combustion from outside
- Combustion system is separate from occupied area atmosphere

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 A suspended unit heater(s) is permitted provided the following conditions are met:
 - Not located in means of egress or in patient rooms
 - Located high enough to be out of reach of people in the area
 - Has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure
 (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 Direct-vent fireplaces in patient sleeping areas must meet the provisions of NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.2; 18/19.5.2.3.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 6 Solid fuel-burning fireplaces are permitted in areas other than patient sleeping rooms when the following occurs:

- Areas are separated by a one-hour fire-resistant wall
 - Fireplace complies with NFPA 101-2012: 9.2.2
 - Fireplace enclosure resists breakage up to 650°F and has heat-tempered glass
 - Area has supervised carbon monoxide detection per NFPA 101-2012: 9.8
- (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.3(3))

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 Elevators are equipped with the following:
 - Firefighters' service key recall
 - Smoke detector automatic recall
 - Firefighters' service emergency in-car key operation

- Machine room smoke detectors
- Elevator lobby smoke detectors

Existing elevators that have a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the level that best serves the needs of firefighters also meet these requirements. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.3; 9.4.2; 9.4.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks comply with NFPA 101-2012: 9.4. In addition, existing escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks (including escalator emergency stop buttons and automatic skirt obstruction stop) conform with the requirements of ASME/ANSI A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators and ASME/ANSI A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.3; 9.4.2; 9.4.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 9 In new buildings, the inlet door assemblies for linen- and waste-chute services are fire rated for one hour (or for 1 1/2 hours in chutes of four stories or more). In existing buildings, the inlet door assemblies for linen- and waste-chute services are fire rated for 3/4 of an hour (or for one hour if it opens into a corridor). (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.4; 8.3.3.1; 9.5; NFPA 82-2009: 5.2.3.1.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 10 All linen and waste chute inlet and discharge service doors have both self-closing and positive-latching devices. Note: Discharge doors may be held open with fusible links or electrical hold-open devices. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.4; 8.3.3.1; 9.5; NFPA 82-2009: 5.2.3.2.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 11 Linen- and waste-chute discharge door assemblies are fire rated the same as the chute. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.4; 9.5; NFPA 82-2009: 5.2.4; 5.2.3.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 12 In buildings more than two stories high, an approved automatic sprinkler system is located above the top of the linen and waste chute service openings on the lowest service levels and above the service door opening on alternate floor levels. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.4.3; 9.7; NFPA 82-2009: 5.2.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 13 Trash chutes discharge into collection rooms that are not used for any other purpose and are separated from the corridor and have a minimum fire resistance rating not less than that specified for the chute. In existing buildings, if the trash collection room is protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system, linen collection may also occur. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.4.4; 19.5.4.5; NFPA 82-2009: 5.2.4.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 14 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code building service requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.02.01.70: The hospital provides and maintains operating features that conform to fire and smoke prevention requirements.****Rationale:** Not applicable.**Introduction:** Not applicable**Elements of Performance**

- Smoking is prohibited in any room, ward, or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen is used or stored; these areas have signs that read "NO SMOKING" or display the international symbol for no smoking. In facilities where smoking is prohibited and signs are prominently placed at all major entrances, secondary signs that prohibit smoking in hazardous areas are not required. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.4)
Note: The secondary sign exception is not applicable to medical gas storage areas.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- In areas where smoking is permitted, ashtrays are safely designed and made of noncombustible material. Metal containers with self-closing cover devices in which ashtrays can be emptied are readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- Draperies, curtains (including cubicle and shower curtains), and loosely hanging fabric comply with NFPA 101-2012: 10.3.1. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.5.1; 18/19.3.5.11; 10.3.1)
Note: Exceptions include shower/bath curtains in addition to window coverings in patient sleeping rooms and non-patient sleeping rooms located in sprinklered compartments where individual drapery or curtain panels do not exceed 48 square feet or total area does not exceed 20% of the wall.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- In buildings without sprinkler protection, upholstered furniture purchased on or after July 5, 2016, meets Class I or char length and heat release criteria in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 10.3.2.1 and 10.3.3. Mattresses purchased on or after July 5, 2016, meet char length and heat release criteria in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.5.2; 18/19.7.5.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Decorations (for example, photos, paintings, other art) directly attached to the walls, ceiling, and non-fire-rated doors are permitted provided they do not exceed 20% of the wall, ceiling, or door areas in spaces in nonsprinklered smoke compartments; 30% in spaces in sprinklered smoke compartments; 50% inside patient sleeping rooms that do not exceed four people in sprinklered smoke compartments. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.5.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Soiled linen and trash receptacles larger than 32 gallons are stored in a room protected as a hazardous area. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.5.7)
Note: Containers that are 96 gallons or less and are labeled and listed as meeting the requirements of FM Approval Standard 6921 (or equivalent) and are used solely for recycling clean waste (including patient records awaiting destruction) are permitted in an unprotected area. Those containers that are greater than 96 gallons are stored in a hazardous storage area.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

When installed, new engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with NFPA 92-2012, Standard for Smoke Control Systems. Existing engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with established engineering principles. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 Portable space heaters are prohibited in smoke compartments containing sleeping rooms and patient treatment areas. Non-sleeping rooms that are occupied by staff and separated from the corridor are permitted to have portable space heaters, but must contain heating elements not exceeding 212°F. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.8)
Note: For this element of performance, nurses stations are considered patient treatment areas.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 9 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code operating feature requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 18.7/19.7.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.10: Building and fire protection features are designed and maintained to minimize the effects of fire, smoke, and heat.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- Buildings meet requirements for construction type and height. In Types I and II construction, alternative protection measures are permitted to be substituted for sprinkler protection in specific areas where state or local regulations prohibit sprinklers. All new buildings contain approved automatic sprinkler systems. Existing buildings contain approved automatic sprinkler systems as required by the construction type. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.1.6.1–20/21.1.6.6; 20/21.3.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Interior nonbearing walls in Types I or II construction are constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. Interior nonbearing walls that are required to have a minimum of two-hour fire resistance rating are made with fire retardant-treated wood and enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided they are not used as shaft enclosures. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20.1.6.3; 20.1.6.4; 21.1.6.3; 21.1.6.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- When building rehabilitation occurs, the hospital incorporates NFPA 101-2012: Chapters 20, 21, and 43. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: Chapter 43; 20/21.1.1.4; 4.6.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Ambulatory occupancies located in multioccupancy buildings are separated from health care occupancies by two-hour fire-rated walls and from business occupancies by one-hour fire-rated walls. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.1.3; 20/21.1.4; 20/21.3.7.1)

Note: Per Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' regulation, outpatient surgical departments are classified as ambulatory health care occupancies, regardless of the number of patients served. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.1.3.2; 20/21.3.7.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Fire barriers are continuous from outside wall to outside wall or from one fire barrier to another, or a combination thereof, including continuity through all concealed spaces, such as those found above a ceiling, including interstitial spaces. For those fire barriers terminating at the bottom side of an interstitial space, the construction assembly forming the bottom of the interstitial space must have a fire resistance rating not less than that of the fire barrier. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.1.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- The fire protection rating for opening protectives in fire barriers, fire-rated smoke barriers, and fire-rated smoke partitions is as follows:

- Three hours in three-hour barriers and partitions
- Ninety minutes in two-hour barriers and partitions
- Forty-five minutes in one-hour barriers and partitions
- Twenty minutes in ½-hour barriers and partitions

Labels on fire door assemblies must be maintained in legible condition. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.4.2; Table 8.3.4.2; 8.3.3.2.3; NFPA 80-2010: 5.2.13.3)

Note: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital meets the applicable provisions of the Life Safety Code Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-1.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 Doors within walls and floors that are required to be fire rated have functioning hardware, including positive latching devices and self-closing or automatic-closing devices. Gaps between meeting edges of door pairs are no more than 1/8-inch wide, and undercuts are no larger than 3/4 of an inch. Blocking or wedging open fire-rated doors is prohibited. Doors required to be fire rated in the walls do not have unapproved protective plates greater than 16 inches from the bottom of the door. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.3.1; NFPA 80-2010: 4.8.4.1; 5.2.13.3; 6.3.1.7; 6.4.5)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 Doors requiring a minimum fire rating of 3/4 of an hour are free of coverings, decorations, or other objects applied to the door face. Informational signs, which are applied with adhesive only, are allowed provided that the informational signage does not exceed 5% of the door face area. (For full text, refer to NFPA 80-2010: 4.1.4)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		

- 9 Ducts penetrating the walls and floors with a fire-resistance rating of less than three hours are protected by dampers that are fire rated for 1 1/2 hours; penetrations of three hours or greater are protected by fire dampers that are fire rated for three hours. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.5.7; 9.2.1; NFPA 90A-2012: 5.4)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 10 The space around pipes, conduits, bus ducts, cables, wires, air ducts, or pneumatic tubes penetrating the walls or floors are protected with an approved fire-rated material.

Note: Non-approved polyurethane expanding foam is not an accepted fire-rated material for this purpose. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.5)

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 11 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.1.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.20: The hospital maintains the integrity of the means of egress.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Because patients are ill and in many cases cannot escape the danger of fire on their own, buildings in which patients are cared for must be designed and maintained so that patients can be moved to safe places in the building (instead of evacuated to a place outside the building).

Means of egress are corridors, stairways, and doors that allow individuals to leave a building or to move between specific spaces in a building. They allow individuals to escape from fire and smoke, and, therefore, are an integral part of a fire protection strategy. The hospital should make sure that a sufficient number of exits exist and that they are configured to provide protection from fire. It is important that egress doors are not locked in a way that restricts passage to safety.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- Doors in a means of egress are not equipped with a latch or lock that requires the use of a tool or key from the egress side, unless a compliant locking configuration is used, such as a delayed-egress locking system as defined in NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.1.6.1 or access-controlled egress door assemblies as defined in NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.1.6.2. Elevator lobby exit access door locking is allowed if compliant with 7.2.1.6.3. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Any door required to be self-closing, including those in an exit stair enclosure, may be held open provided there is an automatic release device that closes the door in response to the manual fire alarm system, loss of power, and smoke detectors. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.2.4; 20/21.2.2.5; 7.2.1.8.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Exits discharge to the outside at grade level or through an approved exit passageway that is continuous and provides a level walking surface. The exit discharge is a hard-packed, all-weather travel surface that is free from obstructions and terminates at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.1; 20/21.2.7; 38/39.2.7; 7.1.7; 7.1.10.1; 7.2.6; 7.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- The capacity of the means of egress complies with NFPA 101-2012: 7.3. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.3.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Exit corridors or passageways serving as a means of egress are 44 (or more) inches wide. Doors opening in the means of egress from diagnostic or treatment areas are 32 (or more) inches wide (unless the existing door opening is 34 inches). (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.3.2; 2.3.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Exits, exit accesses, and exit discharges are clear of obstructions or impediments to the public way, such as clutter (for example, equipment, carts, furniture), construction material, and snow and ice. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 7.1.10.1)

EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
7 Exit access doors and exit doors are free of mirrors, hangings, or draperies that might conceal, obscure, or confuse the direction of exit. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.1; 7.5.2.2.1)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
8 Each floor of a building has at least two exits that are remote from each other and accessible from every part of the floor. Each smoke compartment has two distinct egress paths to exits that do not require entry into the same adjacent smoke compartment. Patient care suites larger than 2,500 square feet have two exits remotely located from each other. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.4.1; 2.4.2; 7.4; 38/39.2.4)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
9 In new buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, dead-end corridors are no longer than 50 feet. In new buildings not provided with automatic sprinklers throughout, dead-end corridors are no longer than 20 feet. In existing buildings, dead-end corridors are no longer than 50 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.5; 38/39.2.5.2)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
10 The travel distance from any point in a room to an exit is 150 feet or less; the travel distance is 200 feet or less in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.6)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
11 Nothing is stored in any exit enclosure. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.1; 7.2.2.5)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
- Life Safety		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
12 Means of egress are automatically and adequately illuminated at all points, including angles and intersections of corridors and passageways, stairways, stairway landings, exit doors, and exit discharges. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.8; 7.8)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
13 Illumination in the means of egress, including exit discharge, is arranged so that failure of any single lighting unit will not result in darkness (less than 0.2 foot-candles of illumination). Emergency lighting of at least 1½-hours duration is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.9. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.8; 7.8.1.4)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
14 Signs reading "NO EXIT" are posted on doors to stairs in areas that are not conforming exits and that may be mistaken for exits. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.10; 7.10.8.3)				
EP Attributes				
<u>New FSA</u>		CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
15 Exit signs are visible when the path to the exit is not readily apparent. Signs are adequately lit and have letters that are 4 or more inches high or 6 inches high if externally lit. (See NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.10; 7.10.5)				
EP Attributes				

<u>New</u> FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 16 New buildings equipped with or requiring the use of life support systems (electro-mechanical or inhalation anesthetics) have illumination for the following: means of egress, emergency lighting equipment, exit, and directional signs supplied by the life safety branch of the electrical system described in NFPA 99-2012. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20.2.9.2; NFPA 99-2012: 6.4.2.2.3)

EP Attributes

<u>New</u> FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 17 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code means of egress requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.2.

EP Attributes

<u>New</u> FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.30: The hospital provides and maintains building features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- 1 In new construction, vertical openings, including exit stairs, are enclosed by one-hour fire-rated walls when connecting three or fewer floors and two-hour fire-rated walls when connecting four or more floors. Existing vertical openings, including exit stairs, are enclosed with a minimum of one-hour fire-rated construction. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.1; 8.6; 8.6.5; 38/39.3.1)

Note: These vertical openings include, but are not limited to, shafts (including elevator, light, and ventilation), communicating stairs, ramps, trash chutes, linen chutes, and utility chases.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 In buildings, exit stairs connecting three or fewer floors are fire rated for one hour; exit stairs connecting four or more floors are fire rated for two hours. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.1; 38/39.3.1; 8.6.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 All hazardous areas are enclosed with one-hour fire-rated walls with ¾-hour fire-rated doors; or hazardous areas have sprinkler systems and are constructed to resist the passage of smoke with doors equipped with self-closing or automatic-closing devices. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.2; 38/39.3.2; 8.7; NFPA 80-2010: 4.8.4.1; 6.3.1.7; 6.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 Laboratories using quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered as a severe hazard are protected in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7 and NFPA 99-2012 requirements. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 Alcohol-based hand rubs (ABHR) are stored and handled in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7.3.1, unless all of the following conditions are met:

- Corridor is at least six feet wide
- ABHR does not exceed 95% alcohol
- Maximum individual dispenser capacity is 0.32 gallon of fluid (0.53 gallon in suites) or 18 ounces of NFPA Level 1 classified aerosols
- Dispensers have a minimum of four feet of horizontal spacing between them
- Dispensers are not installed within one inch of an ignition source
- If floor is carpeted, the building is fully sprinkler protected
- Operation of the dispenser complies with NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.2.6(11)
- ABHR is protected against inappropriate access
- Not more than an aggregate of 10 gallons of fluid or 135 ounces of aerosol are used in a single smoke compartment outside a storage cabinet, excluding one individual dispenser per room
- Storing more than five gallons of fluid in a single smoke compartment complies with NFPA 30

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

New			DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
6	Commercial cooking equipment is installed per NFPA 96-2011, unless only used for food warming or limited cooking. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.2.4; 20/21.3.2.5; 9.2.3)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
7	Wall and ceiling interior finishes of exits and enclosed corridors are rated Class A or B for limiting smoke development and the spread of flames. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.3; 38/39.3.3.2; 10.2.3)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
8	Newly installed interior floor finishes in exits and enclosed corridors have a Class I or II radiant flux rating. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.3; 10.2.7)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
9	In new construction, openings in vision panels or doors are permitted without protection provided the openings are installed at or below one half the distance from the floor to the room ceiling and do not exceed 20 square inches. In rooms protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, the aggregate area of openings is limited to 80 square inches. In existing construction, openings are not limited. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20.3.6.2) Note: Openings may include, but are not limited to, mail slots and pass-through windows in areas such as laboratory, pharmacy, and cashier stations.			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
10	In new construction, corridors that provide access to exits are separated from other areas by one-hour fire-rated barriers unless otherwise permitted by NFPA 101-2012: 38.3.6.1. Note: For existing construction, there are no requirements. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20.3.6.2; 38.3.6.1)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1
11	Ambulatory health care space must be separated from other tenants with a one-hour fire resistance-rated barrier, constructed from the floor slab below to the floor or roof above. Doors in the barrier are 1¾ inch thick, solid bonded (or equivalent), self-closing, and have positive latching. Doors are kept in the closed position except when in use. Windows in the barrier comply with NFPA 101-2012: 8.3. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.7.1; 8.3)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1
12	At least two smoke compartments are provided for every story unless one of the following conditions are met: - Facility is less than 5,000 square feet and protected by an approved smoke detection system - Facility is less than 10,000 square feet and protected by an approved, supervised sprinkler system per NFPA 101-2012: 9.7 - Adjoining occupancy is used as a smoke compartment if all of the following conditions are met: - Separating wall has a fire-resistive rating of one hour - Doors in the one-hour fire-rated wall are 1 3/4" thick - Doors in the one-hour fire-rated wall are self-closing - Windows in the one-hour fire-rated wall are fixed fire window assemblies per NFPA 101-2012: 8.3 - The ambulatory health care facility is less than 22,500 square feet - Access from the ambulatory health care facility is unrestricted to another occupancy (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.7.2)			
EP Attributes				
New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Smoke barriers extend from the floor slab to the upper floor or roof slab above, through any concealed spaces (such as those above suspended ceilings and interstitial spaces), continuously from exterior wall to exterior wall. All penetrations are sealed. New smoke barriers are constructed of one-hour fire-rated materials. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.7.5; 20/21.3.7.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 14 Ducts that penetrate smoke barriers, are protected by approved smoke dampers that close when a local smoke detector is activated. The detector is located either within the duct system or in the corridor.

Note: In buildings with a fully ducted HVAC system and protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, dampers are not required. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.7.6; 8.5.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 15 Fixed fire window assemblies in smoke barrier walls or doors are fire rated for 20 minutes and are 25% or less of the size of the fire barrier in which they are installed.

Note: Existing window installations that have wired glass or fire-rated glazing, are 1,296 square inches in size or smaller, and are set in approved metal frames are acceptable. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.7.7, 8.3.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 16 Doors in smoke barriers are constructed of 1 3/4 inch or thicker solid-bonded wood core (or equivalent) and are self-closing or automatic-closing. For new buildings, doors are required to swing in the direction of egress travel; rabbets, bevels, or astragals are at meeting edges; and stops are at the head and sides of door frames. Center mullions are prohibited in smoke barrier door openings. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.7.9; 20/21.2.2.4; 20.3.7 .9; 20.3.7.10; 3.7.13; 3.7.14)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 17 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code fire and smoke protection requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety**LS.03.01.34: The hospital provides and maintains fire alarm systems.**

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.**Introduction:** Not applicable**Elements of Performance**

- 1 A fire alarm system is installed with systems and components to provide effective warning of fire in any part of the building in accordance with NFPA 70-2012, National Electric Code, and NFPA 72-2010, National Fire Alarm Code.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 The master fire alarm control panel is located in an area with a smoke detector or in an area that is continuously occupied and protected, which is an area enclosed with one-hour fire-rated walls and 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. In areas not continuously occupied and protected, a smoke detector is installed at each fire alarm control unit. In a new building, detection is also installed at notification appliance circuit power extenders and supervising station transmitting equipment. Fire alarm system wiring or other transmission paths are monitored for integrity. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.1; 9.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 Initiation of the fire alarm system is by manual means and by any required sprinkler system alarm, detection device, or detection system. Manual alarm boxes are provided in the path of egress near each required exit and 200 feet of travel distance is not exceeded. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.2.1; 20/21.3.4.2.2; 9.6.2.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 For new buildings, occupant notification is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.3 by audible and visual signals. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted in buildings protected throughout by a sprinkler system. In critical care areas, visual alarms are sufficient. The fire alarm system transmits the alarm automatically to notify emergency forces in the event of a fire. Annunciation zoning for the fire alarm and sprinklers is provided by audible and visual indicators; zones are not larger than 22,500 square feet per zone. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20.3.4.3-20.3.4.4; 9.6.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 For existing buildings, occupant notification is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.3 by audible and visual signals. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted in buildings protected throughout by a sprinkler system. In critical care areas, visual alarms are sufficient. The fire alarm system transmits the alarm automatically to notify emergency forces in the event of a fire. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 21.3.4.3; 9.6.4; 9.7.1.1(1))

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 6 Activation of the required fire alarm control functions occurs automatically and is provided with an alternative power supply in accordance with NFPA 72-2010. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.4; 9.6.1; 9.6.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

<u>New</u>		DOC	ESP
§482.41(b)(1)(i)			ESP-1
7	The fire alarm signal automatically transmits to one of the following: - An auxiliary fire alarm system - Central station fire alarm system - A proprietary supervising station fire alarm system - A remote supervising station fire alarm system (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.3.2; NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.4)		
EP Attributes			
<u>New</u>	FSA	CMS	DOC
	- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)	ESP-1
8	The remote ancillary annunciator panel is in a location approved by the local fire department or its equivalent. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.3, 9.6.3)		
EP Attributes			
<u>New</u>	FSA	CMS	DOC
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)	ESP-1
9	The fire alarm system contains an audible and visual evacuation signal throughout the building and provides occupant notification without delay. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.3, 9.6.3)		
EP Attributes			
<u>New</u>	FSA	CMS	DOC
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)	ESP-1
10	The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code fire alarm requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20.3.4/21.3.4.		
EP Attributes			
<u>New</u>	FSA	CMS	DOC
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)	ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.35: The hospital provides and maintains equipment for extinguishing fires.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- 1 For new construction, the fire alarm system monitors the components of any required approved automatic sprinkler system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.2; 9.7.1.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	- Life Safety	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 The fire alarm system is connected to water flow alarms of any required automatic sprinkler system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.4; 20/21.3.5; 9.7.1.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 Piping supports for approved automatic sprinkler systems are not damaged or loose. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.4; NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.2.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 Approved automatic sprinkler systems piping is not used to support any other item. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.4; NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.2; NFPA 13-2010: 8.5.5.2; 8.5.5.3)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 Sprinkler heads are not damaged and are free from corrosion, foreign materials, and paint. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.4; NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.1; 5.2.2; NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.6.2; 6.2.7.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 6 There is 18 inches or more of open space maintained below a sprinkler deflector to the top of storage.
Note: Perimeter wall shelving may extend up to the ceiling when not located directly below a sprinkler head. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.4.4; NFPA 25-2011: 5.2.1; 5.2.2; NFPA 13-2010: 8.5.5; 8.5.6)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 The travel distance from any point to the nearest portable fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less. Portable fire extinguishers have appropriate signage, are installed in a cabinet or secured on a hanger made for the extinguisher, and are at least four inches off the floor. Those fire extinguishers that are 40 pounds or less are installed so the top is not more than 5 feet above the floor. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.3; 9.7.4.1; NFPA 10-2010: 6.1.3; 6.2.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

New		DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.

EP Attributes

New FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
	§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.40: The hospital provides and maintains special features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- 1 Windowless buildings or portions of windowless buildings meet the requirements of NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.4; 11.7.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 2 Existing high-rise buildings have approved automatic sprinkler systems that meet the requirements of NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.4; 11.8; 9.7.1.1(1), or they have an engineered life safety system complying with NFPA 101-2012: 39.4.2.1(2). New high-rise buildings comply with NFPA 101-2012: 11.8. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.4; 11.8; 39.4.2.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 3 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.50: The hospital provides and maintains building services to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- Equipment using gas or related gas piping complies with NFPA 54-2012, National Fuel Gas Code; electrical wiring and equipment complies with NFPA 70-2012, National Electric Code. Existing installations can continue in service provided there are no life-threatening hazards. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.1; 9.1.1)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning comply with NFPA 101-2012: 9.2 and are installed in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.2.1; 9.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- Any heating device (other than a central heating plant) is designed and installed so combustible materials cannot be ignited by the device, and safety features stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure.

Note: If fuel fired, the heating device is designed as follows:

- Chimney or vent connected
- Takes air for combustion from outside
- Combustion system that is separate from occupied area atmosphere

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- A suspended unit heater(s) is permitted provided the following conditions are met:
 - Not located in means of egress or in patient rooms
 - Located high enough to be out of reach of people in the area
 - Has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure
 (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- New elevators are equipped with all of the following:
 - Firefighters service key recall and smoke detector automatic recall
 - Firefighters service emergency in-car key operation
 - Machine room smoke detectors
 - Elevator lobby smoke detectors

Existing elevators meet these requirements when they have a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the level that best serves the needs of firefighters. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.3; 9.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 6 Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks comply with the provisions of 9.4. All existing escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks (including escalator emergency stop buttons and automatic skirt obstruction stop) conform to the requirements of ASME/ANSI A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.3; 9.4.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 7 The hospital does not allow unvented fuel-fired heaters. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 All heating appliances are provided with safety features to stop the flow of fuel and turn off the appliance during times of excessive temperatures or ignition failure. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.2.2)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 9 Waste chutes are installed per NFPA 101-2012: 9.5 and meet the following requirements:
- Walls, partitions, and inlet openings meet the requirements of NFPA 101-2012: 8.3.
 - Doors of chutes open to a room designed exclusively for accessing the chute opening.
 - Rooms used for accessing the chute opening(s) are separated from other spaces per NFPA 101-2012: 8.7.
 - Chutes are permitted to open into rooms not exceeding 400 cubic feet in size if the room is sprinkler protected and not used for storage.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.4; 9.5; NFPA 82-2009)

Note: Existing installations having properly enclosed and maintained chute openings are permitted to have inlets open to a corridor or normally occupied space.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 10 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code building service requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

Program: Hospital

Chapter: Life Safety

LS.03.01.70: The hospital provides and maintains operating features that conform to fire and smoke prevention requirements.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

Rationale: Not applicable.

Introduction: Not applicable

Elements of Performance

- 1 In areas where smoking is permitted, ashtrays are safely designed and made of noncombustible material. Metal containers with self-closing cover devices in which ashtrays can be emptied are readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 2 Smoking is prohibited in any room, ward, or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen is used or stored; these areas have signs that read "NO SMOKING" or display the international symbol for no smoking. In facilities where smoking is prohibited and signs are prominently placed at all major entrances, secondary signs that prohibit smoking in hazardous areas are not required. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.4)

Note: The secondary sign exception is not applicable to medical gas storage areas.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
				ESP-1

- 3 Draperies, curtains (including cubicle curtains) and loosely hanging fabric comply with NFPA 101-2012: 10.3.1. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.5.1; 18/19.3.5.11; 10.3.1)

Note: Exceptions include shower/bath curtains in addition to window coverings in patient sleeping rooms and in non-patient sleeping rooms located in sprinklered compartments where individual drapery or curtain panels do not exceed 48 square feet or total area does not exceed 20% of the wall.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 4 In buildings without sprinkler protection, upholstered furniture purchased on or after July 5, 2016, meets Class I or char length and heat release criteria in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 10.3.2.1 and 10.3.3. Mattresses purchased on or after July 5, 2016, meet char length and heat release criteria in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.5.2; 20/21.7.5.4)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 5 The hospital prohibits all combustible decorations unless they meet the criteria of NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.5.4.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 6 Soiled linen and trash receptacles larger than 32 gallons (including recycling containers) are located in a room protected as a hazardous area. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.5.5)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP

§482.41(b)(1)(i)

ESP-1

- 7 When installed, new engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with NFPA 92-2012, Standard for Smoke Control Systems. Existing engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with established engineering principles. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.7)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 8 Portable space heaters are prohibited in smoke compartments containing staff sleeping rooms and patient treatment areas. Non-sleeping rooms occupied by staff and employee areas separated from the corridor are permitted to have portable space heaters that contain heating elements not exceeding 212°F. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.8)

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

- 9 The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code operating feature requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.7.

EP Attributes

New	FSA	CMS	DOC	ESP
		§482.41(b)(1)(i)		ESP-1

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