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**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

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**Regulation Definition**

**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)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0131 - Multiple Occupancies**

**Title** Multiple Occupancies

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

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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.

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

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II (111), III (211), IV (2HH), non-sprinklered or  
sprinklered  
V (111)

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

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

20.1.6.3, 20.1.6.4

**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.

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20.2.1, 21.2.1, 7.1.10.1

FED - K0222 - Egress Doors

**Title** Egress Doors

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

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**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

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**FED - K0232 - Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width**

**Title** Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

**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**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

2012 NEW

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.

20.2.3.4



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**FED - K0241 - Number of Exits - Story and Compartment**

**Title** Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

2012 NEW

Meets the requirements of section 7.4.

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.

20.2.4.1 through 20.2.4.5, 7.4

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

**Title** Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

2012 NEW

Dead-end corridors are no more than 50 feet in sprinklered buildings, and no more than 20 feet in non-sprinklered buildings.

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Common path of travel is no more 75 feet, and no more than 100 feet in sprinklered buildings or single tenant space with an occupant load not exceeding 30 persons.

20.2.5, 38.2.5.2, 38.2.5.3

**FED - K0261 - Travel Distance to Exits**

**Title** Travel Distance to Exits

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0271 - Discharge from Exits**

**Title** Discharge from Exits

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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 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

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**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

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**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.)

20.2.9.2

**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

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FED - K0300 - Protection - Other

**Title** Protection - Other

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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.

FED - K0311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure

**Title** Vertical Openings - Enclosure

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Vertical Openings - Enclosure

2012 NEW

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. Exit access stairs may be unenclosed if they meet the

following two conditions:

- a. Building is sprinkler protected throughout.
- b. Total travel distance to outside does not exceed 100

feet.

Floors that are below the street level and are used for storage

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or any use other than a business occupancy, shall not have any unprotected openings to the business occupancy floors.  
20.3.1, 38.3.1.1, 38.3.1.2

**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**

**FED - K0322 - Laboratories**

**Title** Laboratories

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

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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**

Anesthetizing Locations

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

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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.

20.3.2.3, 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

**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:

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- 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).
- o ABHR is protected against inappropriate access. 20.3.2.6, 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**

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

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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**

Interior Floor Finish  
2012 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2012 EXISTING)  
Interior floor finish in exit enclosures must meet 10.2 and be Class I or Class II. All other areas must meet 10.2.7.1 or 10.2.7.2.  
Indicate rating(s) for floors \_\_\_\_\_  
20.3.3, 21.3.3, 38.3.3, 39.3.3, 10.2

**Interpretive Guideline**

**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

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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

**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 not exceeded.

20.3.4.2, 21.3.4.2, 9.6.2

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification**

**Title** Fire Alarm System - Notification

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Fire Alarm - Notification

2012 NEW

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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.  
20.3.4.3 through 20.3.4.3.2.1, 9.6.3, 9.6.4

**FED - K0344 - Fire Alarm - Control Functions**

**Title** Fire Alarm - Control Functions

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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.

20.3.4.4, 21.3.4.4

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance**

**Title** Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

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**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

**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

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**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

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**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Sprinkler System - Out of Service

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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)

**FED - K0355 - Portable Fire Extinguishers**

**Title** Portable Fire Extinguishers

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**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 - K0362 - Corridors - Construction of Walls**

**Title** Corridors - Construction of Walls

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Corridors - Construction of Corridor Walls

**Interpretive Guideline**

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2012 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2013 EXISTING)

Where access to exits is provided by corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by a minimum 1 hour fire barrier constructed per section 8.3, unless one of the following exists:

1. Where exits are available from an open floor area
2. Where the entire space is a single tenant
3. Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed per 9.7.1.1(1)

If the walls have a fire resistance rating, give the rating

20.3.6.1, 38.3.6.1, 38.3.6.2

**FED - K0364 - Corridor - Openings**

**Title** Corridor - Openings

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Corridor - Openings

2012 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2012 EXISTING)

Miscellaneous openings, such as mail slots, pharmacy/laboratory/cashier pass-through windows, shall be permitted to be installed in vision panels or doors without special protection provided that they meet both of the following:

- 1) The aggregate opening does not exceed 20 square inches.
- 2) The opening is installed at or below half the distance from the floor to the ceiling.

If the room is protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system, the aggregate opening shall not exceed 80 square inches.

20.3.6.2.1, 20.3.6.2.2

**Interpretive Guideline**



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**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
- 20.3.7.2, 21.3.7.2

**Interpretive Guideline**

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**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 NEW

Smoke barriers shall be constructed to provide at least a 1 hour fire resistance rating and constructed in accordance with 8.5. Smoke barriers shall be permitted to terminate at an atrium wall. Smoke dampers are not required in duct penetrations of fully ducted HVAC systems.  
20.3.7.5, 20.3.7.6, 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 NEW

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 required to swing in the direction of egress travel. Rabbits, bevels, or astragals are at meeting edges, and stops are at the head and sides of door frames. Center mullions are prohibited in smoke

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barrier door openings.  
20.3.7.9, 20.3.7.10, 20.3.7.13, 20.3.7.14

FED - K0379 - Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

**Title** Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Smoke Barrier Door Glazing  
2012 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2012 EXISTING)  
Cross-corridor swinging doors or cross corridor  
horizontal-sliding doors, contain a vision panel consisting of  
fire-rated glazing in approved frames in each door.  
Vision panels in any other door in the smoke barrier, if  
provided, shall be fire-rated glazing in approved frames.  
20.3.7.11, 20.3.7.12, 21.3.7.7, 8.3

**Interpretive Guideline**

FED - K0400 - Special Provisions - Other

**Title** Special Provisions - Other

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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.

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**FED - K0421 - High-Rise Buildings**

**Title** High-Rise Buildings

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

High-Rise Buildings

2012 NEW

High-rise buildings comply with section 11.8.

20.4, 38.4.2

**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.

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**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

**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

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**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

**FED - K0523 - HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters**

**Title** HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

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if there is excessive temperature or ignition failure  
20.5.2.2.2, 21.5.2.2.2

**FED - K0531 - Elevators**

**Title** Elevators

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Elevators  
2012 NEW  
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.  
New elevators conform to ASME/ANSI A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, including Firefighter's Service Requirements. (Includes firefighter's 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.)  
20.5.3, 9.4.2, 9.4.3

**Interpretive Guideline**

**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

**Interpretive Guideline**

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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

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

**Title** Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes

2012 NEW

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.

\* Maintenance and installation are per NFPA 82.

20.5.4, 9.5, NFPA 82

**Interpretive Guideline**



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FED - K0700 - Operating Features - Other

**Title** Operating Features - Other

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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.

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

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**FED - K0712 - Fire Drills**

**Title** Fire Drills

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

20.7.1.4 through 20.7.1.7

**Interpretive Guideline**

**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

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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

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

**Title** Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

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**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.

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**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Combustible Decorations

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

o Flame retardant or treated with approved fire-retardant

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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.

20.7.5.4

**FED - K0754 - Soiled Linen and Trash Containers**

**Title** Soiled Linen and Trash Containers

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**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

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**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.

20.7.6, 8.3.3.1 (LSC)

5.2, 5.2.3 (2010 NFPA 80)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0771 - Engineer Smoke Control Systems**

**Title** Engineer Smoke Control Systems

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**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

**Interpretive Guideline**

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**FED - K0781 - Portable Space Heaters**

**Title** Portable Space Heaters

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0791 - Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operati**

**Title** Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operati

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

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**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.

**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)



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**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)

**FED - K0903 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories**

**Title** Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

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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)

**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**

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

**Title** Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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.

**Interpretive Guideline**

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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**

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 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)

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**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 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)

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

**Title** Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

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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 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**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Modifications

Whenever modifications are made that breach the pipeline,

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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)

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

**FED - K0912 - Electrical Systems - Receptacles**

**Title** Electrical Systems - Receptacles

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

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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**

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  
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

**Interpretive Guideline**

**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

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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)

**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.

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3.3.138, 6.3.2.2.10, 6.6.2.2.2, 6.6.3.1.1 (NFPA 99), TIA 12-3

**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 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)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**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)

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**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 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)

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

**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) assemblies 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)

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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

**FED - K0921 - Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenance**

**Title** Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenance

**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

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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

**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 Storage**

**Title** Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storage

**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

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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.

\*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

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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 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)

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**FED - K0926 - Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training**

**Title** Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**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

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conditions under 11.5.2.3.2 (NFPA 99).  
11.5.2.2 (NFPA 99)

**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

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**Regulation Definition**

Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxygen Cylinders and Manifolds  
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)

**Interpretive Guideline**

FED - K0930 - Gas Equipment - Liquid Oxygen Equipment

**Title** Gas Equipment - Liquid 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

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**Regulation Definition**

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Hyperbaric Facilities

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

FED - K0932 - Features of Fire Protection - Other

**Title** Features of Fire Protection - Other

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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)

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

**Title** Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Preve

**Type** Standard

**CFR** NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Prevention in Operating Rooms

Periodic evaluations are made of hazards that could be

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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 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**

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