



FIRE PREVENTION DEPARTMENT

January 2014

CONTAINMENT/RESTORATION

UCDHS ILSM Procedure

For Water Damage Repair

Purpose: After staff respond to and take those immediate actions necessary to stop a water leak the procedure below is intended to provide guidance to UCDCM staff to determine if an Interim Life Safety Measure (ILSM) is required during necessary repair and replacement of building components following exposure to water leaks.

ILSMs shall be implemented when Life Safety Code (LSC) deficiencies occur as the result of water damage to exit paths, fire rated walls, access to emergency services, fire alarm devices, fire detection devices, and fire suppression. The ILSM is also used during repairs of exit paths, construction or repair of fire rated walls or if additional firefighting equipment is needed.

The ILSM Procedure for water damage repair is required by UCDHS Policy and Procedure # 1635, and shall comply with Joint Commission Standards, National Fire Protection Association Standards, and the California Building Standards Code. For further questions concerning the ILSM, please contact Fire prevention at (916) 734-3036.

Procedure

Please complete the following checklist when determining if an ILSM is required:

Does the leak involve the use of a containment/restoration system to repair the leak, damage to a fire rated wall, or impact a common path of egress?

Yes No

If yes, continue to "Use of Containment/Restoration System(s)"

If no, an ILSM is not required

Use of a Containment/Restoration System

Will the containment/restoration system impact a corridor or hallway?

Yes No

If yes, continue to next item below

If no, proceed to Fire Rated Wall section

Provide a floor plan of the floor or wing and the specifics of the containment/restoration for Fire Prevention review.

Emergency work

- 8 foot corridors cannot be blocked more than 3 feet.
- Corridors/hallways 6 feet or less in width must not be blocked more than 3 feet and there must be no gurney traffic. Reducing the minimum width to less than 3 feet will necessitate closure of the exit path and identification of an alternate exit path.

Hospital containment/restoration work in occupied areas and involving a corridor/hallway.

- Containment/restoration systems must be attended at all times by worker(s).
- When the work shift is complete and the containment or restoration remains in place after hours; a designated Fire Watch must be established.

Hospital containment/restoration work in non-occupied areas not involving a fire rated wall.

- As long as it is clear the room/area is not occupied, a Fire Watch is not required during off-shift hours.

Hospital containment/restoration work in occupied areas involving a common exit path. If the containment/restoration must be set-up in an exit path used by occupants not associated with the work then ensure the section below titled "Common Exit Path" is addressed.

Non-hospital containment/restoration work in an unoccupied building (after normal work hours and staff are gone).

- As long as it is clear staff are no longer in the building a Fire Watch is not generally required.

Non-hospital containment/restoration work in an occupied building involving a corridor/hallway.

- Containment/restoration system(s) must be attended at all times by worker(s).
- When the work stops, the building is not occupied, and the containment or restoration system(s) remain in place a designated Fire Watch is generally not needed.

See below for **Emergency Response Procedures**

Impact to Fire Rated Walls

Will the containment/restoration system impact a fire rated wall?

Yes No

If yes, continue to next item below

If no, proceed to Common Exit Path section

In addition to following the guidelines in “Use of a Containment/restoration System” above, should the leak result in damage to a fire rated wall the following will apply when repairing the wall:

Hospital

Occupied and Unoccupied Areas

- During the time when the fire rated wall is “broken” (in other words, sheetrock is removed) the area must be continually monitored either by the workers conducting the repair, a dedicated Fire Watch, or as approved by a representative of the UCDHS Fire Prevention Department.

All Other Buildings

Building Occupied

- During the time when the fire rated wall is “broken” (in other words, sheetrock is removed or fire rated doors are blocked open) the area must be *continually* monitored either by the workers

conducting the repair, a dedicated Fire Watch, or as approved by a representative of the UCDHS Fire Prevention Department.

Building Unoccupied

- During most abatement/repair processes a Fire Watch is generally not required. However, there will be rare occasions where a Fire Watch will be necessary. Consult with the UCDHS Fire Prevention Department.

Common Exit Path

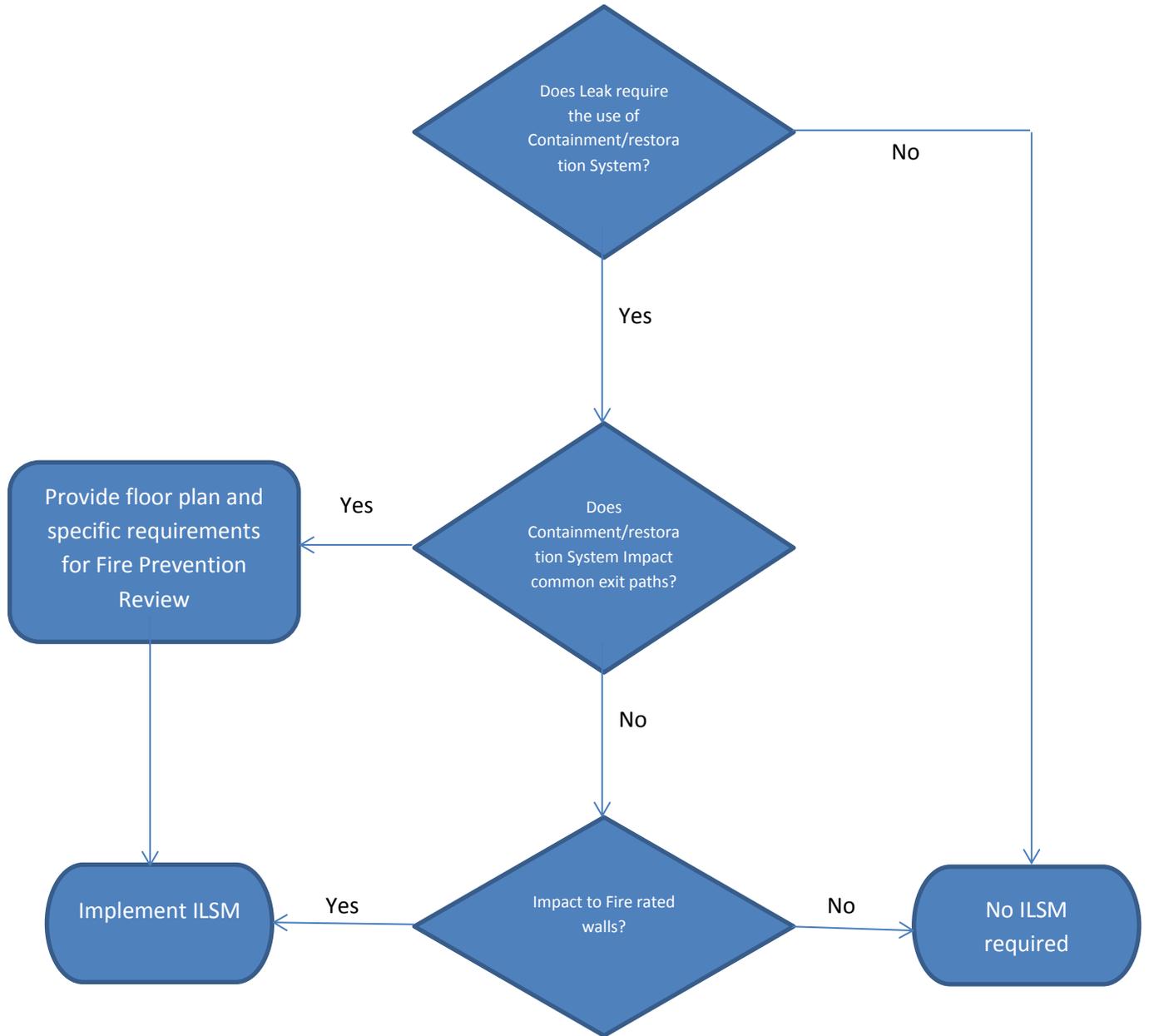
Will the containment/restoration system impact a common exit path? See example on page 5.

Yes No

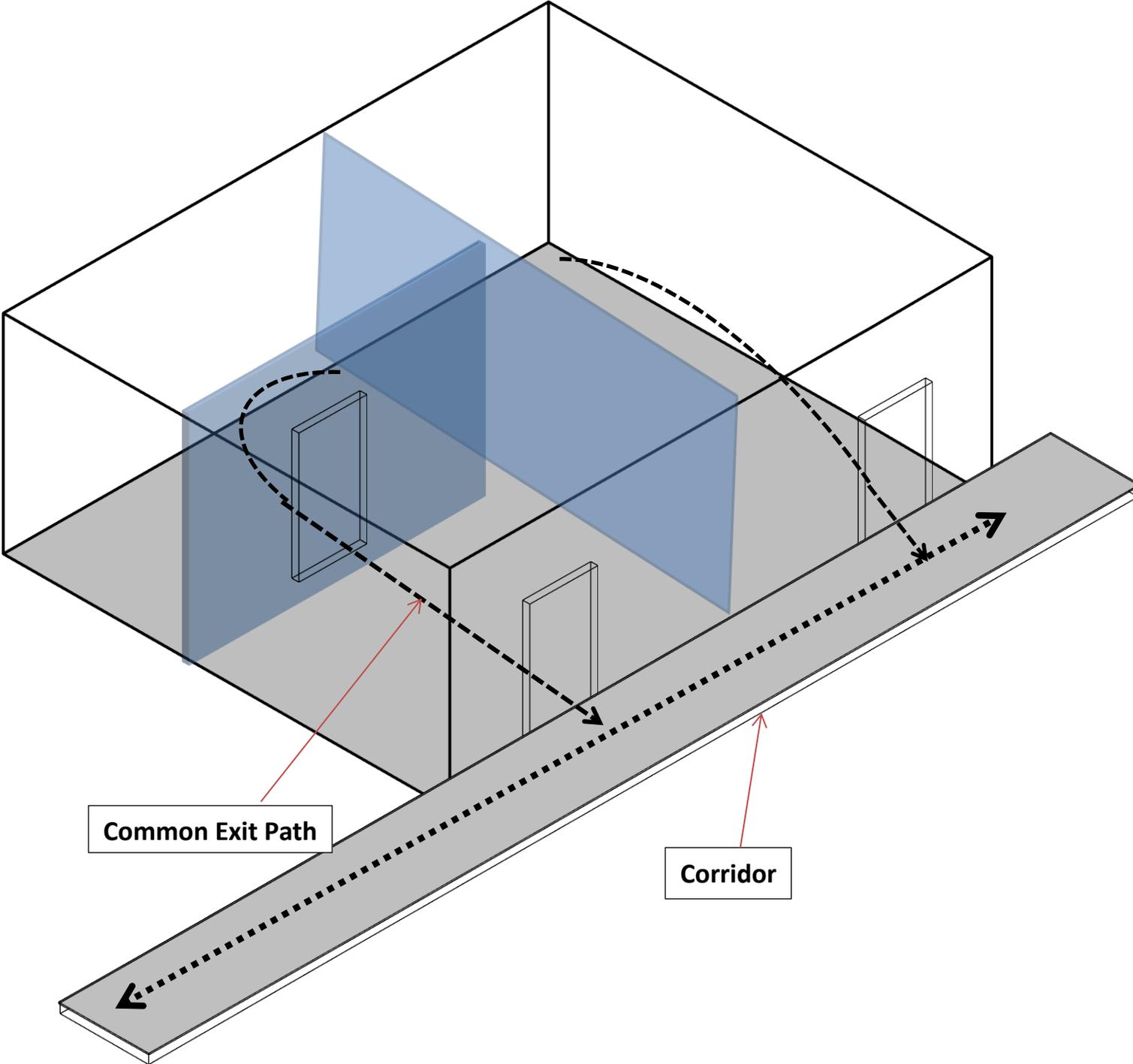
When a containment/restoration system is set-up in an egress path other than a corridor, the egress requirements of the affected occupants must be addressed. One method is to provide a minimum 3 feet of clear exit space. Another method is to relocate the impacted staff during the duration of the work.

For other options consult with the UCDHS Fire Prevention Department. (916) 734-3036

ILSM Flow Chart For Water Damage Repair



Examples of Common Exit Paths



UCDHS Fire Prevention Emergency Response Procedure For Water Damage Repair

Emergency Response Procedure

The procedure below is intended to provide direction for workers to follow in the event of an emergency when using a containment/restoration system. While the ultimate goal is to avoid further impacting an emergency with the containment/restoration system two other goals are life safety and infection control.

During Working Hours (When Abatement Workers are Present)

- Materials supporting the containment/restoration work may be placed in the corridor (not in front of doors or exit paths) during working hours. However, *all* materials must be removed from the corridor/exit path after working hours or when materials are not being used. (corridors/exit paths cannot be used for staging or storage)

Work in the Hospital

- ***Stop work and investigate the emergency.***
 1. Containment/restoration is in a Corridor or Impacting a Fire Rated Wall
 - a. If the emergency is within or adjacent to the Wing where the work is located, investigate only if safe to do so.
 - i. Listen to the overhead announcement if the fire alarm system is activated.
 - ii. If light smoke is coming from a room and staff are in the room then inquire as to the nature of the emergency. It may be that something was overheated in a microwave.
 - iii. If the emergency is causing staff to evacuate a room/area/Wing then this is a clear sign to break the containment, move it from the corridor, close the door to the room and evacuate with staff.
 - iv. If staff from an adjacent Wing are relocating patients as a result of an emergency to the Wing in which the work is located this is another example where the containment must be broken, removed from the corridor, the door closed and workers assist as directed by Nursing staff.

- b. If the emergency is in another area of the Hospital remote to the area of work then continue to listen to the overhead announcements. Work can continue as long as the emergency doesn't grow or impact the work area in anyway.
2. Containment/restoration is outside of a corridor and doesn't impact any fire rated wall.
 - a. Listen to the overhead announcement if the fire alarm system is activated.
 - b. If light smoke is coming from a room and staff are in the room then inquire as to the nature of the emergency. It may be that something was overheated in a microwave.
 - c. If the emergency is causing staff to evacuate a room/area/Wing then this is a clear sign to also evacuate (Don't break the containment).
 - d. If staff from an adjacent Wing are relocating patients as a result of an emergency to the Wing in which the work is located assist as directed by Nursing staff.

Work outside the Hospital

1. Containment/restoration is in a Corridor or Impacting a Fire Rated Wall
 - a. If the emergency is within or on the same floor, investigate only if safe to do so.
 - i. Listen to the overhead announcement if the fire alarm system is activated (some facilities don't have a fire alarm system).
 - ii. If light smoke is coming from a room and staff are in the room then inquire as to the nature of the emergency. It may be that something was overheated in a microwave.
 - iii. If there is a confirmed emergency is causing staff to evacuate a room or area then this is a clear sign to break the containment, move it from the corridor, close the door to the room and evacuate with staff.
 - b. If staff from an adjacent room or area are evacuating as a result of a confirmed emergency this is another example where the containment must be broken, removed from the corridor, the door closed and workers assist as directed by staff and evacuate the building.

- c. For non-hospital buildings, when the fire alarm system is activated; the expectation is for all building occupants to evacuate.
2. Containment/restoration is outside of a corridor and doesn't impact any fire rated wall
 - a. For non-hospital buildings, when the fire alarm system is activated; the expectation is for all building occupants to evacuate.

Outside Working Hours (When Workers are *not* Present)

1. Hospital Facility
 - a. All materials other than the containment/restoration system must be removed from the corridor/exit path.
 - b. A Fire Watch will be instituted for locations where the containment/restoration impacts a corridor or fire rated wall.
 - c. The Fire Watch will investigate emergencies and follow steps outlined in 1Ai above.
2. Non-Hospital Facility
 - a. All materials other than the containment/restoration system must be removed from the corridor/exit path.
 - b. If the building is not occupied, a fire watch is generally not required.

Fire Alarm, Detection and Suppression Systems

1. All devices shall be protected from construction debris, dust, dirt and damage in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. (detector covers, caps, guards, etc.)
2. Fire detection devices may require further calibration testing if nuisance alarms occur after completion of work.

All staff and or contractors working in the containment/restoration area or supporting the clean-up will be trained on the procedure above.

The procedure above is intended to cover most containment/restoration situations. However, there will be situations where UCDHS Fire Prevention will need to be consulted due to unusual or special circumstances.

For questions please call UCDHS Fire Prevention at (916) 734-3036