Housekeeping/Laundry/Maintenance

(27) Housekeeping areas shall be provided as listed: clean linen area, soiled linen area and laundry area. II

(50) Each nursing unit shall have a dirty utility room which is accessible directly from the nursing unit corridor. The floor shall have an impervious surface and the walls shall have impervious surfaces to a minimum height of five feet (5') above the floor. The room shall be provided with adequate lighting and heating, a double sink, clinic sink and at least one (1) locking cabinet. III

New Construction: Housekeeping

(82) Laundry and trash chutes, where used, shall be of fire-resistant material and installed with a flushing ring, vent to atmosphere and floor drain in the basement. Facilities shall provide an automatic sprinkler at the top of each laundry and trash chute. Each floor shall have a self-closing one and one-half (1 1/2)- hour B-label fire door that shall not open to a corridor. II

(4) Hazardous areas shall be separated by construction of at least one (1)-hour fireresistant construction. Hazardous areas may be protected by an automatic sprinkler system in lieu of a one (1)-hour rated fire-resistant construction. When the sprinkler option is chosen, the areas shall be separated from other spaces by smoke-resistant partitions and doors. The doors shall be self-closing or automatic closing. II

(5) The department prohibits the storage of any unnecessary combustible materials in any part of a building in which a licensed facility is located. No section of the building shall present a fire hazard. I/II

(36) All electric or gas clothes dryers shall bevented to the outside and the lint trap cleaned regularly. II/III

(40) Trash and Rubbish Disposal Requirements.

(A) Only metal or UL- or Factory Mutual

(FM)-approved wastebaskets shall be used for the collection of trash. II

(B) The facility shall maintain the exterior premises in a manner as to provide for fire safety. II

(C) Trash shall be removed from the premises as often as necessary to prevent fire hazards and public health nuisance. II

(D) No trash shall be burned within fifty feet (50') of any facility except in an approved incinerator. I/II

(E) Trash may be burned only in a masonry or metal container. The container shall be equipped with a metal cover with openings no larger than one-half inch (1/2") in size. II/III
(37) Facilities shall have one (1) or more nursing units. A nursing unit shall not exceed a maximum of sixty (60) resident beds. Each nursing unit shall be a single floor continuous area which does not require resident care traffic to traverse other areas. A facility shall not locate a resident room door more than one hundred forty feet (140’) from the nurses’ station and the dirty utility room. II

**Staff Area**

(8) Facilities shall have administrative and public areas as listed: business office, administrator’s office (business office and administrator’s office may be combined); director of nurses’ office; lobby and waiting room (may be combined); public restrooms for each sex; and public telephone. III

(32) A facility shall provide an employees’ dressing or locker room with separate restrooms for each sex. III

**Corridors, Floors, and Signage**

(34) A continuous system of unobstructed corridors, referred to as required corridors, shall extend through the enclosed portion of each story of the building. These corridors will connect all rooms and spaces with each other and with all entrances, exits and elevators, with the following exceptions: work suites, such as the administrative suite and dietary area, occupied primarily by employed personnel may contain corridors or aisles as necessary, and will not be subject to the rules applicable to required corridors. Areas may be open to this system as permitted by the 1985 edition of the *Life Safety Code*, for those facilities with plans approved on or before December 31, 1998. All facilities with plans submitted for approval on or after January 1, 1999, shall comply with the provisions of the 1997 *Life Safety Code*, incorporated by reference in this rule. II/III

(60) Required corridors shall be at least eight feet (8’) wide and shall be wider at elevators and other points of traffic concentration. No part of the area of any required corridor or aisle shall be counted as part of the required area of any space adjacent to the corridor or aisle. II/III

(61) The width of stairways shall not be less than three feet eight inches (3’ 8”). The width shall be measured between handrails where handrails project more than three and onehalf inches (3 1/2”). II/III

(62) Doors from sleeping and treatment areas through which residents will pass shall be at least forty-four inches (44”) wide. Doors to centralized toilets, bathrooms, hair care salons and small day rooms shall be at least thirty-six inches (36”) wide. Doors to individual toilets adjacent to resident rooms shall be at least thirty-two inches (32”) wide. II

(63) Exit doors shall swing outward. Doors to rooms shall swing into the rooms they serve. Doors to small toilet rooms may swing outward into the next room and, if they swing inward, they shall be equipped for emergency access. No doors shall swing into required corridors or aisles except doors to janitors’ closets, linen closets or doors to similar small spaces that are open only temporarily. II

(64) Ceilings shall be at least eight feet (8’). Ceilings in corridors, storage rooms, toilet rooms and other minor rooms shall not be less than seven feet six inches (7’ 6”). Suspended tracks, rails and pipes located in the normal traffic path shall be at least six feet eight inches (6’ 8”) above the floor. III
(67) Handrails shall be provided on both sides of all corridors and aisles used by residents. Corridor handrails shall have ends return to the wall. III

(68) All stairways shall have handrails on both sides. II

**Lighting, Noise, Temperature (HVAC), and Odors**

(31) Facilities shall provide a maintenance room or area. II

**Amenities**

(35) A facility shall provide a personal care room with barber and beauty shop facilities.

(65) Drinking fountains shall be located in or near the lobby and recreation area and in each nursing unit. The fountain shall be accessible to residents in wheelchairs. III

**Outdoor Area**

(6) The facility shall provide adequate roads and walks within the lot lines to the main entrance and service entrance. III

**New Construction: Facility-Wide**

(81) Doors between rooms and the required corridors shall not have louvres or transoms. They shall be one and three-fourths inches (1 3/4") solid-core wood doors or metal doors with equivalent or greater fire-resistance. II

(84) The floors of toilets, baths, bedpan rooms, pantries, utility rooms and janitors’ closets shall have smooth, waterproof surfaces which are wear-resistant. The floors of residents' rooms shall be smooth and easily cleaned. The floors of kitchens and food preparation areas shall be waterproof, greaseproof, smooth and resistant to heavy wear. II/III

(85) The walls of all rooms where food and drink are prepared, served or stored shall have a smooth surface with painted or equally washable finish. At the base, they shall be waterproof and free from spaces which may harbor ants and roaches. The walls of kitchens, sculleries, utility rooms, baths, showers, dishwashing rooms, janitors’ closets and spaces with sinks shall have waterproof painted, glazed or similar finishes to a point above the splash and spray line. III

(86) The ceilings of all sculleries, kitchens and other rooms where food and drink are prepared shall be painted with washable paint. III

(87) All floor construction shall be completely of noncombustible material regardless of the construction type of the building. II

(88) All new floor covering installed and used in new and existing licensed facilities on or nonsprinklered buildings and Class II in sprinklered buildings. Class I has a critical radiant flux of zero point forty-five (0.45) or more watts per square centimeter when tested according to the 1995 NFPA 253, incorporated by reference in this rule. Class II has a critical radiant flux of zero point twenty-two (0.22) or more watts per square centimeter when tested according to the 1995 NFPA 253. Those facilities who installed new floor covering on or before December 31, 1998, shall comply with the requirements of the 1978 edition of the NFPA 253. III
A facility shall furnish and install the heating system, steam system, boilers and ventilation to meet all requirements of local and state codes and NFPA regulations. II/III

The building shall be heated by a two (2)-pipe steam system, a forced hot water system, a forced hot air system, a system of electrical heating elements or a combination of two (2) or more of these systems. No open flame space heaters or space heaters receiving combustion air from the heated space shall be used. Facilities shall not depend upon fireplaces for required heating. III

The heating system shall be capable of heating resident-occupied areas to a temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit (80°F) (27°C) at the winter design temperature. In spaces where radiant panel heating is used, facilities may reduce the temperature as required to maintain an equivalent comfort level. III

The heating system shall have automatic controls adequate to provide comfortable conditions in all portions of the building at all times. III

Neither the heating nor the ventilating system shall require the circulation of air through openings in the required corridor partitions except for the delivery of ventilating air from corridors through each room door at a velocity of not more than two hundred fifty feet (250') per minute when the door is closed and the space under it is not over one inch (1") in height. No louvres shall be installed in doors in required corridor partitions. II/III

A facility with plans approved on or after January 1, 1999, shall install an air-conditioning system, or individual room air-conditioning units, that meet all the 1996 NFPA 90A requirements, incorporated by reference in this rule. The systems or units must be capable of maintaining resident-use areas at eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit (85°F) (29.4°C) at the summer design temperature. Those facilities with plans approved on or before December 31, 1998, shall comply with the NFPA 90A requirements as referenced in the 1985 Life Safety Code. II/III

Ventilation requirements given in Table I—Ventilation Requirements shall be met.

The entire plumbing system and its maintenance and operation shall comply with the requirements of all applicable local and state codes including the requirements set forth in this rule and with the requirements of the 1987 National Plumbing Code, which is incorporated by reference in this rule. II/III

Plumbing fixtures that require hot water and are resident-accessible shall be supplied with water thermostatically controlled to provide a water temperature of between one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F) (49°C) and one hundred five degrees Fahrenheit (105°F) (41°C) at the fixture or faucet. I/II

The hot water heating equipment shall have sufficient capacity to supply five (5) gallons (19 l) of water at one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F) (49°C) per hour per bed for nursing home fixtures or faucets, and eight (8) gallons (30 l) of water at one hundred sixty degrees Fahrenheit (160°F) (71.1°C) per hour per bed for kitchen and laundry. The division may accept lesser capacities following submission of the calculation for the anticipated demand of all fixtures and equipment in the building. II

Pipes shall be sized to supply water to all fixtures with a minimum pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch (15 psi) (1.02 atmospheres) at the top floor fixture during maximum demand.
periods. All plumbing fixtures except water closets, urinals and drinking fountains shall have both hot and cold water supplies. III

(100) Facilities shall protect every supply outlet or connection to a fixture or appliance against backflow as provided by the 1987 National Plumbing Code, incorporated by reference in this rule. All faucets to which hoses can be attached, all spray fittings and all other fittings that could deliver water to points below overflow lines, shall be equipped with vacuum breakers. II/III

(101) Wherever the usage of fixtures or appliances will permit, water supplied to all fixtures, open tanks and equipment shall be introduced through a suitable air gap between the water supply and the flood level of the fixture. II

(102) Hot water circulating mains and risers shall be run from the hot storage tank to a point directly below the highest fixture at the end of each branch main. III

(103) Where the building is higher than three (3) stories, each riser shall be circulated. III

(104) Water pipe sizes shall be equal to or greater than those prescribed by the 1987 National Plumbing Code, incorporated by reference in this rule. III

(105) All fixtures and equipment shall be connected through traps to soil and waste piping and to the sewer and they shall all be properly trapped and vented to the outside. II

(106) Courts, yards and drives which do not have natural drainage from the building shall have catch basins and drains to low ground, storm-water system or dry wells. III

(107) Facilities where gas-fired equipment is to be installed for use on or after January 1, 1999, shall provide and install all gas piping, fittings, tanks and specialties in compliance with the 1996 NFPA 54, Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping, the 1995 NFPA 58, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, incorporated by reference in this rule, and the instructions of the gas supplier, except where more strict requirements are stated. Facilities which installed gas-fired equipment on or before December 31, 1998, shall ensure that the installation was in compliance with the instructions and requirements outlined in the NFPA 54 and NFPA 58 as referenced in the 1985 Life Safety Code. Where liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is used, the Missouri Department of Agriculture also requires compliance with its rules. II

(108) Where gas piping enters the building below grade, it shall have an outside vent as follows: A concrete box, eighteen inches by eighteen inches (18" × 18") with three-inch (3") thick walls, of a height to rest on top of the entering gas pipe, and top of the box to come within six inches (6") of top grade. The box shall be filled with coarse gravel. A oneinch (1") upright vent line shall be to one-half (1/2) the depth of the box and extend twelve inches (12") above top grade with a screened U-vent looking down. The vent line is to be anchored securely to the building wall. II

(109) Facilities shall not install gas-fired equipment in any resident bedroom except that through-wall gas heating units may be used if vented directly to the outside, take combustion air directly from the outside and provide a complete separation of the combustion system from the atmosphere of the occupied area. II

(110) In facilities where oxygen systems are installed on or after January 1, 1999, the facilities shall install the oxygen piping, outlets, manifolds, manifold rooms and storage rooms in accordance with
the requirements of the 1993 NFPA 99, incorporated by reference in this rule. In facilities where oxygen systems were installed on or before December 31, 1998, facilities shall ensure that the installation was in compliance with NFPA 99 as required and referenced in the 1985 Life Safety Code. I/II

(111) The building sanitary drain system may be cast iron, steel, copper or plastic if installed in compliance with the National Plumbing Code, current edition. III

(112) Each main, branch main, riser and branch to a group of fixtures of the water system shall be valved. III

(113) To prevent condensation, facilities shall cover cold water mains in occupied spaces with approved vapor-proof insulation. III

(114) To prevent freezing, facilities shall insulate all pipes in outside walls. III

(115) Facilities shall test soil, waste, vent and drain lines according to the requirements of the 1987 National Plumbing Code, incorporated by reference in this rule. The facility shall make certification of these tests available to the division. III

(116) After installation and before the nursing home is operating, the facility shall disinfect the entire water distribution system, both hot and cold, and all connecting equipment by one (1) of the methods described in the 1987 National Plumbing Code, incorporated by reference in this rule. III

(117) Water softeners, if used, shall be connected to the hot water supply only or connected so that water used for cooking and drinking is not softened. III

(118) Facilities with plans approved on or after January 1, 1999, shall ensure that the entire electrical system and its maintenance and operation comply with the 1996 National Electrical Code, which is incorporated by reference in this rule. Facilities whose plans were approved on or before December 31, 1998, shall comply with the National Electrical Code as referenced in the 1985 Life Safety Code. II/III

(119) Facilities shall adequately light all occupied areas as required by the duties performed in that space. II/III

(122) Facilities shall furnish lighting fixtures of a type suitable for the space for all lighting outlets. III

(125) Facilities shall provide night-lights in hallways, individual toilet rooms, stairways and resident rooms or adjacent toilet rooms. II

(126) A qualified electrician shall test and certify the entire electrical system as being in compliance with the 1996 National Electrical Code, incorporated by reference in this rule. In facilities whose plans were approved on or before December 31, 1998, the electrician shall test the system according to the standards of the National Electrical Code as referenced in the 1985 Life Safety Code. Facilities shall make this test certification available to the division. III

(127) Facilities shall provide a complete, electrically-operated door alarm system that is audible in the nurses’ station for all resident-accessible exterior doors. III
A facility shall have emergency lighting for exits, stairs, corridors and nurses' stations. Facilities may provide this emergency lighting using an emergency generator or battery-operated lights rated at least one and one-half (1 1/2) hours. In facilities with plans approved on or after January 1, 1999, an emergency generator shall supply emergency power to life support systems as required by the 1993 NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities*, incorporated by reference in this rule. In facilities where plans were approved on or before December 31, 1998, the electrical system shall comply to the standards of the *National Electrical Code* as referenced in the 1985 *Life Safety Code*.


Any facility with residents on one (1) or more floors above the first floor shall have at least one (1) hydraulic or electric motor driven elevator. Facilities with a bed capacity from sixty-one to two hundred (61–200) above the first floor shall not have less than two (2) elevators.

Facilities with a bed capacity of from two hundred to three hundred fifty (200—350) above the first floor shall have not less than three (3) elevators—two (2) passenger and one (1) service.

Inside cab dimensions of elevators shall be not less than five feet four inches by eight feet (5’ 4” × 8’) with a capacity of three thousand five hundred pounds (3,500 lbs.). Cab and shaft doors shall have no less than three feet ten inches (3’ 10”) clear opening. Elevators for which operators will not be employed shall have automatic push-button controls, signal controls or dual controls for use with or without the operator. Where two (2) push-button elevators are located together and where one (1) elevator serves more than three (3) floors and basement, they shall have collective or signal control.

Facilities with plans approved on or after January 1, 1999, shall have overspeed tests conducted on all elevator machines. Elevators will be tested for speed and load, with and without loads, in both directions as covered by the 1993 *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, incorporated by reference in this rule. Facilities whose plans were approved on or before December 31, 1998, shall conduct overspeed tests in accordance with applicable local and state codes and the requirements set forth in the ASAS A17.1. (H) All electrical appliances shall be Underwriters’ Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM)-approved, shall be maintained in good repair, and no appliances or electrical equipment shall be used which emit fumes or which could in any other way present a hazard to the residents.

All openings that could permit the passage of fire, smoke, or both, between floors shall be fire-stopped with a suitable noncombustible material.

Oxygen storage shall be in accordance with NFPA 99, 1999 edition. Facilities shall use permanent racks or fasteners to prevent accidental damage or dislocation of oxygen cylinders. Safety caps shall remain intact except where a cylinder is in actual use or where the regulator has
been attached and the cylinder is ready for use. Individual oxygen cylinders in use or with an
attached regulator shall be supported by cylinder collars or by stable cylinder carts. II/III

(7) Each nursing unit may maintain only one

(1) emergency-use oxygen tank in a readily accessible unit area. II

(8) Fire Extinguishers.

(A) Fire extinguishers shall be provided at a minimum of one (1) per floor, so that there is no more
than seventy-five feet (75') travel distance from any point on that floor to an extinguisher. I/II

(B) All new or replacement portable fire extinguishers shall be ABC-rated extinguishers, in
accordance with the provisions of NFPA 10, 1998 edition. A K-rated extinguisher or its equivalent
shall be used in lieu of an ABC-rated extinguisher in the kitchen cooking areas. II

(C) Fire extinguishers shall have a rating of at least—

1. Ten pounds (10 lbs.), ABC-rated or the equivalent, in or within fifteen feet (15') of hazardous
areas as defined in 19 CSR 30-83.010; II and

2. Five pounds (5 lbs.), ABC-rated or the equivalent, in other areas. II

(D) All fire extinguishers shall bear the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) or the Factory
Mutual (FM) Laboratories and shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10, 1998
dition. This includes the documentation and dating of a monthly pressure check. II/III

(10) Complete Fire Alarm Systems.

(A) Facilities shall have a complete fire alarm system installed in accordance with NFPA 101,
Section 18.3.4, 2000 edition. The complete fire alarm system shall automatically transmit to the fire
department, dispatching agency, or central monitoring company. The complete fire alarm system
shall include visual signals and audible alarms that can be heard throughout the building and a
activating devices and audible signals in accordance with NFPA 72, 1999 edition. At a minimum, the
complete fire alarm system shall consist of manual pull stations at or near each attendant's station
and each required exit and smoke detectors interconnected to the complete fire alarm system.
Specific minimum requirements relating to the interconnected smoke detectors are found in
subsections (10)(I) and (10)(J) of this rule. I/II

(D) The complete fire alarm system shall be activated by all of the following: sprinkler system flow
alarm, smoke detectors, heat detectors, manual pull stations, and activation of the range hood
extinguishment system. II/III

(I) Facilities that have a sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, 1999 edition, shall have
smoke detectors interconnected to the complete fire alarm system in all corridors and spaces open
to the corridor. Smoke detectors shall be no more than thirty feet (30') apart with no point on the
ceiling more than twenty-one feet (21') from a smoke detector. I/II

(J) Facilities that do not have a sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, 1999 edition, shall
have smoke detectors interconnected to the complete fire alarm system in all accessible spaces
within the facility as required by NFPA 72, 1999 edition. Smoke detectors shall be no more than thirty feet (30') apart with no point on the ceiling more than twenty-one feet (21') from a smoke detector. Smoke detectors shall not be installed in areas where environmental influences may cause nuisance alarms. Such areas include, but are not limited to, kitchens, laundries, bathrooms, mechanical air handling rooms, and attic spaces. In these areas, heat detectors interconnected to the complete fire alarm system shall be installed. Bathrooms not exceeding fifty-five (55) square feet and clothes closets, linen closets, and pantries not exceeding twenty-four (24) square feet are exempt from having any detection device if the wall and ceilings are surfaced with limited-combustible or noncombustible material as defined in NFPA 101, 2000 edition. Concealed spaces of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction are not required to have detection devices. These spaces may have limited access but cannot be occupied or used for storage. I/II

(11) Sprinkler System.

(A) All facilities shall have inspections and written certifications of the sprinkler system completed by an approved qualified service representative in accordance with NFPA 25, 1998 edition. The inspections shall be in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 25, 1998 edition, with certification at least annually by a qualified service representative. I/II

(B) All facilities licensed prior to August 28, 2007, that do not have a complete sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 shall have until December 31, 2012, to comply with NFPA 13, 1999 edition. I/II Exceptions shall be granted to this requirement if the following conditions are met:

1. The water supply for an NFPA 13 sprinkler system is unavailable, and the department receives a statement in writing from a licensed engineer or a certified sprinkler representative documenting the unavailability of water; or


(C) Facilities that have sprinkler systems installed prior to August 28, 2007, shall inspect, maintain, and test these systems in accordance with NFPA 13, 1999 edition, and NFPA 25, 1998 edition. I/II

(D) Facilities licensed on or after August 28, 2007, and any facility performing major renovations to the facility, shall have a complete sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, 1999 edition. I/II

(E) When a sprinkler system is to be out of service for more than four (4) hours in a twenty-four (24)-hour period, the facility shall immediately notify the department and the local fire authority and implement an approved fire watch in accordance with NFPA 101, 2000 edition, until the sprinkler system has returned to full service. I/II

(12) All facilities shall submit, by July 1, 2008, a plan for compliance to the state fire marshal showing how the facility meets the requirements of sections (10), (11), (28), and (29) of this rule. If the facility’s plan for compliance does not meet the requirements of sections (10), (11), (28), and (29) of this rule, the facility shall provide the state fire marshal with a written plan to include, at a minimum, an explanation of how the requirements of sections (10), (11), (28), and (29) will be met,
when they will be met, and contact information in the event the plan does not evidence compliance with these requirements. II

(A) To qualify for a sprinkler system exception, the facility shall present evidence to the state fire marshal in writing from a certified sprinkler system representative or licensed engineer that the facility is unable to install an approved National Fire Protection Association 13 system due to the unavailability of water supply requirements associated with this system or the facility meets the safety requirements of Chapter 33 of existing residential board and care occupancies of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. II

(13) Each floor of an existing licensed facility shall have at least two (2) unobstructed exits remote from each other. One (1) of the required exits in an existing multi-story facility must be an outside stairway or an enclosed stair that is separated by one (1)-hour construction from each floor and has an exit leading directly outside at grade level. One

(1) exit may lead to a lobby with exit facilities to the ground level outside instead of leading directly to the outside. The lobby shall have at least a one (1)-hour fire-rated separation from the remainder of the exiting floor. I/II

(14) If facilities have outside stairways, they shall be substantially constructed to support residents during evacuation. These stairways shall be protected or cleared of ice and snow. Fire escapes added to existing buildings, whether interior or exterior, shall have at least a minimum thirty-six-inch (36") width, eight-inch (8") maximum risers, a nine-inch (9") minimum tread, no winders, a maximum height between landings of twelve feet (12'), minimum landing dimensions of forty-four inches (44"), landings at each exit door, and handrails on both sides. Stairways shall be of sturdy construction using at least two-inch (2") lumber and shall be continuous to ground level. Exit(s) to fire escapes shall be at least thirty-six inches (36") wide, and the fire-escape door shall swing outward. All treads and risers shall be of the same height and width throughout the entire stairway, not including landings. II/III

(15) Facilities with three (3) or more floors shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 320, RSMo, which requires that outside stairways be constructed of iron or steel. II

(16) Door locks shall be of a type that can be opened from the inside by turning the knob or operating a simple device that will release the lock, or shall meet the requirements of Section 19.2 of NFPA 101, 2000 edition. Only one (1) lock will be permitted on any one (1) door. I/II

(17) All exit doors in existing licensed facilities shall be at least thirty inches (30") wide. II

(18) All exit doors in new facilities shall be at least forty-four inches (44") wide. II

(19) In all facilities, all exit doors and vestibule doors shall swing outward in the direction of exit travel. II

(20) In all existing licensed facilities, all horizontal exit doors in fire walls and all doors in smoke barrier partitions may swing in either direction. These doors normally may be open, but shall be automatically self-closing upon activation of the fire alarm system. They shall be capable of being manually released to self-closing action. II/III
(21) Facilities shall maintain corridors to be free of obstruction or equipment or supplies not in use. Doors to resident rooms shall not swing into the corridor. II/III

(22) Facilities shall place signs bearing the word EXIT in plain, legible block letters at each required exit, except at doors directly from rooms to exit corridors or passageways. II

(23) Wherever necessary, the facility shall place additional signs in corridors and passageways to indicate the exit's direction. Letters on these signs shall be at least six inches (6”) high and principle strokes three-fourths inch (3/4”) wide, except that the letters of internally illuminated exit signs may be not less than four inches (4”) high. III

(24) Facilities shall maintain all exit and direction signs to be clearly legible and electrically illuminated at all times by acceptable means such as emergency lighting when lighting fails. II

(25) Facilities shall have emergency lighting of sufficient intensity to provide for the safety of residents and other people using any exit, stairway, and corridor. The lighting shall be supplied by an emergency service, an automatic emergency generator or battery lighting system. This emergency lighting system shall be equipped with an automatic transfer switch. In an existing licensed facility, battery lights, if used, shall be wet cell units or other rechargeable-type batteries that shall be UL-approved and capable of operating the light for at least one and one-half (1 ½) hours. Battery-operated emergency lighting shall be tested for at least thirty (30) seconds every thirty (30) days, and an annual function test shall be conducted for the full operational duration of one and one-half (1 ½) hours. Records of these tests shall be documented and maintained for review. II

(26) If existing licensed facilities have laundry chutes, dumbwaiter shafts, or other similar vertical shafts, they shall have a fire resistance rating of at least one (1) hour if serving three (3) or fewer stories. Enclosures serving four (4) or more stories shall have at least a two (2)-hour fire-rated enclosure. These chute or shaft doors shall be self-closing or shall have any other approved device that will guarantee separation between floors. II

(27) Existing licensed multistoried facilities shall provide a smoke separation barrier between the basement and the first floor and the floors of resident-use areas. At a minimum, this barrier shall consist of one-half inch (1/2”) gypsum board, plaster, or equivalent. There shall be a one and three-fourths inch (1 3/4”) thick solid-core wood door, or equivalent, at the top or bottom of the stairs. If the door is glazed, it shall be glazed with wired glass. II

(28) Each floor accessed by residents shall be divided into at least two (2) smoke sections with each section not exceeding one hundred fifty feet (150’) in length or width. If the floor's dimensions do not exceed seventy-five feet (75’) in length or width, a division of the floor into two (2) smoke sections will not be required. II

(29) Each smoke section shall be separated by one (1)-hour fire-rated walls that are continuous from outside wall-to-outside wall and from floor-to-floor or floor-to-roof deck. All doors in this wall shall be at least twenty (20)-minute fire rated or its equivalent, self-closing, and may be held open only if the door closes automatically upon activation of the fire alarm system. II
(30) Existing licensed facilities shall have attached self-closing devices on all doors providing separation between floors. If the doors are to be held open, they shall have electromagnetic hold-open devices that are interconnected with either a smoke alarm or with other smoke-sensitive fire extinguishment or alarm systems in the building. II/III

(32) Designated smoking areas shall have ashtrays of noncombustible material and of safe design. The contents of ashtrays shall be disposed of properly in receptacles made of noncombustible material. II/III

(35) The use of wood- or gas-burning fireplaces will be permitted only if the fireplaces are built of firebrick or metal, enclosed by masonry, and have metal or tempered glass screens. The chimneys shall be of masonry construction with flue linings that have at least eight inches (8") of masonry separating the flue lining and the fireplace from any combustible material. All fireplaces shall be installed, operated, and maintained in a safe manner. Fireplaces not in compliance with these requirements may be provided if they are for decorative purposes only or if they are equipped with decorative-type electric logs or other electric heaters which bear the UL label and are constructed of electrical components complying with and installed in compliance with the National Electrical Code, incorporated by reference in this rule. Fireplaces meeting standards set forth in NFPA 211, 2000 edition, are considered in compliance with this rule. II/III

(37) In existing licensed facilities, all wall and ceiling surfaces shall be smooth and free of highly-combustible materials. II/III

(38) All curtains in resident-use areas shall be rendered and maintained flame-resistant in accordance with NFPA 701, 1999 edition. II/III

(39) All new floor covering installed shall be Class I in nonsprinklered buildings and Class II in sprinklered buildings in accordance with NFPA 253, 2000 edition. II/III

(13) Facilities shall ensure that gas-burning equipment and appliances are approved by the American Gas Association and installed in compliance with NFPA 54, 1999 edition. Where liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is used, facilities shall comply with the rules of the Missouri Department of Agriculture and NFPA 58, 1999 edition. Facilities that were complying prior to the effective date of this rule with prior editions of the NFPA 54 and NFPA 58 referenced in this rule shall be permitted to continue to comply with the earlier editions, as long as there is not an imminent danger to the health, safety, or welfare of any resident or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm would result as determined by department. Gas-fired water heaters shall be properly vented and all water heaters shall be equipped with a temperature and pressure relief valve. II

(14) Oxygen cylinders for medical use shall be labeled “Oxygen.” All facilities shall have oxygen systems, oxygen piping, outlets, manifold rooms, and storage rooms installed in accordance with the requirements of the NFPA 99, 1999 edition. I/II

(15) Facilities shall provide adequate storage areas for food, supplies, linen, equipment and residents’ personal possessions. II/III

(28) The heating of the building shall be restricted to steam, hot water, permanently installed electric heating devices or warm air systems employing either central heating plants with installation so as to safeguard the inherent fire hazard or outside wall heaters with approved
installation. Portable heater use is prohibited. Facilities shall provide adequate guards to safeguard residents where potential burn hazards exist. \(I/II\)

(29) The facility shall heat all resident-accessible areas to ensure that the air temperature is not lower than sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (68°F). These areas shall be capable of being heated to not less than eighty degrees Fahrenheit (80°F). At all times the reasonable comfort needs of residents shall be met. \(I/II\)

(30) The facility shall cool resident-accessible areas when air temperatures exceed eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit (85°F). These areas shall be capable of being cooled to at least seventy-one degrees Fahrenheit (71°F). At all times the reasonable comfort needs of residents shall be met. \(I/II\)

(31) Electrical Wiring Requirements.

(A) Electrical wiring and equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the NFPA 70, 1999 edition. Facilities that were complying prior to the effective date of this rule with prior editions of the NFPA 70 referenced in this rule shall be permitted to continue to comply with the earlier editions, as long as there is not an imminent danger to the health, safety, or welfare of any resident or a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm would result as determined by the department. \(II/III\)

(32) Lighting in hallways, bathrooms, recreational, dining, and all resident-use areas shall be provided with a minimum intensity of ten (10) footcandles and shall be sufficient to meet the residents’ and staff needs. \(III\)

(33) Facilities shall use night-lights in hallways, resident rooms, toilet rooms or bathrooms and on stairways. \(II\)

(34) The facility shall ensure that a reading light is provided for each resident who desires to read. \(III\)

(35) To prevent direct glare to residents’ eyes, facilities shall ensure that lights in resident-use areas have a shade or dome. \(III\)

(36) If elevators are used, their installation and maintenance shall comply with all local and state codes and NFPA 70, 1999 edition. \(II\)

(37) If extension cords are used, they must be Underwriters Laboratories (UL)-approved or shall comply with other recognized electrical appliance approval standards and sized to carry the current required for the appliance used. Only one (1) appliance shall be connected to one (1) extension cord. Only two (2) appliances may be served by one (1) duplex receptacle. Extension cords shall not be placed under rugs, through doorways, or located where they are subject to physical damage. \(II/III\)

(38) The facility shall maintain furniture and equipment in good condition and shall replace it if broken, torn, heavily soiled or damaged. Rooms shall be designed and furnished so that the comfort and safety of the residents are provided for at all times. \(II/III\)

(39) Rooms shall be neat, orderly and cleaned daily. \(II/III\)