

# Prepublication Requirements

• Issued June 18, 2021 •



## Life Safety(LS) Chapter EP Updates

The Joint Commission has approved the following revisions for prepublication. While revised requirements are published in the semiannual updates to the print manuals (as well as in the online *E-dition*®), accredited organizations and paid subscribers can also view them in the monthly periodical *The Joint Commission Perspectives*®. To begin your subscription, call 800-746-6578 or visit <http://www.jcrinc.com>.

**Please note:** Where applicable, this report shows current standards and EPs first, with deleted language struck-through. Then, the revised requirement follows in bold text, with new language underlined.

### APPLICABLE TO THE CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

Effective January 1, 2022

### Life Safety (LS) Chapter

#### LS.02.01.35

The critical access hospital provides and maintains systems for extinguishing fires.

#### Element(s) of Performance for LS.02.01.35

7. ~~At least six spare sprinkler heads of each type and temperature rating installed in the facility are readily available, with the associated wrench or tool to replace the sprinkler head. The spare sprinkler heads and wrench or tool are stored in a cabinet that does not exceed 100°F. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.1.1; NFPA 25-2011: 5.4.1.4; 5.4.1.6; NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.9; 6.2.9.1; 6.2.9.3; 6.2.9.6)~~

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7. **At least six spare sprinkler heads that correspond to the types and temperature rating of the critical access hospital's sprinkler heads, with associated wrenches, are kept in a cabinet that will not exceed 100°F. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 18.3.5.1; 19.3.5.3; 9.7.1.1; NFPA 25-2011:5.4.1.4; 5.4.1.6; NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.9; 6.2.9.1; 6.2.9.3; 6.2.9.6)**

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**Note: If the critical access hospital has more than 300 sprinklers, the minimum spare sprinkler head requirement incrementally increases. (For full text, refer to NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.9.5)**

#### LS.03.01.35

Key: **D** indicates that documentation is required;

**R** indicates an identified risk area;

The critical access hospital provides and maintains equipment for extinguishing fires.

Note 1: This standard applies to ambulatory health care occupancy (AHCO) classification requirements for hospitals. The application of AHCO in a hospital would need to meet one of the following provisions: multiple occupancies (18/19.1.3), contiguous non-health care occupancy (18/19.1.3.4), separated building occupancies (20/21.1.2).

Note 2: This standard applies to outpatient surgical departments associated with critical access hospitals, regardless of the number of patients rendered incapable.

Note 3: In leased facilities, the elements of performance of this standard apply only to the space in which the accredited organization is located; all exits from the space to the outside at grade level; and any Life Safety Code building systems that support the space (for example, fire alarm system, automatic sprinkler system).

**Element(s) of Performance for LS.03.01.35**

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| <p><b>7.</b> At least six spare sprinkler heads that correspond to the types and temperature rating of the critical access hospital’s sprinkler heads, with associated wrenches, are kept in a cabinet that will not exceed 100°F. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 9.7.1.1; NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.9; 6.2.9.1; 6.2.9.3; 6.2.9.6)<br/> <b>Note:</b> If the critical access hospital has more than 300 sprinklers, the minimum spare sprinkler head requirement incrementally increases. (For full text, refer to NFPA 13-2010: 6.2.9.5)</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>7. The travel distance from any point to the nearest portable fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less. Portable fire extinguishers have appropriate signage, are installed in a cabinet or secured on a hanger made for the extinguisher, and are at least four inches off the floor. Those fire extinguishers that are 40 pounds or less are installed so the top is not more than 5 feet above the floor. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.3; 9.7.4.1; NFPA 10-2010: 6.1.3; 6.2.1)</p>                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><b>10.</b> The travel distance from any point to the nearest portable fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less. Portable fire extinguishers have appropriate signage, are installed in a cabinet or secured on a hanger made for the extinguisher, and are at least four inches off the floor. Those fire extinguishers that are 40 pounds or less are installed so the top is not more than 5 feet above the floor. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.3; 9.7.4.1; NFPA 10-2010: 6.1.3; 6.2.1)</p>                             | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>8. The critical access hospital meets all other Life Safety Code extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.</p>   | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p><b>11.</b> The critical access hospital meets all other Life Safety Code extinguishing requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 20/21.3.5.</p>   | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

Key: **D** indicates that documentation is required;

**R** indicates an identified risk area;