

Changing to the 2012 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for Life Safety Code (LSC)

2016 Provider Meeting

CMS Officially Adopted the 2012 LSC on July 5, 2016

Surveyors Will Start Using the New Codes on November 1, 2016

What Has Changed?

19.2.3.4-Narrowing of the Corridor changes

- Current: Any required aisle, corridor, or ramp shall be not less than 48 inches in clear width when the corridor serves as a means of egress from resident sleeping rooms,
- New: unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

19.2.3.4-Narrowing of the Corridor changes (cont.)

- Where the corridor is at least 6 feet wide
- When noncontinuous projections (wall mounted devices) are not more than 6 inches from the corridor wall, and are located above the handrail

19.2.3.4-Narrowing of the Corridor changes (cont.)

- ▶ Storage of wheeled equipment in corridors is allowed with the following:
 - The corridor must be at least 6 feet wide
 - The equipment cannot reduce the corridor to less than 5 feet wide
 - Equipment (non-medical) and carts (medication carts) must be in use

19.2.3.4-Narrowing of the Corridor (cont.)

- Medical equipment (IV poles, feeding tube poles, portable x-ray), mechanical lift devices, and transport equipment (wheelchair, Geri chair, shower chairs) do not have to be in use
- The facility must have a written plan and documented training to address the moving of the wheeled equipment in the case of an emergency

19.2.3.4-Narrowing of the Corridor (cont.)

Where the corridor width is at least 8 feet, fixed projections (furniture) into the corridor shall be permitted with the following conditions:

- ▶ Attached to the wall or floor
- ▶ Does not reduce corridor to less than 6 feet
- ▶ All fixed projections are on the same side of the corridor
- ▶ The furniture/furniture grouping does not exceed 50 square ft.

19.2.3.4-Narrowing of the Corridor (cont.)

- ▶ The separations between furniture groups must be at Least 10 Ft.
- ▶ Cannot obstruct the access to any fire protection equipment (extinguishers)
- ▶ Facility has a complete fire alarm system and is fully sprinklered

19.3.2.5.3–Open Cooking Areas

- ▶ Open cooking areas shall be permitted within a smoke compartment with the following restrictions:
- ▶ Can only serve residents in smoke compartment when the open cooking occurs, and be no more than 30 residents

19.3.2.5.3–Open Cooking Areas (cont.)

- ▶ The cooking equipment must have a range hood
- ▶ The range hood must be equal to the width of the cooking equipment surface
- ▶ The range hood must contain grease collection and clean out capability

19.3.2.5.3–Open Cooking Areas

- ▶ The range hood must have a minimum airflow of 500 cfm (14,000 L/min)
- ▶ Range hoods without outside ventilation, must have a charcoal filter to remove smoke and odor

19.3.2.5.3–Open Cooking Areas

- ▶ The range hood must meet requirements (must be commercial)
- ▶ Must be equipped with an automatic shut off valve interconnected to the power supply, in order to activate when the suppression system is engaged
- ▶ Solid fuel and deep fat frying cooking is prohibited

19.3.2.5.3–Open Cooking Areas

- ▶ Portable Fire Extinguishers:
- ▶ Open cooking area must contain a portable fire extinguisher per NFPA 96
- ▶ The portable fire extinguisher must be inspected, tested, and maintained per NFPA 96 and manufacturer’s instructions

19.3.2.5.3–Open Cooking Areas (cont.)

- The cooking device must be equipped with a manual on/off lock switch, or a switch located in a restricted area. The switch must be close and able to deactivate the cooking device.
- The switch is used to deactivate the cooktop or range whenever the kitchen is not under staff supervision.
- The switch is on a timer, not exceeding a 120-minute capacity, that automatically deactivates the cooktop or range, independent of staff action.

**19.3.2.5.3/19.3.2.5.4-
Open Cooking Areas (cont.)**

- ▶ Two AC powered smoke detectors must be within 20 to 25 feet from the range or stovetop
- ▶ The smoke detectors may be out of the open cooking area to meet this distance requirement
- ▶ These smoke detectors cannot be used to meet requirements for any other area
- ▶ The smoke detectors must be interconnected to an electronically supervised fire alarm or other criteria must be met
- ▶ The open cooking area cannot be in a resident's room

**19.3.2.6-Alcohol Based Hand Rubs
(ABHR)**

- ▶ Currently: Dispensers are permitted in a corridor with a minimum width of 6 feet
- ▶ Maximum of 1.2 L dispensers in Rooms & Corridors (there are no changes to these requirements)
- ▶ NFPA 2012 Updates regarding Alcohol Based Hand Rubs
- ▶ Aerosol Containers are allowed under the following requirements:
 - ▶ Limited to 18 ounces
 - ▶ Limited to Metal Containers per NFPA 30B
 - ▶ No more than 1,135 ounces (total) of ABHR aerosols in each smoke compartment

**19.3.6.3.12-Unlimited Height for
Protective Plates**

- ▶ New: Nonrated, Factory- or Field-Applied Protective Door Plates, Unlimited in Height, Shall be Permitted.
- ▶ (This new standard removed the old 48 inch limit)

19.5.2.2–Fuel–Fired Heating Devices, When Not Part of the Central Heating System

- ▶ **New:** Any heating device, other than a central heating unit, shall be designed and installed so that combustible material cannot be ignited by the device or its apparatus, and the following requirements also shall apply:
- ▶ If fuel–fired, such heating devices shall comply with the following:
 - They shall be chimney or vent connected to the outside
 - They shall take air for combustion directly from the outside
 - They shall be designed and installed to provide for a complete separation of the combustion system from the atmosphere of the occupied area

19.5.2.2–Fuel–Fired Heating Devices, When Not Part of the Central Heating System (cont.)

- Any heating device shall have safety features to immediately stop the flow of fuel, and shut down the equipment in case of either excessive temperature or ignition failure
- The direct–vent fireplace shall include a sealed glass front with a wire mesh panel or screen
- The controls for the direct–vent gas fireplace shall be locked or located in a restricted location

19.7.5.1–Room Curtains Exempt

- ▶ **Current:** Draperies, curtains, and other loose hanging fabrics and pictures serving as furnishings or decorations in health care occupancies, shall be in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 101, 10.3.1 which requires flame resistant
- ▶ 10.3.1 Says Must be Flame–Resistant
- ▶ **New:** These requirements do not include draperies and curtains at windows in resident rooms located in a sprinklered smoke compartment.

19.7.5.6–Combustible Decorations

- ▶ **Current: Combustible Decorations Shall Be Prohibited Unless:**
 - Flame retardant or treated to be flame retardant

19.7.5.6–Combustible Decorations (cont.)

- ▶ **New: Combustible Decorations Shall Be Prohibited Unless:**
 - Decorations, such as photographs, paintings, and other art, are attached directly to the walls, ceiling, and non-fire-rated doors in accordance with the following:
 - Do not prohibit the door from opening/closing successfully
 - Decorations do not exceed 30 percent of the wall, ceiling, and door, in any room or smoke compartment in sprinklered buildings for rooms open to the path-of-egress
 - Decorations do not exceed 50 percent of the wall, ceiling, and door areas inside residents' sleeping rooms

19.7.5.6–Combustible Decorations (cont.)

- ▶ **Shall Be Prohibited Unless:**
 - Decorations, such as photographs and paintings, are limited to such quantities that a hazard of fire development or spread is not present

19.7.5.7.2-Recycling Containers

- ▶ **New:** Storage of containers used solely for recycling clean waste or resident records awaiting destruction shall be permitted with the following requirements:
 - Up to a 96 gallon container capacity when not attended
 - If over 96 gallons, must be stored in hazardous storage room when not attended
 - Combustible chemicals cannot be stored in these recycling containers
