Interim Life Safety Assessments
and Infection Prevention
Assessments
Healthcare Construction
ILSM and ICRAs
PRESENTED BY

Bob Dubiel, CHFM, CHC
-Mayo Clinic Health System NWWI
-Projects and Construction
Dubiel.Bob@mayo.edu

Jeff Eckstein, AIA, ASHE
– Business Development – Healthcare
– JH Findorff and Son - Milwaukee and Madison

jeckstein@findorff.com 414 587 6063
An overview of the components of:
Interim Life Safety Measures
Infection Control Risk Assessments

The program will discuss the importance of understanding

1. What you are doing?
2. Where you are doing it?
3. For how long?

and the impacts on the patient care environment.
PROGRAM AGENDA

Section 1  – Increased Risks in Health Care Facilities
Section 2  – ICRA (Infection Control Risk Assessment)
Section 3  – Life Safety Principles
Section 4  – ILSM (Interim Life Safety Measures)
Section 1:
Increased Risks Working in Healthcare Facilities
Approximately 90,000 patients die in hospitals each year due to hospital acquired infections.

Estimated 1 in 20 patients will become infected in the hospital.

Estimated Total Cost for hospital acquired infections exceed $6 Billion per year.
WHY INFECTIONS ARE COMMON:

• Surgical procedures by penetrating the skin can affect a person's natural defenses with cutting and inserting foreign items into the body.
• Persons are more at risk due to compromised immune system.
• Elderly and young simply do not have the ability to fight off common sources of infection.
• 90% of acquired infections are contact transmission - direct contact of infected source.
• 10% of acquired infections are non contact or airborne.
• Of the 10% of airborne infections, only a few are directly related to facility activities / construction.

However, all sources of infections must be addressed for the safety of the patient.
Molds:
100’s of thousands types of molds are present
  Only a few are dangerous to people. Examples of major types:
  • Histoplasmosis
  • Coccidioides
  • **Aspergillus**
  • Blastomycosis
How molds cause infections:
  Mold is a plant, secretes chemicals, and spores
WHAT CAUSES INFECTIONS?

- Lack of knowledge to implement process to reduce risks to patients.
- Lack of adequate barriers/safeguards.
- Lack of control of dust/debris.
- Lack of communication & coordination with occupants.
- Improper shutdowns of systems.
- Improper start up of systems
• Found frequently (present almost everywhere)
• Extremely common in:
  - Soil, Decaying matter, wet plaster and gypsum
• Demolition dust carries and releases spores into the environment (especially if previously wet)
• 1993 - 4 deaths due to an elevator project
• 1999 - 4 deaths due to construction dust in a Rheumatology Unit project
• 2009 – 3 pediatric oncology deaths
DECREASING MOLD CONCENTRATIONS

- Filtration - HEPA filter units
- Cleaning and Decontam
- 10 % Bleach is very effective
  - Safe work methods
  - Wetting demolition debris
  - Transporting debris in covered containers and in non patient occupied routes
  - Barriers between patients and work areas
Portals of Exit/Entry

- Skin - Cuts, Tears, Abrasions
- Mouth
- Respiratory System
FOLLOW THE PLAN

Develop the Infection Control Risk Assessment

- Implement measures as defined to limit liability
- Monitor barriers/measures for protection of patients
- Review the plan as the work progresses
- Know and follow the plan
- Every person, every task, every day!
DEFINE EXPECTATIONS

Define barriers
- Types and locations
- Who is responsible to construct?
- Who is responsible to maintain?
- Define when erected
- Define when can be removed
CLARIFY EXPECTATIONS

Work methods

- Negative pressure verification
- Dust/debris control and removal process
- Define cleaning methods/frequencies
- How to turn off/on systems

Time Schedules

- Noise/vibrations
- Closures/system shut downs
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Minimized exposure decreases chance for infection
- Respirators
- Dust Masks
- Gloves
- Eye Protection
- Clothes
Single most effective means to eliminate transmission of infections,

At start of shift, prior to meals or eating, after using restroom, and at end of shift.

Protect you, your family, our patients!
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Section 1  – Increased Risks in Health Care Facilities
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Section 2: Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA)

Wisconsin Healthcare Engineering Association
INFECTION CONTROL RISK ASSESSMENT
An Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) is a tool devised to protect patients from infections while in the hospital during construction and maintenance activities. It determines what measures need to be implemented during construction or maintenance activities in an occupied healthcare facility.
A tool that is facility specific
For demonstration purposes a generic tool published by ASHE will be reviewed

Four step process that requires input from contractors, facilities staff, and clinical staff.
Recommendation for Facilities

• Plans should show barrier placements - discussions should start in planning phase
• Contractor and Owner should work together on implementing the plan
• Owner should review the risk with clinical and nursing staff
Identify Level of Construction Project Activity

Step 1: What are you doing?
- Type A – Inspection or noninvasive activities
- Type B – Small scale, short duration
- Type C – Work that generates moderate dust, longer than 8 hours, or impacts areas outside work area
- Type D – Major demolition for projects
ICRA Matrix – What are you doing?

Step 1: What are you doing?

Activity Level A: Inspection and non-invasive activities.

- Visual inspection
- Removal of less than 10% of ceiling tile
- Painting but not sanding, wall covering
- Minor electrical or plumbing work
- Re-lamping
- Fire alarm device testing
- Inspection of conveyance system
ICRA Matrix – What are you doing?

Activity Level B: Small scale, short duration activities that create minimal dust or water

- Low voltage cable installation
- Access to chase spaces
- Removal of 10% to 50% of ceiling tile
- Cutting walls or ceiling where dust can be controlled.
- Anchor holes in walls, ceilings, and floors
- Minor ductwork or electrical work above ceilings.
- Typical mechanical, electrical, plumbing, conveyance repair work that produces only minimal dust or water.
- Minor adjustment or repair of air handling systems.
ICRA Matrix – What are you doing?

Activity Level B: Small scale, short duration activities that create minimal dust or water

- Clean up of small, contained water leak that has not penetrated wall, ceilings or floors.
- Changing HVAC filters.
ICRA Matrix – What are you doing?

Activity Level C:
- Sanding of walls for painting or wall covering
- Removal of floor coverings, ceilings or casework
- New wall construction
- Significant ductwork or electrical work above ceilings.
- Major cabling activities
- Any activity which cannot be completed within a single work shift
- The removal of piping containing stagnant water.
ICRA Matrix – What are you doing?

Activity Level D:

- Construction activities that require consecutive work shifts.
- Requires heavy demolition or removal of a complete mechanical or electrical system
- New construction
- Dust generated outside the facility
Step 2: Where are you doing it?

1 – Office – Administration, etc.

2 – Cardiology – Radiology – PT – MRI


4 – Immunocompromised – Burn Units – Transplant – Cardiac Cath – Isolation – Central Sterile
Step 3: Define construction project protection – “Class I, II, III or IV”

- Use Class to define measures to be implemented
Passive Dust Control:
Perform tasks using methods that minimize the amount of dust that becomes airborne or is drawn into the air handling systems. No special containment measures are required.
Misting surfaces to control dust may be needed. If these measures become ineffective, move to IC Measure “II”.
CLASS I: UPON COMPLETION

Typical housekeeping procedures
CLASS II: DURING PROJECT

- Provide active means to prevent airborne dust from dispersing.
- Water mist work surfaces to control dust when cutting.
- Seal doors to area with duct tape.
- Use a dust control mat “Tacky Mat”.
- Isolate HVAC in work areas from occupied areas.
• SBAR for staff, Exit should not create a Dead end corridor, safety information
CLASS II: UPON COMPLETION

- Wipe work surfaces with disinfectant.
- Contain waste in tightly covered containers.
- Wet mop and/or HEPA filter vac before leaving area.
- Reinstall HVAC to normal after clean up complete.
CLASS III: DURING PROJECT

- Isolate HVAC in work areas from occupied areas.
- Install critical barriers prior to construction work starting.
- Maintain construction area under negative pressure compared to adjacent occupied areas.
- Implement HEPA filtration units for any recirculated air.
- Cover all construction waste containers tightly prior to transportation in occupied areas. Clean outside of containers prior to transport in occupied areas.
CLASS III: UPON COMPLETION

- Vacuum work areas with HEPA filtered units.
- Wet mop and wipe all surfaces with disinfectant.
- Reinstall HVAC to normal after clean up complete.
- Do not remove barriers until project inspected by owners representatives.
- Remove barriers to minimize dust generation.
CLASS IV: DURING PROJECT

- All class III requirements plus:
- Seal penetrations appropriately.
- Critical barriers need to be fire rated.
- Construct an anteroom with HEPA filter or create separate entrance for construction workers.
CLASS IV: UPON COMPLETION

- Vacuum work areas with HEPA filtered units.
- Wet mop and wipe all surfaces with disinfectant.
- Reinstall HVAC to normal after clean up complete.
- Do not remove barriers until project inspected by owners representatives.
- Remove barriers to minimize dust generation.
Step 4: Implementation

- Requires Infection Control Review and approval prior to start of work
- Requires implementation of measures as determined by the ICRA.
- Required monitoring and documentation
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAINMENT UNIT

- Supply grill outside of containment
- Sign on unit
- Good seal at top of unit to ceiling
- Corridor not obstructed
- For repairs, minor work or inspections
PROGRAM AGENDA

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Section 3 – Life Safety Principles
Section 4 – ILSM (Interim Life Safety Measures)
Section 3:
Life Safety Principles
Why is healthcare different?

- Defend in Place
- Why?

LIFE SAFETY PRINCIPLES

Wisconsin Healthcare Engineering Association
LIFE SAFETY PRINCIPLES

- Save all patients and staff
- Control spread of fire
- Maybe extinguish fire at origin
- RACE:
  - R - Rescue from room of origin
  - A - Activate alarm system
  - C - Contain the fire (close the door-positive latch)
  - E - Evacuate or Extinguish (if possible)
LIFE SAFETY PRINCIPLES

Walls
Fire Alarm System
Sprinklers
LIFE SAFETY PRINCIPLES

- Walls – provide time
- Smoke compartment walls and doors provide of safety - divide building into zones
- Zones provide alternative evacuation options
- Horizontal preferred
- Vertical if necessary
- Building evacuation only if necessary
FIRE BARRIER SEPARATION
LIFE SAFETY PRINCIPLES

Fire Alarm System
- Occupant Notification
- Smoke Detection
- Pull Stations
- Sprinkler Flow
Sprinklers - Philosophical Change:
- Standard Heads
- Fire Barrier Separation
- Evacuation Critical
- QR – Heads Sprinkler Protection
- Sprinklers Heads As Life Saving Devices
- Reduction in Barriers and Dampers Use
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Section 4: Interim Life Safety Management
ILSM
PURPOSE OF ILSM

• During renovations projects in healthcare occupancies, the basic level of protection for the occupants must be maintained as the patients or residents do not have the ability to self evacuate in the event of a fire.

• Code Deficiencies - ILSM assures that basic principles of the Life Safety Code though not technically met by the structure are compensated by staff knowledge, training, and alternative systems during a project.
WHEN TO IMPLEMENT ILSM

Whenever a defined component of the Life Safety Code is not met as the result of:

- Construction/renovation activities
- Maintenance activities – Certain PM’s
- Survey initiated deficiencies
- Unplanned incidents
# ILSM Risk Assessment Matrix

**Facility:**

**Project Name:**

**ILSM Risk Assessment Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Deficiencies</th>
<th>X</th>
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<td>2. Fire exit doors discharge improperly</td>
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<td>4. Lack of two remote exits</td>
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<td>7. Large penetrations and fire barriers</td>
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<td>9. Hazardous areas not properly protected</td>
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</table>

**Construction Related Issues**

| 10. Storing off an approved area           | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 11. Removal on an occupied floor           | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 12. Replacing the fire alarm system (out of service) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 13. Installing sprinkler system (out of service) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 14. Significantly modifying storage or the barrier wall | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 15. Lead work                              | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

**Maintenance and Testing**

| 16. Taking the fire alarm system (out of service) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 17. Taking a sprinkler system (out of service)  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 18. Replacing a sprinkler system             | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 19. Replacing a valve                        | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

**Comments:**

**Construction / Activity Risk Precaution Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Construction Activity</th>
<th>Type A</th>
<th>Type B</th>
<th>Type C</th>
<th>Type D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient Risk Occupancy Group</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<td>Highest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inf. Control Precaution Level</td>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>Class II</td>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>Class IV</td>
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</table>

**Reviewed By:**
Organizations which are Joint Commission accredited – must have a policy on ILSM
Fire watch

- when shutting down fire alarm system for more than 4hrs
- when shutting down sprinkler system for more than 10hrs (unless local AHJ requires less time)
- the organization is required to have a policy for a fire watch
ILSM FIRE ALARM

- Facility has a written ILSM plan
- Areas are inspected on a daily basis
ILSM EXITING

- Facility post signage identifying the location of alternate exits

- Exits in affected areas are inspected on a daily basis
• Temporary but the equivalent fire alarm and detection systems are used when a fire system is impaired

• Additional firefighting equipment is provided when needed

• Temporary construction partitions are smoked tight and made of material that will not contribute to development or spread of fire
ILSM OTHER MEASURES

- Surveillance are increased of construction areas and storage
- Facility practices that reduce the flammable and combustible fire load
ILSM OTHER MEASURES

- Facility provides additional training on the use of firefighting equipment
- Facility conducts one additional fire drill per shift per quarter
- Temporary systems are inspected and tested monthly
ILSM OTHER MEASURES

- Facility conducts education to promote awareness of building deficiencies, hazards, and temporary measures
- Facility trains to compensate for impaired fire safety features
CODE DEFICIENCIES

- Lacking a code compliant smoke barrier
- Fire exit stairs discharge improperly
- Excessive travel distance to an approved exit
- Lack of two remote exits
- Nonconforming building construction type
- Improperly properly protected vertical openings
- Large penetrations and fire barriers
- Corridor walls do not extend to the structure
- Hazardous areas not properly protected
CONSTRUCTION RELATED ISSUES

- Blocking off an approved exit
- Renovation on an occupied floor
- Replacing the fire alarm system (out of service)
- Installing sprinkler system (out of service)
- Significantly modifying smoke or fire barrier walls
- Hot work
MAINTENANCE & TESTING

- Taking a fire alarm system out of service
- Taking a sprinkler system out of service
- Disconnecting or disabling alarm devices
- Re-Lamping stairwells
LIFE SAFETY PRINCIPLES

ILSM APPLICATION EXAMPLE
### Code Deficiencies

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<td>2. Fire and smoke discharge requirements</td>
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<td>4. Lack of two remote calls</td>
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<td>5. Nonconforming building construction plan</td>
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<td>7. Large penetrations and fire barriers</td>
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<td>9. Asbestos pipes not properly protected</td>
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<td>Construction Related Issues</td>
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<td>11. Maintenance on an inspected roof</td>
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<td>13. Replacing sprinkler system out of service</td>
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**Construction / Activity Risk Prevention Level**

<table>
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<td>Medium</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Control Prevention Level</td>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>Class II</td>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>Class IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reviewed By: ____________________
Large penetrations and fire barriers

- Facility has a written interim life safety measure (ILSM) plan
- Surveillance of buildings, grounds, and equipment are increased with special attention to construction areas and storage (Includes FD Access)
CODE DEFICIENCIES

- Facility enforces storage, housekeeping, and debris removal practices that reduce the flammable and combustible fire load
- Facility conducts one additional fire drill per shift per quarter in the affected areas
## Construction Related Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Deficiencies</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing significant Life Safety Code Deficiencies or Conditions as a result of Construction or Maintenance</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>ILSM Risk Assessment Matrix</th>
<th>Project No:</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment Matrix</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code Deficiencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Building not compliant with code</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fire exit doors discharge improperly</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Excess fire travel distance to an approved exit</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lack of two remote exits</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Non-conforming building construction type</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Improperly protected vertical openings</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Large penetrations and fire barriers</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Repair work not performed to the structure</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Improperly prescribed fire prevention</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Related Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Faulty fire alarm</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Fire alarm system not installed</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Fire alarm system not in service</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Fire alarm system not testing</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Fire alarm system not functioning</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Fire alarm system not testing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Maintenance and testing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Fire alarm system not in service</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Fire alarm system not testing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Fire alarm system not functioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Fire alarm system not in service</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Comments:</th>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction - Activity Risk Precaution Level</th>
<th>Type A</th>
<th>Type B</th>
<th>Type C</th>
<th>Type D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient Risk Occupancy Group</td>
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<td>Ref. Control Precaution Level</td>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>Class II</td>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>Class IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reviewed By: ____________________________
CONSTRUCTION RELATED ISSUES

Blocking off an approved exit

- Facility has a written interim life safety measure (ILSM) plan
- Facility has a written interim life safety measure (ILSM) plan
- Exits in affected areas are inspected on a daily basis
- Temporary but the equivalent fire alarm and detection systems are used when a fire system is impaired
CONSTRUCTION RELATED ISSUES

- Surveillance of buildings, grounds, and equipment are increased with special attention to construction areas and storage (Includes FD Access)
- Facility enforces storage, housekeeping, and debris removal practices that reduce the flammable and combustible fire load
- Facility provides additional training on the use of firefighting equipment to those who work in the Facility as needed
CONSTRUCTION RELATED ISSUES

- Facility conducts one additional fire drill per shift per quarter in the affected areas
- Facility conducts education to promote awareness of building deficiencies, hazards, and temporary measures for fire safety
### Maintenance & Testing

#### Risk Assessment Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Deficiency</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lack of code compliant smoke barrier</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Fire exit signs improperly displayed</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3. Evacuation travel distance to an approved exit</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Lack of two remote exits</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>5. Nonconforming building construction type</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Improperly protected vertical openings</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Large penetrations and fire barriers</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Soot on walls do not extend to the structure</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>9. Protective area not properly protected</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>10. Construction-related issues</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>11. Restoring an open entrance</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Replacing the fire alarm system (out of service)</td>
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<td>13. Installing alarm system (out of service)</td>
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<td>14. Making smoke or fire barrier tests</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>15. Not performed</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and Testing</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Testing the fire alarm system out of service</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Testing the alarm system out of service</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Documenting or initiating alarm devices</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Re-Lamping light bulbs</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</table>

#### Comments:

- [ ]
- [ ]
- [ ]

#### Level of Construction Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Construction Activity</th>
<th>Type A</th>
<th>Type B</th>
<th>Type C</th>
<th>Type D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient Risk Category</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Review:

Reviewed By: __________________________
MAINTENANCE & TESTING

Taking a fire alarm system out of service

• Facility notifies the FD when a fire alarm or sprinkler system is down for more than 4 hours
• Facility initiates a fire watch
• Facility has a written interim life safety measure (ILSM) plan
MAINTENANCE & TESTING

- Temporary but the equivalent fire alarm and detection systems are used when a fire system is impaired
- Additional firefighting equipment is provided when needed
- Surveillance of buildings, grounds, and equipment are increased with special attention to construction areas and storage (Includes FD Access)
- Facility provides additional training on the use of firefighting equipment to those who work in the Facility as needed
MAINTENANCE & TESTING

- Temporary systems are inspected and tested monthly.
- Facility conducts education to promote awareness of building deficiencies, hazards, and temporary measures for fire safety.
- Facility trains those who work in a Facility to compensate for impaired fire safety features.
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

Will temporary construction barriers be installed?

- Type and rating to be defined

What hazards will be created outside project area?
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

Temporary Construction Barriers

- Non-combustible Material
- Smoke Tight
- Match Rating of Wall
  Removed or Impaired
Temporary Barriers

This is referenced in NFPA 101 – Life Safety Code. Here is the Chapter and verse...

8.6.2 Temporary Separation Walls.
8.6.2.1 Protection shall be provided to separate an occupied portion of the structure from a portion of the structure undergoing alteration, construction, or demolition operations when such operations are considered as having a higher level of hazard than the occupied portion of the building.
8.6.2.2 Walls shall have at least a 1-hour fire resistance rating.
8.6.2.3 Opening protectives shall have at least a 45-minute fire protection rating.
8.6.2.4* Nonrated walls and opening protectives shall be permitted when an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed.

Note the sprinkler exception. If the area is sprinklered, and the ceiling is remaining, you are fine. If the ceiling is removed, the heads must be turned up and replaced with upright style heads.

The “*” in 8.6.2.4 means it’s referenced in the appendix. Here that Chapter and Verse from the Appendix...

A.8.6.2.4 Construction tarps would not be considered appropriate barriers or opening protectives.
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

Temporary construction barriers

- Clinical considerations, duration, and purpose define construction type for barriers
- Healthcare residents require higher level of protection than general public due to compromised condition.
- Life Safety considerations
- Fire rated partitions may be required between patients
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

Will project cause any disruption in fire protection systems?
  • Alarm systems
  • Detection systems
  • Fire watch required if >4 hour shutdown

Will exit discharge be affected by project?
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

Training (Contractors and Hospital Employees)
- Impact of disruption
- Additional fire drills (2 times/quarter/shift)
- Training on new equipment
- Fire watch - staff and/or contractor training
- Additional fire suppression equipment
- Temporary systems for detection, suppression
- Building deficiencies
- Construction hazards
- Temporary measures implemented
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

Critical services disrupted or impaired

- Staff training
- Advance awareness of work
- Procedural changes required for work
- Schedule changes for services
- Clinical input regarding scheduling of disruption or impairment
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

When any structural or compartmentalization features for fire safety compromised

- Staff training
- Awareness of change
- Procedural changes needed
- Fire equipment use training
ILSM CONSIDERATIONS

- Daily documented inspections
- Exits (both internal and external to construction areas)
- Combustible loads (minimize)
- Fire extinguishers
- No smoking
- Barriers (appropriate rating and integrity)
- Exterior staging areas and construction offices
- Storage and excavation areas
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Cutting and welding per facility policy
- Safety education programs including ILSM
- Fresh air intakes protected
- Construction entrances cleaned sufficiently to maintain clean entry/exit to area
- Construction worker identification process
WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Problems in ILSM can lead to:

- Patient Safety Risks and a
- CONTINGENT ACCREDITATION
- One step above a denial!
Questions?