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Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 01.03 LSC 2000 Health New

FED - K0000 - INITIAL COMMENTS

Title INITIAL COMMENTS

CFR

Type Memo Tag

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0011 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

If the building has a common wall with a nonconforming building, the common wall is a fire barrier having at least a two-hour fire resistance rating constructed of materials as required for the addition. Communicating openings occur only in corridors and are protected by approved self-closing fire doors. 18.1.1.4.1, 18.1.1.4.2

FED - K0012 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Building construction type and height meets one of the following: 18.1.6.2, 18.1.6.3, 18.2.5.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0014 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interior finish for corridors and exitways, including exposed interior surfaces of buildings such as fixed or movable walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings, has a flame spread rating of Class A or Class B. Lower portions of corridor walls can be Class C. 18.3.3.1, 18.3.3.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0015 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interior finish for rooms and spaces not used for corridors or exitways, including exposed interior surfaces of buildings such as fixed or movable walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings has a flame spread rating of Class A or Class B. (Rooms not over 4 persons in capacity may have a flame spread rating of Class A Class B, or Class C). 18.3.3.1, 18.3.3.2

Interpretive Guideline

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FED - K0016 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Newly installed interior floor finish complying with 10.2.7 is permitted in corridors and exits if Class I. 18.3.3.3

FED - K0017 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor walls form a barrier to limit the transfer of smoke. Such walls are permitted to terminate at the ceiling where the ceiling is constructed to limit the transfer of smoke. No fire resistance rating is required for the corridor walls. 18.3.6.1, 18.3.6.2, 18.3.6.5

FED - K0018 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Doors protecting corridor openings are constructed to resist

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the passage of smoke. Doors are provided with positive latching hardware. Dutch doors meeting 18.3.6.3.6 are permitted. Roller latches are prohibited. 18.3.6.3

FED - K0019 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Vision panels in corridor walls or doors are fixed window assemblies in approved frames. (In fully sprinklered buildings, there are no restrictions in the area and fire resistance of glass and frames.) 18.3.6.5, 18.3.6.3.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0020 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Stairways, elevator shafts, light and ventilation shafts, chutes, and other vertical openings between floors are enclosed with construction having a fire resistance rating of at least two hours connecting four stories or more. (One hour for single story building and sprinklered buildings up to three stories in height.) 18.3.1.1.

Interpretive Guideline

An atrium may be used in accordance with 8.2.2.3.5.

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FED - K0021 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Any door in an exit passageway, stairway enclosure, horizontal exit, smoke barrier or hazardous area enclosure is held open only by devices arranged to automatically close all such doors by zone or throughout the facility upon activation of:

- a) the required manual fire alarm system;
- b) local smoke detectors designed to detect smoke passing through the opening or a required smoke detection system; and
- c) the automatic sprinkler system, if installed. 18.2.2.2.6
7.2.1.8.2

FED - K0022 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Access to exits is marked by approved, readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or way to reach exit is not readily apparent to the occupants. 7.10.1.4

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FED - K0023 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Smoke barriers are provided to form at least two smoke compartments on every floor used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment, and on every floor with an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use. Smoke barriers are also provided on floors that are usable, but unoccupied. 18.3.7.1, 18.3.7.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0024 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

The smoke compartments do not exceed 22,500 square feet and the travel distance to and from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier does not exceed 200 feet. 18.3.7.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0025 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Smoke barriers are constructed to provide at least a one-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with 8.3. Smoke barriers may terminate at an atrium wall. Windows are protected by fire-rated glazing or by wired glass panels in approved frames. A minimum of two separate compartments are provided on each floor. Dampers are not required in duct penetrations of smoke barriers in fully ducted heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems. 18.3.7.3, 18.3.7.5, 18.1.6.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0026 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Space is provided on each side of smoke barriers to adequately accommodate those occupants served. 18.3.7.4

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0027 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Door openings in smoke barriers have at least a 20-minute fire protection rating or are at least 1¼-inch thick solid bonded wood core. Non-rated protective plates that do not exceed 48 inches from the bottom of the door are permitted. Horizontal sliding doors comply with 7.2.1.14. Swinging doors are arranged so that each door swings in an opposite direction.

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Doors are self-closing and rabbets, bevels or astragals are required at the meeting edges. Positive latching is not required. 18.3.7.5, 18.3.7.6, 18.3.7.8

FED - K0028 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Doors in smoke barriers are installed as swinging or horizontal doors that provide a minimum clear width as follows:

Provider Type Swinging Doors Horizontal Sliding Doors

Hospital and 41.5 inches (105cm) 83 inches (211cm)
Nursing Fac.

Psych Hosp, 32 inches (81cm) 64 inches (163 cm)
Limited Care Fac

Vision panels of fire-rated glazing or wired panels in approved frames are provided for each door. 18.3.7.5, 18.3.7.7

FED - K0029 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Hazardous areas are protected in accordance with 8.4. The areas are enclosed with a one hour fire-rated barrier, with a

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3/4 hour fire-rated door, without windows (in accordance with 8.4). Doors are self-closing or automatic closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8. 18.3.2.1

FED - K0030 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Gift shops are protected as hazardous areas when used for storage or display of combustibles in quantities considered hazardous. Non-rated walls may separate gift shops that are not considered hazardous, have separate protected storage and that are completely sprinklered. Gift shops may be open to the corridor if they are not considered hazardous, have separate protected storage, are completely sprinklered and do not exceed 500 square feet. 18.3.2.5

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0031 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Laboratories employing quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered a severe hazard are protected in accordance with NFPA 99. (Laboratories that are not considered to be a severe hazard meet the provisions of K29.) Laboratories in health care occupancies and medical and dental offices are in accordance with NFPA 99, Standards for Health Care Facilities. 10.5.1

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FED - K0032 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

No less than two exits, remote from each other, are provided for each floor or fire section of the building. Only one of these two exits may be a horizontal exit. 18.2.4.1, 18.2.4.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0033 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Exit components (such as stairways) in buildings four stories or more are enclosed with construction having fire resistance rating of at least two hours, are arranged to provide a continuous path of escape, and provide protection against fire and smoke from other parts of the building. In all buildings less than four stories, the enclosure is at least one hour. 8.2.5.4, 18.3.1.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0034 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Stairways and smokeproof towers used as exits are in accordance with 7.2. 18.2.2.4

FED - K0035 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Capacity of exits in number of persons per unit of exit width is in accordance with 7.3. 18.2.3.1

FED - K0036 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Travel distance (exit access) to exits is in accordance with 7.6. 18.2.6

FED - K0037 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

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Regulation Definition

Every exit and exit access is arranged so that no corridor, aisle or passageway has a pocket or dead-end exceeding 30 feet.
18.2.5.10

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0038 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Exit access is arranged so that exits are readily accessible at all times in accordance with section 7.1. 18.2.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0039 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Width of aisles or corridors (clear and unobstructed) serving as exit access in hospitals and nursing homes is at least 8 feet. In limited care facilities and psychiatric hospitals, width of aisles or corridors is at least 6 feet. 18.2.3.3, 18.2.3.4

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FED - K0040 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Exit access doors and exit doors used by health care occupants are of the swinging type with openings of at least 41.5 inches wide. Doors in exit stairway enclosures are no less than 32 inches in clear width. In ICFs/MR, doors are at least 32 inches wide. 18.2.3.5

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0041 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

All sleeping rooms have a door leading to a corridor providing access to an exit or have a door leading directly to grade. One room may intervene in accordance with 18.2.5.1. 18.2.5.9

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0042 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Any room or suite of rooms of more than 1,000 sq. ft. has at least 2 exit access doors remote from each other. 18.2.5.2

FED - K0043 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Patient room doors are arranged so that patients can open the door from inside without using a key. (Special door locking arrangements are permitted in mental health facilities.)
18.2.2.2.2

FED - K0044 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Horizontal exits, if used, are in accordance with 7.2.4.
18.2.2.5

FED - K0045 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

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Regulation Definition

Illumination of means of egress, including exit discharge, is arranged so that failure of any single lighting fixture (bulb) will not leave the area in darkness. (This does not refer to emergency lighting in accordance with section 7.8.) 18.2.8

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0046 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Emergency lighting of at least 1½ hour duration is provided in accordance with 7.9. 18.2.9.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0047 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Exit and directional signs are displayed with continuous illumination also served by the emergency lighting system in accordance with section 7.10. 18.2.10.1.

Interpretive Guideline

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FED - K0048 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

There is a written plan for the protection of all patients and for their evacuation in the event of an emergency. 18.7.1.1

FED - K0050 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire drills are held at unexpected times under varying conditions, at least quarterly on each shift. The staff is familiar with procedures and is aware that drills are part of established routine. Responsibility for planning and conducting drills is assigned only to competent persons who are qualified to exercise leadership. Where drills are conducted between 9 PM and 6 AM a coded announcement may be used instead of audible alarms. 18.7.1.2

FED - K0051 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

A fire alarm system with approved components, devices or equipment is installed according to NFPA 72, to provide effective warning of fire in any part of the building.

Activation of the complete fire alarm system is by manual fire alarm initiation, automatic detection, or extinguishing system operation. Pull stations are located in the path of egress.

Electronic or written records of tests are available. A reliable second source of power is provided. Fire alarm systems are maintained in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, and records of maintenance are kept readily available.

There is remote annunciation of the fire alarm system to an approved central station. 18.3.4, 9.6

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0052 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

A fire alarm system required for life safety is installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 70 National Electrical Code and NFPA 72. The system has an approved maintenance and testing program complying with applicable requirements of NFPA 70 and 72. 9.6.1.4

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0053 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

An automatic smoke detection system is installed in all corridors. (As an alternative to the corridor smoke detection system on patient sleeping room floors, smoke detectors may be installed in each patient sleeping room and at smoke barriers or horizontal exit doors in the corridor.) Such detectors are electronically interconnected to the fire alarm system. 18.3.4.5.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0054 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

All required smoke detectors, including those activating door hold-open devices, are approved, maintained, inspected and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. 9.6.1.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0055 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Every patient sleeping room has an outside window or outside door. The allowable sill height does not exceed 36 inches (91 cm) above the floor. Windows are not required for recovery rooms, newborn nurseries, emergency rooms, and similar rooms intended for occupancy for less than 24 hours.

Interpretive Guideline

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Window sill height for limited care facilities does not exceed
44 inches (112 cm) above the floor. 18.3.8

FED - K0056 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

There is an automatic sprinkler system, installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, with approved components, devices, and equipment, to provide complete coverage of all portions of the facility. The system is maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems. There is a reliable, adequate water supply for the system. The system is equipped with waterflow and tamper switches which are connected to the fire alarm system. 18.3.5.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0059 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Required automatic sprinkler systems have water flow devices to give warning of the operation of the systems. 12.3.5.2

Interpretive Guideline

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FED - K0060 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Initiation of the required fire alarm system is by manual means in accordance with 9.6.2 and by means of any required sprinkler system water flow alarms, detection devices, or detection systems. 18.3.4.2, 9.6.2.1

FED - K0061 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Required automatic sprinkler systems have valves supervised so that at least a local alarm will sound when the valves are closed. NFPA 72, 9.7.2.1

FED - K0062 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Required automatic sprinkler systems are continuously

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maintained in reliable operating condition and are inspected and tested periodically. 18.7.6, 4.6.12, NFPA 13, NFPA 25, 9.7.5

FED - K0063 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Required automatic sprinkler systems have an adequate and reliable water supply which provides continuous and automatic pressure. 9.7.1.1, NFPA 13

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0064 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Portable fire extinguishers are provided in all health care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1, NFPA 10. 18.3.5.6

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0066 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

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Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Smoking regulations are adopted and include no less than the following provisions:

- (1) Smoking is 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 area is posted with signs that read NO SMOKING or with the international symbol for no smoking.
- (2) Smoking by patients classified as not responsible is prohibited, except when under direct supervision.
- (3) Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design are provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.
- (4) Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays can be emptied are readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted. 18.7.4

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0067 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning comply with the provisions of section 9.2 and are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. 9.2, 18.5.2.1, 18.5.2.2, NFPA 90A

Interpretive Guideline

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FED - K0068 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Combustion and ventilation air for boiler, incinerator and heater rooms is taken from and discharged to the outside air.
18.5.2.2

FED - K0069 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Cooking facilities are protected in accordance with 9.2.3.
18.3.2.6, NFPA 96

FED - K0070 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Portable space heating devices are prohibited in all health care occupancies, except in non-sleeping staff and employee areas where the heating elements of such devices do not exceed 212

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degrees F. (100 degrees C) 18.7.8

FED - K0071 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators and Laundry Chutes

(1) Any existing linen and trash chute, including pneumatic rubbish and linen systems, that opens directly onto any corridor is sealed by fire resistive construction to prevent further use or is provided with a fire door assembly having a fire protection rating of 1 hour. All new chutes comply with section 9.5.

(2) Any rubbish chute or linen chute, including pneumatic rubbish and linen systems, is provided with automatic extinguishing protection in accordance with 9.7.

(3) Any trash chute discharges into a trash collection room used for no other purpose and protected in accordance with 8.4.

(4) Existing flue-fed incinerators are sealed by fire resistive construction to prevent further use. 8.4, 9.5, 18.5.4, NFPA 82

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FED - K0072 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of egress are continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. No furnishings, decorations, or other objects obstruct exits, access to, egress from, or visibility of exits. 7.1.10

FED - K0073 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

No furnishings or decorations of highly flammable character are used. 18.7.5.2, 18.7.5.3, 18.7.5.4

FED - K0074 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Draperies, curtains, including cubicle curtains, and other

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loosely hanging fabrics and films serving as furnishings or decorations in health care occupancies are in accordance with provisions of 10.3.1 and NFPA 13, Standards for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. Shower curtains are in accordance with NFPA 701.

Newly introduced upholstered furniture within health care occupancies meets the criteria specified when tested in accordance with the methods cited in 10.3.2 (2) and 10.3.3.18.7.5.1, 1, NFPA 13

Newly introduced mattresses meet the criteria specified when tested in accordance with the method cited in 10.3.2 (3) , 10.3.4, 18.7.5.3

FED - K0075 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles do not exceed 32 gal (121 L) in capacity. The average density of container capacity in a room or space does not exceed .5 gal/sq. ft (20.4 L/sq m). A capacity of 32 gal (121 L) is not exceeded within any 64 sq ft (5.9 sq. m) area. Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gal (121 L) are located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended. 18.7.5.5

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FED - K0076 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Medical gas storage and administration areas are protected in accordance with NFPA 99, Standards for Health Care Facilities.

(a) Oxygen storage locations of greater than 3,000 cu.ft. are enclosed by a one-hour separation.

(b) Locations for supply systems of greater than 3,000 cu.ft. are vented to the outside. NFPA 99 4.3.1.1.2, 18.3.2.4

FED - K0077 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Piped in medical gas systems comply with NFPA 99, Chapter 4.

FED - K0078 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Anesthetizing locations are protected in accordance with NFPA 99, Standard for Health Care Facilities:

(a) Shutoff valves are located outside each anesthetizing location and arranged so that shutting off one room or location will not affect others.

(b) Relative humidity is maintained equal to or greater than 35%. NFPA 99 4.3.1.2.3(n) and 5.4.1.1, 18.3.2.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0103 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interior walls and partitions in buildings of Type I or Type II construction are noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. 18.1.6.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0104 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Penetrations of smoke barriers by ducts are protected in accordance with 8.3.6.

Interpretive Guideline

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FED - K0105 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Buildings equipped with or requiring the use of life support systems (electro-mechanical or inhalation anesthetics) have illumination of means of egress, emergency lighting equipment, exit, and directional signs supplied by the Life Safety Branch of the electrical system described in NFPA 99. 18.2.9.2, 18.2.10.2, 18.5.1.1, 18.5.1.2.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0106 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Hospitals, and nursing homes and hospices with life support equipment, have a Type I Essential Electrical System powered by a generator with a transfer switch and separate power supply. The EES is in accordance with NFPA 99, 3.4.2.2, 3.4.2.1.4.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0107 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Required alarm and detection systems are provided with an alternative power supply in accordance with NFPA 72 .
9.6.1, 18.3.4.1.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0108 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Alarms, emergency communication systems, and illumination of generator set locations are in accordance with NFPA 70.
9.1.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0130 - MISCELLANEOUS

Title MISCELLANEOUS

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

OTHER LSC DEFICIENCY NOT ON 2786

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0131 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Emergency procedures are established for controlling chemical spills in accordance with NFPA 99. 10.2.1.3.2

FED - K0132 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Continuing safety education and supervision are provided, incidents are reviewed monthly, and procedures are reviewed annually in accordance with NFPA 99. 10.2.1.4.2

FED - K0133 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fume hoods are in accordance with NFPA 99. 5.4.3, 5.6.2

FED - K0134 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Where the eyes or body of any person can be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable fixed facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body are provided within the work area for immediate emergency use. Fixed eye baths are designed and installed to avoid injurious water pressure in accordance with NFPA 99. 10.6

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0135 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Flammable and combustible liquids are used from and stored in approved containers in accordance with NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, and NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals. Storage cabinets for flammable and combustible liquids are constructed in accordance with NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 99. 4.3, 10.7.2.1.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0136 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Procedures for laboratory emergencies are developed. Such procedures include alarm actuation, evacuation, and equipment shutdown procedures, and provisions for control of

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emergencies that could occur in the laboratory, including specific detailed plans for control operations by an emergency control group within the organization or a public fire department in accordance with NFPA 99, 10.2.1.3.1, 18.3.2.2.

FED - K0140 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Master alarm panels are in two separate locations and have audible and visible signals. There are high/low alarms for +/- 20% operating pressure. NFPA 99, 4.3.1.2.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0141 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Non-smoking and no smoking signs in areas where oxygen is used or stored are in accordance with 18.3.2.4, NFPA 99, 8.6.4.2.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0142 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities comply with NFPA 99, Standard for Health Care Facilities, Chapter 19.

FED - K0143 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Transferring of oxygen is:

(a) separated from any portion of a facility wherein patients are housed, examined, or treated by a separation of a fire barrier of 1-hour fire-resistive construction;

(b) in an area that is mechanically ventilated, sprinklered, and has ceramic or concrete flooring; and

(c) in an area posted with signs indicating that transferring is occurring, and that smoking in the immediate area is not permitted in accordance with NFPA 99 and the Compressed Gas Association. 8.6.2.5.2

FED - K0144 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Generators are inspected weekly and exercised under load for 30 minutes per month in accordance with NFPA 99. 3.4.4.1.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0145 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

The Type I EES is divided into the critical branch, life safety branch and the emergency system in accordance with NFPA 99. 3.4.2.2.2.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0146 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

A nursing home or hospice with no life support equipment has an alternate source of power separate and independent from the normal source that will be effective for minimum of 1½ hour after loss of the normal source in accordance with NFPA 99. 3.6.3.1.1

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FED - K0147 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Electrical wiring and equipment is in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code. 9.1.2

FED - K0153 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Procedures for laboratory emergencies are developed. Such procedures include alarm actuation, evacuation, and equipment shutdown procedures, and provisions for control of emergencies that could occur in the laboratory, including specific detailed plans for control operations by an emergency control group within the organization or public fire department in accordance with NFPA 99. 10.2.1.3.1, 18.3.2.1, 18.3.2.2

FED - K0154 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

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Regulation Definition

Where a required automatic sprinkler system is out of service for more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction is notified, and the building is evacuated or an approved fire watch system is provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the sprinkler system has been returned to service. 9.7.6.1

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0155 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Where a required fire alarm system is out of service for more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period, the authority having jurisdiction is notified, and the building is evacuated or an approved fire watch is provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service. 9.6.1.8

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0161 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

All elevators, escalators, and conveyors comply with ASME/ANSI A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. 9.4, 18.5.3

Interpretive Guideline

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FED - K0162 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

All elevators, escalators, and conveyors comply with ASME/ANSI A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. 9.4, 18.5.3

FED - K0211 - LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

Title LIFE SAFETY CODE STANDARD

CFR NFPA 101

Type Standard

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Where Alcohol Based Hand Rub (ABHR) dispensers are installed in a corridor:

- o The corridor is at least 6 feet wide
- o The maximum individual fluid dispenser capacity shall be 1.2 liters (2 liters in suites of rooms)
- o The dispensers shall have a minimum spacing of 4 ft from each other
- o Not more than 10 gallons are used in a single smoke compartment outside a storage cabinet.
- o Dispensers are not installed over or adjacent to an ignition source.
- o If the floor is carpeted, the building is fully sprinklered.

18.3.2.7, CFR 403.744, 418.100, 460.72, 482.41, 483.70, 483.623, 485.623

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FED - K9999 - FINAL OBSERVATIONS

Title FINAL OBSERVATIONS

CFR

Type Memo Tag

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline