

902 KAR 20:101. Facility specifications; ambulatory surgical center.

RELATES TO: KRS 216B.010-216B.130, 216B.990(1), (2)

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 216B.042, 216B.105

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT:

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 216B.042 and 216B.105 mandate that the Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources regulate health facilities and health services. This administrative regulation provides licensure requirements for facility specifications for construction, alteration and maintenance of ambulatory surgical centers.

Section 1. Definitions.

- (1) "Board" means the Commission for Health Economics Control in Kentucky.
- (2) "License" means an authorization issued by the Board for the purpose of operating an ambulatory surgical center and offering ambulatory surgical services.
- (3) "Licensure agency" means the Division for Licensing and Regulation in the Office of the Inspector General, Cabinet for Human Resources.

Section 2. Preparation and Approval of Plans and Specifications. After receiving a certificate of need from the board, the following procedures shall be followed:

- (1) Before construction is begun for the erection of new buildings or alterations to existing buildings or any change in facilities, the licensee or applicant shall submit plans in the detail specified in Section 3 to the licensure agency for approval.
- (2) All architectural, mechanical and electrical drawings shall bear either the seal of an architect registered in the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the seal of a professional engineer registered in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or both.
- (3) Drawings shall not exceed thirty-six (36) inches by forty-six (46) inches when trimmed.
- (4) All such plans and specifications shall be approved by the licensure agency prior to commencement of construction of new buildings or alterations of existing buildings.
- (5) Plans and specifications in specific detail as required by the Kentucky Building Code shall be submitted together with architectural and/or engineering stamps as required by KRS Chapters 322 and 323, to the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction for determining compliance with the Kentucky Building Code. All such plans and specifications shall be approved by the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction, and appropriate local building permits shall be obtained prior to commencement of construction.

Section 3. Submission of Plans and Specifications.

- (1) First stage; schematic plans. Single line drawings of each floor shall show the relationship of the various departments or services to each other and the room arrangement in each department. The name of each room shall be noted. Drawings shall include the typical patient room layouts (scaled one-fourth (1/4) inch equals one (1) foot) with dimensions noted. The proposed roads and walks, service and entrance courts, parking and orientation shall be shown in a plot plan.
- (2) Second stage; preliminary plans.
 - (a) Architectural: plans of basement and floors.
 - (b) Outline specifications.
 1. General description of the construction, including interior finishes, types and locations of acoustical material, and special floor covering;
 2. Description of the air-conditioning, heating, and ventilation systems and their controls, duct and piping systems; and dietary, laundry, sterilizing and other special equipment;

3. General description of electrical service including voltage, number of feeders, and whether feeders are overhead or underground.

(3) Third stage; contract documents.

(a) Working drawings. Working drawings shall be complete and adequate for bid, contract, and construction purposes. Drawings shall be prepared for each of the following branches of the work: architectural, structural, mechanical, and electrical. They shall include the following:

1. Architectural drawings.
 - a. Approach plan showing all new topography, newly established levels and grades, existing structures on the site (if any), new building structures, roadways, walks, and parking areas;
 - b. Plan of each basement, floor and roof;
 - c. Elevations of each facade;
 - d. Sections through building;
 - e. Required scale and full-size details;
 - f. Schedule of doors, windows, and room finishes;
 - g. Equipment; location of all fixed equipment. Layout of typical and special rooms indicating all fixed equipment and major items of movable equipment. Equipment not included in contract shall be so indicated;
 - h. Conveying systems; details of construction, machine and control spaces necessary, size and type of equipment, and utility requirements, for the following: dumbwaiters: electric, hand, hydraulic; elevators: freight, passenger, patient; loading dock devices; pneumatic tube systems.
2. Structural drawings.
 - a. Plans for foundations, floors, roofs, and all intermediate levels with sizes, sections, and the relative location of the various structural members;
 - b. Dimensions of special openings;
 - c. Details of all special connections, assemblies, and expansion joints.
3. Mechanical drawings.
 - a. Heating, steam piping, and air-conditioning systems; radiators and steam heated equipment, such as sterilizers, warmers, and steam tables; heating and steam mains and branches with pipe sizes; diagram of heating and steam risers with pipe sizes; sizes, types, and capacities of boilers, furnaces, hot water heaters with stokers, oil burners, or gas burners; pumps, tanks, boiler breeching, and piping and boiler room accessories; air-conditioning systems with required equipment, water and refrigerant piping, and ducts; supply and exhaust ventilation systems with heating/cooling connections and piping; air quantities for all room supply and exhaust ventilating duct openings.
 - b. Plumbing, drainage, and standpipe systems; size and elevation of: street sewer, house sewer, house drains, street water main, and water service into the building; location and size of soil, waste, and water service with connections to house drains, clean-outs, fixtures, and equipment; size and location of hot, cold and circulating branches, and risers from the service entrance, and tanks; riser diagram of all plumbing stacks with vents, water risers, and fixture connections; gas, oxygen, and vacuum systems; standpipe and sprinkler systems where required; all fixtures and equipment that require water and drain connections.
4. Electrical drawings.
 - a. Electric service entrance with switches and feeders to the public service feeders, characteristics of the light and power current, transformers and their connections if located in the building;
 - b. Location of main switchboard, power panels, light panels, and equipment. Diagram of feeder and conduits with schedule of feeder breakers or switches;

- c. Light outlets, receptacles, switches, power outlets, and circuits;
 - d. Telephone layout showing service entrance, telephone switchboard, strip boxes, telephone outlets, and branch conduits;
 - e. Nurses' call systems with outlets for beds, duty stations, door signal light, annunciators, and wiring diagrams;
 - f. Fire alarm system with stations, signal devices, control board, and wiring diagrams;
 - g. Emergency electrical system with outlets, transfer switch, sources of supply, feeders, and circuits;
 - h. All other electrically operated systems and equipment.
- (b) Specifications. Specifications shall supplement the drawings to fully describe types, sizes, capacities, workmanship, finishes and other characteristics of all materials and equipment and shall include:
- 1. Cover or title sheet;
 - 2. Index;
 - 3. Sections describing materials and workmanship in detail for each class of work.
- (c) Access to the work. Representatives of the appropriate state agencies shall have access at all reasonable times to the work wherever it is in preparation or progress, and the contractor shall provide proper facilities for such access and inspection.

Section 4. Compliance with Building Codes, Ordinances and Regulations.

- (1) This section may be administered independently from other sections of this administrative regulation.
- (2) General. Nothing stated herein shall relieve the sponsor from compliance with building codes, ordinances, and regulations which are enforced by city, county, or state jurisdictions.
- (3) The following requirements shall apply where applicable and as adopted by the respective agency authority:
- (a) Requirements for safety pursuant to 815 KAR 10:020, as amended.
 - (b) Requirements for plumbing pursuant to 815 KAR 20:010 through 190, as amended.
 - (c) Requirements for air contaminants for incinerators pursuant to 401 KAR 59:020 and 401 KAR 61:010.
 - (d) Requirements for elevators pursuant to 803 KAR 4:010.
 - (e) Requirements for making buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped, pursuant to KRS 198B.260 and administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - (f) Requirements for radiation protection in x-ray and gamma ray installations pursuant to 902 KAR Chapter 100.
- (4) Prior to occupancy, the facility shall have final approval from appropriate agencies.
- (5) All facilities shall be currently approved by the Fire Marshal's Office in accordance with the Life Safety Code, before relicensure is granted by the licensure agency.

Section 5. General Facility Requirements and Special Conditions.

- (1) All ambulatory surgical center facilities shall contain at least all the elements described herein, or the narrative program shall indicate the manner in which the needed services are to be provided and identify appropriate modifications or deletions in space and equipment requirements. Each element provided in the ambulatory surgical center facility must meet the construction requirements outlined herein as a minimum, with the understanding that in many instances the elements will need to be expanded to fulfill the program requirements.
- (2) A narrative program for each project shall be provided by the sponsor which describes the functional space requirements, staffing patterns, departmental relationships, and other basic information relating to the fulfillment of the objectives of the facility.

(3) The extent (number and types of rooms) of the diagnostic, clinical, and administrative facilities to be provided shall be determined by the services contemplated and the estimated patient load as described in the narrative program.

(4) The planning of ambulatory surgical center facilities shall provide for the privacy and dignity of the patient during interview, examination, and treatment.

(5) Facilities shall be available and accessible to the public, staff, and patients who may be physically handicapped. Special attention shall be given to ramps, drinking fountain height, mirrors, and other items deemed necessary for the physically handicapped.

(6) The facility shall have adequate administrative, public, and staff facilities (e.g., offices, lobby, toilet facilities) to accommodate the needs of the public, patients, and staff without interfering with the provision of medical care services.

Section 6. Clinical Facilities.

(1) General purpose examination room(s) to be used for medical examinations shall have a minimum clear floor area of eighty (80) square feet, excluding such other spaces as vestibule, toilet, closet, and work counter (whether fixed or movable). Arrangement shall permit at least thirty (30) inches of clear space at each side and at foot of examination table. Provide lavatory or sink with handwashing facility and counter or shelf space for writing.

(2) Facilities for charting and for clinical records (nurses' station(s)). Provide counter space, temporary storage, and communication device; these may be located in each examination room and each treatment room.

(3) Drug distribution station. If the facility is to maintain a medication preparation room for the proper storage of drugs and biologicals, it shall be so located as to be under the nursing staff's visual control. It shall contain a work counter, refrigerator, and locked storage for drugs and biologicals.

Section 7. Medical Records Unit. This unit shall include:

(1) Active record storage area;

(2) Record review and dictating room;

(3) Work area for sorting, recording, or microfilming;

(4) Inactive record storage area. (May be omitted if microfilming is used.)

Section 8. Diagnostic Facilities.

(1) Radiology suite. If the facility provides radiology directly it shall provide equipment for diagnostic purposes but may also include therapeutic equipment. The suite shall contain:

(a) Radiographic room(s);

(b) Film processing facilities;

(c) Viewing and administration area(s);

(d) Film storage facilities;

(e) Toilet room which is directly accessible from each fluoroscopy room without entering the general corridor area;

(f) Dressing area(s) with convenient access to public toilets.

(2) Laboratory facilities. Facilities shall be provided directly within the ambulatory surgical center or through a contract arrangement with a nearby hospital or laboratory service for hematology, clinical chemistry, urinalysis, cytology, and bacteriology. If these facilities are provided through such a contract, then at least the following shall be provided:

(a) Laboratory work counter(s) with sink, gas and electric service;

(b) Lavatory(ies) with handwashing facility;

(c) Storage cabinet(s) or closet(s);

(d) Specimen collection facilities. Urine collection rooms shall be equipped with a water closet and lavatory. Blood collection facilities shall have space for a chair and work counter.

Section 9. Janitor's Closet(s). This room shall contain a sink and storage for housekeeping supplies and equipment. Provide at least one (1) janitor's closet per floor.

Section 10. Surgical Suite.

- (1) General. The suite shall be located to prevent through-traffic.
- (2) Operating rooms. Each room shall have a minimum clear floor area of 240 square feet, with a minimum dimension of fifteen (15) feet.
- (3) Recovery facilities. A separate room with charting space, medication storage and preparation space, and clinical sink is required.
- (4) Service areas in each surgical suite. The size of each service area will depend on the surgical workload and shall include:
 - (a) Surgical supervisor station;
 - (b) Sterilizing facilities; near operating room with high-speed autoclave;
 - (c) Facilities for storage and preparation of medication;
 - (d) Scrub-up facilities; adjacent to operating rooms;
 - (e) Soiled workroom. Shall contain counter, clinical sink, waste receptacles, and soiled linen receptacles;
 - (f) Storage for sterile and unsterile supplies (may be in clean workroom);
 - (g) Anesthesia workroom for cleaning and storage of equipment;
 - (h) Storage room for anesthetic agents;
 - (i) Nitrous oxide and oxygen facilities (provide storage room if these services are not piped in);
 - (j) Clean workroom for storage and assembly of supplies; shall contain counter and sink;
 - (k) Equipment storage room for surgical and monitoring equipment;
 - (l) Janitor's closet. Floor receptor or service sink and storage for housekeeping supplies and equipment;
 - (m) Clothing change areas, lockers, and toilet rooms for doctors, nurses, orderlies, and other personnel;
 - (n) Holding area (for patients) in facilities with two (2) or more operating rooms;
 - (o) Stretcher alcove.

Section 11. Central Medical and Surgical Supply Department. The following areas shall be separated from each other:

- (1) Receiving and cleanup room. Space for cleaning equipment and disposing or processing of unclean articles shall be provided.
- (2) Clean workroom. This room shall be divided into work space, clean storage area, sterilizing facilities, and storage area for sterile supplies.
- (3) Unsterile supply storage area. May be located in an area other than this department.

Section 12. Engineering Service and Equipment Areas. The following shall be provided:

- (1) Room(s) for boilers, mechanical equipment, and electrical equipment.
- (2) Refuse storage room. This shall be located convenient to service entrance.
- (3) Waste processing services:
 - (a) Provide space and facilities for the sanitary storage and disposal of waste by incineration, mechanical destruction, compaction, containerization, or removal, or by a combination of these techniques.
 - (b) If provided, the incinerator shall be in a separate room, in a designated area within the boiler room, or placed outdoors.

Section 13. Details and Finishes. All details and finishes shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Details.

- (a) Corridors inside surgical suite shall be eight (8) feet minimum width.
- (b) All doors to toilets which may be used by patients shall be equipped with hardware which will permit access in any emergency.
- (c) The minimum width of doors for patient access to examination rooms shall be three (3) feet. Minimum width of doors to all rooms needing access for beds or stretchers shall be three (3) feet and eight (8) inches.
- (d) Thresholds and expansion joint covers shall be made flush with the floor surface to facilitate use of wheelchairs and carts.
- (e) The location and arrangement of handwashing facilities shall permit their proper use and operation. Particular care shall be given to the clearances required for blade-type operating handles.
- (f) Paper towel dispensers and waste receptacles shall be provided at all lavatories and sinks used for hand washing.
- (g) Ceiling heights:
 - 1. Boiler rooms: Not less than two (2) feet and six (6) inches above the main boiler header and connecting piping.
 - 2. Radiographic and other rooms containing ceiling mounted equipment and including those having ceiling mounted surgical light fixtures shall have a height of not less than nine (9) feet.
 - 3. All other rooms shall have ceilings not less than eight (8) feet high except that ceilings in corridors, storage rooms, toilet rooms, and other minor rooms may be not less than seven (7) feet and eight (8) inches. Tracks, rails, pipes, etc., located in the path of normal traffic, shall be not less than six (6) feet and eight (8) inches above the floor.
- (h) Rooms containing heat producing equipment (such as boiler or heater rooms) shall be insulated and ventilated to prevent any floor surface above from exceeding a temperature ten (10) degrees Fahrenheit above the ambient room temperature.

(2) Finishes.

- (a) Floor materials shall be easily cleanable and have wear resistance appropriate for the location involved. In all areas subject to frequent wet cleaning, floor materials shall not be physically affected by germicidal and cleaning solutions. Floors that are subject to traffic while wet, as shower and bath areas and certain work areas, shall have a nonslip surface.
- (b) Wall finishes shall be washable and, in the immediate area of plumbing fixtures, shall be smooth, moisture resistant, and easily cleaned.
- (c) Wall bases in areas used for surgical procedures, and other areas subject to frequent wet cleaning shall be made integral and coved with the floor, tightly sealed within the wall, and constructed without voids that can harbor insects.
- (d) Floor and wall penetrations by pipes, ducts, conduits, etc., shall be tightly sealed to minimize entry of rodents and insects. Joints of structural elements shall be similarly sealed.
- (e) Acoustical ceilings shall be provided in corridors, multipurpose rooms, and waiting areas.
- (f) Ceilings in operating suites shall be washable.

Section 14. Construction. Foundations shall rest on natural solid bearing if a satisfactory soil is available at reasonable depths. Proper soil-bearing values shall be established in accordance with recognized standards. If solid bearing is not encountered at practical depths, the structure shall be supported on driven piles or drilled piers designed to support

the intended load without detrimental settlement, except that one (1) story buildings may rest on a fill designed by a soils engineer. When engineered fill is used, site preparation and placement of fill shall be done under the direct full-time supervision of the soils engineer. The soils engineer shall issue a final report on the grading operation and a certification of compliance with the job specifications. All footings shall extend to a depth not less than one (1) foot below the estimated maximum frost line.

Section 15. Elevators.

- (1) General. Elevators shall be required where examination or treatment rooms or diagnostic services are located on other than the main entrance floor.
- (2) Cars and platforms. Cars shall have a minimum inside floor dimension of not less than five (5) feet. The car door shall have a clear opening of not less than three (3) feet.
- (3) Leveling. Elevators shall have automatic leveling of the two (2) way automatic maintaining type with accuracy within plus or minus one-half (1/2) inch.

Section 16. Mechanical Requirements.

- (1) General. Prior to completion of the contract and final acceptance of the facility, the architect and/or engineer shall obtain from the contractor certification that all mechanical systems have been tested and that the installation and performance of these systems conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications.
- (2) Steam and hot water systems.
 - (a) Boiler accessories. Boiler feed pumps, condensate return pumps, fuel oil pumps, and circulating pumps shall be connected and installed to provide standby service when any pump breaks down.
 - (b) Valves. Supply and return mains and risers of space heating and process steam systems shall be valved to isolate the various sections of each system. Each piece of equipment shall be valved at the supply and return end.
- (3) Air-conditioning, heating and ventilating systems.
 - (a) Temperatures and humidities:
 1. The systems shall be designed to provide the temperatures and humidities shown below:

Area Designation	Temp. F.	RH
Operating	70-76*	30-60**
Recovery	75	30-60

*Variable range required

**If combustible anesthetics are used the range for humidity shall be 50-60.

2. For all other occupied areas, a minimum temperature of seventy-five (75) degrees Fahrenheit shall be provided at winter design conditions.

(b) Ventilation system details. 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 Table 1, Section 18 of this administrative regulation, shall be considered as minimum acceptable rates and shall not be construed as precluding the use of higher ventilation rates if they are required to meet design conditions.

1. Outdoor ventilation air intakes, other than for individual room units, shall be located as far away as practicable but not less than twenty-five (25) feet from the exhaust from any ventilating system or combustion equipment. The bottom of outdoor intakes serving central air systems shall be located as high as possible but

not less than eight (8) feet above the ground level or, if installed through the roof, three (3) feet above roof level.

2. The ventilation systems shall be designed and balanced to provide the general pressure relationship to adjacent areas as shown in Table 1, Section 18 of this administrative regulation.

3. All air supplied to sensitive areas such as operating rooms shall be delivered at or near the ceiling of the area served, and all air exhausted from the area shall be removed near floor level. At least two (2) exhaust outlets shall be used in all operating rooms. Exhaust outlets shall be located not less than three (3) inches above the floor.

4. Room supply air inlets, recirculation, and exhaust air outlets installed in nonsensitive areas shall be located not less than three (3) inches above the floor.

5. Filters.

a. The ventilation systems serving sensitive areas such as operating rooms, recovery rooms, and laboratory sterile rooms, shall be equipped with a minimum of two (2) filter beds. Filter bed No. 1 shall be located upstream of the conditioning equipment and shall have a minimum efficiency of thirty (30) percent. Filter bed No. 2 shall be located downstream of the conditioning equipment and shall have a minimum efficiency of ninety (90) percent.

b. Central systems serving other than sensitive areas shall be provided with a filter or filters rated at a minimum of twenty-five (25) percent efficiency.

c. The above filter efficiencies shall be warranted by the manufacturer and shall be based on the National Bureau of Standards Dust Spot Test Method with Atmospheric Dust.

6. Acoustical lining materials shall not be used in the interior of duct systems serving sensitive areas such as operating rooms and recovery rooms.

7. Cold-air ducts shall be insulated wherever necessary to maintain the efficiency of the system or to minimize condensation problems.

8. The ventilation system for anesthesia storage rooms shall conform to the requirements of NFPA Standard No. 56A as adopted by the State Fire Marshal's Office for ambulatory surgical center facilities.

9. Boiler rooms shall be provided with sufficient outdoor air to maintain combustion rates of equipment and reasonable temperatures in the rooms and in adjoining areas.

(4) Plumbing fixtures.

(a) The material used for plumbing fixtures shall be of nonabsorptive acid-resistant material.

(b) Lavatories and sinks required in patient care areas shall have the water supply spout mounted so that its discharge point is a minimum distance of five (5) inches above the rim of the fixture. All fixtures used by medical and nursing staff shall be trimmed with valves which can be operated without the use of hands. Where blade handles are used for this purpose they shall not exceed four and one-half (4 1/2) inches in length, except that handles on scrub sinks and clinical sinks shall be not less than six (6) inches long.

(c) Hot, cold, and chilled water piping, and waste piping on which condensation may occur shall be insulated. Insulation of cold and chilled water lines shall include an exterior vapor barrier.

(d) Hot water distribution systems shall be arranged to provide hot water at each fixture at all times.

(5) Hot water heaters and tanks.

(a) The hot water heating equipment shall have a sufficient capacity to supply water at the temperature and amounts indicated below:

UseClinical

Gal/hr/bed 6 1/2

Temp. F. 125

- (b) Storage tank(s) shall be provided and shall be fabricated of noncorrosive metal or lined with noncorrosive material.
- (6) Drainage systems.
 - (a) Drain lines from sinks in which acid wastes may be poured shall be fabricated from an acid-resistant material.
 - (b) Piping over operating and other critical areas shall be kept to a minimum and shall not be exposed. Special precautions shall be taken to protect these areas from possible leakage of necessary overhead piping systems.
 - (c) Floor drains shall not be installed in operating rooms.
 - (d) Building sewers shall discharge into a community sewage system. Where such a system is not available, a facility providing sewage treatment which conforms to applicable local and state regulations is required.
- (7) Nonflammable medical gas systems. Nonflammable medical gas system installations shall be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA Standard No. 56F as adopted by the State Fire Marshal's Office for ambulatory surgical center facilities.

Section 17. Electrical Requirements.

- (1) General. 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 applicable standards of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or other similarly established standards. The essential electrical systems shall be designed in accordance with NFPA Publication Nos. 70 and 76-A as they relate to hospital facilities.
- (2) Switchboard and power panels. All breakers and switches shall be indexed.
- (3) Lighting.
 - (a) All spaces occupied by people, machinery, and equipment within buildings, and the approaches thereto, and parking lots shall have electric lighting.
 - (b) Operating rooms shall have general lighting for the room in addition to local lighting provided by special lighting units at the surgical tables. Each special lighting unit for local lighting at tables shall be connected to an independent circuit.
- (4) Receptacles (convenience outlets). Anesthetizing locations: Each operating room shall have at least three (3) receptacles of the interchangeable type as defined in NFPA Standard No. 56A as adopted by the State Fire Marshal's Office for ambulatory surgical center facilities. In locations where mobile x-ray is used, an additional receptacle, distinctively marked for x-ray use, shall be fed by an independent ungrounded circuit.
- (5) Equipment installation in special areas.
 - (a) Installation in hazardous areas. In areas where flammable anesthetic agents are used, such as operating and anesthesia induction rooms, and rooms for storage of flammable gases, all electrical equipment and devices including receptacles, wiring and conductive flooring installations shall comply with NFPA Standard No. 56A as adopted by the State Fire Marshal's Office for ambulatory surgical center facilities.
 - (b) X-ray film illuminator. Viewing panels shall be installed in each operating room and in the x-ray viewing room.
- (6) Nurses' calling system. An emergency nurses' calling station shall be provided for nurses' use in each operating room and recovery room.
- (7) Emergency electric service.

(a) General. To provide electricity during an interruption of the normal electric supply that could affect the medical care, treatment, or safety of the occupants, an emergency source of electricity shall be provided and connected to certain circuits for lighting and power.

(b) Sources. The source of this emergency electric service shall be as follows:

1. An emergency generating set, when the normal service is supplied by one (1) or more central station transmission lines.
2. An emergency generating set or a central station transmission line, when the normal electric supply is generated on the premises.

(c) Emergency generating set. The required emergency generating set, including the prime mover and generator, shall be located on the premises and shall be reserved exclusively for supplying the emergency electrical system. Exception: A system of prime movers which are ordinarily used to operate the emergency generator(s) will be permitted provided that the number and arrangement of the prime movers is such that when one (1) of them is out of service (due to breakdown or for routine maintenance), the remaining prime mover(s) can operate the required emergency generator(s) and provided that the connection time requirements described in paragraph (e) of this subsection are met. The emergency generator set shall be of sufficient kilowatt capacity to supply all lighting and power load demands of the emergency system. The power factor rating of the generator shall be not less than eighty (80) percent.

(d) Emergency electrical connections. Emergency electrical service shall be provided to circuits as follows:

1. Lighting.

- a. Exitways and all necessary ways of approach thereto including exit signs and exit direction signs, exterior of exits, exit doorways, stairways, and corridors.
- b. Surgical room operating lights.
- c. Laboratory, recovery room, nursing station and medication preparation areas.
- d. Generator set location, switch-gear location, and boiler room.

2. Equipment essential to life safety and for protection of important equipment or vital materials.

- a. Nurses' calling system;
- b. Alarm system including fire alarm actuated at manual stations, water flow alarm devices of sprinkler system if electrically operated, fire detection systems, paging or speaker systems if intended for issuing instructions during emergency conditions, and alarms required for nonflammable medical gas systems, if installed;
- c. Fire pump, if installed;
- d. Pump for central suction system;
- e. Sewage or sump lift pump, if installed;
- f. Receptacles for blood bank refrigerator;
- g. Receptacles in operating and recovery rooms except those for x-ray;
- h. One (1) elevator, where elevators are used to transport patients to operating rooms;
- i. Equipment such as burners and pumps necessary for operation of one (1) or more boilers and their necessary auxiliaries and controls, required for heating of operating rooms, recovery rooms and sterilization;
- j. Ventilation of operating and recovery rooms;
- k. Equipment necessary for maintaining telephone service.

3. Heating. Where electricity is the only source of power normally used for space heating, the emergency service shall provide for heating of operating and recovery room.

(e) Details. The emergency electrical system shall be so controlled that after interruption of the normal electric power supply, the generator is brought to full voltage and frequency and connected within ten (10) seconds through one (1) or more primary automatic transfer switches to all emergency lighting, all alarms, blood banks, nurses' call, equipment necessary for maintaining telephone service, pump for central suction system, and receptacles in operating and recovery rooms. All other lighting and equipment required to be connected to the emergency system shall either be connected through the above described primary automatic transfer switching or shall be subsequently connected through other automatic or manual transfer switching. Where fuel is normally stored on the site, the storage capacity shall be sufficient for twenty-four (24) hour operation. Where fuel is normally piped underground to the site from a utility distribution system, storage facilities on the site will not be required.

Section 18. Tables.

TABLE 1. PRESSURE RELATIONSHIPS AND VENTILATION OF CERTAIN AREAS

Area Designation	Pressure Relationship to Adjacent Areas	All Supply Air From Outdoors	Minimum Air Changes of Outdoor Air per Hour	Minimum Total Air Changes Per Hour	All Air Exhausted Directly To Outdoors
Operating Room	P	--	5	12	--
Recovery	O	--	2	6	yes
Treatment Room	O	--	2	6	--
X-ray, Fluoroscopy Room	N	--	2	6	yes
X-ray, Treatment Room	O	--	2	6	--
Soiled Workroom	N	--	2	4	--
Clean workroom	P	--	2	4	--
Janitor's closet	N	--	--	10	yes
Sterilizer Equipment Room	N	--	--	10	yes
Laboratory, General	N	--	2	6	--
Anesthesia Storage	O	--	--	8	yes
Central Medical & Surgical Supply: Soiled or Decontamination Room	N	--	2	4	--
Clean Workroom	P	--	2	4	--
Unsterile Supply Storage	O	--	2	2	--

P = Positive N = Negative O = Equal -- = Optional

TABLE 2. LIGHTING LEVELS FOR CERTAIN AREAS

Area	Foot-candles*
Administration and lobby areas, day	50
Corridors and interior ramps	20
Doorways	10
Examination and treatment room general	50
Examining table	100
Exit stairways and landings	5
Janitor's closet	15
Nurses' station, general	50
Nurses' desk, for charts and records	70
Nurses' medicine cabinet	100
Stairways other than exits	30
Utility room, general	20
Utility room, work counter	50

*Minimum on task at anytime.

(902 KAR 020:101. 8 Ky.R. 245; eff. 11-5-1982;1174; eff. 6-2-1982; 16 Ky.R. 1003; eff. 1-12-1990; Crt eff. 4-30-2019; Crt eff. 2-17-2026.)