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**ST - K0000 - 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 - K0100 - General Requirements - Other**

**Title** General Requirements - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

General Requirements - Other

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

**ST - K0111 - Building Rehabilitation**

**Title** Building Rehabilitation

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

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**Regulation Definition**

**Building Rehabilitation**

Repair, Renovation, Modification, or Reconstruction

Any building undergoing repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction complies with both of the following:

\* Requirements of Chapter 21

\* Requirements of the applicable Sections 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, and 43.6

20.1.1.4.3, 21.1.1.4.3, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.1

**Change of Use or Change of Occupancy**

Any building undergoing change of use or change of occupancy classification complies with the requirements of Section 43.7, unless permitted by 20.1.1.4.2 or 21.1.1.4.2

20.1.1.4.2, 21.1.1.4.2, 43.1.2.2 (43.7)

**Additions**

Any building undergoing an addition shall comply with the requirements of Section 43.8. If the building has a common wall with a nonconforming building, the common wall is a fire barrier having at least a 2 hour fire resistance rating constructed of materials as required for the addition.

20.1.1.4.1, 21.1.1.4.1, 4.6.5, 4.6.7, 43.1.2.3 (43.8)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0131 - Multiple Occupancies**

**Title** Multiple Occupancies

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Multiple Occupancies - Sections of Ambulatory Health Care Facilities

Multiple occupancies shall be in accordance with 6.1.14.

Ambulatory health care occupancies shall be separated from other tenants and occupancies and shall meet all of the

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following requirements with 21.3.7.1:

\* Walls shall have not less than 1 hour fire resistance rating and shall extend from floor slab below to the floor or roof slab above.

\* Doors shall be constructed of not less than 1-3/4 inches (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood core or equivalent and shall be equipped with positive latches.

\* Doors shall be self-closing and are kept in the closed position, except when in use.

\* Any windows in the barriers shall be of fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with Section 8.3.

Per regulation, ASCs are classified as Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies, regardless of the number of patients served.

20.1.3.2, 21.1.3.3, 20.3.7.1, 21.3.7.1, 42 CFR 416.44

**ST - K0161 - Building Construction Type and Height**

**Title** Building Construction Type and Height

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Building Construction Type and Height

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

Construction Type

I (442), I (332), II (222),      Any number of stories  
II (111), III (211), IV (2HH),      non-sprinklered or sprinklered  
V (111)

II (000), III (200), V (000)      One story non-sprinklered  
Any number of stories sprinklered

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Any level below the level of exit discharge shall be separated from the level of exit discharge by not less than Type II (111), Type III (211), or Type V (111) construction (see 8.2.1), unless both of the following criteria are met:

1. Such levels are under the control of the ambulatory health care occupancy.
2. Any hazardous spaces are protected in accordance with section 8.7.

Sprinklered stories must be sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic system in accordance with section 9.7. (See 20.3.5 or 21.3.5, respectively)

Give a brief description, in REMARKS, of the construction, the number of stories, including basements, floors on which patients are located, location of smoke or fire barriers and dates of approval. Complete sketch or attach small floor plan of the building as appropriate.

20.1.6.1, 20.1.6.2, 21.1.6.1, 21.1.6.2

**ST - K0163 - Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction**

**Title** Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Interior Nonbearing Wall Construction

Interior nonbearing walls in buildings of Type I or II construction shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, unless otherwise permitted by 21.1.6.4.

Interior nonbearing walls required to have a fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided that such walls are not used as shaft enclosures.

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20.1.6.3, 20.1.6.4, 21.1.6.3, 21.1.6.4

**ST - K0200 - Means of Egress Requirements - Other**

**Title** Means of Egress Requirements - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Means of Egress Requirements - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.2 and 21.2

Means of Egress Requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be include.

20.2, 21.2

**ST - K0211 - Means of Egress - General**

**Title** Means of Egress - General

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Means of Egress - General

Aisles, passageways, corridors, exit discharges, exit locations, and accesses are in accordance with Chapter 7, and the means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in case of fire or other emergency per 7.1.10.1. 20/21.2.2 through 20/21.2.11.

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**ST - K0222 - Egress Doors**

**Title** Egress Doors

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Egress Doors

Special locking arrangements are in accordance with section 7.2.1.6

**DELAYED-EGRESS LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS**

Approved, listed delayed-egress locking systems installed in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted on door assemblies serving low and ordinary hazard contents in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system Section 9.6 or an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

**ACCESS-CONTROLLED EGRESS LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS**

Access-Controlled Egress Door assemblies installed in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

**ELEVATOR LOBBY EXIT ACCESS LOCKING ARRANGEMENTS**

Elevator lobby exit access door locking in accordance with 7.2.1.6.3 shall be permitted on door assemblies in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system and an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system.

20.2.2.2, 21.2.2.2, 7.2.1.6.1 through 7.2.1.6.3

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**ST - K0223 - Doors with Self-Closing Devices**

**Title** Doors with Self-Closing Devices

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Doors with Self-Closing Devices

Doors required to be self-closing are permitted to be held open by a release device complying with 7.2.1.8.2 where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, door leaves shall be permitted to be automatic-closing, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- \* Upon release of the hold-open mechanism, the leaf becomes self-closing
  - \* The release device is designed so that the leaf instantly releases manually and, upon release, becomes self-closing, or the leaf can be readily closed
  - \* The automatic releasing mechanism or medium is activated by the operation of approved smoke detectors installed in accordance with the requirements for smoke detectors for door leaf release service in NFPA 72.
  - \* Upon loss of power to the hold-open device
  - \* The release by means of smoke detection of one door leaf in a stair enclosure results in closing all door leaves serving that stair.
- 20.2.2.4, 20.2.2.5, 21.2.2.4, 21.2.2.5

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**ST - K0231 - 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.

20.2.3.1, 21.2.3.1, 38.2.3, 39.2.3

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

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Aisle, Corridor or Ramp Width

The clear width of any corridor or passageway required for egress shall be not less than 44 inches.

Where minimum corridor width is 6 feet, projections of not more than 6 inches from the corridor wall, above the handrail height shall be permitted for the installation of hand-rub dispensing units in accordance with 21.4.3.

20.2.3.2, 20.2.3.3, 21.2.3.2, 21.2.3.3



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**ST - K0233 - Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors**

**Title** Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Clear Width of Exit and Exit Access Doors

2015 EXISTING

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

21.2.3.4

2015 NEW

Doors in the means of egress from diagnostic or treatment areas, such as x-ray, surgical, or physical therapy, shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 inches.

20.2.3.4

**ST - K0241 - 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

2015 EXISTING

Single means of egress is allowed from a mezzanine or balcony if one of the following exist:

1. Common path of travel not to exceed 100 feet if protected

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throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1 (1).

2. Common path of travel not to exceed 75 feet in a non-sprinklered building.

3. Common path of travel shall not be limited in a single-tenant space with an occupant load not exceeding 25 people

Not less than 2 exits, as described in 38.2.2, are remotely located for each fire section or patient care area of the building and are accessible from each smoke compartment.

Patient care suites larger than 2500 square feet have 2 exits remotely located from each other.

Egress from smoke compartments, if installed, shall be permitted through adjacent compartments provided the egress does not return through the compartment of fire origin.

21.2.3.1 through 21.2.3.5, 7.4.1.1, 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6  
2015 NEW

Meets the requirements of section 7.4.

Not less than 2 exits, as described in 38.2.2, are remotely located for each fire section or patient care area of the building and are accessible from each smoke compartment.

Patient care suites larger than 2500 square feet have 2 exits remotely located from each other.

Egress from smoke compartments, if installed, shall be permitted through adjacent compartments provided the egress does not return through the compartment of fire origin.

20.2.4.1 through 20.2.4.5, 7.4

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

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

**Type** Rule

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**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Dead-End Corridors and Common Path of Travel

2015 EXISTING

Dead end corridors shall not exceed 50 feet.

Common path of travel shall not exceed more than 75 feet on a story non-protected by a automatic sprinkler system, and shall not exceed 100 feet on a story protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Common path of travel is not limited in single tenant space with an occupant load not exceeding 25 people.

21.2.5, 39.2.5.2

**ST - K0261 - Travel Distance to Exits**

**Title** Travel Distance to Exits

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Travel Distance to Exits

Travel distance between any point in a room and an exit is not more than 150 feet or 200 feet in sprinklered buildings.

20.2.6, 21.2.6

**ST - K0271 - Discharge from Exits**

**Title** Discharge from Exits

**Type** Rule

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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. Additionally, the exit discharge shall be a hard packed all-weather travel surface in accordance with CMS Survey and Certification Letter 05-38.

20.2.7, 21.2.7, 38.2.7, 39.2.7, 7.7

**ST - K0281 - 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.

20.2.8, 21.2.8, 7.8

**ST - K0291 - Emergency Lighting**

**Title** Emergency Lighting

**Type** Rule

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**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Emergency Lighting  
Emergency lighting of at least 1-1/2 hour duration is provided automatically in accordance with 7.8.  
20.2.9.1, 21.2.9.1, 7.8

**ST - K0292 - Means of Egress**

**Title** Means of Egress

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Life Support Means of Egress  
2015 NEW (INDICATE N/A FOR EXISTING)  
Where general anesthesia or life-support equipment is used, each ambulatory health care facility shall be provided with an essential electric system in accordance with NFPA 99.  
(Indicate N/A if life support equipment is for emergency purposes only.)  
20.2.9.2, 21.2.9.2

**ST - K0293 - Exit Signage**

**Title** Exit Signage

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Exit Signage  
Exit and directional signs are displayed in accordance with 7.10 with continuous illumination also served by the

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emergency lighting system.  
20.2.10, 21.2.10, 7.10

**ST - K0300 - Protection - Other**

**Title** Protection - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Protection - Other

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

**ST - K0311 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure**

**Title** Vertical Openings - Enclosure

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Vertical Openings - Enclosure

2015 EXISTING

Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected per 8.6, unless one of the following conditions exist:

1. Unenclosed vertical openings per 8.6.9.1 are permitted.
2. Unenclosed openings which do not serve as a required means of egress are permitted.
3. Exit access stairs may be unenclosed if they meet the following conditions:

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Two stories or less

- a. Building is protected throughout by a supervised sprinkler system per 9.7.1.1(1).
- b. Total travel distance to outside does not exceed 100 feet.

Three stories or less

- a. Occupant load per story does not exceed 15 people.
- b. Building is sprinkler protected throughout per 9.7.1.1(1).
- c. Building contains an automatic smoke detection system per 9.6.
- d. Activation of the sprinkler system or smoke detection system notifies all occupants of the building.
- e. Total travel distance to outside does not exceed 100 feet.

Floors that are below the street level and are used for storage or any use other than a business occupancy, shall not have any unprotected openings to the business occupancy floors.

21.3.1, 39.3.1.1, 39.3.1.2

**ST - K0321 - Hazardous Areas - Enclosure**

**Title** Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Hazardous Areas - Enclosure

Hazardous areas must meet one of the following:

- \*Contain 1 hour rated enclosure when non-sprinklered
  - \*Sprinkler protected with smoke resistive separation
  - \*Severe Hazard locations contain sprinkler protection and 1 hour separation with 3/4 hour rated self-closing doors
- 20.3.2, 21.3.2, 38.3.2, 38.3.2.2, 39.3.2.1, 39.3.2.2, 8.7

**Interpretive Guideline**

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ST - K0322 - Laboratories

**Title** Laboratories

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Laboratories

2015 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, 8.7.1.1

(LSC)

9.3.1.2, 11.4.3.2, 15.4 (NFPA 99) NFPA 45

ST - K0323 - 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



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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 percent and vacuum decreases of 12 inch gauge HgV, and provide visual and audible indication. Alarm sensors are installed either on the source side of individual room zone valve box assemblies or on the patient/use side of each of the individual zone box valve assemblies.

The EES critical branch supplies power for task illumination, fixed equipment, select receptacles, and select power circuits, and EES equipment system supplies power to ventilation system.

Heating, cooling, and ventilation are in accordance with ASHRAE 170. Medical supply and equipment manufacturer's instructions for use are considered before reducing humidity levels to those allowed by ASHRAE, per S&C 13-58.

20.3.2.3, 21.3.2.3, NFPA 99 5.1.4.8.7, 5.1.4.8.7.2, 5.1.9.3.4, 6.4.2.2.4.2

**ST - K0324 - Cooking Facilities**

**Title** Cooking Facilities

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Cooking Facilities

Commercial cooking equipment shall be installed per NFPA 96 unless used for food warming or limited cooking.

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20.3.2.6, 20.3.2.7, 21.3.2.6, 21.3.2.7, 9.2.3

**ST - K0325 - 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)

ABHRs are protected in accordance with 8.7.3.1, unless all conditions are met:

- \* Corridor is at least 6 feet wide
- \* Maximum individual dispenser capacity is 0.32 gallons (0.53 gallons in suites) of fluid and 18 ounces of Level 1 aerosols
- \* Dispensers shall have a minimum of 4-foot horizontal spacing
- \* Not more than an aggregate of 10 gallons of fluid or 135 ounces of aerosol are used in a single smoke compartment outside a storage cabinet, excluding one individual dispenser per room
- \* Storage in a single smoke compartment greater than 5 gallons complies with NFPA 30
- \* Dispensers are not installed within 1 inch of an ignition source
- \* If floor is carpeted, the building is fully sprinkler protected
- \* ABHR does not exceed 95 percent alcohol
- \* Operation of the dispenser shall comply with Section 18.3.2.6(11) or 19.3.2.6(11)
- \* ABHR is protected against inappropriate access 20.4.3, 21.4.3, 8.7.3.1, CFR 416.44

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**ST - K0331 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish**

**Title** Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Interior wall and ceiling finishes in exits and exit access corridors shall have a flame spread rating of Class A or Class B. The reduction in class of interior finish for a sprinkler system as prescribed in 10.2.8.1 is permitted. All other areas may be class C rated material. Indicate flame spread rating(s) walls.

20.3.3, 21.3.3, 38.3.3, 39.3.3, 10.2

**ST - K0332 - Interior Floor Finish**

**Title** Interior Floor Finish

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Interior Floor Finish

(Indicate N/A for 2015 EXISTING)

2015 NEW

Interior floor finish in exit enclosures must meet 10.2 and be Class I or Class II. All other areas must meet 10.2.7.1 or 10.2.7.2.

Indicate rating(s) for floors \_\_\_\_\_

20.3.3, 21.3.3, 38.3.3, 39.3.3, 10.2

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**ST - K0341 - Fire Alarm System - Installation**

**Title** Fire Alarm System - Installation

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Fire Alarm - Installation

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

20.3.4.2.1, 21.3.4.1, 9.6

**ST - K0342 - Fire Alarm System - Initiation**

**Title** Fire Alarm System - Initiation

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Fire Alarm - Initiation

Initiation of the fire alarm system is by manual means and by any required sprinkler system alarm, detection device, or detection system. Manual alarm boxes are provided in the path of egress near each required exit and 200 feet travel distance is

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not exceeded.  
20.3.4.2, 21.3.4.2, 9.6.2

**ST - K0343 - Fire Alarm System - Notification**

**Title** Fire Alarm System - Notification

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Fire Alarm - Notification

2015 EXISTING

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

21.3.4.3 through 21.3.4.3.2.2, 9.6.3, 9.6.4

2015 NEW

A positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 is permitted. Occupant notification is provided automatically, without delay, in accordance with 9.6.3. Fire department notification is accomplished automatically per 9.6.4.

20.3.4.3 through 20.3.4.3.2.1, 9.6.3, 9.6.4

**ST - K0344 - Fire Alarm - Control Functions**

**Title** Fire Alarm - Control Functions

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**Interpretive Guideline**

Fire Alarm - Fire Safety Functions  
Operation of any activating device in the required fire alarm system shall be arranged to accomplish automatically, without delay, any control functions required to be performed by that device (9.6.5)  
20.3.4.4, 21.3.4.4

ST - K0345 - Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

ST - K0346 - Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

**Title** Fire Alarm System - Out of Service

**Type** Rule

NFPA 72

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Fire Alarm - Out of Service  
Fire alarms that are out of service for 8 hours period, the

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authority having jurisdiction shall be notified, and the building shall be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all parties left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire alarm system has been returned to service.

10.21.4 (NFPA 72)

**ST - K0351 - Sprinkler System - Installation**

**Title** Sprinkler System - Installation

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Sprinkler System - Installation

Sprinkler systems (if installed) are installed per NFPA 13.

For new installations in existing ambulatory health care facilities, where more than two sprinklers are installed in a single area for protection, waterflow devices shall be provided to sound the building fire alarm system or to notify a constantly attended location such as a PBX, security office, or emergency room.

20.3.5.1, 20.3.5.2, 21.3.5.1, 21.3.5.2, 9.7.1.2, 9.7, NFPA 13

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0353 - 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, Standard

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for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintaining of Water-based Fire Protection Systems. Records of system design, maintenance, inspection and testing are maintained in a secure location and readily available.

a) Date sprinkler system last checked

b) Who provided system test

c) Water system supply source

Provide in REMARKS information on coverage for any non-required or partial automatic sprinkler system.

9.11.1, 9.11.3.1, 9.11.3.2, and NFPA 25

**ST - K0354 - 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 representative, and the fire department and other authorities having jurisdiction have been notified. Where the sprinkler system is out of service for more than 10 hours in a 24 hour period, the building or portion of the building affected are evacuated or an approved fire watch is provided until the sprinkler system has been returned to service. 15.5.2 (NFPA 25)

**Interpretive Guideline**



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**ST - K0355 - Portable Fire Extinguishers**

**Title** Portable Fire Extinguishers

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Portable Fire Extinguishers

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

20.3.5.3, 21.3.5.3, 9.7.4.1, NFPA 10

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

**Title** Corridors - Construction of Walls

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Corridors - Construction of Corridor Walls

2015 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2015 EXISTING)

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

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

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

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20.3.6.1, 38.3.6.1, 38.3.6.2

ST - K0364 - Corridor - Openings

**Title** Corridor - Openings

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Corridor - Openings

2015 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2012 EXISTING)

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

1) The aggregate opening does not exceed 20 square inches.

2) The opening is installed at or below half the distance from the floor to the ceiling.

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

20.3.6.2.1, 20.3.6.2.2

ST - K0371 - Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

**Title** Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compar

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Compartments

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Smoke compartments do not exceed 25,000 square feet in size.

Every story shall be divided into not less than 2 smoke compartments unless one of the following conditions occur:

Facility is less than 5,000 square feet protected by an approved smoke detection system

Facility is less than 10,000 square feet protected by an approved, supervised sprinkler system per 9.7

Adjoining occupancy is used as a smoke compartment if all of the following are met:

a. Separating wall is 1 hour fire resistive rated

b. Doors in the 1 hour rated wall at 1-3/4 inches thick

c. Doors in the 1 hour rated wall are self-closing

d. Windows in the 1 hour rated wall are fixed fire window assemblies per 8.3

e. The ambulatory health care facility is less than 22,500 square feet

f. Access from the ambulatory health care facility is unrestricted to another occupancy

20.3.7.2, 21.3.7.2

**ST - K0372 - 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  
2015 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.

21.3.7.5, 21.3.7.6, 8.5

2015 NEW

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

20.3.7.5, 20.3.7.6, 8.5

**ST - K0374 - 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

2015 EXISTING

Smoke barrier doors shall be a minimum of 1-3/4 inches thick, solid-bonded wood core or equivalent with self-closing or automatic-closing devices in accordance with 21.2.2.2.2.

Latching hardware is not required. Doors are not required to swing in the direction of egress travel.

21.3.7.10, 21.3.7.11

2015 NEW

Smoke barrier doors shall be a minimum of 1-3/4 inches thick, solid-bonded wood core or equivalent with self-closing or automatic-closing devices in accordance with 21.2.2.4.

Latching hardware is not required. Doors are required to swing in the direction of egress travel. Rabbits, bevels, or astragals are at meeting edges, and stops are at the head and sides of door frames. Center mullions are prohibited in smoke barrier door openings.

20.3.7.9, 20.3.7.10, 20.3.7.13, 20.3.7.14

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ST - K0379 - Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

**Title** Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Smoke Barrier Door Glazing

2015 NEW (Indicate N/A for 2015 EXISTING)

Cross-corridor swinging doors or cross corridor horizontal-sliding doors, contain a vision panel consisting of fire-rated glazing in approved frames in each door.

Vision panels in any other door in the smoke barrier, if provided, shall be fire-rated glazing in approved frames.

20.3.7.12, 8.3

**Interpretive Guideline**

ST - K0400 - Special Provisions - Other

**Title** Special Provisions - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Special Provisions - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.4 and 21.4

Special Provisions requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included on Form CMS-2567.

**Interpretive Guideline**

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**ST - K0421 - High-Rise Buildings**

**Title** High-Rise Buildings

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

High-Rise Buildings

2015 EXISTING

High-rise buildings are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.1.1(1), or an engineered life safety system complying with 39.4.2.1(2).

21.4.2, 39.4.2

2015 NEW

High-rise buildings comply with section 11.8.

20.4, 38.4.2

**ST - K0500 - Building Services - Other**

**Title** Building Services - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Building Services - Other

List in the REMARKS section any LSC Section 20.5 and 21.5

Building Services requirements that are not addressed by the provided K-tags, but are deficient. This information, along with the applicable Life Safety Code or NFPA standard citation, should be included.

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**ST - K0511 - Utilities - Gas and Electric**

**Title** Utilities - Gas and Electric

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Utilities - Gas and Electric

Equipment using gas or related gas piping complies with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, electrical wiring and equipment complies with NFPA 70, National Electric Code. Existing installations can continue in service provided no hazard to life.

20.5.1, 21.5.1, 21.5.1.2, 9.1.1, 9.1.2

**ST - K0521 - HVAC**

**Title** HVAC

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

HVAC

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning shall comply with 9.2 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

20.5.2.1, 21.5.2.1, 9.2

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**ST - K0522 - HVAC - Any Heating Device**

**Title** HVAC - Any Heating Device

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

HVAC - Any Heating Device

Any heating device, other than a central heating plant, is designed and installed so combustible materials cannot be ignited by device, and has a safety feature to stop fuel and shut down equipment if there is excessive temperature or ignition failure. If fuel fired, the device also:

- \* is chimney or vent connected
- \* takes air for combustion from outside
- \* provides for a combustion system separate from occupied area atmosphere

20.5.2.2, 20.5.2.2.1, 21.5.2.2, 21.5.2.2.1

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0523 - HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters**

**Title** HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

HVAC - Suspended Unit Heaters

Suspended unit heaters are permitted provided the following are met:

- \* Not located in means of egress or in patient rooms
- \* Located high enough to be out of reach of people in the area
- \* Has the safety features to stop fuel and shut down equipment

**Interpretive Guideline**



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if there is excessive temperature or ignition failure  
20.5.2.2.2, 21.5.2.2.2

**ST - K0531 - Elevators**

**Title** Elevators

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Elevators

2015 EXISTING

Elevators comply with the provision of 9.4. Elevators are inspected and tested as specified in ASME A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. Firefighter's Service is operated monthly with a written record.

Existing elevators conform to ASME/ANSI A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators. All existing elevators, having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the level that best serves the needs of emergency personnel for firefighting purposes, conform with Firefighter's Service Requirements of ASME/ANSI A17.3. (Includes firefighter's service Phase I key recall and smoke detector automatic recall, firefighter's service Phase II emergency in-car key operation, machine room smoke detectors, and elevator lobby smoke detectors.)

21.5.3, 9.4.2, 9.4.3

2015 NEW

Elevators comply with the provision of 9.4. Elevators are inspected and tested as specified in ASME A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. Firefighter's Service is operated monthly with a written record.

New elevators conform to ASME/ANSI A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, including Firefighter's Service Requirements. (Includes firefighter's Phase I key recall and

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smoke detector automatic recall, firefighter's service Phase II emergency in-car key operation, machine room smoke detectors, and elevator lobby smoke detectors.)  
20.5.3, 9.4.2, 9.4.3

**ST - K0532 - Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks**

**Title** Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks

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

All existing escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks conform to the requirements of ASME/ANSI A17.3, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators.

(Includes escalator emergency stop buttons and automatic skirt obstruction stop. For power dumbwaiters, includes hoistway door locking to keep doors closed except for floor where car is being loaded or unloaded.)

20.5.3, 21.5.3, 9.4

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Waste Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes  
2015 EXISTING

**Interpretive Guideline**

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Rubbish chutes are installed per section 9.5.

\*Walls, partitions, and inlet openings meet the requirements of 8.3.

\*Doors of chutes open to a room designed exclusively for accessing the chute opening.

\*Room used for accessing the chute opening(s) are separated from other spaces per 8.7.

\*Chutes shall be permitted to open into rooms not exceeding 400 cubic feet in size if the room is sprinkler protected and the room is not used for storage.

OR

\*Existing installations having properly enclosed and maintained chute openings shall be permitted to have inlets open to a corridor or normally occupied space.

21.5.4, 9.5, NFPA 82

2015 NEW

Rubbish chutes are installed per section 9.5:

\*Walls, partitions, and inlet openings meet the requirements of 8.3.

\*Doors of chutes open to a room designed exclusively for accessing the chute opening.

\*Room used for accessing the chute opening(s) are separated from other spaces per 8.7.

\*Chutes shall be permitted to open into rooms not exceeding 400 cubic feet in size if the room is sprinkler protected and the room is not used for storage.

\* Maintenance and installation are per NFPA 82.

20.5.4, 9.5, NFPA 82

**ST - K0700 - Operating Features - Other**

**Title** Operating Features - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

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**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Operating Features - Other

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

**ST - K0711 - Evacuation and Relocation Plan**

**Title** Evacuation and Relocation Plan

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

Evacuation and Relocation Plan

There is a written plan for the protection of all patients and for their evacuation in the event of an emergency.

Employees are periodically instructed and kept informed with their duties under the plan, and a copy of the plan is readily available with telephone operator or with security. The plan addresses the basic response required of staff per 20/21.7.2.1.2 and provides for all of the fire safety plan components per 20/21.7.2.2.

20.7.1.1 through 20.7.1.3, 20.7.1.7 through 20.7.2.3.3

21.7.1.1 through 21.7.1.3, 21.7.1.7 through 21.7.2.3.3

**ST - K0712 - Fire Drills**

**Title** Fire Drills

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

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**Regulation Definition**

**Fire Drills**

Fire drills include the transmission of a fire alarm signal and simulation of emergency fire conditions. Fire drills are held at unexpected times under varying conditions, at least quarterly on each shift. The staff is familiar with procedures and is aware that drills are part of established routine. Responsibility for planning and conducting drills is assigned only to competent persons who are qualified to exercise leadership. Where drills are conducted between 9:00 PM and 6:00 AM, a coded announcement may be used instead of audible alarms. 20.7.1.4 through 20.7.14.7, 21.7.1.4 through 21.7.1.7

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0741 - 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

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prohibited.

(4) The requirement of 18.7.4(3) shall not apply where the patient is under direct supervision.

(5) Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.

(6) Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays can be emptied shall be readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted.

20.7.4, 21.7.4

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

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabrics

Draperies, curtains including cubicle curtains and loosely hanging fabric or films shall be in accordance with 10.3.1.

Excluding curtains and draperies: at showers and baths; on windows in patient sleeping room located in sprinklered compartments; and in non-patient sleeping rooms in sprinklered compartments where individual drapery or curtain panels do not exceed 48 square feet or total area does not exceed 20 percent of the wall.

20.7.5.1 through 20.7.5.3, 21.7.5.1 through 21.7.5.3

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0752 - Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses**

**Title** Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

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**Regulation Definition**

**Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses**

Newly introduced upholstered furniture meets Class I or char length, and heat release criteria in accordance with 10.3.2.1 and 10.3.3, unless the building is fully sprinklered.

Newly introduced mattresses shall meet char length and heat release criteria in accordance with 10.3.2.2 and 10.3.4, unless the building is fully sprinklered.

Upholstered furniture and mattresses belonging to nursing home residents do not have to meet these requirements as all nursing homes are required to be fully sprinklered.

Newly introduced upholstered furniture and mattresses means purchased on or after the LSC final rule effective date.

20.7.5.2, 20.7.5.3, 21.7.5.2, 21.7.5.3

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0753 - Combustible Decorations**

**Title** Combustible Decorations

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

**Combustible Decorations**

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

- \* Flame retardant or treated with approved fire-retardant coating that is listed and labeled for product.
- \* Decorations meet NFPA 701.
- \* Decorations exhibit heat release less than 100 kilowatts in accordance with NFPA 289.
- \* Decorations, such as photographs, paintings and other art are attached to the walls, ceilings and non-fire-rated doors in accordance with 18.7.5.6 or 19.7.5.6.
- \* The decorations in existing occupancies are in such limited

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quantities that a hazard of fire is not present.  
20.7.5.4, 21.7.5.4

**ST - K0754 - Vertical Openings - Enclosure**

**Title** Vertical Openings - Enclosure

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0771 - Engineer Smoke Control Systems**

**Title** Engineer Smoke Control Systems

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

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

**Interpretive Guideline**



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**ST - K0781 - Portable Space Heaters**

**Title** Portable Space Heaters

**Type** Rule

NFPA 101

**Regulation Definition**

Portable Space Heaters

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

20.7.8, 21.7.8

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0791 - 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.

20.7.9.1, 20.7.9.2, 21.7.9.1, 21.7.9.2

**Interpretive Guideline**

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**ST - K0900 - Health Care Facilities Code - Other**

**Title** Health Care Facilities Code - Other

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

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.

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0901 - Fundamentals - Building System Categories**

**Title** Fundamentals - Building System Categories

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

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

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**ST - K0902 - 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 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 - K0903 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Categories**

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

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 minor injury to patients are designated.

\*Category 2. Systems in which failure is not likely to cause injury, but can cause discomfort are designated.

\*Category 3. Deep sedation and general anesthesia are not administered when using a Category 3 medical gas system.

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5.1.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.5 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0904 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning System**

**Title** Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning System

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Warning Systems

All master, area, and local alarm systems used for medical gas and vacuum systems comply with appropriate Category warning system requirements, as applicable.

5.1.9, 5.2.9, 5.3.6.2.2 (NFPA 99)

**Interpretive Guideline**

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

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply System

Identification and Labeling

Containers, cylinders and tanks are designed, fabricated, tested, and marked in accordance with 5.1.3.1.1 through 5.1.3.1.7. Locations containing only oxygen or medical air have doors labeled with ""Medical Gases, NO Smoking or Open Flame."" Locations containing other gases have doors labeled ""Positive Pressure Gases, NO Smoking or Open Flame, Room May Have Insufficient Oxygen, Open Door and Allow Room to Ventilate Before Opening.""

5.1.3.1, 5.2.3.1, 5.3.10 (NFPA 99)

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**ST - K0906 - Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply**

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Gas and Vacuum Piped Systems - Central Supply System  
Operations

Adaptors or conversion fittings are prohibited. Cylinders are handled in accordance with 11.6.2. Only cylinders, reusable shipping containers, and their accessories are stored in rooms containing central supply systems or cylinders. No flammable materials are stored with cylinders. Cryogenic liquid storage units intended to supply the facility are not used to transfill.

Cylinders are kept away from sources of heat. Valve protection caps are secured in place, if supplied, unless cylinder is in use. Cylinders are not stored in tightly closed spaces. Cylinders in use and storage are prevented from exceeding 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide cylinders are prevented from reaching temperatures lower than manufacture recommendations or 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Full or empty cylinders, when not connected, are stored in locations complying with 5.1.3.3.2 through 5.1.3.3.3, and are not stored in enclosures containing motor-driven machinery, unless for instrument air reserve headers.

5.1.3.2, 5.1.3.3.17, 5.1.3.3.1.8, 5.1.3.3.4, 5.2.3.2, 5.2.3.3, 5.3.6.20.4, 5.6.20.5, 5.3.6.20.7, 5.3.6.20.8, 5.3.6.20.9 (NFPA 99)

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**ST - K0907 - 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, manufactured assemblies, and outlets. Inspection and maintenance schedules are established through risk assessment considering manufacturer recommendations. Inspection procedures and testing methods are established through risk assessment. Persons maintaining systems are qualified as demonstrated by training and certification or credentialing to the requirements of AASE 6030 or 6040.  
5.1.14.2.1, 5.1.14.2.2, 5.1.15, 5.2.14, 5.3.13.4.2 (NFPA 99)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0908 - 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  
The gas and vacuum systems are inspected and tested as part of a maintenance program and include the required elements. Records of the inspections and testing are maintained as

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required.  
5.1.14.2.3, B.5.2, 5.2.13, 5.3.13, 5.3.13.4 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0909 - 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.  
5.1.14.3, 5.1.11.1, 5.1.11.2, 5.2.11, 5.3.11 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0910 - 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

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is conducted on the downstream portion of the medical gas piping system. Permanent records of all tests required by system verification tests are maintained.

5.1.14.4.1, 5.1.14.4.6, 5.2.13, 5.3.13.4.3 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0911 - 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.

Chapter 6 (NFPA 99)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0912 - 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, play rooms, and activity rooms, other than nurseries, are listed

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tamper-resistant or employ a listed cover.  
If used in patient care room, ground-fault circuit interrupters  
(GFCI) are listed.  
6.3.2.2.6.2 (F), (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0913 - Electrical Systems - Wet Procedure Locations**

**Title** Electrical Systems - Wet Procedure Locations

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Electrical Systems - Wet Procedure Locations  
Operating rooms are considered wet procedure locations,  
unless otherwise determined by a risk assessment conducted  
by the facility governing body. Operating rooms defined as  
wet locations are protected by either isolated power or  
ground-fault circuit interrupters. A written record of the risk  
assessment is maintained and available for inspection.  
6.3.2.2.8.4, 6.3.2.2.8.7, 6.4.4.2  
(NFPA 99)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0914 - 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

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testing is performed at intervals defined by documented performance data. Receptacles not listed as hospital-grade at these locations are tested at intervals not exceeding 12 months. Line isolation monitors (LIM), if installed, are tested at intervals of less than or equal to 1 month by actuating the LIM test switch per 6.3.2.6.3.6, which activates both visual and audible alarm. For, LIM circuits with automated self-testing, this manual test is performed at intervals less than or equal to 12 months. LIM circuits are tested per 6.3.3.3.2 after any repair or renovation to the electric distribution system. Records are maintained of required tests and associated repairs or modifications, containing date, room or area tested, and results.

6.3.4.1 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0915 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste**

**Title** Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System Categories

\*Critical care rooms (Category 1) in which electrical system failure is likely to cause major injury or death of patients, including all rooms where electric life support equipment is required, are served by a Type 1 EES.

\*General care rooms (Category 2) in which electrical system failure is likely to cause minor injury to patients (Category 2) are served by a Type 1 or Type 2 EES.

\*Basic care rooms (Category 3) in which electrical system failure is not likely to cause injury to patients and rooms other than patient care rooms are not required to be served by an EES. Type 3 EES life safety branch has an alternate source of power that will be effective for 1-1/2 hours.

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

**ST - K0916 - 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.

6.4.1.1.18, 6.4.1.1.18.5 (NFPA 99)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0917 - Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste**

**Title** Electrical Systems - Essential Electric Syste

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System Receptacles  
Electrical receptacles or cover plates supplied from the life safety and critical branches have a distinctive color or marking.

6.4.2.2.6.2, 6.5.2.2.4.2, 6.6.2.2.3.2 (NFPA 99)

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**ST - K0918 - 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 four continuous hours. Scheduled test under load conditions include a complete simulated cold start and automatic or manual transfer of all EES loads, and are conducted by competent personnel. Maintenance and testing of stored energy power sources (Type 3 EES) are in accordance with NFPA 111. Main and feeder circuit breakers are inspected annually, and a program for periodically exercising the components is established according to manufacturer requirements. Written records of maintenance and testing are maintained and readily available. EES electrical panels and circuits are marked and readily identifiable. Minimizing the possibility of damage of the emergency power source is a design consideration for new installations.

6.4.4, 6.5.4.1, 6.6.4 (NFPA 99), NFPA 110, NFPA 111, 700.10 (NFPA 70)

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**ST - K0919 - 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)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0920 - 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)

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meet UL 1363. In non-patient care rooms, power strips meet other UL standards. All power strips are used with general precautions. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for fixed wiring of a structure. Extension cords used temporarily are removed immediately upon completion of the purpose for which it was installed and meets the conditions of 10.2.4. 10.2.3.6 (NFPA 99), 10.2.4 (NFPA 99), 400-8 (NFPA 70), 590.3(D) (NFPA 70), TIA 12-5

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

**Title** Electrical Equipment - Testing and Maintenance

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

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

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policy. Personnel responsible for the testing, maintenance and use of electrical appliances receive continuous training.

10.3, 10.5.2.1, 10.5.2.1.2, 10.5.2.5, 10.5.3, 10.5.6, 10.5.8 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0922 - 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 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)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0923 - Gas Equipment - Cylinder and Container Storag**

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

**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.

\*Greater than 300 but less than 3,000 cubic feet

Storage locations are outdoors in an enclosure or within an

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

\*Less than or equal to 300 cubic feet

In a single smoke compartment, individual cylinders available for immediate use in patient care areas with an aggregate volume of less than or equal to 300 cubic feet are not required to be stored in an enclosure. Cylinders must be handled with precautions as specified in 11.6.2.

A precautionary sign readable from 5 feet is on each door or gate of a cylinder storage room, where the sign includes the wording as a minimum ""CAUTION: OXIDIZING GAS(ES) STORED WITHIN NO SMOKING.""

Storage is planned so cylinders are used in order of which they are received from the supplier. Empty cylinders are segregated from full cylinders. When facility employs cylinders with integral pressure gauge, a threshold pressure considered empty is established. Empty cylinders are marked to avoid confusion. Cylinders stored in the open are protected from weather.

11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.6.5 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0924 - 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

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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.

11.4.1.3, 11.5.1.3, 11.6.2.5, 11.6.2.6 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0925 - Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources**

**Title** Gas Equipment - Respiratory Therapy Sources

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Gas Equipment - Elimination of Sources of Ignition

Smoking materials are removed from patients receiving respiratory therapy. When a nasal cannula is delivering oxygen outside of a patient's room, no sources of ignition are within in the site of intentional expulsion (1-foot). When other oxygen deliver equipment is used or oxygen is delivered inside a patient's room, no sources of ignition are within the area are of administration (15-feet). Solid fuel-burning appliances is not in the area of administration. Nonmedical appliances with hot surfaces or sparking mechanisms are not within oxygen-delivery equipment or site of intentional expulsion.

11.5.1.1, TIA 12-6 (NFPA 99)

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

**Title** Gas Equipment - Qualifications and Training

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**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 - K0927 - 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

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conditions under 11.5.2.3 (NFPA 99).  
11.5.2.2 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0928 - 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 - K0929 - Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxyg**

**Title** Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxyg

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

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**Regulation Definition**

Gas Equipment - Precautions for Handling Oxygen Cylinders and Manifolds

Handling of oxygen cylinders and manifolds is based on CGA G-4, Oxygen. Oxygen cylinders, containers, and associated equipment are protected from contact with oil and grease, from contamination, protected from damage, and handled with care in accordance with precautions provided under 11.6.2 through 11.6.2.6 (NFPA 99).

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0930 - 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 - K0931 - Hyperbaric Facilities**

**Title** Hyperbaric Facilities

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Hyperbaric Facilities

All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities comply with

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construction, equipment, administration, and maintenance requirements of NFPA 99.  
Chapter 14 (NFPA 99)

**ST - K0932 - 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 citation, should be included.  
Chapter 15 (NFPA 99)

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K0933 - Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Preve**

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

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99

**Regulation Definition**

Features of Fire Protection - Fire Loss Prevention in Operating Rooms  
Periodic evaluations are made of hazards that could be encountered during surgical procedures, and fire prevention procedures are established. When flammable germicides or antiseptics are employed during surgeries utilizing electrosurgery, cautery or lasers:

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

**ST - K1001 - 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 (2015) 4.5.3.3.

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**ST - K1002 - 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 (2015) 4.6.12.2 & 4.6.12.3.

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K1003 - 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 (2015) 4.6.12.1

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**ST - K1004 - 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 (2015) 4.6.12.5

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K1005 - 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.  
NFPA 101 (2015) 4.6.12.4

**Interpretive Guideline**



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**ST - K1006 - 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 (2015) 1.1.5.

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K1007 - 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 (2015 edition) 4.6.10.

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**ST - K1008 - 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 Through- Penetration Firestops, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m<sup>2</sup>) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly. NFPA 101 (2015) 8.3.5.1.

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K1009 - 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

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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 (2015) 8.3.6.5.

**ST - K1010 - 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 a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system, such system shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate standard, as determined in accordance with Table 9.8.1  
NFPA 101 (2015) 9.8.1

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K1050 - Fire Alarm Annunciators**

**Title** Fire Alarm Annunciators

**Type** Rule

FBC (2014) 5th Ed. 451

**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

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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 (2014) 5th edition 451.3.12.1.

**ST - K1051 - Plans Submittal PRIOR to Work**

**Title** Plans Submittal PRIOR to Work

**Type** Rule

FAC 59A-5.021 FBC (2014) 5th Ed. 451

**Regulation Definition**

No hospital 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 Administrative Code 59A-5.021 & Florida Building Code (2014) 5th Edition Section 451.1.1.

**Interpretive Guideline**

**ST - K1053 - Emergency Management Plan**

**Title** Emergency Management Plan

**Type** Rule

FAC 59A-5.018

**Regulation Definition**

A written, comprehensive emergency management plan for

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emergency care during an internal or external disaster or emergency, which is reviewed and updated annually, shall be maintained. The hospital 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 hospital's performance to the hospital's safety committee.

Florida Administrative Code 59A-5.018.

**ST - K1056 - Infection Control Risk Assessment**

**Title** Infection Control Risk Assessment

**Type** Rule

FBC (2014) 5th Ed. 451

**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 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 (2014) 5th edition Section 451.2.2. Guidelines for Design and Construction of Healthcare Facilities 2010 Edition 1.2-3

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**ST - K1065 - Fire Control**

**Title** Fire Control

**Type** Rule

FAC 59A-5.017

**Regulation Definition**

**Interpretive Guideline**

(1) Each ambulatory surgical center shall provide fire protection through the elimination of fire hazards; the installation of necessary safeguards such as extinguishers, sprinkling devices, and fire and smoke barriers as described in Rule 59A-5.022, F.A.C., to insure rapid and effective fire control; and the adoption of written fire control plans rehearsed four (4) times a year by all personnel. To safeguard patients, the ambulatory surgical center shall have:

- (a) Written evidence of regular inspection by local fire control agencies.
- (b) Stairwells kept closed by fire doors equipped with self-closing devices.
- (c) Annual check of fire extinguishers for type, replacement, and renewal dates.
- (d) "No Smoking" signs prominently displayed in those areas where smoking is not permitted.
- (e) Fire regulations and evacuation route prominently posted for each floor and department.

(2) Written fire control plan approved by the appropriate local fire authority shall contain provisions for prompt reporting of all fires; extinguishing fires; protection of patients, personnel and guests; evacuation; and cooperation with fire fighting authorities.

(3) There shall be rigidly enforced written rules and regulations governing proper routine methods of handling and storing oxidizing, combustible, and flammable explosive agents.

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**ST - K1150 - Security Management**

**Title** Security Management

**Type** Rule

NFPA 99 (2015 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**