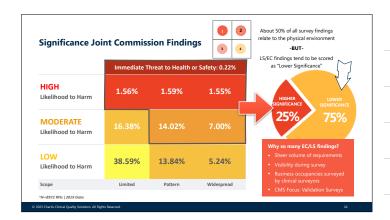
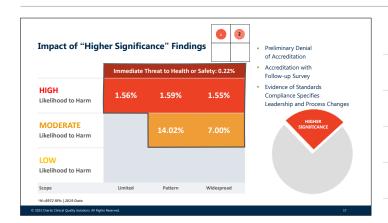


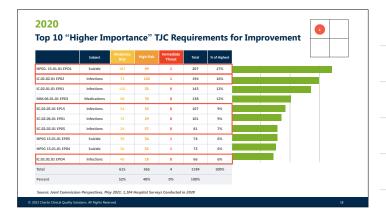
# Life safety and physical environment are far and away the most highly cited issues during accreditation surveys. Chartis experts will analyze three frequent findings and suggest practical, common-sense approaches to meeting these dounting challenges. Objectives Understand the reasons Life Safety Code and Environment of Care findings make up the lion's share of Joint Commission findings. Identify the most highly cited Life Safety Code and **Environment of Care standards.** Plan and deploy effective strategies to minimize the risk of a citation. Program slides are shared as a PDF in Implement simple and sustainable solutions to common accreditation and CMS findings. SOME SURVEY FINDINGS High Reliability Compliance = Quality **Clinical and Environmental** Safety Play the long game. Sort, Focus on Systems Issues, and Improve. Efficiency Safety findings to improve reliability and promote quality and efficiency. Don't get distracted by busy work (one offs and inaccurate findings). **Sustainable Processes** Take the time to fix broken systems. Compliance with standards and regulations becomes a byproduct of high quality, safe, and efficient processes. 01 Where to Focus 02 **Common Findings Agenda** 03 **Success Strategies**

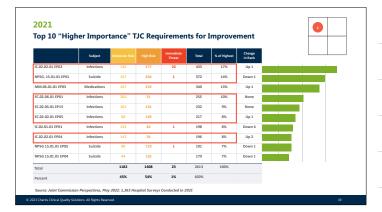
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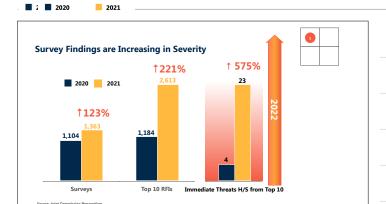
FIRE, LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY Where to Focus	
Focus to Succeed  Frequent Less Frequent	
Findings Findings  High Significance	
Lower Significance  c 2001 Clarics Clinical Quality Solutions. All Rights Reserved.  14	
Focus to Succeed  Frequent Less Frequent	
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# What to expect in 2023 and Beyond • Enhanced emphasis on the ambulatory care environment • More Life Safety Specialist Time • Clinical Surveyors expected to review EC/LS for "business occupancies." • Workplace Violence • End of the Public Health Emergency (May 11, 2023) • "Blanker" 1135 Waivers no longer in effect a Temporary Partitions as Hard Santizer (ABHR) • Lingering Impact of the Great Resignation • Turnover • Staff Shortage • Budget Shortfalls • Lack of Emphasis on the Fundamentals

FIRE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY  Common Joint Commission Finding	S	
"Immediate Threat" Findings Related to the Environment  Infection-related defects	Immediate Threat to Health or Safety  • Analogue of 'Immediate Jeopardy' by CMS - Automatic 'Preliminary	
Sterilization and Disinfection Food Handling and Storage Widespread Housekeeping and Maintenance Issues  Known defects in critical systems (e.g., gas alarm system) with no corrective actions Lack of emergency power supply system testing.		
Ligature Resistance Locked Psychiatric Units  - About 30 separate FAQs on TIC's web site address this aftery goal - Room-by-room evaluation of ligature risks should be documented per US: November 2017 ligature-resistance quidelines - Repeat the assessment consider annually (not specified in the standards) - All identified risks should be "mitigated"	NPSG.15.01.01 EP01 The hospital conducts an environmental risk assessment that identifies features in the physical environment that could be used to attempt suicide; the hospital takes necessary	
until they can be mitigated (e.g., 11 precautions for high risk)  * Ligature/safety risks should be permanently fixed related? within 60 days of identification by TIC or the state.  * A valver is required if abastement will take longer than 60 days  * These expectations not apply to mixed use rooms (e.g., rooms in the ED that are sometimes used for suicidal patients  * 2021 Charts Cincal Quality Solutions All Bights Reserved.	action to minimize the risk(s) (for example, removal of anchor points, door hinges, and hooks that can be used for hanging)  Part 1 of 2	

# Mitigation of Hazards for **Suicidal Patients in Other** Settings

- Assessment of non-ligature-resistant settings recommended.
- Emergency Departments
- Other areas where behavioral health patients receive
- · Room-sweep tools or check lists used by nursing to mitigate hazards based on an environmental assessment of the setting.

# NPSG.15.01.01

1

... Non-psychiatric units in general hospitals do not need to be ligature resistant. Nevertheless, [hazardous] objects [should be removed], when possible, from the area around a [suicidal] patient ...

Part 2 of 2

# Temperature, Humidity, and Air Flow

- EP15 Locations designed to control airborne contaminants: airborne isolation rooms, sterile processing and (large) storage locations, operating rooms, etc.
- EP16 Other care and support locations
- Where do non-surgical procedural areas fall?
- Define which air-flow requirements your hospital follows
   Existing conditions may be "grandfathered"
- The main difference between 15 and 16 is a requirement to monitor "critical" care locations (per TJC FAQ ... not in the standards)
- Manual Log? Building Maintenance Systems?
   ... Say what you do and do what you say.

1

### EC.02.05.01

EP15
"Critical Care" areas designed to control airborne contaminants... pressure relationships, air exchange rates, filtration efficiencies, temperature, and humidity. ASHRAE 170 parameters for new or recently modified HVAC systems/components.

In non–critical care areas, the ventilation system provides required pressure relationships, temperature, and humidity.

... general care nursing units; clean and soiled utility rooms ..., and other support departments.

# **Safe and Suitable Environment**

- General Sanitation and Maintenance
- · Almost anything the surveyor does not like ends up here
- Cleanliness
- Stained ceiling tiles Furnishings
- Maintenance
- Rips Tears
- · These contribute to Infection Prevention Findings and often lead to "Medicare Condition-Level deficiencies.

The hospital establishes and maintains a safe, functional environment.

Interior spaces meet the needs of the patient population and are safe and suitable to the care, treatment, and services provided.

EP20
Areas used by patients are clean and free of offensive odors.

EP26
The hospital keeps furnishings and equipment safe and in good repair.

# **Labeling of Utility System Controls**

- Most common findings ... breakers not labeled or "spare" breakers in the "on" position
- Limiting access to the electrical panel
- Service issue
- · Securing of electrical panels: only electricians
- Food services
- EVS
- Clearly label fire alarm circuit
- Labeled using architectural rather than user-friendly terms (e.g., Room OR1098 vs OR 2 and 3)

### EC.02.05.01

3

EPO9

The hospital labels utility system controls to facilitate partial or complete emergency shutdowns.

West values, utility system materials and the system materials are successful to the system of the system

... utility source valves, utility system main switches and valves, and individual circuits in an electrical distribution panel.

... the fire alarm system's circuit is clearly labeled as Fire Alarm Circuit; the ... circuit breaker is marked in red; and access is restricted to authorized personnel. Information regarding the dedicated branch circuit for the fire alarm panel is located in the control unit.

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE & TESTING



# **Utility Systems Equipment**

- There are many, many different things
- · Requirement 1: Inventory
- Requirement 2: Completion of ITM
- Alternative Equipment Maintenance (AEM) Program or
- 100? Of non-AEM items · Low hanging fruit:
- Ice machines
- Water Management

### EC.02.05.05

The hospital inspects, tests, and maintains the following: Non-high-risk utility system components on the inventory. The completion date and the results of the activities are documented. Note: Scheduled maintenance activities for non-high-risk utility systems components in an alternative equipment maintenance (EAM) program inventory must have a 100% completion rate. AEM frequency is determined by the hospital AEM program.

### **Hazardous Chemicals**



- Precautions per safety data sheets for the chemical
- Personal Protective Equipment
- · Eyewash stations if chemical is "caustic" or "corrosive"
- Usually the lack of an eyewash station rather than the maintenance
- Behind a locked door
- · Obstructed path of travel
- · Squeeze bottles don't count!

The hospital minimizes risks associated with selecting, handling, storing, transporting, using, and disposing of hazardous chemicals

# EC.02.05.09 3 **Compressed Gas Cylinders** EP12 The hospital implements a policy on all [compressed gas] cylinders within the hospital that includes the following: This has re-emerged as a common issue since the pandemic. Physically segregating full and empty cylinders from · Segregation of empty and non-empty cylinders · Removal of transportation mesh Oxygen cylinders, containers, and associated equipment are protected from contamination, damage, and contact with oil and grease · No more than 12 cylinders IF There are "combustibles" in the same room or The cylinders are more than Cylinders are kept away from heat and flammable materials and do not exceed a temperature of 130°F 5 feet from combustibles in a sprinklered room Nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide cylinders do not reach temperatures lower than ... -20°F Room must have self-closing doors. Not always an issue Valve protection caps... are secured in place when Reviewed by clinical surveyors in business occupancies. cylinder is not in use Prohibiting transfilling ..

# **Interim Life Safety Measures**

- · It's not just new construction!
- Life Safety Code defects identified by routine inspection, testing, and maintenance that cannot be immediately corrected must be evaluated for applicable Interim Life Safety Measures (ILSMs).
- ILSM Measures will also be reviewed for defects identified during the survey that cannot be corrected before the survey is done.

# LS.01.02.01

2

EPO1
The hospital has a written interim life safety measures
(ILSM) policy that covers situations when Life Safety
Code deficiencies cannot be immediately corrected or
during periods of construction. The policy includes
criteria for evaluating when and to what extent the
hospital implements IS.01.20.1, IPS 2-15, to
compensate for increased life safety risk. ...

### **Ceiling Membrane**

- LS.02.01.34 EP09 only applies to rooms with smoke detection
- · Majority of these observations apply to telecom or IT rooms
- Examples
- Missing or damaged ceiling tiles
- Holes in ceiling tiles due to penetrations

# LS.02.01.34

3

EPO9
The ceiling membrane is installed and maintained in a manner that permits activation of the smoke detection system.

### LS.02.01.35

EP14
The hospital meets all other Life Safety
Code automatic extinguishing requirements.

### **Fire Sprinklers**

- Know the 18-inch rule
- Dusty sprinkler heads
- It's going to happen
- Work order process
- Front line training
- Credible follow-up
- Above the ceiling work permit process
- Partnership with IT
- Training and orientation
- Follow-up
- Facilities manages cable installation
- Relies on good response time by the Engineering / Facilities Department

### LS.02.01.35

3

Piping for approved automatic sprinkler systems is not used to support any other item.

Sprinklers are not used to support any other it.

EPOS

Sprinklers are not damaged. They are also free from corrosion, foreign materials, and paint and have necessary escutcheon plates installed.

EPD6
There are 18 inches or more of open space ... below the sprinkler to the top of storage. ...

EP14
The hospital meets all other Life Safety Code automatic extinguishing requirements

### **Fire-Rated Doors**

- Positive Latching
- Self/automatic closing (look for door stops)
- 1/8 inch or less between door pairs
- 3/4" undercuts

## Sealing of "penetrations"

- Above ceiling
- · Very common problem
- Common Failure Point: above the drop ceiling in Information Technology spaces (e.g., server rooms)



### LS.02.01.10

EP11
Fire-rated doors within walls and floors have functioning hardware, including positive latching devices and self-closing or automatic-closing devices ... Gaps between meeting edges of door pairs are no more than 1,8 of an inch wide, and undercuts are no larger than 3/4 of an inch ...

larger turn 3/4 of an info.! ...

EP14

The space around pipes, conduits, bus ducts, cables, wires, air ducts, or pneumatic tubes penetrating the walls or floors are protected with an approved firerated material ...



### **Doors to Hazardous Areas**

- 45-minute doors with self/automatic closers
- Boiler/heater rooms Central laundries
- Paint shops Repair Shops
- Soiled Linen Rooms
- Trash Collection rooms
- Etc.



### LS.02.01.30

EP03
All existing hazardous areas have doors that are self-All existing hazardous areas have doors that are self-dosing or automatic-closing. These areas are protected by either a fire barrier with one-hour fire-resistive rating or an approved electrically supervised automatic sprinker system. Hazardous areas include, but are not limited to, boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms, central/bulk laundries larger than 100 square feet, paint shops, repair shops, solied linen rooms, trash collection rooms with containers exceeding 64 gallons, laboratories employing flammable or combustible materials deemed less than a severe hazard, and storage rooms greater than 50 square feet used for storage of equipment and combustible supplies.

Doors to rooms containing flammable or combustible materials are provided with positive latching hardware. Roller latches are prohibited on such doors



Overcoming Persistent Challenges in the Physical Environment		
March 14, 2023  CHARTIS CLINICAL QUALITY SOLUTIONS  TO EMERIT KNOWN AS THE ORELLET COMPANY	The webinar will start at the top of the hour.	