

AHC Meeting #13

Draft code changes for Ambulatory Care Facilities

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NEW CONSTRUCTION - IBC

Corridors:

Need to review IBC section 422 to make sure existing building provisions in the IFC are not more restrictive than new building provisions.

K106, K145, K146 Essential power

422.6 Electrical systems. In ambulatory care facilities providing life support systems, the essential electrical system for electrical components, equipment and systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 27 and NFPA 99. (NEED TO DEAL WITH NON LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS K146)

[F] 2702.2.1 Ambulatory Care Facilities. Essential electrical systems for Ambulatory Care Facilities shall be in accordance with Section 407.10.

[renumber current 2702.2.1]

K14. Interior finishes

Interior finish New – needs to match with Table 803 IFC.

TABLE 803.11 INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCY^k

GROUP	SPRINKLERED ^l			NONSPRINKLERED		
	Interior exit stairways, interior exit ramps and exit passageways ^{a, b}	Corridors and enclosure for exit access stairways and exit access ramps	Rooms and enclosed spaces ^c	Interior exit stairways, interior exit ramps and exit passageways ^{a, b}	Corridors and enclosure for exit access stairways and exit access ramps	Rooms and enclosed spaces ^c
A-1 & A-2	B	B	C	A	A ^d	B ^e
A-3 ^f , A-4, A-5	B	B	C	A	A ^d	C

B, E, M, R-1	B	C ^m	C	A	B	C
R-4	B	C	C	A	B	B
F	C	C	C	B	C	C
H	B	B	C ^g	A	A	B
I-1	B	C	C	A	B	B
I-2	B	B	B ^{h, i}	A	A	B
I-3	A	A ^j	C	A	A	B
I-4	B	B	B ^{h, i}	A	A	B
R-2	C	C	C	B	B	C
R-3	C	C	C	C	C	C
S	C	C	C	B	B	C
U	No restrictions			No restrictions		

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929m².

a. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted for wainscotting or paneling of not more than 1,000 square feet of applied surface area in the grade lobby where applied directly to a noncombustible base or over furring strips applied to a noncombustible base and fireblocked as required by Section 803.11.1.

b. In other than Group I-2 occupancies in buildings less than three stories above grade plane of other than Group I-3, Class B interior finish for nonsprinklered buildings and Class C interior finish for sprinklered buildings shall be permitted in interior exit stairways and ramps.

c. Requirements for rooms and enclosed spaces shall be based upon spaces enclosed by partitions. Where a fire-resistance rating is required for structural elements, the enclosing partitions shall extend from the floor to the ceiling. Partitions that do not comply with this shall be considered enclosing spaces and the rooms or spaces on both sides shall be considered one. In determining the applicable requirements for rooms and enclosed spaces, the specific occupancy thereof shall be the governing factor regardless of the group classification of the building or structure.

d. Lobby areas in Group A-1, A-2 and A-3 occupancies shall not be less than Class B materials.

e. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted in places of assembly with an occupant load of 300 persons or less.

f. For places of religious worship, wood used for ornamental purposes, trusses, paneling or chancel furnishing shall be permitted.

g. Class B material is required where the building exceeds two stories.

h. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted in administrative spaces.

i. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted in rooms with a capacity of four persons or less.

j. Class B materials shall be permitted as wainscotting extending not more than 48 inches above the finished floor in corridors and exit access stairways and ramps.

k. Finish materials as provided for in other sections of this code.

l. Applies when protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with [Section 903.3.1.1](#) or [903.3.1.2](#).

m. Corridors in Ambulatory care facilities shall be provided with Class A or B materials.

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION - IFC

K116. High rise buildings. FXXX – 16

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

K102.3 Automatic sprinkler systems. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in ambulatory care facilities where required by Sections K102.3.1 and K102.3.2.

K102.3.1 Type IIB, IIIB and VB Construction. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the entire floor containing an ambulatory care facility in Type IIB, IIIB and VB construction where either of the following conditions exist at any time:

1. Four or more care recipients are incapable of self-preservation, whether rendered incapable by staff or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable.
2. One or more care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the *level of exit discharge* serving such a facility.

In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the *level of exit discharge*, an *automatic sprinkler system* shall be installed throughout the entire floor where such care is provided and all floors below, and all floors between the level of ambulatory care and the nearest *level of exit discharge*, including the *level of exit discharge*.

K102.3.2 High rise buildings. In high rise building containing ambulatory care facilities an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the entire floor containing an ambulatory care facility where either of the following conditions exist at any time:

1. Four or more care recipients are incapable of self-preservation, whether rendered incapable by staff or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable.
2. One or more care recipients that are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the *level of exit discharge* serving such a facility. In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the *level of exit discharge*, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire floor where such care is provided and all floors below, and all floors between the level of ambulatory care and the nearest *level of exit discharge*, including the *level of exit discharge*.

K14. Interior finishes

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Table 803

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

GROUP	SPRINKLERED ¹			NONSPRINKLERED		
	Interior exit stairways and interior exit ramps and exit passageways ^{a, b}	Corridors and enclosure for exit access stairways and exit access ramps	Rooms and enclosed spaces ^c	Interior exit stairways and interior exit ramps and exit passageways ^{a, b}	Corridors and enclosure for exit access stairways and exit access ramps	Rooms and enclosed spaces ^c
A-1 & A-2	B	B	C	A	A ^d	B ^e
A-3 ^f , A-4, A-5	B	B	C	A	A ^d	C
B, E, M, R-1, R-4	B	C ^m	C	A	B	C
F	C	C	C	B	C	C
H	B	B	C ^g	A	A	B
I-1	B	C	C	A	B	B
I-2	B	B	B ^{h, i}	A	A	B
I-3	A	A ^l	C	A	A	B
I-4	B	B	B ^{h, i}	A	A	B
R-2	C	C	C	B	B	C
R-3	C	C	C	C	C	C
S	C	C	C	B	B	C
U	No Restrictions			No Restrictions		

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

a. Class C interior finish materials shall be allowed for wainscoting or paneling of not more than 1,000 square feet of applied surface area in the grade lobby where applied directly to a noncombustible base or over furring strips applied to a noncombustible base and fireblocked as required by Section 803.4 of the *International Building Code*.

b. In exit enclosures of buildings less than three stories in height of other than Group I-3, Class B interior finish for nonsprinklered buildings and Class C for sprinklered buildings shall be permitted.

c. Requirements for rooms and enclosed spaces shall be based upon spaces enclosed by partitions. Where a fire-resistance rating is required for structural elements, the enclosing partitions shall extend from the floor to the ceiling. Partitions that do not comply with this shall be considered as enclosing spaces and the rooms or spaces on both sides shall be considered as one. In determining the applicable requirements for rooms and enclosed spaces, the specific occupancy thereof shall be the governing factor regardless of the group classification of the building or structure.

d. Lobby areas in Group A-1, A-2 and A-3 occupancies shall not be less than Class B materials.

- e. Class C interior finish materials shall be allowed in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of 300 persons or less.
- f. In places of religious worship, wood used for ornamental purposes, trusses, paneling or chancel furnishing shall be allowed.
- g. Class B material is required where the building exceeds two stories.
- h. Class C interior finish materials shall be allowed in administrative spaces.
- i. Class C interior finish materials shall be allowed in rooms with a capacity of four persons or less.
- j. Class B materials shall be allowed as wainscoting extending not more than 48 inches above the finished floor in corridors.
- k. Finish materials as provided for in other sections of this code.
- l. Applies when the vertical exits, exit passageways, corridors or rooms and spaces are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
- m. Corridors in Ambulatory care facilities shall be provided with Class A or B materials.

K48 – Conflict with 403.3.4 and Table 405.2

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Table 405.2

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

403.3.4 Emergency evacuation drills. Emergency evacuation drills shall comply with Section 405. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted not less than four times per year.

Exceptions: The movement of patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building is not required.

**TABLE 405.2
FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATION**

GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPATION
Group B ^{b,c} (Ambulatory Care facilities)	Annually <u>Quarterly</u>	Employees

(FOOTNOTE C REFERS BACK TO 403.3 BUT THESE SHOULD AT LEAST MATCH)

K51. Manual fire alarm.

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K102.4 (New)

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Add new text as follows:

K102.4 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in fire areas containing an ambulatory care facility.

K102.4 K102.5 Automatic fire alarm system. *Fire areas* containing ambulatory care facilities shall be provided with an electronically supervised automatic smoke detection system installed within the ambulatory care facility and in public use areas outside of tenant spaces, including *public corridors* and elevator lobbies.

Exception: Buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 of the *International Fire Code*, provided the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler waterflow.

K66. No smoking signs and K141. No smoking sign exception.

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Section 310.3.1 (New)

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Add new text as follows:

310.2 Prohibited areas. Smoking shall be prohibited where conditions are such as to make smoking a hazard, and in spaces where flammable or combustible materials are stored or handled.

310.3 “No Smoking” signs. The *fire code official* is authorized to order the posting of “No Smoking” signs in a conspicuous location in each structure or location in which smoking is prohibited. The content, lettering, size, color and location of required “No Smoking” signs shall be *approved*.

310.3.1 Group I-2 and Ambulatory care facilities. Group I-2 occupancies and ambulatory care facilities shall have “No smoking” signs posted in any room or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases or oxygen are used or stored.

Exception: In Group I-2 occupancies and ambulatory care facilities where smoking is prohibited, “No Smoking” signs are not required in interior locations of the facility where signs are displayed at all ~~major~~ public entrances into the facility.

K70. Portable unvented heaters

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Section 603.4

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

603.4 Portable unvented heaters. Portable unvented fuel fired heating equipment shall be prohibited in occupancies in Groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3, ~~and~~ R-4 and ambulatory care facilities.

Exceptions:

1. *Listed* and *approved* unvented fuel-fired heaters, including portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances, in one- and two-family *dwelling*s.
2. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be allowed in accordance with Section 603.4.2.
3. Portable unvented fuel fired heating equipment shall be allowed in ambulatory care facilities where located in non-patient care areas where the heating elements of such devices do not exceed 212 deg. F

603.4.1 Prohibited locations. Unvented fuel-fired heating equipment shall not be located in, or obtain combustion air from, any of the following rooms or spaces: sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms or storage closets.

K71. (note that item 4 from Ktags not needed as addressed in scope of 1103.4)

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(Note to integrate with Chapter 11 a simple fix to Section 1103.4.9 is necessary)

Section K102.5 (New)

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

K102.5 Waste and linen chutes. In ambulatory care facilities, existing waste and linen chutes shall comply with Sections K102.5.1 through K102.5.5

K102.5.1 Enclosure. Chutes shall be enclosed with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Opening protectives shall be in accordance with Section 716 of the *International Building Code* and have a fire protection rating of not less than 1 hour.

K102.5.2 Chute intakes. Chute intakes shall comply with Section K102.5.2.1 or K102.5.2.2.

K102.5.2.1 Chute intake direct from corridor. Where intake to chutes is direct from a *corridor*, the intake opening shall be equipped with a chute-intake door in accordance with Section 716 of the *International Building Code* and having a fire protection rating of not less than 1 hour.

K102.5.2.2 Chute intake via a chute-intake room. Where the intake to chutes is accessed through a chute-intake room, the room shall be enclosed with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Opening protectives for the intake room shall be in accordance with Section 716 of the *International Building Code* and have a fire protection rating of not less than 3/4 hour. Opening protective for the chute enclosure shall be in accordance with Section K102.5.1.

K102.5.3 Automatic sprinkler system. Chutes shall be equipped with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.2.11.2.

K102.5.4 Chute discharge rooms. Chutes shall terminate in a dedicated chute discharge room. Such rooms shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Opening protectives shall be in accordance with Section 716 of the *International Building Code* and have a fire protection rating of not less than 1 hour.

K102.5.5 Chute discharge protection. Chute discharges shall be equipped with a self-closing or automatic-closing opening protective in accordance with Section 716 of the *International Building Code* and having a fire protection rating of not less than 1 hour.

K73.Upolstered furniture and mattresses.

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Section 805.2

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

805.2 Group I-2, ~~nursing homes and hospitals and ambulatory care facilities.~~ The requirements in Sections 805.2.1 through 805.2.2 shall apply to ~~nursing homes and hospitals classified in Group I-2~~ occupancies and ambulatory care facilities.

805.2.1 Upholstered furniture. Newly introduced upholstered furniture shall meet the requirements of Sections 805.2.1.1 through 805.2.1.3.

805.2.1.1 Ignition by cigarettes. Newly introduced upholstered furniture shall be shown to resist ignition by cigarettes as determined by tests conducted in accordance with one of the following: (a) mocked-up composites of the upholstered furniture shall have a char length not exceeding 1.5 inches (38 mm) when tested in accordance with NFPA 261 or (b) the components of the upholstered furniture shall meet the requirements for Class I when tested in accordance with NFPA 260.

Exception: Upholstered furniture belonging to the patients in sleeping rooms of Group I-2 condition 1 occupancies nursing homes (Group I-2), provided that a smoke detector is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered, single-station smoke alarms shall be allowed.

805.2.1.2 Heat release rate. Newly introduced upholstered furniture shall have limited rates of heat release when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1537 or California Technical Bulletin 133, as follows:

1. The peak rate of heat release for the single upholstered furniture item shall not exceed 80 kW.

Exception: Upholstered furniture in rooms or spaces protected by an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

2. The total energy released by the single upholstered furniture item during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.

Exception: Upholstered furniture in rooms or spaces protected by an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

805.2.1.3 Identification. Upholstered furniture shall bear the label of an *approved* agency, confirming compliance with the requirements of Sections 805.2.1.1 and 805.2.1.2.

805.2.2 Mattresses. Newly introduced mattresses shall meet the requirements of Sections 805.2.2.1 through 805.2.2.3.

805.2.2.1 Ignition by cigarettes. Newly introduced mattresses shall be shown to resist ignition by cigarettes as determined by tests conducted in accordance with DOC 16 CFR Part 1632 and shall have a char length not exceeding 2 inches (51 mm).

805.2.2.2 Heat release rate. Newly introduced mattresses shall have limited rates of heat release when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1590 or California Technical Bulletin 129, as follows:

1. The peak rate of heat release for the single mattress shall not exceed 100 kW.

Exception: Mattresses in rooms or spaces protected by an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

2. The total energy released by the single mattress during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.

Exception: Mattresses in rooms or spaces protected by an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

805.2.2.3 Identification. Mattresses shall bear the label of an *approved* agency, confirming compliance with the requirements of Sections 805.2.2.1 and 805.2.2.2.

K75. Wastebasket. Also see code change for hospital for I-2 - K75.

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808.1

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

808.1 Wastebaskets and linen containers in Group I-1, I-2, and I-3 occupancies and ambulatory care facilities. Wastebaskets, linen containers and other waste containers, including their lids, located in Group I-1, I-2, and I-3 occupancies and ambulatory care facilities shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or of materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1354 at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation. Metal wastebaskets and other metal waste containers with a capacity of 20 gallons (75.7 L) or more shall be *listed* in accordance with UL 1315 and shall be provided with a noncombustible lid. Portable containers exceeding 32 gallons (121 L) shall be stored in an area classified as a waste and linen collection room and constructed in accordance with Table 509 of the *International Building Code*.

K115 Smoke barriers (no changes needed but if necessary this could be used as it is the same as hospitals)

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808.1

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Add new text as follows:

K102.2.2 Smoke barriers. Smoke barriers shall be constructed in accordance with Section 709 of the *International Building Code*.

Exceptions:

1. Existing smoke barriers are permitted to remain where the existing smoke barrier has a minimum fire-resistance rating of 1/2 hour.
2. Smoke barriers shall be permitted to terminate at an atrium enclosure in accordance with Section 404.6 of the *International Building Code*.

K102.2.3 Opening protectives. Openings in smoke barriers shall be protected in accordance with Section 716 of the *International Building Code*. Opening protectives shall have a minimum fire-protection-rating of 1/3 hour.

Exception: Existing wired glass vision panels in doors shall be permitted to remain.

K102.2.4 Penetrations. Penetrations of smoke barriers shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Approved existing materials and methods of construction.

K102.2.5 Joints. Joints made in or between smoke barriers shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Approved existing materials and methods of construction.

K102.2.6 Duct and air transfer openings. Penetrations in a smoke barrier by duct and air transfer openings shall comply with Section 717 of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Where existing duct and air transfer openings in smoke barriers exist without smoke dampers, they shall be permitted to remain. Any changes to existing smoke dampers shall be submitted for review and approved in accordance with Section 717 of the *International Building Code*.

K118. Elevators. Note item 2 of the ktags is unnecessary as this is applicable to all occupancies. Note that K104.3 already addresses.

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Section 1103.3.1

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Revise as follows:

1103.3.1 Elevators, escalators and moving walks. Existing elevators, escalators and moving walks in Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancies and ambulatory care facilities shall comply with ASME A17.3.

K106, K145 and K146. Essential power. (Note changes for Group I-2)

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Section K104.4 (New)

Proponent: John Williams, CBO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on Health Care
(john.williams@doh.wa.gov)

Add new text as follows:

K104.4. Essential electrical systems. Essential electrical systems in ambulatory care facilities shall be in accordance with Sections K104.4.1 and K104.4.2.

K104.4.1 Where required. Where required by NFPA 99, ambulatory care facilities, shall be provided with an essential electrical system in accordance with NFPA 99.

K104.4.2 Installation and duration. In ambulatory care facilities, the installation and duration of operation of existing essential electrical systems shall be based on a hazard vulnerability analysis conducted in accordance with NFPA 99.

1105.10 Essential electrical systems. Essential electrical systems in Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancies shall be in accordance with Sections 1105.10.1 and 1105.10.2.

1105.10.1 Where required. ~~Where required by NFPA 99, in Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancies shall be provided with an essential electrical system in accordance with NFPA 99 where life support is being provided, an essential electrical system shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 99.~~

1105.10.2 Installation and duration. In Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancies, the installation and duration of operation of existing essential electrical systems shall be based on a hazard vulnerability analysis conducted in accordance with NFPA 99.

KTAG REVIEW

Ambulatory Care KTags already addressed in Appendix K

K114 – Tenant separation. Both IBC and LSC threshold is the Same at 4. Requiring it at 1 is a CMS modification. Note fire partitions versus fire barriers, initial read is that there is little difference between a LSC fire barrier and a ICC fire partition in this case.

K29 – incidental uses

K118 – elevators. See proposal

Ambulatory Care KTags already addressed in IFC (generally)

K29 – covered in appendix K103

K48

K50

K64

K72

K144

K147

K211-

K117

K67

K31*

K136*

K131*

K132*

K133*

K135*

K76

K77

K78

K140

K142

K143