

Measurable Elements of FMS.06.00

1. ⑩ The hospital develops and implements a written program for fire safety to protect all occupants of the hospital's facilities from fire and smoke emergencies.
2. ⑩ The fire safety program includes implementing interim measures, when necessary, to ensure that the safety of the hospital's patients, staff, and visitors is maintained when fire safety risks cannot be immediately addressed.
3. ⑩ The hospital's comprehensive, facilitywide risk assessment as required by FMS.02.00, ME 1 includes evaluation of the following fire-related risks:
 - Fire separations
 - Smoke separations/compartments
 - Hazardous areas (and spaces above the ceilings in those areas) such as soiled linen rooms, trash collection rooms, and medical gas storage rooms
 - Fire exits
 - Kitchen and kitchen grease-producing cooking devices
 - Laundry and trash chutes
 - Emergency power systems and equipment
 - Medical gas and vacuum system components
 - Storage and handling of potentially flammable materials (for example, flammable liquids, combustible gases, oxidizing medical gases such as oxygen and nitrous oxide)
 - Procedures and precautions to prevent and manage surgical fires
 - Fire hazards related to construction, renovation, or demolition projects

Standard FMS.06.01

The hospital maintains fire safety equipment and fire safety building features.

Intent of FMS.06.01

Every hospital needs to plan how it will keep its occupants safe in case of fire and smoke emergencies. Health care facility structure and design can help prevent, detect, and suppress fires and provide safe exit from the facility. Hospitals are better prepared for fire emergencies when the fire safety program includes the early detection, suppression, and containment of fire and smoke and measures to ensure safe exit from the facility when fire and smoke emergencies occur.

The hospital's program for fire safety addresses the following:

- Early warning, early detection, and notification systems, such as smoke detectors, fire alarms, and fire patrols
- Suppression mechanisms that are appropriate for the area (for example, information technology rooms, electrical rooms) and type of fire to be expected, such as water hoses, fire extinguishers, chemical suppression systems, and sprinkler systems
- Containment of fire and smoke, including fire separations and smoke compartments, when required by local laws and regulations; features for containment of fire and smoke are maintained to ensure their effectiveness.
- Safe and unobstructed access to exits in the event of a fire or smoke emergency, including clear exit signage that is understandable to the hospital's occupants (for example, with a pictogram and/or language[s] that the majority of occupants understand) and emergency lighting

Features such as these give patients, staff, and visitors adequate time to safely exit the facility or reach a safe location within the facility in the event of fire or smoke emergencies. These features are effective no matter what the age, size, or construction of the facility.

Measurable Elements of FMS.06.01

1. The fire safety program includes equipment/systems for the early detection and alarm notification of fire and smoke.
2. The fire safety program includes equipment/systems for the suppression of fire.
3. The fire safety program includes the safe exit from the facility through free and unobstructed access to exits.
4. The fire safety program includes clearly visible exit signage that is understandable to the hospital's occupants.
5. The fire safety program includes lighting for emergency exit corridors and stairs.
6. When required by local laws and regulations, the fire safety program includes containment of fire and smoke, and these features are maintained to ensure effectiveness and safety.

Standard FMS.06.02

All fire safety equipment and systems, including devices related to early detection, alarm notification, and suppression, are inspected, evaluated, and maintained.

Intent of FMS.06.02

The hospital's fire safety program identifies the frequency of inspecting, testing, and maintaining fire protection and safety systems, consistent with requirements. Fire safety equipment and systems in hospitals include but are not limited to the following:

- Heat and smoke detectors
- Fire alarms
- Fire pumps
- Standpipe systems
- Sprinklers
- Fire suppression systems
- Fire hoses
- Portable fire extinguishers
- Fire doors and assemblies (including sliding and roll-down doors)
- Automatic shutdown devices for air handling systems
- Automatic smoke management systems

The hospital inspects, evaluates, and maintains all fire safety equipment and systems within its building(s), including equipment for early detection and suppression of fire and smoke. Activities and frequencies for inspection, testing, and maintenance are consistent with manufacturers' recommendations. When local codes, laws, and regulations include requirements for inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire safety equipment and systems, the hospital follows the more stringent requirements, whether those are the manufacturers' recommendations or the local codes, laws, and regulations.

Any deficiencies identified, such as impaired or nonfunctioning systems and equipment, are immediately corrected. When corrections cannot be immediately carried out, interim measures are implemented to reduce fire risk and ensure safety of patients, staff, and visitors until deficiencies can be fully corrected. The results of all inspections, testing, and maintenance are documented, including corrections and interim measures that are implemented.