Health Services Establishments Code

2012

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HEALTH SERVICES ESTABLISHMENTS CODE		
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PREFACE

All legislative technical requirements affecting the design, construction or maintenance of building work and buildings and plumbing installations are consolidated under the *Building Act 2000*. The technical standard for building work and buildings and plumbing installations is the National Construction Code Series (NCC). Volume I and Appendices (Building Code of Australia (BCA) Class 2 to Class 9 Buildings), sets out the Performance Requirements and Deemed-to-Satisfy provisions for the construction and maintenance of Health Services Establishments.

The BCA Appendix Tasmania, Tas Part H109, Health Services Establishments, refers to this Code for the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

This Code must be read in conjunction with the NCC. Although the style of this Code is different to the NCC (it is a two column format) it is meant to be read, used and interpreted in a manner similar to the NCC.

This code is unusual in that it contains some administrative requirements which require the proponent to seek the approval of the Department of Health and Human Services. Those approvals should be gained in writing and forwarded to the Building Surveyor when seeking a Certificate of Likely Compliance. The Department's approval is not required unless specified as all other requirements have been completely codified and are ruled upon by the Building Surveyor.

This Code is issued by the Minister for Workplace Relations and is published by Workplace Standards. Electronic copies will be forwarded on request by phoning the WS Helpline on 1300 366 322 or e-mailing wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au

This Code may be amended from time to time, if the need arises. It is important, therefore, that users of this Code ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition of this Code, and any amendments to that edition.

Suggestions for improvements to this Code, addressed in writing to the Director of Building Control, are welcomed. Correspondence should be addressed to-

Director of Building Control
Workplace Standards
Department of Justice
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ROSNY PARK

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SECTION A GENERAL PROVISIONS

A1.1 Application of this Code

This Code applies to health services establishments as defined in the Health Services Establishments Act 2006 including:

- (a) A day procedure centre; or
- (b) A private hospital; or
- (c) A residential care service building

Guidance Information

The Health Services Establishments Regulations 2011, made under the Health Services Establishments Act 2006, refer to the BCA for construction requirements. The BCA refers to this Code for additional (more specific) construction requirements in Tas Part H109.

A1.2 Relationship to the Building Code of Australia

This Code applies in addition to the National Construction Code (NCC) Volume I- Building Code of Australia including the Volume I Appendices, Variations and Additions. Where there is a difference in requirements the higher standard or the additional requirement applies. Where in this Code there is a reference to a Clause, Table or other provision in the BCA that reference is provided to assist users but does not mean that only that reference applies. Designs and construction must meet all applicable requirements.

A1.3 Interpretation

Italicised words in this Code are defined in the NCC or are defined in this Code.

In this Code the following meanings apply.

Cleaner's sink: A cleaner's sink supplied with hot and cold reticulated water, a soap dispenser and a towel dispenser.

Clinical hand basin: A hand basin for staff to perform routine and/or clinical hand washing. The basin is at least 550mm x 435 mm in dimension and supplied with hot and cold reticulated water, lever action (off at wall) or automatically activated taps, a soap dispenser, a towel dispenser and a glove dispenser.

Clinical unit: A designated functional area where patient care activity is performed.

Corridor:

- (a) **Primary corridor**: A corridor which links departments or units but is not normally part of the public entry system, or a single corridor contained within a unit or department where critical passing is required.
- (b) **Secondary corridor**: A corridor which forms a thoroughfare within a unit or department where the passing of beds is low level and not critical.
- (c) **Tertiary corridor**: A corridor which provides links in and between units for ambulant traffic only.

Day procedure centre: An establishment required to be licensed under the Health Services Establishment Act 2006 in which day procedures are carried out.

Electrical Socket:

- (a) **Body Protected Electrical Socket** wired in accordance with section 3, Body Protected Electrical Areas of AS/NZS3003.
- (b) Cardiac Protected Electrical Socket wired in accordance with section 4 of Cardiac Protected Electrical Areas of AS3003.

General comfort air conditioning: Air conditioning in all clinical areas which maintains a temperature of 25 degrees centigrade with 12 air changes per hour, positive air pressure.

General ward: A clinical unit where patients are admitted to a bed.

Socket outlet: a general purpose electrical socket.

Hand basin: A basin for patient and visitor use which is at least 450mm x 350 mm in dimension and supplied with hot and cold reticulated water. **Mental health Unit**: A clinical unit for the care of mental health patients.

Private hospital: An establishment required to be licensed under the *Health Services Establishment Act 2006* which is not a public hospital.

Residential Care Building. An establishment required to be licensed under the *Health Services Establishment Act 2006* to provide a residential care service and which is an *aged care building*.

Scrub-up facility: An area which contains a 'scrub-up sink' where staff perform a surgical scrub.

Scrub-up sink: A stainless steel trough with a 320mm splashback, 150mm front fascia, 250mm receding front, 410mm service panel, 65mm plinth and 2 to 3 tap set (40mm from side of sink to tap and 800mm between each tap) and is supplied with hot and cold reticulated water, lever action (with off at wall) or automatically activated taps and a lever action or foot action activated soap dispenser.

Simple sedation: Sedation involving the administration of one or more drugs to a person, that depress the person's central nervous system, to allow a procedure to be performed on the person by a medical practitioner in a way that –

- (a) allows communication with the person to be maintained while the procedure is being performed; and
- (b) makes loss of the person's consciousness unlikely.

Utility sink: A stainless steel sink supplied with hot and cold reticulated water and lever action (with off at wall) or automatically activated taps, and has a bowl or bowls each a minimum of 455mm x 600 mm x 250mm (depth) and a 300mm splash back.

SECTION B TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

B2.1 Mandatory Requirement

Health services establishments as defined in the *Health Services Establishments* Act 2006 including a day procedure centre, a private hospital or a residential care service building must be designed and constructed in accordance with the Performance Requirements PI to P38 of this Code.

B2.2 Deemed-to-Satisfy provisions

A Deemed-to-Satisfy provision AI to A38 of this Code meets the corresponding Performance Requirement. Where stated, approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) must be obtained for a particular aspect of a design.

Guidance Information

(A) Spread of infection (applies to all performance criteria)

In determining whether the performance criteria in respect to spread of infection has been satisfied, the following provide guidance-

- (a) Australian Standard AS 4187; and
- (b) Gastroenterological Nurses Society of Australia (GENSA) Guidelines.

(B) Sterilisation facilities

In determining whether the performance criteria P17, P26 and P27 in respect to sterilisation facilities have been satisfied, the following provide guidance -

- (a) Standards for the Operation of Sterilising Services National Co-ordination Committee on Therapeutic Goods; and
 - (b) Australian Standard AS 4187.

(C) Emergency department

In determining whether the performance criteria P20 in respect to the design guide and spread of infection have been satisfied, the following provide guidance -

(a) Design Guidelines, 1998- Australian College for Emergency Medicine.

(D) Recovery from anaesthesia

In determining whether the performance criteria P28 in respect to recovery from anaesthesia has been satisfied, the following provide guidance -

(a) Care of Patients Recovering from Anaesthesia - Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists.

Functionality

- **P1**
- A health services establishment must be suitably planned and fitted out to allow the effective and efficient functioning of the establishment, taking into consideration-
 - (a) the plan layout; and
 - (b) adjacencies of suites, rooms and facilities; and
 - (c) the suitability of room sizes where not nominated in the acceptable solution; and
 - (d) administration and office facilities; and
 - (e) accessibility to facilities by patients, staff, and others as required; and
 - (f) patient privacy; and
 - (g) location of furniture, fixtures, service sockets, and display panels.

Emergency Power Supply

- **P2**
- A health services establishment must have access to an emergency power supply to ensure the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff at all times.

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There are no corresponding acceptable solutions provided for the performance criteria P1. DHHS approval is required.

DHHS approval is required.

A2

- A backup generator is provided in a health services establishment to ensure uninterrupted power is supplied to-
 - (a) intensive care units; and
 - (b) operating theatres;

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and

- (c) coronary care units;
- (d) procedure rooms; and
- (e) induction rooms; and
- (f) neonatal special care units; and
- (g) delivery suites; and
- (h) emergency departments; and
- (i) at least 1 socket for each *clinical unit*

Electrical Installations

P3 A health services establishment must provide electrical components, fittings, appliances, equipment and apparatus to a standard that will provide a safe environment for patients, staff and visitors at all times.

A health services establishment must be provided with electrical fittings, appliances, equipment and apparatus in accordance with AS/NZS 3003

Lighting

P4 A health services establishment must provide lighting that will provide a safe environment for patients, staff and visitors at all times.

A health services establishment must be provided with -

- (a) lighting in accordance with AS/NZS 1680.2.5; and
- (b) night lighting in general wards and associated corridors in accordance with Section 10.1 of AS1680.2.5.

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Medical Gases

P5

A health services establishment must provide medical gases that will provide a safe environment for patients, staff and visitors at all times.

A5

A health services establishment must be provided with medical gases in accordance with AS2896.

Records Storage Facilities

P6

A health services establishment must provide an appropriate secure record storage facility to ensure patient confidentiality at all times.

A6

A health services establishment must be provided with a 1 hour (1010 deg. centigrade) fireproof compartment in accordance with AS4390.6. to store all patient medical records and registers in.

Air Conditioning

P7

A health services establishment must provide appropriate air temperature control that will provide a safe and comfortable environment for patient, staff and visitors.

A7

A *health* services establishment must be provided with -

- (a) general comfort air conditioning in all clinical units; and
- (b) air conditioning with specific requirements as follows-
 - (i) separate air conditioning to clean areas (including sterile storage areas) with no common supply to systems serving other

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areas; and

- (ii) clean areas (including sterile storage areas) are positive airpressured in relation to other areas so that the air flow pattern is out and away from these areas; and
- (iii) dirty areas are air conditioned and negative airpressured so air flow from all other areas is into these areas; and
- (iv) all sterile areas including sterile stock storage areas have a two-stage air filtration system; and
- (v) operating theatres have HEPA filters (absolute with arrestance efficiency filters of 99.97%).

General Wards

- P8 A general ward in a private hospital must facilitate the safety and care of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times taking into consideration-
 - (a) model of care; and
 - (b) floor area; and

- A general ward in a private hospital-
 - (a) must be a *clinical unit*, and
 - (b) must be located on a single level of the building; and
 - (c) must provide access

- (c) access; and
- (d) facilities.

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for patients to a sitting room, within close proximity to the ward, with a minimum floor area of 13m²; and

- (d) must be provided with
 - (i) fixed lockable storage facility for medication and dangerous drugs; and
 - (ii) clinical hand basin in each single or multiple bed room, or one located outside the room in close proximity to the room's entry; and
 - (iii) a hand basin in each ensuite, toilet or bathroom.

Patient Rooms

P9 A room for the purpose of patient accommodation in a private hospital must facilitate the safety and care of patients, and the safety of staff, taking into consideration-

- (a) floor area; and
- (b) access; and
- (c) facilities.

A1 In a private hospital-

- (a) a patient room must have a minimum floor area of-
 - (i) 15m² for single bed accommodation; or
 - (ii) 22m² for 2 bed accommodation; or
 - (iii) 33m² for 3 bed accommodation; or

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- (iv) 11m² per patient for accommodation for 4 of more maternity patients; or
- (v) 10.75m² per patient for accommodation for 4 or more nonmaternity patients; and
- (b) a patient room-
 - (i) must have a door of 1.2 m minimum width opening directly onto a corridor, and
 - (ii) does not have direct access to another patient's room; and
- (c) a patient room is must be provided with-
 - (i) a minimum of 6
 socket outlets to
 every bed location
 wall mounted
 nominally
 1200mm above
 finished floor
 level; and
 - (ii) a wall mounted socket outlets elsewhere in the room 300 mm above finished floor level; and
 - (iii) a socket outlet and connection point for television; and
 - (iv) a connection

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point (socket outlets or other) for patients' nightlight and reading light.

Nurse Calling System

P10

A health services establishment must provide a call system that allows patients and staff to alert nurses and other health care staff in a discreet manner at all times.

A10

A health services establishment must be provided with a nurse call system that has-

- (a) visual and audible notification of general and emergency help needed by patients and staff; and
- (b) a call point located beside each patient bed; and
- (c) a call point located in each patient area such as lounge, holding / treatment / recovery bays, operating procedure theatres. rooms, labour rooms, nurseries, interview rooms and patient showers, bathrooms. toilets and change areas; and
- (d) a call point for emergency use located in each clinical unit; and
- (e) an annunciator panel or panels, visible from all parts of the *clinical*

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unit, to display the point of origin of the call; and

- (f) a display above the entry door to each room, visible from the corridor, to indicate the point of origin of the call; and
- (g) 2 alarm sounds dedicated to nurse call and emergency call respectively, audible from all parts of the clinical unit, which activates simultaneously with the visible display, indicating the point of origin of the call; and
- (h) no method of deactivation of the call other than at its source.

Staff Stations

P11 A clinical unit in a health services establishment must provide a suitable area to facilitate the care and safety of patients.

A11

A clinical unit in a health services establishment must be provided with a staff station located within it which is-

- (a) a minimum of $12m^2$ in floor area; and
- (b) centrally located; and
- (c) located to allow clear access to all patient areas and *corridors* at all times; and
- (d) located to allow a clear view of a nurse call annunciator panel, in accordance with A10(e) at all times.

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Clean and Dirty Utility Rooms

A12

P12 A health services establishment must provide suitable ancillary facilities for clean and dirty utilities for each clinical unit to ensure the safety and care of patients, and the safety of staff at all times.

- (a) A clean utility room must be provided and dedicated to each clinical unit in a health services establishment which has-
 - (i) a minimum floor area of 10m²; and
 - (ii) a storage facility for sterile supplies, instruments, equipment and procedural trolleys and which may be used for the storage and recharging of pumps; and
 - (iii) coved splashbacks and sealed impervious bench-tops and cupboards; and
 - (iv) at least one *utility sink*; and
 - (v) a clinical hand basin.
- (b) A dirty utility room must be provided and dedicated to each clinical unit and which has-
 - (i) a minimum floor area of 10m²; and
 - (ii) vermin-proofed accesses and penetrations; and

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- (iii) a bed pan sanitiser, a bed pan and urinal rack, a utensil washer for bowls and dishes, and a rim-flushing sink or sluice; and
- (iv) at least one *utility sink*; and
- (v) a clinical hand basin; and
- (vi) cupboards for the storage of disposable and cleaning items; and
- (vii) coved splashbacks and sealed impervious bench-tops and cupboards; and
- (viii) an exhaust fan capable of providing sufficient air changes to maintain a constant odour free and hygienic area; and
- (ix) an access door fitted with a self-closing device that maintains the door in a closed position when not in use; and
- (x) floors and wall finishes which are seamless, impervious or welded, and washable, the floors being non-

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slip and graded to fall to a floor waste.

Cleaning Facilities

P13 A clinical unit in a health services establishment must have adequate facilities to enable the efficient and timely cleaning of the unit.

A13 A separate lockable cleaners' room located within close proximity of a *clinical unit* must be provided which has-

- (a) a minimum floor area of 4m²; and
- (b) a cleaner's sink; and
- (c) a storage facility for cleaning agents, supplies, equipment, disposal of flowers, vases, general waste and cleaning trolleys.

Storage In Clinical Units

P14 Clinical units in a private hospital must contain suitable storage facilities, which enable the efficient, and safe care of patients, and the safety of staff at all times.

A14 A private hospital must have-

- (a) general storage facilities provided in all clinical units except general wards which are-
 - (i) a minimum of 9m² in floor area; and
 - (ii) located in a low traffic area within the unit with access to all patient areas; and
- (b) equipment storage facilities provided in all general wards which are-

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- (i) a minimum of 20m² in floor area; and
- (ii) located in a low traffic area within the ward with access to all patient areas.

Corridors

- P15 All types of corridors in a private hospital must be adequate to facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, taking into consideration-
 - (a) dimensions; and
 - (b) support aids.

- (a) A *primary corridor* in a private hospital must have-
 - (i) a minimum width of 2.2m clear of handrails and other obstacles; and
 - (ii) a handrail on one side.
- (b) A secondary corridor in a private hospital must have-
 - (i) a minimum width of 1.8m clear of handrails and other obstacles; and
 - (ii) a handrail on one side.
- (c) A tertiary corridor in a private hospital must be constructed in accordance with AS 1428.1 and AS 1428.2 Subsection 6.5

Sanitary Facilities

- P16 Sanitary and bathing facilities in a health services establishment must be adequate to facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, taking into consideration-
 - (a) patient numbers; and
 - (b) disabled use; and
 - (c) location; and
 - (d) staff; and
 - (e) temperature control; and
 - (f) special equipment; and
 - (g) ease of use; and
 - (h) finishes; and
 - (i) safety of use; and
 - (j) vermin and insect infestation; and
 - (k) emergency access.

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Sanitary and bathing facilities in a *health services establishment* must be provided in accordance with the following:

- (a) General wards must have-
 - (i) ensuites which are of a minimum of 3.5m² in floor area and capable of accommodating a patient and at least 1 person assisting; or
 - (ii) a minimum of 1 WC per 4 patients; and
 - (iii) a minimum of 1 shower, suitable for use with a mobile shower chair, per 6 patients.
- (b) Each clinical unit must have a minimum of 1 WC, shower and basin for use by patients with disabilities in accordance with AS 1428.1 and AS1428.3 where paediatric facilities are provided.
- (c) Showers and baths must be located to provide access to patients for whom they are intended.
- (d) The following must be provided for staff use:
 - (i) 1 WC in each

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clinical unit.

- (ii) 1 shower within the *facility*.
- (e) Thermostatically controlled hot water installations must be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3666.1.
- (f) A *private hospital* must provide-
 - (i) a minimum of 1 bathroom, capable of facilitating a mobile bath trolley or an assisted bath with a mechanical lifting device; and
 - (ii) seating for at least 1 person in the dressing areas of all shower cubicles and bathrooms.
- (g) All bathrooms, ensuites, WCs and shower cubicles must be provided with-
 - (i) securely fitted grab rails and/or guide bars for the assistance of patients in accordance with AS1428.1 and AS1428.3 where paediatric facilities are provided; and
 - (ii) a flexible hand held shower unit for all showers other than those in mental health

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units.

- (h) All bathrooms, ensuites, WCs, and shower cubicles must have-
 - (i) floors that are slip resistant and graded to fall to a floor waste; and
 - (ii) intersections of walls and floors are coved in continuous materials; and
 - (iii) floor and wall finishes which are seamless or welded, impervious, and washable.
- (i) A shower must not be installed over a plunge bath.
- (j) All bathrooms, ensuites, WCs and shower cubicles must be constructed to prevent the intrusion of insects or vermin.
- (k) All bathrooms, ensuites, WCs and shower cubicles must be accessible at all times (including in the event of an obstruction preventing normal door swing).

A17

Sterilisation Facilities

P17 A health services establishment must provide adequate facilities for cleaning, sterilisation and storage of equipment and instruments to ensure the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff at all times.

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There are no corresponding acceptable solutions provided for the performance criteria P17. DHHS approval is required.

Intensive Care Units

P18 An intensive care unit in a private hospital must adequately facilitate the care and safety of its patients, and the safety of staff, at all times taking into consideration-

- (a) floor area; and
- (b) staff station; and
- (c) nurse call system; and
- (d) sanitary and bathing facilities.

A18 An intensive care unit in a private hospital must have-

- (a) a minimum floor area of-
 - (i) 20m² for single bed accommodation or isolation rooms; or
 - (ii) 18m² per bed for multi-bed accommodation; and
- (b) a centrally located staff station complying with A11; and
- (c) a nurse call system complying with A10; and
- (d) sanitary and bathing facilities complying with A16 (b), (c) and (d)(i); and
- (e) access to the use of-
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners' room complying

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with A13; and

- (f) a dedicated store, with a minimum floor area of 25m², for storage of equipment and linen for use in the unit; and
- (g) for each bed, a minimum of 8 Cardiac Protected Electrical Sockets and outlets for oxygen, air and suction; and
- (h) a *clinical hand basin* accessible from each bed.

Coronary Care Units

- P19 A coronary care unit in a private hospital must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff at all times, taking into consideration-
 - (a) floor area; and
 - (b) staff station; and
 - (c) nurse call system; and
 - (d) sanitary facilities; and
 - (e) ancillary services; and
 - (f) storage; and
 - (g) special equipment; and
 - (h) staff facilities.

A coronary care unit in a *private* hospital must have-

- (a) a minimum floor area of 18m² per bed; and
- (b) a centrally located staff station complying with A11; and
- (c) a nurse call system complying with A10; and
- (d) sanitary and bathing facilities complying with A16 (b), (c) and (d)(i); and
- (e) access to the use of-
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners' room complying with A13; and
- (f) a dedicated store, with a minimum floor area

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- of 25 m², for storage of equipment and linen for use in the unit; and
- (g) for each bed, a minimum of 8 Cardiac Protected Electrical Sockets and outlets for oxygen, air and suction; and
- (h) a *clinical hand basin* accessible from each bed.

Emergency Departments

- P20 An emergency department in a private hospital must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times, taking into consideration-
 - (a) nurse call system; and
 - (b) ancillary services; and
 - (c) storage; and
 - (d) staff change facilities; and
 - (e) sanitary facilities; and
 - (f) design layout; and
 - (g) spread of infection.

An emergency department in a private hospital must include-

- (a) a nurse call system complying with A 10; and
- (b) access to the use of-
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners' room complying with A13; and
- (c) access to storage room for the storage of equipment and hardware used in the department; and
- (d) a staff change room in accordance TAS Part H101
- (e) a minimum of 1 WC and 1 hand-basin for each sex, and 1 unisex accessible WC provided for patient use, in close proximity to the department.

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There are no corresponding acceptable solutions provided for the performance criteria P20 (f) and (g).

DHHS approval is required.

Induction Rooms

P21 private hospital, which provides for the reception, care and treatment of maternity cases must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times taking into consideration-

- (a) accommodation; and
- (b) special equipment; and
- (c) staff facilities; and
- (d) finishes.

A21 An induction room, where provided in a *private hospital* must have-

- (a) a minimum floor area of 15m² including a scrubbing area; and
- (b) for each bed, a minimum of 8 Cardiac Protected Electrical Sockets and outlets for oxygen, air and suction; and
- (c) a *clinical hand basin*; and
- (d) floor and wall finishes complying with A16 (h).

Delivery Suites

P22 A delivery suite in a *private*hospital must adequately
facilitate the care and safety of
obstetric patients, and the
safety of staff, at all times
taking into consideration-

- (a) accommodation; and
- (b) acoustic privacy; and
- (c) special equipment; and

A delivery suite in a *private* hospital must have-

- (a) at least 1 delivery room that has-
 - (i) a minimum floor area of 27m² exclusive of cabinets; and
 - (ii) a scrub-up facility adjacent to the entry to each

- (d) staff facilities; and
- (e) ancillary services; and
- (f) storage; and
- (g) finishes; and
- (h) staff station; and
- (i) nurse call system; and
- (j) special care facilities.

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delivery room; and

- (iii) an ensuite of sufficient size to allow for fully assisted use of all facilities within close proximity to the suite; and
- (b) an STC rating of 50 for walls floors and ceilings; and
- (c) a minimum of 8
 Cardiac Protected
 Electrical Sockets, 2
 oxygen outlets, 1
 medical air outlet, 1
 nitrous oxide outlet
 and 2 suction outlets;
 and
- (d) a *clinical hand basin*; and
- (e) access to the use of:
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners' room complying with A13; and
- (f) a dedicated store, with a minimum floor area of 11 m², for the storage of equipment and linen used in the suite; and
- (g) floor and wall finishes complying with A 16 (h); and
- (h) a staff station complying with A11;and
- (i) a nurse call system

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complying with A10; and

(j) an infant resuscitation area, with a minimum floor area of 3.72 m², within the room or immediately adjacent to it.

Mature Infant Nurseries

P23 A nursery in a *private hospital* must adequately facilitate the care and safety of neonatal patients, and the safety of staff, at all times taking into consideration-

- (a) accommodation; and
- (b) staff facilities; and
- (c) visual access; and
- (d) special equipment; and
- (e) emergency call; and
- (f) special facilities; and
- (g) ancillary services; and
- (h) storage facilities.

A mature infant nursery in a private hospital must have-

- (a) a minimum floor area of-
 - (i) $15m^2$; or
 - (ii) for units greater than 12 obstetric beds- 1.5m² per bassinet and 0.9m clear and unobstructed passageway between each bassinet. bassinets to every 4 obstetric beds: and
- (b) at least 1 *clinical hand* basin; and
- (c) clear glazed partitions installed complying with AS 1288; and
- (d) 1 suction and 1 oxygen outlet and a minimum of 4 socket outlets per 4 bassinets (complying with AS 3003); and
- (e) an emergency call system complying with A10(d); and
- (f) a dedicated area

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within or adjacent to the nursery to allow easy examination and changing of the baby, and storage of necessary linen and equipment; and

- (g) a dirty utility room complying with A12(b); and
- (h) a storage facility complying with A14(a) which also may be used for the preparation of baby formulae.

Neonatal Special Care Units

A neonatal special care unit in a *private hospital* providing for the reception, care and treatment of obstetric patients must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times, taking into consideration-

- (a) accommodation; and
- (b) special equipment; and
- (c) emergency call; and
- (d) staff facilities; and
- (e) visual access; and
- (f) acoustic privacy; and
- (g) storage facilities; and
- (h) special facilities.

A neonatal special care unit in a private hospital must be a separate unit to the mature infant nursery and must have-

- (a) an area allocated to incubator space at the rate of 5m² per incubator exclusive of any area occupied by benches, furniture or other apparatus (fixed or mobile); and
- (b) a minimum of Cardiac Protected Electrical Sockets per incubator and minimum of 3 oxygen, 3 suction & 3 medical air outlets and an individual examination light for each incubator; and
- (c) an emergency call point complying with

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A10(d); and

- (d) a scrub-up sink located in a dedicated area at the entry to the unit and a clinical hand basin accessible from each cot; and
- (e) clear glazed partitions installed to comply with AS 1288 to allow a clear and unobstructed view for patients and staff; and
- (f) an STC rating of 50 for walls, floors and ceilings; and
- (g) a dedicated store for equipment and linen for use in the unit; and
- (h) a dedicated area for staff to monitor the care of the patient; and
- (i) a dirty utility area complying with A12(b).

Neonatal Intensive Care

P25

An intensive care nursery unit in a *private hospital* providing for the reception, care and treatment of obstetric patients must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times, taking into consideration-

- (a) accommodation; and
- (b) special equipment; and
- (c) emergency call; and
- (d) staff facilities; and

An intensive care nursery unit in a *private hospital* must have-

- (a) an area allocated to incubator space at the rate of 8 m² per incubator exclusive of any area occupied by benches, furniture or other apparatus (fixed or mobile); and
- (b) a minimum of 8
 Cardiac Protected
 Electrical Sockets per
 incubator and a
 minimum of 3 oxygen,
 3 suction & 3 medical

- (e) visual access; and
- (f) acoustic privacy; and
- (g) storage facilities; and
- (h) special facilities; and
- (i) ancillary services.

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air outlets and an individual examination light for each incubator; and

- (c) an emergency call point complying with A10(d); and
- (d) a scrub-up sink located in a dedicated area at the entry to the unit and a clinical hand basin accessible from each cot; and
- (e) clear glazed partitions installed to comply with AS 1288 to allow a clear and unobstructed view for patients and staff; and
- (f) a STC rating of 50 for walls, floors and ceilings; and
- (g) a dedicated store for equipment and linen for use in the unit; and
- (h) a dedicated area for staff to monitor the care of the patient; and
- (i) a dirty utility area complying with A12(b).

Mental Health Unit

P26

A mental health unit in a health services establishment must provide for the reception, care and treatment of mental health patients and must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times.

A mental health unit in a health services establishment is:

- (a) A clinical unit.
- (b) There are no corresponding acceptable solutions provided for the performance criteria P26.

DHHS approval is required.

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Operating Suites

P27

A health services establishment in which surgical operations are performed must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times, taking into consideration-

- (a) size; and
- (b) special equipment; and
- (c) finishes; and
- (d) emergency call; and
- (e) staff facilities; and
- (f) storage; and
- (g) ancillary services; and
- (h) sterile environment; and
- (i) administration; and
- (j) office facilities.

An operating suite in a health services establishment must have-

- (a) an operating theatre with a minimum floor area of-
 - (i) 36m² for general surgery; and
 - (ii) 42m² for orthopaedic surgery; or
 - (iii) 50m² for cardiovascular surgery; and
- (b) each operating theatre must have-
 - (i) anaesthetic gas scavenging system; and
 - (ii) 2 oxygen outlets, a nitrous oxide outlet, a medical air outlet and 2 suction outlets; and
 - (iii) a minimum of 12 Cardiac Protected Electrical Sockets; and
 - (iv) a scrub-up facility of a minimum floor area of 5m² per theatre immediately adjacent to the theatre; and

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- (c) floor and wall finishes that are seamless, impervious, welded, smooth, non-slip and graded where necessary to fall to floor waste. Intersection joins are coved in continuous materials; and
- (d) a nurse call system complying with A10; and
- (e) a staff change room and rest rooms in accordance with TAS Part H101 and
- (f) a storage room, associated with the theatre, with a minimum floor area of 25 m², for the storage of linen, equipment and hardware used in the theatre; and
- (g) access to the use of-
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners' room complying with A13.

There are no corresponding acceptable solutions provided for the performance criteria P27(h), (i) and (j).

DHHS approval is required.

Procedure Areas

- P28 An area in a health services establishment in which specified clinical procedures are performed must facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, with regard to-
 - (a) size; and
 - (b) special equipment; and
 - (c) finishes; and
 - (d) emergency call; and
 - (e) staff facilities; and
 - (f) storage; and
 - (g) ancillary services; and
 - (h) decontamination area; and
 - (i) sterile environment; and
 - (j) administration; and
 - (k) office facilities.

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- A28 A procedure area for the performance of specified clinical procedures in a *health services* establishment must have-
 - (a) a minimum floor areas of
 - (i) for endoscopy procedures: 30m² exclusive of any fixtures; or
 - (ii) for cardiac catheter procedures: 45m^2 exclusive of any fixtures; or
 - (iii) for procedures performed under more than simple sedation: 30m² exclusive of any fixtures; or
 - (iv) for procedures performed under simple sedation: 25m² exclusive of any fixtures; or
 - (v) for renal dialysis treatments: 8m² per chair / trolley; and
 - (vi) for chemotherapy treatments: 8m² per chair / trolley; and
 - (vii) for cardiac stress testing: 14m² exclusive of any fixtures; and
 - (b) equipment and facilities as follows-

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- (i) an anaesthetic gas scavenging system where more than simple sedation is performed; and
- (ii) a minimum of 2 oxygen outlets and 2 suction outlets; and
- (iii) 6 Body
 Protected
 Electrical Sockets
 except for cardiac
 catheter
 procedure room
 that requires 6
 Cardiac Protected
 Electrical
 Sockets; and
- (iv) a clinical hand basin; and
- (v) scrub-up а facility for as A27(b)(iv) adjacent to the cardiac catheter procedure room and a procedure room where more than simple sedation is performed; and
- (c) floor and wall finishes complying with A27(c); and
- (d) an emergency call system complying with A10; and
- (e) access to an area complying with A27(e); and
- (f) a storage room for the storage of equipment and hardware used in

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the procedure room; and

- (g) access to the use of-
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners' room complying with A13; and
- (h) a dedicated room with direct access from the procedure room, for the processing, cleaning and disinfection of endoscopic instruments complying with AS 4187.

There are no corresponding acceptable solution provided for the performance criteria P28(i), (j) and (k).

DHHS approval is required.

Recovery

P29

Α health services establishment which in operations surgical and clinical procedures are performed under more than simple sedation must adequately facilitate the care safetv of patients recovering from anaesthesia, and the safety of staff, at all taking times, into consideration-

- (a) accommodation
- (b) special equipment;

A recovery unit in a health services establishment has-

- (a) There are no corresponding acceptable solution provided for the performance criteria P29(a). DHHS approval is required.
- (b) a minimum of 2 Body Protected Electrical Sockets and a minimum of 1 oxygen and 1 suction outlet; and
- (c) a nurse call system

and

- (c) nurse call; and
- (d) staff facilities; and
- (e) storage facilities; and
- (f) ancillary services; and
- (g) secondary recovery.

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complying with A9; and

- (d) a minimum of at least 1 clinical hand basin for every 4 patient recovery cubicles; and
- (e) access to a storage room for the storage of equipment and hardware used in the department; and
- (f) access to a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12.
- (g) If a health services establishment provides a secondary recovery area, this area has-
 - (i) direct access to a patient change room; and
 - (ii) direct access to the accessible toilets and shower facilities; and
 - (iii) sanitary and bathing facilities complying with A16.

Day Procedure Centre - General

P30 A da

A day procedure centre must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times, taking into consideration-

- (a) administration facilities; and
- (b) interviewing / examination room; and
- (c) staff facilities; and
- (d) visitors' facilities; and

A30

A day procedure centre must have-

(a) a dedicated area complete with reception and clerical facilities for separate charting and recording of admission details of patients by administrative staff and accommodation for storage of files complying with A6: and

- (e) emergency exit; and
- (f) ancillary services; and
- (g) special equipment; and
- (h) storage; and
- (i) nurse call system; and
- (j) food preparation.

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- (b) a dedicated room for the interviewing and/or examination of patients in privacy having-
 - (i) curtains and/or privacy screens; and
 - (ii) a *clinical hand* basin; and
- (c) staff facilities including-
 - (i) a staff station in accordance with A11; and
 - (ii) a staff change room and rest rooms in accordance with TAS Part H101; and
 - (iii) a clinical hand basin located in all patient care areas; and
- (d) a minimum of 1 WC and hand-basin for each sex and one unisex accessible toilet, in close proximity for use by visitors; and
- (e) an emergency exit allowing egress from any operating room, recovery area or other area: and
- (f) access to the use of-
 - (i) a clean and dirty utility room complying with A12; and
 - (ii) a cleaners'

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room complying with A13; and;

- (g) suction and oxygen storage located to allow quick and easy access by staff for patient use in emergency and nonemergency situations; and
- (h) storage facilities complying with A32 and a separate rooms for the storage of flammable goods; and
- (i) a nurse call system complying with A10; and
- (j) a food preparation facility complying with A33.

Day Procedure Centre - Surgical And Endoscopy Procedures

A31

P31 A day procedure centre at which surgical and endoscopy procedures are performed must adequately facilitate the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times.

A day procedure centre at which surgical and endoscopy procedures are performed, must have-

- (a) facilities complying with A30; and
- (b) an operating theatre complying with A27 and a procedure room complying with A28; and
- (c) a patient change room equipped with lockers and providing direct access to accessible toilets and shower facilities; and
- (d) a pre-operative waiting

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area with direct, access to the operating theatre and procedure room; and

- (e) a recovery area complying with A29; and
- (f) sanitary and bathing facilities complying with A16.

Storage - General

P32 A health services establishment must have adequate storage facilities to ensure the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times.

Where not otherwise provided for in this Part, a *health services* establishment must have-

- (a) a general storage room, for the storage of bulk supplies from the Stores Unit and Sterile Supply Unit, which-
 - (i) has a minimum floor area of 9m²; and
 - (ii) is fitted with a dead lock and located in a low traffic area; and
- (b) a disposal room, for the storage of waste and used linen, which-
 - (i) has a minimum floor area of 9m²; and
 - (ii) is located in close proximity to all functional

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areas; and

- (iii) is accessible from within the unit and externally; and
- (iv) is fitted with a dead lock.

Kitchens

P33 A health services establishment must have food preparation and food storage facilities adequate to ensure the care and safety of its patients, and the safety of staff and visitors, at all times, taking into consideration-

- (a) kitchen area; or
- (b) servery area.

A health services establishment provides-

- (a) a kitchen area for catering purposes which complies with TAS Part H102 or
- (b) a servery area, that is not in a kitchen, which complies with the *TAS* Part H102 and has-
 - (i) a workbench with an impervious top and splashback; and
 - (ii) single а or double bowl stainless steel sink set in the benchtop supplied with hot and cold reticulated water, lever action (with off at wall) or automatically activated taps, a soap dispenser, a towel dispenser and а glove dispenser; and
 - (iii) a *hand basin*, if a single bowl sink

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is fitted under (ii).

(c) Each *clinical unit* must have access to a kitchen or servery.

Laundries

P34

A health services establishment must provide laundry services that will adequately ensure the care and safety of patients, and the safety of staff, at all times.

A34 A health services establishment-

- (a) must have a laundry that is-
 - (i) located so that any entry or egress is not through a room used in the preparation or storage of food stuffs; and
 - (ii) in accordance with AS 4146; or
- (b) if a laundry is not provided, has a dedicated room for the storage of dirty linen which has-
 - (i) ventilation in accordance with A12.(b)(viii); and
 - (ii) a clinical hand basin.

Residential Care Buildings (Nursing Homes)

Floor area of bedrooms

P35 Bedrooms must have adequate space for circulation around a bed and small bedroom furniture.

The *floor area* of each bedroom must be sufficient to provide not less than—

(a) 9 m² in a one-bed bedroom; or

Floor and wall surfaces and P36 coverings

Floor and wall surfaces and coverings must be able to be able to be effectively cleaned.

Grab rails

P37

P38

Sanitary facilities residents must include facilities to reduce falls.

Insect proofing

Insects and vermin must be excluded from the facility.

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(b) 7.5 m² for each resident accommodated in any other bedroom.

Floor and walls

- (a) The surface finish of all floors and walls within the building must have smooth impervious and non-toxic finish.
- (b) The junctions between floors and walls must be coved for ease of cleaning.
- (c) Provided the requirements Specification C1.10 are met, the walls and floors complying with (a) may have suitable coverings.

Every toilet closet, bath and shower alcove for use by patients or residents must be fitted with grab rails.

Each external opening must be fly-screened except where the openings are fitted with selfclosing doors or with doors are provided with suitable insect repellent devices.