**COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST**

**IP12\_Emergency Services**

The following checklist is intended to be used in the plan review applications for health care facilities submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. This checklist summarizes and references the applicable requirements from the Licensure Regulations and the 2018 Edition of the FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals. Applicants must verify compliance of the plans submitted to the Department with all referenced requirements from the Licensure Regulations and FGI Guidelines when completing this Checklist. A separate Checklist must be completed for each nursing unit, hospital or clinic department, or clinical suite.

Other jurisdictions, regulations and codes may have additional requirements which are not included in this checklist, such as:

1. NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2012) and applicable related standards contained in the appendices of the Code
2. State Building Code (780 CMR)
3. Accreditation requirements of The Joint Commission
4. CDC Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in Health Care Facilities
5. USP 797 & Regulations of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy
6. Occupational Safety & Health Standards (OSHA)
7. Accessibility Guidelines of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
8. Architectural Access Board Regulations (521 CMR)
9. Local Authorities having jurisdiction.

Instructions:

1. All requirement lines must be completed according to the following instructions and included in the plan submissions for Self-Certification Process or Abbreviated Review Process.
2. This checklist must be completed by the project architect or engineer based on the design actually reflected in the plans at the time of completion of the checklist.
3. Each requirement line (\_\_\_) of this Checklist must be completed exclusively with one of the following marks, unless otherwise directed in the checklist. If a functional space is not affected by a renovation project, the mark “E” may be indicated on the requirement line (\_\_\_) before the name of the functional space (associated requirements on indented lines below that name, or associated MEP requirements do not have to be completed in this case). If more than one functional space serves a given required function (e.g. patient room or exam room), that clarification should be provided in the Project Narrative, and the requirement lines are understood to only address the functional spaces that are involved in the project.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **X** = Requirement is met, for new space, for renovated space, or for existing direct support space for an expanded service. | ⌧ = Check box under section titles or individual requirements lines for optional services or functions that are not included in the project area. |
| **E** = Requirement relative to an existing suite or area that has been *licensed* for its designated function, is *not affected* by the construction project and *does not pertain to a required direct support space* for the specific service affected by the project. “E” must not be used for an existing required support space associated with a new patient care room or area. |  **W** = Waiver requested for specific section of the Regulations or FGI Guidelines, where hardship in meeting requirement can be demonstrated (a Physical Plant Waiver Form must be completed for each waiver request). An explicit floor plan or plan detail must be attached to each waiver request. |

1. All room functions marked with "X" must be shown on the plans with the same name labels as in this checklist.
2. Mechanical, electrical & plumbing requirements are only partially mentioned in this checklist. The relevant section of the FGI Guidelines must be used for project compliance with all MEP requirements and for waiver references.
3. Oxygen, vacuum, medical air, waste anesthesia gas disposal and instrument air outlets (if required) are identified respectively by the abbreviations "OX", "VAC", "MA", “WAGD” & “IA”.
4. Requirements referenced with “FI” result from formal interpretations from the FGI Interpretations Task Group.
5. The location requirements including asterisks (\*) refer to the definitions of the Glossary in the beginning section of the FGI Guidelines and reproduced in this checklist.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Facility Name: |  | DoN Project Number: (if applicable) |
| Facility Address: |  |  |
| Satellite Name: (if applicable) |  | Building/Floor Location: |
| Satellite Address: (if applicable) |  | Submission Dates:  |
| Project Description: |  | Initial Date: Revision Date:  |

|  | **Architectural Requirements** | **Building Systems Requirements** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.2-3.1 | **EMERGENCY SERVICES** |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.2 | **ENTRANCE** |  |  |
| 2.1‑6.2.1 |       Vehicular drop‑off & pedestrian entrance |  |  |
|  |       at least one entrance is reachable from grade level |  |  |
| (1)  |       Public roads signs direct ambulance traffic to ambulance entrance to ED       Vehicle traffic to public entrance |  |  |
| (2)  |       Paved emergency access to permit discharge of patients from automobiles & ambulances be provided |  |  |
| (3)  |       ED entrance is clearly marked |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (4)  |       Raised platform/dock used for ambulance discharge [ ]  check if not included in project       ramp or elevator/lift to grade level provided for pedestrian & wheelchair access |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (5)  |       Emergency vehicle entry cover/canopy       provides shelter for both patient & emergency medical crew during transfer between emergency vehicle & building |  |  |
| (6)  |       Emergency bays sized to be compatible with horizontal & vertical vehicle clearances of EMS providers |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (7)  |       ED ambulance entrances provide min. 6’‑0” in clear width to accommodate stretchers/ gurneys & expanded-capacity stretchers/ gurneys, mobile patient lift devices & accompanying attendants |  |  |
| (8)  |       lifts for patients of size are provided[ ]  check if not included in project (only if not required by Patient Handling & Movement Assessment – see Section 1.2-4.3) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.8 |       Diagnostic service areas       access to imaging & laboratory services is provided |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.3 | **RECEPTION & TRIAGE AREAS** |  |  |
|  |       Emergency department designed to ensure that access control can be maintained at all times |  |  |
| (1)  |       Reception or triage areas located to provide means for observation of main entrance to department & public waiting area |  |  |
| (2)  |       Public access points to treatment area are under direct observation of reception & triage areas |  |  |
| (3)  |       Triage area |  |  |
| (b)  |       provisions for patient privacy      handwashing station provided in each triage room | Ventilation:      Min. 12 air changes per hour      Exhaust       Negative pressure | Table 7.1 |
| (d) |       one handwashing station provided for every 4 triage bays or cubicles      hand sanitation station provided for each triage bay or cubicle | Power:      Min. 6 receptacles in total      convenient to head of gurney or bed       At least 50% of receptacles connected to emergency power | Table 2.1-1 |
| (e)  |       access to panic button for security emergencies | Nurse Call System:      Patient station      Staff assistance station  | Table 2.1-2 |
|  |  | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC per station | Table 2.1-3 |
| 2.2-3.1.3.4 | **PUBLIC WAITING AREA** |  |  |
| (1)  |       Public waiting area | Ventilation:      Min. 12 air changes per hour      Exhaust       Negative pressure | Table 7.1 |
| (a)  |       toilet facilities | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure      No recirculating room units | Table 7.1 |
| (b)  |       provisions for drinking water |  |  |
| (c)  |       provisions for telephone access |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.5 | **COMMUNICATIONS WITH EMS** |  |  |
| (1)  |       Communication connections to emergency medical services (EMS) be provided |  |  |
| (2)  |       EMS base station is provided [ ]  check if not included in project       designed to reduce noise distractions & interruptions during radio transmissions |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6 | **GENERAL TREATMENT ROOMS OR AREAS** |  |  |
| (1)(b)  |       Examination/treatment rooms for pelvic exams       allow for foot of examination table to face away from door |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (2)  |       Single-patient treatment rooms |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.1 | Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| (1) | New Construction:      min. clear floor area 120 sf      min. clear dimension 10’‑0”**or** Renovation:      min. clear floor area 100 sf |       Min. 6 air changes per hourLighting:      Portable or fixed exam lightPower:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 7.12.1‑8.3.4.3(3)Table 2.1-1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| (2)(a)  |       room size permits room arrangement with min. clearance 3’‑0” at each side & at foot of exam table  |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2 |  | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| (2)  |       storage for supplies |  |  |
| (3)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
| (4)  |       space for visitor’s chair |  |  |
| (5)  |       handwashing station |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(2)(b) |       space for medical equipment |  |  |
|  |       view panel designed for patient visual privacy adjacent\* to and/or in door |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(3) |       Multiple-patient treatment rooms[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.1 |  Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| (1)  |       separate patient bays or cubicles with min. clear floor area 80 sf per patient care station |       Min. 6 air changes per hour | Table 7.1 |
| (2)(a)  |       min. 5’‑0” between sides of adjacent\* patient beds | Lighting:      Portable or fixed exam light | 2.1‑8.3.4.3(3)  |
| (2)(b)  |       min. 4’‑0” between sides of patient beds & adjacent\* walls or partitions | Power:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 2.1-1 |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.2(2)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.2(3)  |       space for visitor’s chair | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.3 |       handwashing station |  |  |
| (1)  |       at least one handwashing station in each multiple‑patient examination room | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.7.3(1)  |       at least 1 handwashing station for every 4 patient care stations or fewer & for each major fraction thereof |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.7.3(2) |       handwashing stations evenly distributed |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.4 |       supply storage |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.7 |       Patient toilet room       at least one for each 6 treatment rooms/ spaces & for each fraction thereof      handwashing station | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure | Table 7.1 |
|  |  |       No recirculating room units |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(4) | **GENERAL TRAUMA/RESUSCITATION ROOMS**  |  |  |
|  |       Designed for emergency procedures | Ventilation: |  |
| (a) |       Single-patient T/R room |       Min. 15 air changes per hour      Positive pressure | Table 7.1 |
|  |  Space Requirements:  |       No recirculating room units |  |
|  |       min. clear floor area 250 sf | Lighting: |  |
|  |  |       Portable or fixed exam light | 2.1‑8.3.4.3(3) |
|  |       min. clearance 5’-0” provided around all sides of gurney**or** | Power:      Min. 16 receptacles in total      convenient to head of gurney or bed | Table 2.1-1 |
| (b) |       Multiple-patient T/R room | Nurse Call System: |  |
|  |  Space Requirements: |       Staff assistance station | Table 2.1-2 |
|  |       min. clear floor area 200 sf for each patient bay defined by privacy curtains |       Emergency call station Medical Gases:      1 OX, 3 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
|  |       min. clearance 5’-0” on all sides of gurney      min. clearance 10’-0” between each patient bed or gurney |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (c) |       space for storage of supplies |  |  |
|  |       PACS film illuminators or other systems to allow viewing of images & films in room |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Errata |       handwashing station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |       space for code cart |  |  |
|  |       examination lights |  |  |
|  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation |  |  |
|  |       physiological monitoring equipment |  |  |
|  |       storage for personal protective equipment |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(4)(e)  |       doorways leading from ambulance entrance to trauma/resuscitation room have min. clear width 72 inches & min. height 83.5 inches |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(5)(a) | **PEDIATRIC TREATMENT ROOMS OR AREAS**[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
|  |  Location:       pediatric treatment rooms located adjacent\* to family waiting area & toilet room |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(2)  |       Single-patient treatment rooms |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.1 | Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| (1) | New Construction:      min. clear floor area 120 sf      min. clear dimension 10’‑0”**or** Renovation:      min. clear floor area 100 sf |       Min. 6 air changes per hourLighting:      Portable or fixed exam lightPower:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 7.12.1‑8.3.4.3(3)Table 2.1-1 |
| (2)(a)  |       room size permits room arrangement with min. clearance 3’‑0” at each side & at foot of exam table  |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2 |  | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| (2)  |       storage for supplies |  |  |
| (3)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
| (4)  |       space for visitor’s chair |  |  |
| (5)  |       handwashing station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(2)(b) |       space for medical equipment |  |  |
|  |       view panel designed for patient visual privacy adjacent\* to and/or in door |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(3) |       Multiple-patient treatment rooms[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.1 |  Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| (1)  |       separate patient bays or cubicles with min. clear floor area 80 sf per patient care station |       Min. 6 air changes per hour | Table 7.1 |
| (2)(a)  |       min. 5’‑0” between sides of adjacent\* patient beds | Lighting:      Portable or fixed exam light | 2.1‑8.3.4.3(3)  |
| (2)(b)  |       min. 4’‑0” between sides of patient beds & adjacent\* walls or partitions | Power:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 2.1-1 |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.2(2)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.2(3)  |       space for visitor’s chair | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.3 |       handwashing station |  |  |
| (1)  |       at least one handwashing station in each multiple‑patient examination room | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.7.3(1)  |       at least 1 handwashing station for every 4 patient care stations or fewer & for each major fraction thereof |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.7.3(2) |       handwashing stations evenly distributed |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.4 |       supply storage |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.7 |       Patient toilet room       at least one for each 6 treatment rooms/ spaces & for each fraction thereof      handwashing station | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure | Table 7.1 |
|  |  |       No recirculating room units |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(5)(b) |       **Pediatric trauma/resuscitation rooms**  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(4) |       designed for emergency procedures | Ventilation:      Min. 15 air changes per hour      Positive pressure | Table 7.1 |
| (a) |       single-patient T/R room |       No recirculating room units |  |
|  |  Space Requirements:  | Lighting: |  |
|  |       min. clear floor area 250 sf |       Portable or fixed exam light | 2.1‑8.3.4.3(3) |
|  |  | Power: |  |
|  |       min. clearance 5’-0” provided around all sides of gurney**or** |       Min. 16 receptacles in total      convenient to head of gurney or bed | Table 2.1-1 |
| (b) |       multiple-patient T/R room | Nurse Call System: |  |
|  |  Space Requirements:  |       Staff assistance station | Table 2.1-2 |
|  |       min. clear floor area 200 sf for each patient bay defined by privacy curtains |       Emergency call station Medical Gases:      1 OX, 3 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
|  |       min. clearance 5’-0” on all sides of gurney      min. clearance 10’-0” between each patient bed or gurney |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (c) |       space for storage of supplies |  |  |
|  |       PACS film illuminators or other systems to allow viewing of images & films in room |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Errata |       handwashing station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |       space for code cart |  |  |
|  |       examination lights |  |  |
|  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation |  |  |
|  |       physiological monitoring equipment |  |  |
|  |       storage for personal protective equipment |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(4)(e)  |       doorways leading from ambulance entrance to trauma/resuscitation room have min. clear width 72 inches & min. height 83.5 inches |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(5)(c) |       Playroom or play area provided in waiting area |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(6) | **TREATMENT ROOM FOR PATIENTS OF SIZE** |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.1 |       Need to provide spaces designed for safe care of patients of size described in Project Narrative |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.1.1 |  |  |  |
| (2) |       Patient Handling & Movement Assessment (PHAMA) including need for expanded capacity lifts & architectural details supporting movement of patients of size is attached to Project Narrative |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.1.3 |  Patient Lift System: |  |  |
| (1) |       accommodations for patient handling provided by either overhead lift system or floor‑based full‑body sling lift & standing‑assist lifts |  |  |
| (2) |       lifts capable of accommodating projected weight of patients of size |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.7 |       Single‑patient examination or treatment room (may be subdivided with cubicle curtains when not in use for patient of size) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.7.2 |  Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| (1)(a)(1)(b) |       min. 5'‑0" clearance at foot of expanded‑capacity exam table       min. 5'‑0" clearance on non‑transfer side of expanded‑capacity exam table |       Min. 6 air changes per hourLighting:      Portable or fixed exam lightPower: | Table 7.12.1‑8.3.4.3(3) |
|  |  |       Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 2.1-1 |
|  |  Clearance on Transfer Side of Expanded Capacity Exam Table: |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| (1)(c) |       ceiling‑ or wall‑mounted lift is provided: min. 5’‑0” clearance | Nurse Call System: |  |
|  | **or**      no ceiling‑ or wall‑mounted lift is provided: min. 7’‑0” clearance |       Staff assistance station      Emergency call station Medical Gases: | Table 2.1-2 |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2 |  |       1 OX, 1 VAC, 1 MA per gurney | Table 2.1-3 |
| (2)  |       storage for supplies |  |  |
| (3)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation |  |  |
| (4)  |       space for visitor’s chair |  |  |
| (5)  |       handwashing station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(2)(b) |       space for medical equipment |  |  |
|  |       view panel designed for patient visual privacy adjacent\* to and/or in door |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.8 |       Equipment & Supply Storage |  |  |
|  |       accommodates size of expanded‑capacity equipment (e.g. floor‑based lifts lift, slings & accessories etc.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.10 |  Special Design Elements for Spaces for Care of Patients of Size: |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.10.1 |       all plumbing fixtures, handrails, grab bars, patient lift equipment, built‑in furniture & other furnishings & equipment designed to accommodate maximum planned patient weight |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.3.10.2 |  Door Openings: (See Also Page 15) |  |  |
| (1) |       min. clear width 45.5” for path of travel of expanded‑capacity wheelchairs to public areas & patient care areas |  |  |
| (2) |       min. clear width 57” to patient rooms  |  |  |
| (3) |       min. clear width 45.5” to toilet rooms  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(6)(b)  |       Ceiling-lift or wall-mounted lifts [ ]  check if not included in project       min. clearance 5’-6” from edge of expanded-capacity patient table or bed provided on transfer side |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.7 |       Patient toilet room       at least one for each 6 treatment rooms & for each fraction thereof      handwashing station | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure | Table 7.1 |
|  |  |       No recirculating room units |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(7) | **GERIATRIC TREATMENT ROOM OR AREA**[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| (a)  |       Designed to accommodate needs of geriatric patients |  |  |
| (b)  |       Design of ED geriatric treatment rooms or areas is assessed for patient fall risks as part of safety risk assessment |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(8) | **HUMAN DECONTAMINATION ROOM** |  |  |
| (a)  |  Location: |  |  |
|  |  New Construction:       decon. room provided with outside entry door located as far as practical but no less than 10’‑0” from closest other entrance**or** |  |  |
|  |  Renovations:       decontamination room provided with outside entry door located as far as practical |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |       Internal door of decontamination room provides direct access into ED corridor or treatment room       Door swings into room       Door lockable against ingress from corridor |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (b)  |  Space Requirements:       min. clear floor area 80 sf | Ventilation:      Min. 12 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure      No recirculating room units | Table 7.1 |
| (c)  |  Special Architectural Details: |  |  |
|  |       all smooth nonporous scrubbable non-absorptive non-perforated surfaces |  |  |
|  |       floor self-coving to height of 6 inches |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (d)  |  Special Plumbing System Requirements: |  |  |
|  |       room equipped with two hand-held shower heads with temperature controls       floor drain to dedicated holding tank |  |  |
|  |       acid resistant fixtures  |  |  |
|  |       portable or hard-piped oxygen       portable suction |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(9) | **FAST-TRACK AREA** [ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| (2)  |       Single-patient treatment rooms |  |  |
|  | Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(9)(a)2.1‑3.2.2.1(2)(a) |       min. clear floor area 100 sf      room size permits room arrangement with min. clearance 3’‑0” at each side & at foot of exam table  |       Min. 6 air changes per hourLighting:      Portable or fixed exam lightPower:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 7.12.1‑8.3.4.3(3)Table 2.1-1 |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2(2)  |       storage for supplies |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2(3) 2.1‑3.2.2.2(4) |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation      space for visitor’s chair | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2(5)2.2-3.1.3.6(2)(b) |       handwashing station      space for medical equipment | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC | Table 2.1-3 |
|  |       view panel designed for patient visual privacy adjacent\* to and/or in door |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(3) |       Multiple-patient treatment rooms[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.1 |  Space Requirements: | Ventilation: |  |
| (1)  |       separate patient bays or cubicles with min. clear floor area 80 sf per patient care station |       Min. 6 air changes per hourLighting:      Portable or fixed exam light | Table 7.12.1‑8.3.4.3(3) |
| (2)(a)  |       min. 5’‑0” between sides of adjacent\* patient beds | Power:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | Table 2.1-1 |
| (2)(b)  |       min. 4’‑0” between sides of patient beds & adjacent\* walls or partitions |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.2(2)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.2(3) 2.1‑3.2.3.3 |       space for visitor’s chair      handwashing station | Medical Gases:      1 OX, 1 VAC per patient | Table 2.1-3 |
| (1)  |       at least one handwashing station in each multiple‑patient examination room |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.7.3(1)  |       at least 1 handw. station for every 4 patient care stations or fewer & for each major fraction thereof |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.7.3(2) |       handwashing stations evenly distributed |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.3.4 |       supply storage |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(9)(b)  |       Waiting area[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
|  |       located for immediate access to patient toilet room |  |  |
|  |       min. two chairs per treatment room |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.7 |       Patient toilet room       at least one for each 6 treatment rooms/ spaces & for each fraction thereof      handwashing station | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure | Table 7.1 |
|  |  |       No recirculating room units |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.4 | **SPECIAL PATIENT CARE AREAS** |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.4.2 |       Airborne infection isolation (AII) room |  |  |
|  |  Location: |  |  |
| (3)  |       AII room visible from nurse station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.4.2.4 |  Architectural Details & Furnishings: |  |  |
| (1)(a) |       perimeter walls ceiling & floor including penetrations constructed to prevent air exfiltration |  |  |
| (1)(b) |       self‑closing devices on all room exit doors **or**      activation of audible alarm when AII room is in use as isolation room |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |       edge seals provided along sides & top of doorframe for any door into AII room |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(2)  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.1 | Space Requirements: | Ventilation:  |  |
| (1) | New Construction:      min. clear floor area 120 sf      min. clear dimension 10’‑0”**or** Renovation:      min. clear floor area 100 sf |       Min. 12 air changes per hour      Exhaust      Negative pressure      No recirculating room units      Exhaust register located directly above patient bed on ceiling or on wall near head of bed | Table 7.1Part 3/7.2.1 |
| (2)(a)  |       room size permits room arrangement with min. clearance 3’‑0” at each side & at foot of exam table  | Lighting:      Portable or fixed exam lightPower:      Min. 8 receptacles in total | 2.1‑8.3.4.3(3)Table 2.1-1 |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2(2)  |       storage for supplies |  |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2(3)  |       accommodations for written or electronic documentation |       Min. 4 receptacles convenient to head of gurney or bed |  |
| 2.1‑3.2.2.2(4) (5) |       space for visitor’s chair      handwashing station | Nurse Call System:      Staff assistance station      Emergency call station  | Table 2.1-2 |
| 2.2-3.1.3.6(2)(b) |       space for medical equipment | Medical Gases: |  |
|  |       view panel designed for patient visual privacy adjacent\* to and/or in door |       1 OX, 1 VAC, 1 MA per patient | Table 2.1-3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.4.3 | **SECURE HOLDING ROOMS** [ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| (1)  |       Locations facilitate staff observation & monitoring of patients in these areas |  |  |
| (2)  |       Min. clear floor area 60 sf       Minimum wall length 7’-0”       Maximum wall length 11’-0” | Ventilation:      Min. 6 air changes per hour | Table 7.1 |
| (3)  |       Designed to prevent injury to patients |  |  |
| (a)  |       All finishes impact- tamper- & ligature-resistant       Light fixtures impact- tamper- & ligature-resistant      Ventilation diffusers & registers impact- tamper- & ligature-resistant      Sprinklers impact- tamper- & ligature-resistant |  |  |
| (b)  |       No electrical outlets       No medical gas outlets |  |  |
| (c)  |       No sharp corners edges or protrusions & walls be free of objects or accessories |  |  |
| (d)  |       Patient room doors swing out & have hardware on exterior side only |  |  |
| (e)  |       Small impact-resistant view panel or window provided in door for discreet staff observation of patient              |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8 | **SUPPORT AREAS FOR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT** |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8.2 |       Administrative center or nurse station |  |  |
| (2)  |       nurse master station & central monitoring equipment be provided |  |  |
| (3)  |       Decentralized nurse stations near clusters of treatment rooms [ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| (4)  |       visual observation of all traffic into unit & of all patients from nurse station |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.2.1(1)  |       space for counters |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.2.1(2)  |       handwashing station next to or directly accessible\***or**      hand sanitation dispenser next to or directly accessible\* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.2.2 |       Center for reception & communication  |  |  |
|  |       self‑contained**or**      combined with administrative center or nurse station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8.11 |       Clean supply room |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.11.3 |       used only for storage & holding as part of system for distribution of clean & sterile supplies | Ventilation:      Min. 4 air changes per hour      Positive pressure | Table 7.1 |
| 2.2-3.1.8.12 |       Soiled workroom or soiled holding room | Ventilation: |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.12.2 |       soiled workroom |       Min. 10 air changes per hour | Table 7.1 |
| (1)(a)  |       handwashing station |       Exhaust |  |
| (1)(b)  |       flushing‑rim clinical service sink with bedpan‑rinsing device or equivalent flushing‑rim fixture |       Negative pressure      No recirculating room units |  |
| (1)(c)  |       work counter | Nurse Call System: |  |
| (1)(d)  |       space for separate covered containers for waste & soiled linen |       Duty station (light/sound signal) | Table 2.1-2 |
| (2)  |       fluid management system is used[ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
| (a)  |       electrical & plumbing connections that meet manufacturer requirements |  |  |
| (b)  |       space for docking station **or** |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.12.3(1) |       soiled holding room      handwashing station or hand sanitation station | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour      Exhaust | Table 7.1 |
| (2)  |       space for separate covered containers for waste & soiled linen |       Negative pressure      No recirculating room units |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8.13 | Equipment & supply storage |  |  |
| (1)  |       Wheelchair & gurney storage area  wheelchairs & gurneys for arriving patients  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (2)  |       Emergency equipment storage |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.13.4(2)  |       provided under visual observation by staff |  |  |
| (3)  |       storage locations in corridors do not encroach on minimum required corridor width |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8.14 |       Environmental services room |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.14.2(1)  |       service sink or floor‑mounted mop sink | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour | Table 7.1 |
| 2.1‑2.8.14.2(2)  |       provisions for storage of supplies & housekeeping equipment |       Exhaust      Negative pressure      No recirculating room units |  |
| 2.1‑2.8.14.2(3)  |       handwashing station **or**       hand sanitation station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8.16 |       Security station [ ]  check if not included in project  |  |  |
|  |       located near emergency entrances & triage/reception area       means of observing public waiting areas       means of observing ED pedestrian ambulance entrance       means of observing ED ambulance entrance      means of controlling access |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.8.17 |       Human waste disposal facilities |  |  |
| (1)  |       provisions for disposal of solid & liquid waste provided in ED (e.g. clinical sink w/ bedpan-rinsing device in soiled workroom) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.2-3.1.9 | **SUPPORT AREAS FOR EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT STAFF** |  |  |
|  |  Location:      staff support areas immediately accessible\* to Emergency Department |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.9.1 |       Staff lounge  |  |  |
|  |       min.100 sf |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.9.2 |       Staff toilet room (permitted to be unisex) |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.9.2.1 |       readily accessible\* to each patient care unit | Ventilation:      Min. 10 air changes per hour | Table 7.1 |
| 2.1‑2.9.2.2 |       toilet & handwashing station |       Exhaust      Negative pressure      No recirculating room units |  |
| 2.1‑2.9.3 |       Staff storage facilities |  |  |
| 2.1‑2.9.3.1 |       securable closets or cabinet compartments for personal staff articles       located in or near nurse station |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

\*LOCATION TERMINOLOGY:

Directly accessible: Connected to the identified area or room through a doorway, pass-through, or other opening without going through an intervening room or public space

Adjacent: Located next to but not necessarily connected to the identified area or room

Immediately accessible: Available either in or adjacent to the identified area or room

Readily accessible: Available on the same floor or in the same clinic as the identified area or room

Architectural Details & MEP Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2.1‑7.2.2 | **ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS** |
|  |  |
|  | CORRIDOR WIDTH: |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.1NFPA 101, 18.2.3.4 |       Aisles, corridors & ramps required for exit access in a hospital not less than 8'‑0" in clear & unobstructed width **or**      Detailed code review incorporated in Project Narrative |
|  |  |
|  |       Aisles, corridors & ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients not less than 44” in clear & unobstructed width**or**      Detailed code review incorporated in Project Narrative |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.2 | CEILING HEIGHT: |
| (1) |       Min ceiling height 7'-6"in corridors & in normally unoccupied spaces  |
| (3) |       Min. height 7’‑6” above floor of suspended tracks, rails & pipes located in traffic path for patients in beds & on stretchers |
|  |       Min. ceiling height 7’‑10” in other areas |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.3(1)(a)(b) | DOORS & DOOR HARDWARE:Door Type:      doors between corridors, rooms, or spaces subject to occupancy swing type or sliding doors      sliding doors[ ]  check if not included in project |
|  |       manual or automatic sliding doors comply with NFPA 101      detailed code review included in Project Narrative      no floor tracks |
| (2)(a) | Door Opening:      min. 45.5” clear door width for diagnostic/treatment areas      min. 83.5” clear door height for diagnostic/treatment areas |
| (b) |       swinging doors for personnel use in addition to sliding doors[ ]  check if not included in project      min. clear width 34.5”  |
|  |  |
| (3)  |  Door Swing: |
| (a)  |       doors do not swing into corridors except doors to non‑occupiable spaces & doors with emergency breakaway hardware |
|  |  |
| (4)  |       Lever hardware or push/pull latch hardware  |
|  |  |
| (5)  |  Doors for Patient Toilet Facilities: |
| (a) |       two separate doors**or** |
|  |       door that swings outward **or** |
|  |       door equipped with emergency rescue hardware (permits quick access from outside the room to prevent blockage of the door)**or** |
|  |       sliding door other than pocket door |
|  |  |
| (b)  |       toilet room opens onto public area or corridor [ ]  check if not included in project  |
|  |       visual privacy is maintained |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.7 | GLAZING MATERIALS:       Glazing within 1 foot 6 inches of floor[ ]  check if not included in project  |
|  |       must be safety glass, wire glass or plastic break‑resistant material |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.8 | HANDWASHING STATIONS: |
| (1)(c)  |       Handwashing stations in patient care areas located so they are visible & unobstructed |
| (3)  |  |
| (a)  |       Handwashing station countertops made of porcelain, stainless steel, solid‑surface materials or impervious plastic laminate assembly |
| (b)  |       Countertops substrate [ ]  check if not included in project       marine‑grade plywood (or equivalent material) with impervious seal |
| (4)  |       Handwashing station casework [ ]  check if not included in project       designed to prevent storage beneath sink |
| (5)  |       Provisions for drying hands [ ]  check if not included in project (only at hand scrub facilities) |
| (a)  |       hand‑drying device does not require hands to contact dispenser |
| (b)  |       hand‑drying device is enclosed to protect against dust or soil & to ensure single‑unit dispensing |
| (6)  |       Liquid or foam soap dispensers |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.9 | GRAB BARS: |
| (1)  |       Grab bars anchored to sustain concentrated load 250 pounds |
| (3)  |       Ends of grab bars constructed to prevent snagging clothes of patients staff & visitors |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.10 | HANDRAILS: |
| (1)  |       Handrails installed on both sides of patient use corridors |
| (3)  |       Rail ends return to wall or floor |
| (4)  |       Handrail gripping surfaces & fasteners are with 1/8‑inch min. radius |
| (5)  |       Handrails have eased edges & corners |
| (6)  |       Handrail finishes are cleanable |
| 2.1‑7.2.2.12 | NOISE CONTROL: |
| (2)  |       Noise reduction criteria in Table 1.2‑6 applicable to partitions, floors & ceiling construction are met in patient areas  |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑7.2.3 | **SURFACES** |
| 2.1‑7.2.3.1 | FLOORING & WALL BASES: |
| (1)  |       Flooring surfaces cleanable & wear‑resistant for location |
| (3)  |       Smooth transitions provided between different flooring materials |
| (4)  |       Flooring surfaces including those on stairways are stable, firm & slip‑resistant |
| (5)  |       Floors & wall bases of soiled workrooms, toilet rooms & other areas subject to frequent wet cleaning are constructed of materials that are not physically affected by germicidal or other types of cleaning solutions |
| (7)(a) |       Floors are monolithic & integral coved wall bases are at least 6” high & tightly sealed to wall in rooms listed below |
|  |       Trauma room |
|  |       Airborne infection isolation (AII) room & any anteroom |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑7.2.3.2 | WALLS & WALL PROTECTION: |
| (1)(a)  |       Wall finishes are washable |
| (1)(b)  |       Wall finishes near plumbing fixtures are smooth, scrubbable & water‑resistant |
| (2)  |       Wall surfaces in areas routinely subjected to wet spray or splatter are monolithic or have sealed seams that are tight & smooth |
| (5)  |       Wall protection devices & corner guards durable & scrubbable |
| 2.1‑7.2.3.3 | CEILINGS: |
| (1)  |       Ceilings provided in all areas except mechanical, electrical & communications equipment rooms |
| (a)  |       Ceilings cleanable with routine housekeeping equipment |
| (b)  |       Acoustic & lay‑in ceilings where used do not create ledges or crevices |
|  |  |
| (2)  |  Semi‑Restricted Areas:[ ]  check if not included in project  |
| (a)  |       ceiling finishes are scrubbable, non absorptive, non perforated, & capable of withstanding cleaning with chemicals |
| (b)  |       lay‑in ceilings       gasketed or each ceiling tile weighs at least one pound per square foot |
| (c)  |       no perforated, tegular, serrated or highly textured tiles |
|  | **or**      ceilings of monolithic construction |
|  |  |
| (3)  |  Restricted Areas:[ ]  check if not included in project  |
| (a)  |       ceilings of monolithic construction (except for central diffuser array) |
| (b)  |       ceiling finishes scrubbable & capable of withstanding cleaning & disinfecting chemicals |
| (c)  |       access openings are gasketed |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑7.2.4 | **FURNISHINGS** |
| 2.1‑7.2.4.1 |       built‑in furnishings upholstered with impervious materials in patient treatment areas with risks of exposure & contamination from bodily fluids & other fluids |
| 2.1‑7.2.4.3 |       Privacy curtains in patient care areas are washable |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2.1‑8.2 | **HEATING VENTILATION & AIR‑CONDITIONING (HVAC) SYSTEMS** |
| Part 3/6.1 | UTILITIES: |
| Part 3/6.1.1 |  Ventilation Upon Loss of Electrical Power:       space ventilation & pressure relationship requirements of Table 7.1 are maintained for AII Rooms, Trauma Rooms in event of loss of normal electrical power |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.1.2 |  Heating & Cooling Sources: |
| Part 3/6.1.2.1 |       heat sources & essential accessories provided in number & arrangement sufficient to accommodate facility needs (reserve capacity) even when any one of heat sources or essential accessories is not operating due to breakdown or routine maintenance       capacity of remaining source or sources is sufficient to provide heating for trauma rooms |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.1.2.2 |  Central cooling systems greater than 400 tons (1407 kW) peak cooling load [ ]  check if not included in project       number & arrangement of cooling sources & essential accessories is sufficient to support facility operation plan upon breakdown or routine maintenance of any one of cooling sources |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.2 | AIR-HANDLING UNIT (AHU) DESIGN: |
| Part 3/6.2.1 |       AHU casing is designed to prevent water intrusion, resist corrosion & permit access for inspection & maintenance |
| . |  |
| Part 3/6.3 | OUTDOOR AIR INTAKES & EXHAUST DISCHARGES: |
| Part 3/6.3.1 |  Outdoor Air Intakes: |
| Part 3/6.3.1.1 |       located min. of 25’-0” from cooling towers & all exhaust & vent discharges       outdoor air intakes located such that bottom of air intake is at least 6’-0” above grade       air intakes located away from public access  |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.3.1.3 |       intakes on top of buildings [ ]  check if not included in project       located with bottom of air intake min. of 3’-0” above roof level |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.3.1.4 |       intake in areaway [ ]  check if not included in project       bottom of areaway air intake opening is at least 6’-0” above grade       bottom of air intake opening from areaway into building is at least 3’-0” above bottom of areaway |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.3.2 |  Exhaust Discharges for Infectious Exhaust Air:[ ]  check if not included in project  |
| Part 3/6.3.2.1 |       ductwork within building is under negative pressure for exhaust of contaminated air (i.e. air from AII rooms)  |
|  |       exhaust discharge outlets with contaminated air located such that they reduce potential for recirculation of exhausted air back into building |
| Part 3/6.3.2.2 |       exhaust discharge outlets with contaminated air is arranged to discharge to atmosphere in vertical direction at least 10 feet above adjoining roof level |
|  |       exhaust discharge outlets from laboratory work area chemical fume hoods discharge with stack velocity of at least 2500 fpm  |
|  |       exhaust discharge outlets from AII rooms bronchoscopy & sputum collection exhaust & laboratory work area chemical fume hoods is located not less than 25 feet horizontally from outdoor air intakes, openable windows/doors & areas that are normally accessible to public |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.4 | FILTRATION: |
|  |       Two filter banks for inpatient care (see Table 6.4)      Filter Bank No. 1: MERV 7       Filter Bank No. 2: MERV 14       Each filter bank with efficiency of greater than MERV 12 is provided with differential pressure measuring device to indicate when filter needs to be changed  |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.4.1 |       Filter Bank No. 1 is placed upstream of heating & cooling coils |
| Part 3/6.4.2 |       Filter Bank No. 2 is placed downstream of all wet-air cooling coils & supply fan |
| Part 3/6.5 | HEATING & COOLING SYSTEMS: |
| Part 3/6.5.3 |       Radiant heating systems [ ]  check if not included in project       ceiling or wall panels with exposed cleanable surfaces or radiant floor heating are provided in AII room, PE room, OR or procedure room |
| Part 3/6.7 | AIR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS: |
| Part 3/6.7.1 |       Maintain pressure relationships required in tables 7.1 in all modes of HVAC system operation       Spaces that have required pressure relationships are served by fully ducted return systems or fully ducted exhaust systems       Inpatient facilities & recovery rooms are served by fully ducted return or exhaust systems |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.7.2 |  Air Distribution Devices:  |
|  |       supply air outlets comply with Table 6.7.2 |
| Part 3/6.7.3 |  Smoke Barriers:       HVAC zones coordinated with compartmentation to minimize ductwork penetrations of fire & smoke barriers. |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.8 | ENERGY RECOVERY SYSTEMS:[ ]  check if not included in project  |
| Part 3/6.8.1 |       Located upstream of Filter Bank No. 2  |
| Part 3/6.8.2 |       AII room exhaust systems or combination AII/PE rooms are not used for energy recovery |
|  |  |
| Part 3/6.8.3 |       Energy recovery systems with leakage potential [ ]  check if not included in project       arranged to minimize potential to transfer exhaust air directly back into supply airstream       designed to have no more than 5% of total supply airstream consisting of exhaust air       not used from these exhaust airstream sources: ED waiting rooms & triage, ED human decontamination, waste anesthesia gas disposal & soiled holding room |
|  |  |
| Part 3/7  | SPACE VENTILATION |
|  |  |
| Part 3/7.1.aPart 3/7.1.a.1 |       Spaces ventilated according to Table 7.1      Air movement is from clean to less-clean areas  |
| Part 3/7.1.a.3 |       Min. number of total air changes required for positive pressure rooms is provided by total supply airflow       Min. number of total air changes required for negative pressure rooms is provided by total exhaust airflow |
| Part 3/7.1.a.4 |       Entire minimum outdoor air changes per hour required by Table 7.1 for each space meet filtration requirements of Section 6.4 |
|  |  |
| Part 3/7.1a.5 |       Air recirculation through room unit [ ]  check if not included in project       complies with Table 7.1 |
|  |       room unit receive filtered & conditioned outdoor air      serve only a single space |
|  |       provides min. MERV 6 filter located upstream of any cold surface so that all of air passing over cold surface is filtered |
|  |  |
| Part 3/7.2 | ADDITIONAL ROOM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: |
| Part 3/7.2.1 | Airborne Infection Isolation (AII) Rooms[ ]  check if not included in project  |
|  |       AII rooms have permanently installed device and/or mechanism to constantly monitor differential air pressure between room & corridor      Local visual means is provided to indicate whenever negative differential pressure is not maintained |
|  |       Air from AII room is exhausted directly to outdoors |
|  |       Exhaust air from AII rooms, associated anterooms & toilet rooms is discharged directly to outdoors without mixing with exhaust air from any other non-AII room or exhaust system |
|  |       Exhaust air grille or register in patient room is located directly above patient bed on ceiling or on wall near head of bed |
|  |  |
|  |       Anteroom [ ]  check if not included in project       AII room is at negative pressure with respect to anteroom       Anteroom is at negative pressure with respect to corridor |
| Part 3/7.4.1 | Trauma Rooms [ ]  check if not included in project  |
|  |       Each TR has individual temperature control       TR is provided with primary supply diffuser array designed as follows: |
|  |       airflow is unidirectional downwards & average velocity of diffusers is 25 to 35 CFM/ft2       diffusers are concentrated to provide airflow pattern over patient & surgical team |
|  |       coverage area of primary supply diffuser array extends min. 12” beyond footprint of surgical table on each side       no more than 30% of portion of primary supply diffuser array is used for non-diffuser uses  |
|  |       additional supply diffusers provided within room outside of primary supply diffuser array[ ]  check if not included in project  |
|  |       each OR has at least two low sidewall return or exhaust grilles spaced at opposite corners or as far apart as possible with bottom of these grilles installed approximately 8” above floor  |
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| 2.1‑8.3 | **ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS** |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.3.2 | **ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION & TRANSMISSION** |
| 2.1‑8.3.2.2 |  Panelboards: |
| (1)  |       panelboards serving life safety branch circuits serve floors on which they are located & floors immediately above & below |
| (2)  |       panelboard critical branch circuits serve floors on which they are located |
| (3)  |       panelboards not located in exit enclosures or exit passageways |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.3.2.3 | Ground‑Fault Circuit Interrupters in Critical Care Areas:☐ check if not included in project  |
| (2)  |       each receptacle individually protected by single GFCI device |
|  |  |
| 2.1-8.3.3 | **POWER-GENERATING & -STORING EQUIPMENT** |
| 2.1-8.3.3.1 |       Essential electrical system or emergency electrical power |
| (1)  |       essential electrical system complies with NFPA 99 |
| (2)  |       emergency electrical power complies with NFPA 99 |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.3.5 | **ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT** |
| 2.1‑8.3.5.1 |       Handwashing sinks that depends on building electrical service for operation are connected to essential electrical system[ ]  check if not included in project  |
| 2.1‑8.3.5.2 |       Electronic health record system servers & centralized storage provided with uninterruptible power supply |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.3.6 | **ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLES** |
| 2.1‑8.3.6.1 |  Receptacles In Corridors: |
| (1)  |       duplex‑grounded receptacles for general use installed 50’‑0” apart or less in all corridors       duplex‑grounded receptacles for general use installed within 25’‑0” of corridor ends |
| 2.1‑8.3.6.3 |  Essential Electrical System Receptacles: |
| (1)  |       cover plates for electrical receptacles supplied from essential electrical system are distinctively colored or marked for identification |
| (2)  |       same color is used throughout facility |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.4 | **PLUMBING SYSTEMS** |
| 2.1‑8.4.2 |  Plumbing & Other Piping Systems: |
| 2.1‑8.4.2.1(3)  |       no plumbing piping exposed overhead or on walls where possible accumulation of dust or soil may create cleaning problem  |
| 2.1‑8.4.2.5 |  Heated Potable Water Distribution Systems: |
| (2)  |       heated potable water distribution systems serving patient care areas are under constant recirculation       non‑recirculated fixture branch piping max. length 25’‑0” |
| (3)(a) (3)(c) |       no installation of dead‑end piping (except for empty risers mains & branches for future use) |
| (3)(b)  |       any existing dead‑end piping is removed☐ check if not included in project  |
| (4)(a)  |       water‑heating system supplies water at temperatures & amounts indicated in Table 2.1‑4 |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.4.2.6 |  Drainage Systems: |
| (1)(a)  |       drainage piping installed above ceiling of or exposed in rooms listed below piping have special provisions (e.g. double wall containment piping or oversized drip pans) to protect space below from leakage & condensation * Procedure rooms
* Trauma rooms
* Electronic data processing areas
* Electric closets
 |
| (1)(b)  |       drip pan for drainage piping above ceiling of sensitive area ☐ check if not included in project       accessible       overflow drain with outlet located in normally occupied area that is not open to restricted area |
| (2)  |  Floor Drains: |
| (a)  |       no floor drains in trauma rooms  |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.4.3 | **PLUMBING FIXTURES** |
| 2.1‑8.4.3.1(1)  |       Materials used for plumbing fixtures are non‑absorptive & acid‑resistant |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.4.3.2 |  Handwashing Station Sinks: |
| (1)  |       sinks in handwashing stations are designed with basins that will reduce risk of splashing to areas for direct patient care & medication preparation |
| (2)  |       sink basins have nominal size of no less than 144 square inches       sink basins have min. dimension 9 inches in width or length |
| (3)  |       sink basins are made of porcelain, stainless steel or solid‑surface materials |
| (5)  |       water discharge point min. 10” above bottom of basin |
| (7)  |       anchored so that allowable stresses are not exceeded where vertical or horizontal force of 250 lbs. is applied |
| (8)  |       sinks used by staff, patients, & public have fittings that can be operated without using hands (may be single‑lever or wrist blade devices) |
| (a) |       blade handles ☐ check if not included in project       at least 4 inches in length |
|  |       provide clearance required for operation |
| (b)  |       sensor‑regulated water fixtures[ ]  check if not included in project  |
|  |       meet user need for temperature & length of time water flows |
|  |       designed to function at all times and during loss of normal power |
| 2.1‑8.4.3.4 |  Ice‑Making Equipment:       copper tubing provided for supply connections to ice‑making equipment |
| 2.1‑8.4.3.5 |  Clinical Flushing-Rim Sinks: |
| (1) (a) |       trimmed with valves that can are operated without hands (may be single‑lever or wrist blade devices) |
| (b)  |       handles are at least 6 in. long |
| (2)  |       integral trap wherein upper portion of water trap provides visible seal |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.4.4 | **MEDICAL GAS & VACUUM SYSTEMS**  |
|  |       Station outlets provided as indicated in Table 2.1‑3 |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.5.1 | **CALL SYSTEMS** |
| 2.1‑8.5.1.1 |  |
| (1)  |       Nurse call stations provided as required in Table 2.1‑2 |
| (2)  |       Nurse call systems report to attended location with electronically supervised visual & audible annunciation as indicated in Table 2.1‑2 |
| (4)  |       Call system complies with UL 1069 “Standard for Hospital Signaling & Nurse Call Equipment” |
| (5)  |       Wireless nurse call system ☐ check if not included in project  |
|  |       complies with UL 1069 |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.5.1.3 |  Bath Stations:       bath station that can be activated by patient lying on floor provided at each patient toilet |
| (1)  |       alarm in these areas can be turned off only at bath station where it was initiated |
| (3)  |       toilet bath stations located on the side of toilets within 12” of front of toilet bowl & 3'-0" to 4’‑0” above floor |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.5.1.5 |       Emergency call stations are equipped with continuous audible or visual confirmation to person who initiated the code call |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.5.3 | **EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEM** |
|  |       Emergency‑radio communication system provided in each facility |
| 2.1‑8.5.3.1 |       operates independently of building’s service & emergency power systems during emergencies |
| 2.1‑8.5.3.2 |       frequency capabilities to communicate with state emergency communication networks |
|  |  |
| 2.1‑8.6.2 | **ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS**☐ check if not included in project  |
| 2.1‑8.6.2.2 |       monitoring devices are located so they are not readily observable by general public or patients |
| 2.1‑8.6.2.3 |       electronic surveillance systems receive power from essential electrical system |
|  |  |