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ST - Y0000 - INITIAL COMMENTS

Title INITIAL COMMENTS

Type Memo Tag

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

These guidelines are meant solely to provide guidance to surveyors in the survey process.

ST - Y0100 - General Requirements - Other

Title General Requirements - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 101 59A-26

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

General Requirements - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 18.1 and 19.1 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.
59A-26

ST - Y0111 - Building Rehabilitation

Title Building Rehabilitation

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Rehabilitation

For purposes of the provisions of this chapter, the following shall apply:

(1) A major rehabilitation shall involve the modification of more than 50 percent, or more than 4500 ft² (420 m²) gross, of the area of the smoke compartment.

(2) A minor rehabilitation shall involve the modification of not more than 50 percent, and not more than 4500 ft² (420 m²) gross, of the area of the smoke compartment.

Change of Use or Change of Occupancy

Changes of use or occupancy classification shall comply with 4.6.11, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

(1) A change from a hospital to a nursing home or from a nursing home to a hospital shall not be considered a change in occupancy classification or a change in use.

(2) A change from a hospital or nursing home to a limited care facility shall not be considered a change in occupancy classification or a change in use.

Additions shall be separated from any existing structure not conforming to the provisions within Chapter 19 by a fire barrier having not less than a 2-hour fire resistance rating and constructed of materials as required for the addition. (See 4.6.7 and 4.6.11.)

18.1.1.4.1 (4.6.7 and 4.6.11), 18.1.1.4.1.1 (8.3), 18.1.1.4.1.2, 18.1.1.4.1.3, 19.1.1.4.1 (4.6.7 and 4.6.11), 19.1.1.4.1.1 (8.3), 19.1.1.4.1.2, 19.1.1.4.1.3, Chapter 43

ST - Y0112 - Sprinkler Requirements for Major Rehabilitati

Title Sprinkler Requirements for Major Rehabilitati

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Sprinkler Requirements for Major Rehabilitation

Where major rehabilitation is done in a non-sprinklered smoke compartment, the automatic sprinkler requirements of 18.3.5 shall apply to the smoke compartment undergoing the rehabilitation, and, in cases where the building is not protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, the requirements of 18.4.5.2, 18.4.5.3, and 18.4.5.8 shall also apply.

18.1.1.4.3.3, 19.1.1.4.3.3

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0131 - Multiple Occupancies

Title Multiple Occupancies

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Multiple Occupancies - Sections of Health Care Facilities

Sections of health care facilities shall be permitted to be classified as other occupancies, provided that they meet both of the following conditions:

(1) They are not intended to provide services simultaneously for four or more inpatients for purposes of housing, treatment, or customary access by inpatients incapable of self-preservation.

(2) They are separated from areas of health care occupancies by construction having a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Chapter 8.

Ambulatory care facilities, medical clinics, and similar facilities that are contiguous to health care occupancies shall be permitted to be used for diagnostic and treatment services of inpatients who are capable of self-preservation.

18.1.3.3, 18.1.3.4, 18.1.3.5.2, 19.1.3.3, 19.1.3.4, 19.1.3.5.2

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ST - Y0132 - Multiple Occupancies - Contiguous Non-Health

Title Multiple Occupancies - Contiguous Non-Health

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Multiple Occupancies - Contiguous Non-Health Care Occupancies

Ambulatory care facilities, medical clinics, and similar facilities that are contiguous to health care occupancies, but are primarily intended to provide outpatient services, shall be permitted to be classified as business occupancies or ambulatory health care facilities, provided that the facilities are separated from the health care occupancy by construction having a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating, and the facility is not intended to provide services simultaneously for four or more in-patients who are incapable of self-preservation.

18.1.3.5.1, 19.1.3.5.1

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0133 - Multiple Occupancies - Construction Type

Title Multiple Occupancies - Construction Type

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Multiple Occupancies - Construction Type

Where separated occupancies provisions are used in accordance with either 18/19.1.3.4 or 18/19.1.3.5, the most stringent construction type shall be provided throughout the

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building, unless a 2-hour separation is provided in accordance with 8.2.1.3, in which case the construction type shall be determined as follows:

- (1) The construction type and supporting construction of the health care occupancy shall be based on the story on which it is located in the building in accordance with the provisions of 19.1.6 and Table 19.1.6.1.
- (2) The construction type of the areas of the building enclosing the other occupancies shall be based on the applicable occupancy chapters of this Code.
18.1.3.6, 19.1.3.6, 8.2.1.3

ST - Y0161 - Building Construction Type and Height

Title Building Construction Type and Height

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Building Construction Type and Height
2021 EXISTING

Health care occupancies shall be limited to the building construction types specified in Table 19.1.6.1, unless otherwise permitted by 19.1.6.2 through 19.1.6.7. (See 8.2.1.)

The total number of stories of the building is required to be determined as follows:

- (1) The total number of stories is to be counted starting with the level of exit discharge and ending with the highest occupiable story of the building.
- (2) Stories below the level of exit discharge are not counted as stories.
- (3) Interstitial spaces used solely for building or process

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systems directly related to the level above or below are not considered a separate story.

(4) A mezzanine in accordance with 8.6.10 is not counted as a story.

+Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. (See 19.3.5.)

++Basements are not counted as stories.

Building Construction Type and Height

2021 NEW

Health care occupancies shall be limited to the building construction types specified in Table 18.1.6.1, unless otherwise permitted by 18.1.6.2 through 18.1.6.6. (See 8.2.1.)

The total number of stories of the building is required to be determined as follows:

(1) The total number of stories is to be counted starting with the level of exit discharge and ending with the highest occupiable story of the building.

(2) Stories below the level of exit discharge are not counted as stories.

(3) Interstitial spaces used solely for building or process systems directly related to the level above or below are not considered a separate story.

(4) A mezzanine in accordance with 8.6.9 is not counted as a story.

+Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. (See 18.3.5.)

++Basements are not counted as stories.

18.1.6.1, 19.1.6.1

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ST - Y0162 - Roofing Systems Involving Combustibles

Title Roofing Systems Involving Combustibles

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Roofing Systems Involving Combustibles

2021 NEW / EXISTING

Any building of Type I (442), Type I (332), Type II (222), or Type II (111) construction shall be permitted to include roofing systems involving combustible supports, decking, or roofing, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The roof covering shall meet Class A requirements in accordance with ASTM E108, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings, or UL 790, Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
- (2) The roof/ceiling assembly shall be constructed with fire-retardant-treated wood meeting the requirements of NFPA 220.
- (3) The roof/ceiling assembly shall have the required fire resistance rating for the type of construction.

18.1.6.3, 19.1.6.3

ST - Y0163 - Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction

Title Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

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

18.1.6.4, 18.1.6.5, 19.1.6.4, 19.1.6.5

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0200 - Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Title Means of Egress Requirements - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Means of Egress Requirements - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 18.2 and 19.2

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.

18.2, 19.2

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0211 - Means of Egress - General

Title Means of Egress - General

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Egress - General

Every aisle, passageway, corridor, exit discharge, exit location, and access shall be in accordance with Chapter 7, unless otherwise modified by 18/19.2.2 through 18/19.2.11. Means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.

18.2.1, 19.2.1, 7.1.10.1

ST - Y0221 - Patient Sleeping Room Doors

Title Patient Sleeping Room Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Patient Sleeping Room Doors

Locks shall not be permitted on patient sleeping room doors, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

(1) Locking devices that restrict access to the room from the corridor and that are operable by staff from the corridor side shall be permitted, provided that such devices do not restrict egress from the room.

(2) Locks complying with 18/19.2.2.2.5 shall be permitted.

18.2.2.2.2, 19.2.2.2.2

ST - Y0222 - Egress Doors

Title Egress Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Egress Doors

Doors within a required means of egress shall not be equipped with a latch or lock that requires the use of a tool or key from the egress side, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Locks complying with 18/19.2.2.2.5 shall be permitted.
 - (2) Delayed-egress electrical locking systems complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.
 - (3) Sensor-release of electrical locking systems complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
 - (4) Elevator lobby exit access door locking in accordance with 7.2.1.6.4 shall be permitted.
 - (5) Approved existing door-locking installations shall be permitted.
- 18.2.2.2.4 through 18.2.2.2.7, 19.2.2.2.4 through 19.2.2.2.7

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0223 - Doors with Self-Closing Devices

Title Doors with Self-Closing Devices

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Doors with Self-Closing Devices

Any door in an exit passageway, stairway enclosure, horizontal exit, smoke barrier, or hazardous area enclosure (except boiler rooms, heater rooms, and mechanical equipment rooms) shall be permitted to be held open only by an automatic release device that complies with 7.2.1.8.2. The automatic sprinkler system and the fire alarm system, and the systems required by 7.2.1.8.2, shall be arranged to initiate the closing action of all such doors throughout the smoke compartment or throughout the entire facility.

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18.2.2.2.8, 19.2.2.2.8, 7.2.1.8.2

ST - Y0224 - Horizontal Sliding Doors

Title Horizontal Sliding Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Horizontal-Sliding Doors

Horizontal-sliding doors permitted by 7.2.1.13 that are not automatic-closing are limited to a single leaf and shall have a latch or other mechanism to ensure the door will not rebound. Horizontal-sliding doors serving an occupant load fewer than 10 shall be permitted, providing all of the following criteria are met:

- * Area served by the door has no hazards.
- * Door is operable from either side without special knowledge or effort.
- * Force required to operate the door in the direction of travel is less than or equal to 30 lbf to set the door in motion and less than or equal to 15 lbf to close or open to the required width.
- * Assembly is appropriately fire rated, and where rated, is self-or automatic closing by smoke detection per 7.2.1.8 and installed per NFPA 80.
- * Where required to latch, the door has a latch or other mechanism to ensure the door will not rebound. 18.2.2.2.11, 19.2.2.2.11

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ST - Y0225 - Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Title Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Stairways and Smokeproof Enclosures

Stairways and Smokeproof enclosures used as exits are in accordance with 7.2.

18.2.2.3, 18.2.2.4, 19.2.2.3, 19.2.2.4, 7.2

ST - Y0226 - Horizontal Exits

Title Horizontal Exits

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Horizontal Exits

Horizontal exits, if used, are in accordance with 7.2.4 and the provisions of 18.2.2.5.1 through 18.2.2.5.7, or 19.2.2.5.1 through 19.2.2.5.4.

18.2.2.5, 19.2.2.5

ST - Y0227 - Ramps and Other Exits

Title Ramps and Other Exits

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Ramps and Other Exits

Ramps, exit passageways, fire and slide escapes, alternating tread devices, and areas of refuge are in accordance with the provisions 7.2.5 through 7.2.12.

18.2.2.6 to 18.2.2.10 or 19.2.2.6 to 19.2.2.10

ST - Y0231 - Means of Egress Capacity

Title Means of Egress Capacity

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Means of Egress Capacity

The capacity of required means of egress is in accordance with 7.3.

18.2.3.1, 19.2.3.1

ST - Y0232 - Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

Title Aisle, Corridor, or Ramp Width

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Aisle, Corridor or Ramp Width

2021 EXISTING

Any required aisle, corridor, or ramp required for exit access shall be not less than 48 in. (1220 mm) in clear width where serving as means of egress from patient sleeping rooms, unless

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otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Aisles, corridors, and ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) in clear and unobstructed width.
- (2) Where corridor width is at least 6 ft (1830 mm), projections from the corridor wall shall be permitted by one of the following:
 - (a) Noncontinuous projections not more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the corridor wall, positioned above handrail height, are permitted.
 - (b) Noncontinuous projections of more than 4 in. (100 mm) but not more than 6 in. (150 mm) from the corridor wall are permitted provided that both of the following are met:
 - (a) The projecting item is positioned above handrail height.
 - (b) A vertical extension is provided below the projection such that the extension has a leading edge that is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the leading edge of the projection at a point that is 27 in. (685 mm) maximum above the floor.
- (3) Exit access within a room or suite of rooms complying with the requirements of 19.2.5 shall be permitted.
- (4) Projections into the required width shall be permitted for wheeled equipment, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The wheeled equipment does not reduce the clear, unobstructed corridor width to less than 60 in. (1525 mm).
 - (b) The health care occupancy fire safety plan and training program address the relocation of the wheeled equipment during a fire or similar emergency.
 - (c) The wheeled equipment is limited to the following:
 - i. Equipment in use and carts in use
 - ii. Medical emergency equipment not in use
 - iii. Patient lift and transport equipment
- (5) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for fixed furniture, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

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- (a) The fixed furniture is securely attached to the floor or to the wall.
- (b) The fixed furniture does not reduce the clear, unobstructed corridor width to less than 6 ft (1830 mm), except as permitted by 19.2.3.4(2).
- (c) The fixed furniture is located only on one side of the corridor.
- (d) The fixed furniture is grouped such that each grouping does not exceed an area of 50 ft² (4.6 m²).
- (e) The fixed furniture groupings addressed in 19.2.3.4(5)(d) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).
- (f) The fixed furniture is located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
- (g) Corridors throughout the smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the fixed furniture spaces are arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
- (h) The smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8.
- (6) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for emergency stair travel devices, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) These devices do not reduce the clear, unobstructed corridor width to less than 72 in. (1830 mm).
 - (b) These devices are secured to the wall.
 - (c) Where furniture is placed in the corridor in accordance with 19.2.3.4(5), the emergency stair travel devices are placed on the same side of the corridor as the furniture.
 - (d) These devices are located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.

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(e) These devices are grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 12 ft² (3.7 m²).

(f) The groupings addressed in 19.2.3.4(6)(e) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

(g) The smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8.

(7) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), self-retracting seats fixed to the wall shall be permitted provided all of the following are met:

(a) The seats comply with ASTM F851, Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms.

(b) The seats automatically return to their normally retracted position, at which time the seat projection into the means of egress complies with 7.3.2.2 and does not interfere with the means of egress.

(c) The self-retracting seats are normally in the retracted position and project not more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the wall.

(d) Exposed upholstery components, where provided, meet the requirements for Class I when tested in accordance with NFPA 260.

19.2.3.4

2021 NEW

Aisles, corridors, and ramps required for exit access in a hospital or nursing home shall be not less than 8 ft (2440 mm) in clear and unobstructed width, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

(1) Aisles, corridors, and ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) in clear and unobstructed width.

(2) Projections from the corridor wall shall be permitted by one of the following:

(a) Noncontinuous projections not more than 4 in. (100 mm)

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from the corridor wall, positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor, shall be permitted.

(b) Noncontinuous projections of more than 4 in. (100 mm) but not more than 6 in. (150 mm) from the corridor wall shall be permitted provided that both of the following are met:

- i. The projecting item is positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor.
- ii. A vertical extension is provided below the projection such that the extension has a leading edge that is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the leading edge of the projection at a point that is 27 in. (685 mm) maximum above the floor.

(3) Exit access within a room or suite of rooms complying with the requirements of 18.2.5 shall be permitted.

(4) Projections into the required width shall be permitted for wheeled equipment, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The wheeled equipment does not reduce the clear and unobstructed corridor width to less than 60 in. (1525 mm).
- (b) The health care occupancy fire safety plan and training program address the relocation of the wheeled equipment during a fire or similar emergency.

(c) The wheeled equipment is limited to the following:

- i. Equipment in use and carts in use
- ii. Medical emergency equipment not in use
- iii. Patient lift and transport equipment

(5) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for fixed furniture, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The fixed furniture is securely attached to the floor or to the wall.
- (b) The fixed furniture does not reduce the clear and unobstructed corridor width to less than 6 ft (1830 mm), except as permitted by 18.2.3.4(2).
- (c) The fixed furniture is located only on one side of the corridor.

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- (d) The fixed furniture is grouped such that each grouping does not exceed an area of 50 ft² (4.6 m²).
- (e) The fixed furniture groupings addressed in 18.2.3.4(5)(d) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).
- (f) The fixed furniture is located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
- (g) Corridors throughout the smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 18.3.4, or the fixed furniture spaces are arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
- (6) Cross-corridor door openings in corridors with a required minimum width of 8 ft (2440 mm) shall have a clear width of not less than 6 ft 11 in. (2110 mm) for pairs of doors or a clear width of not less than 41 1/2 in. (1055 mm) for a single door.
- (7) Nursing home corridors shall be permitted to be not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) wide in smoke compartments housing not more than 30 patients.
- (8) Cross-corridor door openings in corridors with a required minimum width of 6 ft (1830 mm) shall have a clear width of not less than 64 in. (1625 mm) for pairs of doors or a clear width of not less than 41 1/2 in. (1055 mm) for a single door.
- (9) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for emergency stair travel devices, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) These devices do not reduce the clear and unobstructed corridor width to less than 72 in. (1830 mm).
 - (b) These devices are secured to the wall.
 - (c) Where furniture is placed in the corridor in accordance with 18.2.3.4(5), the emergency stair travel devices are placed on the same side of the corridor as the furniture.
 - (d) These devices are located so as to not obstruct access to

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building service and fire protection equipment.

(e) These devices are grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 12 ft² (3.7 m²).

(f) The groupings addressed in 18.2.3.4(9)(e) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

(10) Self-retracting seats fixed to the wall shall be permitted provided all of the following are met:

(1) The seats comply with ASTM F851, Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms.

(2) The seats automatically return to their normally retracted position, at which time the seat projection into the means of egress complies with 7.3.2.2 and does not interfere with the means of egress.

(3) The self-retracting seats are normally in the retracted position and project not more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the wall.

(4) Exposed upholstery components, where provided, meet the requirements for Class I when tested in accordance with NFPA 260.

18.2.3.4

ST - Y0233 - Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

Title Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

2021 EXISTING

Exit access doors and exit doors are of the swinging type and are at least 32 inches in clear width. The requirement of 19.2.3.6 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:

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- (1) Existing 34 in. (865 mm) doors shall be permitted.
 - (2) Existing 28 in. (710 mm) corridor doors in facilities where the fire plans do not require evacuation by bed, gurney, or wheelchair shall be permitted.
- 19.2.3.6, 19.2.3.7

2021 NEW

The minimum clear width for doors in the means of egress from sleeping rooms; diagnostic and treatment areas, such as x-ray, surgery, or physical therapy; and nursery rooms shall be as follows:

- (1) Hospitals and nursing homes - 41 ½ in. (1055 mm)
- (2) Psychiatric hospitals and limited care facilities- 32 in. (810 mm)

The requirements of 18.2.3.6 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Doors that are located so as not to be subject to use by any health care occupant shall be not less than 32 in. (810 mm) in clear width.
- (2) Doors in exit stair enclosures shall be not less than 32 in. (810 mm) in clear width.
- (3) Doors serving newborn nurseries shall be not less than 32 in. (810 mm) in clear width.
- (4) Where a pair of doors is provided, all of the following criteria shall be met:
 - (a) Not less than one of the doors shall provide not less than a 32 in. (810 mm) clear width opening.
 - (b) A rabbet, bevel, or astragal shall be provided at the meeting edge.
 - (c) The inactive door leaf shall have an automatic flush bolt to provide positive latching.

18.2.3.6, 18.2.3.7

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ST - Y0241 - Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Title Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Number of Exits - Story and Compartment

Not less than two exits, remote from each other, and accessible from every part of every story are provided for each story. Each smoke compartment shall likewise be provided with two distinct egress paths to exits that do not require the entry into the same adjacent smoke compartment.

18.2.4.1-18.2.4.4, 19.2.4.1-19.2.4.4

ST - Y0251 - Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Title Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

2021 EXISTING

Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 30 feet. Existing dead-end corridors greater than 30 feet shall be permitted to be continued to be used if it is impractical and unfeasible to alter them.

19.2.5.2

2021 NEW

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Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 30 feet. Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 feet.

18.2.5.2, 18.2.5.3

ST - Y0252 - Number of Exits - Corridors

Title Number of Exits - Corridors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Number of Exits - Corridors

Every corridor shall provide access to not less than two approved exits in accordance with Sections 7.4 and 7.5 without passing through any intervening rooms or spaces other than corridors or lobbies.

18.2.5.4, 19.2.5.4

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0253 - Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Title Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-SI

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Number of Exits - Patient Sleeping and Non-Sleeping Rooms

Sleeping rooms of more than 1000 ft² (93 m²) gross shall have not less than two exit access doors remotely located from each other.

Nonsleeping rooms of more than 2500 ft² (230 m²) gross shall have not less than two exit access doors remotely located from each other.

18.2.5.5.1, 18.2.5.5.2, 18.2.5.6.3, 18.2.5.6.4, 19.2.5.5.1,

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19.2.5.5.2,19.2.5.6.3

ST - Y0254 - Corridor Access

Title Corridor Access

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor Access

Every habitable room shall have an exit access door leading directly to an exit access corridor, unless otherwise provided in 18.2.5.6.2, 18.2.5.6.3, and 18.2.5.6.4.

18.2.5.6, 19.2.5.6

ST - Y0255 - Suite Separation, Hazardous Content, and Subd

Title Suite Separation, Hazardous Content, and Subd

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Suite Separation, Hazardous Content, and Subdivision

Suites shall be separated from the remainder of the building, and from other suites, by one of the following:

- (1) Walls and doors meeting the requirements of 18/19.3.6.2 through 18/19.3.6.5
- (2) Existing approved barriers and doors that limit the transfer of smoke
 - (A) Intervening rooms shall not be hazardous areas as defined by 19.3.2.
 - (B) Hazardous areas within a suite shall be separated from the remainder of the suite in accordance with 19.3.2.1, unless

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otherwise provided in 19.2.5.7.1.3(C) or 19.2.5.7.1.3(D).
(C) Hazardous areas within a suite shall not be required to be separated from the remainder of the suite where complying with both of the following:
(1) The suite is primarily a hazardous area.
(2) The suite is separated from the rest of the health care facility as required for a hazardous area by 19.3.2.1.
(D) Spaces containing sterile surgical materials limited to a one-day supply in operating suites or similar spaces that are sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.7 shall be permitted to be open to the remainder of the suite without separation.

18.2.5.7.1.2 through 18.2.5.7.1.4, 19.2.5.7.1.2,
through 19.2.5.7.1.4

ST - Y0256 - Sleeping Suites

Title Sleeping Suites

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sleeping Suites

Occupants shall have exit access to a corridor or direct access to a horizontal exit. Where greater than or equal to 2 exits are required, one exit access door may be to a stairway, passageway or to the exterior. Suites shall be provided with constant staff supervision. Staff shall have direct visual supervision of patient sleeping rooms, from a constantly attended location or the room shall be provided with an automatic smoke detection system.

Suites more than 1,000 square feet shall have 2 or more remote exits. One means of egress from the suite shall be to a corridor and one may be into an adjacent suite separated in accordance with corridor requirements.

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Suites shall not exceed the following size limitations:

- * 5,000 square feet if the suite is not fully smoke detected or fully sprinklered
 - * 7,500 square feet if the suite is either fully smoke detected or fully sprinklered
 - * 10,000 square feet if the suite is both fully smoke detected and fully sprinklered and the sleeping rooms have direct supervision from a constantly attended location
- Travel distance between any point in a suite to exit access shall not exceed 100 feet and distance to an exit shall not exceed 150 feet (200 feet if building is fully sprinklered).
18.2.5.7.2.3, 19.2.5.7.2.3

ST - Y0257 - Non-Sleeping Suites

Title Non-Sleeping Suites

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Non-Sleeping Suites

Nonsleeping suites shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) Nonsleeping suites for patient care shall comply with the provisions of 19.2.5.7.3.1 through 19.2.5.7.3.3.
- (2) Nonsleeping suites not for patient care shall comply with the provisions of 19.2.5.7.4.

Patient Care Nonsleeping Suite Means of Egress.

- (A) Patient care nonsleeping suites shall have exit access to a corridor complying with 19.3.6 or to a horizontal exit, directly from the suite.
- (B) Patient care nonsleeping suites of more than 2500 ft² (230 m²) gross floor area shall have not less than two exit access doors remotely located from each other.
- (C) For suites requiring two exit access doors, one of the exit access doors shall be permitted to be to one of the following:

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- (1) An exit stair
 - (2) An exit passageway
 - (3) An exit door to the exterior
 - (4) Another suite, provided that the separation between the suites complies with the corridor requirements of 19.3.6.2 through 19.3.6.5
- Patient Care Nonsleeping Suite Maximum Size.
Patient care nonsleeping suites shall not exceed 10,000 ft² (930 m²) gross floor area, unless otherwise provided in 19.2.5.7.3.2(A) or 19.2.5.7.3.2(B).
- (A) Patient care nonsleeping suites greater than 10,000 ft² (930 m²) gross floor area and not exceeding 12,500 ft² (1161 m²) gross floor area shall be permitted where the smoke compartment is protected throughout by one of the following:
- (1) Approved electrically supervised sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.7 and total (complete) coverage automatic smoke detection in accordance with 9.6.2.9 and 19.3.4
 - (2) Approved electrically supervised sprinkler system protection complying with 19.3.5.8
- (B) Patient care nonsleeping suites greater than 12,500 ft² (1161 m²) gross floor area and not exceeding 15,000 ft² (1394 m²) gross floor area shall be permitted where both of the following are provided in the suite:
- (1) Total (complete) coverage automatic smoke detection in accordance with 9.6.2.9 and 19.3.4
 - (2) Approved electrically supervised sprinkler system protection complying with 19.3.5.8.
- 18.2.5.7.3 through 18.2.5.7.3.2, 19.2.5.7.3 through 19.2.5.7.3.2

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ST - Y0261 - Travel Distance to Exits

Title Travel Distance to Exits

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Travel Distance to Exits

Travel distance (excluding suites) to exits are measured in accordance with 7.6.

Travel distance shall comply with 19.2.6.2.1 through 19.2.6.2.4.

The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m), unless otherwise permitted by 19.2.6.2.2.

The maximum travel distance specified in 19.2.6.2.1 shall be permitted to be increased by 50 ft (15 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.7.

The travel distance between any point in a health care sleeping room and an exit access door in that room shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m).

The travel distance within suites shall be in accordance with 19.2.5.7.

18.2.6 through 18.2.6.2.4, 19.2.6 through 19.2.6.2.4

ST - Y0271 - Discharge from Exits

Title Discharge from Exits

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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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 respect to changes in elevation and shall be maintained free of obstructions.

18.2.7, 19.2.7

ST - Y0281 - Illumination of Means of Egress

Title Illumination of Means of Egress

Type Rule

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.

18.2.8, 19.2.8

ST - Y0291 - Emergency Lighting

Title Emergency Lighting

Type Rule

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.

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18.2.9.1, 19.2.9.1

ST - Y0292 - Means of Egress

Title Means of Egress

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Life Support Means of Egress

2021 NEW

Buildings equipped with, or in which patients require the use of, life-support systems (see 18.5.1.3) shall have emergency lighting equipment supplied by the life safety branch of the electrical system as described in NFPA 99.

Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section 7.10, unless otherwise permitted by 18.2.10.3 or 18.2.10.4.

18.2.9.2, 18.2.10.5

ST - Y0293 - Exit Signage

Title Exit Signage

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Marking of Means of Egress

2021 EXISTING

Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section

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7.10, unless otherwise permitted by 19.2.10.3, or 19.2.10.4.
Where the path of egress travel is obvious, signs shall not be required at gates in outside secured areas.

19.2.10

2021 NEW

Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section 7.10, unless otherwise permitted by 18.2.10.3 or 18.2.10.4.

18.2.10

ST - Y0300 - Protection - Other

Title Protection - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Protection - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 18.3 and 19.3 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.

ST - Y0311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Title Vertical Openings - Enclosure

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Vertical Openings - Enclosure

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2021 EXISTING

Any vertical opening shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6, unless otherwise modified by 19.3.1.1 through 19.3.1.9.

2021 NEW

Any vertical opening shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6, unless otherwise modified by 18.3.1.1 through 18.3.1.9.

ST - Y0321 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Title Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

2021 EXISTING

Any hazardous areas shall be safeguarded by a fire barrier having a 1-hour fire resistance rating or shall be provided with an automatic extinguishing system in accordance with 8.7.1.

An automatic extinguishing system, where used in hazardous areas, shall be permitted to be in accordance with 19.3.5.9.

Where the sprinkler option of 19.3.2.1 is used, the areas shall be separated from other spaces by smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4.

The doors shall be self-closing or automatic closing.

Doors in rated enclosures shall be permitted to have nonrated, factory- or field-applied protective plates extending not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the bottom of the door.

Hazardous areas shall include, but shall not be restricted to, the following:

- (1) Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms.
- (2) Central/bulk laundries larger than 100 ft² (9.3 m²).

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- (3) Paint shops.
- (4) Repair shops.
- (5) Rooms with soiled linen in volume exceeding 64 gal (242 L).
- (6) Rooms with collected trash in volume exceeding 64 gal (242 L).
- (7) Rooms or spaces larger than 50 ft² (4.6 m²), including repair shops, used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (8) Laboratories employing flammable or combustible materials in quantities less than those that would be considered a severe hazard.

19.3.2.1 through 19.3.2.1.5

2021 NEW

Any hazardous areas shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.7, and the areas addressed in 18.3.2.1.2 and 18.3.2.1.3 shall be protected as indicated.

The following areas shall be considered hazardous areas and shall be protected by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3:

- (1) Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms
- (2) Central/bulk laundries larger than 100 ft² (9.3 m²)
- (3) Paint shops employing hazardous substances and materials in quantities less than those that would be classified as a severe hazard
- (4) Physical plant maintenance shops
- (5) Rooms with soiled linen in volume exceeding 64 gal (242 L)
- (6) Rooms with collected trash in volume exceeding 64 gal (242 L)
- (7) Storage rooms larger than 100 ft² (9.3 m²) and storing

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combustible material.

The following areas shall be considered hazardous areas and shall be protected by smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4:

- (1) Laboratories employing flammable or combustible materials in quantities less than those that would be considered a severe hazard.
- (2) Storage rooms larger than 50 ft² (4.6 m²) but not exceeding 100 ft² (9.3 m²) and storing combustible material.

18.3.2.1 through 18.3.2.1.3

ST - Y0322 - Laboratories

Title Laboratories

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Laboratories

2021 New and Existing

Laboratories in which chemicals are handled or stored shall comply with the operational requirements of NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals.

Laboratories employing quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered a severe hazard shall be protected in accordance with 8.7.1.1.

18.3.2.2.1, 18.3.2.2.2, 19.3.2.2.1, 19.3.2.2.2, 8.7.1.1

9.3.1.2, 11.4.3.2 (NFPA 99), NFPA 45

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ST - Y0323 - Anesthetizing Locations

Title Anesthetizing Locations

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

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 anesthetizing location for medical gas or vacuum; readily accessible in an emergency; and arranged so shutting off any one anesthetizing location will not affect others.

Area alarm panels are 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% and vacuum decreases of 12 in. 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.

18.3.2.4, 19.3.2.4 (LSC)

5.1.4.6.1, 5.1.4.6.2, 5.1.9.2, 5.1.9.2.1, 6.4.2, 6.7.1.2.6, 6.7.6

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(NFPA 99)

ST - Y0324 - Cooking Facilities

Title Cooking Facilities

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Cooking Facilities

Cooking facilities shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.3, unless otherwise permitted by 19.3.2.5.2, 19.3.2.5.3, or 19.3.2.5.4.

Commercial cooking operations shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 96 unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

18.3.2.5.1 through 18.3.2.5.5, 19.3.2.5.1 through 19.3.2.5.5, 9.2.3

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0325 - Alcohol Based Hand Rub Dispenser (ABHR)

Title Alcohol Based Hand Rub Dispenser (ABHR)

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Alcohol Based Hand Rub Dispenser (ABHR)

Alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers shall be protected in accordance with 8.7.3.1, unless all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Where dispensers are installed in a corridor, the corridor

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shall have a minimum width of 6 ft (1830 mm).

(2) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be as follows:

(a) 0.32 gal (1.2 L) for dispensers in rooms, corridors, and areas open to corridors

(b) 0.53 gal (2.0 L) for dispensers in suites of rooms

(3) Where aerosol containers are used, the maximum capacity of the aerosol dispenser shall be 18 oz (0.51 kg) and shall be limited to Level 1 aerosols as defined in NFPA 30B.

(4) Dispensers shall be separated from each other by horizontal spacing of not less than 48 in. (1220 mm).

(5) Not more than an aggregate 10 gal (37.8 L) of alcohol-based hand-rub solution or 1135 oz (32.2 kg) of Level 1 aerosols, or a combination of liquids and Level 1 aerosols not to exceed, in total, the equivalent of 10 gal (37.8 L) or 1135 oz (32.2 kg), shall be in use outside of a storage cabinet in a single smoke compartment, except as otherwise provided in 18/19.4.4(6).

(6) One dispenser complying with 18.4.4(2) or 18.4.4(3) per room and located in that room shall not be included in the aggregated quantity addressed in 19.4.4(5).

(7) Storage of quantities greater than 5 gal (18.9 L) in a single smoke compartment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30.

(8) Dispensers shall not be installed in the following locations:

(a) Above an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) horizontal distance from each side of the ignition source

(b) To the side of an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) horizontal distance from the ignition source

(c) Beneath an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) vertical distance from the ignition source

(9) Dispensers installed directly over carpeted floors shall be permitted only in sprinklered smoke compartments.

(10) The alcohol-based hand-rub solution shall not exceed 95 percent alcohol content by volume.

(11) Operation of the dispenser shall comply with the

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following criteria:

- (a) The dispenser shall not release its contents except when the dispenser is activated, either manually or automatically by touch-free activation.
- (b) Any activation of the dispenser shall occur only when an object is placed within 4 in. (100 mm) of the sensing device.
- (c) An object placed within the activation zone and left in place shall not cause more than one activation.
- (d) The dispenser shall not dispense more solution than the amount required for hand hygiene consistent with label instructions.
- (e) The dispenser shall be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that ensures that accidental or malicious activation of the dispensing device is minimized.

18.4.4, 19.4.4, 8.7.3.3

ST - Y0331 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Title Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

2021 EXISTING

Existing interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be permitted to be Class A or Class B.
19.3.3.1, 19.3.3.2, 10.2

2021 NEW

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be permitted throughout if Class A, except as indicated in 18.3.3.2.1 or 18.3.3.2.2.

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Walls and ceilings shall be permitted to have Class A or Class B interior finish in individual rooms having a capacity not exceeding four persons.
Corridor wall finish not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) in height that is restricted to the lower half of the wall shall be permitted to be Class A or Class B.
18.3.3.1, 18.3.3.2, 10.2

ST - Y0332 - Interior Floor Finish

Title Interior Floor Finish

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interior Floor Finish
2021 NEW
Interior finishes shall comply with 10.2. Interior floor finish in exit enclosures and exit access corridors and spaces not separated from them by walls complying with 18.3.6 shall be Class I or Class II. Interior floor finish shall comply with 10.2.7.1 or 10.2.7.2, as applicable.
18.3.3.3.1, 18.3.3.3.2, 18.3.3.3.3, 10.2, 10.2.7.1, 10.2.7.2

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0341 - Fire Alarm System - Installation

Title Fire Alarm System - Installation

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm System - Installation
Health care occupancies shall be provided with a fire alarm

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system in accordance with Section 9.6.

Fire detection, alarm, and communications systems installed to make use of an alternative permitted by this Code shall be considered required systems and shall meet the provisions of this Code applicable to required systems. Fire alarm systems required by this Code shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with the applicable requirements of NFPA70 and NFPA72 unless otherwise permitted by 9.6.1.4.

18.3.4.1, 19.3.4.1, 9.6, 9.6.1, 450.3.16 (FBC)

ST - Y0342 - Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Title Fire Alarm System - Initiation

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm System - Initiation

New & Existing

Initiation of the required fire alarm systems shall be by manual means in accordance with 9.6.2 and by means of any required sprinkler system waterflow alarms, detection devices, or detection systems, unless otherwise permitted by 18/19.3.4.2.2 and 18/19.3.4.2.3.

Manual fire alarm boxes in patient sleeping areas shall not be required at exits if located at all nurses' control stations or other continuously attended staff location, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Such manual fire alarm boxes are visible and continuously accessible.
- (2) Travel distances required by 9.6.2.5 are not exceeded.

The system smoke detector installed in accordance with 18/19.3.2.5.3(13) shall not be required to initiate the fire alarm system.

18.3.4.2, 19.3.4.2, 9.6.2

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ST - Y0343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification

Title Fire Alarm System - Notification

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Fire Alarm - Notification

2021 EXISTING

Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.5 shall be permitted in health care occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

Occupant notification shall be accomplished automatically in accordance with 9.6.3, unless otherwise modified by the following:

- (1) In lieu of audible alarm signals, visible alarm-indicating appliances shall be permitted to be used in critical care areas.
- (2) Where visual devices have been installed in patient sleeping areas in place of an audible alarm, they shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) The provision of 19.3.2.5.3(13)(c) shall be permitted to be used.
- (4) Where the private operating mode in accordance with NFPA 72 is used, alarm notification appliances shall not be required in patient care spaces where alarm notification adversely affects patient care.

19.3.4.3 through 19.3.4.3.2.2, 9.6.3

2021 NEW

Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.5 shall be permitted.

Occupant notification shall be accomplished automatically in

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accordance with 9.6.3, unless otherwise modified by the following:

- (1) Paragraph 9.6.3.2.3 shall not be permitted to be used.
- (2) Where the private operating mode in accordance with NFPA 72 is used, alarm notification appliances shall not be required in patient care spaces where alarm notification adversely affects patient care.
- (3) The provision of 18.3.2.5.3(13)(c) shall be permitted to be used.

Annunciation and annunciation zoning shall be provided in accordance with 9.6.8, unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.4.3.3.2 or 18.3.4.3.3.3.

18.3.4.3 through 18.3.4.3.3, 9.6.3

ST - Y0344 - Fire Alarm - Control Functions

Title Fire Alarm - Control Functions

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm - Control Functions

Operation of any activating device in the required fire alarm system shall be arranged to accomplish automatically any control functions to be performed by that device. (See 9.6.6.)

Emergency control functions shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 72.

Where required by another section of this Code, the following functions shall be actuated:

- (1) Release of hold-open devices for doors or other opening protectives
- (2) Stairwell or elevator shaft pressurization
- (3) Smoke management or smoke control systems
- (4) Unlocking of doors

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(5) Elevator recall and shutdown
(6) HVAC shutdown
Operator controls, alarm indicators, and manual communications capability shall be installed at a convenient location acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
18.3.4.4, 19.3.4.4, 9.6.6, NFPA 72

ST - Y0345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Title Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance
Detection systems, where required, shall be in accordance with Section 9.6. Fire alarm systems required by this Code shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with the applicable requirements of NFPA70 and NFPA72 unless otherwise permitted by 9.6.1.4.
18.3.4.1, 19.3.4.1, 9.6, and NFPA 70, and NFPA 72

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ST - Y0346 - Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Title Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Alarm - Out of Service
Where required fire alarm system is out of services for more than 8 hours, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified. Where required by the authority having jurisdiction,

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mitigating measures shall be implemented for the period that the system is impaired.

9.6.1.6 (LSC), and 14.2.2.2.1, 10.21.4, 10.21.5 (NFPA 72)

ST - Y0347 - Smoke Detection

Title Smoke Detection

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoke Detection

2021 EXISTING

An approved automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 9.6 shall be installed in all corridors of limited care facilities, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

(1) Where each patient sleeping room is protected by an approved smoke detection system, and a smoke detector is provided at smoke barriers and horizontal exits in accordance with Section 9.6, the corridor smoke detection system shall not be required on the patient sleeping room floors.

(2) Smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.7 shall be permitted.

Detection in spaces open to corridors, see 19.3.6.1
19.3.4.5, 19.3.6.1, 9.6

2021 NEW

An approved automatic smoke detection system shall be installed in corridors throughout smoke compartments containing patient sleeping rooms and in spaces open to corridors as permitted in nursing homes by 18.3.6.1, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

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(1) Corridor systems shall not be required where each patient sleeping room is protected by an approved smoke detection system.

(2) Corridor systems shall not be required where patient room doors are equipped with automatic door-closing devices with integral smoke detectors on the room side installed in accordance with their listing, provided that the integral detectors provide occupant notification.

18.3.4.5 through 18.3.4.5.3, 9.6

ST - Y0351 - Sprinkler System - Installation

Title Sprinkler System - Installation

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Sprinkler System - Installation

2021 EXISTING

Buildings containing nursing homes shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, unless otherwise permitted by 19.3.5.5.

In Type I and II construction, alternative protection measures are permitted to be substituted for sprinkler protection in specific areas where state or local regulations prohibit sprinklers.

19.3.5 through 19.3.5.11, 9.7, 9.7.1.1(1)

2021 NEW

Buildings containing health care occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, unless

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otherwise permitted by 18.3.5.5. The sprinkler system required by 18.3.5.1 shall be installed in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1). In Type I and Type II construction, alternative protection measures shall be permitted to be substituted for sprinkler protection without causing a building to be classified as non-sprinklered in specified areas where the authority having jurisdiction has prohibited sprinklers.

Listed quick-response or listed residential sprinklers shall be used throughout smoke compartments containing patient sleeping rooms.

Sprinklers shall not be required in clothes closets of patient sleeping rooms in hospitals where the area of the closet does not exceed 6 ft² (0.55 m²), provided that the distance from the sprinkler in the patient sleeping room to the back wall of the closet does not exceed the maximum distance permitted by NFPA 13.

18.3.5.1, through 18.3.5.11, 9.7, 9.7.1.1(1), and NFPA 13

ST - Y0352 - Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Title Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Supervisory Signals

New and Existing

Buildings containing nursing homes shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, unless otherwise permitted by 18/19.3.5.5.

Where supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this Code, supervisory attachments shall be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72 and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to

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indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system.
18.3.5.1, 19.3.5.1, 9.7.2 through 9.7.2.2.2, and NFPA 72

ST - Y0353 - Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Title Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing
Automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems are inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25. All required documentation regarding the design of the fire protection system and the procedures for maintenance, inspection, and testing of the fire protection system shall be maintained at an approved, secured location for the life of the fire protection system.
19.7.6, 4.6.12, 4.6.12.1, 9.11 through 9.11.3.2, and NFPA 25

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0354 - Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Title Sprinkler System - Out of Service

Type Rule

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

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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 impairment coordinator shall arrange for one of the following:

- (a) Evacuation of the building or portion of the building affected by the system out of service.
- (b) An approved fire watch.
- (c) Establishment of a temporary water supply.
- (d) Establishment and implementation of an approved program to eliminate potential ignition sources and limit the amount of fuel available to the fire.

18.7.6, 19.7.6, 4.6.12, 4.6.12.1, 9.11.2, and 15.1 through 15.6.2 (NFPA 25) FAC 59A-4.130 (3)

ST - Y0355 - Portable Fire Extinguishers

Title Portable Fire Extinguishers

Type Rule

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.

18.3.5.12, 19.3.5.12, 9.9, and NFPA 10

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0361 - Corridors - Areas Open to Corridor

Title Corridors - Areas Open to Corridor

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Corridors - Areas Open to Corridor

Corridors shall be separated from all other areas by partitions complying with 18/19.3.6.2 through 18/19.3.6.5 (see also 19.2.5.4), unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8 shall be permitted to have spaces that are unlimited in size and open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
- (a) The spaces are not used for patient sleeping rooms, treatment rooms, or hazardous areas.
 - (b) The corridors onto which the spaces open in the same smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the smoke compartment in which the space is located is protected throughout by quick-response sprinklers.
 - (c) The open space is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the entire space is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
 - (d) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (2) In smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8, waiting areas shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
- (a) The aggregate waiting area in each smoke compartment does not exceed 600 ft² (55.7 m²).
 - (b) Each area is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or each area is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nursing station or similar space.
 - (c) The area does not obstruct access to required exits.

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- (3) This requirement shall not apply to spaces for nurses' stations.
- (4) Gift shops not exceeding 500 ft² (46.4 m²) shall be permitted to be open to the corridor or lobby, provided that one of the following criteria is met:
 - (a) The building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
 - (b) The gift shop is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, and storage is separately protected.
- (5) Limited care facilities in smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8 shall be permitted to have group meeting or multipurpose therapeutic spaces open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The space is not a hazardous area.
 - (b) The space is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the space is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from the nurses' station or similar location.
 - (c) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (6) Cooking facilities in accordance with 19.3.2.5.3 shall be permitted to be open to the corridor.
- (7) Spaces, other than patient sleeping rooms, treatment rooms, and hazardous areas, shall be permitted to be open to the corridor and unlimited in area, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The space and the corridors onto which it opens, where located in the same smoke compartment, are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4.
 - (b) Each space is protected by automatic sprinklers, or the furnishings and furniture, in combination with all other combustibles within the area, are of such minimum quantity

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and arrangement that a fully developed fire is unlikely to occur.

(c) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.

(8) Waiting areas shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

(a) Each area does not exceed 600 ft² (55.7 m²).

(b) The area is equipped with an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4.

(c) The area does not obstruct any access to required exits.

(9) Group meeting or multipurpose therapeutic spaces, other than hazardous areas, that are under continuous supervision by facility staff shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

(a) Each area does not exceed 1500 ft² (139 m²).

(b) Not more than one such space is permitted per smoke compartment.

(c) The area is equipped with an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4.

(d) The area does not obstruct access to required exits.

18.3.6.1, 19.3.6.1

ST - Y0362 - Corridors - Construction of Walls

Title Corridors - Construction of Walls

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Corridors - Construction of Walls

2021 EXISTING

Corridor walls shall be continuous from the floor to the underside of the floor or roof deck above; through any concealed spaces, such as those above suspended ceilings; and

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through interstitial structural and mechanical spaces, unless otherwise permitted by 19.3.6.2.4 through 19.3.6.2.8. Corridor walls shall have a minimum 1½-hour fire resistance rating.
19.3.6.2 through 19.3.6.2.8

2021 NEW

Corridor walls shall be permitted to terminate at or above the ceiling but shall not be required to extend to the deck above, where the ceiling is constructed to limit the transfer of smoke. Corridor walls shall form a barrier to limit the transfer of smoke.

18.3.6.2 through 18.3.6.2.3

ST - Y0363 - Corridor - Doors

Title Corridor - Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Corridor - Doors

2021 EXISTING

Doors, including doors or panels to nurse servers and pass-through openings, protecting corridor openings in other than required enclosures of vertical openings, exits, or hazardous areas shall be doors constructed to resist the passage of smoke and shall be constructed of materials such as the following:

- (1) 1 ¾ in. thick, solid-bonded wood core
 - (2) Material that resists fire for a minimum of 20 minutes.
- 19.3.6.3 through 19.3.6.4.2

2021 NEW

Doors, including doors or panels to nurse servers and

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pass-through openings, protecting corridor openings shall be constructed to resist the passage of smoke, and the following also shall apply:

- (1) Compliance with NFPA 80 shall not be required.
- (2) For other than doors protecting pass-through openings, a clearance between the bottom of the door and the floor covering not exceeding 1 in. (25 mm) shall be permitted.
- (3) For doors protecting pass-through openings, a clearance between the bottom of the door and the sill not exceeding 1/8 in. (3 mm) shall be permitted.
- (4) Doors to toilet rooms, bathrooms, shower rooms, sink closets, and similar auxiliary spaces that do not contain flammable or combustible material shall not be required to be constructed to resist the passage of smoke.

18.3.6.3 through 18.3.6.3.8

ST - Y0364 - Corridor - Openings

Title Corridor - Openings

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Corridor - Openings

2021 EXISTING

Transfer grilles shall not be used in corridor walls or doors, unless otherwise permitted by 19.3.6.4.2.

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

- (1) The aggregate area of openings per room does not exceed 20 in.2 (0.015 m2).
- (2) The openings are installed at or below half the distance

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from the floor to the room ceiling.

19.3.6.4 through 19.3.6.5.2, 19.3.6.5.2, 8.3

2021 NEW

Transfer grilles shall not be used in corridor walls or doors, unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.6.4.2. In other than smoke compartments containing patient bedrooms, miscellaneous openings, such as mail slots, pharmacy pass-through windows, laboratory pass-through windows, and cashier pass-through windows, shall be permitted to be installed in vision panels or doors without special protection, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The aggregate area of openings per room does not exceed 80 in.2 (0.05 m2).
- (2) The openings are installed at or below half the distance from the floor to the room ceiling.

18.3.6.4 through 18.3.6.5.1, 8.3

ST - Y0371 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compartments

2021 EXISTING

Smoke barriers shall be provided to divide every story used for sleeping rooms for more than 30 patients into not less than two smoke compartments (see 19.2.4.4), and the following also shall apply:

- (1) The size of any such smoke compartment shall comply

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with one of the following:

- (a) Smoke compartments shall not exceed 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) gross floor area.
- (b) Where the building is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.8, hospital smoke compartments shall not exceed 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) gross floor area where all sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient. Suites in accordance with 19.2.5.7 shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient.
- (c) Where the building is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.8, hospital smoke compartments shall not exceed 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) gross floor area where the smoke compartment contains no patient sleeping rooms.
- (2) The travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m).
- (3) Where neither the length nor width of the smoke compartment exceeds 150 ft (46 m), the travel distance to reach the smoke barrier door shall not be limited.
- (4) The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 19.3.7.3 shall not be limited in size.

19.3.7.1, 19.3.7.2

2021 NEW

Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (see 18.2.4.3), unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.7.2 and 18.3.7.3, as follows:

- (1) To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments
- (2) To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments
- (3) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by 18.3.7.1(1) and 18.3.7.1(2) to an area not exceeding one of the

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following:

- (a) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) gross floor area in hospital smoke compartments where any patient sleeping room is configured for two or more patients
 - (b) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) gross floor area in hospital smoke compartments where all patient sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient, in which case suites in accordance with 18.2.5.7 shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient
 - (c) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) gross floor area in hospital smoke compartments that contain no patient sleeping rooms
 - (d) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) gross floor area in nursing homes and limited care facilities
 - (4) To separate atriums in accordance with 18.3.7.3, in which case no limitation in the atrium size is required
 - (5) To limit the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier to a distance not exceeding 200 ft (61 m)
- 18.3.7.1, through 18.3.7.3, 9.7

ST - Y0372 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrier Construction

2021 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

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compartments adjacent to the smoke barrier.
19.3.7.3 through 19.3.7.5.2, 8.5

2021 NEW

Any required smoke barrier shall be constructed in accordance with Section 8.5 and shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) This requirement shall not apply where an atrium is used, in which case both of the following criteria also shall apply:
 - (a) Smoke barriers shall be permitted to terminate at an atrium wall constructed in accordance with 8.6.7(1)(c).
 - (b) Not less than two separate smoke compartments shall be provided on each floor.
- (2) Smoke dampers shall not be required in duct penetrations of smoke barriers in fully ducted heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems.
- (3) The provisions of 8.5.6.5 and 8.5.7.2 shall not apply.

18.3.7.3 through 18.8.7.5.2, 8.5

For other than existing assemblies, where there is an accessible concealed floor, floor/ceiling, or attic space, fire barriers, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions shall be permanently identified with signs or stenciling in the concealed space and shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Be located in accessible concealed floor, floor/ceiling, or attic spaces.
- (2) Be located within 15 ft (4572 mm) of the end of each wall and at intervals not exceeding 30 ft (9144 mm) measured horizontally along the wall or partition.
- (3) Include lettering not less than 3 in. (76 mm) in height with a minimum 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) stroke in a contrasting color.
- (4) Identify the wall type and its fire resistance rating, as applicable.

8.2.2.5

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ST - Y0373 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Accumulation

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Accumulation

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Accumulation Space

Space shall be provided on each side of smoke barriers to adequately accommodate the total number of occupants in adjoining compartments.

18.3.7.5.1, 18.3.7.5.2, 19.3.7.5.1, 19.3.7.5.2

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ST - Y0374 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Title Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrier Doors

2021 EXISTING

Doors in smoke barriers are 1 ¾ inch thick solid bonded wood-core doors or of construction that resists fire for 20 minutes. Nonrated protective plates of unlimited height are permitted. Doors are permitted to have fixed fire window assemblies per 8.5. Doors are self-closing or automatic closing, do not require latching, and are not required to swing in the direction of egress travel. Door opening provides a minimum clear width of 32 inches for swinging or horizontal doors.

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19.3.7.6, 19.3.7.8, 19.3.7.9

2021 NEW

Doors in smoke barriers shall be substantial doors, such as nonrated 1 ¾in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood-core doors, or shall be of construction that resists fire for a minimum of 20 minutes, and shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Nonrated factory- or field-applied protective plates, unlimited in height, shall be permitted.
- (2) Cross-corridor openings in smoke barriers shall be protected by a pair of swinging doors or a special-purpose horizontally sliding accordion or folding door assembly complying with 7.2.1.13, unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.7.7.
- (3) The swinging doors addressed by 18.3.7.6(2) shall be arranged so that each door swings in a direction opposite from the other.
- (4) The minimum clear width of swinging doors shall be as follows:
 - (a) Where the corridor is required to be a minimum of 8 ft (2440 mm) wide - 41 1/2 in. (1055 mm)
 - (b) Where the corridor is required to be a minimum of 6 ft (1830 mm) wide - 32 in. (810 mm)
- (5) The minimum clear width opening for horizontal sliding doors shall be as follows:
 - (a) Where the corridor is required to be a minimum of 8 ft (2440 mm) wide - 6 ft 11 in. (2110 mm)
 - (b) Where the corridor is required to be a minimum of 6 ft (1830 mm) wide - 64 in. (1625 mm)
- (6) The clearance under the bottom of smoke barrier doors shall not exceed ¾in. (19 mm).

Doors in smoke barriers shall comply with 8.5.4 and all of the following:

- (1) The doors shall be self-closing or automatic closing in

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accordance with 18.2.2.2.7.

- (2) Latching hardware shall not be required.
 - (3) Stops shall be required at the head and sides of door frames.
 - (4) Rabbets, bevels, or astragals shall be required at the meeting edges of pairs of doors.
 - (5) Center mullions shall be prohibited.
- 18.3.7.6, 18.3.7.7, 18.3.7.8

ST - Y0379 - Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

Title Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

2021 EXISTING

Openings in smoke barriers shall be protected using one of the following methods:

- (1) Fire-rated glazing
- (2) Existing wired glass panels in steel frames
- (3) Doors, such as 1 3/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood-core doors
- (4) Construction that resists fire for a minimum of 20 minutes

Vision panels, if provided, in doors shall be protected using one of the following methods:

- (1) Fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with Section 8.5
 - (2) Existing wired glass panels in steel frames
- 19.3.7.6, 19.3.7.6.2, 8.5

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2021 NEW.

Vision panels consisting of fire-rated glazing in approved frames shall be provided in each cross-corridor swinging door and at each cross-corridor horizontal-sliding door in a smoke barrier.

The bottom of at least one vision panel in each leaf shall be not more than 43 in. (1090 mm) above the finished floor.

Vision panels in doors in smoke barriers, if provided, shall be of fire-rated glazing in approved frames.

18.3.7.9, 18.3.7.9.1, 18.3.7.10

ST - Y0381 - Sleeping Room Outside Windows and Doors

Title Sleeping Room Outside Windows and Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Sleeping Room Outside Windows and Doors

Every patient sleeping room has an outside window or outside door. In new occupancies, sill height does not exceed 36 inches above the floor. Windows in atrium walls are considered outside windows. Newborn nurseries and rooms intended for occupancy less than 24 hours have no outside window or door requirements. Windowsills in special nursing care areas (e.g., ICU, CCU, hemodialysis, neonatal) do not exceed 60 inches above the floor.

42 CFR 403, 418, 460, 482, 483, and 485.

The Guidelines for Design and Construction of Residential Health, Care, and Support Facilities (The Guidelines), including Chapter 3.2 Specific Requirements for Nursing Homes as referenced in Chapter 35 of this code. Florida Building Code (FBC) 450.2.2

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ST - Y0400 - Special Provisions - Other

Title Special Provisions - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Special Provisions - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 18.4 and 19.4 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. 59A-26

ST - Y0421 - High-Rise Buildings

Title High-Rise Buildings

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

High-Rise Buildings

2021 EXISTING

All high-rise buildings containing health care occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7 within 12 years of the adoption of this Code, except as otherwise provided in 19.4.3.3, 19.4.3.4, or 19.4.3.4.
19.4.3.1

2021 NEW

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High-rise buildings comply with section 11.8.
18.4.3

ST - Y0500 - Building Services - Other

Title Building Services - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Building Services - Other
List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 18.5 and 19.5
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.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0511 - Utilities - Gas and Electric

Title Utilities - Gas and Electric

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Utilities - Gas and Electric
Utilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.
Power for alarms, emergency communications systems, and
illumination of generator set locations shall be in accordance
with the essential electrical system requirements of NFPA 99.
Design, installation, testing, and maintenance of essential
electrical systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
18.5.1 through 18.5.1.4, 19.5.1 through 19.5.1.3, 9.1 through
9.1.5

Interpretive Guideline

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ST - Y0521 - HVAC

Title HVAC

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

HVAC Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, unless otherwise modified by 19.5.2.2.
18.5.2.1, 19.5.2.1, 9.2

ST - Y0522 - HVAC - Any Heating Device

Title HVAC - Any Heating Device

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

HVAC - Any Heating Device
Any heating device, other than a central heating plant, shall be designed and installed so that combustible material cannot be ignited by the device or its appurtenances, and the following requirements shall also apply:
(1) If fuel-fired, such heating devices shall comply with the following:
(a) They shall be chimney connected or vent connected.
(b) They shall take air for combustion directly from outside.
(c) They shall be designed and installed to provide for complete separation of the combustion system from the

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atmosphere of the occupied area.

(2) Any heating device shall have safety features to immediately stop the flow of fuel and shut down the equipment in case of either excessive temperatures or ignition failure.

18.5.2.2, 19.5.2.2

ST - Y0523 - HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

Title HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Suspended Unit Heaters

Approved, suspended unit heaters shall be permitted in locations other than means of egress and patient sleeping areas, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) Such heaters are located high enough to be out of the reach of persons using the area.
- (b) Such heaters are equipped with the safety features required by 19.5.2.2(2).

18.5.2.3(1), 19.5.2.3(1)

ST - Y0524 - HVAC - Direct-Vent Gas Fireplaces

Title HVAC - Direct-Vent Gas Fireplaces

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Interpretive Guideline

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Regulation Definition

Direct-Vent Gas Fireplaces

Direct-vent gas fireplaces, as defined in NFPA 54 shall be permitted inside of smoke compartments containing patient sleeping areas, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) All such devices shall be installed, maintained, and used in accordance with 9.2.2.
- (b) No such device shall be located inside of a patient sleeping room.
- (c) The smoke compartment in which the direct-vent gas fireplace is located shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) with listed quick-response or listed residential sprinklers.
- (d) The direct-vent fireplace shall include a sealed glass front with a wire mesh panel or screen.
- (e) The controls for the direct-vent gas fireplace shall be locked or located in a restricted location.
- (f) Electrically supervised carbon monoxide detection in accordance with Section 9.12 shall be provided in the room where the fireplace is located.

18.5.2.3(2), 19.5.2.3(2), 9.2.2, and NFPA 54

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0525 - HVAC - Solid Fuel-Burning Fireplaces

Title HVAC - Solid Fuel-Burning Fireplaces

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

HVAC - Solid Fuel-Burning Fireplaces

Solid-fuel-burning fireplaces shall be permitted and used only

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in areas other than patient sleeping areas, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) Such areas are separated from patient sleeping spaces by construction having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating.
- (b) The fireplace complies with the provisions of 9.2.2.
- (c) The fireplace is equipped with a fireplace enclosure guaranteed against breakage up to a temperature of 650°F (343°C) and constructed of heat-tempered glass or other approved material.
- (d) Electrically supervised carbon monoxide detection in accordance with Section 9.12 is provided in the room where the fireplace is located.

18.5.2.3(3) and 19.5.2.3(3), 9.2.2, 9.12

ST - Y0531 - Elevators

Title Elevators

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Elevators, Escalators, and Conveyors

2021 EXISTING

Elevators, escalators, and conveyors shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.4.

19.5.3, 9.4 through 9.4.7

2021 NEW

Elevators, escalators, and conveyors shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.4.

18.5.3, 9.4 through 9.4.7

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ST - Y0541 - Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Title Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chu

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes

2021 EXISTING

Existing chutes or linen chutes, including pneumatic waste and linen systems, that open directly onto any corridor shall be sealed by fire-resistive construction to prevent further use or shall be provided with a fire door assembly having a minimum 1-hour fire protection rating. All new chutes shall comply with Section 9.5.

Any waste chute or linen chute, including pneumatic waste and linen systems, shall be provided with automatic extinguishing protection in accordance with Section 9.7. (See Section 9.5.)

Any chute shall discharge into a chute discharge room used for no other purpose and shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.7 unless otherwise provided in 19.5.4.5.

Existing laundry chutes shall be permitted to discharge into the same room as rubbish discharge chutes, provided that the room is protected by automatic sprinklers in accordance with 19.3.5.9 or 19.3.5.7.

Existing flue-fed incinerators shall be sealed by fire-resistive construction to prevent further use.

Waste chutes, laundry chutes, and incinerators shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 82 unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

19.5.4 through 19.5.4.6, 8.7, 9.5, 9.5.2, 9.7, NFPA 82

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2021 NEW

Waste chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5, unless otherwise specified in 18.5.4.2.

The fire resistance rating of chute service opening rooms shall not be required to exceed 1 hour.

Any waste chute or linen chute, including pneumatic waste and linen systems, shall be provided with automatic extinguishing protection in accordance with Section 9.7. (See Section 9.5.)

Any chute shall discharge into a chute discharge room used for no other purpose and shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.7 and Section 9.5.

Incinerators shall not be directly flue-fed, nor shall any floor-charging chute directly connect with the combustion chamber.

Waste chutes, laundry chutes, and incinerators shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 82 unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

18.5.4 through 18.5.4.6, 8.7, 9.5, 9.5.2, 9.7, NFPA 82

ST - Y0700 - Operating Features - Other

Title Operating Features - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Operating Features - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 18.7 and 19.7 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

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citation, should be included.

ST - Y0711 - Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Title Evacuation and Relocation Plan

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Evacuation and Relocation Plan

The administration of every health care occupancy shall have, in effect and available to all supervisory personnel, written copies of a plan for the protection of all persons in the event of fire, for their evacuation to areas of refuge, and for their evacuation from the building when necessary.

All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties under the plan required by 18/19.7.1.1.

A copy of the plan required by 18/19.7.1.1 shall be readily available at all times in the telephone operator's location or at the security center.

18.7 through 18.7.1.3, 19.7 through 19.7.1.3

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0712 - Fire Drills

Title Fire Drills

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Drills

Fire drills in health care occupancies shall include the simulation of emergency fire conditions and, except as

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indicated in 18/19.7.1.7, include activation of the fire alarm system notification appliances.

Infirm or bedridden patients shall not be required to be moved during drills to safe areas or to the exterior of the building.

Drills shall be conducted quarterly on each shift to familiarize facility personnel (nurses, interns, maintenance engineers, and administrative staff) with the signals and emergency action required under varied conditions.

When drills are conducted between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. (2100 hours and 0600 hours), a coded announcement shall be permitted to be used instead of activating the fire alarm system notification appliances.

Employees of health care occupancies shall be instructed in life safety procedures and devices.

18.7.1.4 through 18.7.1.8, 19.7.1.4 through 19.7.1.8

ST - Y0713 - Procedures in Case of Fire

Title Procedures in Case of Fire

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Procedures in Case of Fire

For health care occupancies, the proper protection of patients shall require the prompt and effective response of health care personnel.

The basic response required of staff shall include the following:

- (1) Removal of all occupants directly involved with the fire emergency
- (2) Transmission of an appropriate fire alarm signal to warn other building occupants and summon staff
- (3) Confinement of the effects of the fire by closing doors to isolate the fire area

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(4) Relocation of patients as detailed in the health care occupancy's fire safety plan
18.7.2 through 18.7.2.1.2, 19.7.2 through 19.7.2.1.2

ST - Y0714 - Fire Safety Plan

Title Fire Safety Plan

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Fire Safety Plan

A written health care occupancy fire safety plan shall provide for all of the following:

- (1) Use of alarms
- (2) Transmission of alarms to fire department
- (3) Emergency phone call to fire department
- (4) Response to alarms
- (5) Isolation of fire
- (6) Evacuation of immediate area
- (7) Evacuation of smoke compartment
- (8) Preparation of floors and building for evacuation
- (9) Extinguishment of fire
- (10) Location and operation of doors disguised with murals as permitted by 18/19.2.2.2.7.

All health care occupancy personnel shall be instructed in the use of and response to fire alarms.

All health care occupancy personnel shall be instructed in the use of the code phrase to ensure transmission of an alarm under any of the following conditions:

- (1) When the individual who discovers a fire must immediately go to the aid of an endangered person
- (2) During a malfunction of the building fire alarm system
Personnel hearing the code announced shall first activate the building fire alarm using the nearest manual fire alarm box

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and then shall execute immediately their duties as outlined in the fire safety plan.

18.7.2.2 through 18.7.2.3.3, 19.7.2.2 through 19.7.2.3.3

ST - Y0741 - Smoking Regulations

Title Smoking Regulations

Type Rule

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 18/19.7.4(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.

18.7.4, 19.7.4

(Note smoking tower disposal receptacles are not ashtrays)

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ST - Y0751 - Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Title Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabr

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabric

Draperies, curtains, and other loosely hanging fabrics and films serving as furnishings or decorations in health care occupancies shall be in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.1(see 18/19.3.5.11), and the following also shall apply:

- (1) Such curtains shall include cubicle curtains.
- (2) Such curtains shall not include curtains at showers and baths.
- (3) Such draperies and curtains shall not include draperies and curtains at windows in patient sleeping rooms in smoke compartments sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.
- (4) Such draperies and curtains shall not include draperies and curtains in other rooms or areas where the draperies and curtains comply with all of the following:
 - (a) Individual drapery or curtain panel area does not exceed 48 ft² (4.5 m²).
 - (b) Total area of drapery and curtain panels per room or area does not exceed 20 percent of the aggregate area of the wall on which they are located.
 - (c) Smoke compartment in which draperies or curtains are located is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.

18.7.5.1, 18.3.5.11, 19.7.5.1, 19.3.5.11, 10.3.1

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ST - Y0752 - Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Title Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

Newly introduced upholstered furniture within health care occupancies shall comply with one of the following provisions:

- (1) The furniture shall meet the criteria specified in 10.3.2.1 and 10.3.2.2.
- (2) The furniture shall be in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

Newly introduced mattresses within health care occupancies shall comply with one of the following provisions:

- (1) The mattresses shall meet the criteria specified in 10.3.3 and 10.3.3.2.
 - (2) The mattresses shall be in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).
- 18.7.5.2, 18.7.5.3, 19.7.5.2, 19.7.5.4, 10.3, 10.3.2.1, 10.3.2.2, 10.3.3.2, 9.7.1.1(1)

ST - Y0753 - Combustible Decorations

Title Combustible Decorations

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Combustible Decorations

Combustible decorations shall be prohibited in any health care occupancy, unless one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) They are flame-retardant or are treated with approved fire-retardant coating that is listed and labeled for application to the material to which it is applied.
- (2) The decorations meet the flame propagation performance criteria contained in Test Method 1 or Test Method 2, as appropriate, of NFPA 701.
- (3) The decorations exhibit a heat release rate not exceeding 100 kW when tested in accordance with NFPA 289 using the 20-kW ignition source.
- (4) The decorations, such as photographs, paintings, and other art, are attached directly to the walls, ceiling, and non-fire-rated doors in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Decorations on non-fire-rated doors do not interfere with the operation or any required latching of the door and do not exceed the area limitations of 18/19.7.5.6(4)(b), 18/19.7.5.6(4)(c), or 18/19.7.5.6(4)(d).
 - (b) Decorations do not exceed 20 percent of the wall, ceiling, and door areas inside any room or space of a smoke compartment that is not protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
 - (c) Decorations do not exceed 30 percent of the wall, ceiling, and door areas inside any room or space of a smoke compartment that is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
 - (d) Decorations do not exceed 50 percent of the wall, ceiling, and door areas inside patient sleeping rooms having a capacity not exceeding four persons, in a smoke compartment that is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

18.7.5.6, 19.7.5.6

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ST - Y0754 - Soiled Linen and Trash Containers

Title Soiled Linen and Trash Containers

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Soiled Linen and Trash Containers

Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 64 gal (242 L) shall be located in a hazardous area when not attended.

Containers greater than 64 gal (242 L) used solely for recycling clean waste or for patient records awaiting destruction shall be permitted to be excluded from the requirements of 18/19.7.5.7.1 where all the following conditions are met:

(1) Each container shall be limited to a maximum capacity of 96 gal (363 L).

(2) Containers for combustibles shall be labeled and listed as meeting the requirements of FM Approval 6921, Approval Standard for Containers for Combustible Waste; however, such testing, listing, and labeling shall not be limited to FM Approvals.

The provisions of 10.3.8, applicable to containers for waste or linen, shall not apply.

18.7.5.7, 19.7.5.7

ST - Y0761 - Maintenance Inspection & Testing - Doors

Title Maintenance Inspection & Testing - Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

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Regulation Definition

Maintenance Inspection & Testing - Doors

Fire door assemblies shall be installed, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 80.

All fire door assemblies shall be labeled.

Labels on fire door assemblies shall be maintained in a legible condition. In existing installations, steel door frames without a label shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Unless otherwise specified, fire doors shall be self-closing or automatic closing.

Doors, other than those listed in 8.2.2.4 and 8.3.3.3.1, that are required to be self-closing or automatic closing shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Door assemblies shall be inspected annually.
- (2) Doors shall be operated to confirm full closure.
- (3) Parts found to be damaged or inoperative shall be replaced.
- (4) Door openings and the surrounding areas shall be kept clear of anything that could obstruct or interfere with the free operation of the door.
- (5) Blocking or wedging of doors in the open position shall be prohibited.
- (6) Self-closing and automatic-closing devices shall be kept in working condition at all times.

Written records of inspection and testing are maintained and are available for review.

19.7.6, 4.6.12.1, 8.3.3.3 through 8.3.3.3.5, 8.5.4.3, 8.5.4, 8.7.1.3, 8.8 (NFPA 101)
5.2, 5.2.3 (NFPA 80)

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ST - Y0771 - Engineer Smoke Control Systems

Title Engineer Smoke Control Systems

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Engineer Smoke Control Systems

2021 EXISTING

Existing engineered smoke control systems, unless specifically exempted by the authority having jurisdiction, shall be tested in accordance with established engineering principles. Systems not meeting the performance requirements of the testing specified in 19.7.7.1 shall be continued in operation only with the specific approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

19.7.7 through 19.7.7.2

2021 NEW

New engineered smoke control systems shall be designed, installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with Section 9.3.

Test documentation shall be maintained on the premises at all times.

18.7.7 through 18.7.7.2, 9.3

ST - Y0781 - Portable Space Heaters

Title Portable Space Heaters

Type Rule

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Regulation Definition

Portable Space Heaters

Portable space-heating devices shall be prohibited in all health care occupancies, unless both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Such devices are permitted to be used only in nonsleeping staff and employee areas.
- (2) Such devices are listed and labeled for use as a freestanding, movable heater in accordance with UL 1278, Movable and Wall- or Ceiling-Hung Electric Room Heaters.

18.7.8, 19.7.8

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0791 - Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operati

Title Construction, Repair, and Improvement Operati

Type Rule

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.

18.7.9, 19.7.9, 4.6.10, 7.1.10.1

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0900 - Health Care Facilities Code - Other

Title Health Care Facilities Code - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

Health Care Facilities Code - Other
List in the REMARKS section any NFPA 99 requirements (including 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.

ST - Y0901 - Fundamentals - Building System Categories

Title Fundamentals - Building System Categories

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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)

ST - Y0902 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Other

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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

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the provided K-Tags but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.
Chapter 5 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0903 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories

Type Rule

NFPA 99

Regulation Definition

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories

Medical gas, medical air, surgical vacuum, WAGD, and air supply systems in which failure is likely to cause major injury or death are designated:

*Category 1. Systems in which failure is likely to cause major injury or death.

*Category 2. Systems in which failure is likely to cause minor injury.

*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, 5.2.1, 5.3.1 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0904 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning System

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning System

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

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, 5.3.9 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0905 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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, 5.3.11 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0906 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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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 trans fill. 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 125 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, 5.1.3.3.1.7, 5.1.3.3.1.8, 5.1.3.3.4, 5.2.3.2, 5.2.3.3 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0907 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Maintenance Pr

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Maintenance Pr

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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,

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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 through 5.1.14.1.3.2, 5.1.14.4.2.5, 5.2.14, 5.3.14 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0908 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and

Type Rule

NFPA 99

Regulation Definition

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Inspection and Testing Operations

A maintenance program should be developed and implemented to ensure that the medical gas and vacuum system (MGVS) continues to operate as designed and intended. Some of the key elements of an MGVS maintenance program are as follows:

Evaluate equipment status.

Develop policy and procedures.

Develop schedules for work.

Document and evaluate results.

Educate all personnel that will work on and use the MGVS.

This testing and inspection does not replace the installer and verification testing that must be conducted following any new construction or modification.

5.1.14.4.3, 5.1.14.7, 5.2.13, 5.3.13 (NFPA 99)

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ST - Y0909 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Information an

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Information an

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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. 5.1.11.1 through 5.1.11.1.6, 5.2.11, 5.3.11 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0910 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Modifications

Title Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Modifications

Type Rule

NFPA 99

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

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

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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)

ST - Y0911 - Electrical Systems - Other

Title Electrical Systems - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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

ST - Y0912 - Electrical Systems - Receptacles

Title Electrical Systems - Receptacles

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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, playrooms,
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.

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6.3.2.2 through 6.3.2.2.4 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0914 - Electrical Systems - Maintenance and Testing

Title Electrical Systems - Maintenance and Testing

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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 6.3.3.3.2, which activates both visual and audible alarm (see 6.3.2.9.3.2). 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 6.3.3.3.3 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.

6.3.3.2 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0915 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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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.

6.4.1 through 6.6.1 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0916 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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.

6.7.1.2.7 (NFPA 99)

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ST - Y0917 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Rule

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.
6.7.6.3.2 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0918 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Title Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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 4 continuous hours. Scheduled test

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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.

6.9.1, 6.9.2, 6.9.3, 6.9.4, 6.10.18, 6.11 through 6.11.4.4 (NFPA 99), NFPA 110, NFPA 111, NFPA 70

ST - Y0919 - Electrical Equipment - Other

Title Electrical Equipment - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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.
Chapter 10 (NFPA 99)

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ST - Y0920 - Electrical Equipment - Power Cords and Extens

Title Electrical Equipment - Power Cords and Extens

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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) 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, 10.2.4, 10.5.2.3 (NFPA 99), NFPA 70

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0921 - Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenanc

Title Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenanc

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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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 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0922 - Gas Equipment - Other

Title Gas Equipment - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 99

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Other
List in the REMARKS section any NFPA 99 Chapter 11 Gas

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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.

Chapter 11 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0923 - Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storage

Title Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storage

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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.

>300 but

Storage locations are outdoors in an enclosure or within an enclosed interior space of non- or limited- combustible construction, with door (or gates outdoors) that can be secured. Oxidizing gases are not stored with flammables and are separated from combustibles by 20 feet (5 feet if sprinklered) or enclosed in a cabinet of noncombustible construction having a minimum 1/2 hr. 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."

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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, 11.3.5 through 11.3.12.5, 11.6.5 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y0924 - Gas Equipment - Testing and Maintenance Requi

Title Gas Equipment - Testing and Maintenance Requi

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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 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.

11.5.1.3, 11.6.2.5, 11.6.2.6 (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0925 - Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources

Title Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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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. Smoking materials (e.g., matches, cigarettes, lighters, lighter fluid, tobacco in any form) shall be removed from patients receiving respiratory therapy. When a nasal cannula and its associated supply tubing are delivering oxygen outside of a patient care space, no sources of open flame shall be permitted in the site of intentional expulsion. When any other oxygen delivery equipment not specified in 11.5.1.1.2 is in use, no sources of open flame shall be permitted in the area of administration. Solid fuel-burning appliances shall not be permitted in the area of administration. Sparking toys shall not be permitted in any patient care space. Nonmedical appliances that have hot surfaces or sparking mechanisms shall not be permitted within oxygen delivery equipment or within the site of intentional expulsion.

11.5.1, 11.5.1.1, 11.5.1.1.6, (NFPA 99)

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y0926 - Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training

Title Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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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

ST - Y0927 - Gas Equipment - Transfilling Cylinders

Title Gas Equipment - Transfilling Cylinders

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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)

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ST - Y0928 - Gas Equipment - Labeling Equipment and Cylind

Title Gas Equipment - Labeling Equipment and Cylind

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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

ST - Y0929 - Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxyg

Title Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxyg

Type Rule

NFPA 99

Regulation Definition

Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxygen Cylinders and Manifolds

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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)

ST - Y0930 - Gas Equipment - Liquid Oxygen Equipment

Title Gas Equipment - Liquid Oxygen Equipment

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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

ST - Y0932 - Features of Fire Protection - Other

Title Features of Fire Protection - Other

Type Rule

NFPA 99

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

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citation, should be included.
Chapter 16 (NFPA 99)

ST - Y1001 - Awareness of the Egress System

Title Awareness of the Egress System

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Every exit shall be clearly visible, or the route to reach every exit shall be conspicuously indicated. Each means of egress, in its entirety, shall be arranged or marked so that the way to a place of safety is indicated in a clear manner.
NFPA 101 (2021) 4.5.3.3.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1002 - Existing Life Safety Features

Title Existing Life Safety Features

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

No existing life safety feature shall be removed or reduced where such feature is a requirement for new construction. Existing life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by the Code, shall be either maintained or removed.
NFPA 101 (2021) 4.6.12.2 & 4.6.12.3.

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ST - Y1003 - Features Maintained

Title Features Maintained

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire resistive construction, or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of the Life Safety Code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire resistive construction, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

NFPA 101 (2021) 4.6.12.1

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1004 - Maintenance Personnel

Title Maintenance Personnel

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Maintenance, inspection, and testing shall be under the supervision of a responsible person who shall ensure that testing, inspecting, and maintenance are made at specified intervals in accordance with applicable NFPA standards or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

NFPA 101 (2021) 4.6.12.6

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ST - Y1005 - General Equipment Testing & Maintenance

Title General Equipment Testing & Maintenance

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, fire-resistive construction, or any other feature requiring periodic testing, inspection, or operation to ensure its maintenance shall be tested, inspected, or operated as specified elsewhere in this Code or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction. FAC 59A-26
NFPA 101 (2021) 4.6.12.4

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1006 - Considerations not Related to Fire

Title Considerations not Related to Fire

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

The Code also addresses other considerations that, while important in fire conditions, provide an ongoing benefit in other conditions of use, including non-fire emergencies.
NFPA 101 (2021) 1.1.5. FAC 59A-26

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ST - Y1007 - Interim Life Safety Measures

Title Interim Life Safety Measures

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Buildings, or portions of buildings, shall be permitted to be occupied during construction, repair, alterations, or additions only where required means of egress and required fire protection features are in place and continuously maintained for the portion occupied or where alternative life safety measures acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction are in place.

NFPA 101 (2021) 4.6.10.

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1008 - Firestop Systems & Devices

Title Firestop Systems & Devices

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device. The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 814, Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops, or ANSI/UL 1479, Standard for Fire Tests of

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Through- Penetration Firestops, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly.

NFPA 101 (2021) 8.3.4

ST - Y1009 - Joint Penetrations

Title Joint Penetrations

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Joints made within or between fire resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected with a joint system that is designed and tested to prevent the spread of fire for a time period equal to that of the assembly in which the joint is located. Such materials, systems, or devices shall be tested as part of the assembly in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E 1966, Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems, or ANSI/UL 2079, Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems.

NFPA 101 (2021) 8.3.5.2

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1010 - Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment

Title Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

In any occupancy where the character of the fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of fire is accomplished by

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a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system, such extinguishing system shall be installed in accordance with the applicable standard referenced in Table 9.8.1.

NFPA 101 (2021) 9.8.1

ST - Y1011 - Fire Doors

Title Fire Doors

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

Communicating openings in dividing fire barriers required by 18.1.1.4.1 shall be permitted only in corridors and shall be protected by approved self-closing fire door assemblies. (See also Section 8.3.)

Doors in barriers required by 18.1.1.4.1 shall normally be kept closed, unless otherwise permitted by 18.1.1.4.1.3.

Doors shall be permitted to be held open if they meet the requirements of 18.2.2.2.7.

NFPA 101 (2021) 18.1.1.4.1.1 through 18.1.1.4.1.3, 19.1.1.4.1.1 through 19.1.1.4.1.3, 8.3

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1012 - Flammable Storage - General

Title Flammable Storage - General

Type Rule

NFPA 101

Regulation Definition

The storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with the following applicable standards: (1)

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NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (2)
NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code (3) NFPA 58, Liquefied
Petroleum Gas Code
No storage or handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be
permitted in any location where such storage would jeopardize
egress from the structure, unless otherwise permitted by
8.7.3.1.
NFPA 101 (2021) 18.3.2.1 & 19.3.2.1, 8.7.3.1, 8.7.3.2, NFPA
30, NFPA 54, NFPA 58

ST - Y1050 - Fire Alarm Annunciators

Title Fire Alarm Annunciators

Type Rule

FBC (2020) 7th Ed. 450

Regulation Definition

A fire alarm annunciator panel shall be provided at a 24-hour
monitored location. The panel shall indicate the zone of
actuation of the alarm, and there shall be a trouble signal
indicator. Each smoke compartment shall be annunciated as a
separate fire alarm zone. A fire alarm system zone shall not
include rooms or spaces in other smoke compartments and
shall be limited to a maximum area of 22,500 square feet
(2090 m2 [meters squared]).
Florida Building Code ((2023) 8th edition 450.3.24.1

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ST - Y1051 - Plans Submittal PRIOR to Work

Title Plans Submittal PRIOR to Work

Type Rule

FAC 59A-26.018, FBC (2020) 7th Ed.

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Regulation Definition

No health care facility construction work, including demolition, shall be started until prior written approval has been given by the Office of Plans and Construction. This includes all construction of new facilities and any and all additions, modifications, or renovations to existing facilities. When construction is required, either for new buildings or additions, alterations or renovations to existing buildings, the plans and specifications shall be prepared and submitted to the Office of Plans and Construction for approval by a Florida-registered architect and a Florida-registered professional engineer.
Florida Building Code (2023) 8th edition Section 450.1.

FAC 59A-26.018

(1) All construction of new facilities or conversions and all additions, modifications, alterations, renovations, and refurbishing to the site, facility, equipment or systems of a facility must be in compliance with all applicable codes and standards. In addition to the standards in this rule, the following codes apply to design and construction of ICF/DD facilities:

(a) The Florida Building Code as adopted pursuant to Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., by the Florida Building Code Commission at the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

(b) The fire codes adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., by the Division of State Fire Marshal at the Department of Financial Services.

(c) For the purpose of determining life safety occupancy classification, facilities providing services to clients that receive chronic, skilled/acute nursing or medical care or designated as a Level of Care 9 will be classified as a health care occupancy.

(d) For the purpose of determining life safety occupancy classification, facilities providing personal care services will

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be classified as a residential board and care occupancy.

(2) The Fire Safety Evaluation System (FSES) NFPA-101 adopted pursuant to Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshall at the Department of Financial Services, shall not be used to meet the required codes and standards for new construction, renovations, or for conversion of an existing building to a new licensed ICF/DD.

(3) Where additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction are undertaken within a facility, all such additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction must comply with sections of the applicable codes for new facilities. Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.018

ST - Y1052 - Reporting Fires

Title Reporting Fires

Type Rule

FAC 59A-26.016 (5)

Regulation Definition

All fires or explosions must be reported by the licensee within 24 hours by phone to the Agency for Health Care Administration's field office and the Office of Plans and Construction. Upon notification the Agency field office shall coordinate with the local fire investigation authority to determine the cause, origin, and circumstances of the fire or explosion. The licensee shall complete the form "Fire Incident Report", AHCA #3500-0031, revised July 2014, incorporated herein by reference and available at <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06199> or from the Office of Plans and Construction, Agency for Health Care Administration, 2727 Mahan Drive, Mail Stop 24, Tallahassee, Florida 32308 or from the web site at <http://ahca.myflorida.com/MCHQ/Plans/pdfs/Fire.pdf>. The

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form must be completed by the licensee and submitted to the Agency's Office of Plans and Construction within 10 calendar days of the incident.

Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.016 (5)

ST - Y1053 - Emergency Management Plan

Title Emergency Management Plan

Type Rule

FAC 59A-26.020

Regulation Definition

A written, comprehensive emergency management plan for emergency care during an internal or external disaster or emergency, which is reviewed and updated annually, shall be maintained. The health care facility shall test the implementation of the emergency management plan semiannually, either in response to a disaster or an emergency or in a planned drill, and shall evaluate and document the health care facility performance to the health care facility safety committee.

Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.020

Interpretive Guideline

ST - Y1056 - Infection Control Risk Assessment

Title Infection Control Risk Assessment

Type Rule

FBC (2020) 7th Ed. 450,

Regulation Definition

For a health care facility project to support safe designs, finishes, surfaces, and HVAC/plumbing systems, an infection control risk assessment shall be a part of integrated facility

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planning, design, construction, and commissioning activities. An ICRA shall be conducted during the early planning phase of a project, before construction begins, and continue through project construction and commissioning. At minimum, an ICRA shall be conducted by a team with expertise in infection prevention and control, direct patient care (clinical use of relevant areas), facility design, construction, and HVAC and plumbing systems when these systems are involved. The scope and nature of the project shall dictate others to be involved. Florida Building Code (2023) 8th edition Section 450.2.2. Guidelines for Design and Construction of Healthcare Facilities 2022 Edition 1.2-3

ST - Y1057 - Fire Protection, Life Safety, Systems Failure

Title Fire Protection, Life Safety, Systems Failure

Type Rule

59A-26.016 (1)-(3), (6) FAC

Regulation Definition

- (1) Standards for fire prevention for the facility are those adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at Department of Financial Services, and Chapter 69A-38, Uniform Fire Safety Standards for Residential Facilities for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities, F.A.C., as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, as applicable to the classifications of occupancy therein.
- (2) The Agency shall conduct an annual fire safety survey. Based upon the survey, a report of deficiencies will be provided to the facility with a time frame for correction.
- (3) ICF/DD's providing personal care, as defined in the Life Safety Code NFPA 101 as adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at the Department of Financial Services, and Rule

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Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, will be reviewed as a Residential Board and Care occupancy under the Florida Specific Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, as adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at the Department of Financial Services, and Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C. as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. ICF/DD's providing services to clients that receive chronic, skilled/acute nursing or medical care or designated as a Level of Care 9 will be reviewed as a Health Care occupancy status under the Florida Specific Edition of NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, as adopted pursuant to Rule 69A-3.012, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshal at Department of Financial Services and Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities. To ensure the life safety code requirements are appropriate for all clients served in an ICF/DD, each licensure survey shall establish or confirm the occupancy status. Beginning December 1, 2015, upon renewal of each ICF/DD license, the license shall display the occupancy status. The ICF/DD licensee must receive written approval from the Agency, including the Office of Plans and Construction, prior to a change in the occupancy status. A client requiring chronic, skilled/acute nursing or medical care, or designated as a Level of Care 9 client, may not reside in an ICF/DD with a Residential Board and Care occupancy status.

- (6) In the event of a system failure of the fire alarm system, smoke detection system, or sprinkler system, the following actions must be taken immediately by the licensee:
- (a) Notify the local fire authority and document any instructions received by the licensee;
 - (b) Notify the Agency for Health Care Administration Office of Plans and Construction, and the Agency's local field office; and,
 - (c) Assess the extent of the condition, and implement

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corrective action with a documented period for compliance. If the corrective action will take more than four hours to complete, the following items must be completed:

1. Implement a contingency plan containing a description of the problem, a specific description of the system failure, and the projected correction period. All staff on shifts involved must have documented in-service training for the emergency contingency.
2. Begin a documented fire watch until the system is restored. Persons used for fire watch must receive training specific to their duty including what to look for, what to do, and how to expeditiously contact the fire department. To maintain a fire watch, the facility must utilize only certified public fire safety personnel, a guard service, or facility staff. If facility staff is utilized for this function, they must meet the following requirements:
 - a. Be off duty from their regular facility position or assigned only to fire watch duty and be excluded from counting toward the required staffing pattern;
 - b. Be trained and competent as determined by the licensee in the duties and responsibilities of a fire watch; and
 - c. Have immediate access to electronic communication.
3. If the projected correction period changes or when the system is restored to normal operation, the licensee must notify the Agency's Office of Plans and Construction, the Agency's local field office and local fire authorities

ST - Y1061 - External Emergency Communications

Title External Emergency Communications

Type Rule

59A-26.016 (7)

Regulation Definition

(7) Each new facility must provide for external electronic

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communication not dependent on terrestrial telephone lines, cellular, radio or microwave towers, such as an on-site radio transmitter, satellite communication systems or a written agreement with an amateur radio operator volunteer group(s). If the latter, this agreement must provide for a volunteer operator and communication equipment to be relocated into the facility in the event of a disaster until communications are restored. Other methods, which can be shown to maintain uninterrupted electronic communications not dependent on land-based transmission, must be pre-approved by the Agency's Office of Plans and Construction. Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.016

ST - Y1062 - Construction & Physical Environment Standard

Title Construction & Physical Environment Standard

Type Rule

59A-26.019, 59A-26.018 (2)-(3)

Regulation Definition

All facilities construction and physical environment standards for facilities providing services to clients that receive Chronic, Skilled/Acute Nursing or Medical Care or designated as Level of Care 9 shall be surveyed as a healthcare occupancy in accordance with Florida Administrative Code 59A-26.019.

(2) The Fire Safety Evaluation System (FSES) NFPA-101 adopted pursuant to Rule Chapter 69A-38, F.A.C., as required by the Division of State Fire Marshall at the Department of Financial Services, shall not be used to meet the required codes and standards for new construction, renovations, or for conversion of an existing building to a new licensed ICF/DD.

(3) Where additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction are undertaken within a facility, all such additions, modifications, alterations, refurbishing, renovations or reconstruction must comply with sections of the

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applicable codes for new facilities.

ST - Y1064 - Construction and Physical Environment Standar

Title Construction and Physical Environment Standar

Type Rule

59A-26.019 (4a-o,q-u) (5e1,f)

Regulation Definition

Interpretive Guideline

(4) Mechanical system requirements.

(a) Mechanical equipment must be installed in a designated equipment room(s), or in a space(s) located in an attic(s). If the unit serves only one room, it may be located above the ceiling and must be accessible through an access opening as required by the Florida Building Code. Access panels are not required for lay-in ceiling installations provided the service functions are not obstructed by other above-ceiling construction such as electrical conduits, piping, audio-visual cabling and like equipment components or supports.

(b) Ventilation must be provided by mechanical means in all rooms in new facilities and in all renovated or remodeled rooms of a facility.

(c) For spaces listed in the Minimum Ventilation Rate Table, central station type air handling equipment must be used. Package terminal air conditioning units or fan coils may be used to serve client rooms and shall be provided with 20 percent filters minimum (Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 5 or MERV 5).

(d) System designs utilizing fan coil or package terminal air conditioning units must have the outdoor air ventilation damper permanently closed. The ventilation requirement must be satisfied by a central station type air handling unit provided with a 30 percent filter minimum (MERV 5) or as required by the listed space served. Spaces designated for the exclusive use of physical plant personnel need not comply with this

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requirement.

(e) Administrative and other staff-only areas must be provided with outside air at the minimum rate of 20 cubic feet per minute (9.43 liters/second) per person, and the central system must have a minimum of 30 percent American Society of Heating Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE), dust spot efficiency filter (MERV 5).

(f) All filters in systems in excess of 1000 cubic feet per minute (28.32 cubic meters/minute) capacity must be installed with differential pressure gauges. The filter gauge must have the range of acceptable filter operation clearly and permanently indicated.

(g) The transfer of air quantities through one space to an adjacent space is not permitted except that the transfer of air to maintain space relative pressure by the undercutting of doors is permitted. The maximum allowable air quantity for door undercuts shall be 75 cubic feet per minute (35.34 liters per second) for single door widths up to 44 inches (111.7 centimeters).

(h) All supply, return and exhaust ventilation fans must operate continuously. Dietary hood, laundry area, administrative areas that are separated from all client areas and support areas, and maintenance area supply and exhaust fans shall be exempted from continuous operation.

(i) Cooling coil condensate must be piped to a roof drain, floor drain or other approved location.

(j) Exhaust fans and other fans operating in conjunction with a negative duct system pressure must be located at the discharge end of the system. Fans located immediately within the building located at the end of all exhaust ducts shall be permitted. Existing nonconforming systems need not be brought into compliance when equipment is replaced due to equipment failure.

(k) All new facility construction must have totally ducted supply, return, exhaust and outside air systems including areas

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of all occupancy classifications.

(l) During a fire alarm, fan systems and fan equipment serving more than one room must be stopped to prevent the movement of smoke by mechanical means from the zone in alarm to adjacent smoke zones.

(m) Air handling and fan coil units serving exit access corridors for the zone in alarm must shut down upon fire alarm.

(n) Smoke or fire/smoke dampers must close upon fire alarm and upon manual shutdown of the associated supply, return or exhaust fan.

(o) Mixing valves used in shower applications must be of the balanced-pressure type design.

(q) Wall mounted water closets, lavatories, drinking fountains and hand-washing facilities must be attached to floor mounted carriers and shall withstand an applied vertical load of a minimum of 250 pounds (113.39 kilograms) to the front of the fixture and provide deep seal traps for floor drains in client showers.

(r) Ice machines, rinse sinks, dishwashers, and beverage dispenser drip receptacles must be indirectly wasted.

(s) Each water service main, branch main, riser and branch to a group of fixtures must have valves. Stop valves must be provided for each fixture. Panels for valve access must be provided at all valves.

(t) Backflow preventers (vacuum breakers) must be installed on bedpan-rinsing attachments, hose bibs and supply nozzles used for connection of hoses or tubing in housekeeping sinks and similar applications.

(u) A backflow preventer must be installed on the facility main water source(s).

(e) Lighting.

1. All spaces occupied by people, machinery and equipment within buildings, approaches to buildings and parking lots must have electric lighting.

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(f) Receptacles.

1. The facility must provide one general purpose receptacle on a wall to serve each client and one additional receptacle at the head of the bed if a motorized bed is provided.
2. Duplex receptacles for general use must be installed in all general-purpose corridors, approximately 50 feet (15.24 meters) apart and within 25 feet (7.62 meters) of corridor ends.

ST - Y1150 - Security Management

Title Security Management

Type Rule

NFPA 99 (2021 edition)

Regulation Definition

This chapter shall apply to new and existing health care facilities. A health care facility shall have a security management plan. The scope, objectives, performance, and effectiveness of the security plan shall be tested at a frequency shown to be necessary by review of the security vulnerability assessment

(SVA) in accordance with Section 13.3.

Interpretive Guideline