

## Ad Hoc Committee on Healthcare (AHC)

### K Tag REQUIREMENTS FOR AMBULATORY CARE FACILITIES

September 2, 2014

	General Work Group
	MOE Work Group
	Fire Safety Work Group

Based on Form CMS-2786U (02/2013)

<http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/Downloads/CMS2786U.pdf>

[See explanatory end notes.]

ID PREFIX	CMS Reference	BUILDING PROVISION	WORK GROUP	IFC/IBC SECTION
CONSTRUCTION				

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K12 (K13)	20.1.6.3, <b>21.1.6.3.</b>	Buildings two or more stories in height and of Type II (000), III (200) V (000) construction are equipped throughout with a supervised approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.	General	<p style="color: red;">K102.3 addresses but only on floor where Ambulatory care is located and below versus building.</p> <p style="background-color: #90EE90;">JohnW note: The scope of the requirement from the life safety code applies to the location where the ASC is, so arguably they are the same. Current provisions appropriate. 9/2/2014</p> <p><b>K102.3 Automatic sprinkler systems.</b> An <i>automatic sprinklersystem</i> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. One or more care recipients that are incapable of selfpreservation are located at other than the <i>level of exit discharge</i> serving such a facility.</li> </ol> <p>In buildings where ambulatory care is provided on levels other than the <i>level of exit discharge</i>, an <i>automatic sprinkler system</i> 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 <i>level of exit discharge</i>, including the <i>level of exit discharge</i>.</p>

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<b>HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS</b>				
K116	See Staff Note →	Buildings over 75 ft. in height housing ambulatory health care facilities are provided with a complete approved automatic sprinkler system shall be in accordance with 11.8.	<b>General</b>	<p>[Staff note: §11.8 says: "Where required by Chapters 12 through 42..." but Chapters 20 &amp; 21 do not require. Sections 38.4.2 (new business) and 39.4.2 (existing business) do, with several alternatives.]</p> <p>Need to clarify all construction types when in taller buildings.</p> <p>May need a new section focusing on all construction types for high rise buildings.</p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>K102.3.1 Type IIB, IIIB and VB Construction. (existing language)</b></p> <p><b>K102.3.2 High rise buildings. Ambulatory care facilities located in high rise buildings shall</b> etc see proposals 9/2/2014</p>

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<b>INTERIOR FINISH</b>				
K14	38.3.3.2, <b>39.3.3.2;</b> 10.2.3	Interior finish on walls and ceilings of exits and enclosed exit access corridors have a flame spread rating of Class A or B. Offices have Class A, B or C. Interior finishes existing before December 17, 2010 that are applied directly to wall and ceilings with a thickness of less than ½ inch shall be permitted to remain in use without flame spread rating documentation. NFPA TIA 00-2	<b>Fire Safety</b>	Change needed. See IFC Table 803.3 <b>See proposal</b>
<b>CORRIDOR SEPARATION</b>				

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K17	20.3.6.2, 38.3.6.1 8.2.3	<p>Corridors in <b>new</b> occupancies used for exit access are separated from use areas by partitions with a fire resistance rating of at least one hour. Doors have at least one 20 minute fire protection rating and are equipped with a positive latch and closing device. Vision panels, if provided, in partitions or doors therein are not to exceed 20 inches and install at or below half distance from floor to room ceiling.</p> <p>(N/A for <b>existing</b> occupancies, open floor areas with available exits, corridors in a space occupied by a single tenant, and buildings provided with complete automatic sprinkler systems.)</p>	<b>MOE</b>	Change needed? See IFC/2015 §1104.17 and <b>§K104</b>
<b>OCCUPANCY SEPARATION</b>				

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K114	20.3.7.1, <b>21.3.7.1</b>	Ambulatory health care occupancies are separated from other tenants and occupancies by fire barriers with at least a 1 hour fire resistance rating. Doors in such barriers are solid bonded core wood of 1-3/4 inches or equivalent and are equipped with a positive latch and closing device. Vision panels, if provided in fire barriers or doors shall be of fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with 8.2.3.2.2.	<b>General</b>	<p>Change needed? See IBC/2015 §422.2 and IFC/2015 §K102.1, (4 or more requires a fire partition versus a fire barrier in Section 422.2)</p> <p>JohnW note: IBC and IFC threshold (4 or more) is consistent with the LSC approach. The difference in threshold is a CMS modification. If we want to be consistent with where CMS is, we need a change to the IBC 422.2 and K102.1. Simple change really, strike four or more and say and All ACF's shall have...</p> <p>More investigation is needed on the fire barrier/fire partition conversation. My initial read is that the 1 hour fire barrier described in the CMS approach is the same as a 1 hour fire partition in the IBC.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">K114 addressed by current K102.1 language 9/2/2014</p>

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<b>VERTICAL OPENINGS</b>				
K20	38.3.1, <b>39.3.1</b>	Vertical openings such as stairways, elevator shaftways, escalators, and building service shaftways are enclosed in accordance with Section 8.2.5 and 8.2.5.2. (Note: Some exceptions are permitted in 38.3.1.)	<b>Fire Safety</b>	Change needed. See IFC/2015 §1103.4 <b>No change needed based upon FS notes 7/10/2014</b>
K21	20.2.2.3, <b>21.2.2.3;</b> 7.2.1.8.2	Any door with a required fire protection rating, such as stairways, exit passageways, horizontal exits, smoke barriers, or hazardous areas enclosures, if held open, is arranged to close automatically all such doors throughout the smoke compartment or entire facility by the actuation of the fire alarm system or automatic sprinkler system.	<b>MOE</b>	
<b>SMOKE BARRIERS</b>				

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K115	20.3.7.1, 20.3.7.2, 20.3.7.3, 21.3.7.1, 21.3.7.2, 21.3.7.2	<p>Ambulatory health care facilities shall be divided into at least two smoke compartments with smoke barriers having at least 1 hour fire resistance rating. Doors in smoke barriers are equipped with positive latcher. Doors shall be constructed of not less than 1-3/4 inch thick solid bonded core wood or equivalent. Vision panels are provided and are of fixed wire glass limited to 1,296 sq. inch per panel.</p> <p>(N/A for facilities of less than 5,000 sq. ft. with an approved smoke detection system, and less than 10,000 sq. ft. with an approved supervised sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.)</p>	General	<p>Change needed. See IBC/2015 §422.3 and IFC/2015 Appendix §K102.2. 422.3 already addresses for new. Need IFC requirements for existing.</p> <p>JohnW note: Requirements for the barrier exist within the Appendix language. Construction of barriers (which include the rating doors, etc, bounce back to the building code. Proposal drafted for K115 to create retroactive smoke barrier requirements</p> <p>If we move the appendix to Chapter 11, then this makes an enforceable requirement. If it stays in the appendix, this is something that CMS (or any other jurisdiction) can adopt as a minimum standard.</p> <p>Decided no changes needed as most facilities will have 1hour. Otherwise change of use or occupancy and IBC 422 would apply K102.2 would apply. Left proposal in list</p>



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<b>HAZARDOUS AREA PROTECTION</b>				
K29	38.3.2, 39.3.2; 8.4	Hazardous areas separated from other parts of the building by fire barriers have at least one hour fire resistance rating or such areas are enclosed with partitions and doors and the area provided with an automatic sprinkler system. High hazard areas are provided with both fire barriers and sprinkler systems. <b>(Examples:</b> Boiler Rooms, Furnace Rooms, Storage Rooms, Maintenance Shops, Paint Shops, Laundries (over 100 ft <sup>2</sup> ), Chemical Storage Rooms)	General	<del>Change needed.</del> See IFC/2015 §K103  JohnW: This is covered by K103
K211	Same as: 18.3.2.7, 19.3.2.7, CFR 416.44	<b>Where Alcohol Based Hand Rub (ABHR) dispensers are installed:</b>	Fire Safety	
		The corridor is at least 6 feet wide		
		The maximum individual fluid dispenser capacity shall be 1.2 liters (2 liters in suites of rooms)		
		The dispensers shall have a minimum spacing 4 ft from each other		
		Not more than 10 gallons are used in a single smoke compartment outside a storage cabinet		
		Dispensers are not installed over or adjacent to an ignition source. If the floor is carpeted, the building is fully sprinklered.		
<b>EXITS</b>				

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K32	20.2.4.1, <b>21.2.4.1</b> , 7.5.1.4	At least two exits, located remote from each other are provided for each floor or fire section of the building.	MOE	
K36	20.2.6.2, <b>21.2.6.2</b>	Travel distance between any room door required as exit access and an exit does not exceed 100 ft. The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit does not exceed 150 ft. (Note: In approved automatic sprinklered buildings, the travel distances may be increased by 50 ft.).	MOE	
K37	<b>39.2.5</b> , 38.2.5, 20.2.5, <b>21.2.5</b>	Dead-end corridors in existing occupancies do not exceed 50 ft. Dead-end corridors in new occupancies do not exceed 20 ft. In new occupancies with an approved automatic sprinkler system, dead-end corridors may increase to 50 ft.	MOE	Section 1104.18 seems to address BTubbs 9/2/2014
K39	20.2.3.2, <b>21.2.3.2</b>	Corridors for exit access are at least 44 inches wide.	MOE	
K40	20.2.3.3, <b>21.2.3.3</b>	Exit access doors and exit doors used by health care occupants are of the swinging type and at least 32-inches in clear width. An exception is provided for existing 34-inch doors in existing occupancies.	MOE	
K42	20.2.4.2, <b>21.2.4.2</b>	Rooms or suites of rooms of more than 2,500 sq. ft. have at least two exit access doors located remote from each other.	MOE	Change needed.
K43	20.2.2.2, <b>21.2.2.2</b>	Special locking arrangements on exterior doors comply with 7.2.1.6. (Delayed egress locks 7.2.1.6.1 ; Access-controlled egress doors 7.2.1.6.2)	MOE	Covered in Chapter 10

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K46	20.2.9.1, <b>21.2.9.1</b>	Emergency illumination is provided in accordance with section 7.9.	MOE	Section 1104.5 addresses Group B in certain conditions B Tubbs 9/2/2014
K47	20.2.10, <b>21.2.10</b>	Exit and directional signs are displayed in marked in accordance with section 7.10 with continuous illumination served by the emergency lighting system.	MOE	
K112	20.1.6.1, <b>21.1.6.1,</b> 38.2.7, <b>39.2.7</b>	At least 50 percent of the required exit capacity from upper floors discharges directly to the exterior of the building in accordance with Section 7.7.	MOE	
K113	20.2.8, <b>21.2.8</b>	Designated aisles, corridors, passageways, and exitways are provided with illumination in accordance with Section 7.8.	MOE	
<b>EMERGENCY PLAN AND FIRE DRILLS</b>				
K48	20.7.1.1, <b>21.7.1.1</b>	There is a written plan for the protection of all patients and for their evacuation in the event of an emergency.	Fire Safety	No change needed. See IFC/2015 §403.3.1
K50	20.7.1.2, <b>21.7.1.2</b>	Fire drills are held at unexpected times under varying conditions, at least quarterly on each shift.	Fire Safety	No change needed. See IFC/2015 §403.3.4 & Table 405.2 (those 2 conflict?) Proposal provided to deal with conflict B tubbs 9/2/2014
		The staff is familiar with procedures and is aware that drills are part of established routine.		No change needed. See IFC/2015 §403.3.3

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<b>FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS</b>				
K51	20.3.4.1, <b>21.3.4.1</b>	A manual fire alarm system, not a pre-signal type, is provided in accordance with Section 9.6 to automatically warn the building occupants. Fire alarm system initiation, notification and control functions. The fire alarm system is arranged to automatically transmit an alarm to summon the fire department.	Fire Safety	See IFC/2015 Appendix K102.4 <b>Proposal provided to deal with manual fire alarm requirement. Currently only automatic in appendix B stubbs 9/2/2014</b>
<b>PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS</b>				
K64	20.3.5.2, <b>21.3.5.2</b>	Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.7.4.1 and NFPA 10.	Fire Safety	No change needed. See IFC §906.1
<b>SMOKING REGULATIONS</b>				

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K66	20.7.4, <b>21.7.4</b>	Smoking regulations are adopted, and include the posting of "NO SMOKING" signs or shall be posted with the international symbol for no smoking in any room, ward, or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases or oxygen are used or stored, and in any other hazardous location.	Fire Safety	Change needed? See IFC §310 <b>Proposal provided Btubbs 9/2/2014</b>
<b>BUILDING SERVICES</b>				
K117	9.1; 20.5.1, <b>21.5.1</b>	Utilities shall comply with section 9.1 (See K147 for electrical Wiring and equipment requirements).	General	No change needed. IBC §2701.1 See IFC §605.1  John W - agree
K67	20.5.2.1, <b>21.5.2.1</b>	Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications and Section 9.2.	General	No change needed. See IFC §603.1.1  John W - agree
K70	20.7.8, <b>21.7.8</b>	Portable space heating devices shall be prohibited except portable space heating devices shall be permitted to be used in non-sleeping staff and employee areas where the heating elements of such devices do not exceed 212 deg. F.	Fire Safety	See IFC/2015 §603.4  <b>Proposal provided Btubbs 9/2/2014</b>
K71	20.5.4, <b>21.5.4</b>	<b>Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators and Laundry Chutes shall comply with Section 9.5.</b>		

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		(1) Rubbish chutes and laundry chutes shall be separately enclosed by walls or partitions in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.3.	Fire Safety	
		(2) Inlet openings serving chutes shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.3. Existing installations having properly enclosed service chutes and properly installed and maintained service openings shall be permitted to have inlets open to a corridor or normally occupied space.	Fire Safety	Change needed to expand IFC/2015 §1103.4.9 to include ACFs. <b>Proposal provided from Sharon Myers - Btubbs 9/2/2014</b>
		(3) The doors of such chutes shall open only to a room that is designed and used exclusively for accessing the chute opening. The room shall be separated from other spaces in accordance with Section 8.4. Rubbish chutes and laundry chutes shall be permitted to open into rooms not exceeding 400 ft <sup>2</sup> used for storage, provided that the room is protected by automatic sprinklers.	Fire Safety	
		(4) Rubbish chutes, laundry chutes, and incinerators shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 82, unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service subject to approval of the AHJ.	Fire Safety	Change needed to expand IFC/2015 §1103.4.10 to include ACFs. <b>Proposal provided Btubbs 9/2/2014</b>

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K118	20.5.3, <b>21.5.3</b>	<p>Elevators, dumbwaiters, and vertical conveyors shall comply with section 9.4. Except as modified in [Section 9.4], existing elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks shall conform to the requirements of ASME A17.3 [9.4.2.2].</p> <p>All existing elevators, having a travel distance of 25 ft or more above or below the level that best serves the needs of emergency personnel for firefighting purposes, conform to Firefighter's Service requirements of ASME/ ANSI A17.3. [9.4.3.2]</p>	Fire Safety	<p>Change needed. See §1103.3.2. <b>Proposal provided Btubbs but already addressed in Appendix K - 9/2/2014</b></p> <p>No change needed for Fire Service. See IFC/2015 §1103.3.2.</p>
<b>FURNISHINGS AND DECORATIONS</b>				
K72	20.7.5.1, <b>21.7.5.1</b>	<p>Draperies, curtains and other loosely hanging fabrics and films serving as furnishings, except curtains at shower, shall be in accordance with NFPA 701.</p>	MOE	
K73	1) 20.7.5.2,	<p>1) Newly introduced upholstered furniture shall be in accordance with NFPA 260, 261 unless building is fully sprinklered.</p>		<p>Change needed. See IFC/2015 §805 <b>Proposal provided Btubbs 9/2/2014</b></p>

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	<b>21.7.5.2</b> 2) 20.7.5.3, <b>21.7.5.3</b>	2)	Newly introduced mattresses shall meet NFPA 267.	Fire Safety	Proposal provided Btubbs 9/2/2014
K75	<b>21.7.5.5</b>	Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles shall not exceed 32 gal (121 L) in capacity. The average density of container capacity in a room or space shall not exceed .5 gal/ft <sup>2</sup> (20.4 L/m <sup>2</sup> ). A capacity of 32 gal (121 L) shall not be exceeded within any 64-ft <sup>2</sup> (5.9-m <sup>2</sup> ) area. Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gal (121 L) shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.		Fire Safety	Change needed. See IFC/2015 §808.1 & 808.2. See K75 proposal for hospitals.  <span style="background-color: yellow;">Proposal provided Btubbs 9/2/2014</span>
<b>LABORATORIES</b>					



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K31	20.3.2.1, 21.3.2.1, 8.4.4, 9.2.4	Laboratories employing quantities of flammable, combustible, or hazardous materials that are considered a severe hazard shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 99. (Laboratories that are not considered to be a severe hazard shall meet the provision of K29.)	General	<p style="background-color: #d4edda;">See IFC §5003.8.3</p> <p style="background-color: #d4edda;">John W. The 2012 versions of 99 and 101 clearly send laboratories using chemicals to NFPA 45. Not all of these are within the scope of NFPA, smaller labs are exempted by NFPA 45.</p> <p style="background-color: #d4edda;">NFPA 45 is about fire protection, specific references are made in the context of fire separation/protection and ventilation. While the building/fire code covers these concepts broadly, it appears that NFPA 45 is much more detailed.</p> <p style="background-color: #d4edda;">If we consider adding in specific language to the building, mechanical and fire code to add NFPA 45 as a reference standard for the following limited concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="background-color: #d4edda;">Incidental use</li> <li style="background-color: #d4edda;">Hazardous exhaust</li> <li style="background-color: #d4edda;">Hazardous materials</li> </ul> <p style="background-color: #fff3cd;">Decided that a reference to NFPA 45 at this time would not work well. BTubbs 9 2 2014</p>

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<b>K136</b>	<b>99:</b> 10.2.1.3.1; 20.3.2.1, <b>21.3.2.1</b>	Procedures for laboratory emergencies shall be developed. Such procedures shall include alarm actuation, evacuation, and equipment shutdown procedures, and provisions for control of emergencies that could occur in the laboratory, including specific detailed plans for control operations by an emergency control group within the organization or a public fire department in accordance with NFPA 99 and NFPA 101.	<b>General</b>	See IFC §5003.9.1  John W: NFPA
<b>K131</b>	<b>99:</b> 10.2.1.3.2	Emergency procedures shall be established for controlling chemical spills in accordance with NFPA 99.	<b>General</b>	See IFC §5003.9.1
<b>K132</b>	<b>99:</b> 10.2.1.4.2	Continuing safety education and supervision shall be provided, incidents shall be reviewed monthly, and procedures reviewed annually shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.	<b>General</b>	See IFC §5003.9.1

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			<p><b>General</b></p>	<p>John W note: The 2012 version of NFPA 99 cites a direct reference to NFPA 45 for ALL laboratories. This section deals with all HVAC requirements. NFPA 99, Section 9.3.1.2 “Laboratories shall comply with NFPA 45...” I see the point now – The ICC codes don’t specifically reference NFPA 45. We need to add this reference.</p> <p>Determined that this issue is addressed by Section 510 of the IMC. Also the IMC requires maintenance in accordance with Section 102.3. It should also be noted that laboratories were addressed specifically beginning I the 2006 edition within Section 510 of the IMC. 8/12/2014</p> <p>No action necessary at this time. Already addressed by I-Codes.</p> <p><b>IMC 510.1 General.</b> This section shall govern the design and construction of duct systems for hazardous exhaust and shall determine where such systems are required. Hazardous exhaust systems are systems designed to capture and control hazardous emissions generated from product handling or processes, and convey those emissions to the outdoors. Hazardous emissions include flammable vapors, gases, fumes, mists or dusts, and volatile or airborne materials posing a health</p>

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K134	99: 10.6	<b>Emergency Shower:</b> Where the eyes or body of any person can be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable fixed facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use. <b>Fixed eye baths</b> designed and installed to avoid injurious water pressure shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.	General	Change needed. (F295-13 was D)  Not sure if we are pursuing. Proposal was made in 2013 for I-2 occupancies.BTubbs 9/2/9014  Sharon Myers to look into contacting Jeff Shapiro.9/2/2014
K135	99: 4.3, 10.7.2.1	Flammable and combustible liquids shall be used from and stored in approved containers in accordance with NFPA 30, and NFPA 45.	General	No change needed. See IFC §5704.2.7, IFC §5704.3.1
		Storage cabinets for flammable and combustible liquids shall be constructed in accordance with NFPA 30.	General	No change needed. See IFC §5704.3.2.1
<b>MEDICAL GASES AND ANESTHETIZING AREAS</b>				
K76	99: 4.3.1.1.2; 101: 20.3.2.4, 21.3.2.4 (no such)	Medical gas storage and administration areas shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 99 and NFPA 101.	Fire Safety	Verify no change needed. See IFC §5306.4
		(a) Oxygen storage locations of greater than 3,000 cu.ft. are enclosed by a one-hour separation.		Verify no change needed. See IFC §5306.2
		(b) Locations for supply systems of greater than 3,000 cu.ft. are vented to the outside.		Verify no change needed. See IFC §5306.2.2

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K77		Piped in medical gas systems comply with NFPA 99, Chapter 4.		General	No change needed. See IFC §5306.4
K78	99: 4.3.1.2.3(n), 5.4.1.1; 101: 18.3.2.3, 19.3.2.3	Anesthetizing locations shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 99 and NFPA 101.		General	No change needed. See IFC §5306.4
		(a)	Shutoff valves are located outside each anesthetizing location and arranged so that shutting off one room or location will not affect others.	General	No change needed. See IFC §5306.4
		(b)	Relative humidity is maintained equal to or great than 35%	General	John W. Note: I think the section cited above covers the scope of the original KTAG. The IFC requirement to send people to NFPA 99 for the medical gas system covers all of the requirements below.  No revision necessary to I-Codes 8/12/2014
K140		(a)	Master alarm panels are in two separate locations and have audible and visible signals.		No change required. NFPA 99 referenced in IFC 5306.5
	99: 4.3.1.2.2	(b)	There are high/low alarms for +/- 20% operating pressure. This section shall be in accordance with NFPA.99.		No change required. NFPA 99 referenced in IFC 5306.5

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		(c)	Where a level 2 gas system is used, one alarm panel that complies with 4.3.1.2.2(b) 3.a, b, c and d and with 4.3.1.2.2(c)2 and 5 shall be permitted. (4.4.1 Exception No. 4).	General	No change required. NFPA 99 referenced in IFC 5306.5
K141	18.3.2.4, 19.3.2.4		“No smoking” signs are in areas where oxygen is used in accordance 8-6.4.2 (NFPA 99). In facilities where smoking is prohibited and signs are at all major entrances, secondary signs are not required. “No smoking” signs are at entrances to storage areas in accordance with 8-3.1.11.3 (NFPA 99).	General	Change needed. See IFC §6303.1.3, §5003.7  I think Beth's change is more appropriate See proposal changed major to public
K142			All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities shall comply with NFPA 99, Chapter 19.	General	No change needed. See IFC/2015 §611 ERRATA Chapter 14
K143	99: 8.6.2.5.2	Transferring of oxygen from one container to another shall be accomplished at a location specifically designated for transferring that is as follows:		General	Verify no change needed. See IFC/2015 §5306.4
		(a)	separated from any portion of a facility wherein patients are housed, examined, or treated by a separation of a fire barrier of 1-hour fire-resistive construction; and		
		(b)	the area that is mechanically ventilated, sprinklered, and has ceramic or concrete flooring; and		
		(c)	in an area that is posted with signs indicating that transferring is occurring, and that smoking in the immediate area is not permitted in accordance with NFPA 99 and Compressed Gas Association.		

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<b>ELECTRICAL AND EMERGENCY POWER</b>				
K105	20.2.9.2, <b>21.2.9.2</b>	Where general anesthesia or life support equipment is used, an emergency power system is provided in accordance with NFPA 99.	<b>MOE</b>	See proposal – new and existing BTubbs 9/2/2014
K106	<b>99:</b> 3.4.2.2, 3.4.1.4, 3.4.4.1	ASCs with life support equipment have a Type I Essential Electrical System powered by a generator with a transfer switch and separate power supply and are in compliance with NFPA 99. Required emergency shall be tested and maintained in accordance with Chapter 6 of NFPA 110.	<b>MOE</b>	See proposal – new and existing BTubbs 9/2/2014
K144	<b>99:</b> 3.4.4.1; 8.4.2; <b>110:</b> 8.4.2	Generators are inspected weekly and exercised under load for 30 minutes per month and shall be in accordance with NFPA 99 and NFPA 110.	<b>MOE</b>	Verify no change needed. See IFC/2015 §604.4. Believe this is already addressed. 9/2/2014
K145	<b>99:</b> 3.4.2.2.2	The Type I EES is divided into the critical branch, life safety branch and the emergency system and shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.	<b>MOE</b>	See proposal – new and existing BTubbs 9/2/2014
K146	<b>99:</b> <b>3.6</b>	The ASC with no life support equipment shall have an alternate source of power separate and independent from the normal source that will be effective for minimum of 1-1/2 hour after loss of normal source.	<b>MOE</b>	See proposal – new and existing BTubbs 9/2/2014
K147	<b>99:</b> 9.1.2; 20.5.1; <b>21.5.1</b>	Electrical wiring and equipment shall be in accordance with NFPA 70.	<b>MOE</b>	Change needed.? See IFC §605.1

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### EXPLANATORY END NOTES

1. In NFPA 101-2000, Chapter 20 applies to new ambulatory care facilities (ACFs); Chapter 21 applies to existing ACFs. Bolded Sections in column 2 (CMS Reference) apply to existing ACFs.
2. In NFPA 101-2000, Chapter 38 applies to new business occupancies; Chapter 39 applies to existing business occupancies. Bolded Sections in column 2 (CMS Reference) apply to existing business occupancies.