

The trigger points that would allow the room to be used as a sleeping room:

Sprinkler head in the room-OSFC 903.3.2

Smoke detector that is tied into the central alarm system-OSFC 907.2.9.3

Horn/strobe annunciator-907.2.11.2

CO monitor-915.1.2.1

Rated fire door-1020.6 and 1103.7.6

Egress capable window or other door-1030.1 and 1030.2

The fire and building codes are pretty clear on the sleeping areas in congregate living situations.

ANY sleeping in non-approved sleeping areas will result in civil penalties of \$400 to \$1000

-If isolation needs to occur the living room on the main floor can be utilized and isolated for sleeping.

-ORS 479.250-479.300 prohibit smoking in rental/communal rental housing(R-2) UNLESS a WRITTEN agreement between the property owner and the renter has been signed. Violation of this ORS will result in a \$500 civil penalty.

-Social gatherings of 99 or more are required to have certified crowd managers on site.-
OSFC403.2.4

-OHA has released a sleeping barrier recommendation. This recommendation would allow for clear or slightly opaque material to be used to decrease the chance of viral transmission in communal sleeping areas. (Entirety of document attached to email)

38. Does the barrier need to go floor to ceiling, and can visqueen or similar product be used? How thick does the visqueen need to be?

The bed length barrier does not need to go from floor to ceiling. The barrier needs to extend from the floor to **near** ceiling (or to at least 7 feet, if the ceiling is higher than 8 feet). The temporary non-permeable barrier (for example, using Plexiglas, heavy plastic, lightweight wood sheeting, etc.) placed perpendicular to wall such that a 28-inch minimum aisle remains available to the occupant of each bed. Example how to achieve from floor to near ceiling, the operator can place eye bolts in the ceiling run wire, or rope through eyelets to support a 1x2 and affix heavy plastic (visqueen) down to floor. The heavy plastic (visqueen) can be weighted down, or secured to floor. The non-permeable barrier should be opaque to clear.

The heavy plastic (visqueen) should be thick enough to withstand everyday use.

Note: Oregon OSHA expects a barrier that extends to within 6" of the ceiling or at least eight (8) feet up from the floor, whichever is lower.