

2025 Bulk Cryogenic Medical Gas System Reminder List

Applicable Codes and Standards

CBC 2025, CEC 2025, CFC 2025

NFPA 55 2023, NFPA 99 2024, NFPA 704 2022

I. APPLICABILITY

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| 1. The design, installation and testing of medical gas and vacuum systems shall be conform to CBC Table 1224.4.6.1 and NFPA 99-2024, <i>Standard for Health Care Facilities</i> . | CBC, Sec. 1224.4.6.2 |
| 2. The performance, installation and testing of Level 1 piped medical gas and vacuum systems shall be in accordance with Section 5.1 of NFPA 99, 2024 edition. Wherever the terms medical gas or vacuum occur, the provisions of Section 5.1 apply to all piped systems for oxygen, nitrous oxide, medical air, carbon dioxide, helium, medical-surgical vacuum, waste anesthetic gas disposal, and mixtures thereof. Wherever the name of a specific gas or vacuum occurs, the provision applies only to that gas. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.1, Sec. 5.1.1.2 & Sec. 5.1.1.3 |
| 3. The installation of cryogenic fluid central supply systems for healthcare facilities shall be in accordance with NFPA 55, 2023 edition, Chapters 8, 9 and 17. | CFC, Sec. 5501.1 & Sec. 6301.1 |
| 4. Rooms or areas where medical gases are stored or used in quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area as set forth in Section 5003.1 shall be in accordance with the California Building Code for high-hazard Group H occupancies. | CFC, Sec. 5306.2 |

CHK **NA** **II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS**

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| ☐ | ☐ | 1. Systems shall be located aboveground out of doors or in ventilated buildings of fire-resistive or noncombustible/limited-combustible construction with protection controls in accordance with the building code. | NFPA 55, Sec. 9.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 2. Stationary tanks shall be marked in accordance with NFPA 704. | NFPA 55, Sec. 8.4.1.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 3. Hazard identification signs in accordance with NFPA 704 shall be provided at entrances to the cryogenic enclosure. | NFPA 55, Sec. 8.4.1.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 4. Stationary containers shall be placarded with the identity of their contents. | NFPA 55, Sec. 8.4.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 5. Container inlet and outlet connections, liquid-level limit controls, valves and pressure gauges shall be identified with a permanent tag or schematic drawing attached to the tank. | NFPA 55, Sec. 8.4.4.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 6. Emergency shutoff valves shall be identified, visible and indicated by means of a sign. | NFPA 55, Sec. 8.4.6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 7. Outdoor bulk cryogenic liquid systems shall have at least two means of egress provided from any enclosure. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.2.10 |
| | | 8. Systems shall not be located within 5 ft. of overhead power lines. | NFPA 55, Sec. 9.3.2 |

CHK NA II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 9. Systems shall not be located within 15 ft. of overhead piping containing hazardous materials. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 10. Systems shall not be located on rooftops of buildings or other structures. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 11. Stationary containers shall be secured to foundations in accordance with the Building Code. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.5.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 12. Bulk cryogenic fluid systems shall be anchored with foundations in accordance with CGA M-1. Guide for Medical Gas installations at Consumer Sites. | NFPA 55, Sec.
17.2.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 13. Outdoor locations shall include a complete enclosure (wall or fencing) of noncombustible construction and shall be well drained. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.3.2.2 (3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 14. Bulk cryogenic liquid system sites shall include an allowance for at least 3 ft. of clearance around storage containers, vaporizers, and the pressure regulating manifold. | NFPA 55, Sec.
17.2.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 15. Delivery connections, pressure-relief device outlets, mobile supply equipment, and liquid withdrawal connections shall be at least 8 ft. from inlets to underground sewer or drainage systems. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 16. Noncombustible surfacing required under mobile supply equipment at least 12' wide and 12' in length in the direction of the vehicle axis. | NFPA 55, Sec.
9.3.2.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 17. Expansion joint fillers and asphaltic or bitumastic paving shall not be considered to be noncombustible surfacing for the purposes of liquid delivery parking and connection protection. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 18. The area surrounding stationary containers shall be provided with a means to prevent accidental discharge from endangering personnel, containers, equipment, and adjacent structures and from entering enclosed spaces. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.6.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 19. The stationary container shall not be placed where spilled or discharged fluids will be retained around the container unless special features permit including; crushed rock utilized as a heat sink, topographical conditions, nature of occupancy, proximity to structures, capacity of containers and character of fluids stored. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.6.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 20. The grade for a distance of not less than 50 ft. from cryogenic storage and delivery systems shall be higher than the grade on which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or used. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.6.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 21. When a grade differential between cryogenic systems and flammable and combustible liquid storage or use areas cannot be provided, curbs or other means of drainage control are required. Such means shall prevent the flow to a distance not less than 50 ft. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.6.4.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 22. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 50 ft. from Type III, IV or V construction (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 23. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 1 ft. from Type I or II construction. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |

CHK NA II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 24. High-pressure gas or liquefied gas regulators, pressure-relief devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnected piping shall be at least 10 ft. from wall openings in adjacent structures. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 24. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 25 ft. from all classes of flammable and combustible liquids stored above ground, 1000 gallons or less (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 25. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 50 ft. from all classes of flammable and combustible liquids stored above ground, more than 1000 gallons (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 26. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 15 ft. from all classes of flammable and combustible liquids stored in belowground tanks and vaults (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 27. Bulk storage container(s) shall be at least 25 ft. from filling and vent connections or other openings to belowground tanks or vaults (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 28. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 75 ft. from liquefied hydrogen (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 29. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 25 ft. from liquefied flammable gasses stored above ground, 1000 gallons or less (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 30. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 50 ft. from liquefied flammable gasses stored above ground, more than 1000 gallons (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 31. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 25 ft. from nonliquefied or dissolved flammable gasses stored above ground, 25,000 cu. ft. or less (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 32. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 50 ft. from nonliquefied or dissolved flammable gasses stored above ground, more than 25,000 cu. ft. (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 33. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 50 ft. from solid materials that burn rapidly, such as paper or excelsior (does not apply where 2 hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 34. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 25 ft. from solid materials that burn slowly, such as heavy timber or coal (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |

CHK NA II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 35. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 50 ft. from places of public assembly. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 36. Primary pressure-relief device discharge vent, and filling and vent connections shall be at least 50 ft. from areas occupied by nonambulatory patients. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 37. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 10 ft. from public sidewalks or parked vehicles (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 38. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be at least 5 ft. from property lines (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55,
Secs. 9.3.2 &
9.3.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 39. Stationary cryogenic containers shall be at least 15 ft. from combustible materials, (e.g., paper, leaves, weeds, dry grass, debris) (does not apply where 2-hour fire barrier interrupts line of sight to uninsulated portions). | NFPA 55, Secs.
8.6.2 & 8.6.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 40. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall not be installed within enclosed courts. See NFPA 55, Sec. 8.12.2.7.1. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 41. Bulk oxygen system(s) shall be sited so that they are open to the surrounding environment except that encroachment by building walls of unlimited height shall be permitted when in accordance with the distances specified by Table 8.6.2. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.7.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 42. When exterior building walls encroach on the system to form a court, the system shall be located a distance not less than the height of the wall from at least two court walls. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.7.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 43. The required distance between exterior building walls forming a court shall be determined without regard to fire barrier walls used to allow for encroachment by fire exposures. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.7.2.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 44. Outdoor locations surrounded by impermeable walls, except fire barrier walls, shall have protected ventilation openings located at the base of each wall to allow free circulation of air within the enclosure. Walls that are shared with other enclosures or with buildings shall be permitted to not have openings. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.3.3.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 45. Where fire barrier walls are provided, they shall be without openings or penetrations other than protected penetrations and shall be an independent structure or the exterior wall of an adjacent building. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.6.2.1.1 , Sec.
8.6.2.1.1.1 & Sec.
8.6.2.1.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 46. A fire barrier wall shall be located not less than 5 ft. from any exposure. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.6.2.1.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 47. A fire barrier wall shall have not more than two sides at 90 degree directions, or not more than three sides with connecting angles of 135 degrees. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.6.2.1.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 48. The bulk system shall be a minimum distance of 1 ft. from a fire barrier wall. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.6.2.1.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 49. Cryogenic storage container(s) shall be designed, fabricated, tested, marked (stamped), and maintained in accordance with DOT regulations; Transport Canada (TC), the ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code or regulations of other administering agencies. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.2 |

CHK NA II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 50. Containers, valves, valve seats, lubricants, fittings, gaskets, and interconnecting equipment including hoses, shall be compatible with oxygen under the conditions of temperature and pressure to which the components are exposed. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 51. Liquid oxygen and high pressure gaseous storage container(s) shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code or U.S. DOT. | NFPA 55,
Secs. 7.1.5.5.2 &
8.2.4.1.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 52. Pressure relief devices shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot freeze and interfere with the proper operation of the device. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 7.1.5.5.6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 53. Pressure-relief devices shall discharge upward and unobstructed to the open air to prevent impingement of escaping gas upon the container, adjacent structures or personnel. | NFPA 55, Sec.
7.1.5.5.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 54. Liquid oxygen tanks and vaporizers shall be adequately anchored and supported with concrete or masonry foundations or structural steel supports on concrete or masonry foundations. | NFPA 55, Secs.
8.2.3, 8.2.3.3, 8.5.3
& 8.5.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 55. Piping shall be designed and constructed to allow for expansion, contraction due to temperature changes and vibration, settlement, and fire exposure. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.5.4 & Sec.
8.13.2.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 56. Heat exchangers, vaporizers, insulation casings surrounding containers, vessels, and coaxial piping systems in which liquefied oxygen could be trapped shall be provided with a pressure-relief device. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.2.4.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 57. Heat used in vaporizers shall be indirectly supplied mediums such as steam, air, water, etc. If electric heaters are used, the vaporizer shall be electrically grounded. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.4.2.1 &
Sec. 9.4.2.1.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 58. Guard posts or other means shall be provided to protect compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks, and systems indoors and outdoors from vehicular damage. (See NFPA 55, Sec. 4.11) | NFPA 55,
Sec. 8.12.2.3.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 59. Areas used for the storage of containers and systems shall be secured against unauthorized entry. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.5.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 60. Accessible shutoff valves shall be located on all container connections as close to the container as practical except at pressure relief valves. | NFPA 55, Sec.
8.13.5 & Sec.
8.13.5.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 61. Any enclosure containing oxygen control or operating equipment shall be vented to the atmosphere. | NFPA 55, Sec.
9.4.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 62. Bulk oxygen installations are not considered hazardous (classified) locations as defined in the CEC. | NFPA 55, Sec.
A.9.4.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 63. Task illumination and receptacles provided at the bulk oxygen installation which are needed for effective hospital operation shall be connected to the critical branch of the essential electrical system. | NFPA 99, Secs.
5.1.3.3.2.1 (7), (11)
and (13) & CEC,
Sec. 517-34(A)(10) |

CHK NA II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 64. The bulk system shall include a fill mechanism consisting of a nonremovable product-specific fill connection, a means to cap and secure the fill connection inlet, a check valve to prevent backflow, a fill hose purge valve, supports to hold fill piping off the ground, a secure connection between the vessel and the fill piping and supports as necessary to hold the fill line in position during all operations. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 65. The bulk system fill connection, top and bottom fill valves, hose purge valve, vent valve, full trycock valve, liquid level and tank pressure gauges shall be visible and readily accessible to delivery personnel. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.1 (1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 66. Bulk cryogenic sources shall include one or more main supply vessel(s) of sufficient capacity. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.2 (1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 67. Bulk cryogenic sources shall include a contents gauge on each main vessel(s). | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.2 (2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 68. Bulk cryogenic sources shall include a reserve supply sized for greater than an average day's supply, with the appropriate size vessel or number of cylinders. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.2 (3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 69. When the bulk cryogenic source reserve supply is a compressed gas source, the cylinder manifold shall have sufficient gas cylinders for an average day's supply but not less than three and shall have a pressure switch to monitor pressure. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.2 (1)(a) & (b) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 70. When the bulk cryogenic source reserve supply is a second cryogenic fluid vessel, the reserve tank shall be equipped with an actuating switch or sensor to monitor pressure and a contents gauge to monitor liquid level. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.3 (1)(b) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 71. A check valve shall be provided to prevent backflow into the compressed gas reserve system. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.5.3 (3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 72. Bulk cryogenic sources shall include at least two main vessel relief valves and rupture discs installed downstream of a three-way (three-port) valve. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.2 (4) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 73. Bulk cryogenic sources shall include a check valve located in the primary supply piping upstream of the intersection with a secondary or reserve supply. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.2 (5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 74. Bulk cryogenic liquid sources shall automatically prevent the reserve supply from supplying the system until the main supply is reduced. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.4(2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 75. Bulk cryogenic liquid sources shall automatically activate the reserve supply when the main supply cannot supply the system. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.4(2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 76. Bulk cryogenic liquid sources shall automatically operate as required for systems with primary, secondary and reserve supplies when more than one main supply vessel is provided in accordance with NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.10.3.4 (3). | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.4.3.4 (3)(a) thru (d) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 77. Bulk cryogenic liquid sources are permitted to automatically alternate roles of primary, secondary and reserve using an operating cascade in accordance with NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.10.3.4 (4). | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.4 (4) |

CHK NA II. BULK OXYGEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 78. Where a cryogenic vessel is used as the reserve, the reserve vessel shall include an economizer connected to the line upstream of the final line regulator in accordance with NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.13.6. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.3.4 (5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 79. Bulk systems shall actuate a local signal and an indicator at the master alarm panel before the mains supply reaches an average day's supply, when the reserve supply is operating, when the reserve supply falls to one day's average supply, when the reserve is a cryogenic vessel, when the pressure falls too low and when there is more than one main supply vessel, when the secondary vessel begins to supply the system indicating changeover. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.12 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 80. Vaporizers used to convert CMG to a gas shall be permitted to operate either by ambient heat transfer or an external heat source (e.g., electric heater, hot water, steam). | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.7.1 (1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 81. Vaporizers used to convert CMG to a gas shall be designed to provide adequate capacity for the facility's peak and average flow rates under local conditions, seasonal conditions for weather and humidity and structures that obstruct circulation flow and sunlight. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.7.2 (1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 82. Vaporizers shall have piping and manual/automatic valving to allow operating vaporizer(s) or sections of a vaporizer to be switched to a nonoperating vaporizer or nonoperating section of a vaporizer to de-ice through an arrangement that allows continuous flow to the facility through either or both vaporizers and/or sections of the vaporizer if valving switchover partially hangs up or fails. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.7.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 83. Where a vaporizer requires an external heat source, the flow from the source of supply shall be unaffected by the loss of the external heat source by providing a reserve ambient heat transfer vaporizer of sufficient capacity for one day's average supply piped accordingly or a reserve noncryogenic source capable of providing at least a one day's average supply. | NFPA 55, Sec. 17.7.4 (1) & Sec. 17.7.4 (2) |

CHK NA III. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS - SUPPLY

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| ☐ | ☐ | 1. Patient medical gas systems shall conform to the requirements for Risk Category 1 gas systems. | NFPA 99, Sec. 4.1.1, 4.2.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 2. Task illumination and receptacles provided at the medical gas supply location which are needed for effective hospital operation shall be connected to the critical branch of the essential electrical system. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.3.2.2 (7), (11), (13) & CEC, Sec. 517-34(A)(10) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 3. Medical gas central supply systems shall be piped only into areas where gases will be used under the direction of licensed medical professionals including: direct respiration of patients, clinical application, medical device applications directly related to respiration, power for medical devices used directly on patients, calibration of medical devices intended for such uses, and simulation centers. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.2 |

CHK NA III. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS - SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 4. Central supply systems shall have means to control the final line pressure at the source with all the following characteristics: | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.5.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | (1) Able to maintain stable pressures within the limits of Table 5.1.11 | |
| ☐ | ☐ | (2) Each control mechanism able to flow 100 percent of the peak calculated demand. | |
| ☐ | ☐ | (3) Redundant, such that each component of the control mechanism can be isolated for service or replacement while maintaining normal operation. | |
| ☐ | ☐ | (4) Protected against overpressure (see NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6). | |
| ☐ | ☐ | (5) Be constructed of materials deemed suitable by the manufacturer. | |
| ☐ | ☐ | 5. A pressure relief valve shall be installed between each final pressure regulator and before the source valve. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.4(1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 6. A pressure relief valve shall be installed in the main line set a 50% above normal line pressure. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.4(2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 7. Pressure relief valves shall vent to the exterior except that relief valves for compressed air systems having a capacity of less than 3,000 cu. ft. are permitted to be diffused locally by a means that will not restrict flow. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.1(4) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 8. When vented to the exterior, relief valve discharge lines shall be of the same materials and construction as positive pressure gas distribution lines. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 9. When vented to the exterior, relief valve discharge lines shall be labeled in accordance with Section 5.1.11.1 in a manner that is distinguishable from medical gas lines. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 10. Vent discharge terminal shall be turned down and screened to prevent the entry of rain, snow or vermin. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.1(8) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 11. The relief valve vent discharge shall not be smaller than the size of the relief valve outlet or 20 mm (3/4 NPS) whichever is larger. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.1(5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 12. Where two or more relief valves discharge into a common vent line, the internal cross-sectional area of the common line shall be not less than the aggregate cross-sectional area of all vent discharge lines served. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.6.1(6) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 13. An inlet for connecting a temporary emergency supply shall be incorporated into the medical gas system where the bulk oxygen central supply system is outside and remote from the building served or there is no reserve supply sufficient for an average day's supply located in the building or there are multiple freestanding buildings served from a single oxygen source. Where multiple buildings are served, each building shall have a separate emergency connection. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.12 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 14. The emergency oxygen supply connection (EOSC) shall be located on the exterior of the building served at a location accessible by emergency supply vehicles at all times in all weather conditions. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.3.5.12.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 15. Noncombustible surfacing is required under mobile supply equipment at least 12' wide and 12' in length in the direction of the vehicle axis. | NFPA 55, Sec. 9.3.2.3 |

CHK NA III. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS - SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 16. Delivery connections, pressure-relief device outlets, mobile supply equipment, and liquid withdrawal connections shall be at least 8 ft. from inlets to underground sewer or drainage systems. | NFPA 55,
Sec. 9.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 17. The EOSC shall be physically protected from tampering and unauthorized access. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.5.12.2(1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 18. The EOSC shall be installed immediately downstream of the main supply shut-off valve and provided with any valves necessary to allow emergency supply of oxygen and to isolate the piping to the normal source of supply. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.5.12.1(2) &
5.1.3.5.12.2(6) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 19. The EOSC shall have two check valves, one downstream of the EOSC and one downstream of the main line shutoff valve, with both upstream from the tee connection for the two pipelines. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.5.12.2(4) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 20. The EOSC shall be provided with a pressure relief valve set at 50% above normal line pressure. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.5.13.2(5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 21. The EOSC shall be female DN (NPS) sized to accommodate 100% of the system demand. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.3.5.13.2(2) |

CHK NA IV. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – ALARMS

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| ☐ | ☐ | 1. All local, master, and area medical gas alarm panels shall provide: (1) separate visual indication for each condition monitored, (2) visual indicators that remain in alarm until the situation is resolved, (3) cancelable audible indication of alarm condition, and (4) a visual means to check or indicate LED or lamp failure and audible failure. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.1 (1), (2), (3)
& (4) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 2. Local, master and area medical gas alarms shall indicate a visual and audible signal if the monitored condition occurs or the if wiring to the sensor switch is disconnected. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.1(5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 3. The audible indication of medical gas alarm panels shall produce a minimum of 80dBA measured at 3 ft. from the alarm. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.1(3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 4. A second indicated condition occurring while a medical gas alarm panel is silenced shall cause the audible signal to reinitiate. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.1(8) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 5. Medical gas alarms shall be labeled to indicate the type of gas they serve and the room(s) or area(s) they serve. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.1(6) & (7) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 6. Master alarms shall be connected by dedicated wiring directly (shall communicate directly) to the sensors or switches. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.2.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 7. A master medical gas alarm panel shall be provided to monitor the operation and condition of the source of supply and the reserve, and the pressure of the medical gas piping system. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 8. One of the two required master medical gas alarm panels shall be located in the principal working area of the individual responsible for maintenance of the medical gas system. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.2.1(1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 9. One of the two required master medical gas alarm panels shall be located to assure continuous surveillance during the operating hours of the facility (e.g. telephone switchboard, security office, nurse station, or other continuously staffed location). | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.2.1(2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 10. A centralized computer system shall be permitted to be substituted for one of the required master alarms. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.9.2.2 |

CHK NA IV. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – ALARMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 11. Local, master and area medical gas alarms shall be powered by the Life Safety Branch of the Essential Electrical System. | NFPA 99, Sec. 6.7.5.1.2.3 & CEC, Sec. 517-33(A)(3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 12. All wiring to pressure switches and sensors shall be supervised or in conduit, raceways or schedule 40 encased in concrete. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.1(11) & CEC, Sec. 517.31(C)(3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 13. Communication that does not use electrical wiring for signal transmission shall be supervised such that failure shall initiate an alarm. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.1(12) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 14. Provisions for automatic restart after power loss of 10 seconds without false signals or requiring manual restart. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.1(14) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 15. All pressure switches and sensors shall be provided with a gas specific demand check fitting to facilitate service, testing and replacement except zone valve gauges. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.8.2.3 & Sec. 5.1.8.2.3.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 16. Demand check valves shall be provided for all monitors. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.8.2.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 17. A master medical gas alarm panel shall provide a visual and audible indication for each of the following conditions: (1) bulk system changeover (manifold or alternating-type), (2) bulk cryogenic liquid system reaches an average day's supply, (3) reserve in use, (4) cylinder reserve quantity low, (5) cryogenic liquid system reserve is low, (6) cryogenic liquid storage unit used as reserve for bulk system is low, (7) low or high line pressure (20% above or below normal operating pressure), (8) vacuum pressure in main vacuum line drops to or below 12 in., (9) alarm indications from source equipment local alarm panels, (10) medical air dew point high alarm, (11) WAGD low alarm, (12) instrument air dew point high alarm and (13) when the primary or reserve production stops on a proportioning system. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.2.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 18. Computer systems used to substitute for alarms shall be in continuous uninterrupted operation with power supplies as needed to ensure such reliability. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 19. Computer systems used to substitute for alarms shall be continuously attended by responsible individuals or provide remote signaling of responsible parties (e.g., pagers, auto dialers, or other such means). | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 20. Where computer systems used to substitute for alarms rely on signal interface devices (e.g., electronic interfaces, other alarm panels, 4 mA to 20 mA cards, etc.), such interfaces shall be supervised such that failure shall initiate an alarm. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 21. If the computer does not power the signaling switches/sensors, the power supply for the switches/sensors shall be from the life safety branch of the emergency electrical system. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(4) |

CHK NA IV. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – ALARMS (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 22. Computer systems shall be permitted to connect directly to the sensors/switches in the same manner as an alarm panel if operation of other alarm panels is not impaired. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 23. Wiring from computer systems to signaling switches/sensors shall be supervised or in conduit or raceways. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(6) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 24. Computer systems shall be provided with an audio alert. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.1(7) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 25. Operating systems for computer systems used as a substitute for master alarms shall allocate medical gas alarms the priority of a life safety signal. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.2(1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 26. A medical gas alarm signal shall interrupt any other activity of lesser priority to run the alarm algorithm(s). | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.2(2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 27. The alarm algorithm shall activate an audible alert, any remote signaling protocol and display the specific alarm condition. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.2(3) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 28. The alarm algorithm shall provide (1) separate visual indication for each condition monitored, (2) visual indicators that remain in alarm until the situation is resolved, (3) cancelable audible indication of alarm condition, (4) indicate a visual and audible signal if the monitored condition occurs or the if wiring to the sensor switch is disconnected, (5) labels to indicate the type of gas they serve and the room(s) or area(s) they serve and (6) reinitiation of the audible signal if a second indicated condition occurs while a medical gas alarm panel is silenced. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.9.3.2(4) |

CHK NA V. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – SHUTOFF VALVES

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| ☐ | ☐ | 1. Zone valves shall be installed in valve boxes with removable covers large enough to allow manual operation of valves and shall be permitted to be secured to prevent inappropriate access. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.4.1.4 (A) & (B) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 2. A shutoff valve shall be placed at the immediate connection of each source system to the piped distribution system to permit the entire source of supply, including all accessory devices, to be isolated from the facility. The source valve shall be located in the immediate vicinity of the central supply system. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.4.2.1 & Sec. 5.1.4.2.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 3. A source valve shall be labeled “ SOURCE VALVE FOR THE (SOURCE NAME). ” | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.11.2.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 4. The main supply line shall be provided with a shutoff valve inside of the building except where the source and source valve are located in the building served or the source system is physically mounted to the wall of the building in the immediate vicinity of the source valve. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.4.3.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 5. The main supply line shutoff valve shall be located to permit access by authorized personnel only (e.g., above a ceiling, a secured area or locked or latched in their operating position). | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.4.1.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 6. The main supply line shutoff valve shall be located on the facility side of the source valve and outside of the source room, enclosure, or where the main line first enters the building. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.4.3.2 |

CHK NA V. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – SHUTOFF VALVES (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 7. The main valve shall be identified " MAIN LINE VALVE FOR THE (GAS/VACUUM NAME) SERVING (NAME OF THE BUILDING) " | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.11.2.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 8. All shutoff valves shall be identified with the name or chemical symbol for the specific system, the room or area served and a caution to not close or open valve except in an emergency. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.11.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 9. When positive pressure gas systems operate at a pressure other than 50 psi to 55 psi or a pressure of 160 psi to 185 psi for nitrogen or instrument air, the valve identification shall also include the nonstandard operating pressure. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.11.2.2 |

CHK NA VI. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – DISTRIBUTION

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| ☐ | ☐ | 1. Tubes, valves, fittings, station outlets and other piping components in medical gas systems shall have been cleaned for oxygen service by the manufacturer prior to installation, except that fittings shall be permitted to be cleaned by a supplier or agency other than the manufacturer. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.1.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 2. Each length of tube shall be delivered plugged or capped by the manufacturer and kept sealed until prepared for installation. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.1.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 3. Fittings, valves and other components shall be delivered sealed, labeled and kept sealed until prepared for installation. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.1.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 4. Piping shall be hard-drawn seamless copper ASTM B 819 for medical gas service and each length of tubing shall be permanently labeled Type K or L and bear one of the following markings: OXY, MED, OXY/MED, ACR/OXY, or ACR/MED , in blue for Type L and green for Type K. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.1.4 (1) &
5.1.10.1.7 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 5. For piping for systems operated above 185 psi, Type K copper shall be used for sizes larger than DN80 (NPS 3) (3-1/8 in. O.D.). | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.1.4 (1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 6. The system designer shall size the piping such that the losses do not exceed 10% of the intended operating pressure at the source valve. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.1.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 7. Runouts to alarm panels and connecting tubing for gauges and alarm devices shall be permitted to be DN8 (NPS 1/4) (3/8 in. O.D.) size. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.1.3(5) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 8. Piping shall be supported from the building structure. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.4.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 9. Hangers and supports shall comply with MSS SP-58. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.4.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 10. Supports for copper tube shall be sized for copper tube. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.4.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 11. Supports for CMT shall be in accordance with the CMT manufacturer's installation instructions. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.4.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 12. In potentially damp locations, hangers or supports that are in contact with the tube shall be plastic-coated or otherwise be electrically insulated from the tube by a material that will not absorb moisture. | NFPA 99, Sec.
5.1.10.11.4.5 |

CHK NA VI. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – DISTRIBUTION (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 13. Maximum support spacing shall be 5 ft. for ¼ in. tubing; 6ft. for 3/8 and ½ in. tubing; 7 ft. for ¾ in. tubing; 8 ft. for 1 in. tubing; 9 ft. for 1 ¼ in. tubing; and 10 ft. for 1 ½ in. tubing. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.4.6 & Table 5.1.10.11.4.6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 14. Vertical risers of all sizes shall be supported at every floor but not to exceed 15 ft. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.4.6 & Table 5.1.10.11.4.6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 15. Where required, medical gas and vacuum piping shall be seismically restrained against earthquakes in accordance with the applicable building code. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.4.7 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 16. Flared and compression-type connections and unions in medical gas systems are prohibited. This includes connections to station outlets, alarm devices, etc. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.10 (1) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 17. Threaded connections shall be limited to devices such as pressure/vacuum gauges, alarm devices, check valves and source equipment. Threaded joints shall be tapered threads complying with ASME B1.20.1. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.8 (1) & (2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 18. Hard-drawn seamless copper and stainless steel tubing turns, off-sets and changes in directions shall be made with fittings; bending of tubing is prohibited. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.3.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 19. Medical gas piping shall be protected from freezing, corrosion, and physical damage. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 20. Piping exposed in corridors and other areas subject to physical damage from carts, stretchers, portable equipment, or vehicles shall be suitably protected. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.2.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 21. Piping underground within buildings or embedded in concrete floors or concrete walls shall be in a continuous conduit. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.2.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 22. Pipe risers shall be permitted to be installed in pipe shafts if protected from physical damage, excessive heat, corrosion, or contact with oil. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.3.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 23. Piping shall not be installed in kitchens, stairwells, elevator shafts, elevator machine rooms, areas with open flames and electrical service equipment over 600 volts except room locations for medical air compressor supply systems and medical-surgical vacuum pump supply systems and room locations containing secondary electrical distribution circuit panels and breakers having a maximum voltage of 600 volts. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.3.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 24. Where medical gas piping is installed in the same trench or tunnel as fuel gas lines, fuel oil lines, electric lines, steam lines and similar utilities, the space shall be naturally or mechanically ventilated to limit temperatures in the space to 130° F. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.3.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 25. Medical gas piping shall not be located where subject to contact with oil, including flooding caused by major oil leaks. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.3.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 26. Metallic and nonmetallic hoses and flexible connectors shall be no longer than necessary and shall not penetrate or be concealed in walls, floors, ceilings, or partitions. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.6.1 |

CHK NA VI. PIPED MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS – DISTRIBUTION (CONTINUED)

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| ☐ | ☐ | 27. HMetallic and nonmetallic flexible connectors shall have a minimum burst pressure of 1000 psig. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.6.3 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 28. Where an existing system is being converted for operation at another pressure or for another gas, the existing system shall comply with the provisions of a new system. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.9.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 29. Piping shall be labeled by stenciling or adhesive markers that identify patient medical gas, support gas, or vacuum system including the name of the gas/vacuum system or chemical symbol, the color code and where positive pressure systems operate at pressures other than standard gauge pressure, the label shall include the operating pressure. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.11.1.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 30. Pipe labels shall be located at intervals of not more than 20 ft., at least once in or above every room, on both sides of walls or partitions penetrated by piping and at east once in every story height of riser piping. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.11.1.4 |

CHK NA VII. UNDERGROUND PIPING OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS

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| ☐ | ☐ | 1. Medical gas piping shall be buried below the local level of frost penetration. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.1 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 2. Underground installations shall be protected from damage during backfilling using conduit, cover or other enclosure. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.2 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 3. When protected by conduit, cover or other enclosure, access to joints shall be provided and the conduit, cover or enclosure shall be self draining and not retain groundwater in prolonged contact with the pipe. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.3 (1) & (2) |
| ☐ | ☐ | 4. Buried piping that will be subject to surface loads shall be buried at a depth that will protect the piping or its enclosure from excessive stresses. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.4 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 5. The minimum cover for buried pipe outside of buildings shall be 36 inches; where physical damage is not likely to occur, minimum bury depth may be reduced to 18 inches. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.5 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 6. Trenches shall be excavated such that the pipe or its enclosure has firm, substantial continuous bearing on the trench bottom. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 7. Backfill shall be clean and compacted so as to protect and uniformly support the pipe or its enclosure. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.7 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 8. A continuous tape or marker shall be placed directly above buried pipe identifying the pipeline by specific name. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.8 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 9. Continuous warning means shall be provided above buried piping approximately ½ of the depth of bury. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.9 |
| ☐ | ☐ | 10. Where underground piping is installed through a wall sleeve, the ends of the sleeve shall be sealed to prevent the entrance of ground water into the building. | NFPA 99, Sec. 5.1.10.11.5.10 |

APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

**2025 California Building Code – Part 2, Title 24, CCR
(2024 International Building Code and 2025 California Amendments)**

**2025 California Electrical Code – Part 3, Title 24, CCR
(2023 National Electrical Code and 2025 California Amendments)**

**2025 California Fire Code – Part 9, Title 24, CCR
(2024 International Fire Code and 2022 California Amendments)**

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
NFPA 55 *Storage Use and Handling of Compressed Gases and
Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders and
Tanks*, 2023 Edition
NFPA 99 *Health Care Facilities*, 2024 Edition**

NOTE:

**Compliance with all items on this list does not necessarily assure
compliance with all provisions of the applicable codes and standards.
This reminder list should be used only by persons with a comprehensive
knowledge of the applicable codes and standards.**

OSHPD Policy Intent Notices and Code Application Notices.

<https://hcai.ca.gov/construction-finance/codes-and-regulations/#PINs>

<https://hcai.ca.gov/construction-finance/codes-and-regulations/#CANs>

OSHPD Project Review Status

<https://hcai.ca.gov/construction-finance/resources/project-status-reports/>

OSHPD Public Use Forms

<https://hcai.ca.gov/construction-finance/resources/forms-applications-reminder->