Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0000 - INITIAL COMMENTS

Title INITIAL COMMENTS

Type Memo Tag

CFR

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0100 - General Requirements - Other

Title General Requirements - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
General Requirements - Other List in the REMARKS section, any LSC Section 20.1 and 20.1 General Requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.	

FED - K0111 - Building Rehabilitation

Title Building Rehabilitation

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Building Rehabilitation Repair, Renovation, Modification, or Reconstruction Any building undergoing repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction complies with both of the following: * Requirements of Chapter 21 * Requirements of the applicable Sections 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, and 43.6 20.1.1.4.3, 21.1.1.4.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.1 Change of Use or Change of Occupancy Any building undergoing change of use or change of occupancy classification complies with the requirements of Section 43.7, unless permitted by 20.1.1.4.2 or 21.1.1.4.2 20.1.1.4.2, 21.1.1.4.2, 43.1.2.2 (43.7) Additions Any building undergoing an addition shall comply with the requirements of Section 43.8. If the building has a common wall with a nonconforming building, the common wall is a fire barrier having at least a 2 hour fire resistance rating constructed of materials as required for the addition. 20.1.1.4.1, 21.1.1.4.1, 4.6.5, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.3 (43.8)	

FED - K0131 - Multiple Occupancies

Title Multiple Occupancies

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Multiple Occupancies - Sections of Ambulatory Health Care Facilities Multiple occupancies shall be in accordance with 6.1.14. Sections of ambulatory health care facilities shall be permitted to be classified as other occupancies, provided they meet both	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

of the following:
* The occupancy is not intended to serve ambulatory health care occupants for treatment or customary access.
* They are separated from the ambulatory health care occupancy by a 1 hour fire resistance rating.
Ambulatory health care facilities shall be separated from other tenants and occupancies and shall meet all of the following:
* Walls have not less than 1 hour fire resistance rating and extend from floor slab to roof slab.
* Doors are constructed of not less than 1-3/4 inches thick, solid-bonded wood core or equivalent and is equipped with positive latches.
* Doors are self-closing and are kept in the closed position, except when in use.
* Windows in the barriers are of fixed fire window assemblies per 8.3.
Per regulation, ASCs are classified as Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies, regardless of the number of patients served.
20.1.3.2, 21.1.3.3, 20.3.7.1, 21.3.7.1,42 CFR 416.44

FED - K0161 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Building Construction Type and Height
Building construction type and stories meet Table 20.1.6.1 or Table 21.1.6.1, respectively.

	Construction Type	
1	I (442), I (332), II (222),	Any number of stories

Interpretive Guideline

	II (111), III (211), IV (2HH), V (111)	non-sprinklered or sprinklered
2	II (000), III (200), V (000)	One story non-sprinklered Any number of stories sprinklered

Any level below the level of exit discharge shall be separated by Type II (111), Type III (211), or Type V (111) construction unless both of the following are met:
1. Such levels are under the control of the ambulatory health care occupancy.
2. Hazardous spaces are protected per section 8.7.
Sprinklered stories must be sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic system in accordance with section 9.7. (See 20.3.5 or 21.3.5, respectively)
Give a brief description, in REMARKS, of the construction, the number of stories, including basements, floors on which patients are located, location of smoke or fire barriers and dates of approval. Complete sketch or attach small floor plan of the building as appropriate.
20.1.6.1, 20.1.6.2, 21.1.6.1, 21.1.6.2

FED - K0163 - Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction

Title Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interior Non-bearing Wall Construction
Interior nonbearing walls in Type I or II construction are constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. Interior nonbearing walls required to have a minimum 2 hour fire resistance rating are permitted to be

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided they are not used as shaft enclosures.
21.1.6.3, 21.1.6.4

FED - K0200 - Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Title Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Means of Egress Requirements - Other
List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.2 and 21.2 Means of Egress Requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.
20.2, 21.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0211 - Means of Egress - General

Title Means of Egress - General

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Means of Egress - General
Aisles, passageways, corridors, exit discharges, exit locations, and accesses are in accordance with Chapter 7, and the means of egress is continuously maintained free of all obstructions to full instant use in case of emergency, unless modified by 20/21.2.2 through 20/21.2.11.

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

20.2.1, 21.2.1, 7.1.10.1

FED - K0222 - Egress Doors

Title Egress Doors

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Egress Doors
Special locking arrangements are in accordance with section 7.2.1.6
DELAYED-EGRESS LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS
Approved, listed delayed-egress locking systems installed in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted on door assemblies serving low and ordinary hazard contents in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system or an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system.
ACCESS-CONTROLLED EGRESS LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS
Access-Controlled Egress Door assemblies installed in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
ELEVATOR LOBBY EXIT ACCESS LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS
Elevator lobby exit access door locking in accordance with 7.2.1.6.3 shall be permitted on door assemblies in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system and an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system.
20.2.2.2, 21.2.2.2, 7.2.1.6.1 through 7.2.1.6.3

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0223 - Doors with Self-Closing Devices

Title Doors with Self-Closing Devices

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Doors with Self-Closing Devices
Doors required to be self-closing are permitted to be held open by a release device complying with 7.2.1.8.2 that automatically closes all such doors throughout the smoke compartment, entire facility, and all stair enclosure doors upon activation of:
* Required manual fire alarm system, and
* Local smoke detectors designed to detect smoke passing through the opening or a required smoke detection system; and
* Automatic sprinkler system, if installed; and
* Loss of power
20.2.2.4, 20.2.2.5, 21.2.2.4, 21.2.2.5

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0231 - Means of Egress Capacity

Title Means of Egress Capacity

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Means of Egress Capacity
The capacity of required means of egress is in accordance with 7.3.
20.2.3.1, 21.2.3.1, 38.2.3, 39.2.3

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0232 - Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

Title Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Aisle, Corridor or Ramp Width
The clear width of any corridor or passageway required for egress shall be not less than 44 inches wide.
Where a corridor is 6 feet wide, projections of not more than 6 inches from the corridor wall above the handrail height are permitted for alcohol-based hand rub dispensers.
20.2.3.2, 20.2.3.3, 21.2.3.2, 21.2.3.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0233 - Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

Title Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors
2012 EXISTING
Doors in the means of egress from diagnostic or treatment areas, such as x-ray, surgical, or physical therapy, shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 inches, unless the doors are existing 34 inch-wide doors.
21.2.3.4

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0241 - Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Title Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Number of Exits - Story and Compartment
2012 EXISTING
Single means of egress is allowed from a mezzanine or balcony if one of the following exist:
1. Common path of travel is under 100 feet if in a sprinklered building.
2. Common path of travel 75 feet if in a non-sprinklered building.
3. Common path of travel is not limited if occupant load is under 30.
Not less than 2 exits, as described in 38.2.2, are remotely located for each fire section or patient care area of the building and are accessible from each smoke compartment.
Patient care suites larger than 2500 square feet have 2 exits remotely located from each other.
Egress from smoke compartments, if installed, shall be permitted through adjacent compartments provided the egress does not return through the compartment of fire origin.
21.2.3.1 through 21.2.3.5, 7.4.1.1, 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0251 - Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Title Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel 2012 EXISTING Dead end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet. Common path of travel is no more 75 feet, and no more than 100 feet on a sprinklered story. Common path of travel is not limited in single tenant space with an occupant load not exceeding 30 persons. 21.2.5, 39.2.5.2	

FED - K0261 - Travel Distance to Exits

Title Travel Distance to Exits

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Travel Distance to Exits Travel distance between any point in a room and an exit is not more than 150 feet or 200 feet in sprinklered buildings. 20.2.6, 21.2.6	

FED - K0271 - Discharge from Exits

Title Discharge from Exits

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Discharge from Exits Exit discharge is arranged in accordance with 7.7, provides a level walking surface meeting the provisions of 7.1.7 with	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

respect to changes in elevation and shall be maintained free of obstructions. Additionally, the exit discharge shall be a hard packed all-weather travel surface.
20.2.7, 21.2.7, 38.2.7, 39.2.7, 7.7

FED - K0281 - Illumination of Means of Egress

Title Illumination of Means of Egress

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Illumination of Means of Egress Illumination of means of egress, including exit discharge, is arranged in accordance with 7.8 and shall be either continuously in operation or capable of automatic operation without manual intervention. 20.2.8, 21.2.8, 7.8	

FED - K0291 - Emergency Lighting

Title Emergency Lighting

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Emergency Lighting Emergency lighting of at least 1-1/2 hour duration is provided automatically in accordance with 7.9. 20.2.9.1, 21.2.9.1, 7.9	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0292 - Means of Egress

Title Means of Egress

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Life Support Means of Egress Where general anesthesia or life-support equipment is used, each ambulatory health care facility shall be provided with an essential electric system in accordance with NFPA 99. (Indicate N/A if life support equipment is for emergency purposes only.) 21.2.9.2	

FED - K0293 - Exit Signage

Title Exit Signage

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Exit Signage Exit and directional signs are displayed in accordance with 7.10 with continuous illumination also served by the emergency lighting system. 20.2.10, 21.2.10, 7.10	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0300 - Protection - Other

Title Protection - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Protection - Other
List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.3 and 21.3 Protection requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Title Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Vertical Openings - Enclosure
2012 EXISTING
Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected per 8.6, unless one of the following conditions exist:
1. Unenclosed vertical openings per 8.6.9.1 are permitted.
2. Unenclosed openings which do not serve as a required means of egress are permitted.
3. Exit access stairs may be unenclosed if they meet the following conditions:
Two stories or less
a. Building is protected throughout by a supervised

Interpretive Guideline

sprinkler system per 9.7.1.1(1).
b. Total travel distance to outside does not exceed 100 feet.
Three stories or less
a. Occupant load per story does not exceed 15 people.
b. Building is sprinkler protected throughout per 9.7.1.1(1).
c. Building contains an automatic smoke detection system per 9.6.
d. Activation of the sprinkler system or smoke detection system notifies all occupants of the building.
e. Total travel distance to outside does not exceed 100 feet.
Floors that are below the street level and are used for storage or any use other than a business occupancy, shall not have any unprotected openings to the business occupancy floors.
21.3.1, 39.3.1.1, 39.3.1.2

FED - K0321 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Title Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Hazardous Areas - Enclosure
Hazardous areas must meet one of the following:
*Contain 1 hour rated enclosure when non-sprinklered
*Sprinkler protected with smoke resistive separation
*Severe Hazard locations contain sprinkler protection and 1 hour separation with 3/4 hour rated self-closing doors
20.3.2, 21.3.2, 38.3.2, 38.3.2.2, 39.3.2.1, 39.3.2.2, 8.7

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0322 - Laboratories

Title Laboratories

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Laboratories Laboratories employing quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered a severe hazard are protected by 1 hour fire resistance-rated separation, automatic sprinkler system, and are in accordance with 8.7 and with NFPA 99. Laboratories not considered a severe hazard are protected as hazardous areas (see K3210). Laboratories using chemicals are in accordance with NFPA 45. Gas appliances are of appropriate design and installed in accordance with NFPA 54. Shutoff valves are marked to identify material they control. Devices requiring medical grade oxygen from the piped distribution system meet the requirements under 11.4.2.2 (NFPA 99). 20.3.2.2, 21.3.2.2 9.3.1.2, 11.4.3.2, 15.4 (NFPA 99)	

FED - K0323 - Anesthetizing Locations

Title Anesthetizing Locations

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Anesthetizing Locations	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Areas designated for administration of general anesthesia (i.e., inhalation anesthetics) are in accordance with 8.7 and NFPA 99.
Zone valves are located immediately outside each life-support, critical care, and anesthetizing location of moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia 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 provided to monitor all medical gas, medical-surgical vacuum, and piped WAGD systems. Panels are at locations that provide for surveillance, indicate medical gas pressure decreases of 20 percent and vacuum decreases of 12 inch gauge HgV, and provide visual and audible indication.
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.
The EES critical branch supplies power for task illumination, fixed equipment, select receptacles, and select power circuits, and EES equipment system supplies power to ventilation system.
Heating, cooling, and ventilation are in accordance with ASHRAE 170. Medical supply and equipment manufacturer's instructions for use are considered before reducing humidity levels to those allowed by ASHRAE, per S&C 13-58.
21.3.2.3, NFPA 99 5.1.4.8.7, 5.1.4.8.7.2, 5.1.9.3.4, 6.4.2.2.4.2

FED - K0324 - Cooking Facilities

Title Cooking Facilities

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition

Cooking Facilities
Commercial cooking equipment shall be installed per NFPA 96 unless used for food warming or limited cooking.
20.3.2.4, 20.3.2.5, 21.3.2.4, 21.3.2.5, 9.2.3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0325 - Alcohol Based Hand Rub Dispenser (ABHR)

Title Alcohol Based Hand Rub Dispenser (ABHR)

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Alcohol Based Hand Rub Dispenser (ABHR)
ABHRs are protected in accordance with 8.7.3.1, unless all conditions are met:
o Corridor is at least 6 feet wide.
o Maximum individual dispenser capacity is 0.32 gallons (0.53 gallons in suites) of fluid and 18 ounces of Level 1 aerosols.
o Dispensers shall have a minimum of 4-foot horizontal spacing.
o Not more than an aggregate of 10 gallons of fluid or 1135 ounces of aerosol are used in a single smoke compartment outside a storage cabinet, excluding one individual dispenser per room.
o Storage in a single smoke compartment greater than 5 gallons complies with NFPA 30.
o Dispensers are not installed within 1 inch of an ignition source.
o If floor is carpeted, the building is fully sprinkler protected.
o ABHR does not exceed 95% alcohol.
o Operation of the dispenser shall comply with Section 20.3.2.6(11) or 21.3.2.6(11).

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

o ABHR is protected against inappropriate access.
21.3.2.6, 8.7.3.1, CFR 416.44

FED - K0331 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Title Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Interior wall and ceiling finishes in exits and exit access corridors shall have a flame spread rating of Class A or Class B. The reduction in class of interior finish for a sprinkler system as prescribed in 10.2.8.1 is permitted. All other areas may be class C rated material. Indicate flame spread rating(s) walls. _____ 20.3.3, 21.3.3, 38.3.3, 39.3.3, 10.2	

FED - K0332 - Interior Floor Finish

Title Interior Floor Finish

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Interior Floor Finish (Indicate N/A for 2012 EXISTING)	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0341 - Fire Alarm System - Installation

Title Fire Alarm System - Installation

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm - Installation
A fire alarm system is installed with systems and components approved for the purpose in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electric Code, and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code to provide effective warning of fire in any part of the building. In areas not continuously occupied, detection is installed at each fire alarm control unit. In new occupancy, detection is also installed at notification appliance circuit power extenders, and supervising station transmitting equipment. Fire alarm system wiring or other transmission paths are monitored for integrity.
20.3.4.2.1, 21.3.4.1, 9.6

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0342 - Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Title Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm - Initiation
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 travel distance is

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

not exceeded.
20.3.4.2, 21.3.4.2, 9.6.2

FED - K0343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification

Title Fire Alarm System - Notification

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Fire Alarm - Notification 2012 EXISTING A positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted. Occupant notification is provided automatically, without delay, in accordance with 9.6.3. Fire department notification is accomplished automatically per 9.6.4. Smoke detection devices or systems equipped with reconfirmation features shall not be required to automatically notify the fire department, unless the alarm condition is reconfirmed within 120 seconds (2 minutes). 21.3.4.3 through 21.3.4.3.2.2, 9.6.3, 9.6.4	

FED - K0344 - Fire Alarm - Control Functions

Title Fire Alarm - Control Functions

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Fire Alarm - Control Functions The fire alarm automatically activates required control functions and is provided with an alternative power supply in accordance with NFPA 72.	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

20.3.4.4, 21.3.4.4

FED - K0345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Title Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Fire Alarm Systems - Testing and Maintenance A fire alarm system is tested and maintained in accordance with an approved program complying with the requirements of NFPA 70, National Electric Code, and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. Records of system acceptance, maintenance and testing are readily available. 9.6.1.3, 9.6.1.5, NFPA 70, NFPA 72	

FED - K0346 - Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Title Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Fire Alarm - Out of Service Fire alarms that are out of service for 4 hours in a 24 hour period, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service. 9.6.1.6	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0351 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Sprinkler System - Installation Sprinkler systems (if installed) are installed per NFPA 13. Where more than two sprinklers are installed in a single area for protection, waterflow devices shall be provided to sound the building fire alarm system or to notify a constantly attended location such as a PBX, security office, or emergency room. 20.3.5.1, 20.3.5.2, 21.3.5.1, 21.3.5.2, 9.7.1.2, 9.7, NFPA 13	

FED - K0353 - Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Title Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing Automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems are inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintaining of Water-based Fire Protection Systems. Records of system design, maintenance, inspection and testing are maintained in a secure location and readily available. a) Date sprinkler system last checked	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

b) Who provided system test

_____

c) Water system supply source

_____

Provide in REMARKS information on coverage for any non-required or partial automatic sprinkler system.
9.7.5, 9.7.7, 9.7.8, and NFPA 25

FED - K0354 - Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Title Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Out of Service
Where the sprinkler system is impaired, the extent and duration of the impairment has been determined, areas or buildings involved are inspected and risks are determined, recommendations are submitted to management or designated representative, and the fire department and other authorities having jurisdiction have been notified. Where the sprinkler system is out of service for more than 10 hours in a 24 hour period, the building or portion of the building affected are evacuated or an approved fire watch is provided until the sprinkler system has been returned to service.
9.7.5, 15.5.2 (NFPA 25)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0355 - Portable Fire Extinguishers

Title Portable Fire Extinguishers

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition

Portable Fire Extinguishers
Portable fire extinguishers are selected, installed, inspected, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.
20.3.5.3, 21.3.5.3, 9.7.4.1, NFPA 10

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0371 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compartments
Smoke compartments do not exceed 25,000 square feet in size.
Every story shall be divided into not less than 2 smoke compartments unless one of the following conditions occur:
Facility is less than 5,000 square feet protected by an approved smoke detection system
Facility is less than 10,000 square feet protected by an approved, supervised sprinkler system per 9.7
Adjoining occupancy is used as a smoke compartment if all of the following are met:
a. Separating wall is 1 hour fire resistive rated
b. Doors in the 1 hour rated wall at 1-3/4 inches thick
c. Doors in the 1 hour rated wall are self-closing
d. Windows in the 1 hour rated wall are fixed fire window assemblies per 8.3
e. The ambulatory health care facility is less than 22,500 square feet
f. Access from the ambulatory health care facility is unrestricted to another occupancy

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

20.3.7.2, 21.3.7.2

FED - K0372 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrier Construction 2012 EXISTING Smoke barriers shall be constructed to a 1/2 hour fire resistance rating per 8.5. Smoke barriers shall be permitted to terminate at an atrium wall. Smoke dampers are not required in duct penetrations in fully ducted HVAC systems where an approved sprinkler system is installed for smoke compartments adjacent to the smoke barrier. 21.3.7.5, 21.3.7.6, 8.5	

FED - K0374 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrier Doors 2012 EXISTING Smoke barrier doors shall be a minimum of 1-3/4 inches thick, solid-bonded wood core or equivalent with self-closing or automatic-closing devices in accordance with 21.2.2.4. Latching hardware is not required. Doors are not required to swing in the direction of egress travel.	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

21.3.7.9, 21.3.7.10

FED - K0400 - Special Provisions - Other

Title Special Provisions - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Special Provisions - Other List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.4 and 21.4 Special Provisions requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.	

FED - K0421 - High-Rise Buildings

Title High-Rise Buildings

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
High-Rise Buildings 2012 EXISTING High-rise buildings are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.1.1(1), or an engineered life safety system complying with 39.4.2.1(2). 21.4, 39.4.2	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0500 - Building Services - Other

Title Building Services - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Building Services - Other List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.5 and 21.5 Building Services requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.	

FED - K0511 - Utilities - Gas and Electric

Title Utilities - Gas and Electric

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Utilities - Gas and Electric Equipment using gas or related gas piping complies with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, electrical wiring and equipment complies with NFPA 70, National Electric Code. Existing installations can continue in service provided no hazard to life. 20.5.1, 21.5.1, 21.5.1.2, 9.1.1, 9.1.2	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0521 - HVAC

Title HVAC

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
HVAC Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning shall comply with 9.2 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. 20.5.2.1, 21.5.2.1, 9.2	

FED - K0522 - HVAC - Any Heating Device

Title HVAC - Any Heating Device

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
HVAC - Any Heating Device Any heating device, other than a central heating plant, is designed and installed so combustible materials cannot be ignited by device, and has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if there is excessive temperature or ignition failure. If fuel fired, the device also: * is chimney or vent connected * takes air for combustion from outside * provides for a combustion system separate from occupied area atmosphere 20.5.2.2, 20.5.2.2.1, 21.5.2.2, 21.5.2.2.1	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0523 - HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

Title HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters
Suspended unit heaters are 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 the safety features to stop fuel and shut down equipment if there is excessive temperature or ignition failure
20.5.2.2.2, 21.5.2.2.2

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0531 - Elevators

Title Elevators

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Elevators
2012 EXISTING
Elevators comply with the provision of 9.4. Elevators are inspected and tested as specified in ASME A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. Firefighter's Service is operated monthly with a written record.
Existing elevators conform to ASME/ANSI A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators. All existing elevators, having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

below the level that best serves the needs of emergency personnel for firefighting purposes, conform with Firefighter's Service Requirements of ASME/ANSI A17.3. (Includes firefighter's service Phase I key recall and smoke detector automatic recall, firefighter's service Phase II emergency in-car key operation, machine room smoke detectors, and elevator lobby smoke detectors.)
21.5.3, 9.4.2, 9.4.3

FED - K0532 - Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

Title Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks
Escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks comply with the provisions of 9.4.
All existing escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks conform to the requirements of ASME/ANSI A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.
(Includes escalator emergency stop buttons and automatic skirt obstruction stop. For power dumbwaiters, includes hoistway door locking to keep doors closed except for floor where car is being loaded or unloaded.)
20.5.3, 21.5.3, 9.4

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0541 - Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Title Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition

Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes
2012 EXISTING
Rubbish chutes are installed per section 9.5.
*Walls, partitions, and inlet openings meet the requirements of 8.3.
*Doors of chutes open to a room designed exclusively for accessing the chute opening.
*Room used for accessing the chute opening(s) are separated from other spaces per 8.7.
*Chutes shall be permitted to open into rooms not exceeding 400 cubic feet in size if the room is sprinkler protected and the room is not used for storage.
OR
*Existing installations having properly enclosed and maintained chute openings shall be permitted to have inlets open to a corridor or normally occupied space.
21.5.4, 9.5, NFPA 82

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0700 - Operating Features - Other

Title Operating Features - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Operating Features - Other
List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.7 and 21.7 Operating Features requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included in Form CMS-2567.

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0711 - Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Title Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Evacuation and Relocation Plan There is a written plan for the protection of all patients and for their evacuation in the event of an emergency. Employees are periodically instructed and kept informed with their duties under the plan, and a copy of the plan is readily available with telephone operator or with security. The plan addresses the basic response required of staff per 20/21.7.2.1.2 and provides for all of the fire safety plan components per 20/21.7.2.2. 20.7.1.1 through 20.7.1.3, 20.7.1.8 through 20.7.2.3.3 21.7.1.1 through 20.7.1.3, 21.7.1.8 through 20.7.2.3.3	

FED - K0712 - Fire Drills

Title Fire Drills

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Fire Drills Fire drills include the transmission of a fire alarm signal and simulation of emergency fire conditions. Fire drills are held at expected and 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	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

routine. Where drills are conducted between 9:00 PM and 6:00 AM, a coded announcement may be used instead of audible alarms.
21.7.1.4 through 21.7.1.7

FED - K0741 - Smoking Regulations

Title Smoking Regulations

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Smoking Regulations
Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include not less than the following provisions:
(1) Smoking shall be prohibited in any room, ward, or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen is used or stored and in any other hazardous location, and such area shall be posted with signs that read NO SMOKING or shall be posted with the international symbol for no smoking.
(2) In health care occupancies where smoking is prohibited and signs are prominently placed at all major entrances, secondary signs with language that prohibits smoking shall not be required.
(3) Smoking by patients classified as not responsible shall be prohibited.
(4) The requirement of 18.7.4(3) shall not apply where the patient is under direct supervision.
(5) Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.
(6) Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays can be emptied shall be readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted.
20.7.4, 21.7.4

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0751 - Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Title Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabrics Draperies, curtains including cubicle curtains and loosely hanging fabric or films shall be in accordance with 10.3.1. Excluding curtains and draperies: at showers and baths; on windows in patient sleeping room located in sprinklered compartments; and in non-patient sleeping rooms in sprinklered compartments where individual drapery or curtain panels do not exceed 48 square feet or total area does not exceed 20 percent of the wall. 20.7.5.1 through 20.7.5.3, 21.7.5.1 through 21.7.5.3	

FED - K0752 - Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Title Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses Newly introduced upholstered furniture meets Class I or char length, and heat release criteria in accordance with 10.3.2.1 and 10.3.3, unless the building is fully sprinklered. Newly introduced mattresses shall meet char length and heat release criteria in accordance with 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4, unless the building is fully sprinklered.	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Upholstered furniture and mattresses belonging to nursing home residents do not have to meet these requirements as all nursing homes are required to be fully sprinklered.
Newly introduced upholstered furniture and mattresses means purchased on or after the LSC final rule effective date.
20.7.5.2, 20.7.5.3, 21.7.5.2, 21.7.5.3

FED - K0753 - Combustible Decorations

Title Combustible Decorations

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Combustible Decorations
Combustible decorations shall be prohibited unless one of the following is met:
o Flame retardant or treated with approved fire-retardant coating that is listed and labeled for product.
o Decorations meet NFPA 701.
o Decorations exhibit heat release less than 100 kilowatts in accordance with NFPA 289.
o The decorations in existing occupancies are in such limited quantities that a hazard of fire is not present.
21.7.5.4

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0754 - Soiled Linen and Trash Containers

Title Soiled Linen and Trash Containers

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition

Soiled Linen and Trash Containers
Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles shall not exceed 32 gallons in capacity. The average density of container capacity in a room or space shall not exceed 0.5 gallons/square feet. A total container capacity of 32 gallons shall not be exceeded within any 64 square feet area. Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gallons shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.
20.7.5.5, 21.7.5.5

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0761 - Maintenance, Inspection & Testing - Doors

Title Maintenance, Inspection & Testing - Doors

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Maintenance, Inspection & Testing - Doors
Fire doors assemblies are inspected and tested annually in accordance with NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives.
Non-rated doors, including corridor doors to patient rooms and smoke barrier doors, are routinely inspected as part of the facility maintenance program.
Individuals performing the door inspections and testing possess knowledge, training or experience that demonstrates ability.
Written records of inspection and testing are maintained and are available for review.
21.7.6, 8.3.3.1 (LSC)
5.2, 5.2.3 (2010 NFPA 80)

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0771 - Engineer Smoke Control Systems

Title Engineer Smoke Control Systems

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Engineered Smoke Control Systems When installed, engineered smoke control systems are tested in accordance with established engineering principles. Test documentation is maintained on the premises. 20.7.7.1 through 20.7.7.3, 21.7.7.1 through 21.7.7.3	

FED - K0781 - Portable Space Heaters

Title Portable Space Heaters

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Portable Space Heaters Portable space heating devices shall be prohibited in all health care occupancies. Except, when used in nonsleeping staff and employee areas where the heating elements do not exceed 212 degrees Fahrenheit (100 degrees Celsius). 20.7.8, 21.7.8	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0791 - Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operati

Title Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operati

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operations Construction, repair, and improvement operations shall comply with 4.6.10. Any means of egress in any area undergoing construction, repair, or improvements shall be inspected daily to ensure its ability to be used instantly in case of emergency and compliance with NFPA 241. 20.7.9.1, 20.7.9.2, 21.7.9.1, 21.7.9.2	

FED - K0900 - Health Care Facilities Code - Other

Title Health Care Facilities Code - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Health Care Facilities Code - Other List in the REMARKS section, any NFPA 99 requirements (excluding Chapter 7, 8, 12, and 13) that are not addressed by the provided K-Tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Health Care Facilities Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0901 - Fundamentals - Building System Categories

Title Fundamentals - Building System Categories

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Fundamentals - Building System Categories Building systems are designed to meet Category 1 through 4 requirements as detailed in NFPA 99. Categories are determined by a formal and documented risk assessment procedure performed by qualified personnel. Chapter 4 (NFPA 99)	

FED - K0902 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Other

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Other List in the REMARKS section, any NFPA 99 Chapter 5 Gas and Vacuum Systems requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-Tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567. Chapter 5 (NFPA 99)	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0903 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories
Medical gas, medical air, surgical vacuum, WAGD, and supply air systems are designated:
o Category 1 - Systems in which failure is likely to cause major injury or death.
o Category 2 - Systems in which failure is likely to cause minor injury.
o Category 3 - Systems in which failure is not likely to cause injury, but can cause discomfort.
Deep sedation and general anesthesia are not to be administered using a Category 3 medical gas system.
5.1.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.5 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0904 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning System

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning System

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning Systems
All master, area, and local alarm systems used for medical gas and vacuum systems comply with appropriate Category warning system requirements, as applicable.
5.1.9, 5.2.9, 5.3.6.2.2 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0905 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply System Identification and Labeling Containers, cylinders and tanks are designed, fabricated, tested, and marked in accordance with 5.1.3.1.1 through 5.1.3.1.7. Locations containing only oxygen or medical air have doors labeled with "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." 5.1.3.1, 5.2.3.1, 5.3.10 (NFPA 99)	

FED - K0906 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply System Operations Adaptors or conversion fittings are prohibited. Cylinders are handled in accordance with 11.6.2. Only cylinders, reusable shipping containers, and their accessories are stored in rooms containing central supply systems or cylinders. No flammable	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

materials are stored with cylinders. Cryogenic liquid storage units intended to supply the facility are not used to transfill. Cylinders are kept away from sources of heat. Valve protection caps are secured in place, if supplied, unless cylinder is in use. Cylinders are not stored in tightly closed spaces. Cylinders in use and storage are prevented from exceeding 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide cylinders are prevented from reaching temperatures lower than manufacture recommendations or 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Full or empty cylinders, when not connected, are stored in locations complying with 5.1.3.3.2 through 5.1.3.3.3, and are not stored in enclosures containing motor-driven machinery, unless for instrument air reserve headers.
5.1.3.2, 5.1.3.3.17, 5.1.3.3.1.8, 5.1.3.3.4, 5.2.3.2, 5.2.3.3, 5.3.6.20.4, 5.6.20.5, 5.3.6.20.7, 5.3.6.20.8, 5.3.6.20.9 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0907 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Maintenance Pr

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Maintenance Pr

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Maintenance Program
Medical gas, vacuum, WAGD, or support gas systems have documented maintenance programs. The program includes an inventory of all source systems, control valves, alarms, manufactured assemblies, and outlets. Inspection and maintenance schedules are established through risk assessment considering manufacturer recommendations. Inspection procedures and testing methods are established through risk assessment. Persons maintaining systems are qualified as demonstrated by training and certification or credentialing to

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

the requirements of AASE 6030 or 6040.
5.1.14.2.1, 5.1.14.2.2, 5.1.15, 5.2.14, 5.3.13.4.2 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0908 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and Testing Operations The gas and vacuum systems are inspected and tested as part of a maintenance program and include the required elements. Records of the inspections and testing are maintained as required. 5.1.14.2.3, B.5.2, 5.2.13, 5.3.13, 5.3.13.4 (NFPA 99)	

FED - K0909 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Information an

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Information an

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Information and Warning Signs Piping is labeled by stencil or adhesive markers identifying the gas or vacuum system, including the name of system or chemical symbol, color code (Table 5.1.11), and operating pressure if other than standard. Labels are at intervals not more than 20 feet, are in every room, at both sides of wall penetrations, and on every story traversed by riser. Piping is	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

not painted. Shutoff valves are identified with the name or chemical symbol of the gas or vacuum system, room or area served, and caution to not use the valve except in emergency. 5.1.14.3, 5.1.11.1, 5.1.11.2, 5.2.11, 5.3.13.3, 5.3.11 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0910 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Modifications

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Modifications

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Modifications
Whenever modifications are made that breach the pipeline, any necessary installer and verification test specified in 5.1.2 is conducted on the downstream portion of the medical gas piping system. Permanent records of all tests required by system verification tests are maintained.
5.1.14.4.1, 5.1.14.4.6, 5.2.13, 5.3.13.4.3 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0911 - Electrical Systems - Other

Title Electrical Systems - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Systems - Other
List in the REMARKS section, any NFPA 99 Chapter 6 Electrical Systems requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-Tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.
Chapter 6 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0912 - Electrical Systems - Receptacles

Title Electrical Systems - Receptacles

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Electrical Systems - Receptacles Power receptacles have at least one, separate, highly dependable grounding pole capable of maintaining low-contact resistance with its mating plug. In pediatric locations, receptacles in patient rooms, bathrooms, play rooms, and activity rooms, other than nurseries, are listed tamper-resistant or employ a listed cover. If used in patient care room, ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) are listed. 6.3.2.2.6.2 (F), 6.3.2.2.4.2 (NFPA 99)	

FED - K0913 - Electrical Systems - Wet Procedure Locations

Title Electrical Systems - Wet Procedure Locations

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition	Interpretive Guideline
Electrical Systems - Wet Procedure Locations Operating rooms are considered wet procedure locations, unless otherwise determined by a risk assessment conducted by the facility governing body. Operating rooms defined as wet locations are protected by either isolated power or	

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

ground-fault circuit interrupters. A written record of the risk assessment is maintained and available for inspection.
6.3.2.2.8.4, 6.3.2.2.8.7, 6.4.4.2

FED - K0914 - Electrical Systems - Maintenance and Testing

Title Electrical Systems - Maintenance and Testing

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Systems - Maintenance and Testing
Hospital-grade receptacles at patient bed locations and where deep sedation or general anesthesia is administered, are tested after initial installation, replacement or servicing. Additional testing is performed at intervals defined by documented performance data. Receptacles not listed as hospital-grade at these locations are tested at intervals not exceeding 12 months. Line isolation monitors (LIM), if installed, are tested at intervals of less than or equal to 1 month by actuating the LIM test switch per 6.3.2.6.3.6, which activates both visual and audible alarm. For, LIM circuits with automated self-testing, this manual test is performed at intervals less than or equal to 12 months. LIM circuits are tested per 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.
6.3.4 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0915 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System Categories
*Critical care rooms (Category 1) in which electrical system failure is likely to cause major injury or death of patients, including all rooms where electric life support equipment is required, are served by a Type 1 EES.
*General care rooms (Category 2) in which electrical system failure is likely to cause minor injury to patients (Category 2) are served by a Type 1 or Type 2 EES.
*Basic care rooms (Category 3) in which electrical system failure is not likely to cause injury to patients and rooms other than patient care rooms are not required to be served by an EES. Type 3 EES life safety branch has an alternate source of power that will be effective for 1-1/2 hours.
3.3.138, 6.3.2.2.10, 6.6.2.2.2, 6.6.3.1.1 (NFPA 99), TIA 12-3

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0916 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System Alarm Annunciator
A remote annunciator that is storage battery powered is

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

provided to operate outside of the generating room in a location readily observed by operating personnel. The annunciator is hard-wired to indicate alarm conditions of the emergency power source. A centralized computer system (e.g., building information system) is not to be substituted for the alarm annunciator.
6.4.1.1.17, 6.4.1.1.17.5 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0917 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System Receptacles
Electrical receptacles or cover plates supplied from the life safety and critical branches have a distinctive color or marking.
6.4.2.2.6, 6.5.2.2.4.2, 6.6.2.2.3.2 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0918 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System Maintenance and Testing
The generator or other alternate power source and associated equipment is capable of supplying service within 10 seconds. If the 10-second criterion is not met during the monthly test, a

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

process shall be provided to annually confirm this capability for the life safety and critical branches. Maintenance and testing of the generator and transfer switches are performed in accordance with NFPA 110.
Generator sets are inspected weekly, exercised under load 30 minutes 12 times a year in 20-40 day intervals, and exercised once every 36 months for four continuous hours. Scheduled test under load conditions include a complete simulated cold start and automatic or manual transfer of all EES loads, and are conducted by competent personnel. Maintenance and testing of stored energy power sources (Type 3 EES) are in accordance with NFPA 111. Main and feeder circuit breakers are inspected annually, and a program for periodically exercising the components is established according to manufacturer requirements. Written records of maintenance and testing are maintained and readily available. EES electrical panels and circuits are marked and readily identifiable. Minimizing the possibility of damage of the emergency power source is a design consideration for new installations.
6.4.4, 6.5.4, 6.6.4 (NFPA 99), NFPA 110, NFPA 111, 700.10 (NFPA 70)

FED - K0919 - Electrical Equipment - Other

Title Electrical Equipment - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Equipment - Other
List in the REMARKS section, any NFPA 99 Chapter 10, Electrical Equipment, requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-Tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.
Chapter 10 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0920 - Electrical Equipment - Power Cords and Extens

Title Electrical Equipment - Power Cords and Extens

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Equipment - Power Cords and Extension Cords
Power strips in a patient care vicinity are only used for components of movable patient-care-related electrical equipment (PCREE) assembles that have been assembled by qualified personnel and meet the conditions of 10.2.3.6. Power strips in the patient care vicinity may not be used for non-PCREE (e.g., personal electronics), except in long-term care resident rooms that do not use PCREE. Power strips for PCREE meet UL 1363A or UL 60601-1. Power strips for non-PCREE in the patient care rooms (outside of vicinity) meet UL 1363. In non-patient care rooms, power strips meet other UL standards. All power strips are used with general precautions. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for fixed wiring of a structure. Extension cords used temporarily are removed immediately upon completion of the purpose for which it was installed and meets the conditions of 10.2.4.
10.2.3.6 (NFPA 99), 10.2.4 (NFPA 99), 400-8 (NFPA 70), 590.3(D) (NFPA 70), TIA 12-5

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0921 - Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenanc

Title Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenanc

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenance Requirements
The physical integrity, resistance, leakage current, and touch current tests for fixed and portable patient-care related electrical equipment (PCREE) is performed as required in 10.3. Testing intervals are established with policies and protocols. All PCREE used in patient care rooms is tested in accordance with 10.3.5.4 or 10.3.6 before being put into service and after any repair or modification. Any system consisting of several electrical appliances demonstrates compliance with NFPA 99 as a complete system. Service manuals, instructions, and procedures provided by the manufacturer include information as required by 10.5.3.1.1 and are considered in the development of a program for electrical equipment maintenance. Electrical equipment instructions and maintenance manuals are readily available, and safety labels and condensed operating instructions on the appliance are legible. A record of electrical equipment tests, repairs, and modifications is maintained for a period of time to demonstrate compliance in accordance with the facility's policy. Personnel responsible for the testing, maintenance and use of electrical appliances receive continuous training.
10.3, 10.5.2.1, 10.5.2.1.2, 10.5.2.5, 10.5.3, 10.5.6, 10.5.8

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0922 - Gas Equipment - Other

Title Gas Equipment - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Other
List in the REMARKS section, any NFPA 99 Chapter 11 Gas Equipment requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-Tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.
Chapter 11 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0923 - Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storag

Title Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storag

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storage
*Greater than or equal to 3,000 cubic feet
Storage locations are designed, constructed, and ventilated in accordance with 5.1.3.3.2 and 5.1.3.3.3.
*Greater than 300 but less than 3,000 cubic feet
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

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

sprinklered) or enclosed in a cabinet of noncombustible construction having a minimum 1/2 hour fire protection rating.
*Less than or equal to 300 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 11.6.2.
A precautionary sign readable from 5 feet is on each door or gate of a cylinder storage room, where the sign includes the wording as a minimum "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. Empty cylinders are segregated from full cylinders. When facility employs cylinders with integral pressure gauge, a threshold pressure considered empty is established. Empty cylinders are marked to avoid confusion. Cylinders stored in the open are protected from weather.
11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.6.5 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0924 - Gas Equipment - Testing and Maintenance Requi

Title Gas Equipment - Testing and Maintenance Requi

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Testing and Maintenance Requirements
Anesthesia 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 and an oxygen analyzer is used to verify oxygen concentration. Defective equipment is immediately removed from service. Areas designated for servicing of oxygen

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

equipment are clean and free of oil, grease, or other flammables. Manufacturer service manuals are used to maintain equipment and a scheduled maintenance program is followed.
11.4.1.3, 11.5.1.3, 11.6.2.5, 11.6.2.6 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0925 - Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources

Title Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources of Ignition
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 in the site of intentional expulsion (1-foot). When other oxygen deliver equipment is used or oxygen is delivered inside a patient's room, no sources of ignition are within the area are of administration (15-feet). Solid fuel-burning appliances is 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.
11.5.1.1, TIA 12-6 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0926 - Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training

Title Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training of Personnel
Personnel concerned with the application, maintenance and handling of medical gases and cylinders are trained on the risk. Facilities provide continuing education, including safety guidelines and usage requirements. Equipment is serviced only by personnel trained in the maintenance and operation of equipment.
11.5.2.1 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0927 - Gas Equipment - Transfilling Cylinders

Title Gas Equipment - Transfilling Cylinders

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Transfilling Cylinders
Transfilling of oxygen from one cylinder to another is in accordance with CGA P-2.5, Transfilling of High Pressure Gaseous Oxygen Used for Respiration. Transfilling of any gas from one cylinder to another is prohibited in patient care rooms. Transfilling to liquid oxygen containers or to portable containers over 50 psi comply with conditions under 11.5.2.3.1 (NFPA 99). Transfilling to liquid oxygen containers or to portable containers under 50 psi comply with conditions under 11.5.2.3.2 (NFPA 99).
11.5.2.2 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0928 - Gas Equipment - Labeling Equipment and Cylind

Title Gas Equipment - Labeling Equipment and Cylind

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Labeling Equipment and Cylinders
Equipment listed for use in oxygen-enriched atmospheres are so labeled. Oxygen metering equipment and pressure reducing regulators are labeled "OXYGEN-USE NO OIL". Flowmeters, pressure reducing regulators, and oxygen-dispensing apparatus are clearly and permanently labeled designating the gases for which they are intended. Oxygen-metering equipment, pressure reducing regulators, humidifiers, and nebulizers are labeled with name of manufacturer or supplier. Cylinders and containers are labeled in accordance with CGA C-7. Color coding is not utilized as the primary method of determining cylinder or container contents. All labeling is durable and withstands cleaning or disinfecting.
11.5.3.1 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0929 - Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxyg

Title Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxyg

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxygen Cylinders and Manifolds

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

Handling of oxygen cylinders and manifolds is based on CGA G-4, Oxygen. Oxygen cylinders, containers, and associated equipment are protected from contact with oil and grease, from contamination, protected from damage, and handled with care in accordance with precautions provided under 11.6.2.1 through 11.6.2.4 (NFPA 99).
11.6.2 (NFPA 99)

FED - K0930 - Gas Equipment - Liguid Oxygen Equipment

Title Gas Equipment - Liguid Oxygen Equipment

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Liquid Oxygen Equipment
The storage and use of liquid oxygen in base reservoir containers and portable containers comply with sections 11.7.2 through 11.7.4 (NFPA 99).
11.7 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0931 - Hyperbaric Facilities

Title Hyperbaric Facilities

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Hyperbaric Facilities
All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities comply with construction, equipment, administration, and maintenance requirements of NFPA 99.
Chapter 14 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

FED - K0932 - Features of Fire Protection - Other

Title Features of Fire Protection - Other

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Features of Fire Protection - Other
List in the REMARKS section, any NFPA 99 Chapter 15 Features of Fire Protection requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-Tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.
Chapter 15 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

FED - K0933 - Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Preve

Title Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Preve

Type Standard

CFR NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Prevention in Operating Rooms
Periodic evaluations are made of hazards that could be encountered during surgical procedures, and fire prevention procedures are established. When flammable germicides or antiseptics are employed during surgeries utilizing electrosurgery, cautery or lasers:
* packaging is non-flammable.
* applicators are in unit doses.
* Preoperative "time-out" is conducted prior the initiation of

Interpretive Guideline

Aspen Federal Regulation Set: K 03.02 LSC 2012 ASC and ESRD Existing

any surgical procedure to verify:
o application site is dry prior to draping and use of surgical equipment.
o pooling of solution has not occurred or has been corrected.
o solution-soaked materials have been removed from the OR prior to draping and use of surgical devices.
o policies and procedures are established outlining safety precautions related to the use of flammable germicide or antiseptic use.
Procedures are established for operating room emergencies including alarm activation, evacuation, equipment shutdown, and control operations. Emergency procedures include the control of chemical spills, and extinguishment of drapery, clothing and equipment fires. Training is provided to new OR personnel (including surgeons), continuing education is provided, incidents are reviewed monthly, and procedures are reviewed annually.
15.13 (NFPA 99)

FED - K9999 - FINAL OBSERVATIONS

Title FINAL OBSERVATIONS

Type Memo Tag

CFR

Regulation Definition **Interpretive Guideline**