Top 10 Violations for Health Care Facilities
Office of the State Fire Marshal
May 14, 2019

K211 Means of Egress

• Free of obstructions

• Hard path to safety with emergency lighting

• Single action, positive latching doors

• Locks too high/low, more than one lock, padlocks

18.2.1, 19.2.1, 7.1.10.1
K321 Hazardous Areas

- Hazardous area enclosures may need to be 1 hour fire resistance rated in addition to requiring sprinkler protection (New HC and severe hazard existing HC)
- Doors for all hazardous areas need to fully self-close
- Unattended soiled utility bins need to be stored in a hazardous room
- No door stops, impediments or magnetic hold-opens that are not tied to the fire alarm. Doors can only be held open by a device that releases upon activation of the fire alarm system, local smoke detectors, and/or the sprinkler system

18.3.2.1, 7.2.1.8, 8.4, 8.7, 9.7

K324 Cooking Facilities

- Inspection, testing and maintenance, conducted every six months
- Clean hood/equipment
- Deep fat fryers appropriately separated from gas ranges
- Equipment properly positioned under the hood and suppression nozzles

Cooking facilities protected according to NFPA 96 per 9.2.3 are not required to be enclosed as hazardous areas, but shall not be open to the corridor. 18.3.2.5.1 through 18.3.2.5.4, 19.3.2.5.1 through 19.3.2.5.5, 9.2.3, TIA 12-2
K345 Fire Alarm Maintenance

• Timely inspection and testing

• All devices individually itemized in the report

• Qualified technicians

9.7.5, 9.7.7, 9.7.8, and NFPA 25

K353 Sprinkler System Inspection, Testing and Maintenance

• Sprinklers cannot be painted, corroded/oxidized, loaded, or have other impediment

• Spare sprinkler cabinet must contain at least six sprinklers, with at least two of each type and temperature rating of sprinklers installed in the building. Also, there must be a special sprinkler wrench for each type of sprinkler

9.7.5, 9.7.7, 9.7.8 and NFPA 25
K363 Corridor Doors

• No door stops, kick-downs, tie-backs, etc. Corridor doors can be held open with a device that releases with a push or pull of the door, if the door is not required to be self-closing or automatically releases upon activation of the fire alarm system if required to be self-closing

• Corridor doors in sprinklered buildings must be smoke resisting. Gaps from sagging (gaps between the top of the door and the door stop so that the door is not smoke resisting) should not exist

• Corridor doors require automatic positive latches

18/19.3.6.3, 42 CFR Parts 403, 418, 460, 482, 483 and 485

K372 Smoke Barriers

• Continuity of smoke barriers (Outside wall to outside wall and from floor to roof/floor deck above)

• Properly fire-stopped penetrations on both sides of the barrier (Existing penetrations must resist the passage of smoke. New penetrations need an approved through penetration system)

• Properly fire-stopped smoke barrier/floor joint systems (flutes of corrugated metal decks cannot be left open or be filled with insulation or other loose filled material)

• Expandable foam cannot be used (Only has a flame spread rating, not a fire resistance rating)

• Smoke barriers must be continuous to the roof deck of a roof/ceiling assembly

19.3.7.3, 8.6.7.1(1), 18.3.7.3, 18.3.7.4, 18.3.7.5, 8.3
K712 Fire Drills

- Fire drills must be documented (Time, date, transmission of alarm, etc.)
- Fire drills must be conducted at a frequency of one per shift per quarter
- Fire drills must be conducted under varying conditions (Shift time, location, type of fire)

18.7.1.4 through 18.7.1.7, 19.7.1.4 through 19.7.1.7

K918 Electrical/Generator

- Weekly visual inspections must be complete, conducted and documented
- Monthly load tests must be done for a minimum of 30 minutes under load and fully documented (cool down must be outside of the 30 minute test)
- A remote annunciator panel must be installed in a separate location from the generator with an audible trouble signal in a location where it can be heard 24 hours a day (Remote panel trouble indicators should at a minimum mirror the trouble indicators on the generator. If no trouble indicators on generator, remote panel should consist of a general audible and visual trouble alarm)
- Remote emergency stop must be located remote from generator
- Indoor generators must have a battery-powered emergency light in the generator room
- Outdoor generators will need a battery-powered emergency light at the generator location or accessible for a car to provide illumination with its headlights (Not a flashlight)
- Onsite fuel in seismic zones equal 96 hours
- Natural gas fuel needs reliability letter – update annually for the EP regulation
- Main and circuit breaker ITM
  6.4.4, 6.5.4, 6.6.4 (NFPA 99), NFPA 110, NFPA 111, 700.10 (NFPA 70)
K920 Power Strips

- If line-operated medical equipment is not being used in a resident room, power strips providing power to non-medical equipment in a resident room must be UL 1363.
- If line-operated medical equipment is being used in a resident’s room, inside the patient care vicinity, power strips providing power to medical equipment in a resident room must be UL 1363A or UL 60601-1 and power strips cannot be used for non-medical equipment.
- Outside the patient care vicinity, UL power strips could be used for medical & non-medical equipment. Power strips providing power to medical equipment in a resident room must be UL 1363 or UL 60601-1. Power strips providing power to non-medical equipment in a resident room must be UL 1363.
- Unacceptable use of power strips (Daisy-chained, high-current draw devices, medical equipment)
- Missing junction box, light switch, or electrical outlet cover plates
- Extension cords being used for more than temporary use

10.2.3.6 (NFPA 99), 10.2.4 (NFPA 99), 400-8 (NFPA 70), 590.3(D) (NFPA 70), TIA 12-5