





Life Safety Code (LSC) **Health Care Facilities Code (HCFC)**

- Applicable Editions 2012
- Effective July 5, 2016
- Enforcement November 1, 2016
- Handbooks- RECOMMENDED

 - Explanatory Information
 - Illustrations / Charts
 - Examples



CMS / NFPA Requirements *Refer to Chapter 2 of NFPA #101 for Complete Listing

- NFPA 101-2012 (Life Safety Code)
- NFPA 99-2012 (Health Care Facilities Code)
- NFPA 13-2010 (Sprinkler Code)
- NFPA 25-2011 (Insp./Test/Maintenance)
- NFPA 72-2010 (Fire Alarms)
- NFPA 14-2010 (Standpipes & Hose)
- NFPA 96-2010 (Commercial Cooking)
- NFPA 10-2010 (Fire Extinguishers)
- NFPA 80-2010 (Fire Doors)
- NFPA 105-2010 (Smoke Doors)



LSC Documentation Checklist

Fire Drills- K712

- One drill, per shift, per quarter
- Unpredictable times/dates
- Perform at unique times
 - Examples: 7:14 am, 9:22 pm, 3:19 am
- NO monthly drill requirement
- Sufficient documentation
 - PASS & RACE included
 - Scenario included
 - · All participants must sign-in



Fire Drills- 1135 Waiver



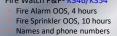
 Fire Drills: Due to the inadvisability of quarterly fire drills that move and mass staff together, we will instead permit a documented orientation training program related to the current fire plan, which considers current facility conditions.
 The training will instruct employees, including existing, new or temporary employees, on their current duties, life safety procedures and the fire protection devices in their assigned area.

Refer to: 2012 LSC, sections 18/19.7.1.6

Fire Safety Considerations

Fire Safety Plan- K711

Fire Watch P&P- K346/K354



Fire Department, non-emergency State Department of Health Services, 24-hour number

Smoking P&P- K741

NFPA 99 Risk Assessment P&P
Remodeling, renovation, new construction or change-of-use



Risk Assessment Process- K901 Establish an Assessment Team within the facility to review all aspects of facility operations Comprehensive risk assessment process Multiple perspectives on physical plant infrastructure, patient care, and occupant safety Familiarize all team members with NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code Specifically sections 4.1 on Building Systems Categories and 4.2 on Risk Assessment Ensure team members understand the importance of system reliability and the

consequences of system failure

Risk Assessment Categories 1. The assessment goal is to categorize the system or equipment into one of the following categories: 1. Failure may cause death or serious injury 2. Failure may cause minor injury 3. Failure may cause discomfort 4. Failure will cause no impact on patients or caregivers

Risk Assessment Tool Checkbox fields are provided to illustrate the findings of the risk assessment in accordance with Categories 1 through 4 identified in the code. The values associated with each category are listed at the top of these sections of the tool.

Code Sections Administration Referenced Publications Definitions Fundamentals Gas and Vacuum Systems Electrical Systems Information Technology Plumbing Heating, Ventilation and A/C (HVAC) Electrical Equipment Gas Equipment Gas Equipment Gas Equipment Security Management Security Manag





FDAI Checklist Clearly itemizes all of the different aspects of the inspection. A check mark indicates noncompliance. No check marks is considered a compliant Fire Door Assembly.

	FDAI N	laster In	ventor	y List
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	Door ID Number Location of Door Date of FDAI Pass			Number(s) Assigned on Conducting FDAI
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Inspection, Testing and Maintenance (ITM)
<u>Frequency</u>
 NFPA 72-2010, section 3.2.106 defines time for fire alarm system testing and inspection as follows:
• Weekly: 52 times per year, once per calendar week
• Monthly: 12 times per year, once per calendar month
 Quarterly: 4 times per year, with a minimum of 2 months and a maximum of 4 months
 Semi-annual: Twice per year, with a minimum of 4 months, and a maximum of 8 months
 Annual: Once per year, with a minimum of 9 months and a maximum of 15 months

Fire Extinguishers- K355 Monthly Visual Performed by facility staff Typically initial inspection tag Must use consistently if started Can use checklist or spreadsheet Annual Service Typically performed by vendor All FEs done at same time S-year hydrostatic testing

Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression Hood / Exhaust Cleaning- K324 Suppression System Semi-annual- every 6 months Performed by vendor Properly documented and tagged Hood / Exhaust Cleaning Weekly cleaning by staff Surfaces and filters - Documented Annual requirement- professional service Performed by vendor More frequently dependent upon use Properly documented / sticker on hood

Fire / Smoke Dampers- K521 Tested one year after installation Tested every 4 years in SNFs Qualified person- typically vendor Comprehensive testing process Full unobstructed access verified Fusible link tested to ensure full closure Fusible line replaced if damaged or painted Damper exercised and inspected for obstructions

Elevators- K531 Elevators with Firefighter Emergency Ops • Emergency Recall (Phase 1), monthly test • Firefighter Controls (Phase 2), monthly test Exit Signs- K293 • All exit signs, monthly visual inspection • Battery powered exit signs 30-second monthly battery test 90-minute annual battery test Emergency Lights- K281 • Battery-powered emergency lighting units

Generator (EPPS)- K918 • Emergency Power Supply System • Weekly visual inspection, documented • Monthly 30-minute load test • Record trip time: <10 seconds transfer • Monthly Battery Test • Electrolyte Specific Gravity Test: hydrometer • Conductance Test: meter that measures siemens • Annual Inspection, Testing & Maintenance • 1.5 Hour Load Bank Test • Fuel Quality Test • 3 Year 4-Hour Load Bank Test • Level I EPSS

30-second monthly battery test 90-minute annual battery test

Electrical Receptacle Test- K914 Annual Requirement: Tension & Polarity Pass/Fail Documented The physical integrity of each receptacle shall be confirmed by visual inspection. The continuity of each ground dreuit in each electrical receptacle shall be confirmed. Correct polarity of the hot and neutral connections in each electrical receptacle shall be confirmed. The retention force of the grounding blade of each receptacle (except locking-type receptacles) shall be not less than 4-oz (115 g). All "Failed" devices must be repaired and re-tested. Hospital-grade receptacles must be tested after initial installation, replacement, or servicing of the device.

Patient Care-Related Electrical Equipment- K921 (PCREE) Testing & Maintenance Requirements Physical Integrity Resistance Leakage Current Touch Current

Patient Care-Related Electrical Equipment (PCREE) Testing Intervals established by facility's P&P (in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines) Before equipment put into service After repair and/or modification Properly documented Instructions and maintenance manuals available Several electrical appliances working together = complete system Personnel responsible for the testing, maintenance and use of electrical appliances receive continuous training

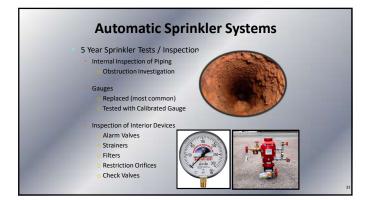
Fire Alarm Systems (FAS)- K345 Semi-Annual FAS Inspections FACP Trouble Signal Remote Annunciators Duct, Heat and Smoke Detectors Manual Pull Stations Audible / Visual Notification Devices Supervising Station Alarm System Transmitters

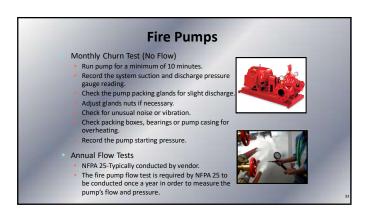
Fire Alarm Systems (FAS) Annual FAS Tests / Inspections Control Equipment Test / Visual Inspection FACP Trouble Signal Test Remote Annunciator Test Initiating Devices Tests Duct Detectors Heat Detectors Manual Pull Stations Functional Test of Smoke Detectors and Smoke Alarms Audible / Visual Alarm Notification Devices Test Supervising Station Alarm System Transmitters Test

Fire Alarm Systems (FAS) Smoke Detector Sensitivity Test • Smoke detector sensitivity must be checked within one year after installation, then checked every alternate year thereafter. After the second test, if test results indicate that the device remains within its listed and marked sensitivity range, the length of time between tests is permitted to be extended to a maximum of 5 years. • Addressable FAS: Documentation required confirming that the system performs its own sensitivity testing per NFPA 72 requirements. • FACP Batteries - Specific Testing Requirements Per Type • Annual Charger & Annual 30 min. Discharge Test • Lead Acid (replace as needed) • Nickel Cadmium (replace as needed) • Primary (dry cell) • Sealed Lead Acid (replace within 5 years)

Automatic Sprinkler Systems- K353 Monthly Visual Inspections Gauges Control Valves/Tamper Switches OS&Y Valves-Open Exterior Alarm Valves Quarterly Tests/Inspections Water Flow Alarm & Valve Supervisory Devices Hydraulic Nameplate (NFPA 25) Fire Department Connection Main Drain Test Mechanical Alarm Device

Automatic Sprinkler Systems Semi-Annual Sprinkler Tests Water Flow Alarm Devices Vane & Pressure Switch Type Devices Supervisory Sprinkler Devices Annual Tests/Inspections Hangers/Seismic Bracing Pipes and Fittings Sprinklers and spares Signs Main Drain Test Control Valves (Positions and Operations) Operating Stems of OS&Y Valves- Lubricated Backflow Prevention Assemblies





Emergency Power Supply System- K918 Generator Nameplate Rating Primary Fuel Source Alternate Fuel Source Weekly Visual Inspection Monthly 30 Minute Load Test Record Transfer time - < 10 seconds Monthly Battery Test Electrolyte Specific Gravity Testing (Hydrometer) Conductance Test (Special Meter) Annual Fuel Quality Test Annual 90 Minute Load Bank Test 3-Year 4-Hour Load Bank Test for Level | EPSS

CMS is temporarily modifying these requirements to the extent necessary to permit these facilities to adjust scheduled inspection, testing and maintenance (ITM) frequencies and activities for facility and medical equipment. CMS is temporarily modifying these provisions to the extent necessary to permit these facilities to adjust scheduled ITM frequencies and activities required by the LSC and HCFC. The following LSC and HCFC ITM are considered critical are not included in this waiver: Sprinkler system monthly electric motor-driven and weekly diesel engine-driven fre pump testing. Portable fire extinguisher monthly inspection. Elevators with firefighter' emergency poperations monthly testing. Emergency generator 30 continuous minute monthly testing and Emergency generation and the continuous continuou

Alcohol Based Hand Rub (ABHR)- K325 Corridor is at least 6 ft. wide (8 ft. in health care) Maximum individual dispenser capacity-0.32 gal. of fluid 0.53 gal. in suites Maximum Level 1 aerosol dispensers-18 oz. Minimum of 4 ft. horizontal spacing. Maximum of 10 gal. aggregate limit in smoke compartment. Excluding one (1) dispenser per room Storage of more than 5 gallons of ABHR solution in a smoke compartment requires flammable liquids locker (NFPA 30). Dispensers cannot be within 1 inch of an ignition source. Fire sprinklers required if dispenser installed over carpeting. ABHR solution does not exceed 95% concentration. Dispenser protected against inappropriate access.

ABHR- 1135 Waiver



Alcohol-based Hand-Rub (ABHR) Dispensers: We are waiving the prescriptive requirements for the placement of alcohol based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers for use by staff and others due to the need for the increased use of ABHR in infection control. However, ABHRs contain ethyl alcohol, which is considered a flammable liquid, and there are restrictions on the storage and location of the containers. This includes restricting access by certain patient/resident population to prevent accidental ingestion. Due to the increased fire risk for bulk containers (over five gallons) those will still need to be stored in a protected hazardous materials area.

Refer to: 2012 LSC, sections 18/19.3.26. In addition, facilities should continue to protect ABHR dispensers against inappropriate use as required by 42 CFR \$482.41(b)(7) for hospitals; \$485.25(c)(5) for CAHs; \$418.110(d)(4) for inpatent hospics, \$483.470(b)(b)(or CFRIDs and \$483.50(a)(4) for SNFNFs.

If you haven't figured it out by now LSC Compliance = PAPERWORK



Mission:

Safe and Compliant Environment of Care





