

CHAPTER 615. AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTER REGULATIONS

SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

310:615-1-1. Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to insure the quality of medical care in ambulatory surgical centers is the same as that required in hospitals licensed by the State of Oklahoma.

310:615-1-2. Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Chapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Ambulatory surgical center" means an establishment with an organized medical staff of physicians, with permanent facilities that are equipped and operated primarily for the purpose of performing surgical procedures, with continuous physician services available on call, and registered professional nurse services on site, whenever a patient is in the facility, which provides services or other accommodations for patients to recover for a period not to exceed twenty-three (23) hours after surgery.

"Chief executive officer" means that individual appointed by the governing body as its on-site designee who is, in fact, responsible for the conduct of all affairs of the ambulatory surgical center and who is answerable to the governing body for the day-to-day facility operation.

"Governing body" means that person, persons, or legal entity that is legally responsible for the conduct of the facility as an institution and carries out the functions, ownership, and governance.

"Grandfathered" means the status of all ambulatory surgical centers licensed at the date of publication of this Chapter.

"Hospital" means any institution, place, building, or agency, public or private, whether organized for profit or not, devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment or care of patients admitted for overnight stay or longer in order to obtain medical care, surgical care, obstetrical care, or nursing care for illness, disease, injury, infirmity, or deformity. [63 O.S. 1991, §1-701(a)]

"Organized medical staff of physicians" means a group of three or more physicians organized under bylaws approved by the governing body and responsible to the governing body for the quality of all surgical care provided patients in the facility and for the ethical and professional practices of its members.

"Physician" means a person duly licensed by the Oklahoma State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision or the Oklahoma State Board of Osteopathy to practice medicine/osteopathy and surgery.

"Registered nurse" means a person duly licensed by the Oklahoma

Board of Nursing as a registered professional nurse.

"Substantial" means 50 percent or more of the area, wing or building which must comply with these standards and the New Health Care Occupancy, NFPA 101.

"Surgical procedures" means any invasive procedure to the body, either by incision or entry into a natural body cavity, to preserve or to remove with minimal risk, diseased or injured organs, tissues, etc., but primarily restricted to the management of problems and injuries that would not require hospitalization.

"Transfer agreement" means a formally adopted mutual agreement between the ambulatory surgical center and a general hospital located no more than a twenty-minute travel distance from the ambulatory surgical center which provides for the expeditious admission of patients for whom overnight care becomes necessary.

Amended Effective: June 1, 1993

310:615-1-2.1. Applicability

All centers which are licensed on the effective date of this Chapter shall be considered grandfathered in regards to all construction requirements but shall comply with all other requirements. For any substantial renovations, the center must meet all of the requirements of this Chapter.

310:615-1-3. General considerations

(a) **Narrative program.** The sponsor for each ambulatory surgical center shall provide a narrative program which describes the functional requirements, staffing patterns, departmental relationships, and other basic information relating to the fulfillment of the institution's objectives.

(b) **Services.** Ambulatory surgical centers shall contain but not be limited to all the elements described herein, or the narrative program shall indicate the manner in which the services are to be made available to the ambulatory patient. When services are to be shared or purchased, appropriate modifications or deletions in space and equipment requirements should be made to avoid duplication. Each element provided in the ambulatory surgical center must meet the requirements outlined herein as a minimum, with the understanding that in some instances the elements will need to be expanded to fulfill the program requirements.

(c) **Location.** An ambulatory surgical center may be located within a hospital setting, but it may be located apart from a hospital.

(d) **Size.** The number and types of clinical facilities to be provided will be determined by the services contemplated and the estimated patient load as described in the narrative program.

(e) **Applicable requirements.** If the facility is an integral part of the hospital and is intended to accommodate hospital inpatients as well as outpatients, the applicable requirements relating to general hospital facilities shall apply. If an ambulatory surgical center is not part of a hospital building, the facilities listed

herein shall be provided unless they are available for convenient use by the patients in an associated health facility.

(f) **Privacy for patient.** The planning of ambulatory surgical centers shall provide for the privacy and dignity of the patient during interview, examination, and treatment. The facilities shall be located so that ambulatory patients do not traverse inpatient areas.

(g) **Parking.** In the absence of a formal parking study, off-street vehicle parking for ambulatory surgical centers shall be provided at the ratio of two spaces for each recovery bed plus sufficient parking spaces to accommodate the maximum number of staff on duty at one time. Exceptions may be made with approval of the appropriate State agency for facilities located in areas with a high-population density if adequate public parking is available or if the facility is accessible to a public-transportation system.

(h) **Environmental pollution control.** In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the site and project shall be developed to minimize any adverse environmental effects on the neighborhood and community.

(i) **Equipment.** All equipment necessary for the operation of the facility as planned shall be shown on the drawings or equipment list.

310:615-1-4. Construction design

(a) New construction.

(1) Prior to construction commencement of a new ambulatory surgical center, or of additions, alterations, remodeling of existing facilities or of the remodeling of any facility for the purpose of establishing an ambulatory surgical center, proposed construction documents prepared by an architect licensed by the Board of Governors, State of Oklahoma, containing complete plans and specifications, shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval.

(2) All engineering requirements established for proposed projects shall be prepared by professional engineers registered to practice in the State of Oklahoma.

(3) Proposed construction documents shall be of such detail as to allow complete functional and construction evaluation, including site use.

(b) Modernization projects.

(1) Where modernization or replacement work is done within an existing facility, all new work or additions shall comply with applicable sections of this document and with appropriate parts of NFPA 101, covering New Health Care occupancies. Where major structural elements make total compliance impractical or impossible, exceptions may be considered.

(2) When construction is complete the facility shall satisfy functional requirements for an Ambulatory Surgical Center in an environment that will provide acceptable care and safety to all

occupants.

(3) In modernization projects and additions to existing facilities, only that portion of the total facility affected by the project shall comply with applicable sections of this document and appropriate parts of NFPA 101 covering New Health Care occupancies.

(4) Those existing portions of the facility which are not included in modernization or renovation, but which are essential to the functioning of the complete facility, as well as existing building areas that receive less than substantial amounts of new work shall comply with that section of NFPA 101 for Existing Health Care Occupancies.

(5) When a building is converted from one occupancy to another, it shall comply with the new occupancy requirements.

(6) When parts of an existing facility essential to continued operation cannot comply with all standards of this document, those standards may be waived if patient care and safety are not jeopardized.

(7) Modernization, alteration or new additions shall not reduce the safety level existing prior to the beginning of the new work.

(8) Approval may be given for renovations for less than an entire structure under these regulations because of financial consideration if the facility and occupant safety is not jeopardized by the remaining non-conforming sections. Approval will be limited to those fire sections which can be completely separated by a fire rated construction envelope of not less than two hour fire resistance containing approved labeled fire doors, if required, of class B, 1/2 hour construction.

(c) Special design standards for the handicapped.

(1) Facilities shall be accessible to the Handicapped.

(2) Accessibility shall be under the provisions of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A117.1 or Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS).

(d) Provisions for disasters.

(1) Facilities shall be designed and constructed to withstand the force assumptions of the local building code.

(2) Multi-story buildings, subdivided into separate units by seismic joints, shall provide an exit stairway for evacuation without crossing seismic joints.

(3) Construction and coverage of all seismic joints shall be designed to minimize passage of fire and/or smoke horizontally and vertically.

(4) Structural design shall be such that it will protect occupants and provide continued essential services where a history of tornadoes, flooding or earthquakes exist. Provisions taken against damage from seismic tremors does not insure adequate protection from wind damage.

(5) New facilities shall not locate in designated flood plains.

(e) Codes and standards.

Codes and standards which have been referenced in whole or in part in various sections of this document are listed in Subchapter 7, Codes and standards. Names of originators are also included for information. The issues available at the time of publication are used. Later issues will normally be acceptable where requirements for function and safety are not reduced; however, editions of different dates may have portions renumbered or retitled. Care must be taken to insure that appropriate sections are used.

(f) **Equivalency.**

(1) This Chapter shall not be construed as restricting or limiting innovations that provide an equivalent level of performance, provided other elements or systems are not compromised.

(2) FSES evaluation shall be considered for possible equivalencies when existing structural conditions make compliance with NFPA 101 impractical, provided the entire building meets FSES code.

SUBCHAPTER 3. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

310:615-3-1. Governing body

Every ambulatory surgical center shall have a governing body which shall adopt bylaws for the governance of the center, meet at periodic intervals, at least semi-annually, provide for the systematic review of center operations, appoint or reappoint the medical staff and delineate the privileges of its individual members, appoint a chief executive officer who shall have appropriate education, training, and experience to qualify him for the management of the center.

310:615-3-2. Medical staff

(a) The medical staff shall be an organized group of two or more physicians which shall initiate and adopt, with the approval of the governing body, bylaws, rules, regulations, and policies governing their professional activities in the ambulatory surgical center. Physician membership shall be limited to those physicians holding current hospital staff appointments.

(b) In addition to the minimum number of physician members of the medical staff, legally licensed dentists or podiatrists may be members of the medical staff.

(c) All members of the medical staff shall submit a written application for staff membership which shall include a summary of all education, professional training and previous appointments to institutional medical staffs.

(d) Provisions shall be made for the review and evaluation of surgical practices on a continuing basis by the establishment and operation of a Tissue Committee and/or a Professional Standards Committee which shall review pathological reports on all specimens and review the professional performance. Such Committee to be

comprised of two or more members of the medical staff. When warranted by the evidence, the medical staff shall recommend to the governing body the dismissal from the medical staff or the reduction of professional privileges of any member not conforming to the adopted professional standards of the ambulatory surgical center.

(e) Physician assistants may be certified by the governing body to assist in surgery, but in no instance shall the privileges of a physician's assistant exceed those permitted by his State certification, nor shall a physician's assistant be authorized to function independently from his responsible physician.

310:615-3-3. Records

(a) A medical record shall be maintained for every patient cared for in the ambulatory surgical center. The medical records shall be filed for easy access by the medical staff or representatives of the licensing agency.

(b) The medical record shall contain, as a minimum, the following:

(1) Patient identification.

(2) Patient history, physical examination, chief complaint, copies of any laboratory, X-ray, or consultation reports.

(3) Description of surgical procedures performed, observations, anesthesia records and disposition of the patient.

310:615-3-4. Nursing services

(a) The center shall provide nursing services under the direction of a professional registered nurse with post-graduate training or experience in surgical nursing.

(b) The facility shall have at least one registered nurse who has professional training and competence in surgical nursing on duty in the ambulatory surgical center when patients are present.

(c) The facility shall have sufficient licensed nurses and other nursing personnel, under the direction of a registered nurse, to assure observation and nursing care of all patients in the center.

(d) The facility shall instruct all nursing personnel as to the location, operation, and use of emergency and resuscitative equipment.

310:615-3-5. Anesthesia services

(a) The facility shall provide anesthesia services under the direction of an anesthesiologist or a physician with training and experience in the administration of anesthetics.

(b) An anesthesiologist or physician shall be on the premises during the post-anesthetic recovery period until all patients are alert and/or discharged.

(c) At the time of admission to the ambulatory surgical center, a history and physical examination shall be completed and recorded.

(d) All anesthesia shall be administered by an anesthesiologist, physician anesthetist, or certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA), except for those local agents which may be administered by

the attending physician or surgeon.

(e) Pulse oximeters should be used during procedures and recovery.

310:615-3-6. Emergency equipment

The facility shall provide sufficient emergency equipment to handle emergencies resulting from the services rendered in the facility. Such equipment shall include, but not be limited to, a portable oscilloscope, portable defibrillator, portable suction equipment, inhalation-resuscitation equipment, and equipment to open and maintain an airway.

310:615-3-7. Supportive services

(a) The facility shall provide sufficient support services to assure the adequate and appropriate availability of supplies, instruments, and equipment.

(b) Sterilizers and autoclaves shall be provided of appropriate type and capacity to sterilize instruments, utensils, dressings, water, and operating-room materials. There shall be approved control and safety features, and instrument accuracy must be checked on a regular, periodic basis by an approved method.

(c) Sterile supplies must be maintained separately from unsterile supplies and must be stored in dust-proof and moisture-free, properly labeled packs.

(d) All sterile packs shall have marked on their outer surface the date of sterilization and the expiration date of such period of sterile condition.

310:615-3-8. Medications

(a) Medications shall be administered only on the order of any person authorized by state law to so prescribe [Nurse Practice Act 59 O.S. 1991 §567.3a].

(b) The center shall provide proper storage, safeguarding, preparation, and dispensing of medications in a pharmacy or medication room which is under the supervision of a registered pharmacist who is either an employee of the center or serves as a consultant pharmacist in the same manner as required of hospitals in Chapter 655 of this Title.

SUBCHAPTER 5. MINIMUM STANDARDS

310:615-5-1. Administration and public areas

(a) **Entrance.** A covered entrance will be located at grade level, sheltered from the weather and accessible to the handicapped.

(b) **Public services.** Public services shall include:

(1) Accessible wheelchair storage.

(2) Reception and information center.

(3) Waiting space. When pediatric services are provided, provisions shall be made for separation of pediatric and adult

patients.

- (4) Accessible rest rooms.
- (5) Accessible public telephone.
- (6) Accessible drinking fountain(s).

(c) **Interview space(s).** The center shall provide interview spaces for private interviews relating to social service, credit, and admissions.

(d) **General or individual office(s).** The center shall provide general and individual offices for business transactions, records, and administrative and professional staffs.

(e) **Medical records room.** The center shall have a medical records room which is equipped for dictating, recording, security and retrieval.

(f) **Special storage.** The center shall have special storage which includes locking drawers or cabinets for staff personal effects.

(g) **General storage facilities.** The center shall have general storage facilities for office supplies, sterile supplies, pharmaceutical supplies, and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

(h) **Transfer agreement.** A formal transfer agreement must be in effect between the ambulatory surgical center and a general hospital located not more than a twenty minute travel distance from the center.

310:615-5-2. Clinical facilities

(a) **General-purpose examination room(s).** For examinations as may be indicated by narrative program, the center shall have a minimum floor area of 80 square feet, excluding such spaces as vestibule, toilet, closet, and work counter (whether fixed or movable). Arrangement shall permit at least 2'-6" clearance at each side and at the foot of the examination table. A lavatory or sink equipped for hand washing and a counter or shelf space for writing shall be provided.

(b) **Treatment room(s).** Rooms for minor surgical and cast procedures (if provided) shall have a minimum floor area of 120 square feet, excluding vestibule, toilet, closet, and work counter (whether fixed or movable). The minimum floor dimension shall be 10 feet. A lavatory or sink equipped for hand washing and a counter or shelf space for writing shall be provided.

310:615-5-3. Surgical facilities

The number of operating rooms, recovery beds and the sizes of the service areas shall be based upon the expected surgical workload. The surgical suite shall be located and arranged to preclude unrelated traffic through the suite. The suite shall provide the following elements.

(1) Operating rooms.

(A) All ambulatory surgical center operating rooms shall be constructed and maintained to conform to Standard 70, National Electrical Code, Standard 99, Chapter 3, Use of Anesthetics

(Flammable and Nonflammable) and Standard 99, Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems.

(B) Any room or space in which flammable anesthetics or volatile flammable materials are stored or used, shall be considered a hazardous area.

(C) Facilities electing to use only nonflammable anesthetic agents or to provide a mixed facility using both flammable and nonflammable anesthetics, must document the recommendations and approval of such determination by the medical staff of the facility and the adoption of such a regulation by the facility's governing body. Precautionary signs shall be posted at conspicuous points throughout the surgical suite and within the operating rooms. All such signs must be large enough to be read from at least 8' distance.

(D) Each room shall have a minimum clear area of 250 square feet exclusive of fixed and movable cabinets and shelves. An emergency communications system connecting with the surgical-suite control station shall be provided.

(2) **Recovery room(s).** Room(s) for post-anesthesia recovery of surgical patients shall be provided and shall contain a drug-distribution station, hand washing facilities, charting facilities, clinical sink and storage space for supplies and equipment. At least three feet shall be provided at each side and at the foot of each bed as needed for work and circulation. Should pediatric surgery be a part of the program, separation by partition or curtain from the adult section, and space for the parents shall be provided. A designated, supervised recovery lounge shall be provided for patients who do not require post-anesthesia recovery but need additional time for vital signs to stabilize before leaving the facility. The lounge shall contain a control station, space for family members, and provisions for privacy. It shall have patient access to rest rooms.

(3) **Service areas.** Individual rooms shall be provided when so noted; otherwise, alcoves or other open spaces which will not interfere with traffic may be used. The following services may be provided:

(A) Control station shall be located to permit visual surveillance of all traffic which enters the operating suite.

(B) Sterilizing facility(ies) with high-speed autoclave(s) shall be conveniently located to serve all operating rooms. When the narrative program indicates that adequate provisions have been made for replacement of sterile instruments during surgery, sterilizing facilities in the surgical suite will not be required.

(C) Drug distribution station shall be provided for preparation of medications to be administered to patients.

(D) Two scrub facilities shall be provided near the entrance to each operating room; however, two scrub stations may serve two operating rooms if the scrub stations are located adjacent to the entrance of each operating room. Scrub facilities shall be

arranged to minimize any incidental splatter on nearby personnel or supply carts.

(E) The soiled workroom for the exclusive use of the surgical suite staff (or a soiled holding room that is part of a system for the collection and disposal of soiled materials) shall contain a clinical sink or equivalent flushing-type fixture, work counter, sink equipped for hand washing, waste receptacle, and linen receptacle. A soiled holding room shall be similar to the soiled workroom except that the clinical sink and work counter may be omitted.

(F) Fluid waste disposal facilities shall be conveniently located with respect to the general operating rooms. A clinical sink or equivalent equipment in a soiled workroom or in a soiled holding room would meet this requirement.

(G) A clean workroom is required when clean materials are assembled within the surgical suite prior to use.

(H) A clean workroom shall contain a work counter, sink equipped for hand washing, and space for clean and sterile supplies.

(I) A clean supply room shall be provided when the narrative program defines a system for the storage and distribution of clean and sterile supplies which would not require the use of a clean workroom.

(J) Anesthesia storage facilities, unless the narrative program and the governing body prohibits the use of flammable anesthetics, in a separate room shall be provided for storage of flammable gases in accordance with the requirements detailed in Sections 310:615-5-9(d)(2)(H) and 310:615-5-10(f)(1) and Chapter 13, NFPA 99.

(K) Space for reserve storage of nitrous oxide and oxygen cylinders shall be provided. Such space shall be free of stored combustible materials.

(L) Appropriate areas shall be provided as staff clothing change areas for male and female personnel (orderlies, technicians, nurses, and doctors) working within the surgical suite. The areas shall contain lockers, showers, toilets, lavatories equipped for hand washing, and space for donning scrub suits and boots. These areas shall be arranged to provide a one-way traffic pattern so that personnel entering from outside the surgical suite can change, shower, gown, and move directly into the surgical suite. Space for removal of scrub suits and boots shall be designed so that it will avoid physical contact with clean personnel.

(M) A separate area shall be provided where ambulatory patients change from street clothing into hospital gowns and are prepared for surgery. This shall include clothing change or gowning area with a traffic pattern similar to that of the staff clothing-change area. Provisions shall be made for securing patient's personal effects.

(N) An area for stretcher and wheelchair storage shall be out of direct line of traffic.

(O) The center shall provide convenient access to and use of emergency crash carts at both the surgical and recovery areas.

(P) Lounge and toilet facilities for surgical staff shall be provided in ambulatory surgical centers having three or more operating rooms and shall be located to permit use without leaving the surgical suite. A nurses' toilet room shall be provided near the recovery room(s).

(Q) A closet containing a floor receptor or service sink and storage space for housekeeping supplies and equipment shall be provided exclusively for the surgical suite.

310:615-5-4. Janitors' closet(s)

Each janitor's closet shall contain a floor receptor or service sink and storage for housekeeping supplies and equipment. Provide at least one janitors' closet per floor.

310:615-5-5. Employee's facilities

Locker rooms, lounges, toilets, or shower facilities, as required, shall be provided to accommodate the needs of all personnel and volunteers.

310:615-5-6. Details and finishes

(a) Details.

(1) Minimum public corridor width shall be 6'-0", except corridors in the operating room section where patients are transported on stretchers or beds, shall be 8'-0".

(2) Each building shall have at least two exits remote from each other. Other details relating to exits and fire safety requirements shall be in accordance with NFPA 101 and this Chapter.

(3) When the ambulatory surgical center is within another facility that does not comply with or exceeds the fire safety requirements of NFPA 101, there shall not be less than one hour separation between the ambulatory surgical center and the other sections.

(4) Items such as drinking fountains, telephone booths, vending machines, and portable equipment shall be located so as not to restrict corridor traffic or reduce the corridor width below the required minimum.

(5) Toilet rooms in surgery and/or recovery areas for patient use shall be equipped with doors and hardware that permit access from the outside in case of an emergency.

(6) The minimum door width for patient use shall be 2'-10". Rooms needing access for beds or stretchers shall be 3'-8". All rooms subject to occupancy by staff, patients or visitors shall comply with ANSI A117.1 or UFAS.

(7) Doors, except doors to spaces such as small closets which are not subject to occupancy, shall not swing into corridors in a manner that might obstruct traffic flow or reduce the required corridor width. Large walk-in type closets are considered as

occupiable spaces.

(8) Doors, sidelights, borrowed lights, and windows in which the glazing extends down to within 18" of the floor (thereby creating possibility of accidental breakage by pedestrian traffic) shall be glazed with safety glass, wire glass, or plastic glazing material that will resist breaking and will not create dangerous cutting edges when broken. Similar materials shall be used in wall openings, play rooms and exercise rooms unless otherwise required for fire safety. Glazing materials used for shower doors and bath enclosures shall be safety glass or plastic.

(9) Paper-towel dispensers and waste receptacles shall be provided at all hand washing facilities.

(10) Where labeled fire doors are required, these shall be certified by an independent testing laboratory as meeting the construction requirements equal to those for fire doors in NFPA Standard 80. Reference to a labeled fire door shall be construed to include labeled frame and hardware.

(11) Radiation protection for x-ray and gamma ray installations shall comply with standards for hospital construction.

(12) Dumbwaiters, conveyors, and material-handling systems shall not open into a corridor or exit way but shall open into a room enclosed by construction having a fire resistance of not less than one hour and provided with Class C, 3/4 hour labeled fire doors. Service entrance doors to vertical shafts containing dumbwaiters, conveyors, and material-handling systems shall be not less than Class B, 1-1/2 hour labeled fire doors.

(13) Elevator shaft openings shall have Class B, 1-1/2 hour labeled fire doors.

(14) Minimum ceiling heights shall be 7'-10" with the following exceptions:

(A) Boiler rooms shall have ceiling clearance of not less than 2'-6" above the main boiler header and connecting piping.

(B) Radiographic and other ceiling mounted equipment shall have ceilings of sufficient height to accommodate the equipment and/or fixtures.

(C) Ceilings in corridors, storage rooms, rest rooms, and other minor rooms shall not be less than 7'-8".

(D) Tracks, rails and pipes suspended along the path of normal traffic shall be not less than 6'-8" above the floor.

(15) Rooms containing heat-producing equipment shall be insulated and ventilated to prevent adjacent floor or wall surfaces from exceeding a temperature 10 degrees above ambient room temperature.

(16) An approved automatic smoke detection system shall be provided in all corridors, lobbies and general waiting areas. Location of smoke detectors shall be no greater than 30 feet spacing on centers and no more than 15 feet from any wall. All Automatic Smoke Detection Systems shall be electrically interconnected to the fire alarm system.

(b) **Finishes.**

(1) Cubicle curtains and draperies shall be noncombustible or rendered flame retardant and shall pass both the large- and small-scale tests of NFPA Standard 701.

(2) Flame spread and smoke-developed ratings of finishes are covered under Section 310:615-5-7(b).

(3) Floor materials shall be easily cleanable and have wear resistance appropriate for the location involved. In all areas frequently subject to wet-cleaning methods, floor materials shall not be physically affected by germicidal and cleaning solutions.

(4) Floors in areas and rooms in which flammable anesthetic agents are stored or administered to patients shall comply with NFPA Standard 56A. Conductive flooring may be omitted from surgical areas provided that a written resolution is signed by the governing board, stating that no flammable anesthetic agents will be used in these areas and appropriate notices are permanently and conspicuously affixed to the wall in each such area and room.

(5) Wall finishes shall be washable.

(6) Ceilings shall be cleanable, and those in surgical areas shall be finished, covering all overhead duct work and piping, washable and without crevices that can retain dirt particles. Finished ceilings may be omitted in mechanical and equipment spaces, shops and general storage areas, unless required for fire-resistive purposes in accordance with NFPA 70 and NFPA 99.

310:615-5-7. Construction, including fire-resistive requirements

(a) **Construction.** Construction of freestanding ambulatory surgical centers shall comply with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 1991 edition, section 12-6, along with applicable building codes and minimum requirements contained in this Chapter. Ambulatory surgical centers which are an integral part of a hospital or connected to a hospital and which accommodate hospital ambulatory patients shall comply with the construction requirements for general hospitals.

(b) **Interior finishes.** Interior-finish materials shall comply with the flame-spread limitations and the smoke-production limitations shown in Appendix G of this Chapter. If a separate underlayment is used with any floor-finish materials, the underlayment and the finish material shall be tested as a unit or equivalent provisions made to determine the effect of the underlayment on the flammability characteristics on the floor-finish material. Tests shall be performed by an independent testing laboratory.

(c) **Insulation materials.** Building insulation materials, unless sealed on all sides and edges, shall have a flame-spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke-developed rating of 150 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM Standard E84.

310:615-5-8. Elevators

(a) **Required.** All buildings having examination rooms, treatment rooms, or diagnostic services located on other than the main-entrance floor, shall have electric or electro-hydraulic elevators. The elevators shall be installed in sufficient quantity, capacity, and speed that the average interval of dispatch time will not exceed one minute, and average peak loading can be accommodated.

(1) Cars shall have a minimum inside floor dimension of not less than 5'-0". The car door shall have a clear opening of not less than 3'-0".

(2) Elevators shall be equipped with an automatic leveling device of the two-way automatic maintaining type with an accuracy of $\pm 1/2$ ".

(3) Elevators, except freight elevators, shall be equipped with a two-way special service switch to permit cars to bypass all landing-button calls and be dispatched directly to any floor.

(4) Elevator call buttons, controls, and door safety stops shall be of a type that will not be activated by heat or smoke.

(b) **Field inspection and tests.** Inspections and tests shall be made, and the owner shall be furnished written certification that the installation meets the requirements set forth in this section and all applicable safety regulations and codes.

310:615-5-9. Mechanical requirements

(a) **General.**

(1) Prior to completion and acceptance of the facility, all mechanical systems shall be tested, balanced, and operated to demonstrate to the design engineer or his/her representative that the installation and performance of these systems conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications. Test results shall be documented for maintenance files.

(2) Upon completion of the installation contract, the owner shall be furnished with a complete set of manufacturer's operating, maintenance, and preventive maintenance instructions, and parts list with numbers and description for each piece of equipment. Operating staff personnel shall be provided with instruction in the operational use of systems and equipment as required.

(b) **Thermal and acoustical insulation.**

(1) Thermal and acoustical insulation shall be provided to conserve energy, protect personnel, prevent vapor condensation and reduce noise and vibration for the following within the building:

(A) Boilers, smoke breaching, and stacks.

(B) Steam supply and condensate return piping.

(C) Hot-water piping above 180° F. (82° C.) and all hot-water heaters, generators, and convertors.

(D) Hot-water piping above 125° F. (52° C.) which is exposed to contact by patients.

(E) Chilled water refrigerant, other process piping and equipment operating with fluid temperatures below ambient dew point.

(F) Water supply and drainage piping on which condensation may occur.

(G) Air ducts and casings with outside surface temperature below ambient dew point.

(H) Domestic hot water piping, water heaters, tanks, generators and converters.

(I) Heating, ventilating, air conditioning and air-handling duct systems (including ducts, plenums and casings) with surface temperatures 9° F (5° C) above or below the ambient dry-bulb or dew-point temperatures.

(J) Other piping ducts, and equipment as necessary to maintain the efficiency of the systems.

(2) Insulation may be omitted from hot-water and steam-condensate piping not subject to contact by patients when such insulation is unnecessary for preventing excessive system heat loss or excessive heat gain.

(3) Insulation on cold surfaces shall include an exterior vapor barrier.

(4) Insulation, including finishes and adhesives on the exterior surfaces of ducts, pipes, and equipment, shall have a flame-spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke-developed rating of 150 or less as determined by an independent testing laboratory in accordance with ASTM Standard E 84. (See Section 310:615-5-9(b)(5) for exception.)

(5) Linings in air ducts and equipment shall meet the Erosion Test Method described in Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Publication No. 181. These linings, including coatings and adhesives, and insulation on exterior surfaces of pipes and ducts in building spaces used as air-supply plenums, shall have a flame-spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke-developed rating of 50 or less as determined by an independent testing laboratory in accordance with ASTM Standard E 84.

(6) Duct linings shall not be used in systems supplying operating room and recovery room units unless terminal filters of at least 90 percent efficiency are installed downstream of linings.

(7) Asbestos insulation shall not be used in health facilities.

(8) Existing accessible insulation within facilities to be modernized shall be inspected, repaired and/or replaced.

(c) **Steam and hot-water systems.**

(1) **Boilers.** Boilers shall have the capacity, based upon the net ratings published by the Hydronics Institute, to supply the normal requirements of all systems and equipment.

(2) **Valves.** Supply and return mains and risers of heating and steam systems shall be equipped with valves to isolate the various sections of each system. Each piece of equipment shall have valves at the supply and return ends. Vacuum condensate

returns need not be valved at each piece of equipment.

(d) **Air conditioning, heating, and ventilating systems.**

(1) Air conditioning, heating and ventilating systems shall comply with Appendix E of this Chapter. Filter efficiency requirements are contained in Appendix F of this Chapter. The systems shall be designed to provide the following temperatures and humidities in the areas in the appendices. For all other occupied areas a minimum design temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) at winter-design conditions shall be assumed.

(2) All air-supply and air-exhaust systems shall be mechanically operated. All fans serving exhaust systems shall be located at the discharge end of the system. The ventilation rates shown in Appendix E of this Chapter shall be considered as minimum acceptable rates and shall not be construed as precluding the use of higher ventilation rates.

(A) Outdoor intakes shall be located as far as practical but not less than 25'-0" from exhaust outlets of ventilating systems, combustion equipment stacks, medical-surgical vacuum systems, plumbing vents stacks, or from areas which may collect vehicular exhaust and other noxious fumes. The bottom of outdoor air intakes serving central systems shall be located as high as practical but not less than 6'-0" above ground level, or if installed above the roof, 3'-0" above the roof level.

(B) The ventilation systems shall be designed and balanced to provide the pressure relationship as shown in Appendix E of this Chapter.

(C) All air supplied to operating rooms shall be delivered at or near the ceiling of the area served, and all exhaust air from the area shall be removed near floor level. At least two exhaust outlets shall be used in all operating rooms.

(D) The bottoms of ventilation openings shall be not less than 3" above the floor of any room.

(E) Corridors shall not be used to supply air to or exhaust air from any room, except that air from corridors may be used to ventilate bathrooms, toilet rooms, janitors' closets, and small electrical or telephone closets opening directly onto corridors.

(F) All central ventilation or air-conditioning systems shall be equipped with filters having efficiencies no less than those specified in Appendix F of this Chapter. Where two filter beds are required, Filter Bed No. 1 shall be located upstream of the air-conditioning equipment, and Filter Bed No. 2 shall be downstream of the supply fan, any recirculating spray-water systems, and water-reservoir type humidifiers.

(i) Where only one filter bed is required, it shall be located upstream of the air-conditioning equipment unless an additional pre-filter is employed. In this case, the pre-filter shall be upstream of the equipment, and the main filter may be located farther downstream.

(ii) All filter efficiencies shall be average atmospheric dust-spot efficiencies tested in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 52-68.

(iii) Filter frames shall be durable and carefully dimensioned and shall provide an airtight fit with the enclosing duct work. All joints between filter segments and the enclosing duct work shall be gasketed or sealed to provide a positive seal against air leakage.

(iv) A manometer shall be installed across each filter bed serving sensitive areas or central-air systems.

(G) Air-handling duct systems shall meet the requirements of NFPA Standard 90A, except that sensitive-area duct systems shall comply with Section 310:615-5-9(b)(6).

(H) The ventilation system for anesthesia-storage rooms shall conform to the requirements of NFPA Standard 56A, including the gravity option. The mechanically operated air systems required of Section 310:615-5-9(d)(2) is optional in this room only.

(e) **Plumbing and other piping systems.** All plumbing systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of PHCC National Standard Plumbing Code, Chapter 14, "Medical Care Facility Plumbing Equipment."

(1) **Plumbing fixtures.**

(A) The material used for plumbing fixtures shall be of nonabsorbable acid-resistant material.

(B) The water-supply spout for lavatories and sinks required in patient-care areas shall be mounted so that its discharge point is a minimum distance of 5" above the rim of the fixture. All fixtures used by medical and nursing staff and all lavatories used by patients and food handlers shall be systems trimmed with valves which can be operated without the use of hands. Where blade handles are used for this purpose, they shall not exceed 4-1/2" in length, except that handles on scrub sinks and clinical sinks shall be not less than 6" long. (C)

Clinical sinks shall have an integral trap in which the upper portion of a visible trap seal provides a water surface.

(2) **Water-supply systems.**

(A) Systems shall be designed to supply water at sufficient pressure to operate all fixtures and equipment during maximum-demand periods.

(B) Each water-service main, branch main, riser, and branch to a group of fixtures shall be valved. Stop valves shall be provided at each fixture.

(C) Back flow preventors (vacuum breakers) shall be installed on hose bibbs, laboratory sinks, janitors' sinks, bedpan flushing attachments, autopsy tables, and on all other fixtures to which hoses or tubing can be attached.

(D) Flush valves installed on plumbing fixtures shall be of

a quiet-operating type, equipped with silencers.

(E) Water-distribution systems shall be arranged to provide hot water at each hot-water outlet at all times. Hot water at shower, bathing, and hand-washing facilities shall not exceed 110° F. (43° C.).

(3) **Drainage systems.**

(A) Floor drains shall not be installed in operating rooms.

(B) Building sewers shall discharge into a community-sewerage system. Where such a system is not available, a facility providing sewage treatment must conform to applicable local and State regulations.

(4) **Medical gases.** Nonflammable medical gas system installations shall be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 56A and 56F. See Appendix G of this Chapter for rooms which require station outlets.

(5) **Suction.** Clinical vacuum (suction) system installations shall be in accordance with the requirements of Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet No. P-2.1. See Appendix G of this Chapter contains for rooms which require station outlets.

(6) **Service outlets.** Service outlets for central housekeeping vacuum systems, if used, shall not be located within operating rooms.

310:615-5-10. Electrical requirements

(a) **General.**

(1) All material, including equipment, conductors, controls, and signaling devices, shall be installed to provide a complete electrical system with the necessary characteristics and capacity to supply the electrical facilities shown in the specifications or indicated on the plans. All materials shall be listed as complying with available standards of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or other similarly established standards.

(2) All electrical installations and systems shall be tested to show that the equipment is installed and operates as planned or specified. A written record of performance tests on special electrical systems and equipment shall be supplied to the owner.

Such tests shall show compliance with the governing codes and shall include conductive floors, isolated power systems, grounding continuity, and alarm systems.

(b) **Switchboards and power panels.** Circuit breakers or fusible switches that provide disconnecting means and over current protection for conductors connected to switchboards and panel boards shall be enclosed or guarded to provide a dead-front type of assembly. The main switchboard shall be located in a separate enclosure accessible only to authorized persons. The switchboards shall be convenient for use, readily accessible for maintenance, clear of traffic lanes, and in a dry, ventilated space free of corrosive fumes or gases. Overload protective devices shall be suitable for operating properly in the ambient temperature

conditions.

(c) **Panel boards.** Panel boards serving lighting and appliance circuits shall be located on the same floor as the circuits they serve.

(d) **Lighting.**

(1) All spaces occupied by people, machinery, and equipment within buildings, approaches to buildings, and parking lots shall have lighting.

(2) Operating rooms shall have general lighting in addition to local lighting provided by special lighting units at the surgical tables. Each fixed special lighting unit at the tables, except for portable units, shall be connected to an independent circuit.

(e) **Receptacles (convenience outlets).**

(1) **Anesthetizing locations.** Each operating room shall have at least three receptacles of the types described in NFPA Standard 56A. In locations where mobile X-ray is used, an additional receptacle, distinctively marked for X-ray use, shall be provided. Where capacitive discharge or battery-powered X-ray units are used, these receptacles will not be required.

(2) **Rooms other than anesthetizing locations.** Duplex-grounding type receptacles shall be installed in all areas in sufficient quantities for the tasks to be performed. A minimum of one duplex receptacle for each wall shall be installed in each work area or room other than storage or lockers. Each examination and work table shall have access to a minimum of two duplex receptacles.

(3) **Corridors.** Duplex receptacles for cleaning equipment and general use shall be installed approximately 50'-0" apart in all corridors and within 25'-0" of ends of corridors.

(f) **Equipment installation in special areas.**

(1) **Installation in anesthetizing locations.** All electrical equipment and devices, receptacles, wiring, and conductive flooring, if used, shall comply with NFPA Standard 56A, except that a static-type line-isolation monitor will be permitted.

(2) **X-ray installations.** Fixed and mobile X-ray equipment installations shall conform to Article 660 of NFPA Standard 70.

(3) **Special grounding system.** In areas (when indicated by the program) where a patient may be treated with an internal probe or catheter connected to the heart, the patient-bed area ground system shall comply with the following:

(A) A patient ground point shall be provided within 10'-0" of each bed. The patient ground is to assure that under normal conditions all electrically conductive surfaces of equipment and furnishings within reach of the patient will be at the same electrical potential or not exceeding ten millivolts differential. This requirement is not intended to apply to devices and utensils such as bedpans and other small portable non-electrical devices.

(B) One patient ground point may serve more than one patient, but one patient shall not be served by more than one patient ground point.

(C) The grounding conductor connecting any receptacle serving a patient and the patient ground point shall not exceed the equivalent resistance of 15'-0" of No. 12 AWG copper conductor.

(D) Exposed metal-building surfaces or utility piping within reach of the patient or others who may touch him shall be grounded at the patient ground point or to another room ground point.

(E) A reference ground point shall be established in the electrical supply panel.

(F) The patient ground point and the room ground point where separated shall be interconnected by a continuous, insulated, copper conductor not smaller than No. 10 AWG and similarly connected to the reference ground or may be individually connected to the reference ground point provided that the ground conductor resistance does not exceed that of 15'-0" or No. 12 AWG copper conductor.

(G) Receptacle ground terminals shall be connected to the patient ground point or to the reference ground point provided that grounding conductor resistance to the reference ground point does not exceed that of 15'-0" of No. 12 AWG copper conductor.

(H) Grounding of all metallic raceways shall be by means of grounding bushings on all conduit terminations at the panel board and by means of an insulated, continuous, stranded, copper grounding conductor, not smaller than No. 12 AWG extended from the grounding bus in the panel board to the conduit grounding bushings.

(I) Grounding of metallic switch and receptacle plates shall be provided by means of the mounting-screw connections to the device mounting yokes.

(g) **Emergency lighting.** Automatic emergency lighting shall be provided in each operating room, each recovery room and in ways of exits to make egress from the building safer in the event of power failure.

(h) **Fire alarm systems.** A manually operated electrically supervised fire-alarm system shall be installed in each facility that has a total floor area of more than 5,000 square feet.

(i) **Emergency power requirements.**

(1) Ambulatory surgical centers that allow inhalation anesthetics administered in any concentration, or if patients require electrical life-support equipment, shall provide electrical services conforming to Type I System, NFPA 99, Chapter 13.

(2) Ambulatory surgical centers that do not administer inhalation anesthetics in any concentration, or have no patients requiring electrical life support equipment, shall be permitted

to use a battery system or self-contained battery integral with equipment, conforming to the Type III System, NFPA 99, Chapter 13.

SUBCHAPTER 7. CODES AND STANDARDS

310:615-7-1. General

Nothing stated herein shall relieve the sponsor from compliance with building codes, State safety glass requirements, ordinances, and regulations which are enforced by city, county, or State jurisdictions. Where such codes, ordinances, and regulations are not in effect, the sponsor shall consult one of the national building codes generally used in the area for all components of the building type which are not specifically covered by these minimum requirements, provided that the requirements of the national code are consistent with the minimum requirements set forth herein.

310:615-7-2. List of referenced codes and standards

Editions of publications, of year indicated, containing codes and standards which have been used in whole or in part as references in various sections of the minimum requirements in this Chapter, are listed below.

(1) American National Standards Institute (ANSI):

(A) Standard A17.1 American National Standard Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Moving Stairs.

(B) Standard A117.1 American Standard Specification for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by the Physically Handicapped.

(2) American Society for Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). Handbook of Fundamentals. Standard 52-76 Method of Testing Air Cleaning Devices used in General Ventilation for Removing Particulate Matter.

(3) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Standard No. E 84, "Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials."

(4) Building Officials and Codes Administrators International, Inc. The BOCA Basic Building Code.

(5) Code of Federal Regulations. Title 29, Part 1910, Employee Safety and Health.

(6) Compressed Gas Association (CGA). Pamphlet P-2-1 (1967), "Standard for Medical-Surgical Vacuum Systems in Hospitals."

(7) General Services Administration, Department of Defense, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Postal Service. Standards for Uniform Federal Accessibility (UFAS).

(8) Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA). IESNA Publication CP29, Lighting for Health Facilities.

(9) International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO). Uniform Building Code.

(10) National Association of Plumbing Heating Cooling Contractors (PHCC).

- (11) National Council on Radiation Protection (NCRP):
 - (A) Medical X-ray and Gamma ray Protection for Energies up to 10 MeV Equipment Design and Use Radiation Protection Design Guidelines for 0.1-100 MeV Particle Accelerator Facilities.
 - (B) Medical X-Ray and Gamma Ray Protection for Energies up to MeV Structural Shielding Design and Evaluation.
- (12) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
 - (A) Standard 20, Centrifugal Fire Pumps.
 - (B) Standard 70, National Electric Code.
 - (C) Standard 72A, Installation, Maintenance and use of Local Protective Signaling Systems.
 - (D) Standard 72E, Automatic Fire Detectors.
 - (E) Standard 80, Fire Doors and Windows.
 - (F) Standard 82, Incinerators, Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment.
 - (G) Standard 90A, Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilation Systems.
 - (H) Standard 99, Chapter 3, Use of Anesthetics (Flammable and nonflammable).
 - (I) Standard 99, Chapter 7, Laboratories in Health Related Institutions.
 - (J) Standard 99, Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems.
 - (K) Standard 99, Chapter 9, Safe Use of Electricity in Patient Care Areas of Hospitals.
 - (L) Standard 99, Chapter 13, Ambulatory Health Care Requirements.
 - (M) Standard 101, Life Safety Code.
 - (N) Standard 110, Emergency and Standby Power Systems.
 - (O) Standard 253, Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems using a Radiant Heat Energy Source.
 - (P) Standard 255, Method of Test Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.
 - (Q) Standard 258, Research Test Method for Determining the Smoke Generation of Solid Materials.
 - (R) Standard 701, Method of Fire Tests for Flame Resistant Textiles and Films.
 - (S) Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc. Standard Building Code.
 - (T) Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. Publication No. 181

**APPENDIX D. FLAME-SPREAD AND SMOKE-PRODUCTION LIMITATIONS
OF INTERIOR FINISHES IN AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS**

	Flame- Spread Rating	Smoke- Production Rating
Walls & Exit ways, storage rooms, Ceilings & areas of unusual fire hazard.	ASTM Standard E 84) 25 or less	NFPA) Standard 258
All other areas.	ASTM Standard E 84) 75 or less	450 or) less*
Floors	ASTM Standard E 84) 75 or less)
<u>*Average of flaming and non-flaming values.</u>		

[Added at 9 Ok Reg 2021, eff 6-11-92]

APPENDIX E.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AREAS AFFECTING PATIENT CARE IN AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS.

Area designation	Air Movement relationship		Minimum air changes	Minimum total air		Recirculated		All air exhausted		Design	
	to adjacent area ²	outside	air per hour ³	changes per hour ³	by means of room units ⁴	directly outdoors ⁵	Relative humidity ⁶	temperature (degrees) ⁷			
Operating room ¹⁴	Out		3	15	No	--		50-60			
70-75											
Delivery room ¹⁴	Out		3	15	No	--	45-60	70-75			
X-ray card. cath. and invas. proc. ¹⁵	Out	3	15	No	--	45-60	70-75				
Newborn nursery	--	1	6	No	--	30-60					
75											
Recovery room ¹⁴	--	2	6	No	--	30-60					
70											
Isolation room ¹⁰	In	--	6	No	Yes	---	---	70-75			
Isolation alcove or ante room ¹⁰	Out	--	10	No	Yes	---	---	---			
Labor delivery rooms (LDR)	--	--	2	--	--	---	---	70-75			
Patient corridor	--	--	2	--	--	---	---				

Examination room	--	--	6	--	--	---	---				
75											
Medication room	--	--	4	--	--	---	---				

Pharmacy	--	--	4	--	--	---	---				
Treatment room ⁹	--	--	6	--	--	---	---				
75											
Trauma room ⁹	Out	3	15	No	--	45-60	70-75				
X-ray rm. and noninvas. proc. ¹⁵	--	--	6	--	--	---	---	75			
Physical Rx											
Hydrotherapy	In	--	6	--	--	---	---	75			
Treatment room	--	--	6	--	--	---	---	70-75			
Soiled utility	In	--	10	No	Yes	---	---				

Clean utility	--	--	4	--	--	---	---				
Autopsy room	In	--	12	No	Yes	---	---				

Dark room	In	--	10	No	Yes	---	---				

Nonrefrigerated body-holding room ¹²	In	--	10	Yes	Yes	---	---	70			
Toilet room	In	--	10	Yes	Yes	---	---				
Bedpan room	In	--	10	Yes	Yes	---	---				
Bathroom	--	--	10	--	--	---	---				
75											
Janitors closet	In	--	10	No	Yes	---	---				
Sterilizer equipment room ¹³	In	--	10	No	Yes	---	---				
ETO-sterilizer room ¹³	In	--	10	No	Yes	---	---				
75											
Soiled linen and trash rooms	In	--	10	No	Yes	---	---				

Laboratory											
General ¹⁶	--	--	6	--	--	---	---				

Nuclear ¹⁵	In	--	6	No	Yes	---	---				

Pathology	---	In	--	6		No	Yes	---	---
Cytology		In	--	6		No	Yes	---	
Biochemistry ¹⁶	---	Out			6		No	---	---
Histology	---	In	--	6		No	Yes	---	
Microbiology ¹⁶	---	In	--	6		No	Yes	---	

APPENDIX E.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AREAS AFFECTING PATIENT CARE IN AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS.

Area designation	Air movement relationship to adjacent area ²	Minimum air changes outside air ³ per hour	Minimum total air changes per hour ³	Recirculated by means of room units ⁴	All air exhausted directly outdoors ⁵	Relative humidity ⁶	Design temperature (degrees) ⁷
Serology	Out	--	6	No	--	--	--
Glass washing	In	--	10	--	Yes	--	--
Sterilizing	In	--	10	--	Yes	--	--
Food preparation center ¹¹	--	--	10	No	--	--	--
Ware washing	In	--	10	No	Yes	--	--
Dietary day storage	In	--	2	--	--	--	--
Laundry, general	--	--	10	--	Yes	--	--
Soiled linen (sorting and storage)	In	--	10	No	Yes	--	--
Clean linen	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Anesthesia gas storage ¹⁴	--	--	8	--	Yes	--	--
Central supply Soiled room	In	--	6	No	Yes	--	--
Clean workroom & sterile storage ⁷⁵	Out	--	4	No	--	--	(max) 70

¹This table covers ventilation for comfort, as well as for asepsis and odor control in areas of acute care hospitals that directly affect patient care. Areas where specific standards are not given shall be ventilated in accordance with ASHRAE STANDARD 62-1981, "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality Including Requirements for Outside Air." Specialized patient care areas including organ transplant units, specialty procedure rooms, etc., shall have additional provisions for air quality control as may be appropriate. OSHA standards and/or NIOSH criteria require special requirements for employee health and safety within health care facilities.

²Design of the ventilation system shall, insofar as possible, provide that air movement is from "clean to less clean" areas. However, continuous compliance may be impractical with full utilization of some forms of variable air volume and load shedding systems which may be used for energy conservation. Areas which do not require positive and continuous control are noted with "out" or "in" to indicate the required direction of air movement in relation to the space named (this designation was previously described as "positive" or "negative" pressure). Rate of air movement may, of course, be varied as needed within the limits required for positive control. Where indication of air movement direction is enclosed in parentheses, continuous directional control is required only when the tool is in use or where room use may otherwise compromise the intent of movement from clean to less clean. Air movement for rooms with dashes and non-patient areas may vary as necessary to satisfy the requirements. Additional adjustments may be needed when space is unused or unoccupied and air systems are shut down or reduced.

³To satisfy exhaust needs, replacement air from outside is necessary. Table III does not attempt to describe specific amounts of outside air to be supplied to individual spaces except for certain areas such as those listed. Distribution of the outside air, added to the system to balance required exhaust, shall be required by good engineering practice.

⁴Because of cleaning difficulty and potential for buildup of contamination, recirculating room units shall not be used in areas marked "No." Isolation and intensive care unit rooms may be ventilated by induction units in which only the primary air supplied from a central system passes through the reheat unit. Gravity-type heating or cooling units such as radiators or convectors shall not be used in operating rooms or other special care areas.

⁵Air from areas with contamination and/or odor problems shall be exhausted to the outside and not recirculated to other areas. Note that individual circumstances may be required special consideration for air exhaust to outside, e.g., and intensive care unit in which patients with pulmonary are treated, and room for burn

patients.

⁶The ranges listed are the minimum and maximum limits where control is specifically needed.

⁷Dual temperature indications (such as 70-75) are for an upper and lower variable range at which the room temperature must be controlled. A single figure indicates a heating or cooling capacity of at least the indicated temperature. This is usually applicable when patients may be undressed and require a warmer environment. Nothing in this document shall be construed as precluding the use of temperature lower than those noted when the patients comfort and medical conditions make lower temperatures desirable. Unoccupied areas such as storage, etc., shall temperatures appropriate for the function intended.

APPENDIX E.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AREAS AFFECTING PATIENT CARE IN AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS.

⁸Number of air changes may be reduced when the room is unoccupied if provisions are made to insure that the number of air changes indicated is re-established any time the space is being utilized. Adjustments shall include provisions so that the direction of air movement shall remain the same when the number of air changes is reduced. Areas not indicated as having continuous directional control may have ventilation systems shut down when space is unoccupied and ventilation is not otherwise needed.

⁹The term **trauma room** as used here is the operating room in the emergency department, or other trauma area that is used for emergency surgery. The first aid room and/or "emergency room" used for initial treatment of accident victims may be ventilated as noted for the "treatment room."

¹⁰The isolation rooms described in these standards are those that might be utilized in the average community hospital. The assumption is made that most isolation procedures will be for infectious patients and that the room should be suitable for normal private use when not needed for isolation. This compromise obviously does not provide for ideal isolation. The design should consider types and numbers of patients that might need this separation within the facility. When need is indicated by the program, it may be desirable to provide more complete control with a separate anteroom as an air lock to minimize potential for airborne particles for the patients' area reaching adjacent areas. Certain types of patients such as those with organ transplants, burns, etc., may require special consideration, including reverse isolation for which the air movement relationship to adjacent areas would be "out" rather than "in." Where these requirements are reflected in the anticipated patient load, ventilation shall be modified as necessary. **Variable exhaust that allows maximum room space flexibility with reverse air flow direction would be useful only if appropriate adjustments can be assured for different types of isolation procedures.**

¹¹Food preparation centers shall have ventilation systems that have an excess of air supply for "out" air movements when hoods are not in operation. The number of air changes may be reduced or varied to any extent required for odor control when the space is not in use.

¹²A nonrefrigerated body-holding room would be applicable only for health care facilities in which autopsies are not performed on-site, or the space is used only for holding bodies for short periods prior to transferring.

¹³Specific OSHA regulations regarding ethylene oxide (ETO) use have been promulgated. 29 CFR 1910.1047 includes specific ventilator requirements including local exhaust of the ETO sterilizer area.

¹⁴National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Criteria Documents regarding Occupational Exposure to Waste Anesthetic Gases and Vapors, and Control of Occupational Exposure to Nitrous Oxide indicate a need for both local exhaust (scavenging) systems and general ventilation of the areas in which the respective gases are utilized.

¹⁵Large hospitals may have separate departments for diagnostic and therapeutic radiology and nuclear medicine. For specific information on radiation precautions and handling of nuclear materials, refer to appropriate publication of National Radiation Safety Council and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Special requirements are imposed

¹⁶When required, appropriate hoods and exhaust devices for the removal of noxious gases shall be provided (see NAPA 99).

[Added at 9 Ok Reg 2021, eff 6-11-92]

**APPENDIX F. FILTER EFFICIENCIES FOR CENTRAL VENTILATION
AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS IN OUTPATIENT FACILITIES.**

Filter bed Area designation	Number filter beds	Filter efficiencies (%) Filter bed	
		no. 1	no. 2
__Critical areas*	2	25	90
	1	25	--

All noncritical areas for patient care treatment, and/or diagnosis, and those areas providing direct or support services such as clean supplies, laboratories, sterile and clean processing, bulk storage, soiled holding areas, administrative.

Note: Additional roughing or prefilters should be considered to reduce maintenance required for main filters. Ratings shall be based on ASHRAE 52-76.

*Operating rooms.

[Added at 9 Ok Reg 2021, eff 6-11-92]

**APPENDIX G. STATION OUTLETS FOR OXYGEN AND
VACUUM (SUCTION) SYSTEMS**

Location	Vacuum	Oxygen
General Operating Room B		B
Recovery Room for Surgical Patients	A	A

A = One outlet for each bed.

B = Two outlets.

[Added at 9 Ok Reg 2021, eff 6-11-92]

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