### Summary Table of Requirements for Child and Adult Day Care Facilities

*If 3 or fewer clients, no Fire Marshal’s office permit or inspections are required.*

#### Family Day Care Home

Defined as a day care home in which four to six clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relatives or legal guardians for less than 24 hours a day. Requirements for family day care homes are based on a minimum staff-to-client ratio of one staff member to up to six clients, including the caretaker’s own children under age six, with the number of clients incapable of self-preservation not to exceed two.

1.) Interconnected smoke alarms that are hard wired with battery back up are required in any sleeping room, living area, and on every level.
2.) A minimum of two remote exits are required from each story.
3.) A portable fire extinguisher (2A 10BC) is required for every 3000 square feet or 75 feet of travel distance.
4.) Fire Marshal’s office plan review, permits, and inspections are required.
5.) All conditions must comply with the corresponding chapter, 16, or 17, of NFPA 101, 2000 edition of the Life Safety Code. A change of occupancy type will require Chapter 16 standards.

#### Group Day Care Home

Defined as a day care home in which seven to twelve clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relatives or legal guardians for less than 24 hours a day. Requirements for group day care homes are based on a minimum staff-to-client ratio of two staff members for up to twelve clients, with the number of clients incapable of self-preservation not to exceed three.

1.) Interconnected smoke alarms that are hard wired with battery back up are required in any sleeping room, living area, and on every level.
2.) All clients must be kept on the level of exit discharge unless the building is fully protected by an automatic sprinkler system.
3.) A minimum of two remote exits are required from each story.
4.) A portable fire extinguisher (2A 10BC) is required for every 3000 square feet or 75 feet of travel distance.
5.) Fire Marshal’s office plan review, permits, and inspections are required.
6.) All conditions must comply with the corresponding chapter, 16, or 17, of NFPA 101, 2000 edition of the Life Safety Code. A change of occupancy type will require Chapter 16 standards.
7.) A minimum of five hours initial fire safety training by instruction certified by the Safety Fire Commissioner’s office shall be required for all directors, operators and staff members. Two hours of continued fire safety training are required every three years thereafter.
Day Care Center

Defined as a day care facility in which thirteen to more clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relatives or legal guardians for less than 24 hours a day. Requirements for staff-to-client ratio will be dictated by the Georgia Department of Human Resources.

1.) Interconnected smoke alarms that are hard wired with battery back up must be installed in all sleeping rooms, living area, and all levels including basements, excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics.
2.) Facilities must be equipped with an NFPA 72 compliant automatic and manual fire alarm system with automatic occupant notification. System must include pull stations at exits, horn strobes in common areas, strobes in restrooms, a smoke detector above the fire alarm panel, and an annunciator in a constantly attended area. The system will be initiated by manual means, sprinkler activation, or a detection equipment activation.
3.) Emergency lighting will be provided in interior stairs and corridors, assembly spaces, flexible and open plan buildings, interior or windowless portions of the building.
4.) Exit signs and illumination are required at means of egress points.
5.) Facilities shall be equipped with a supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with table 16.1.6.1.
6.) A portable fire extinguisher (2A 10BC) is required for every 3000 square feet or 75 feet of travel distance.
7.) Commercial cooking equipment is required to be protected by an NFPA 96 and 17A hood and suppression system. A residential hood and suppression system may be installed for any residential stove with a maximum of four burners. Hood must vent to the outside and suppression systems must have the capability to disable the fuel source to the cooking equipment and activate the fire alarm system.
8.) Fire Marshal's office plan review, permits, and inspections are required.
9.) All plans must be stamped by an architect.
10.) All conditions must comply with the corresponding chapter of NFPA 101, 2000 edition of the Life Safety Code. A change of occupancy type will require Chapter 16 standards.
11.) A minimum of five hours initial fire safety training by instructors certified by the Safety Fire Commissioner’s office shall be required for all directors, operators, and staff members. Two hours of continued fire safety training are required every three years thereafter.

Summary Table of Requirements for Personal Care Facilities
**Small Facility**

Defined as a facility that is used for lodging and boarding of four to six clients, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing medical care.

1.) Single station smoke alarm that are hard wired with battery back up must be installed in all sleeping rooms. Interconnected smoke alarms are required in all living areas and all levels including basements, excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics.

2.) Facilities must be equipped with an NFPA 72 compliant manual alarm system with automatic occupant notification. System must include pull stations at exits, horn strobes in common areas, strobes in restrooms, and a fire alarm panel located in a constantly attended area with a smoke alarm mounted above the panel.

3.) Evacuation guidelines as set forth by the Georgia states modifications to NFPA 101 section 3.3.56 are as follows:

- **Prompt evacuation capability** - total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in three minutes or less whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult (e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewest staff present).

- **Slow evacuation capability** - total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in over three minutes but not in excess of thirteen minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult (e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewest staff present).

- **Impractical evacuation capability** - total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure cannot be achieved in less than thirteen minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when the evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult (e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewest staff present).

4.) If prompt evacuation capability is claimed; a letter showing compliance with prompt evacuation guidelines shall be forwarded to the Fire Marshal’s Office.

5.) All slow or impractical evacuation facilities shall be equipped with a supervised automatic sprinkler system.

6.) In prompt evacuation capability facilities, one means of escape is permitted to involve windows complying with 32.2.2.3. Prompt evacuation guidelines are set forth in Georgia state modifications to NFPA 101 section 3.3.56.2.

7.) In slow or impractical evacuation facilities; cooking appliances will be protected accordingly. Commercial cooking equipment is required to be protected by an NFPA 96 and 17A hood and suppression system. A residential hood and suppression system may be installed for any residential stove with a maximum of four burners. Hoods must vent to the outside and suppression systems must have the capability to disable the fuel source to the cooking equipment and activate the fire alarm system.

8.) A minimum of two remote exits are required from each story.

9.) A portable fire extinguisher (2A 10BC) is required for every 3000 square feet or 75 feet of travel distance.

10.) Fire Marshal’s office plan review, permits, and inspections are required.

11.) All conditions must comply with the corresponding chapter, 32 or 33, of NFPA 101, 2000 edition of the Life Safety Code. A change of occupancy type will require Chapter 32 standards.

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**Large Facility**

Defined as a facility that is used for lodging and boarding of seven or more clients, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing medical care.
marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing medical care.

1.) Interconnected smoke alarms that are hard wired with battery back up must be installed in all sleeping rooms. Interconnected smoke alarms are required in all living areas and all levels including basements, excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics.

2.) Facilities must be equipped with an NFPA 72 compliant automatic and manual fire alarm system with automatic occupant notification. System must include pull stations at exits, horn strobes in common areas, strobes in restrooms, a smoke detector above the fire alarm panel, an annunicator in a constantly attended area. The system will be initiated by manual means, sprinkler activation, or a detection equipment activation.

3.) A supervised automatic sprinkler system is required.

4.) Commercial cooking equipment is required to be protected by an NFPA 96 and 17A hood and suppression system. A residential hood and suppression system may be installed for any residential stove with a maximum of four burners. Hoods must vent to the outside and suppression systems must have the capability to disable the fuel source to the cooking equipment and activate the fire alarm system.

5.) If the facility has more than 25 rooms, approved emergency lighting shall be provided unless each sleeping room has a direct exit to the outside of the building at ground level.

6.) Two or more remote exits are required from each story.

7.) Exit signs and illumination are required at means of egress points.

8.) A portable fire extinguisher (2A 10BC) is required for every 3000 square feet or 75 feet of travel distance.

9.) Fire Marshal’s office plan review, permits, and inspections are required. If the facility will have 16 or more clients, all plans must be stamped by an architect.

10.) All conditions must comply with the corresponding chapter, 32 or 33, of NFPA 101, 2000 edition of the Life Safety Code. A change of occupancy type will require Chapter 32 standards.