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ST - K0000 - INITIAL COMMENTS

Title INITIAL COMMENTS

Statute or Rule

Type Memo Tag

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

These guidelines are meant solely to provide guidance to surveyors in the survey process.

ST - K0001 - OTHER STANDARDS

Title OTHER STANDARDS

Statute or Rule F.A.C. 59A-5; NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

The facility shall meet the Standards of: NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, (2012 Edition), all reference documents per NFPA 101, Chapter 2, and applicable Florida State Fire Marshal's Rules and Regulations: 69A-3.012, Florida Administrative Code; 59A-5, Florida Administrative Code; 633.022, Florida Statutes; and the Florida Building Codes. Ambulatory Healthcare Facilities shall meet the provisions of NFPA 101, for (New), Chapters 20 and 38; or for (Existing), Chapters 21 and 39, as appropriate, whichever occupancy chapter provides the higher level of safety for any particular feature.

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ST - K0012 - CONSTRUCTION TYPE (NEW)

Title CONSTRUCTION TYPE (NEW)

Statute or Rule F.A.C. 59A-5.021; NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

The structure meets the Standards for (NEW) Construction, if plans are approved after 12/31/14, FAC 59A-5.021. Ambulatory health care occupancies shall be limited to the building construction types specified in Table 20.1.6.1, unless otherwise permitted by 20.1.6.6. (See 8.2.1.)

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.2.1, 20.1.6.1.

NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction, shall be used to determine the requirements for the construction classification.

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.2.1.2.

ST - K0013 - CONSTRUCTION TYPE (EXISTING)

Title CONSTRUCTION TYPE (EXISTING)

Statute or Rule 59A-5.021, FAC; NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

The structure meets the Standards for (EXISTING) Construction, if plans were approved prior to 12/31/14 F.A.C. 59A-5.021.

Ambulatory health care occupancies shall be limited to the

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building construction types specified in Table 21.1.6.1, unless otherwise permitted by 21.1.6.6. (See 8.2.1.)

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.2.1, 21.1.6.1.

NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction, shall be used to determine the requirements for the construction classification.

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.2.1.2.

ST - K0014 - INTERIOR FINISH CORRIDORS & EXITS

Title INTERIOR FINISH CORRIDORS & EXITS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be Class A or Class B in exits and in exit access corridors.

Class C shall be permitted in areas other than exits and exit access corridors.

New interior floor finishes shall comply with section 10.2.
(Existing N/A)

NFPA 101 (2012) 38.3.3.2.1, 38.3.3.2.2, 38.3.3.2.3, 39.3.3.2.1 & 39.3.3.2.2, 39.3.3.2.3.

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ST - K0017 - CORRIDORS-USE AREAS

Title CORRIDORS-USE AREAS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Where access to exits is provided by corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by fire barriers in accordance with Section 8.3 having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, unless one of the following conditions exists:

- (1)*Where exits are available from an open floor area
- (2)*Within a space occupied by a single tenant
- (3) Within buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.6.1, 38.3.6.1.

ST - K0020 - VERTICAL OPENINGS

Title VERTICAL OPENINGS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

(New & Existing) Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.1 shall be permitted.
 - (2) Exit access stairs in accordance with 38.2.4.6 shall be permitted to be unenclosed.
- (Additional allowance for Existing ONLY 39.2.4.6 &

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39.2.4.7)

(3) Unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted in buildings complying with all of the following:

- (a) Where protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)
- (b) Where no unprotected vertical opening serves as any part of any required means of egress
- (c) Where required exits consist of exit doors that discharge directly to the finished ground level in accordance with 7.2.1, outside stairs in accordance with 7.2.2, smoke-proof enclosures in accordance with 7.2.3, or horizontal exits in accordance with 7.2.4

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2, 21.3.2, 38.3.1 & 39.3.1.

ST - K0021 - APPROVED DOOR HOLD OPENING DEVICES

Title APPROVED DOOR HOLD OPENING DEVICES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Any door required to be self-closing shall be permitted to be held open only by an automatic release device that complies with 7.2.1.8.2. The required manual fire alarm system and the systems required by 7.2.1.8.2 shall be arranged to initiate the closing action of all such doors throughout the smoke compartment or throughout the entire facility. Where doors in a stair enclosure are held open by an automatic release device as permitted in 20.2.2.4 & 21.2.2.4, initiation of a door-closing action on any level shall cause all doors at all levels in the stair enclosure to close.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.2.4 & 20.2.2.5, 21.2.2.4 & 21.2.2.5.

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ST - K0029 - HAZARDOUS AREAS

Title HAZARDOUS AREAS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Protection from Hazards refers to 38.3.2.1, 38.3.2.2, & 39.3.2.1, 39.3.2.2. Hazardous areas including, but not limited to, areas used for general storage, boiler or furnace rooms, and maintenance shops that include woodworking and painting areas shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.7.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2 & 21.3.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0031 - FLAMMABLE STORAGE LABORATORIES-SEVERE HAZARD

Title FLAMMABLE STORAGE LABORATORIES-SEVERE HAZARD

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Laboratories employing quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered as a severe hazard shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 99 (2012 edition), Health Care Facilities Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.2, 21.3.2.2.

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ST - K0032 - NUMBER OF EXITS

Title NUMBER OF EXITS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

The number of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.4.

Not less than two exits of the types described in 38.2.2 & 39.2.2 that are remotely located from each other shall be provided for each floor or fire section of the building.

NFPA 101 (2012) 7.4, 20.2.4.1 thru 20.2.4.5, 21.2.4.1 thru 21.2.4.5, 38.2.2 & 39.2.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0036 - TRAVEL DISTANCE TO EXITS

Title TRAVEL DISTANCE TO EXITS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6, and shall be as follows:

- (1) The travel distance between any room door required as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m).
- (2) The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m).
- (3) The maximum travel distance in 20.2.6.2.1 or .2 & 21.2.6.2.2 or 21.2.6.2.2 shall be permitted to be increased by 50 ft (15 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

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NFPA 101 (2012) 20.1.6.2.2 & 21.2.6.2.2

ST - K0037 - EXITS- DEAD END CORRIDORS

Title EXITS- DEAD END CORRIDORS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

For the Arrangement of the Means of Egress See 38.2.5, & 39.2.5.

(NEW) Dead-end corridors shall be permitted in accordance with 38.2.5.2.1 or 38.2.5.2.2. They shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), and the dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). Buildings other than those complying with 38.2.5.2.1, dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 ft (6100 mm).

(Existing) Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m).

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.5, 21.2.5, 38.2.5.2.1, 38.2.5.2.2, 39.2.5.2*

ST - K0039 - EXIT ACCESS CORRIDOR-WIDTH

Title EXIT ACCESS CORRIDOR-WIDTH

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

The clear width of any corridor or passageway required for

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exit access shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm).

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.3.2, 21.2.3.2, 4.5.3.2.

ST - K0040 - EXIT DOORS-WIDTH

Title EXIT DOORS-WIDTH

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Doors in the means of egress from diagnostic or treatment areas, such as x-ray, surgical, or physical therapy, shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 in. (810 mm). The 32 in. clear width shall not be required on Existing 34 in. doors.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.3.4, 21.2.3.4.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0042 - EXIT SUITES

Title EXIT SUITES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Any patient care room and any patient care suite of rooms of more than 2500 ft² (232 m²) shall have not less than two exit access doors remotely located from each other.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.4.3 & 21.2.4.3.

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ST - K0043 - SPECIAL LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS-EXTERIOR DOORS

Title SPECIAL LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS-EXTERIOR DOORS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Special locking arrangements on exterior doors shall comply with NFPA 101 (2012) 7.2.1.6, 20.2.2.2, 21.2.2.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0046 - EMERGENCY LIGHTING

Title EMERGENCY LIGHTING

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.9 for a minimum of 1 1/2 hours in the event of failure of normal lighting. (NEW) In addition, one or more battery powered emergency lighting units shall be provided as required in section 700.12(f) of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.9.1, 21.2.9.1, 7.9.2.1* & NFPA 99 (2012) 6.3.2.2.11.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0047 - EGRESS SIGNAGE

Title EGRESS SIGNAGE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section 7.10. Every exit sign required to be illuminated by 7.10.6.3, 7.10.7, and 7.10.8.1 shall be continuously illuminated as required under the provisions of Section 7.8, unless otherwise provided in 7.10.5.2.2 which states that illumination for signs shall be permitted to flash on and off upon activation of the fire alarm system.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.10, 21.2.10, 7.10.5.2.1, & 7.10.5.2.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0048 - FIRE SAFETY & EVEACUATION PLAN

Title FIRE SAFETY & EVEACUATION PLAN

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

The administration of every ambulatory health care facility shall have, in effect and available to all supervisory personnel, written copies of a plan for the protection of all persons in the event of fire, for their evacuation to areas of refuge, and for their evacuation from the building when necessary. All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties under the plan.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.7.1.1, 21.7.1.1, 20.7.1.2, & 21.7.1.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0050 - FIRE DRILLS

Title FIRE DRILLS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Drills shall be conducted quarterly on each shift to familiarize facility personnel (nurses, interns, maintenance engineers, and administrative staff) with the signals and emergency action required under varied conditions. NFPA 101 (2012) 20.7.1.6 & 21.7.1.6.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0051 - FIRE ALARM

Title FIRE ALARM

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Ambulatory health care facilities shall be provided with fire alarm systems in accordance with Section 9.6, except as modified by 20.3.4.2 through 20.3.4.4 & 21.3.4.2 through 21.3.4.4 which state that initiation of the required fire alarm systems shall be by manual means in accordance with 9.6.2 and by means of any detection devices or detection systems required. Notification. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 shall be permitted. Occupant notification shall be accomplished automatically, without delay, in accordance with 9.6.3 upon operation of any fire alarm activating device. Fire department notification shall be accomplished in accordance with 9.6.4. Operation of any activating device in the required fire alarm system shall be arranged to accomplish automatically, without delay, any control functions required to be performed by that device. (See 9.6.5.).

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.4 & 21.3.4.

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ST - K0064 - FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Title FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in ambulatory health care facilities in accordance with 9.7.4.1, and NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (2010).

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.5.3, & 21.3.5.3.

ST - K0066 - SMOKING REGULATIONS

Title SMOKING REGULATIONS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include not less than the following provisions:

- (1) Smoking shall be prohibited in any room, ward, or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen is used or stored and in any other hazardous location, and such areas shall be posted with signs that read NO SMOKING or shall be posted with the international symbol for no smoking.
- (2) In ambulatory health care facilities where smoking is prohibited and signs are placed at all major entrances, secondary signs with language that prohibits smoking shall not be required.
- (3) Smoking by patients classified as not responsible shall be

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prohibited.

(4) The requirement of 20.7.4(3) shall not apply where the patient is under direct supervision.

(5) Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.

(6) Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays can be emptied shall be readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.7.4*, & 21.7.4*

ST - K0067 - HVAC EQUIPMENT

Title HVAC EQUIPMENT

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012; NFPA 90A-2012; NFPA 90B-2

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, unless otherwise modified by 20.5.2.2 & 21.5.2.2. Air-conditioning, heating, ventilating ductwork, and related equipment shall be in accordance with NFPA 90A, Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, or NFPA 90B, Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems, unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.2.1, 21.5.2.1, 9.2.1, NFPA 90A (2012) & NFPA 90B (2012).

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ST - K0070 - SPACE HEATERS

Title SPACE HEATERS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Portable space heating devices shall be prohibited in all ambulatory health care occupancies, unless both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Such devices are used only in non-sleeping staff and employee areas.
- (2) The heating elements of such devices do not exceed 212°F (100°C).

Any heating device shall have safety features to immediately stop the flow of fuel and shut down the equipment in case of either excessive temperature or ignition failure.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.7.8, 21.7.8.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0071 - RUBBISH CHUTES, INCINERATORS & LAUNDRY CHUTE

Title RUBBISH CHUTES, INCINERATORS & LAUNDRY CHUTE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Rubbish chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5 which stated that they shall be separately enclosed by walls or partitions in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.3.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.4 & 21.5.4.

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ST - K0072 - EGRESS RELIABILITY

Title EGRESS RELIABILITY

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

In every occupied building or structure, means of egress from all parts of the building shall be maintained free and unobstructed. Means of egress shall be accessible to the extent necessary to ensure reasonable safety for occupants having impaired mobility.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.5.3.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0073 - COMBUSTIBLE DECORATIONS

Title COMBUSTIBLE DECORATIONS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Combustible decorations shall be prohibited, unless one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) They are flame-retardant.
- (2) The decorations meet the requirements of NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films.
- (3) The decorations exhibit a heat release rate not exceeding 100 kW when tested in accordance with NFPA 289, Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages, using the 20 kW ignition source.
- (4) They are decorations, such as photographs and paintings,

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in such limited quantities that a hazard of fire development or spread is not present.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.7.5.4 & 21.7.5.4.

ST - K0074 - DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, & LOOSELY HANGING FABRIC

Title DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, & LOOSELY HANGING FABRIC

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Draperies, curtains, and other loosely hanging fabrics and films serving as furnishings or decorations in ambulatory health care occupancies shall be in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.1, and the following also shall apply:

- (1) Such curtains shall include cubicle curtains.
- (2) Such curtains shall not include curtains at showers.

NFPA 101(2012) 20.7.5.1*, 21.7.5.1*.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0075 - NEWLY INTRODUCED MATTRESSES

Title NEWLY INTRODUCED MATTRESSES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Newly introduced mattresses shall comply with 10.3.2.2 and one of the following provisions:

- (1) The mattresses shall meet the criteria specified in 10.3.4.
- (2) The mattresses shall be in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

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NFPA 101(2012) 20.7.5.3, & 21.7.5.3.

ST - K0076 - MEDICAL GAS

Title MEDICAL GAS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99 (2012)

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Non-flammable medical gas systems and equipment shall comply with NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2012) 4.5.7, 20.3.2.3, 21.3.2.3, NFPA 99 (2012) edition Chapter 11.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0077 - MEDICAL GAS-PIPED IN

Title MEDICAL GAS-PIPED IN

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99 (2012)

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Piped-in medical gas systems shall comply with NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2012) 4.5.7, 20.3.2.3, 21.3.2.3, & NFPA 99 (2012) edition Chapter 5 & 11.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0078 - ANESTHETIZING AREAS

Title ANESTHETIZING AREAS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

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Regulation Definition

Anesthetizing locations shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.3, 21.3.2.3.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0106 - ESSENTIAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM-TYPE I

Title ESSENTIAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM-TYPE I

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99 (2012)

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Where general anesthesia or life-support equipment is used, each ambulatory health care facility shall be provided with an essential electrical system in accordance with NFPA 99 (2012), Health Care Facilities Code 2012 edition, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Where battery-operated equipment is provided and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, and
- (2) Where a facility uses life-support equipment for emergency purposes only.

NFPA 101(2012) 20.2.9.2, 21.2.9.2.

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ST - K0112 - EXIT DISCHARGE THROUGH INTERIOR BUILDING AREA

Title EXIT DISCHARGE THROUGH INTERIOR BUILDING AREA

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

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Exits shall be permitted to discharge through interior building areas, provided that all of the following are met:

- (1) Not more than 50 percent of the required number of exits, and not more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity, shall discharge through areas on any level of discharge, except as otherwise permitted by one of the following:
 - (a) One hundred percent of the exits shall be permitted to discharge through areas on any level of discharge in detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23.
 - (b) In existing buildings, the 50 percent limit on egress capacity shall not apply if the 50 percent limit on the required number of exits is met.
- (2) Each level of discharge shall discharge directly outside at the finished ground level or discharge directly outside and provide access to the finished ground level by outside stairs or outside ramps.
- (3) The interior exit discharge shall lead to a free and unobstructed way to the exterior of the building, and such way shall be readily visible and identifiable from the point of discharge from the exit.
- (4) The interior exit discharge shall be protected by one of the following methods:
 - (a) The level of discharge shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, or the portion of the level of discharge used for interior exit discharge shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall be separated from the non-sprinklered portion of the floor by fire barriers with a fire resistance rating meeting the requirements for the enclosure of exits. (See 7.1.3.2.1.)
 - (b) The interior exit discharge area shall be in a vestibule or foyer that meets all of the following criteria:
 - i. The depth from the exterior of the building shall be not more than 10 ft (3050 mm), and the length shall be not more than 30

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- ft (9.1 m).
 - ii. The foyer shall be separated from the remainder of the level of discharge by construction providing protection not less than the equivalent of wired glass in steel frames or 45 minutes fire-resistive construction.
 - iii. The foyer shall serve only as means of egress and shall include an exit directly to the outside.
- (5) The entire area on the level of discharge shall be separated from areas below by construction having a fire resistance rating not less than that required for the exit enclosure, unless otherwise provided in 7.7.2(6).
- (6) Levels below the level of discharge in an atrium shall be permitted to be open to the level of discharge where such level of discharge is protected in accordance with 8.6.7.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.7, 21.2.7, 38.2.5, 39.2.5, 7.7.2.

ST - K0113 - EXIT ACCESS, EXITS, & EXIT DISCHARGE ILLUMINA

Title EXIT ACCESS, EXITS, & EXIT DISCHARGE ILLUMINA

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Exit access, exits, and exit discharges are provided with illumination in accordance with NFPA 101 (2012) 7.8, 20.2.8, 21.2.8.

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ST - K0114 - AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER OCCUPANCY SEPARATIO

Title AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER OCCUPANCY SEPARATIO

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Ambulatory health care facilities shall be separated from other tenants and occupancies and shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Walls shall have not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating and shall extend from the floor slab below to the floor or roof slab above.
- (2) Doors shall be constructed of not less than 1 3/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood core or the equivalent and shall be equipped with positive latches.
- (3) Doors shall be self-closing and shall be kept in the closed position, except when in use.
- (4) Any windows in the barriers shall be of fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with Section 8.3.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.7.1 & 21.3.7.1.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0115 - AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER TWO SMOKE COMPARTME

Title AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER TWO SMOKE COMPARTME

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Ambulatory health care facilities are divided into at least two smoke compartments with smoke barriers having at least 1 hour fire resistance rating. Doors in smoke barriers are equipped with positive latches. Doors shall be constructed of not less than 1 3/4 inch thick solid bonded core wood or equivalent. Vision panels are provided and are of fixed wire glass limited to 1,296 sq. inch per panel. (Indicate N/A for facilities of less than 5,000 sq. ft. with an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system.)

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NFPA 101 (2012) 9.7, 20.3.7.2, 20.3.7.3, 20.3.7.4, 20.3.7.6,

ST - K0116 - AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER-HIGH RISE AFSS REQU

Title AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER-HIGH RISE AFSS REQU

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

In accordance with Table 20.1.6.1 & 21.1.6.1 Ambulatory Surgery Centers shall be Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. (See 21.3.5.) if two stories or greater.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.1.6.1 & 21.1.6.1.

ST - K0117 - UTILITIES

Title UTILITIES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Utilities shall comply with section 9.1. (See K-147 for electrical wiring and equipment requirements)

NFPA 101 (2012) 9.1, 20.5.1, 21.5.1.

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ST - K0118 - ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS, DUMBWAITERS, & MOVING

Title ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS, DUMBWAITERS, & MOVING

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Elevators shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.4. An elevator, other than an elevator in accordance with 7.2.13, shall not be considered a component in a required means of egress but shall be permitted as a component in an accessible means of egress.

Except as modified herein, new elevators shall be in accordance with the requirements of ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

Except as modified herein, existing elevators shall be in accordance with the requirements of ASME A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.

Elevators in accordance with ASME A17.7/CSA B44.7, Performance-Based Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, shall be deemed to comply with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, or ASME A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.

For other than elevators used for occupant-controlled evacuation in accordance with Section 7.14 and other than existing elevators, the elevator corridor call station pictograph specified in 2.27.9 of ASME A17.1/CSAB44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, shall be provided at each elevator landing.

All new elevators shall conform to the fire fighters ' emergency operations requirements of ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

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All existing elevators having a travel distance of 25 ft (7620 mm) or more above or below the level that best serves the needs of emergency personnel for fire-fighting or rescue purposes shall conform to the fire fighters ' emergency operations requirements of ASME A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.

The number of elevator cars permitted in a hoist-way shall be in accordance with 8.6.9.4.

Elevator machine rooms that contain solid-state equipment for elevators, other than existing elevators, having a travel distance exceeding 50 ft (15 m) above the level of exit discharge, or exceeding 30 ft (9.1 m) below the level of exit discharge, shall be provided with independent ventilation or air-conditioning systems to maintain temperature during fire fighters ' emergency operations for elevator operation (see 9.4.3). The operating temperature shall be established by the elevator equipment manufacturer ' s specifications. When standby power is connected to the elevator, the machine room ventilation or air-conditioning shall be connected to standby power.

Elevators shall be subject to periodic inspections and tests as specified in ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

All elevators equipped with fire fighters ' emergency operations in accordance with 9.4.3 shall be subject to a monthly operation with a written record of the findings made and kept on the premises as required by ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

The elevator inspections and tests required by 9.4.6.1 shall be performed at frequencies complying with one of the following:

(1) Inspection and test frequencies specified in Appendix N of ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and

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(2) Inspection and test frequencies specified by the authority having jurisdiction

Elevators serving various stories of a building shall not open to an exit enclosure.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.3 & 21.5.3, 9.4.1 thru 9.4.7.

Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks (conveyors) shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.4.

Except as modified herein, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks (conveyors) shall be in accordance with the requirements of ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

Except as modified herein, existing escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks (conveyors) shall be in accordance with the requirements of ASME A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.

Escalators in accordance with ASME A17.7/CSA B44.7, Performance-Based Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators shall be deemed to comply with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, or ASME A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.

Moving walks (conveyors), dumbwaiters, and pneumatic conveyors serving various stories of a building shall not open to an exit enclosure.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.3 & 21.5.3, 9.4.1 thru 9.4.7.

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ST - K0130 - OTHER STANDARDS NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED

Title OTHER STANDARDS NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2009 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

OTHER LSC Standards not previously listed. (Code Reference and Text shall be provided.)

ST - K0131 - CHEMICAL SPILL PLAN

Title CHEMICAL SPILL PLAN

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Emergency procedures shall be established for controlling chemical spills.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.2 & 21.3.2.2, NFPA 99 (2012) 15.13.3.9.3.

ST - K0132 - SAFETY EDUCATION FOR STAFF

Title SAFETY EDUCATION FOR STAFF

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Continuing safety education and supervision shall be

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provided, incidents shall be reviewed monthly, and procedures shall be reviewed annually.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.2 & 21.3.2.2, NFPA 99 (2012) 15.13.3.10.2.

ST - K0133 - FUME HOODS

Title FUME HOODS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Ventilating systems in laboratories using chemicals shall be in accordance with NFPA 45 (2011) Chapter 8, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.2 & 21.3.2.2, NFPA 99 (2012) 15.5.2.4, NFPA 45 (2011) Chapter 8.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0134 - EMERGENCY EYE WASH STATIONS & SHOWERS

Title EMERGENCY EYE WASH STATIONS & SHOWERS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Emergency eye wash stations and showers shall be tested, inspected, and maintained in accordance with 4.6.12.4.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.6.12.4.

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ST - K0135 - FLAMMABLE & COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS STORAGE - LAB

Title FLAMMABLE & COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS STORAGE - LAB

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

The storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with the following applicable standards: (1) NFPA 30 (2012), Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (2) NFPA 54 (2012), National Fuel Gas Code (3) NFPA 58 (2011), Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.

No storage or handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be permitted in any location where such storage would jeopardize egress from the structure, unless otherwise permitted by 15.3.1.

Storage cabinets used for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids shall be constructed in accordance with NFPA 30 (2012), Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.2 & 21.3.2.2, NFPA 99 (2012) 15.3.1, 15.3.2, 10.5.1.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0136 - LABORATORY EMERGENCY PLAN

Title LABORATORY EMERGENCY PLAN

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Laboratories using chemicals shall comply with NFPA 45,

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Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, unless otherwise modified by other provisions of this code.

Plans for laboratory emergencies shall be developed, which shall include the following:

- (1) Alarm activation
- (2) Evacuation and building re-entry procedures
- (3) Shutdown procedures or applicable emergency operations for equipment, processes, ventilation devices, and enclosures
- (4) Fire-fighting operations
- (5)*Non-fire hazards
- (6) Information as required by the AHJ to allow the emergency responders to develop response tactics

Procedures for extinguishing clothing fires shall be established.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.2 & 21.3.2.2, NFPA 99 (2012) 15.4, NFPA 45 (2012) 6.6.3.1, 6.6.3.2.

ST - K0140 - MASTER ALARM PANELS - MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS

Title MASTER ALARM PANELS - MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

A master alarm system shall be provided to monitor the operation and condition of the source of supply, the reserve source (if any), and the pressure in the main lines of each medical gas and vacuum piping system.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.5.7, 20.3.2.3, 21.3.2.3, NFPA 99 (2012) 5.1.9.2 thru 5.1.9.2.5.

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ST - K0141 - NON-SMOKING SIGNAGE

Title NON-SMOKING SIGNAGE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

A precautionary sign, readable from a distance of 1.5 m (5 ft), shall be displayed on each door or gate of the storage room or enclosure.

The sign shall include the following wording as a minimum:
CAUTION: OXIDIZING GAS(ES) STORED WITHIN NO
SMOKING

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.7.2.4(2) & 21.7.2.4(2), 8.7, NFPA 99
(2012) 11.3.4.1 & 11.3.4.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0142 - HYPERBARIC FACILITIES

Title HYPERBARIC FACILITIES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities shall comply with NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code, Chapter 14, unless otherwise modified by other provisions of this Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.7.5, NFPA 99 (2012) Chapter 14.

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ST - K0143 - TRANSFILLING OXYGEN

Title TRANSFILLING OXYGEN

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Transfilling of liquid oxygen shall comply with 11.5.2.3.1 or 11.5.2.3.2, as applicable.

Transfilling to liquid oxygen base reservoir containers or to liquid oxygen portable containers over 344.74 kPa (50 psi) shall include the following:

- (1) A designated area separated from any portion of a facility wherein patients are housed, examined, or treated by a fire barrier of 1 hour fire-resistive construction.
- (2) The area is mechanically ventilated, is sprinklered, and has ceramic or concrete flooring.
- (3) The area is posted with signs indicating that transfilling is occurring and that smoking in the immediate area is not permitted.
- (4) The individual transfilling the container(s) has been properly trained in the transfilling procedures.

Transfilling to liquid oxygen portable containers at 344.74 kPa (50 psi) and under shall include the following:

- (1) The area is well ventilated and has noncombustible flooring.
- (2) The area is posted with signs indicating that smoking in the area is not permitted.
- (3) The individual transfilling the liquid oxygen portable container has been properly trained in the transfilling procedure.
- (4) The guidelines of CGA P-2.6, Transfilling of Low-Pressure Liquid Oxygen to be Used for Respiration, are met.

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NOTE These afore mentioned provisions are applicable to licensure only. The CMS requirement is more stringent.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.5.7, 20.3.2.3, 21.3.2.3, NFPA 99 (2012) 11.5.2.3.1& 11.5.2.3.2

ST - K0144 - GENERATOR MAINTENANCE & TESTING

Title GENERATOR MAINTENANCE & TESTING

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC; NFPA 110-2010

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Where required for compliance with this Code, emergency generators and standby power systems shall comply with 9.1.3.1 and 9.1.3.2.

Emergency generators and standby power systems shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 110 (2010), Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.

New generator controllers shall be monitored by the fire alarm system, where provided, or at an attended location, for the following conditions:

- (1) Generator running
- (2) Generator fault
- (3) Generator switch in non-automatic position.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1 & 21.5.1, 9.1.3 thru 9.1.3.2.

Emergency generator maintenance and operational testing shall meet the standards in NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2012) 20.5.1 & 21.5.1, 9.1.3 thru 9.1.3.2, NFPA 110 (2010) 8.3 & 8.4

Diesel-powered EPS installations that do not meet the requirements of 8.4.2 shall be exercised monthly with the available EPSS load and shall be exercised annually with

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supplemental loads at not less than 50 percent of the EPS nameplate kW rating for 30 continuous minutes and at not less than 75 percent of the EPS nameplate kW rating for 1 continuous hour for a total test duration of not less than 1.5 continuous hours.

Spark-ignited generator sets shall be exercised at least once a month with the available EPSS load for 30 minutes or until the water temperature and the oil pressure have stabilized.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1 & 21.5.1, 9.1.3 thru 9.1.3.2, NFPA 110 (2010) 8.4.2.3, 8.4.2.4

Level 1 EPSS shall be tested at least once within every 36 months.

Level 1 EPSS shall be tested continuously for the duration of its assigned class (see Section 4.2).

Where the assigned class is greater than 4 hours, it shall be permitted to terminate the test after 4 continuous hours.

The test shall be initiated by operating at least one transfer switch test function and then by operating the test function of all remaining ATSSs, or initiated by opening all switches or breakers supplying normal power to all ATSSs that are part of the EPSS being tested. A power interruption to non-EPSS loads shall not be required.

The minimum load for this test shall be as specified in 8.4.9.5.1, 8.4.9.5.2, or 8.4.9.5.3.

For a diesel-powered EPS, loading shall be not less than 30 percent of the nameplate kW rating of the EPS. A supplemental load bank shall be permitted to be used to meet or exceed the 30 percent requirement.

For a diesel-powered EPS, loading shall be that which maintains the minimum exhaust gas temperatures as recommended by the manufacturer.

For spark-ignited EPSSs, loading shall be the available EPSS load.

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The test required in 8.4.9 shall be permitted to be combined with one of the monthly tests required by 8.4.2 and one of the annual tests required by 8.4.2.3 as a single test.

Where the test required in 8.4.9 is combined with the annual load bank test, the first 3 hours shall be at not less than the minimum loading required by 8.4.9.5 and the remaining hour shall be at not less than 75 percent of the nameplate kW rating of the EPS.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1 & 21.5.1, 9.1.3 thru 9.1.3.2, NFPA 110 (2010) 8.4.9 thru 8.4.9.7.

ST - K0145 - TYPE I EES - CRITICAL & LIFE SAFETY BRANCHES

Title TYPE I EES - CRITICAL & LIFE SAFETY BRANCHES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

The Type I essential electrical system is divided into the critical branch, life safety branch, and equipment branch and Type II essential electrical system is divided into the life safety branch and equipment branch.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1.3 & 21.5.1.2, 9.1.3, NFPA 99 (2012) 6.4.2.2.1, 6.5.2.2, 6.5.2.3.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0146 - ASC - NON-LIFE SUPPORT GENERATOR

Title ASC - NON-LIFE SUPPORT GENERATOR

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Existing Ambulatory Surgery Center with no life support equipment shall have a life safety branch and critical branch that shall have an alternate source of power separate and independent from the normal source that will be effective for a minimum of 1 1/2 hours after loss of the normal source.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1.3 & 21.5.1.2, 9.1.3, NFPA 99 (2012) 6.6.3.1.1

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0147 - ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Title ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC; NFPA 70-2011;
NFPA 9
Type Rule

Regulation Definition

All requirements for electrical safety shall be complied with per the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1 & 21.5.1, 9.1, NFPA 70 (2011), NFPA 99 (2012).

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0211 - ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUB DISPENSERS

Title ALCOHOL BASED HAND RUB DISPENSERS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers shall be protected in accordance with 8.7.3.1, unless all of the following conditions

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are met:

- (1) Where dispensers are installed in a corridor, the corridor shall have a minimum width of 6 ft (1830 mm).
- (2) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be as follows:
 - (a) 0.32 gal (1.2 L) for dispensers in rooms, corridors, and areas open to corridors
 - (b) 0.53 gal (2.0 L) for dispensers in suites of rooms
- (3) Where aerosol containers are used, the maximum capacity of the aerosol dispenser shall be 18 oz (0.51 kg) and shall be limited to Level 1 aerosols as defined in NFPA30B, Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products.
- (4) Dispensers shall be separated from each other by horizontal spacing of not less than 48 in. (1220 mm).
- (5) Not more than an aggregate 10 gal (37.8 L) of alcohol based hand-rub solution or 1135 oz (32.2 kg) of Level 1 aerosols, or a combination of liquids and Level 1 aerosols not to exceed, in total, the equivalent of 10 gal (37.8 L) or 1135 oz (32.2 kg), shall be in use outside of a storage cabinet in a single smoke compartment, except as otherwise provided in 20.3.2.6(6).
- (6) One dispenser per room complying with 20.3.2.6 (2) or (3), and located in the room, shall not be required to be included in the aggregated quantity specified in 20.3.2.6(5).
- (7) Storage of quantities greater than 5 gal (18.9 L) in a single smoke compartment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.
- (8) Dispensers shall not be installed in the following locations:
 - (a) Above an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) horizontal distance from each side of the ignition source
 - (b) To the side of an ignition source within a 1 in. (25mm) horizontal distance from the ignition source
 - (c) Beneath an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) vertical distance from the ignition source
- (9) Dispensers installed directly over carpeted floors shall be

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permitted only in sprinklered smoke compartments.

(10) The alcohol-based hand-rub solution shall not exceed 95 percent alcohol content by volume.

(11) Operation of the dispenser shall comply with the following criteria:

(a) The dispenser shall not release its contents except when the dispenser is activated, either manually or automatically by touch-free activation.

(b) Any activation of the dispenser shall occur only when an object is placed within 4 in. (100 mm) of the sensing device.

(c) An object placed within the activation zone and left in place shall not cause more than one activation.

(d) The dispenser shall not dispense more solution than the amount required for hand hygiene consistent with label instructions.

(e) The dispenser shall be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that ensures that accidental or malicious activation of the dispensing device is minimized.

(f) The dispenser shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer ' s care and use instructions each time a new refill is installed.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2.6 & 21.3.2.6.

ST - K0301 - FIRE DOORS

Title FIRE DOORS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Communicating openings in dividing fire barriers required by 20.1.1.4.1 & 21.1.1.4.1 shall be permitted only in corridors and shall be protected by approved self-closing fire door assemblies. (See also Section 8.3.)

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Openings required to have a fire protection rating by Table 8.3.4.2 shall be protected by approved, listed, labeled fire door assemblies and fire window assemblies and their accompanying hardware, including all frames, closing devices, anchorage, and sills in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives, except as otherwise specified in this Code.

NFPA 101 (2012 edition) 20.1.1.4.1.1 & 21.1.1.4.1.1, 8.3.3.1.

ST - K0302 - FLAMMABLE STORAGE

Title FLAMMABLE STORAGE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012; NFPA 30-2012; NFPA

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Type Rule

Regulation Definition

The storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with the following applicable standards: (1) NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (2) NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code (3) NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code

No storage or handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be permitted in any location where such storage would jeopardize egress from the structure, unless otherwise permitted by 8.7.3.1.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.2 & 21.3.2, 38.3.2.1 & 39.3.2.1, 8.7.3.1, 8.7.3.2, NFPA 30 (2012), NFPA 54 (2011), NFPA 58 (2012).

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ST - K0303 - AWARENESS OF THE EGRESS SYSTEM

Title AWARENESS OF THE EGRESS SYSTEM

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Every exit shall be clearly visible, or the route to reach every exit shall be conspicuously indicated. Each means of egress, in its entirety, shall be arranged or marked so that the way to a place of safety is indicated in a clear manner.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.5.3.3.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0305 - EXISTING LIFE SAFETY FEATURES

Title EXISTING LIFE SAFETY FEATURES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Existing life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by the Code, shall be either maintained or removed, however no existing life safety feature shall be removed or reduced where such feature is a requirement for new construction.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.6.12.2, & 4.6.12.3*

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ST - K0306 - FEATURES MAINTAINED

Title FEATURES MAINTAINED

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire resistive construction, or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of the Life Safety Code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire resistive construction, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.6.12.1

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0307 - OTHER AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Title OTHER AUTOMATIC EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

All automatic extinguishing equipment shall be installed and maintained per NFPA standards.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.5.7, 9.7.3.1.

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ST - K0310 - REPORTING OF FIRES

Title REPORTING OF FIRES

Statute or Rule F.A.C. 59A-5.017(2)

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

To safeguard patients, the ambulatory surgical center shall have a written fire control plan approved by the appropriate local fire authority shall contain provisions for prompt reporting of all fires; extinguishing fires; protection of patients, personnel and guests; evacuation; and cooperation with fire-fighting authorities.

F.A.C. 59A-5.017(2)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0312 - MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TESTING

Title MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TESTING

Statute or Rule NFPA 99-2012

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

All medical electrical equipment shall be tested per NFPA 99 (2012) Chapter 10.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0314 - EQUIPMENT TESTING & MAINTENANCE

Title EQUIPMENT TESTING & MAINTENANCE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101- 2012 LSC

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire-resistive construction, or any other feature requiring periodic testing, inspection, or operation to ensure its maintenance shall be tested, inspected, or operated as specified elsewhere in this Code or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.6.12.4

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0315 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Statute or Rule 59A-5.018 F.A.C.

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

- (1) Each ambulatory surgical center shall develop and adopt a written comprehensive emergency management plan for emergency care during an internal or external disaster or emergency which it shall review and update annually.
- (2) The emergency management plan shall be developed in conjunction with other agencies and providers of health care services within the local community pursuant to Section 252.32(2), F.S., and in accordance with the " Emergency Management Planning Criteria for Ambulatory Surgical Centers ", AHCA FORM 3130-2003 July 94, which is incorporated by reference.
- (3) The plan, including appendices, as required by the " Emergency Management Planning Criteria for Ambulatory Surgical Centers ", shall be submitted annually to the county emergency management agency for review and approval.
 - (a) The county emergency management agency has 60 days upon receipt of the plan, in which to review and approve the

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plan, or advise the ambulatory surgical center of necessary revisions.

(b) The county emergency management agency shall be the final administrative authority for emergency management plans developed by ambulatory surgical centers.

(4) The ambulatory surgical center shall test the implementation of the emergency management plan semiannually, either in response to an emergency or in a planned drill, and shall evaluate and document the center's performance. This documentation must be on file at the center and available for inspection by the county emergency management agency and the Agency for Health Care Administration.

(5) The emergency management plan shall be available for immediate access by the staff.

(6) If a center evacuates during or after an emergency, the center shall not be reoccupied until a determination is made by the center's administrator that the center can meet the needs of the patients. A center with significant structural damage shall not be reoccupied until approval is received from the Agency for Health Care Administration's Office of Plans and Construction that the center can be safely reoccupied, pursuant to Rules 59A-5.020 through 59A-5.031, F.A.C.

(7) A center that must evacuate the premises due to a disaster or an emergency condition, shall report the evacuation to the Agency for Health Care Administration's local area health facility regulation office within 24 hours or as soon as practical. The names and destination of patients relocated shall be provided to the county emergency management agency or its designee having responsibility for tracking the population at large. The licensee shall inform the Agency for Health Care Administration's local area office of a contact person who will be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until the center is reoccupied.

F.A.C. 59A-5.018

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ST - K0316 - GENERATOR - FUEL TESTING

Title GENERATOR - FUEL TESTING

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 110 - 2010

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

A fuel quality test shall be performed at least annually using tests approved by ASTM standards.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.5.1 & 21.5.1, 9.1.3 thru 9.1.3.2, NFPA 110 (2010) 8.3.8.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0317 - REPAIR, RENO, MOD, CHNG OF USE OR OCC, & ADD

Title REPAIR, RENO, MOD, CHNG OF USE OR OCC, & ADD

Statute or Rule F.A.C. 59A-5.021

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

When construction is contemplated, either for new buildings, additions, or alterations to existing buildings, plans and specifications shall be prepared by a Florida registered architect and by a Florida registered professional engineer. All new buildings and all additions, alterations, conversions and renovations to existing buildings, shall be submitted for approval or exemption from the plan review process.

F.A.C. 59A-5.021.

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ST - K0318 - FIRESTOP SYSTEMS AND DEVICES

Title FIRESTOP SYSTEMS AND DEVICES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device. The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 814, Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops, or ANSI/UL 1479, Standard for Fire Tests of Through- Penetration Firestops, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly.

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.3.5.1.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0319 - CONSIDERATIONS NOT RELATED TO FIRE

Title CONSIDERATIONS NOT RELATED TO FIRE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

The Code also addresses other considerations that, while important in fire conditions, provide an ongoing benefit in other conditions of use, including non-fire emergencies.

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NFPA 101 (2012) 1.1.5.

ST - K0321 - JOINT PENETRATIONS

Title JOINT PENETRATIONS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Joints made within or between fire resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected with a joint system that is designed and tested to prevent the spread of fire for a time period equal to that of the assembly in which the joint is located. Such materials, systems, or devices shall be tested as part of the assembly in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E 1966, Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems, or ANSI/UL 2079, Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems.

NFPA 101 (2012) 8.3.6.5.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0322 - SPRINKLER SYSTEM

Title SPRINKLER SYSTEM

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

When Ambulatory Healthcare occupancy is protected throughout by an automatic fire sprinkler system, the system is in accordance with 4.6.12.2 thru 4.6.12.5; the system shall be installed, tested and maintained, in accordance 9.7.

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NFPA 101 (2012) 4.6.12.

ST - K0323 - WATERFLOW ALARMS

Title WATERFLOW ALARMS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Where more than two sprinklers are installed in a single area for protection in accordance with 9.7.1.2, water flow detection shall be provided to sound the building fire alarm or to notify, by a signal, any constantly attended location, such as PBX, security, or emergency room, at which the necessary corrective action shall be taken.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.5.2, 21.3.5.2.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0324 - AFSS SUPERVISION

Title AFSS SUPERVISION

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Where supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this Code, supervisory attachments shall be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system. Supervisory signals shall sound and shall be displayed either at a location within the protected building that is constantly attended by qualified personnel or at an approved,

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remotely located receiving facility.

NFPA 101 (2012) 9.7.2.1*

ST - K0325 - AFSS & STANDPIPE-INSPECT, TEST, & MAINTAIN

Title AFSS & STANDPIPE-INSPECT, TEST, & MAINTAIN

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

All automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems required by this Code shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

NFPA 101 (2012) 9.7.5.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0326 - SPRINKLER WATER SUPPLY

Title SPRINKLER WATER SUPPLY

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC NFPA 13-2010

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler systems have a continuous, reliable water supply, with continuous pressure to meet system design.

NFPA 101 (2012) 4.5.7, 9.7.1, and NFPA 13 (2010).

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ST - K0327 - AFSS IMPAIRMENT PROCEDURES

Title AFSS IMPAIRMENT PROCEDURES

Statute or Rule NFPA 101 -2012 LSC NFPA 25 - 2011

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler impairment procedures shall comply with NFPA 25 (2011), Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

NFPA 101 (2012) 9.7.6,

All preplanned impairments shall be authorized by the impairment coordinator. Before authorization is given, the impairment coordinator

shall be responsible for verifying that the following procedures have been implemented:

- (1) The extent and expected duration of the impairment have been determined.
- (2) The areas or buildings involved have been inspected and the increased risks determined.
- (3) Recommendations have been submitted to management or the property owner or designated representative.
- (4) Where a required fire protection system is out of service for more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period, the impairment coordinator shall arrange for one of the following:
 - (a) Evacuation of the building or portion of the building affected by the system out of service
 - (b)*An approved fire watch
 - (c)*Establishment of a temporary water supply
 - (d)*Establishment and implementation of an approved program to eliminate potential ignition sources and limit the amount of fuel available to the fire
- (5) The fire department has been notified.

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(6) The insurance carrier, the alarm company, property owner or designated representative, and other authorities having jurisdiction have been notified.

(7) The supervisors in the areas to be affected have been notified.

(8) A tag impairment system has been implemented. (See Section 15.3.)

(9) All necessary tools and materials have been assembled on the impairment site.

NFPA 25 (2011) 15.5.1 & 15. 5.2(1-9).

Emergency impairments shall include, but are not limited to, system leakage, interruption of water supply, frozen or ruptured piping, and equipment failure.

When emergency impairments occur, emergency action shall be taken to minimize potential injury and damage.

The coordinator shall implement the steps outlined in Section 15.5.

NFPA 25 (2011) 15.6.1 thru 15.6.3.

ST - K0328 - FIRE ALARM TESTING

Title FIRE ALARM TESTING

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Ambulatory health care facilities shall test and maintain fire alarm systems in accordance with Section 9.6. A fire alarm system required for life safety shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with the applicable requirements of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, unless it is an approved existing installation, which shall be permitted to be continued in use. To ensure

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operational integrity, the fire alarm system shall have an approved maintenance and testing program complying with the applicable requirements of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.4, 21.3.4, 9.6.1.3, 9.6.1.5*

ST - K0329 - FIRE ALARM FIRE WATCH REQUIREMENTS

Title FIRE ALARM FIRE WATCH REQUIREMENTS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101 - 2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Where a required fire alarm system is out of service for more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated, or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

NFPA 101 (2012) 9.6.1.6.

ST - K0330 - CORRIDOR WALL RATINGS

Title CORRIDOR WALL RATINGS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Where access to exits is provided by corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by fire barriers in accordance with Section 8.3 having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, unless one of the following conditions exists:

(1)*Where exits are available from an open floor area

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- (2)*Within a space occupied by a single tenant
- (3) Within buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)

Openings in corridor walls having a fire resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.3.

(NEW ONLY) NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.6, 38.3.6.1, 38.3.6.2, 8.3.

ST - K0331 - SMOKE COMPARTMENTS-SIZE & TRAVEL DISTANCE

Title SMOKE COMPARTMENTS-SIZE & TRAVEL DISTANCE

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

(New Only) Smoke compartments shall not exceed an area of 22,500 ft² [feet squared] (2100 m² [meters squared]), and the travel distance from any point to reach a door in a smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). (Existing N/A)

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.7.3.

ST - K0332 - SMOKE BARRIER-OCCUPANT LOAD

Title SMOKE BARRIER-OCCUPANT LOAD

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Not less than 15 net ft² [feet squared] (1.4 net m² [meters squared]) per ambulatory health care facility occupant shall be

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provided within the aggregate area of corridors, patient rooms, treatment rooms, lounges, and other low hazard areas on each side of the smoke compartment for the total number of occupants in adjoining compartments. (New Only, N/A for Existing)

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.7.8.

ST - K0333 - SMOKE BARRIER-DOOR CONSTRUCTION

Title SMOKE BARRIER-DOOR CONSTRUCTION

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Memo Tag

Regulation Definition

Doors in smoke barriers shall be not less than 1 3/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood core or the equivalent and shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 20.2.2.4.

Latching hardware shall not be required on smoke barrier cross-corridor doors.

A vision panel consisting of fire-rated glazing in approved frames shall be provided in each cross-corridor swinging door and at each cross-corridor horizontal-sliding door in a smoke barrier.

Vision panels in doors in smoke barriers, if provided, shall be of fire-rated glazing in approved frames.

(EXISTING ONLY) Doors shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.3.7.9* through 20.3.7.12, or 21.3.7.9* through 21.3.7.10.

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ST - K0334 - EXIT COMPONENTS

Title EXIT COMPONENTS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in 38.2.2 and 39.2.2. Note: There are differences between 38.2.2 and 39.2.2.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.2.1, 21.2.2.1.

ST - K0335 - EXIT CAPACITY

Title EXIT CAPACITY

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

The capacity of any required means of egress shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of 38.2.3 & 39.2.3.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.3.1 & 21.2.3.1.

ST - K0336 - EXIT ACCESSIBILITY

Title EXIT ACCESSIBILITY

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Every aisle, passageway, corridor, exit discharge, exit location, and access shall be in accordance with Chapter 7, unless otherwise modified by 20.2.2 through 20.2.11 & 21.2.2 through 21.2.11. Exit access is arranged to be readily accessible at all times.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.1, 21.2.1, & 7.5.1.1.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0337 - HORIZONTAL EXITS

Title HORIZONTAL EXITS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Horizontal exit components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in 38.2.2. Horizontal exits complying with 7.2.4 shall be permitted.

NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.2.1, 21.2.2.1 & 38.2.2.5, 39.2.2.5.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0338 - EGRESS LIGHTING

Title EGRESS LIGHTING

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Illumination of the Means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.8 which states that the failure of any single lighting unit does not result in an illumination level of less than 0.2 ft-candle (2.2 lux) in any designated area.

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NFPA 101 (2012) 20.2.8, 21.2.8, 7.8.1.4*

ST - K0339 - ALARM-ALTERNATE POWER

Title ALARM-ALTERNATE POWER

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC NFPA 72-2010

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Required alarm and detection systems are provided with an alternative power supply per NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2012) 20.3.4.1, 21.3.4.1, 9.6.1.3. & NFPA 72 (2010) 4.4.1.3.1.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - K0340 - GENERATOR ILLUMINATION

Title GENERATOR ILLUMINATION

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 110-2010

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

NFPA 101-2009 LSC

Emergency generators and standby power systems shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems. The Level 1 or Level 2 EPS equipment location(s) shall be provided with battery-powered emergency lighting. This requirement shall not apply to units located outdoors in enclosures that do not include walk-in access.

Interpretive Guideline

NFPA 101(2012) 20.5.1, 9.1.3.1, & NFPA 110 (2010) 7.3.1.

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ST - K0341 - SMOKE DAMPERS

Title SMOKE DAMPERS

Statute or Rule NFPA 101-2012 LSC; NFPA 90A-2012;

NFPA 9

Type Rule

Regulation Definition

Smoke Dampers in Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2, which states that Air-conditioning, heating, ventilating ductwork, and related equipment shall be in accordance with NFPA 90A, Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, or NFPA 90B, Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems, as applicable, unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

NFPA 101(2012) 20.5.2.1, 21.5.2.1, 9.2.1, 8.5.5.2.

Interpretive Guideline