TABLE 1

(OAR 333-076-0185)
VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS
(REFER TO NOTES AT END OF TABLE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

AREA DESIGNATION	AIR MOVEMENT RELATIONSHIP TO ADJACENT AREA [f]	MINIMUM OUTSIDE AIR CHANGES PER HOUR	MINIMUM TOTAL AIR CHANGES PER HOUR	ALL AIR EXHAUSTED DIRECTLY OUTDOORS [c]	RECIRCULATED BY MEANS OF ROOM UNITS [b]
Class A operating/invasive procedure rooms [g,k]	Positive	3	15	N/R	No
Class B & C operating/surgical cystoscopic rooms [d,e, g,l,m]	Positive	4	20	N/R	No
Recovery[d] and Phase 2 recovery rooms	N/R	2	6	N/R	No
Medical/anesthesia gas storage [i]	Negative	N/R	8	Yes	N/R
Laser eye room	Positive	3	15	N/R	No
Patient room [j]	N/R	2	6	N/R	N/R
Toilet room	Negative	N/R	10	Yes	No
Examination room	N/R	2	6	N/R	N/R
Medication room	Positive	2	4	N/R	N/R
Endoscopy	Negative	2	15	Yes	No
Endoscope cleaning	Negative	2	10	Yes	No
Bronchoscopy [f]	Negative	2	12	Yes	No
Sterilizer equipment room	Negative	N/R	10	Yes	No
Soiled or decontamination room	Negative	2	6	Yes	No
Clean workroom	Positive	2	4	N/R	No
Sterile storage	Positive	2	4	N/R	N/R
Soiled linen sorting and storage	Negative	N/R	10	Yes	No
Clean linen storage	Positive	N/R	2	N/R	N/R
Linen and trash chute room	Negative	N/R	10	Yes	No

Darkroom	Negative	2	10	Yes	No
Bathroom	Negative	N/R	10	Yes	No
Janitor's closet	Negative	N/R	10	Yes	No
Soiled workroom or soiled holding	Negative	2	10	Yes	No
Clean workroom or clean holding	Positive	2	4	N/R	N/R
Hazardous material storage	Negative	2	10	Yes	No

a. This table covers ventilation standards for asepsis and odor control in areas of ambulatory surgical centers that directly affect patient care. It is recommended that areas not listed in this table be ventilated in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 170 *Ventilation of Health Care Facilities*. When specialized facilities include sensitive areas not listed in Table 1, the system designer shall contact Facilities Planning and Safety for consultation. See also the Oregon Structural Specialty Code occupancy requirements, and the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code for ventilation, outside air, and exhaust.

b. Recirculating room HVAC units (with heating or cooling coils) are acceptable to achieve the required air change rates. Because of the cleaning difficulty and the potential for buildup of contamination, recirculating room units shall not be used in areas marked "No". Isolation rooms may be ventilated by reheat induction units in which only the primary air supplied from a central system passes through the reheat unit. Gravity-type heating or cooling units, such as radiators or convectors, shall not be used in operating rooms and other special care areas.

c. In some areas with potential contamination and/or odor problems, exhaust air shall be discharged directly to the outdoors and not recirculated to other areas. Individual circumstances may require special consideration for air exhausted to the outdoors, for example, intensive care units in which patients with pulmonary infection are treated and rooms for burn patients. To satisfy exhaust needs, constant replacement air from the outdoors is necessary when the system is in operation.

d. Systems serving Class B and C Operating and Recovery Rooms shall be capable of maintaining room temperatures between 68 and 75F in operating rooms and 70 to 75F in recovery rooms during normal operation. Lower or higher temperature shall be permitted when patients' comfort and/or medical conditions require those conditions.

e. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) criteria documents regarding occupational exposure to waste anesthetic gases and vapors, and control of occupational exposure to nitrous oxide indicate a need for both local exhaust (scavenging) systems and general ventilation of the areas in which the respective gases are utilized. Refer to NFPA 99 for other requirements.

f. If monitoring device alarms are installed, allowances shall be made to prevent nuisance alarms. Short term excursions from required pressure relationships shall be allowed while doors are moving or temporarily open. Simple visual methods such as smoke trail, ball-in-tube, or flutterstrip shall be permitted for verification of airflow direction.

g. Surgeons or surgical procedures may require room temperatures, ventilation rates, humidity ranges, and/or air distribution methods that exceed the minimum indicated ranges.

h. Procedure rooms used for bronchoscopy shall be treated as bronchoscopy rooms. Procedure rooms used for procedures with nitrous oxide shall contain provisions for exhausting anesthetic waste gases.

i. See NFPA 99 for further requirements.

j. For patient rooms, four total air changes per hour shall be permitted when supplemental heating and/or cooling systems (radiant heating and cooling, baseboard heating, etc.) are used.

k. Class A Operating Room. For the purpose of this rule, a Class A operating room is for surgery and other procedures that require “minimal” sedation including but not limited to minor surgical procedures performed under topical and local infiltration blocks with or without oral or intramuscular preoperative sedation. A surgical procedure performed in a Class A operating room could also be performed in Class B or C operating room.

l. Class B Operating Room. For the purposes of this rule a Class B operating room is for surgery and other procedures that require “conscious” sedation, including but not limited to minor or major surgical procedures performed in conjunction with oral, parenteral, or intravenous sedation or under analgesic or dissociative drugs. A procedure performed in a Class B operating room could also be performed in a Class C operating room.

m. Class C Operating Room. For the purpose of this rule a Class C operating room is for surgery and procedures that require general anesthesia or “deep” sedation, including but not limited to major surgical procedures that require general or regional block anesthesia and support of vital bodily functions.