

## Standards Revisions Related to Life Safety Code for Behavioral Health Care

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®), certified 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: 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.*

### Standard LS.04.01.20

The organization maintains the integrity of the means of escape.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 4 to 16 individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

Note 3: See Standard EC.02.03.03 for fire drill requirements.

**The organization maintains the integrity of the means of escape.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to small behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 4 to 16 individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

**Note 3: See Standard EC.02.03.03 for fire drill requirements.**

### Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.01.20

1. Sleeping rooms above or below the level of an exit discharge have one of the following as the primary means of escape:
  - An interior stairway
  - Exterior stairway
  - Horizontal exit
  - Existing fire escape stairway(For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.1.4~~)
- 1. Sleeping rooms above or below the level of an exit discharge have one of the following as the primary means of escape:**
  - An interior stairway**
  - Exterior stairway**
  - Horizontal exit**
  - Existing fire escape stairway**(For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.2.2)
2. Sleeping rooms have a primary and secondary means of escape. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.1.2~~)
- 2. Sleeping rooms have a primary and secondary means of escape. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.2.3)**
3. Every story that has more than 2,000 square feet has a separate primary means of escape, or the travel distance to the primary means of escape is less than 75 feet. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.1.3~~)

3. Every story that has more than 2,000 square feet has a separate primary means of escape, or the travel distance to the primary means of escape is less than 75 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.2.2.3; 33.2.2.1)
4. Doors and paths of travel to a means of escape are at least 28 inches wide. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.3~~)
4. **Doors and paths of travel to a means of escape are at least 28 inches wide. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.2.2.5; 33.2.2.5.1)**
5. Closet doors are capable of being opened from the inside, and bathroom doors are capable of being opened from the outside. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.4~~ and ~~26.2.5~~)
5. **Closet doors are capable of being opened from the inside, and bathroom doors are capable of being opened from the outside. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.2.5.3; 32/33.2.2.5.4)**
6. Interior stairways are enclosed with 1/2-hour fire-rated walls, and stairway doors are positive latching and are self-closing or automatic-closing upon detection of smoke. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.2~~ and NFPA 80-1999: ~~2-4.4.3~~)
6. **Interior stairways are enclosed with 1/2-hour fire-rated walls, and stairway doors are positive latching and are self-closing or automatic-closing upon detection of smoke. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.2.4)**
7. Nothing is stored in interior stairways. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~7.2.2.5.3~~)
7. **Nothing is stored in interior stairways. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.2.5.3)**
8. Exit doors are unlocked in the direction of egress when the building is occupied. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2.7~~)
8. **Exit doors are unlocked in the direction of egress when the building is occupied. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.2.5.5)**
9. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code means of escape requirements related NFPA 101-2000: ~~26.2~~.
9. **The organization meets all other Life Safety Code means of escape requirements related NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.2.**

## Standard LS.04.01.30

The organization maintains and protects vertical openings, fire alarm systems, and separation of sleeping rooms.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 4 to 16 individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

**The organization maintains and protects vertical openings, fire alarm systems, and separation of sleeping rooms.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to small behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 4 to 16 individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

### Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.01.30

1. ~~Vertical openings in the primary means of escape are protected by fire-rated construction of 1/2 hour and limit the transfer of smoke. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.1.1.)~~
1. **In new buildings, vertical openings are protected by fire-rated construction of 1/2 hour and limit the transfer of smoke. In buildings three or fewer stories, stair enclosures are not required if the building is sprinklered. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.2.3.1)**
2. **In existing buildings, vertical openings are protected by fire-rated construction of 1/2 hour and limit the transfer of smoke. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 33.2.3.1)**
2. Existing wall and ceiling interior finishes are rated Class A, B, or C for preventing smoke and the spread of flames. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.2.2)
3. **Existing wall and ceiling interior finishes are rated Class A, B, or C for preventing smoke and the spread of flames. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.3.3.2)**
3. The building is equipped with a manual fire alarm system. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.3.4)
4. **The building is equipped with a manual fire alarm system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.3.4.1)**
4. The building has an audible alarm that notifies individuals of fire without delay. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.3.3 and 9.6.3)
5. **The building has an audible alarm that notifies individuals of fire without delay. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.3.4.2; 9.6.3)**
5. Sleeping rooms have approved, single-station smoke alarms powered by the building's electrical service. Note: Existing buildings may have battery-powered smoke detectors as long as a written policy exists with procedures defining testing, maintenance, and battery replacement. These activities are documented. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.3.5 and 9.6.2.10)

- 6. Sleeping rooms have approved, single-station smoke alarms powered by the building's electrical service. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.2.3.4.3.4; 33.2.3.4.3; 9.6.2.10)**  
**Note: Existing buildings may have battery-powered smoke alarms as long as a written policy exists with procedures defining testing, maintenance, and battery replacement. These activities are documented.**
6. Sleeping rooms are separated from escape route corridors by walls and doors that are smoke resistant and do not have louvers, transoms, or transfer grills. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.4)
- 7. Sleeping rooms are separated from escape route corridors by walls and doors that are smoke resistant and do not have louvers, transoms, or transfer grills. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.3.6)**
7. Sleeping rooms without sprinklers have doors that are self-closing or automatically close when smoke is detected, have latching that keeps the door closed, and are not obstructed in any way that would prevent the door from closing. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.4)
- 8. Sleeping rooms without sprinklers have doors that are self-closing or automatically close when smoke is detected, have latching that keeps the door closed, and are not obstructed in any way that would prevent the door from closing. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.3.6.4)**
8. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code protection requirements related to NFPA 101-2000: 26.3.
- 9. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code protection requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.3.**

## Standard LS.04.01.50

The organization provides and maintains building services to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 4 to 16 individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

**The organization provides and maintains building services to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to small behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 4 to 16 individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

### Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.01.50

1. All fuel-fired heaters are fully vented to the outside when used. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 26.5.2.2)

1. All fuel-fired heaters are fully vented to the outside when used. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.5.2.3)
2. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code building service requirements related to NFPA 101-2000: 26.5.
2. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code building service requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.2.5.

## Standard LS.04.02.20

The organization maintains the integrity of the means of egress.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

**The organization maintains the integrity of the means of egress.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to large behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

### Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.02.20

1. Interior exit stairways are enclosed with 1-hour fire-rated walls if the building is protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system or if stairs connect no more than three floors. If the stairs connect four or more floors, then a 2-hour fire-rated enclosure is required. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.2.1.2~~ and 7.1.3.2.1)
1. Interior exit stairways are enclosed with 1-hour fire-rated walls if the building is protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system or if stairs connect no more than three floors. If the stairs connect four or more floors, then a 2-hour fire-rated enclosure is required. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.2.3; 7.1.3.2.1)
2. Each floor contains at least two exits. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.2.4)
2. Each floor contains at least two exits. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.4)
3. Exits are not locked, blocked, or compromised. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.2.2.2~~ and 7.1.10.1)
3. Exits are not locked, blocked, or compromised. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2; 7.1.10.1)
4. Exit doors are at least 28 inches wide (32 inches wide in new buildings) and are always unlocked in the direction of egress when the building is occupied. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 7.2.1.2.3)

4. Exit doors are at least 28 inches wide (32 inches wide in new buildings) and are always unlocked in the direction of egress when the building is occupied. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 7.2.1.2.3)
5. Exits are arranged so that common paths of travel are no longer than 35 feet (or no longer than 50 feet when there is an approved automatic sprinkler system). Dead-end corridors are no longer than 50 feet (or no longer than 35 feet in new buildings). (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.5.2 and 2.5.3~~)
5. **In new buildings, exits are arranged so that common paths of travel are no longer than 75 feet. In existing buildings, common paths of travel are no longer than 110 feet (or no longer than 160 feet when there is an approved automatic sprinkler system). In existing buildings, dead-end corridors are no longer than 50 feet (or no longer than 30 feet in new buildings).** (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.5)
6. In new buildings, all rooms or suites of rooms larger than 2,000 square feet have two or more exit access doors that are remote from each other. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28.2.5.4)
6. **In new buildings, all rooms or suites of rooms larger than 2,000 square feet have two or more exit access doors that are remote from each other.** (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.3.2.5.5)
7. The travel distance from any sleeping room door to the nearest exit is 400 feet or less (~~200 feet or less when there is an approved automatic sprinkler system~~); travel distance within a sleeping room or suite to a corridor door is 75 feet or less (125 feet or less when there is an approved automatic sprinkler system). (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.6.2 and 28/29.2.6.4~~)
7. **In new buildings, the travel distance from any point in the room to the nearest exit is 250 feet or less. In existing buildings, the travel distance within a sleeping room or suite to a corridor door is 75 feet or less (125 feet or less when there is an approved automatic sprinkler system).** (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.6)
8. The travel distance from the end of the exit enclosure to an exterior door leading to a public way does not exceed 100 feet. ~~The travel distance leading to a public way in buildings with sprinklers does not exceed 150 feet.~~ (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.7.3~~)
8. **In existing buildings, the travel distance from the corridor door of any room to the nearest exit does not exceed 100 feet.** (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.6)
9. All means of egress are continuously illuminated along paths of travel. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.8~~)
9. **All means of egress are continuously illuminated along paths of travel.** (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.8)
10. All buildings with more than 25 sleeping rooms have an automatic source of emergency lighting capable of generating one foot-candle for a period of 1 1/2-hours throughout the means of egress. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.2.9~~)

10. **All buildings with more than 25 sleeping rooms have an automatic source of emergency lighting capable of generating one foot-candle for a period of 1 1/2-hours throughout the means of egress. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.9; 7.9)**
11. The means of egress is marked with exit signs that are illuminated by a reliable source and have letters 4 or more inches high (or 6 inches high in new buildings and when externally lit). (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.2.10, 7.10.5.1, 7.10.6.1, and 7.10.7.1)
11. **The means of egress is marked with exit signs that are illuminated by a reliable source and have letters 4 or more inches high (or 6 inches high in new buildings and when externally lit). (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.10; 7.10.5.1; 7.10.6.1; 7.10.7.1)**
12. When signs are required in new buildings, they are visible for 100 feet and are internally illuminated. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.2.10 and 7.10.1.4)
12. **When signs are required in buildings, they are visible for 100 feet and are internally illuminated. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.10; 7.10.1; 7.10.5)**
13. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code means of egress requirements related to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.2.
13. **The organization meets all other Life Safety Code means of egress requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.2.**

### Standard LS.04.02.30

The organization provides and maintains building features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

**The organization provides and maintains building features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to large behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

#### Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.02.30

1. ~~In existing buildings, all non-exit stairways, elevator shafts, and other vertical openings are enclosed with 1/2-hour fire-rated construction. New stairs that connect no more than three floors are fire-rated for 1 hour; for new stairs connecting four or more floors the fire rating is 2 hours. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.1.1 and 8.2.5.4)~~
1. **Vertical openings are enclosed or protected in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 8.6. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.1)**

2. Floors below the level of exit discharge that are used for storage, heating equipment, or purposes other than residential occupancies do not have unprotected openings to floors used for residential purposes. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.1.2)

**2. Floors below the level of exit discharge that are used for storage, heating equipment, or purposes other than residential occupancies do not have unprotected openings to floors used for residential purposes. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.1.3)**

3. Hazardous areas are protected by walls and doors in accordance with NFPA 101-2000, 28/29.3.2. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.2.2)

Note: Use the following information to assess protection of hazardous areas and to identify any deficient areas:

Boiler/fuel-fired heater rooms

- Existing boiler/fuel-fired heater rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.
- New boiler/fuel-fired heater rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

Central/bulk laundries larger than 100 square feet

- Existing laundries have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the laundry has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New laundry rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

Employee locker rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

Gift or retail shops

- Existing shops larger than 100 square feet have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the shop has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New shops have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

Guest laundries

- Existing guest laundries larger than 100 square feet have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the guest laundry has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New guest laundries 100 square feet or smaller have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the guest laundry has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New guest laundries larger than 100 square feet have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1 hour fire rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

Maintenance shops have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

Storage rooms or spaces have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. Storage rooms and spaces of 24 square feet or smaller that are directly accessible from a room or suite require no separation or fire protection.

Trash rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.



**3. Hazardous areas are protected by walls and doors in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.2.**

**Note:** Use the following information to assess protection of hazardous areas and to identify any deficient areas:

**Boiler/fuel-fired heater rooms**

- Existing boiler/fuel-fired heater rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.
- New boiler/fuel-fired heater rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

**Central/bulk laundries larger than 100 square feet**

- Existing laundries have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the laundry has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New laundry rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

**Employee locker rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.**

**Gift or retail shops**

- Existing shops larger than 100 square feet have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the shop has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New shops have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

**Guest laundries**

- Existing guest laundries larger than 100 square feet have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the guest laundry has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New guest laundries 100 square feet or smaller have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. If the guest laundry has a sprinkler system, no enclosure is required.
- New guest laundries larger than 100 square feet have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1 hour fire rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.

**Maintenance shops have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.**

**Storage rooms or spaces have approved automatic sprinkler systems, or have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors. Storage rooms and spaces of 24 square feet or smaller that are directly accessible from a room or suite require no separation or fire protection.**

**Trash rooms have approved automatic sprinkler systems and have 1-hour fire-rated walls with 3/4-hour fire-rated doors.**

**4. Existing wall and ceiling interior finishes of exit enclosures are rated Class A or B to limit the development of smoke and the spread of flames. New wall and ceiling interior finishes are rated Class A. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.3.2)**

- 4. Existing wall and ceiling interior finishes of exit enclosures or exit access corridors are rated Class A or B to limit the development of smoke and the spread of flames. New wall and ceiling interior finishes are rated Class A. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.3)**
- ~~5. The interior finish of exit access corridors is Class A or B for preventing smoke and the spread of flames. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.3.2)~~
- ~~6. The fire alarm system is initiated by the approved automatic sprinkler system, or the fire detection system, or by manual pull stations, including manual pull stations that are at a central location under continuous supervision by a staff member. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.4.2)~~
- 5. The fire alarm system is initiated by the approved automatic sprinkler system, or the fire detection system, or by manual pull stations, including manual pull stations that are at a central location under continuous supervision by a staff member. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.4.2)**
- ~~7. The building has an audible alarm system that notifies occupants about fire without delay. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.4.3.1 and 9.6.3)~~
- 6. The building has an audible alarm system that notifies occupants about fire without delay. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.4.4; 9.6.3)**
- ~~8. New buildings that are not required to have an automatic sprinkler system have corridor smoke detection systems. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28.3.4.4)~~
- ~~9. Sleeping rooms, and living areas within a sleeping room or suite, have approved, single-station smoke alarms powered by the building's electrical service. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.4.5 and 9.6.2.10)~~
- 7. Sleeping rooms have approved smoke alarms powered by the building's electrical service. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.4.7; 9.6.2.10)**
- ~~10. Unless exceptions apply, new buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28.3.5)~~
- 8. Unless exceptions apply, new buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.3.3.5)**
- ~~11. Portable fire extinguishers are provided in all hazardous areas unless the building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.5.5)~~
- 9. Portable fire extinguishers are provided in accordance with NFPA 101-2012: 9.7.4.1. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.5.7)**
- ~~12. Corridor walls are constructed to resist the passage of smoke. In existing buildings, corridor walls are fire-rated for 1/2 hour, and in new buildings the rating is for 1 hour. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.6.4)~~

- 10. In new and existing buildings, corridor walls are constructed to resist the passage of smoke and are fire-rated for 1/2 hour. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.6)**
13. Existing buildings with an approved automatic sprinkler system may have unrated corridor walls that resist the passage of smoke; in new buildings, corridor walls are fire rated for 1/2 hour. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.6.1)
- 11. Existing buildings with an approved automatic sprinkler system may have unrated corridor walls that resist the passage of smoke; in new buildings, corridor walls are fire rated for 1/2 hour. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.6.3)**
14. Doors opening to exit access corridors are fire-rated for 20 minutes, are self-closing, and are equipped with latches that keep the doors tightly closed. Such doors do not need to be rated in buildings with approved automatic sprinkler systems. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.6.2 and 28/29.3.6.3)
- 12. Doors opening to exit access corridors are fire-rated for 20 minutes, are self-closing, and are equipped with latches that keep the doors tightly closed. Such doors do not need to be rated in buildings with approved automatic sprinkler systems. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.6.4; 32.3.3.6.5; 32.3.3.7.13)**
15. Exit access corridors do not have unprotected openings and transoms, louvers, or transfer grills. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 28/29.3.6.4 and 28/29.3.6.5)
- 13. Exit access corridors do not have unprotected openings and transoms, louvers, or transfer grills. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.3.3.6.6; 33.3.3.6.5)**
16. Doors fire-rated for 3/4 hour do not have coverings, decorations, or other objects applied to the door face, except for informational signs. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 80-1999: 1-3.5)
- 14. Doors fire-rated for 3/4 hour do not have coverings, decorations, or other objects applied to the door face, except for informational signs. (For full text, refer to NFPA 80-2010: 4.1.4)**
17. Nonrated protective plates do not extend more than 16 inches above the bottom of the door. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 80-1999: 2-4.5)
- 15. In new buildings, nonrated protective plates do not extend more than 48 inches above the bottom of the door. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32.3.3.7.14)**
18. In existing buildings, sleeping room floors for individuals served have at least two smoke compartments when the building does not have sprinkler systems and the corridor length is more than 150 feet. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: 29.3.7)
- 16. In existing buildings, sleeping room floors for individuals served have at least two smoke compartments when the building does not have sprinkler systems and the corridor length is more than 150 feet. In new buildings, corridor length is 200 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 33.3.3.7)**

19. In existing buildings, the maximum travel distance from a sleeping room corridor door to a smoke barrier door is 150 feet or less. (For full text ~~and any exceptions~~, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~29.3.7~~)
- 17. In existing buildings, the maximum travel distance from a sleeping room corridor door to a smoke barrier door is 150 feet or less. In new buildings, the travel distance from any point is limited to 200 feet. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.7.3)**
20. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code building feature requirements related to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.3~~.
- 18. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code building feature requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.3.**

### Standard LS.04.02.40

The organization provides and maintains special features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

**The organization provides and maintains special features to protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to large behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

#### Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.02.40

1. High-rise buildings have an approved automatic sprinkler system that meets the requirements of NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.4~~.
- 1. High-rise buildings have an approved automatic sprinkler system that meets the requirements of NFPA 101-2012: 33.3.3.5.3.**

**Standard LS.04.02.50**

The organization provides and maintains building services that protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.

Note 1: This standard applies to behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.

Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.

**The organization provides and maintains building services that protect individuals from the hazards of fire and smoke.**

**Note 1: This standard applies to large behavioral health care settings that provide sleeping arrangements for 17 or more individuals served as a required part of their care, treatment, or services.**

**Note 2: If the organization locks doors so that individuals served are prohibited from leaving the building or space, then Standards LS.02.01.10 through LS.02.01.70 apply.**

**Element(s) of Performance for LS.04.02.50**

1. All fuel-fired heaters are fully vented to the outside when used. (For full text and any exceptions, refer to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.5.2.2~~)
1. **All fuel-fired heaters are fully vented to the outside when used. (For full text, refer to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.6.2.3)**
2. The organization meets all other Life Safety Code building service requirements related to NFPA 101-2000: ~~28/29.5~~.
2. **The organization meets all other Life Safety Code building service requirements related to NFPA 101-2012: 32/33.3.6.**