Figure: 25 TAC §133.169(f)

TABLE 6
STATION OUTLETS FOR OXYGEN, VACUUM, AND MEDICAL AIR SYSTEMS

	Station Outlets		
Location	**Oxygen** see notes 1, 4	**Vacuum** see notes 1, 4	**Medical Air** see notes 1, 2, 3, 4
Patient rooms (medical and surgical care)	1/bed	1/bed	---
Patient rooms (psychiatric and chemical dependency care)	---	---	---
Seclusion rooms	---	---	---
Isolation rooms – infectious and protective (medical and surgical)	1/bed	1/bed	---
Examination/treatment (medical, surgical care and postpartum)	1/room	1/room	---
Pediatric and adolescent patient rooms	1/bed	1/bed	1/bed
Pediatric nursery	1/bassinet	1/bassinet	1/bassinet
Critical care unit (general)	3/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Coronary critical care unit	3/bed	2/bed	1/bed
Pediatric critical care unit	3/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Isolation room for each type critical unit	3/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Preoperative preparation and holding	1/bed	1/bed	---
Operating room (general, cardio-vascular, neurological and orthopedic surgery)	2/room	3/room	1/room
Operating room (cystoscopic and endoscopic surgery)	1/room	3/room	---
Post-anesthetic care unit	1/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Phase II recovery (note 12)	1/bed	3/bed	---
Special procedure rooms	2/room	2/room	1/room
Special procedure recovery	1/bed	1/bed	---
Cardiac catheterization lab	2/room	2/room	2/room
Endoscopic procedure room	2/room	2/room	1/room
Endoscopy work room	---	1	1 (note 3)
Decontamination room (part of sterile processing)	---	1	1 (note 3)
Cesarean section delivery/delivery room (emergency)	2/room	3/room	1/room
Infant resuscitation station in each cesarean section, delivery, LDR, and LDRP room (see note 8)	1/bassinet	1/bassinet	1/bassinet
Labor room	1/room	1/room	1/room
Labor/delivery/recovery (LDR)	1/bed	1/bed	---
Labor/delivery/recovery/postpartum (LDRP) room (see note 11)	1/bed	1/bed	---
Newborn nursery (full-term) (see note 10)	1/4 bassinets	1/4 bassinets	1/4 bassinets
Continuing care nursery	1/bassinet	1/bassinet	1/bassinet
Neonatal critical care unit	3/bassinet	3/bassinet	3/bassinet
Room-in nursery program (postpartum and LDRP)	1/bassinet	1/bassinet	1/bassinet
Obstetrical recovery room	1/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Obstetrical Triage room	1/bed	1/bed	---

Antepartum patient rooms	1/bed	1/bed	---
Postpartum patient rooms	1/bed	1/bed	---
MRI	1/room	1/room	1/room
Anesthesia workroom	1 /workstation	---	1/workstation
Holding/observation area/room	1/bed	1/bed	---
Definitive emergency care holding/observation area/room	1/bed	1/bed	---
Definitive emergency care exam/treatment room	1/bed	1/bed	1/bed
Trauma/cardiac room	2/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Orthopedic and cast room	1/room	1/room	---
Initial emergency management	1/bed	1/bed	---
Triage area (definitive emergency care)	1/station	1/station	---
Decontamination room (definitive emergency care)	1/station	1/station	---
Respiratory therapy clean room	1	---	1
Skilled nursing patient rooms	1/bed	1/bed	---
Intermediate care patient rooms	2/bed	2/bed	1/bed
Universal care patient rooms	3/bed	3/bed	1/bed
Autopsy room	---	1/workstation	---
Laboratory (note 9)	(notes 4,5,7)	(notes 5,6)	(notes 4,5,7)

Notes:

1. Prohibited uses of medical gases include fueling torches, blowing down or drying any equipment such as lab equipment, endoscopy or other scopes, or any other purposes. Also prohibited is using the oxygen or medical air to raise, lower, or otherwise operate booms or other devices in operating rooms (ORs) or other areas.

2. Medical air sources shall be connected to the medical air distribution system only and shall be used only for air in the application of human respiration, and calibration of medical devices for respiratory application. The medical air piping distribution system shall support only the intended need for breathable air for such items as intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB) and long-term respiratory assistance needs, anesthesia machines, and so forth. The system shall not be used to provide engineering, maintenance, and equipment needs for general hospital support use. The life safety nature of the medical air system shall be protected by a system dedicated solely for its specific use.

3. Instrument air shall be used for purposes such as the powering of medical devices unrelated to human respiration (e.g., surgical tools, ceiling arms). Medical air and instrument air are distinct systems for mutually exclusive applications. Nitrogen shall be allowed for Decontamination and Endoscopy workroom uses if provided with reducing regulator. This shall be supplied from existing medical gas support nitrogen system and installed in accordance to NFPA 99, 2002 edition.

4. Central supply systems for oxygen, medical air, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and all other medical gases shall not be piped to, or used for, any other purpose except patient care applications.

5. Primary NFPA reference documents regarding laboratories shall be as follows:
   Laboratory in a building with inpatients - NFPA 99, 2002 edition.
   Laboratory in a building with outpatients incapable of self-preservation - NFPA 99, 2002 edition.
   Laboratory in a building with outpatients capable of self-preservation - NFPA 45, 2000 edition.

6. Any laboratory (such as for analysis, research, or teaching) in a hospital that is used for purposes other than direct support of patient therapy should preferably have its own self-supporting vacuum system, independent of the medical-surgical vacuum system. Where only one set of vacuum pumps is available for a combined medical-surgical vacuum system and an analysis, research, or teaching laboratory vacuum system, such laboratories shall be connected separately from the medical-surgical system directly to the receiver tank through its own isolation valve and fluid trap located at the receiver. Between the isolation valve and fluid trap, a scrubber shall be permitted to be installed. A small laboratory in patient care areas used in direct support of patient therapy should not be required to be connected directly to the

receiver or have fluid traps, scrubbers, and so forth, separate from the rest of the medical-surgical system.

7. Laboratory gas piping systems should not be used to pipe gas for use by hospital patients. This applies to piping systems intended to supply gas to patients within a laboratory facility. Such a system should not be used to supply laboratory equipment other than that directly involved with the patient procedure.

8. When infant resuscitation takes place in a room such as cesarean section/delivery or LDRP, then the infant resuscitation services must be provided in that room in addition to the minimum service required for the mother.

9. Laboratory is a building, space, room, or group of rooms intended to serve activities involving procedures for investigation, diagnosis, or treatment in which flammable, combustible, or oxidizing materials are to be used.

10. Four bassinets may share one outlet that is accessible to each bassinet.

11. One outlet for mother and one for bassinet.

12. If Phase II recovery area is a separate area from the PACU, only one vacuum per bed or station shall be required.