

**“Prepublication – New Text – Jan 2018”**

**Changes to Environment of Care and Life Safety Chapters**

**Related to Life Safety Code Updates**

**Hospital (HAP) Accreditation Program**

**EC.01.01.01 EP3**

**New EP Text:**

The hospital has a library of information regarding inspection, testing, and maintenance of its equipment and systems.

Note: This library includes manuals, procedures provided by manufacturers, technical bulletins, and other information

**EC.02.01.03 EP4**

**New EP Text:**

Smoking materials are removed from patients receiving respiratory therapy. When a nasal cannula is delivering oxygen outside of a patient’s room, no sources of ignition are within the site of intentional expulsion (within one foot). When other oxygen delivery equipment is used or oxygen is delivered inside a patient’s room, no sources of ignition are within the area of administration (within 15 feet). Solid fuel–burning appliances are not in the area of administration. Nonmedical appliances with hot surfaces or sparking mechanisms are not within oxygen-delivery equipment or site of intentional expulsion. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 11.5.1.1; Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-6)

**EC.02.03.01 EP11**

**New EP Text:**

Periodic evaluations, as determined by the hospital, are made of potential fire hazards that could be encountered during surgical procedures. Written fire prevention and response procedures, including safety precautions related to the use of flammable germicides or antiseptics, are established

### **EC.02.03.01 EP12**

#### **New EP Text:**

When flammable germicides or antiseptics are used during surgeries utilizing electrosurgery, cautery, or lasers the following are required:

- Packaging is nonflammable
- Applicators are in unit doses
- Preoperative "time-out" is conducted prior the initiation of any surgical procedure to verify the following:
  - Application site is dry prior to draping and use of surgical equipment
  - Pooling of solution has not occurred or has been corrected
  - Solution-soaked materials have been removed from the operating room prior to draping and use of surgical devices (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 15.13)

### **EC.02.03.01 EP13**

#### **New EP Text:**

The hospital meets all other Health Care Facilities Code fire protection requirements, as related to NFPA 99-2012: Chapter 15.

### **EC.02.03.05 EP 27**

#### **New EP Text:**

Elevators with fire fighters' emergency operations are tested monthly. The test completion dates and results are documented.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 9.4.3; 9.4.6)

### **EC.02.05.03 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

New 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. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.9.2; 18.2.10.5 and NFPA 99-2012: 6.4.2.2)

### **EC.02.05.03 EP16**

#### **New EP Text:**

For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: Battery lamps and flashlights are available in areas not serviced by the emergency supply source.

### **LS.02.01.20 EP20**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.20 EP21**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP37**

##### **New EP Text:**

Travel distances to exits are measured in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.6. From any point in the room or suite to the exit is 150 feet or less. (200 feet or less if the building is fully sprinkled) - From any point in a room to the room door is 50 feet or less (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.6)

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP1**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP3**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

In new buildings, occupant notification is provided automatically in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 9.6.3 by audible and visual signals. Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted in buildings protected throughout by a sprinkler system. In critical care areas, visual alarms are sufficient. The fire alarm system transmits the alarm automatically to notify emergency forces in the event of

a fire. Annunciation zoning for the fire alarm and sprinklers is provided by audible and visual indicators; zones are not larger than 22,500 square feet per zone. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.4.3–18.3.4.4.3; 9.6.4)

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP5**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP6**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP8**

##### **New EP Text:**

Smoke detection systems are provided in spaces open to corridors as required by NFPA 101-2012: Chapter 18/19.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.5.2; 18/19.3.6.1)

#### **LS.02.01.70 EP7**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.20 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.20 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.20 EP16**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.30 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.30 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

Commercial cooking equipment is installed per NFPA 96-2011, unless only used for food warming or limited cooking. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.2.4; 20/21.3.2.5; 9.2.3)

### **LS.03.01.34 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP5**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.40 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.70 EP7**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

**“Prepublication – New Text – Jan 2018”**

**Changes to Environment of Care and Life Safety Chapters**

**Related to Life Safety Code Updates**

**Ambulatory Health Care (AHC) Accreditation Program**

**EC.01.01.01 EP3**

**New EP Text:**

The organization has a library of information regarding inspection, testing, and maintenance of its equipment and systems.

Note: This library includes manuals, procedures provided by manufacturers, technical bulletins, and other information.

**EC.02.03.01 EP13**

**New EP Text:**

The organization meets all other Health Care Facilities Code fire protection requirements, as related to NFPA 99-2012: Chapter 15

**EC.02.03.05 EP27**

**New EP Text:**

Elevators with fire fighters’ emergency operations are tested monthly. The test completion dates and results are documented. (For full text, refer to NFPA101-2012: 9.4.3; 9.4.6)

**EC.02.03.05 EP28**

**New EP Text:**

Documentation of maintenance, testing, and inspection activities for EC.02.03.05, EPs 1–20, 25 (including fire alarm and fire protection features) includes the following:

- Name of the activity
- Date of the activity
- Inventory of devices, equipment, or other items
- Required frequency of the activity
- Name and contact information, including affiliation, of the person who performed the activity
- NFPA standard(s) referenced for the activity
- Results of the activity

Note: For additional guidance on documenting activities, see NFPA 25-2011: 4.3; 4.4 and NFPA 72-2010: 14.2.1; 14.2.2; 14.2.3; 14.2.4; NFPA 101-2012: 18/19. 7.2.1.5.10.1; 7.2.1.5.11.

### **EC.02.05.03 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

New buildings equipped with or requiring the use of life support systems (electromechanical 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. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.9.2; 18.2.10.5 and NFPA 99-2012: 6.4.2.2)

### **LS.03.01.20 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.03.01.20 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.03.01.20 EP16**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.03.01.30 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.03.01.30 EP6**

##### **New EP Text:**

Commercial cooking equipment is installed per NFPA 96-2011, unless only used for food warming or limited cooking. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.2.4; 20/21.3.2.5; 9.2.3)

#### **LS.03.01.34 EP1**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP5**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.40 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

Equipment using gas or related gas piping complies with NFPA 54-2012, National Fuel Gas Code; electrical wiring and equipment complies with NFPA 70-2012, National Electric Code. Existing installations can continue in service provided there are no life-threatening hazards. (For full text, refer to NFPA101-2012: 20/21.5.1; 9.1.1)

### **LS.03.01.50 EP2**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

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

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

#### **LS.03.01.50 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

A suspended unit heater(s) is permitted provided the following are met:

- Not located in means of egress or in patient rooms
- Located high enough to be out of reach of people in the area
- Has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure

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

#### **LS.03.01.50 EP6**

##### **New EP Text:**

Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks comply with the provisions of 9.4.

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

#### **LS.03.01.50 EP9**

##### **New EP Text:**

Waste chutes are installed per NFPA 101-2012: 9.5 and meet the following requirements:

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

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

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

### **LS.03.01.70 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

### **LS.03.01.70 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.70 EP7**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

**“Prepublication – New Text – Jan 2018”**

**Changes to Environment of Care and Life Safety Chapters**

**Related to Life Safety Code Updates**

**Critical Access Hospital (CAH) Accreditation Program**

**EC.01.01.01 EP3**

**New EP Text:**

The critical access hospital has a library of information regarding inspection, testing, and maintenance of its equipment and systems.

Note: This library includes manuals, procedures provided by manufacturers, technical bulletins, and other information.

**EC.02.01.03 EP4**

**New EP Text:**

Smoking materials are removed from patients receiving respiratory therapy.

When a nasal cannula is delivering oxygen outside of a patient’s room, no sources of ignition are within the site of intentional expulsion (within one foot).

When other oxygen delivery equipment is used or oxygen is delivered inside a patient’s room, no sources of ignition are within the area of administration (within 15 feet). Solid fuel–burning appliances are not in the area of administration.

Nonmedical appliances with hot surfaces or sparking mechanisms are not within oxygen-delivery equipment or site of intentional expulsion. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 11.5.1.1; Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-6)

**EC.02.03.01 EP11**

**New EP Text:**

Periodic evaluations, as determined by the critical access hospital, are made of potential fire hazards that could be encountered during surgical procedures.

Written fire prevention and response procedures, including safety precautions related to the use of flammable germicides or antiseptics, are established.

### **EC.02.03.01 EP12**

#### **New EP Text:**

When flammable germicides or antiseptics are used during surgeries utilizing electrosurgery, cautery, or lasers the following are required:

- Packaging is nonflammable
- Applicators are in unit doses
- Preoperative "time-out" is conducted prior the initiation of any surgical procedure to verify the following:
  - Application site is dry prior to draping and use of surgical equipment
  - Pooling of solution has not occurred or has been corrected
  - Solution-soaked materials have been removed from the operating room prior to draping and use of surgical devices

(For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 15.13)

### **EC.02.03.01 13**

#### **New EP Text:**

The critical access hospital meets all other Health Care Facilities Code fire protection requirements, as related to NFPA 99-2012: Chapter 15.

### **EC.02.03.05 EP27**

#### **New EP Text:**

Elevators with fire fighters' emergency operations are tested monthly. The test completion dates and results are documented. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 9.4.3; 9.4.6)

### **EC.02.04.03 EP8**

#### **New EP Text:**

Equipment listed for use in oxygen-enriched atmospheres are clearly and permanently labeled (withstands cleaning/disinfecting) as follows:

- Oxygen-metering equipment, pressure-reducing regulators, humidifiers, and nebulizers are labeled with name of manufacturer or supplier.

- Oxygen-metering equipment and pressure reducing regulators are labeled

"OXYGEN–USE NO OIL."

- Labels on flowmeters, pressure-reducing regulators, and oxygen-dispensing apparatuses designate the gases for which they are intended.

- Cylinders and containers are labeled in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) C-7.

Note: Color coding is not utilized as the primary method of determining cylinder or container contents.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 11.5.3.1)

### **EC.02.04.03 EP10**

#### **New EP Text:**

All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities comply with construction, equipment, administration, and maintenance requirements of NFPA 99-2012: Chapter 14.

### **EC.02.04.03 EP26**

#### **New EP Text:**

The critical access hospital performs equipment maintenance on anesthesia apparatus. The apparatus are tested at the final path to patient after any adjustment, modification or repair. Before the apparatus is returned to service, each connection is checked to verify proper gas flow and an oxygen analyzer is used to verify oxygen concentration. Areas designated for servicing of oxygen equipment are clean and free of oil, grease, or other flammables. (For full text refer to NFPA 99-2012: 11.4.1.3; 11.5.1.3; 11.6.2.5; and 11.6.2.6)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP2**

#### **New EP Text:**

Building systems are designed to meet the National Fire Protection Association's Categories 1–4 requirements. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99- 2012: Chapter 4 for descriptions of the four categories related to gas, vacuum, electrical, and electrical equipment.)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP20**

#### **New EP Text:**

Operating rooms are considered wet procedure locations, unless otherwise determined by a risk assessment authorized by the facility governing body.

Operating rooms defined as wet locations are protected by either isolated power or ground-fault circuit interrupters. A written record of the risk assessment is maintained and available for inspection. (For full text refer to NFPA 99-2012: 6.3.2.2.8.4, 6.3.2.2.8.7, 6.4.4.2)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP21**

#### **New EP Text:**

Electrical distribution in the critical access hospital is based on the following categories:

- Category 1: Critical care rooms served by a Type 1 essential electrical system (EES) in which electrical system failure is likely to cause major injury or death to patients, including all rooms where electric life support equipment is required.
- Category 2: General care rooms served by a Type 1 or Type 2 EES in which electrical system failure is likely to cause minor injury to patients.
- Category 3: Basic care rooms in which electrical system failure is not likely to cause injury to patients. Patient care rooms are required to have a Type 3 EES where the life safety branch has an alternate source of power that will be effective for 1 1/2 hours.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 3.3.138; 6.3.2.2.10; 6.6.2.2.2; 6.6.3.1.1)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP22**

#### **New EP Text:**

Hospital-grade receptacles at patient bed locations and where deep sedation or general anesthesia is administered are tested after initial installation, replacement, or servicing. In pediatric locations, receptacles in patient rooms (other than nurseries), bathrooms, play rooms, and activity rooms are listed tamper-resistant or have a listed cover. Electrical receptacles or cover plates supplied from the life safety and critical branches have a distinctive color or marking. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 6.3.2; 6.3.3; 6.3.4; 6.4.2.2.6; 6.5.2.2.4.2; 6.6.2.2.3.2)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP23**

#### **New EP Text:**

Power strips in a patient care vicinity are only used for components of movable electrical equipment used for patient care that have been assembled by qualified personnel. These power strips meet UL 1363A or UL 60601-1.

Power strips used outside of a patient care vicinity, but within the patient care room, meet UL 1363. In non-patient care rooms, power strips meet other UL standards. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 10.2.3.6; 10.2.4; NFPA 70-2011: 400-8; 590.3(D); Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-5)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP24**

#### **New EP Text:**

Extension cords are not used as a substitute for fixed wiring in a building.

Extension cords used temporarily are removed immediately upon completion of the purpose for which it was intended. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 10.2.3.6; 10.2.4; NFPA 70-2011: 400-8; 590.3(D); Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) 12-5)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP25**

#### **New EP Text:**

Areas designated for administration of general anesthesia (specifically, inhaled anesthetics) using medical gases or vacuum are in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7 and NFPA 99-2012 as follows:

- Zone valves are located immediately outside each anesthetizing location for medical gas or vacuum, readily accessible in an emergency, and arranged so shutting off any one anesthetizing location will not affect others.
- Area alarm panels are installed to monitor all medical gas, medical-surgical vacuum, and piped waste anesthetic gas disposal (WAGD) systems. Alarm panels include visual and audible sensors and are in locations that provide for surveillance, including medical gas pressure decreases of 20% and vacuum decreases of 12-inch gauge HgV.
- Alarm sensors are installed either on the source side of individual room zone valve box assemblies or on the patient/use side of each of the individual zone box valve assemblies.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.3; NFPA 99-2012: 5.1.4.8.7; 5.1.9.3)

### **EC.02.05.01 EP26**

#### **New EP Text:**

Areas designated for administration of general anesthesia (specifically, inhaled anesthetics) using medical gases or vacuum are in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7 and NFPA 99-2012 as follows: The essential electrical system's (EES) critical branch supplies power for task illumination, fixed equipment, select receptacles, and select power circuits. The EES equipment system supplies power to the ventilation system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.3; NFPA 99-2012: 6.4.2.2.4.2)

### **EC.02.05.03 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

New 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. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.9.2; 18.2.10.5 and NFPA 99-2012: 6.4.2.2)

### **EC.02.05.03 EP12**

#### **New EP Text:**

Equipment designated to be powered by emergency power supply are energized by the critical access hospital's design. Staging of equipment start up is permissible. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 6.4.2.2)

### **EC.02.05.03 EP16**

#### **New EP Text:**

For rehabilitation and psychiatric distinct part units in critical access hospitals:

Battery lamps and flashlights are available in areas not serviced by the emergency supply source

### **EC.02.05.05 EP7**

#### **New EP Text:**

Line isolation monitors (LIM), if installed, are tested at least monthly by actuating the LIM test switch per NFPA 99-2012: 6.3.2.6.3.6, which activates both visual and audible alarms. For LIM circuits with automated self-testing, a manual test is performed at least annually. LIM circuits are tested per NFPA 99-2012: 6.3.3.3.2 after any repair or renovation to the electric distribution system. Records are maintained of required tests and associated repairs or modifications, containing date, room or area tested, and results. (For full text refer to NFPA 99-2012: 6.3.2; 6.3.3; 6.3.4)

### **EC.02.05.09 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

Medical gas, medical air, surgical vacuum, waste anesthetic gas disposal (WAGD), and air supply systems in which failure is likely to cause major injury or death are designated as follows:

- Category 1: Systems in which failure is likely to cause minor injury to patients
- Category 2: Systems in which failure is not likely to cause injury, but can cause discomfort to patients
- Category 3: Deep sedation and general anesthesia are not administered when using Category 3 medical gas system

(For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 5.1.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.3.1.1; 5.3.1.5; 5.1.14.2)

### **EC.02.05.09 EP2**

#### **New EP Text:**

All master, area, and local alarm systems used for medical gas and vacuum systems comply with the category 1–3 warning system requirements. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 5.1.9, 5.2.9, 5.3.6.2.2)

### **EC.02.05.09 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

Containers, cylinders, and tanks are designed, fabricated, tested, and marked in accordance with NFPA 99-2012: 5.1.3.1.1 through 5.1.3.1.7.

### **EC.02.05.09 4**

#### **New EP Text:**

Locations containing only oxygen or medical air have doors labeled "Medical Gases: NO Smoking or Open Flame." Locations containing other gases have doors labeled "Positive Pressure Gases: NO Smoking or Open Flame. Room May Have Insufficient Oxygen. Open Door and Allow Room to Ventilate Before Opening."

## **EC.02.05.09 EP5**

### **New EP Text:**

A precautionary sign readable from five feet away is on each door or gate of a cylinder storage room, where the sign, at a minimum, includes the wording

"CAUTION: OXIDIZING GAS(ES) STORED WITHIN NO SMOKING." Storage is planned so cylinders are used in order of which they are received from the supplier. Only gas cylinders and reusable shipping containers and their accessories are permitted to be stored in rooms containing central supply systems or gas cylinders.

## **EC.02.05.09 EP6**

### **New EP Text:**

When the critical access hospital uses cylinders with an integral pressure gauge, a threshold pressure considered empty is established when the volume of stored gases is as follows:

- When more than 300 but less than 3,000 cubic feet, the storage locations are outdoors in an enclosure or within an enclosed interior space of non- or limited-combustible construction, with door (or gates outdoors) that can be secured. Oxidizing gases are not stored with flammables and are separated from combustibles by 20 feet (5 feet if sprinklered) or enclosed in a cabinet of noncombustible construction having a minimum 1/2-hour fire protection rating.
- When less than 301 cubic feet in a single smoke compartment, individual cylinders available for immediate use in patient care areas with an aggregate volume of less than or equal to 300 cubic feet are not required to be stored in an enclosure. Cylinders must be handled with precautions as specified in NFPA 99 2012: 11.6.2 (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 5.1.3.1; 5.1.3.2.3; 5.2.3.1; 5.3.10; 11.3; 11.6.5.2.1)

### **EC.02.05.09 EP13**

#### **New EP Text:**

At no time is transfilling done in any patient care room. A designated area is used away from any section of the critical access hospital where patients are housed, treated, or examined. The designated area is separated by a barrier of at least one-hour–fire-resistant construction from any patient care areas. Transfilling cylinders is only of the same gas (no mixing of different compressed gases). Transfilling of liquid oxygen is only done in an area that is mechanically ventilated, sprinklered, and has a ceramic or concrete flooring. Storage and use of liquid oxygen in base reservoir containers and portable containers comply with sections NFPA 99-2012: 11.7.2–11.7.4. (For full text, refer to NFPA 99-2012: 11.5.2.2; 11.5.2.3.1; 11.5.2.3.2; 11.7.2–11.7.4)

### **EC.03.01.01 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

Staff responsible for the maintenance, inspection, testing, and use of medical equipment, utility systems and equipment, fire safety systems and equipment, and safe handling of hazardous materials and waste are competent and receive continuing education and training.

### **LS.02.01.10 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.10 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.10 EP5**

#### **New EP Text:**

Buildings without protection from automatic sprinkler systems comply with NFPA 101-2012: 18.4.3.2; 18.4.3.3; and 18.4.3.8. When a non-sprinklered smoke compartment has undergone major rehabilitation, the automatic sprinkler requirements of Chapter 18.3.5 will apply.

Note: Major rehabilitation involves the modification of more than 50 percent, or 4500 square feet, of the area of the smoke compartment. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.1.1.4.3.3)

### **LS.02.01.10 EP8**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

- The construction type and supporting construction of the health care occupancy is based on the story in which it is located in the building in accordance with 18/19.1.6 and Tables 18/19.1.6.1.
- The construction type of the areas of the building enclosing the other occupancies are based on 18/19.1.3.5 and 8.2.1.3.

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

### **LS.02.01.20 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

Horizontal sliding doors serving an occupant load fewer than 10 are permitted, as long as they comply with NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.2.2.10.2 and meet the following criteria:

- Area served by the door has no hazards.
- Door is operable from either side without special knowledge or effort.
- Force required to operate the door in the direction of travel is less than or equal to 30 pounds-force (lbf) to set the door in motion and less than or equal to 15 lbf to close or open to the required width.
- Assembly is appropriately fire rated and is self- or automatic-closing by smoke detection per 7.2.1.8; assembly is installed per NFPA 80-2010.
- Where required to latch, the door has a latch or other mechanism to prevent the door from rebounding.

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP11**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP17**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP20**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP21**

##### **New EP Text:**

New exit access doors and exit doors are of the swinging type and are at least 41 1/2 inches in clear width. Doors not subject to patient use, in exit stairway enclosures, or serving newborn nurseries are at least 32 inches in clear width.

If using a pair of doors, the doors have a rabbet, bevel, or astragal at the meeting edge, and at least one of the doors provides 32 inches in clear width, while the inactive leaf of the pair is secured with automatic flush bolts. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.2.3.6; 18.2.3.7)

#### **LS.02.01.20 EP37**

##### **New EP Text:**

Travel distances to exits are measured in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 7.6.

- From any point in the room or suite to the exit is 150 feet or less. (200 feet or less if the building is fully sprinkled)

- From any point in a room to the room door is 50 feet or less

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.2.6)

#### **LS.02.01.30 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

Laboratories using quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered a severe hazard are in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.7

and NFPA 99 requirements applicable to administration, maintenance, and testing. (For full text refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.2.2; NFPA 99-2012: 15.4)

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP1**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP3**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.34 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.34 EP5**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.34 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.34 EP8**

#### **New EP Text:**

Smoke detection systems are provided in spaces open to corridors as required by NFPA 101-2012: Chapter 18/19. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.3.4.5.2; 18/19.3.6.1)

### **LS.02.01.50 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.50 EP2**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.02.01.50 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

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

### **LS.02.01.50 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

A suspended unit heater(s) is permitted provided the following are met:

- Not located in means of egress or in patient rooms
- Located high enough to be out of reach of people in the area
- Has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.3)

### **LS.02.01.50 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

- Areas are separated by a one-hour–fire-resistant wall
- Fireplace complies with NFPA 101-2012: 9.2.2
- Fireplace enclosure resists breakage up to 650°F and has heat-tempered glass
- Area has supervised carbon monoxide detection per NFPA 101-2012: 9.8

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.5.2.3(3))

### **LS.02.01.50 EP8**

#### **New EP Text:**

Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks comply with NFPA 101-2012: 9.4.

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

### **LS.02.01.70 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

#### **LS.02.01.70 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.02.01.70 EP7**

##### **New EP Text:**

When installed, new engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with NFPA 92-2012, Standard for Smoke Control Systems.

Existing engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with established engineering principles. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18/19.7.7)

#### **LS.03.01.10 EP2**

##### **New EP Text:**

Interior nonbearing walls in Types I or II construction are constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. Interior nonbearing walls that are required to have a minimum of two-hour fire resistance rating are made with fire-retardant-treated wood and enclosed within noncombustible or limited combustible materials, provided they are not used as shaft enclosures.

(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20.1.6.3; 20.1.6.4; 21.1.6.3; 21.1.6.4)

#### **LS.03.01.10 EP3**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.20 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.20 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.20 EP16**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.30 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.30 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

Commercial cooking equipment is installed per NFPA 96-2011, unless only used for food warming or limited cooking. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101- 2012: 20/21.3.2.4; 20/21.3.2.5; 9.2.3)

### **LS.03.01.34 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP5**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.34 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.40 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP1**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP2**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

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

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP4**

#### **New EP Text:**

A suspended unit heater(s) is permitted provided the following are met:

- Not located in means of egress or in patient rooms
- Located high enough to be out of reach of people in the area
- Has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if it experiences excessive temperature or ignition failure

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP6**

#### **New EP Text:**

Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks comply with the provisions of 9.4.

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

### **LS.03.01.50 EP9**

#### **New EP Text:**

Waste chutes are installed per NFPA 101-2012: 9.5 and meet the following requirements:

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

Note: Existing installations having properly enclosed and maintained chute openings are permitted to have inlets open to a corridor or normally occupied space. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.5.4; 9.5; and NFPA 82-2009)

### **LS.03.01.70 EP3**

#### **New EP Text:**

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

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

#### **LS.03.01.70 EP4**

##### **New EP Text:**

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

#### **LS.03.01.70 EP7**

##### **New EP Text:**

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