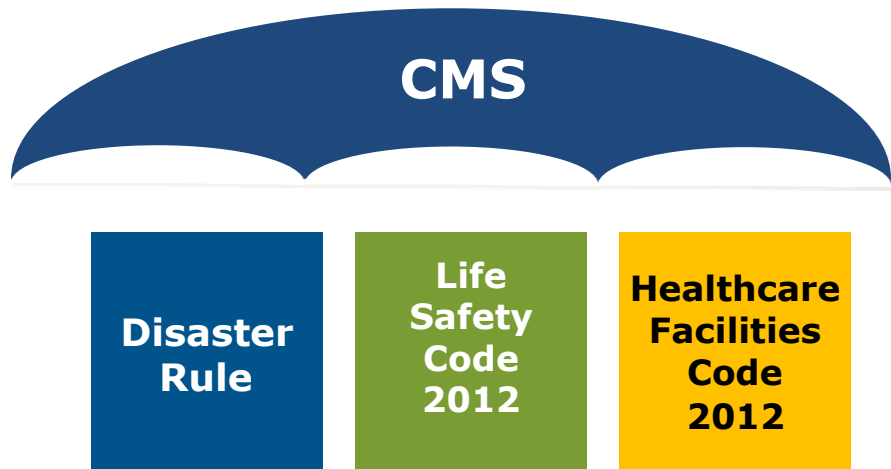


Life Safety Code focus on Activities

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NFPA 101 - Life Safety Code 2012

- Developed and promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- NFPA is not a government agency but frequently referenced by them
- Code editions added since 2000 -2003, 2006, 2009, and 2012
- The newer editions finalized since 2012 include 2015, 2018 & 2021 editions but are not enforceable



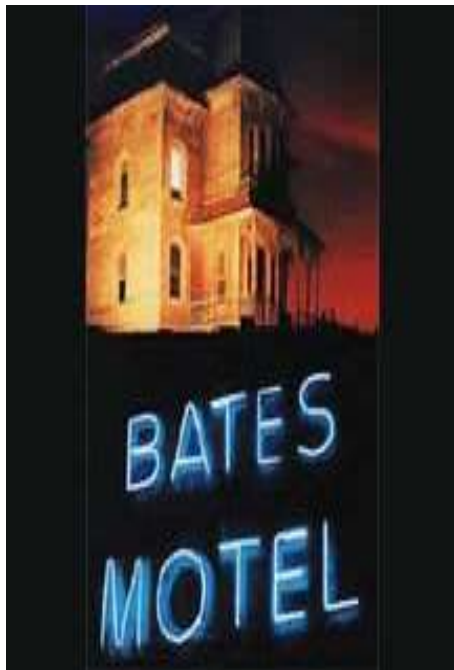
Fundamental Principles

- Multiple safeguards
 - No single feature relied upon
- Safeguards make sense
- Means of egress
 - Egress unobstructed
 - Egress awareness
 - Lighting
- Individual notification
 - Fire alarm
- Vertical openings
 - Protected egress
- System Design and installation
- Testing and maintenance



Defend-in Place

- Residents are presumed to be incapable of self-preservation.
- Safety depends on a combination of fire and life safety features and acceptable staff response.
- Facility features:
 - Unobstructed egress
 - Compartmentalization
 - Detection and alarms
 - Fire extinguishment



Leading Life Safety Deficiencies

K Tag	Deficiency
K0353	Sprinkler System - Maintenance and Testing
K0920	Electrical Equipment - Power Cords and Extends
K0222	Egress Doors
K0345	Fire Alarm System - Testing and Maintenance
K0712	Fire Drills
K0761	Maintenance, Inspection and Testing - Doors
K0914	Electrical Systems - Maintenance and Testing
K0321	Hazardous Areas - Enclosure
K0363	Corridor - Doors
K0372	Subdivision of Building Spaces - Smoke Barrie
K0918	Electrical Systems - Essential Electric System



Means of Egress K211

General Aisles, passageways, corridors, exit discharges, exit locations, and accesses are continuously maintained free of all obstructions to full instant use in case of emergency

Corridor Requirements



Section 19.2.3.4 now will allow certain wheeled equipment to project into the required width of the corridor, provided the following is in compliance:

- The clear width of the corridor is never reduced to less than 5 feet (60")
- fire safety plan and training addresses the relocation of the wheeled equipment during a fire



Items in the Corridor

Permitted

- Food service carts in use
- Housekeeping carts in use
- Medication carts in use
- Isolation carts in use
- Crash carts
- Portable lift equipment
- Transport equipment

Not Permitted

- Beds
- Trash containers greater than 32 gals
- Desks
- Chairs
- Tables
- Computers on wheels
- Bird cages

Means of Egress K226



- Exit doors or exit access doors cannot be painted/disguised in a manner that obscures their use as a door
- 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

Corridor Doors

- Hold open devices that release when the door is pushed or pulled are permitted.
- Nonrated protective plates of unlimited height are permitted.



Fire Safety - Staff Familiar

Use of alarms

- Pull stations
- Smoke detection

Transmission of signal

- Alarm connected
- Contact 911

Response to alarm

- Defend in Place
- RACE
- Responsibilities of staff

Isolation of fire

- Compartmentalization
- Close doors and windows
- Use of sprinklers

Extinguishment of fire

- Sprinklers
- Fire extinguishers (PASS)

Evacuation of area

- Immediate removal direct threat (R)

Evacuation of compartment

- Recuse through horizontal exit

- Move to area of refuse

Evacuation floor/ building

- Horizontal/vertical
- Transportation

Individual responsible to call emergency services (911)



Space Heaters K 781

- NFPA generally prohibits the use of portable space heaters in healthcare occupancies
- According to the NFPA 101 portable space heaters are not allowed in any resident sleeping room or compartments.






Cooking Facilities K 324

•Cooking type equipment in the facility such as therapy gym, activities, etc. do not require rangehood type extinguishing system

•When residential cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking (e.g. microwaves, toasters, and hot plates), the Life Safety Code does not automatically classify the area as a hazardous area or require protection per 9.2.3. (Food Warming 19.3.2.5.2)



Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging Fabrics K 751

Draperies, Curtains, and Loosely Hanging
Fabrics exempt at locations:

- Showers and baths
- On windows in patient sleeping room located in sprinklered compartments
- Non-patient sleeping rooms in sprinklered compartments
 - Do not exceed 48 square feet
 - Total area does not exceed 20% of the wall.





Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses K752

- Newly introduced upholstered furniture and mattresses meets Class I or char length, and heat release 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.

Flammable Decorations

- No furnishings or decorations of highly flammable character
 - Corn stalks, hay bales, cotton cobwebs, real Christmas trees
 - Live potted plants with a root system are permissible



Candles

Candles shall not be used as decorative items unless the wick is removed



NO!

Permitted Candles

- Candles may be lit for religious ceremonies and birthdays.
- Staff present and supervising to ensure resident safety. Also, there should be no residents using oxygen present (within 20')



Christmas Trees (and other Decorations)

- No natural/ cut trees
- UL approved Christmas lights strung according to manufacture instructions (how may can you string together?)
- No extension cords, multi plug adapters, no power strips daisy chained together
- Yes, power UL approved power strip



Smoking Requirements K 741

- 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
- Facility should have a smoking policy that includes:
 - Where prohibited and posting with signs that read NO SMOKING
 - In health care occupancies where smoking is prohibited, and signs are prominently placed at all major entrances
 - Smoking by patients classified as not responsible shall be prohibited unless the patient is under direct supervision.
 - Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.
 - Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays can be emptied shall be readily available to all areas where smoking is permitted.
- Smoking by patients classified as not responsible shall be prohibited unless there is direct supervision.



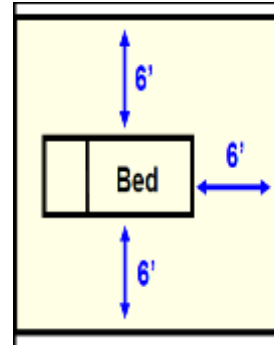
Common Smoking Citations

- Dozens of cigarette butts on the ground
- Smoking by residents on O2
- Use of unacceptable ashtrays such as coffee cans, pop cans, various cups, the ground, etc.
- Smoking in unauthorized areas
- Individuals assessed as unsafe not being supervised
- Ashtrays emptied into trashcans or trash in the ashcan



Power Taps – Electrical K920

- Power strips in a patient care vicinity are only used for components of movable patient-care-related electrical equipment (PCREE) assemblies
- 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.



NO!!



Electrical

- May use in the activities room but must be supervised.
- Items that are Never plugged into a power strip, include: coffee pots, refrigerators, air conditioners, hair driers, etc. (all 'high-draw' equipment)
- No daisy chaining



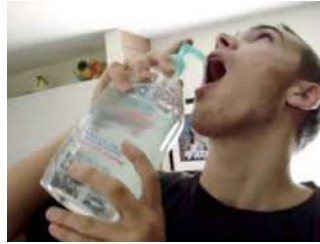
Alcohol Sanitizer K 325



- May now use aerosol based hand sanitizers (cannot exceed 95% alcohol)
- Maximum individual capacity for aerosol is 18 oz.
- Maximum non-aerosol individual capacity if .32 gallons (1.2L)
- Dispensers must be separated from each other by horizontal spacing of not less than 48 inches
- If installed in corridors, the corridors must have a minimum width of 6 feet.

Access Policy

When facilities use
they must have
policy: **"if installed
to prohibit
inappropriate
access"**



Medical Gas

Door signage on any storage room with medical gases:

**"CAUTION: OXIDIZING GAS(ES) STORED WITHIN
NO SMOKING"**

- Empty cylinders are segregated from full cylinders.
- Empty cylinders are marked to avoid confusion.
- Cylinders stored in the open are protected from weather.
- Oxygen cylinders are not secured in rack or chained
- Combustible materials/supplies stored within 5'
- "No Smoking" signs are not used where residents are using oxygen in their rooms

Gas Equipment

Respiratory
Therapy Sources of
Ignition – K-925 i.e.
Beauty shops,
salons



LSC compliance

- The routine inspection, testing, and maintenance of building systems is an important component of Life Safety Code compliance.
- A significant number of deficiencies occur due to the lack of documentation of this inspection, testing, and maintenance.

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- Consulting and education focusing on quality improvement, survey compliance, and facility management.
- Mock surveys and audits
- FSES
- Policy and procedure development
- Professional development and training