

7 issues leading to life safety violations in hospitals



[According to Joint Commission Perspectives](#), a 2009 survey revealed that the most common types of Joint Commission standards citations given to hospitals were for Life Safety Code violations. Life Safety Code-related violations were the first, second, fourth, and sixth most frequently cited and included failure to maintain an egress as well as failing to protect people from smoke and fire (source: Joint Commission Perspectives). These findings are likely in part to be the result of The Joint Commissions increased focus in this area and the addition of Life Safety specialists to the inspection team.

What made the study troubling was that many of the citations are preventable through improved staff performance or the use of affordable solutions.

Below is a list of five typical life safety violations along with solutions that can help keep facilities safer for patients, visitors, and staff while reducing the potential for receiving Requirement for Improvement's (RFI) citations during the next inspection.

Tips

- 1) - Obstructed openings - Sometimes a stopgap solution to excess supplies is to place them next to the door and stock them later. Even in these well-intended situations, patient and staff safety can be affected since this action may allow the spread of smoke and fire beyond the confines of smoke compartments.
- 2) Obstructed hallways - Wheel chairs, gurneys, carts can start to pile up in hallways, preventing impeding access to stairwells and exit doors. Make sure the hallways stay clear.
- 3) Improper fire rating on doors - Painted over or missing fire rating labels is consistently one of

the top violations. Ensuring that painters understand the importance of not covering door and frame labels can significantly reduce the potential for this violation. Where necessary, replace damaged doors with doors that have proper fire ratings. Regardless of the training provided to painters or specifications given to companies replacing doors, never close out a project without an inspection and commissioning process.

4) Broken door seals - Wear and tear will affect all doors eventually. A door that might close but not seal properly may allow smoke and fire to penetrate an opening much quicker.

5) Doors that do not properly close - a door that doesn't close is a door that can't be latched or prevent the spread of fire. Often, fixing a broken door is as simple as a broken level or hinge adjustment.

6) Doors that don't self-close properly - In many places, Life Safety code requires the door to close and latch on it's own without impediment. If doors are designed to close and latch on within human intervention but fail to do so, they should be the closer repaired or replaced immediately.

7) Missing or unmarked designated fire exits – Exits and exit egress pathways that are not clearly marked create a dangerous condition particularly in smoke filled hallways. In an emergency, occupants need to have clearly designated and identified egress routes.

As the old saying goes, "the devil is in the details." The smallest infraction can endanger the safety of your occupants.

Currently, The Joint Commission and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are enforcing the 2000 Edition of Life Safety Code. Make sure to check with your AHJ to see what is mandated for your facility.

Ingersoll Rand can help you plan and implement the right solution for every area of your facility. We can also work with you to make small changes now that will add up to a big impact in the future, while staying within your budget.