

# 2000 edition Life Safety Code

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# 2000 Life Safety Code

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- Adopted by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

# Effective Dates

- **January 10, 2003** – published in Code of Federal Register
- **March 11, 2003** – final rule adopting 2000 Life Safety Code became effective
- **September 11, 2003** – compliance required

# 2000 Life Safety Code

- Chapter 32 – New Residential Board and Care Occupancies
- Chapter 33 – Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

# General Requirements

## A.33.1.1

The requirements of this chapter were developed on the assumption that the occupants will normally evacuate the building in fire emergencies. During fire exit drills, all occupants should evacuate the building with staff assistance as needed.

# Facility Size

- Section 33.2 Small Facilities

Sleeping accommodations for not more than 16 residents.

- Section 33.3 Large Facilities

Sleeping accommodations for more than 16 residents.

- Section 33.4 Apartment House

# Evacuation Capability

The ability of occupants, residents, and staff as a group either to evacuate a building or to relocate from the point of occupancy to a point of safety.

# Evacuation Capability

The evacuation capability of the residents and staff is a function of both the ability of the residents to evacuate and the assistance provided by the staff.

# Evacuation Capability

## Prompt

The ability of a group to move reliably to a point of safety in a timely manner that is equivalent to the capacity of a household in the general population.

# Evacuation Capability

## Slow

The ability of a group to move reliably to a point of safety in a timely manner, but not as rapidly as members of a household in the general population.

# Evacuation Capability

## Impractical

The inability of a group to reliably move to a point of safety in a timely manner.

# Evacuation Capability

## 33.2.3.5.3

All impractical evacuation capability facilities shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system.

# Evacuation Capability

- Sixty-six (66) facilities currently certified for participation in Medicaid ICF/MR program.
- Forty-three (43) have automatic sprinkler systems.
- Twenty-three (23) do not have automatic sprinkler systems.

# Evacuation Capability

- NFPA 101A, Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety.
- Chapter 6, A Procedure for Determining Evacuation Capability.
  - Finding the Total Resident Score
  - Finding the Staff Shift Score
  - Finding the Home's Evacuation Difficulty Score

# Evacuation Capability

## Finding the Total Resident Score

- I. Risk of Resistance
- II. Impaired Mobility
- III. Impaired Consciousness
- IV. Need for Extra Help
- V. Response to Instructions
- VI. Waking Response to Alarm
- VII. Response to Fire Drills

# Evacuation Capability

## Finding the Staff Shift Score

Staff Availability:

Standby or Asleep

Immediately Available

Immediately Available and Close By

# Evacuation Capability

## Vertical Distance from Sleeping Rooms to Exits

On floor with exits

One floor from exits

Two or more floors from exits

# Evacuation Capability

## Evacuation Capability Score

$\leq 1.5$

Prompt

$> 1.5$  to  $\leq 5.0$

Slow

$> 5.0$

Impractical

# Automatic Sprinkler Systems

## 33.22.3.5.2

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, NFPA 13D, or NFPA 13R.

# Automatic Sprinkler Systems

Prompt

NFPA 13D

Sprinklers not required in:

Closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup>

Bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup>

Such spaces must be finished with materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

# Automatic Sprinkler Systems

## Slow and Impractical

### NFPA 13D

Sprinklers not required in:

Bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup>

Such spaces must be finished with materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

# Automatic Sprinkler Systems

## Prompt and Slow

### NFPA 13

Sprinklers not required in:

Closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup>

Bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup>

Such spaces must be finished with materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

# Automatic Sprinkler Systems

## Prompt and Slow

### NFPA 13R

Sprinklers not required in:

- Closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup>

- Bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup>

Such spaces must be finished with materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

# Automatic Sprinkler Systems

Impractical

NFPA 13R

Sprinklers not required in:

Bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup>

Such spaces must be finished with materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

# Smoking Regulations

## 33.7.4.1

Smoking regulations shall be adopted by the administration of board and care occupancies.

# Furnishings

## 33.7.5.1

New draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations in board and care facilities shall be flame resistant.

# Furnishings

## 33.7.5.2

New upholstered furniture within board and care facilities shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 260 and NFPA 266.

Note: N/A with an automatic sprinkler system.

# Furnishings

Exception:

Upholstered furniture belonging to the resident in sleeping rooms, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms. Battery-powered single-station smoke detectors shall be permitted.

# Furnishings

## 33.7.5.3

New mattresses within board and care facilities shall be tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1632 and NFPA 267.

Note: N/A with an automatic sprinkler system.

# Furnishings

Exception:

Mattresses belonging to the resident in sleeping rooms, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms.

Battery-powered single-station smoke detectors shall be permitted.

# Evacuation Drills

## CFR-42-483.470(i)

- (1) The facility must hold evacuation drills at least quarterly for each shift of personnel and under varied conditions to –
  - (i) Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are trained to perform assigned tasks.
  - (ii) Ensure that all personnel on all shifts are familiar with the use of the facility's emergency and disaster plans and procedures.

# Evacuation Drills

(2) The facility must –

- (i) Actually evacuate clients during at least one drill each year on each shift.
- (ii) Make special provisions for the evacuation of clients with physical disabilities.
- (iii) File a report and evaluation on each drill.
- (iv) Investigate all problems with evacuation drills, including accidents and take corrective action.

# Evacuation Drills

(v) During fire drills, clients may be evacuated to a safe area in facilities certified under the Health Care Occupancies Chapter of the Life Safety Code.

(3) Facilities must meet the requirements of paragraphs (i)(1) and (2) of this section for any live-in and relief staff that they utilize.