Housekeeping/Laundry/Maintenance

61.5(10) The soiled work area shall contain a clinical flush-rim service sink, a work counter, waste and soiled linen receptacles and a two-compartment sink. One compartment of the double sink shall be at least 10 inches deep for cleaning and sanitizing equipment such as bedpans, urinals and wash basins. Clinical flush-rim service sinks shall have an integral trap in which the upper portion of the water surface shall provide a visible trap seal. (III) (Exception 3)

61.5(11) Enclosed clean linen storage shall be separate from the clean work area. (III) (Exception 4)

61.7(3) A janitor's closet shall be provided for storage of housekeeping supplies and equipment. The closet shall contain a floor receptor or service sink. The door to the janitor's closet shall be equipped with a lock. Locked storage shall be provided for chemicals. (III)

61.7(4) Where linen is processed on site, the following shall be provided:

a. A clean, dry, well-lighted laundry processing room;
b. A soiled linen holding area;
c. A clean linen area;
d. Linen cart storage;
e. Lockable storage for laundry supplies; (Exception 4) and
f. One janitor's closet or alcove in the immediate vicinity of the laundry. (III) (Exception 2)

61.7(5) In the laundry, a work-flow pattern shall be established in which soiled linen is not transported through the clean area to the soiled area. Two distinct areas physically separated, not necessarily by a wall, are required. (III)

61.7(6) A handwashing lavatory shall be located between the soiled area and the clean area. (III) (Exception 4) In facilities licensed for 15 or fewer beds, a handwashing lavatory located in the laundry area may meet this requirement.

61.7(7) The laundry room in any facility not using off-site processing which serves more than 20 residents shall contain at least 125 square feet of available floor space. (III)

61.7(8) Where linen is processed off the site, a soiled linen holding room and a clean linen receiving and storage area shall be provided. (III)

Staff Area:

481—61.8(135C) Administration and staff area. An administration and staff area shall contain space for the following:

1. Administrator's area;
2. Business area;
3. Social service area; (Exception 4)
4. Storage space for office equipment and supplies; (Exception 3)
5. Conference or training area; (Exception 3)
6. Staff lounge;
7. Staff toilet room with lavatory and water closet;
8. Activity director’s area; (Exception 4)
9. Director of nurses’ area; (Exception 2)
10. Food service supervisor’s area; (Exception 4)
11. Reception and information counter or desk, which may be combined in the business area; and
12. An area for the safekeeping of coats and personal effects of staff. (III) The size and location of an administration and staff area shall depend upon the number of licensed beds within the nursing unit. (Exception 6)

Corridors, Floors, and Signage

61.4(1) Details and finishes shall provide a high degree of safety for the occupants by minimizing the opportunity for accidents. Hazards such as sharp corners shall be avoided. (III)

61.4(2) Minimum exit corridor widths shall be 8 feet in new construction and not less than 4 feet for renovated facilities or as approved by the department. Corridors in adjunct areas not intended for the housing of or use by residents may be a minimum of 6 feet in width. (III) Handrails may project into corridors.

61.4(3) Drinking fountains, telephone booths, vending machines or similar items shall not project into the required width of any corridor. (III)

61.4(5) Handrails shall be provided on both sides of corridors and stairways used by residents. There shall be a clear distance of 1½ inches between handrail and wall. (III)

a. Handrails shall be mounted with the top surfaces 31 to 34 inches above the finished floor. (III) (Exception 2)

b. The end of handrails shall return to the wall. (III) (Exception 2)

61.4(6) Stairs, stair landings, balconies, ramps and aisles located along the edge of open-sided floors and mezzanines shall have guards to prevent falls over the open side. (III)

a. The heights of guards shall be at least 42 inches. (Exception 4)

b. Open guards shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern so a sphere 6 inches in diameter cannot pass through. (Exception 4)

61.4(7) Landings shall be provided at the top and the bottom of each stair run. There shall be an approved landing which complies with 5-2.2.4.3 of the 1985 Life Safety Code between the top step and the doorway regardless of the direction of the door swing. (III) (Exception 2)

61.4(9) No doors shall swing into the exit corridor except doors to spaces such as small closets which are not subject to entry, resident bedroom doors as indicated in subrule 61.5(7), paragraph “j,” or those required by the state fire marshal. (III)

61.4(10) All doors, except elevator doors, opening from corridors shall be swing-type. (III)
61.4(13) Screens of 16 mesh per square inch shall be provided at all exterior openings and in any exterior door that is normally left open. (III)

61.4(14) Screen doors shall swing outward and be self-closing. At the discretion of the state fire marshal, screens for fire doors may swing in. (III)

61.4(15) Fire escape or porch railings and protected barrier enclosures shall be designed to resist a horizontal thrust of 50 pounds per running foot of railing. (III)

61.4(18) Finishes shall be as follows:

a. Floors shall be easy to clean and shall have wear resistance appropriate to the location involved. Floors in kitchens and related spaces shall be waterproof and nonabsorbent. In all areas where floors are subject to wetting, they shall have a slip-resistant finish. (III)

b. Ceilings shall be washable or easy to clean. (III) This requirement does not apply to boiler rooms, mechanical and building equipment rooms, shops or similar spaces.

c. Ceilings in the dietary and food preparation areas shall be cleanable and have a finished covering over all pipe and duct work. (III) (Exception 2)

d. Ceilings shall be acoustically treated in nursing areas, day rooms, dining rooms, recreation areas, waiting areas and corridors in resident areas. (III)

e. Wall assemblies shall present cleanable and continuous surfaces to the interior of resident rooms and corridors. (III) (Exception 4)

61.4(20) The following ceiling heights are required:

a. Corridors, storage rooms, residents’ toilet rooms, and other minor rooms—not less than 7 feet 6 inches; (III) (Exception 2)

b. Boiler room—not less than 2 feet 6 inches above the main boiler header and connecting piping with adequate headroom under piping for maintenance and access; (III) (Exception 2)

c. All other rooms—not less than 8 feet; (III) (Exception 2)

d. Ceiling-mounted equipment, luminaries, suspended tracks, or rails and pipes located in the path of normal traffic shall be not less than 6 feet 8 inches above the floor; (III) (Exception 3)

e. Boiler rooms, food preparation centers, and laundries shall be insulated and ventilated to prevent any floor surface above from exceeding 10°F above the ambient room temperatures. (III)

Lighting, Noise, Temperature (HVAC), and Odors

61.3(9) A foundation drainage system shall be installed around any portion of a building containing a basement. (III) (Exception 4)

a. The foundation drainage system shall be installed at a slope so the water will run to a low point and then run into a sump pit in the basement, into a storm sewer system, or out to surface drainage. (III) (Exception 4)
b. The foundation drainage system shall not be connected to the sanitary sewer system. (III) (Exception 4)

c. The high point of the flow line shall be 4 inches below the elevation of the basement floor slab. (III) (Exception 4)

61.4(16) Exposed heating pipes, hot water pipes, or radiators in rooms and areas used by or within reach of residents shall be covered or protected to prevent injury or burns. (II, III)

61.4(17) All fans located within 7 feet of the floor shall be approved by Underwriters’ Laboratories Inc. (UL) and shall have a guard with no greater than ½-inch spacing in one direction. (III)

61.7(10) A mechanical room and electrical equipment room which may include a maintenance area in facilities of less than 100 beds shall be provided. (III)

a. This room may be used for storage of noncombustible material. (II, III)

b. Noncombustible material shall not be stored close to or hinder access to any fuel-fired equipment, or electrical panels. (III)

c. These areas shall not be included in calculating the general storage areas required by subrule 61.7(9), paragraph “a.” (III)

(1) There shall be a maintenance shop in facilities of 100 or more beds. (III) (Exception 2)

(2) Yard equipment storage may be provided in a separate room or building. This shall not be included in the general storage area. (III)

(3) No portable fuel-operated equipment shall be housed inside a facility unless it is separated by at least a two-hour fire separation which has been approved by the state fire marshal’s office. (III)

481—61.10(135C) Elevator requirements. (All provisions in this rule are subject to Exception 2.) All facilities where either resident beds or other facilities for residents are not located on the first floor shall have electric or electrohydraulic elevators as specified in this rule. Facilities for residents include, but are not limited to, diagnostic, recreation, resident dining or therapy rooms. The first floor is the floor first reached from the main front entrance. Elevators shall comply with division of labor services regulations as promulgated under Iowa Code chapter 89A and 347—Chapters 71 to 78. (III)

61.10(1) At least one elevator which complies with subrule 61.10(5), paragraph “b,” shall be installed where 1 to 59 resident beds are located on any floor other than the first, or where any facilities for residents are located on a floor other than the first. (III)

61.10(2) At least two elevators, one of which complies with subrule 61.10(5), paragraph “b,” shall be installed where 60 to 200 resident beds are located on a floor other than the first, or where any facilities for residents are located on a floor other than the first. (III)
61.10(3) At least three elevators, one of which complies with subrule 61.10(5), paragraph "b," shall be installed where 201 to 350 resident beds are located on a floor other than the first, or where any facilities for residents are located on a floor other than the first. (III)

61.10(4) For facilities with more than 350 beds, the number of elevators shall be determined from a study of the facility plan and the estimated vertical transportation requirements. (III)

61.10(5) The following rules apply to cars and platforms:

a. Elevator cars and platforms shall be constructed of noncombustible material, except that fire-retardant-treated material may be used if all exterior surfaces of the car are covered with metal; (II, III)

b. Elevators used to transport a resident in a bed shall have inside dimensions that will accommodate the resident's bed and attendants. The dimensions shall be at least 5 feet wide by 7 feet 6 inches deep. Car doors shall have a clear opening of at least 3 feet 8 inches. (II, III)

481—61.11(135C) Mechanical requirements.

61.11(1) Steam and hot water heating and domestic water heating systems shall comply with the following:

a. Boilers shall be installed to comply with the division of labor services rules promulgated under Iowa Code chapter 89 and 875—Chapters 90 to 96, Iowa Administrative Code. (III)

b. Boiler feed pumps, condensate return pumps, fuel oil pumps and hot water heating pumps shall be connected and installed to provide standby service if any pump malfunctions. (III)

c. Supply and return mains and risers of cooling, heating, and steam systems shall have valves which isolate various sections of each system. Each piece of equipment shall have a valve at the supply and return ends. (III) (Exception 2)

61.11(2) Insulation shall be provided for the following within the building: (Exception 3)

a. Steam supply and condensate return pipe; (III)

b. Pipe above 125° F, if it is exposed to contact by residents; (II, III)

c. Chilled water, refrigerant, and other process pipe and equipment operating with fluid temperatures below ambient dew point; (III)

d. Water supply and roof drainage pipe on which condensation may occur; (III)

e. Boilers, smoke-breaching and stacks; (III)

f. Hot water pipe above 180° F, and all hot water boilers, heaters, and pipe; and (III)

g. Other pipes, ducts, and equipment as necessary to maintain the efficiency of the system. (III)

Insulation including finishes and adhesives on the interior surface of ducts, pipes, and equipment, shall have a flame-spread rating of 25 or less, and a smoke-develop rating of 50 or less. This shall be
determined by an independent testing laboratory in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 255, 1984 Edition. (III) (Exception 3)

Insulation on cold surfaces shall include an exterior vapor barrier. (III)

61.11(3) The heating system shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of 78° F. (II, III)

The cooling system shall be designed to maintain all living spaces within the comfort zone. The comfort zone is defined in the ANSI/American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 55-1981 or the 1985 ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook. (III) (Exception 4)

a. All air-supply and air-exhaust systems shall be mechanically operated and shall have ducts from a central system to and from each room. All fans serving exhaust systems shall be located at the discharge end of the system. The ventilation rates shown in Table 2 are minimum acceptable rates, and shall not preclude higher ventilation rates. (III) (Exception 2)

b. The bottoms of ventilation openings shall be not less than 3 inches above the floor of any room. (III) (Exception 3)

c. All central systems designed to heat and cool the building with recirculation of air shall be equipped with a minimum 2-inch deep, 8- to 11-pleat per foot, class 2 Underwriters’ Laboratories, self-extinguishing, nonwoven, cotton, downstream, or final filter with a minimum efficiency of 25 to 30 percent and average arrestance of 90 percent, tested in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 52-76. This does not preclude the additional use of a prefilter upstream of the air-handling equipment to extend the service life of the downstream, or final filter. (III) (Exception 5)

d. Evaporative cooling shall not be substituted for direct expansion refrigeration in the air-conditioning system. (III) (Exception 4)

e. Any alternate ventilation system designed to attain an equivalent degree of odor control and purity of air to resident areas shall be considered for approval under conditions in rules 481—58.2(135C) and 481—59.2(135C). (III)

f. Mechanical ventilation over cooking equipment and dishwashing equipment shall be designed to remove hot air and inhibit cold air above hot food or dishes. (III) (Exception 3)

g. Mechanical ventilation shall be provided in food storerooms to maintain temperature and humidity for the type of food being stored. (III) (Exception 4) Facilities built before November 21, 1990, shall provide mechanical ventilation if freezers, refrigerators or compressors are located in the storeroom.

h. Outdoor ventilation air intakes shall be at least 25 feet from the exhaust outlets of any ventilating system, combustion equipment stacks, or noxious fumes. The bottom of outdoor intakes serving central air systems shall be located as high as practical, but not less than 6 feet above grade level, or, if installed through the roof, 3 feet above roof opening. (III) (Exception 3)

i. The ventilation system shall be designed and balanced to provide the general pressure relationship to adjacent areas shown in the Pressure Relationship and Ventilation Table 2. Through-the-wall air-conditioning units will not be used to calculate make-up air. (III) (Exception 2)
j. Corridors, attics or crawl spaces shall not be used as a plenum to supply air to or exhaust air from any rooms. (III) (Exception 3)

k. The air system for resident rooms, between smoke-stop partitions, shall be operated with common switches. (III) (Exception 3)

l. If the fire alarm system is activated, the air distribution system shall shut down. (III)

m. Air-handling duct systems shall meet the requirements of 1987 NFPA Standards 90A and 90B. Supply and return registers shall not be at the same level and shall be designed to inhibit stratification. (III) (Exception 4)

n. Fire and smoke dampers shall be constructed, located and installed in accordance with the requirements of 1987 NFPA Standard 90A, 90B and 101.

o. Range and dishwasher exhaust hoods in food preparation centers shall have a minimum exhaust rate of 60 cubic feet per minute per square foot of hood face area. Face area is the open area from the exposed perimeter of the hood to the average perimeter of the cooking surfaces. (Exception 4)

(1) All hoods over cooking ranges shall be equipped with grease filters, a fire extinguishing system, and heat-activated fan controls.

(2) Openings for cleaning shall be provided every 20 feet in horizontal exhaust duct systems serving hoods.

(3) Conditioned air shall be supplied to balance exhausted air.

(4) Special hood designs shall be evaluated. (III) (Exception 4)

p. Rooms containing fuel-fired heating units or other fuel-fired equipment shall be provided with sufficient outdoor air to maintain combustion rates of equipment and reasonable temperatures in the room and in adjoining areas. (III) (Exception 3)

q. Filter beds shall be located upstream of the air-conditioning equipment unless a prefilter is employed. A prefilter shall be upstream of the equipment. The main filter bed may then be located farther downstream.

(1) Filter frames shall be durable and carefully dimensioned and shall provide an airtight fit within enclosing duct work.

(2) All joints between filter segments and the enclosing duct work shall have gaskets or be sealed to provide a positive seal against air leakage. (III) (Exception 2)

r. All perimeter duct work under the slab shall be encased in lightweight or insulating concrete and sloped to a plenum low point. (III) (Exception 3)

s. Laundry rooms shall be supplied with sufficient conditioned outside air to balance the amounts exhausted or used for combustion. (III) (Exception 3)

t. The amounts of air and pressure relationship set forth in Table 2 shall be provided. (III) (Exception 3)
u. Condensate piping from cooling coils shall be a minimum of ¾ of an inch inside diameter and provided with openings for cleaning every 10 feet. (III) (Exception 4)

v. Attics or crawl spaces shall not be used to house heating or cooling equipment. (III) (Exception 3)

w. Rooms used for heating and cooling equipment must be accessible through a swinging door. (III) (Exception 3)

61.11(4) Every facility shall have a complete interior plumbing system. (I, II, III)

a. All plumbing and other pipe systems shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Iowa state plumbing code and applicable provisions of local ordinances. (II, III)

b. All pipes below grade or in concrete slabs shall be type K, soft copper. There shall be no joints below the slab.

c. Water supply systems shall meet the following requirements:

(1) All facilities shall have a potable water source from a city water system or a private source which complies with the regulations and is approved by the department of natural resources. (I, II, III)

(2) Systems shall be designed to supply water to the fixtures and equipment at a minimum pressure of 15 pounds per square inch during maximum demand periods. (III)

(3) Plumbing fixtures in janitors’ rooms and soiled workrooms shall be provided with hot water. (III)

(4) Each water service main and branch main shall have valves. Stop valves shall be provided at each fixture. Bathtubs or showers shall be equipped with screwdriver stop valves. (III) (Exception 2)

(5) Backflow preventers (vacuum breakers) shall be installed on hose bibbs, janitors’ sinks, bedpan flushing attachments, hair care sinks, and on all other threaded fixtures to which hoses or tubing can be attached. (I, II, III)

(6) Water softeners shall not supply cold water to the kitchen, drinking fountains, or ice machines. (III) (Exception 4)

(7) Hot water distribution systems shall provide hot water as specified at each hot water outlet at all times. (See Table 3) A circulating pump in a hot water system shall meet these requirements. A circulating pump is not required in facilities licensed for 15 or fewer beds. (III)

(8) The hot water system shall be designed to supply 110° F to 120° F water to all resident lavatories, tubs and showers. (II, III)

*Provisions shall be made to provide 180°F rinse water at dishwasher. (May be provided by a separate booster heater.)

**Quantities indicated for design demand of hot water are for general reference minimums and shall not substitute for accepted engineering design procedures using actual number and types of fixtures to be installed. Design shall also be affected by temperatures of cold water used for mixing,
length of run, and insulation relative to heat loss or other factors. As an example, the total quantity of hot water needed will be less when the temperature available at the outlet is very nearly that of the source tank and the cold water used for tempering is relatively warm.

(9) Rescinded IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09.

d. Drainage systems shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Sewage shall be collected and disposed of in a manner approved by the department. Disposal into a municipal system meets this requirement. (III)

(2) Private sewage systems shall conform to rules promulgated by the department of natural resources. (III)

(3) Drainage pipes which pass above food preparation, serving, and food storage areas shall be enclosed. (III)

(4) Plastic pipe may be used in any drain-waste-vent system in accordance with the state plumbing code 641—Chapter 25. (III)

(5) Openings for pipe cleaning shall be no more than 50 feet apart in a horizontal drain line. (III) (Exception 2)

(6) Floor drains with appropriate grates shall be provided for all mechanical equipment rooms, laundries, kitchens, dishwashing areas, soiled utility rooms, basement floors, any other area where water may collect on the floor, shower stalls and in front of showers or bath units. (III) (Exception 4)

(7) Foundation drains shall be provided in accordance with subrule 61.3(9). (III) (Exception 4)

481—61.12(135C) Electrical requirements. All materials, including equipment, conductors, controls and signaling devices, shall be installed to provide a complete electrical system with the necessary characteristics and capacity necessary to supply the electrical needs shown in the specifications or indicated on the plans. All materials shall be listed by Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc., or other similarly recognized laboratories. (III)

61.12(1) Electrical systems and equipment shall meet the minimum requirements of the “National Electrical Code, 1990 edition.” (III)

61.12(2) Drop cords, extension cords or any type of flexible cord shall not be used as a substitute for fixed or hard wiring. Surge protectors may be used for computers and related devices, facsimile, photocopying and scanning machines, and other consumer electronic devices in a resident’s room and other locations in a facility provided the surge protector is of metal construction and approved by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., or other similarly recognized laboratories. Only fixed supplementary electric heating shall be installed. (III)

61.12(3) Electrical metallic tubing or rigid heavy wall conduit shall be used throughout the interior of the facility. In areas used for patient care, the grounding terminals of all receptacles and all non-current-carrying conductive surfaces of fixed electrical equipment likely to become energized that are subject to personal contact shall be grounded by a green insulated copper conductor. The grounding conductor shall be sized in accordance with the requirements of the "National Electrical
Code” and installed in electrical metallic tubing with the branch-circuit conductors supplying these receptacles or fixed equipment. (III) (Exception 3)

61.12(4) Electrical wiring systems shall not be surface mounted in resident-occupied areas. (II, III) (Exception 4)

61.12(5) An exit door alarm system shall be installed on all designated fire exit doors. (I, II, III)

61.12(6) Panel boards which serve lighting and appliance circuits shall be located on the same floor as the circuits they serve. All circuits shall be identified on the panel door. (III) This requirement does not apply to emergency system circuits which can be centrally located.

61.12(7) All spaces occupied by people, machinery, or equipment within buildings, parking lots, and approaches to buildings shall have electric lighting. (III)

a. All rooms in resident-occupied areas shall have general lighting. Switches for general lighting shall be at the entrance to the room. (III)

b. Light shall be provided in the areas of the building as required in Table 4. Light in the resident care area, reading area, activities task area and dining area may be reduced to 30 foot-candles measured at the floor surface when tasks are not being performed in that area. (II, III) (Exception 4)

c. Light fixtures shall be equipped to prevent glare and hazards. (III)

d. There shall be at least one recessed light fixture for night lighting installed no higher than 18 inches above the floor in each resident room which shall have a switch at the entrance. (III) (Exception 3)

e. Night lights shall be provided in corridors, at stairways, attendant’s stations and hazardous areas. They shall be recessed if the bottom of the fixture is less than 6 feet 8 inches above the floor. (III)

f. Reading lights or lamps shall be provided for each resident in the resident’s room. (III)

g. Wall-mounted lights with flexible or extension arms shall not be used. (Exception 4)

61.12(8) Each resident room shall have duplex grounding type receptacles as follows: one located on each side of the head of each bed; one for television, where used; and one on another wall. For parallel adjacent beds, only one receptacle is required between the beds. Each resident room or resident toilet room shall have one duplex ground fault interrupter outlet beside a lavatory and mirror. (III) (Exception 4) (III) (Exception 3)

a. Duplex receptacles for general and emergency use shall be installed a maximum of 50 feet apart in all corridors and within 25 feet of ends of corridors. (III) (Exception 2)

b. All receptacles within 6 feet of sinks, tubs, or showers and those installed outside the building shall be protected by a local ground fault circuit interrupter. (III) (Exception 4)

61.12(10) Emergency electric service shall provide electricity during an interruption of the normal electric supply which could affect the resident care or the safety of the occupants. Facilities of 19 or fewer beds are exempt from this requirement. (III) (Exception 3)

a. The source of the emergency electric service shall be from an emergency generating set. (III)
b. The required emergency generating set, including the prime mover, shall not be powered solely by natural gas or cooled solely by domestic water. (III) (Exception 4)

c. The emergency generator set shall supply all lighting and power load demands of the emergency system and shall be located on the premises. (III)

d. Emergency electric service shall be provided to the distribution system for light as follows:

(1) Exits and all necessary ways of approach to exits, including exit signs and exit direction signs, exterior of exits, exit doorways, stairways, and corridors; (II, III)

(2) Egress as required in NFPA Standard 101; (II, III)

(3) Dining and recreation rooms; (III)

(4) Nurses’ work area; (III)

(5) Generator set location; (III)

(6) Switch-gear location; (III)

(7) Boiler room; (III) and

(8) Elevator. (III)

e. Emergency electric service shall be provided to the distribution system for equipment essential to life safety and to protect vital equipment or materials as follows:

(1) Call board; (III)

(2) Alarm systems, including fire alarm activated at manual stations; water flow alarm devices or sprinkler systems, where electrically operated; fire detection and smoke detection systems; paging or speaker systems intended for issuing instructions during emergency conditions; and alarms required for nonflammable medical gas systems, where installed; (III)

(3) Sewage and sump lift pump, where installed; (III)

(4) All required duplex receptacles in resident areas; (III)

(5) One elevator, if required for emergency service; (III)

(6) Burners and pumps necessary for operation of one or more boilers and their necessary auxiliaries and controls required for heating; (III) and

(7) Equipment necessary for maintaining telephone service. (III)

f. Emergency electric service shall be provided to the distribution system for heating as follows:

(1) Where electricity is the only source of power normally used for space heating, the emergency service shall provide heating for resident rooms or an area approximately 30 square feet per bed within the facility to accommodate all of the residents for the duration of the emergency; (III)

(2) Emergency heating shall not be required if the facility is supplied by at least two service feeders.
Each shall be supplied by separate sources from an integrated transmission distribution system. Each shall be capable of supplying required service, and each so routed, connected and protected that a fault any place between the utility energy source and the facility will not cause an interruption of more than one of the electric service feeders. (III)

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g. The emergency electrical system shall be brought to full voltage and frequency and be connected within ten seconds through one or more primary automatic transfer switches. Power to pumps and burners may be brought to full power through the use of manual switches. (III)

h. Receptacles connected to the emergency system shall be distinctively marked for identification. (III)

i. Storage-battery-powered lights, provided to augment emergency light or for continuity of light during the interim of transfer switches, shall not be used as a substitute for the requirements of a generator. (III)

Amenities

Outdoor Area

Public Area
481—61.9(135C) Public area.

61.9(1) Every facility shall provide a separate toilet for the public with a lavatory and water closet. (III)

a. Public toilets shall be accessible to and usable by people who have a physical handicap. Equipment shall meet the ANSI document A117.1-1986. (III) (Exception 3)

b. In facilities over 15 beds, there shall be public toilet rooms for both men and women. (III) (Exception 4)

c. Public toilets shall contain a 60-inch by 60-inch clear floor area, free from obstructions. (III) (Exception 3)

61.9(2) A telephone shall be accessible to residents within the facility to make personal calls. The telephone shall be accessible to and functional for people who have a physical handicap. (III)

New Construction: Facility-Wide

61.4(19) Partition, floor and ceiling construction in resident areas shall comply with noise reduction criteria in the following table. The requirements set forth in this table assume installation methods which will not appreciably reduce the efficiency of the assembly as tested. Location of
electrical receptacles, grills, duct work, other mechanical items, and blocking and sealing of partitions at floors and ceilings shall not compromise the sound isolation required. (III)

Table 1 (Exception 2) Airborne Sound Transmission Class (STC)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partitions Floors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident's room to resident's room</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corridor to resident's room</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public space to resident's room**</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service areas to resident's room***</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sound transmission (STC) shall be determined by tests in accordance with methods set forth in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard E 90 and ASTM Standard E 413.**

**Public space includes lobbies, dining rooms, recreation rooms, treatment rooms and similar places.

***Service areas include kitchens, elevators, elevator machine rooms, laundries, garages, maintenance rooms, boiler and mechanical equipment rooms, and similar spaces of high noise. Mechanical equipment located on the same floor or above residents’ rooms, offices, nurses’ stations, and similar occupied spaces shall be effectively isolated from the floor.

61.4(21) Doors, sidelights, and windows in which the glazing extends below 31 inches from the floor shall have a horizontal mullion or railing 31 to 34 inches above the finished floor. Those shall be safety glass, plastic glazing material, or wire glass when required by the state fire marshal. (III) (Exception 4)

All replacement glass shall meet this standard. (III)

61.4(22) All sheet plastic and molded plastic insulation in living spaces, attics, and crawl spaces shall be covered with an approved thermal barrier. The thermal barrier shall be constructed of materials with no less than the fire protection qualities of ½-inch fire-resistant gypsum board or as accepted by Uniform Building Code (UBC) Sec. 1712(b)2, 1985 Edition. (III)

61.4(23) Thresholds shall be low profile, and expansion joint covers shall be flush with the floor surface to facilitate the use of wheelchairs and carts. (III)