

## Pre-Construction Risk Assessment Criteria

Project \_\_\_\_\_ NRM / Minor / Other (circle one) Location \_\_\_\_\_

Patient Risk Groups Involved \_\_\_\_\_ Class of Infection Control Precautions Needed \_\_\_\_\_

Individual Completing Form \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	Addressed		Factors and Impact on Patient Care in Affected Areas	Action Taken	Responsibility
	Yes	No			
Air Quality Requirements (Barriers/containment to control airborne contaminants as specified in the ICRA; cutting, grinding, sanding, use of adhesives, paint, etc.)					
Infection Control Precautions (as described in the ICRA)					
Disruption of Utilities/ Essential Services (Planned shutdowns, construction near utility system supplies)					
Noise Precautions and Prevention (impact, duration, time of day work conducted)					
Vibration Precautions and Prevention (tool use, demolition, distance)					
Emergency Procedures (fire, electrical/ hvac/ plumbing failures, etc.)					
Interim Life Safety Measures (see reverse side)					
Security (site security, access control)					
Waterborne pathogens in domestic water system (prevention/precautions)					
Debris clean up and removal (as specified in the ICRA)					
Traffic flow (alternative routes, signage)					
Construction Site Inspections (daily, weekly)					
Air handling and ventilation (as specified in the ICRA)					
Have the NRM or minor project drawings been reviewed by a Fire Protection Consultant?					
VA phone available at work site (for use in emergency situations)					

# ILSM Assessment Tool

Project \_\_\_\_\_

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Question Number	Assessment Criteria	Yes	No
1	Will construction block or obstruct any internal or external exits or hallways? If yes, do 1, 2, and 6 at the bottom of the page.		
2	Will construction impair access for emergency responders? If yes, do 3 at the bottom of the page.		
3	Will construction impair any of the facility's fire detection or alarm system? If yes, do 9, 10, 11, and 14 at the bottom of the page.		
4	Will construction impair any of the facility's fire suppression system? If yes, do 2, 6, 13, 14, 15, and 16 at the bottom of the page.		
5	Will construction compromise smoke or fire walls/doors/ceilings or smoke dampers? If yes, do 2, 7, 8, 14, and 17 at the bottom of the page.		
6	Will construction affect the fire safety of personnel in adjacent smoke compartments? If yes, do 6, 11, and 15 at the bottom of the page.		
7	Will it be necessary to erect any temporary construction partitions? If yes, do 5 at the bottom of the page.		
8	Will the project result in the accumulation of debris and materials and increase the combustible load in the work area? If yes, do 4, 12, and 14 at the bottom of the page.		
9	Will construction present any potential safety, fire, or infection control hazards (for example, not being able to shut off oxygen)? If yes, do 17, and 18 at the bottom of the page.		

## ILSMs to Follow

1. Make alternate egress routes available. Train staff members on the alternate egress routes and post fire plans.
2. Inspect construction area exits daily.
3. Ensure access for emergency responders. Notify emergency responders and VA Police of obstructions or alternate routes.
4. Implement and document inspections of the construction areas.
5. Construct temporary barriers and ensure that they are smoke tight and made of non-combustible materials. Document the fire ratings of the partition materials and structure.
6. Post fire safety signs as appropriate.
7. Train staff members and construction workers how to compensate for compartment deficiencies.
8. If a deficiency exists for more than one week, the frequency of fire drills may be increased to two drills per shift each quarter.
9. Establish a fire watch using contractors, facility members, or security cameras and contact the fire department. *The Life Safety Code* requires the facility to notify the fire department and provide a fire watch whenever a fire alarm or automatic sprinkler system is out of service for more than four hours in a 24-hour period in an occupied building.
10. Develop policies and procedures to reactivate smoke detectors.
11. When feasible, install temporary and equivalent fire systems. Test temporary systems at least monthly.
12. Develop and enforce procedures for storage, housekeeping, and debris removal.
13. Provide extra fire extinguishers in the affected areas and train personnel on their use.
14. Reduce the combustible materials in affected areas
15. Provide additional fire safety training to organizational personnel.
16. Notify emergency responders and develop plans to mitigate the risks.
17. Increase hazard surveillance. Include areas outside the building to identify any excavations, materials storage, and vehicle parking that may impede egress from the building and entry of emergency responders.
18. Contact Infection Control.

### Notes:

- Smoking of any kind by patients, staff, visitors, volunteers, or contractors is prohibited in all Medical Center buildings.
- It may not always be necessary to implement all of the steps above for a particular situation. When in doubt, Engineering and Safety are to conduct a risk assessment to determine what temporary actions will be sufficient to provide a safe and compliant environment.