



ANNEXURE B

MINIMUM PHYSICAL AND BUILDING SERVICES REQUIREMENTS

1

For the purposes of these requirements, where a requirement for daylight is stated, this may be met if the room opens onto an atrium or courtyard, or if a roof light is incorporated providing privacy within the room or space is maintained. In addition, daylight may be borrowed from an adjacent room by means of glazing the wall in between, providing the adjacent room is within the same unit. Glazing in walls is a sufficient barrier between units unless sterilisation/hygiene is compromised.

ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND LAWS (2)

2

Save where otherwise required in these requirements, the construction of a private health establishment must comply with the general building regulations of –

- (1) SANS 10142-1:2009 — Wiring of Premises,
- (2) SANS 10400 — National Building Regulations,
- (3) SANS 7396-1 — Part 3 Handling and storage of Medical Gas,
- (4) SANS 1409— Outlet Sockets for Medical Gas,
- (5) SANS 1453 — Non flammable medical gas pipeline,
- (6) SANS 10114-1 — Lighting Requirements,
- (7) SANS 10257-1&2:2004 – Water supply and drainage for Buildings,
- (8) Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993,
- (9) SANS 347 – Vessels under pressure regulations,
- (10) National Environmental Management Waste Act 59 of 2008,
- (11) All local Municipal by-laws and regulations,
1 set of plans to determine taxa

- (12) Regulations of the Local Electrical Authority,
Plans submitted for indication of connection of power
- (13) Any other applicable Laws or Regulations,
- (14) Certificates of compliance (COC):
 - (i) Occupancy Certificate from local Municipality indicating that building is safe for public use. Partial Occupancy certificate needs to be submitted where the building is occupied in phases
 - (ii) Electrical COC
 - (iii) Termite and pest control COC
 - (iv) Fire protection and safety services COC
 - (v) *Medical gases COC
 - (vi) COC for Smoke detection

CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING SERVICE REQUIREMENTS (3-4)

3

A proprietor of a private health establishment must obtain certification of compliance every twelve calendar months from an appropriately qualified engineer that the requirements stated in requirements 6 to 22 have been met. The proprietor must furnish an inspecting officer with such valid certification on request.

4

The air conditioning system must be inspected monthly in all clinical areas. The owner must submit inspection reports to an inspecting officer on request. The inspection report must indicate the 6 monthly records of tests of the condition of filters, ahu's, coils, ducting, gauges, controls, chiller and heating systems. Air volumes and temperatures to be compared with design figures. Any defects are to be rectified immediately.

GENERAL BUILDING REQUIREMENTS (5)

5

Unless otherwise stated in these requirements, a private health establishment must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) Doorways or entrances giving access to rooms, in which patients are or are to be accommodated or treated, must be at least 1,032 m for single doors and 1.350 m for double-leaf doors.

- (2) Doors from patient ablution and toilet facilities must be equipped with a standard emergency release lock. The doors must be able to be opened from the outside. The floor opening underneath the door must be at least 15 cm or door grill as specified by the engineer.
- (3) Corridors where patients are being transported must have a minimum unobstructed width measured between walls of 2,5 m clear in respect of operating theatre units and delivery units and 1,9 m clear in respect of all other areas.
- (4) The floors of all rooms and corridors, not fitted with a carpet, must be constructed of a concrete base and finished with a smooth impervious washable surface or covered with a suitable impervious washable material.
- (5) In relation to carpets and/or floor coverings –
 - (i) No carpets or wooden skirting are permitted in the operating theatre unit, sterilising department, sluice room, kitchen, ablution rooms, procedure room, laundry, cleaners room, clean linen room, soiled linen room, sluice, delivery room, treatment room or emergency unit.
 - (ii) Carpets and wooden skirtings are only permitted in administrative offices.
 - (iii) The floors of wet areas must be covered with a hard, washable surface.
 - (iv) Patient treatment areas must be covered with vinyl sheeting (no tiles).
 - (v) All floor coverings must run up against the wall for at least 100 mm with a 20 mm coving.
- (6) Floor materials shall be easily cleanable and appropriately wear-resistant for the location. In areas like bathrooms, toilets, kitchens and similar work areas, floors must be impervious. In all areas subject to frequent wet-cleaning methods, floors must not be physically affected by germicidal cleaning solutions. Floors subject to traffic whilst wet shall have a slip resistant surface.
- (7) The floor, wall and ceiling of any operating theatre unit, delivery room and endoscopy unit surfaces must comply with good Infection Control practices.

- (8) The entire inside walls must be covered with a smooth finish and the paint must comply with good Infection control practices.
- (9) The wall behind every wash hand basin, clinical basin, sink and slophopper must have an additional washable impervious covering panel up to a height of at least 500mm to the width of the basin and a distance of at least 150 mm on each side of such fitting.
- (10) Separate, enclosed rooms with appropriate ventilation and lockable doors must be provided for the temporary storage of "Healthcare Risk Waste". These rooms must be kept clear of rodents.
- (11) "Healthcare Risk Waste" must be dealt with by a registered medical waste contractor according to legislation. The generator of medical waste stays responsible for the total management of the medical waste.
- (12) Multi-storeyed buildings must have sufficient lifts, provided that –
 - (i) at least one lift must have dimensions to safely transport patients in beds with traction apparatus attached; and
 - (ii) adequate provision must be made for suitable removal of soiled linen, waste and refuse.
- (13) The way-finding system must comply with the primary function of guiding the visitor/patient to the areas/departments/wards/rooms, which are their normal destinations, and to indicate the fire exits clearly, and all restricted access areas or rooms must be clearly indicated by an appropriate sign.
- (14) Acoustic and noise control requirements:
 - (i) Sound transmission limits and general acoustic properties in General Hospitals shall comply with the SANS 10218, Part I Standard (HG-Health Buildings" category).
 - (ii) Sound transmission (DnT, w) shall be determined by tests in accordance with methods set out in ISO R140 and R717 standards.

VENTILATION (6-8)

6

All areas of a private health establishment, other than those specifically addressed in requirements 8 and 9 are to have natural or artificial ventilation in compliance with National Building Regulations. Cross ventilation must be allowed for by having doors and windows on opposite sides or grids.

7

Machinery and equipment must comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993.

8

(1) All operating theatre units mentioned below must be air conditioned with the minimum standards specified per relevant theatre –

A. Major theatre

Laminar flow theatre — class 100 for theatres dedicated for high risk operations like brain operations and spinal theatres –

Air quantity approximately 2000 litre/s depending on the CALP size (compartment size cubicle).

Filtration 0.5 microns at 99,97% class 100 theatre as measured according to ISO Standards.

Particle counts and smoke test every twelve months.

Non Laminar Flow — Clean Air Class 1000

Air quantity approximately 900 litre/s depending on the size of the theatre (20-30 changes per hour).

Filtration 0.5 microns at 99.97%-class 1000 theatre as measured according to ISO Standards.

Particle counts and smoke test every six months.

B. Minor Theatre

Minor Procedures General Theatre-Class 10000.

Air quantity approximately 900 l/s depending on the size of the theatre with (20-30 air changes per hour).

Fresh Air Changes must comply with SANS 10400.

Filtration 90-95% class 10000 theatre as measured according to ISO Standards.

Particle counts and smoke test once per year.

For all other areas fresh air changes must comply with SANS 10400-Part 0.

- (2) Temperatures in the operating theatre unit should be controlled between 18 and 24(degrees) C depending on the theatre required for operation with a maximum deviation of 1,5(degrees)C except where lower temperatures are required for specialist procedures.” . The provision of an adjustable set point is required only in operating theatre units where major burn cases and operating procedures in excess of 45 minutes on infants under 2 years are undertaken on a regular basis.
- (3) A relative humidity in the range of 45% to 60% must be maintained.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS (9-13)

9

Save as otherwise provided for in the requirements, private health establishments must comply with the following –

AREA OR TAS	MIN ILLUMINANCE (LUX)	AVERAGE	REMARKS
Reception and Waiting; General Desk and Reading	160 320		Task lighting
Office: Reading and writing Machine work Filing	320 500 320		Intermittent by Task lighting Task lighting
Laboratory: General Close work	400 500		Good colour rendering Task lighting
Pharmacy: General Close work	400 500		Good colour rendering Task lighting
Corridor: Minor General	100 160		

Ward	200	Good colour rendering
Theatre Suite	200	
Emergency and Trauma	320	
Ward at night	10	
Patient Bedhead:		Good colour rendering optional
General	160	
Reading	50	
Night	5	
High Care Bedhead:		Good colour rendering
General	160	Switched locally
General Examination	320	
Relaxing	50	
Night	5	
ICU Bedhead:		Good colour rendering
General	160	Switched locally
General Examination	400	
Relaxing	50	
Night	5	
Paediatric Bedhead:		Good colour rendering optional
General	160	Dimmable for night nursing
Relax	50	
Night	100	
Nursery:		Good colour rendering optional
General	160	Dimmable for night nursing
Relax	50	
Night	100	
Nurse Station:		

General Night	320 100	Dimmable for night nursing
Store, Linen, Sluice: General	200	
Examination Couch: General	320	Good colour rendering
Resuscitation Bedhead: General General Examination	160 400	Good colour rendering
Scrub: General	320	Good colour rendering
Setting Out: General	400	Good colour rendering
Theatre Holding Room: General Relax	320 160	Good colour rendering
Anaesthetic Induction Room: General Relax	320 160	Good colour rendering
Operating Theatre: General	400	Good colour rendering Dimmable

General for scope work Operating light	100	Special
Recovery Room Bedhead: General General Examination	320 400	Good colour rendering
X-ray: General Preparation, Cleaning Working	200 100	Dimmable
X-ray Diagnostics: General Setting up, Cleaning Working and Screening	320 50	Dimmable
Radiation Therapy: General Setting up, Cleaning Working and Screening	320 100	Dimmable
Photographic Dark Room: General Cleaning Non Processing Processing	160 10	Safety Light
Delivery Room: General General examination Delivery	150 400	Good colour rendering Special mobile

Labour Ward:		Good colour rendering
General	150	
General examination	400	Where applicable

Kitchen:		
General	329	
Food Preparation	400	Good colour rendering
Workshops:		
General	320	
Work station	400	
Plant Rooms:		
General	100	
Work Areas	200	Task lighting
Stairs:	160	
Lifts:	160	
Toilets and Cloakrooms:	100	
Mortuary:		
Body Store	160	
General	320	
Dissecting table		Special
Telephone Exchange:		
General	320	
Operating	100	
Frame and Battery Room	320	Dimmable

10

Private health establishments must have an emergency generator which operates automatically and which is of sufficient capacity to supply all critical areas of the facility with electricity in the event of a breakdown in the main electricity supply. Critical areas include the following –

- (1) Surgical operating theatre unit luminaries;
- (2) All switched socket outlets and lights in operating theatres, intensive care units, high care wards, neo-natal nursery, recovery room, and delivery rooms, duty stations, fire escapes and emergency units;
- (3) Night light in wards and ward corridors;
- (4) There must be at least one roof light in each ward, and one in each ablution facility;
- (5) All staircases must have lights on emergency power;
- (6) All switched socket outlets used for patient life support anywhere in the facility;
- (7) At least one patient lift or lift that can accommodate a bed for every 200 patients; and
- (8) Medical air compressors, vacuum pumps and gas alarm systems.

11

Power supply to switched socket outlets in intensive care units and operating theatre units and recovery rooms must be on an earth monitoring system. Earth leakage protected units must be used as a protective measure.

12

When an emergency generator is being used, the operating theatre light must be served by an uninterrupted power supply or battery system.

13

Uninterrupted power systems must be provided for operating theatre lights and all life support systems and computer systems where a break in electrical supply cannot be tolerated.

GASES (14-19)

14

- (1) All units of a private health establishment where patients are accommodated or treated except sub-acute and hospice facilities that may have piped oxygen and suction or mobile systems, must have medical gases and vacuum provided by piped services.
- (2) Mobile gas services must be available for crisis situations.
- (3) The minimum services to be supplied are:
 - (i) operating theatre units: Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide, medical air, vacuum and scavenging;
 - (ii) intensive care units and neonatal intensive care units: medical air, oxygen and vacuum; and
 - (iii) all other patient areas to be provided with oxygen and vacuum piped services.

15

Sub-acute facilities must have one mobile oxygen cylinder per 10 patients and one suction machine for every 10 patients.

16

A gas alarm system to monitor gases, excluding scavenging, must be installed in all nurse stations that are manned 24 hours per day in the theatre complex. A slave panel must also be installed in the intensive care unit or any other position where it is easily visible. This alarm system must be connected to the emergency power supply.

17

All piped vacuum and oxygen systems must have mobile back-up systems with staff adequately trained to handle them.

18

Medical air (low pressure) for respiratory purposes must be provided at a fixed pipeline pressure of 400 kPa. Medical air (high pressure) for driving surgical power tools must be provided at a terminal usage pressure between 700 kPa and 1 000 kPa, depending on the tools/equipment to be used. Intensive care units and operating theatre units must be provided with a back-up system.

19

Anaesthetic gas scavenging, which is a low-pressure suction system that removes exhaled anaesthetic gases from the patient circuit, must be provided. Each outlet point must have its own balancing valve to allow the system to be balanced progressively from the furthest outlet point towards the fan motor.

NURSE CALL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (20-22)**20**

Every bed must have a call system that will enable the patient to call a nurse to the bedside.

21

An emergency call system must be provided in ablution facilities.

22

An emergency call system must be provided to the intensive care unit from the high care unit, neonatal intensive care unit, emergency unit, and operating theatre units and from all other nursing units in order that assistance can be provided in the most expeditious way.

NURSING UNITS (23-29)**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (23-26)****23**

Provision must be made in a private health establishment for patient accommodation within one or more nursing units or wards, where a ward could consist of one or more nursing units.

24

A nursing unit, which shall be comprised of a maximum of 36 beds, must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) Beds in patient wards must be provided with natural light and natural or mechanical ventilation.
- (2) A nurse's station must be central and so placed that physical access to any patient requiring care is not impeded or delayed. It must contain a nurse call system, a counter and work surface, a telephone for internal and external communication and a clinical basin.
- (3) Sufficient lockers must be provided for personal belongings of staff while on duty and patients.

- (4) If a general restroom is not available, a rest room must be provided for staff, which must be located in a private area, and must be provided with natural light and ventilation.
- (5) Adequate ablution and toilet facilities for patients must be provided.
- (6) A staff toilet must be provided, and must contain a wash hand basin.
- (7) A ward kitchen must be provided with a minimum floor area of 4 m², which must be increased by 1,5 m² for every 10 beds above 20 beds. It must contain a minimum of a single bowl sink, work surface, and a hand washbasin and may be shared by adjacent nursing units.
- (8) A clean utility room must be provided with a minimum floor area of 5 m², work surfaces and a basin.
- (9) A procedure room may be provided and, where provided, must have a minimum floor area of 10 m², and must contain durable and impervious work surfaces and a clinical basin.
- (10) Separate storage space must be provided for ward equipment, patients, belongings and such sundry items as may be necessary for the management and equipping of the nursing unit. Such storage may be shared between adjacent nursing units.
- (11) A sluice room must be provided with at least a wash hand basin, a sluice sink and wall mounted bedpan and urinal racks. Urinal racks are not required in female wards. A bedpan washer/disposal unit together with a domestic sink may substitute the sluice sink.
- (12) A cleaners' room containing shelves, low level sink or slop hopper with suitable tap height for bucket filling and hooks for mops, but this facility may be incorporated in the sluice room.
- (13) A soiled linen and waste disposal and storage room must be provided, but this facility may be incorporated into the sluice room.

25

A sluice room required in terms of requirement 24(11) must have a minimum floor area of 5 m², unless –

- (1) either the cleaners' room or the soiled linen and waste room are not incorporated into the sluice room, in which case it must have a minimum floor area of 7 m²; or

- (2) both the cleaners' room and the soiled linen and waste room are incorporated into the sluice room, in which case it must have a minimum floor area of 9 m².

26

The cleaner's room and the soiled linen and waste room must both have a minimum floor area of 5 m² unless incorporated in the sluice room.

PATIENT ROOMS (27)

27

Patient rooms must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) The minimum floor area of any single patient room must be 10 m² and multiple patient room must be 7,5 m² per bed.
- (2) Not more than 6 patients may be accommodated per patient room except for intensive care units, high care units and nurseries.
- (3) Single patient rooms must have a minimum wall length of 2.6m at bed head.
- (4) In all patient rooms provision must be made for a minimum space of –
 - (i) 600 mm between the non-attending side of any bed and the nearest wall on that side;
 - (ii) 900 mm between the attending side of any bed and the nearest wall on that side;
 - (iii) 900 mm between the sides of any adjacent beds;
 - (iv) 1,2 m between the foot of any bed and the opposite wall or 1,5 m between the foot of any bed and the opposite bed.
- (5) Proper screening facilities must be provided between beds.
- (6) Except in the case of a parent and child, adults and children under the age of 12 years must be accommodated in separate rooms. However, if separate accommodation for adults and children under the age of 12 years is impractical for reasons of treatment, proper screening facilities must be available.
- (7) Each patient room must have access to a corridor or passageway.
- (8) Each patient room must be provided with a clinical basin.

ABLUTION FACILITIES (28-29)

28

An abluion facility for persons with disabilities, containing a freestanding bath or wheelchair shower, and wheel chair toilet must be provided per nursing unit. Each floor must be provided with disabled toilets in the public foyer.

29

Where several patient rooms share abluion and toilet facilities, the following must be provided –

- (1) At least one bath or shower per 12 patients or part of such number;
- (2) One wash hand basin per 6 patients or part of such number in the abluion area, if abluion facilities and toilets are not located in the same area;
- (3) At least one toilet per 6 patients or part of such number;
- (4) At least one wash hand basin for every two toilets, unless toilets are located singly in which case one wash hand basin for each toilet is required; and
- (5) Separate abluion facilities for male and female patients must be provided.

DAY WARDS (30)

30

A day ward must meet the requirements of a nursing unit, as set out in requirements 24 to 27, except that –

- (1) At least one assisted bath or shower is required per 12 patients;
- (2) Separate rooms for patients are not required provided that proper screening facilities are available.

PAEDIATRIC UNITS (31)

31

In addition to the requirements set out in requirements 24 to 27, paediatric units must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) At least one baby bath for every 10 babies must be provided. Thereafter one baby bath for each additional 15 babies must be provided. Mobile bassinets with bathing facilities may be used, in which case a tap for filling of bassinets and a low basin for draining of bassinets must be provided.

- (2) A dedicated milk kitchen is required if the institution has more than 20 paediatric beds or cots. This may be shared with a nursery. If the unit contains less than 20 beds or cots, infant feeds may be prepared in a special area within the ward kitchen. A double basin wash-up facility and wash hand basin must be supplied.
- (3) A treatment room must be provided.
- (4) An isolation facility must be provided for every 15 cots or beds. Each such facility must be fitted with a clinical hand wash basin and ventilation so designed to prevent airborne cross infection. There must be access of such isolation facilities to a sluice room, which does not pass through other areas where patients are treated or accommodated.
- (5) There must be direct visibility of all beds/cots from the nurse's station or from the adjacent corridor, via glass walls or viewing panels.
- (6) Special safety features applicable to children in respect of electric sockets and switches, heaters, door and window locks and hot water supplies.
- (7) Adequate access and security control measures must be provided at entrances, exits, emergency exits and windows.
- (8) Suitable lounge and play areas to be provided with a viewing panel for nursing supervision where necessary.
- (9) Properly screened areas for breastfeeding, must be available within the ward.

MATERNITY UNIT AND MIDWIFE OBSTETRIC UNITS (MOW) (32-47)

32

In addition to the requirements of nursing units, as prescribed in requirements 24 to 27, a maternity or midwife obstetric unit must include, at minimum as specified hereunder –

A. MIDWIFE OBSTETRIC UNITS (MOW)

- (1) an antenatal clinic with a waiting area and single consultation cubicles;
- (2) a diagnostic room;
- (3) an antenatal ward;
- (4) preparation room;
- (5) delivery room;

- (6) infant resuscitation area;
- (7) postnatal ward;
- (8) nursery;
- (9) long stay ward (e.g. Kangaroo mother care);
- (10) postnatal examination room;
- (11) immediate access to ambulance service; and
- (12) cubicles/partitions for breastfeeding.

B. MATERNITY UNIT

- (1) at least one preparation room with an ablution facility;
- (2) at least one delivery room;
- (3) a postnatal ward with rooming in facilities;
- (4) access to a theatre;
- (5) adequate security measures at entrances, exits and windows; and
- (6) staff changing rooms and scrub facility.

33

Subject to these requirements, a maternity unit may include –

- (1) antenatal beds;
- (2) rooms for first stage of labour;
- (3) a nursery; and
- (4) a neonatal intensive care unit.

SERVICE AREAS (34)

34

Service area must be provided in a maternity unit in accordance with requirements 24 to 27, provided that the dirty utility room must make additional provision for equipment and for the examination, preservation or disposal of placentas.

DELIVERY ROOMS (35-41)

35

If only one delivery room is provided, at least one additional room must be provided for the first stage of labour.

36

If more than one delivery room is provided, an additional room for the first stage of labour is optional.

37

Each delivery room must have a floor area of not less than 17 m² and a minimum wall length at bed head of 3,6 m.

38

Each delivery room must contain a clinical basin.

39

Vacuum and oxygen must be provided and suitably positioned in each delivery room for both mother and baby.

40

Infant warming must be provided in each caesarean/delivery room with a minimum floor area of 3,6 m² in addition to the required area of each room.

41

At least eight electrical switched socket outlets must be provided for each bed, suitably positioned for both mother and baby.

ROOMS FOR FIRST STAGE OF LABOUR (42)

42

- (1) The surface floor area of a room for the first stage of labour must be 10 m² for one bed and 15 m² for two beds;
- (2) Access to a patient toilet, wash hand basin and bath or shower, which is suitable for patient use with staff assistance;

- (3) Access to a sluice room; and
- (4) A clinical hand wash basin.

POST-NATAL WARDS (43)

43

Nursing units in post-natal wards must comply with the regulation for general nursing units as set out in requirements 24 to 27, provided that –

- (1) The minimum measurements specified in guideline 28(4)(ii) and (iii) must be increased by an additional 1 m to allow for accommodation of infants with their mothers.
- (2) A dedicated milk kitchen must be provided, which may be shared with a paediatric unit.

NURSERIES (44-45)

44

Nurseries must comply with the requirements for general nursing units as set out in requirements 24 to 27, provided that –

- (1) There is a single entrance, which has adequate security measures, to control access.
- (2) A floor area of at minimum 2 m² per crib, exclusive of an auxiliary work area must be provided, with a minimum floor area of 6 m².
- (3) Each nursery room must contain no more than 16 infants in the same room.
- (4) At least one incubator per 15 mother beds, or part thereof, must be provided, where provision is made for additional space of 1,5 m² per incubator.
- (5) At least one baby bath for the first 10 babies must be provided. Thereafter one baby bath for each additional 15 babies must be provided. Mobile bassinets with bathing facilities may be used, in which case a tap for filling of bassinets, and a low basin for draining of bassinets must be provided.
- (6) When a rooming-in program is used, the total number of cribs provided in these units may be appropriately reduced, but the nursery may not be omitted in its entirety from any facility than includes maternity services.

- (7) A work surface for washing, drying and changing of babies must be provided.
- (8) Vacuum and oxygen must be provided.
- (9) An emergency call system must be provided.
- (10) A viewing panel through which babies can be observed must be provided.
- (11) Temperature control in this area is essential.
- (12) Properly screened areas must be available within the nursery for breastfeeding.
- (13) Adequate noise control.

45

A room for isolation contemplated in requirement 47(10) must be directly visible from the nurses' station. There must be access of such an isolation room to a sluice room, which does not pass through other areas where patients are treated or accommodated.

NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (46-50)

WARD SPACE (46-50)

46

- (1) A wall length of 2 m must be provided at the head of each crib.
- (2) The clear space between the walls at the head of the crib to the foot including circulation space at the foot must not be less than 2,5 m.
- (3) At least one clinical basin must be provided for every six cribs, or part thereof, within the open ward.
- (4) Each crib in the ward must be provided with the following minimum piped services –
 - (i) 2 oxygen outlets;
 - (ii) 1 low-pressure medical air outlet;
 - (iii) 2 vacuum outlets; and
 - (iv) six 15 Amp electrical power plug outlets.

- (5) Daylight must be provided.
- (6) A nurse's station must be provided within the ward space providing an unobstructed view of all cribs.
- (7) Mechanical ventilation or air conditioning must be provided. The air pressure within the ward area must be positive in relation to other areas within the neonatal intensive care unit must be at 25-27 degrees Celcius.
- (8) Adequate noise control.
- (9) Provision must be made for access to isolation facilities that must contain –
 - (i) a clinical hand wash basin;
 - (ii) a separate bathing facility, as per subrequirement (5);
 - (iii) cupboard space;
 - (iv) a work surface;
 - (v) oxygen and vacuum;
 - (vi) an extraction ventilation system, or the room must be so designed to avoid air borne cross infections; and
 - (vii) access to sluice facilities.

47

Services required in terms of requirement 49(4) must be provided from a wall, floor pedestal, ceiling suspended panel, or from an articulation arm from the wall or ceiling. In all cases the service panel must be at a height to provide unobstructed access to the patient.

48

The dimensions of the sluice room, cleaners' room and soiled linen and waste room in a neonatal intensive care unit must comply with requirement 27.

49

LDP (labour-delivery-postnatal) and LDPR (labour-delivery-postnatal-recovery facilities):

- (1) Delivery procedures in accordance with birthing concepts may be performed in the LDP or LDPR rooms. LDP room(s) may be located in a separate LDP suite or as part of the caesarean/delivery suite. The *post partum* unit may contain LDPR rooms.
- (2) The LDP/LDPR rooms must be for single occupancy.
- (3) These rooms shall have a minimum of 25 m² of clear floor area with a minimum wall length at bed-head of 4,8 m, exclusive of toilet, alcoves, and lobbies.
- (4) Direct access to toilet and shower or bath must be provided.
- (5) An area within the room, excluding the mother's area, shall be provided for infant resuscitation with a minimum floor area of 3,6 m².
- (6) An equipment storage room for every three LDP/LDPR rooms must be provided.
- (7) Each LDP/LDPR room must contain a clinical basin and a sink.
- (8) Infant warming must be provided for every three LDP/LDPR room.
- (9) At least twelve electrical socket outlets must be provided for each bed, suitably positioned for both mother and baby.
- (10) Two outlets for oxygen and two outlets for vacuum. The outlets should be located in the room so that they are accessible to the mother's delivery area and infant resuscitation area.
- (11) Windows or doors must be located so as not to compromise patient privacy or adequate curtaining or screening must be provided.

SERVICE FACILITIES (50)

50

The following service facilities must be provided in a neonatal intensive care unit:

- (1) A clean supplies room or cupboard must be provided. Alternatively mobile clean supply systems may be provided.

- (2) A rest room or area must be provided for staff, which must be located in a private area, and must be provided with natural light and ventilation.
- (3) A staff toilet must be provided, and must contain a wash hand basin.
- (4) Adequate equipment storage space must be provided.
- (5) A sluice room must be provided with at least a wash hand basin as well as a sluice sink and slop hopper or combination sluice unit.
- (6) A cleaners' room containing shelves, a low level sink with suitable tap height for bucket filling and hooks for mops, but this room may be incorporated in the sluice room.
- (7) A soiled linen and waste room must be provided, but may be incorporated in the sluice room.

INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (51-53)

51

Requirements 55 to 57 apply to all intensive care units other than neonatal intensive care units.

52

Ward space in an intensive care unit must conform to the following requirements –

- (1) A wall length of 3,6 m must be provided at the head of each bed.
- (2) Each patient bed space must have a minimum floor area of 15 m².
- (3) The entrance to the intensive care unit must have a clear opening width of not less than 1,8 m².
- (4) All beds in the intensive care unit must be clearly visible from the nurses' station.
- (5) At least one clinical basin with elbow action taps must be provided for every 4 beds or part thereof.
- (6) All beds in the ward must be provided with the following piped/fixed services at the head of the bed(s) –
 - (i) three oxygen outlets for every 2 beds;
 - (ii) three low-pressure medical air outlets for every 2 beds;

- (iii) three vacuum outlets for every 2 beds;
 - (iv) eight 15 amp electric power plug outlets for each bed, provided that no multi-plug adaptors may be used; and
 - (v) ten 15 amp electrical power plug outlets for each bed for cardio-thoracic and neuro-surgical intensive care units.
- (7) Screening facilities to ensure patient privacy must be provided between beds.
- (8) Each patient bed must have visual access, other than skylights, to the outside environment with not less than one outside window in each patient bed area. Distance from the patient bed to the outside window shall not exceed 15 meters. When partitioned cubicles are used, patients' view to outside window must be through no more than two separate clear vision panels.
- (9) A nurses' station must be provided within the ward space providing an unobstructed view of all the beds, and a central monitoring system must be provided with an unobstructed view of all consoles.
- (10) Air pressure within the ward area, except in the isolation cubicle, must be a positive pressure relative to other areas within the intensive care unit and in relation to other areas within the intensive care unit.
- (11) Noise control and sound attenuation must be a design factor.

53

The services required in terms of requirement 55(6) must be provided from the wall, or pedestal, or preferably from a ceiling suspended panel or an articulated arm from the wall or ceiling. In all cases the service panel must be at a height to provide unobstructed access to the patient.

ISOLATION CUBICLE (57-58)

54

At least one bed in an intensive care unit must be in an isolation cubicle.

55

An isolation cubicle in an intensive care unit must conform to the following requirements –

- (1) The isolation cubicle must be an enclosed space with a floor area of not less than 18 m², exclusive of lobbies, toilets, closets, lockers, wardrobes and or alcoves.
- (2) For every eight intensive care beds, there must be an isolation cubicle. There may not be more than one bed in an isolation cubicle.
- (3) The wall or partition at the head of the bed must not be less than 4,2m long.
- (4) The isolation cubicle door must have a clear opening width of not less than 1,4m.
- (5) The air pressure within the isolation cubicle must be negative in relation to the other bed areas within the ward.
- (6) A clinical basin must be provided within the isolation cubicle.
- (7) There must be access from such an isolation room directly to a sluice room without passing through other areas where patients are treated or accommodated.

SERVICE ACCOMMODATION (56)**56**

In addition to complying with the provisions of requirements 24 to 27 the following service accommodation must also be provided for intensive care units –

- (1) ward kitchen;
- (2) staff restroom;
- (3) waiting area for visitors;
- (4) comfort lounge for visitors; and
- (5) access to staff restroom and staff toilet.

HIGH CARE UNITS (57)

57

Subject to the following requirements, high care wards must meet the requirements set out in requirements 24 to 27 –

- (1) High care beds must have a wall length of 3 m at the head of each bed and a floor area of not less than 12 m² per bed.
- (2) The entrance to the high care unit must have a clear opening width of not less than 1,8 m².
- (3) Each bed must be provided with the following piped services at the head of each bed –
 - (i) oxygen;
 - (ii) vacuum;
 - (iii) four 15 amp electric power plug outlets;
 - (iv) an approved nurse call system with an emergency call facility.
- (4) Screening facilities to ensure patient privacy must be provided between beds in multiple bed ward areas.
- (5) A clinical basin must be provided for every 6 beds or part thereof.
- (6) The nurses' station must be so positioned as to provide an unobstructed view of all beds.
- (7) Service accommodation; requirement 59 applies.

OPERATING THEATRE UNITS (61-82)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (61-64)

58

An operating theatre unit must consist of one or more operating rooms, serviced by the following facilities as detailed in the succeeding requirements:

- (1) Recovery area;
- (2) Duty station;
- (3) Scrub area;

- (4) Setting-up area;
- (5) Changing facilities;
- (6) Cleaning and disposal area;
- (7) Storage facilities;
- (8) Rest rooms; and
- (9) A suitable induction/holding area for optimal patient privacy.

59

An operating theatre unit must be a restricted access area and must be so planned and equipped that control can be exercised over all persons and materials that enter it.

60

An operating theatre unit may not be used for any purpose other than to perform surgical or related procedures.

61

No curtaining or built-in cupboards are permitted in an operating theatre unit.

OPERATING THEATRE (62)

62

Operating theatres must comply with the following dimensions –

- (1) A minor theatre must have a minimum floor area of 20 m², a minimum length of 3,4 m and an operating theatre ceiling height of 3 m.
- (2) A major theatre must have a minimum floor area of 30 m², a minimum length of 5 m and an operating theatre ceiling height of 3 m.
- (3) A cardiac theatre must have a minimum floor area of 45 m², a minimum length of 5,8 m and an operating theatre ceiling height of 3 m.
- (4) A cardiac catheterization laboratory must have a minimum floor area of 42 m², a minimum length of 5,8 m and an operating theatre ceiling height of 3 m.

- (5) Endoscopy suite requirements:
- (i) Each procedure room shall have a minimum floor area of 16 m² exclusive of built-in shelves.
 - (ii) A clinical basin must be available in the suite.
 - (iii) Station outlets for oxygen, vacuum (suction) and medical air.
 - (iv) The endoscopy suite must be designed for visual and acoustical privacy of the patient.

(6) Instrument Processing Room(s):

Dedicated processing room(s) for cleaning and disinfecting Instrumentation must be provided. The size of the cleaning room(s) is dictated by the amount of equipment to be processed. The cleaning room should allow for unobstructed flow of instrumentation from the contaminated area to the clean area, and finally, to storage. The clean equipment rooms, including storage, should protect the equipment from contamination.

INSTALLATIONS (66-67)

63

Subject to requirement 65, theatres of the category listed in the first column of Table A must be serviced by the prescribed number of particular installations as per the corresponding columns in the table:

Table A

Theatre type	Oxygen Points	Nitrous oxide points	Vacuum points	Medical air points	Electrical points	Scavenging
Minor	2	1	2	0	6	1
Major	2	1	2	1	8	1
Cardiac	3	2	3	2	10	1
Cath Lab	1	1	1	0	8	1

64

One additional oxygen and one additional vacuum point and a neonatal resuscitation area or mobile resuscitation unit must be provided in an operating theatre unit where Caesarean sections are performed.

RECOVERY AREA WITHIN THE OPERATING THEATRE UNIT (68-70)**65**

The recovery area must be within the restricted access area of the operating theatre unit, and in a place that offers optimal privacy to patients.

66

A recovery area must have a minimum unobstructed floor area of 12 m² and a wall length of not less than 3 m per operating room and 6 m² floor area for every additional operating theatre served by such recovery area.

67

The recovery room or area must be fitted with the following –

- (1) a clinical basin;
- (2) one oxygen, one vacuum point and low-pressure medical air for each bed to be accommodated;
- (3) three electrical switched socket outlets for every recovery bed or trolley;
- (4) facilities for screening off a minimum of one patient;
- (5) an emergency call system;
- (6) adequate lighting; and
- (7) a deep bowl sink.

DUTY STATIONS WITHIN OPERATING THEATRE UNITS (68)**68**

A nursing station must be so situated, constructed and equipped within the restricted access area of an operating theatre unit that it is possible for the nursing staff to observe all patients directly. The duty station must have a floor area of not less than 6 m² and a minimum wall length of 2 m and must form an integral part of the main patient corridor, recovery area and patient receiving area.

SCRUBBING-UP AREA (72-74)

69

A scrubbing-up area outside but adjacent to the operating room must be provided. This area must have direct access to the operating room.

70

A scrubbing-up area or room must have a width of not less than 2,1 m and must be so equipped as to permit unhindered and simultaneous scrubbing-up, by at least two persons under hot and cold running water from elbow-operating taps or alternative method over splash-limiting basins or a stainless steel drainage trough, and gowning procedures prior to entering-the operating room or within the operating room.

71

In the case of a minor theatre, provision need only be made for scrubbing-up by one person, and the scrub-up area may be within the theatre. In the case of a minor operating theatre a single scrub up facility only, is required.

CLEANING AND DISPOSAL AREA (75-77)

72

A cleaning and disposal area to serve the operating theatre unit only must be provided. Where a special disposal corridor is provided from which the cleaning of the operating theatre unit or operating room(s) can be affected, such a cleaning or disposal area must not be situated within the restricted access area, but must be so situated as to have an access door from such a corridor only.

73

A cleaning and disposal area must have an unobstructed floor area of not less than 5 m² and a minimum wall length of 2 m for the first operating room. An additional 2 m² for each additional operating theatre unit up to a maximum of 14 m² must be provided.

74

The cleaning and disposal area contemplated in requirement 75 must be fitted with the following –

- (1) A deep sink and slop-hopper must be provided.
- (2) Adequate shelving and cupboards for storing cleaning materials and equipment.
- (3) A stainless steel wash sink with hot and cold water.
- (4) A wash hand basin with hot and cold water.

- (5) A cleaners' room or area for the storage of cleaning equipment and materials.

CHANGE AND REST ROOMS OF THE OPERATING THEATRE UNITS (78-80)

75

Suitable change room facilities must be provided separately for male and female staff of an operating theatre unit, provided that the change room must have –

- (1) one door which opens into the restricted access area, and must have a separate entrance from outside the restricted access area;
- (2) a floor area of not less than 9 m² for the first two operating rooms and thereafter 2 m² per additional operating room with a minimum wall length of 2 m;
- (3) a wash hand basin;
- (4) partitioned off toilets in the ratio 1 toilet: 12 persons; and 1 shower: 12 persons;
- (5) storage facilities for the separate storage of personal clothing and effects, and clean theatre clothing, with provision for the storage of soiled theatre apparel.

76

Rest rooms for operating theatre unit staff must be located within the operating theatre unit.

77

If light refreshments are to be served, facilities for storing, preparing and serving such refreshments must be provided for the operating theatre unit.

STORAGE FACILITIES (78)

78

Adequately mechanically ventilated separate store rooms, or storage cupboards in lieu thereof, for the storage of clean linen, medicines, sterile packs equipment and sundry items must be supplied in the operating theatre unit, provided that no porous shelving material may be used in the restricted access area.

SETTING-UP SPACE (79)

79

Adequate setting-up space within the restricted access area of an operating theatre unit must be provided. Setting-up space may be provided within the operating area.

STERILISATION AND DISINFECTION UNITS (83-91)

80

A sterilisation and disinfection unit should, where possible, be adjacent to or form part of the operating theatre unit. Where it is not adjacent to, or part of the operating theatre unit, suitable changing rooms must be provided according to the requirements of requirement 78.

81

In large multi-storey hospitals, the sterilisation and disinfection unit may be designed and operated remote from the operating theatre unit. The transporting system provided for the sterilised items must be so designed to preserve pack integrity and product sterility.

82

A sterilisation and disinfection unit must have a minimum floor space of 30 m² for the first two operating theatre units or delivery rooms served by it, and thereafter an additional 2 m² for each additional operating theatre unit or delivery room served by it. In hospitals where re-sterilisation is done of items used in wards, a larger floor space may be required.

83

If soiled linen is to be held or sluiced in the washing and decontamination area contemplated in requirement 89, additional floor space of 4 m² for the first two operating theatre units or delivery rooms and 1 m² for each additional operating theatre unit or delivery room served by the sterilisation and disinfection area must be provided.

84

The design of the sterilising and disinfection unit and layout of equipment must ensure a clear flow of work from the soiled to the clean side of the unit.

85

No curtaining is permitted in the sterilising and disinfection unit.

86

The following functional areas must be provided within a sterilisation and disinfection unit –

- (1) a washing and decontamination area;
- (2) a tray and pack preparation area;
- (3) a sterilisation processing area; and
- (4) a storage area for sterile packs.

87

A washing and decontamination area contemplated in requirement 89 must include the following –

- (1) a slop hopper;
- (2) stainless steel sinks with hot and cold water, of which at least one sink is at least 350mm deep; and
- (3) a trolley washing area with hot and cold water and a floor drain.

88

A tray and pack preparing area contemplated in requirement 89 must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) Floor space for packing must be provided.
- (2) Storage facilities for clean materials must be provided.
- (3) One or more autoclave(s) capable of sterilising porous loads (gowns, drapes and dressings), as well as wrapped and unwrapped instruments, must be provided.
- (4) Where liquids are sterilised, an autoclave with a fluid cycle and a reverse osmosis or distillation plant must also be provided.

EMERGENCY UNITS (92-93)**89**

An emergency unit must have –

- (1) arrangements for multidisciplinary admission facilities;

- (2) access to 24 Hour X-ray facilities;
- (3) facilities for stabilisation of major trauma cases prior to transfer;
- (4) a laboratory service; and
- (5) a blood transfusion service.

90

The physical facilities of an emergency unit must comprise the following requirements:

- (1) A reception area with office space must be provided.
- (2) A separate nursing station must be provided.
- (3) There must be access to a waiting area for patients and visitors.
- (4) There must be access to a public toilet with wash-hand basins, as well as access to a toilet to accommodate persons with disabilities.
- (5) The resuscitation room or area and the procedure room or area must each have a minimum floor area of 12 m² and a minimum wall length of 3 m. If they are combined in the same room, the combined room must have a minimum floor area of 20 m, and screening facilities must separate the procedure area and resuscitation area.
- (6) Resuscitation areas and procedure areas must include the following installations –
 - (i) piped or portable oxygen for each bed;
 - (ii) a minimum of 6 electrical switched socket outlets per bed;
 - (iii) a clinical basin;
 - (iv) built in cupboards or mobile units;
 - (v) a work surface;
 - (vi) vacuum; and
 - (vii) compressed air (in resuscitation rooms only).
- (7) An accessible sluice room must be provided with normal requirements as for general wards.

- (8) A clean utility area must be provided with separate enclosed storage place for pharmaceutical substances, sterile substances, linen, and general equipment respectively.
- (9) An accessible cleaner's room must be provided.
- (10) Accessible toilets and a restroom for personnel must be provided.
- (11) Rooms and/or cubicles with a minimum space of 6 m² and wash hand basins and work surfaces must be provided.
- (12) An alarm system must be provided to the intensive care unit.
- (13) The unit must have an external entrance.
- (14) An access ramp is to be provided of a suitable gradient where the ground floor level internally does not correspond with the external ground level.
- (15) If the unit is on a different storey or level to that of the hospital wards, an elevator must be provided that will provide convenient access of patients to the operating theatre unit, wards, dispensary, or radiological units if necessary.
- (16) Adequate drop off facilities must be provided for ambulances.

**NON-ACUTE ESTABLISHMENTS EXCEPT REHABILITATION FACILITIES
(91)**

91

Subject to the following requirements, chronic care units must also comply with the provisions of requirements 24 to 27 –

- (1) A maximum of 36 beds are permitted per nursing unit, at least 10% of which must be in single rooms.
- (2) Not more than 6 patients may be accommodated per patient room.
- (3) A separate recreational or dining area must be provided, with a minimum floor area of 20 m² for 10 patients, and an additional 1,5 m² for every additional patient.
- (4) Separate facilities must be supplied for paediatric patients.
- (5) Ablution ratios as per general wards.

REHABILITATION UNITS (95-96)

92

Subject to the following requirements, the general building requirements for rehabilitation units are the same as those set out in requirement 6 –

- (1) Corridors must have a minimum unobstructed width of 2,3 m and must have handrails along both sides.
- (2) Windowsill heights must be positioned for unobstructed patient visibility from a wheelchair.

93

Subject to the following requirements, ward accommodation in rehabilitation units must comply with requirement 24 to 27 –

- (1) No room must contain more than 6 beds.
- (2) There must be a maximum of 36 beds per nursing unit.
- (3) 10% of beds must be single rooms.
- (4) For every 8 patients or part of such number at least one wheelchair toilet, in accordance with SABS 0400 SS5, and an ablution facility for persons with disabilities, must be provided.
- (5) Piped or mobile oxygen and vacuum services must be available to each patient room.
- (6) A dining room or lounge must be provided with minimum floor space of 25 m² for 10 patients, and thereafter 1,5 m² for each additional patient.
- (7) Occupational therapy facilities must be provided with at least:
 - (i) A one-to-one workroom with a minimum floor area of 10 m² with two electric switched socket outlets and a washbasin.
 - (ii) A clean work room with a minimum floor area of 10 m² with two electric switched socket outlets and a hand basin.
 - (iii) A dirty work room with a minimum floor area of 10 m² with three electric switched socket outlets and a hand basin.
 - (iv) A cognitive room with a minimum floor area of 10 m² and three switched socket outlets.

- (v) A splint room, with a minimum floor area of 10 m², three switched socket outlets and a washbasin.
 - (vi) Storage space for each of the clean workroom, the dirty work room and the cognitive rooms with a minimum space of 6 m² per area or 15 m² if the space is shared between the areas.
 - (vii) An area for daily living activities.
 - (viii) A kitchen for daily living activities with a minimum floor space of 10 m².
- (8) The clean workroom, dirty work room and cognitive room contemplated in subrequirement (7) may be combined in a room with a minimum floor area of 30 m².
 - (9) A family or group conference room for social work facilities must be provided, with a minimum floor space of 20 m².
 - (10) A group psychology therapy room with a minimum floor area of 20 m² must be provided, although this room may be shared with the room contemplated in subrequirement (9).
 - (11) An emergency room with a minimum floor area of 16 m² must be provided, with four switched socket outlets, piped or mobile oxygen and vacuum, and double doors. Facilities to render emergency care must be provided.
 - (12) Physiotherapy facilities must be provided with at least –
 - (i) a one-to-one workroom with a minimum floor area of 10 m² with one electric switched socket outlet and a screening facility;
 - (ii) a gym area with a minimum floor area of 45 m², with a washbasin, three switched socket outlets and a wheelchair parking area of 10 m².
 - (13) If spinal and/or cranial rehabilitation is performed, the following additional requirements must be met –
 - (i) a hydrotherapy pool must be provided with –
 - (a) a hoist mechanism or ramp;
 - (b) a depth of at least 1 m and at most 1,5 m;

- (c) 1 m walking space around the pool;
 - (d) change rooms and lockers; and
 - (e) a wheel chair toilet;
- (ii) a respiratory high care unit must be provided for mechanical ventilation of patients, with a minimum of 2 beds that comply with the requirements for a high care unit as well as having one low-pressure medical air point per bed.

LAUNDRIES (94)

94

Laundries must comply with the National Building Regulations and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993, and in addition must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) The design of the laundry and layout of equipment must ensure a clear flow of work from the soiled to the clean side of the laundry.
- (2) All clean laundered linen must be handled and stored on the clean side of the laundry to obviate soiling from the process of sorting, sluicing and washing of soiled linen.
- (3) The bulk storage of clean linen must be in a separate room, cupboard(s) or mobile storage units to obviate the settlement of dust or airborne lint on the clean linen.
- (4) Where laundry facilities are not provided on site a dirty/sluicing laundry holding facility/area is to be provided with on site storage for dirty laundry.
- (5) Sluicing of linen in wards is not permitted.
- (6) A hand washbasin must be provided.
- (7) The floors of the laundry must have a smooth washable and impervious finish.
- (8) Where floor drains are provided for in this area, outlets to these drains are to be installed in the soiled/washing area of the laundry and the floor must be sloped down to the waste outlet.
- (9) Lockers for staff on duty must be provided.

- (10) Access to a staff rest room or tearoom must be provided, though this may be shared with catering staff.

MAIN KITCHENS (98-99)

95

Kitchens must comply with the National Building Regulations and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993, and in addition must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) Wash hand basins must be provided at the entrance to the kitchen.
- (2) The design of the kitchen and layout of equipment must ensure a clear flow of work from the delivery and preparation area, and scullery area, to the final food preparation and serving area.
- (3) Food preparation and plating area must be protected or separated from the dirty preparation area and scullery area.
- (4) There must be separate facilities for the bulk storage of dry goods, vegetables, meat and fish.
- (5) Refrigeration and deep-freezer space must be provided.
- (6) An adequate and effective pest control system must be provided.
- (7) The floors of the kitchen must have a concrete base and durable impervious, smooth, washable finish.
- (8) Where floor drains are provided for the washing of the floor, outlets to these drains are to be installed in the soiled/wash up area of the kitchen and the floor must be sloped down to the waste drain outlet. Alternatively, a suitable stainless steel grease trap with an anti-vac trap is to be installed in the cooking area.
- (9) Lockers for staff on duty must be provided.
- (10) Access to a staff rest room or tearoom must be provided, though this may be shared with laundry staff.

96

Outside catering facilities may be used, in which case provision must be made for delivery of meals with reconstituting facilities and an area for the cleaning of crockery, cutlery and trolleys. Unimpeded workflow facilities are to be provided.

PHARMACIES

97

Pharmacies in private hospitals or unattached operating theatres must comply with the following requirements –

- (1) Pharmacies must provide dispensing facilities.
- (2) Pharmacies must be easily accessible to wards, operating theatre units, intensive care units, high care units, emergency units and patients.
- (3) A safe and secured area must be provided for storage of drugs in accordance with manufacturers' instructions or other legal requirements.
- (4) Pharmacies must have a secure external access for distribution, transport and deliveries.
- (5) Pharmaceutical products must be stored in accordance with the Pharmacy Act 1974 (Act 53 of 1974) as well as the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act 1965 (Act 101 of 1965). The temperature within the pharmacy must be monitored and recorded on a regular basis. All drugs must be stored in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. Air conditioning must be supplied.

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

98

- (1) In a private health establishment, diagnostic imaging could include:
 - (i) angiography, cardiac catheterisation and other similar techniques;
 - (ii) computerised tomography scanning and tomography;
 - (iii) fluoroscopy;
 - (iv) general radiography;
 - (v) magnetic resonance imaging;
 - (vi) mammography;
 - (vii) tomography; and
 - (viii) ultrasound.

- (2) Subject to the development of new technology, equipment related to the above procedures must be accommodated as required below. The unit must comply with the following requirements:
- (i) Layouts must be developed in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations, because area requirements may vary according to the equipment.
 - (ii) Most imaging instruments require radiation protection: a certified physicist or other qualified expert must certify the layout, type, location and amount of radiation shielding to be installed for adequate protection of the operator, staff, patients and the public.
 - (iii) Beds and trolleys must have ready access to and from other departments of the private health establishment.
 - (iv) Ceiling-mounted equipment must have properly designed rigid support structures.
 - (v) A protective viewing window which permits full view of the patient must be provided.
 - (vi) An adequate communication system between the patient and the operator must be provided.
- (2.1) Angiography, cardiac catheterisation laboratories and other similar techniques
- (i) The procedure room must have a minimum floor area of 35 m².
 - (ii) Where control equipment is separate from imaging equipment, a control room must be provided.
 - (iii) A scrub sink located outside the staff entry to the procedure room must be provided.
 - (iv) Staff change areas must be provided.
 - (v) Easy access to clean the utility, sluice and cleaner's room must be provided.
 - (vi) A patient holding area must be provided.
 - (vii) Access to specific resuscitation facilities must be provided.

- (viii) A cardiac catheterisation laboratory must have immediate access to a cardiac theatre.
- (ix) Storage for portable equipment and catheters must be provided.
- (x) Ventilation must comply with the requirements for a minor theatre as set out in section 9 of Annexure B.
- (xi) Installations must comply with the requirements for a catheterisation laboratory as set out in section 66, Table A of Annexure B.

(2.2) Computerised tomography scanning and tomography

- (i) The procedure room must have a minimum floor area of 25 m².
- (ii) A control room must be provided.
- (iii) Easy access to a patient toilet must be provided.

(2.3) Fluoroscopy

The procedure room must have a minimum floor area of 25 m².

(2.4) General radiography

The procedure room must have a minimum floor area of 16 m².

(2.5) Magnetic resonance imaging

The procedure room must have a minimum floor area of 30 m². Magnetic field shielding must comply with State Protection Agency recommendations:

- (i) A control room must be provided.
- (ii) A computer room must be provided.

(2.6) Mammography

The procedure room must have a minimum floor area of 9 m².

(3) Diagnostic imaging service accommodation

The following must be provided for the diagnostic imaging service:

- (i) A patient waiting area.

- (ii) A control desk and reception area.
- (iii) A holding area to accommodate patients in wheelchairs and on trolleys.
- (iv) Easy access to patient toilets.
- (v) Patient change rooms/cubicles.
- (vi) Access to suitable film development and storage facilities.
- (vii) A clean utility room.
- (viii) A cleaner's facility.
- (ix) A dirty-linen store.
- (x) Staff rest facilities.

CHEMOTHERAPY (99)

99

- (1) Chemotherapy units must comply with the following:
 - (i) Each treatment room must be provided with natural light.
 - (ii) The mixing room must be provided with an extractor fan.
 - (iii) There must be a bulk store.
- (2) The following areas must be provided if the chemotherapy unit is not situated within the imaging, radiotherapy or out-patient departments:
 - (i) A patient waiting area provided with natural light.
 - (ii) A patient lounge and dining room with natural light.
 - (iii) A holding area adjacent to the treatment rooms for patients on trolleys and in wheelchairs, and adequately private and separated from the waiting area for outpatients. The nursing staff must have a direct view of this area, which must be provided with natural light.
 - (iv) A control desk and reception area.
 - (v) Easy access to patient toilets.
 - (vi) Staff rest facilities.

- (vii) Staff toilets.
- (viii) An equipment store.
- (ix) A clean utility room.
- (x) A dirty-linen store.
- (xi) A sluice room.
- (xii) A cleaner's room.

RADIATION THERAPY (100)

100

- (1) In private health establishments, radiation therapy could include the use of the following:
 - (i) A cobalt unit.
 - (ii) A linear accelerator.
 - (iii) A simulator.
 - (iv) Brachytherapy after loader.
 - (v) Orthovoltage equipment.
 - (vi) Radioactive nuclides.
- (2) Subject to the development of new technology, equipment related to the above procedures must be accommodated as required below. The unit must comply with the following requirements:
 - (i) Radiation protection: a certified physicist must certify the layout, type, location and amount of radiation shielding to be installed for adequate protection of the operator, staff, patients and the public.
 - (ii) Layouts must be developed in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations, because area requirements may vary according to the equipment. The simulator, accelerator and cobalt rooms must be sized to accommodate the equipment, a patient on a trolley, medical staff and service access.
 - (iii) Layouts and ventilation must prevent the spread of radioactive contamination.

- (vi) Beds and trolleys must have ready access to and from other departments of the hospital.
 - (v) Ceiling-mounted equipment must have properly designed rigid support structures.
 - (vi) There must be suitable access to computerised planning facilities.
 - (vii) There must be access to suitable film development and storage facilities.
 - (viii) There must be easy access to a radio-pharmacy preparation, administration and storage area.
 - (ix) There must be easy access to a radio-active waste store.
- (3) Radioactive nuclides in-patient facility:
- (i) Patients must be accommodated in single rooms as set out in section 28(3) of Annexure B.
 - (ii) Patient rooms must be provided with en suite ablution and toilet facilities.
 - (iii) Layouts and ventilation must prevent the spread of radioactive contamination.

RADIOTHERAPY UNIT SERVICE ACCOMMODATION

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- (1) The following areas must be provided if the radiotherapy unit is not situated within the imaging, chemotherapy or out-patient departments:
- (i) A patient waiting area with natural day light.
 - (ii) A patient lounge and dining room with natural light.
 - (iii) A patient restroom with natural light.
 - (iv) A holding area adjacent to the treatment rooms for patients on trolleys and in wheelchairs, and adequately private and separated from the waiting area for outpatients. The nursing staff must have a direct view of this area, which must be provided with natural day light.
 - (v) A control desk and reception area.

- (vi) Easy access to patient toilets.
 - (vii) Patient change rooms/cubicles.
 - (viii) One examination room for every two treatment rooms. The examination room must have a minimum floor area of 9 m² and it must be provided with a clinical hand-washing basin.
 - (ix) Access to Staff rest facilities.
 - (x) A kitchen.
 - (xi) Staff toilet.
 - (xii) Secure equipment store.
 - (xiii) Radio pharmacy store.
 - (xiv) Film store.
 - (xv) Clean utility.
 - (xvi) Dirty linen store.
 - (xvii) Sluice room.
 - (xviii) Cleaner's store room.
- (2) Additional support areas for cobalt unit, linear accelerator or ortho-voltage equipment are:
- (i) Mould room with extractor fan and hand washing facility.
 - (ii) Block room with storage. It can be combined with the mould room.

DIALYSIS UNIT (102)

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- (1) Patient rooms
- (i) In-patient rooms must comply with the general requirements as set out in section 28 of Annexure B.
 - (ii) Out-patient rooms must have a minimum floor area of 5 m² per patient.

- (2) Dialysis units must comply with the following:
- (i) Suitable access to the unit.
 - (ii) Adequate access to emergency medical services.
 - (iii) Each treatment room must be provided with natural light.
 - (iv) Adequate screening facilities for patient privacy.
 - (v) Layouts should be developed in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations, because area requirements may vary according to the equipment.
 - (vi) Water treatment systems and equipment must conform to the prescribed national, provincial and municipal requirements.
- (3) The following areas must be provided:
- (i) A patient waiting area provided with natural light.
 - (ii) A holding area adjacent to the treatment rooms for patients on trolleys and in wheelchairs, and adequately private and separated from the waiting area for outpatients. The nursing staff must have a direct view of this area, which must be provided with natural light.
 - (iii) A central nurses station with a clear and undisturbed view of all patients.
 - (iv) A private area for home care training with a counter, clinical basin and easy access to a separate drain for fluid disposal.
 - (v) Easy access to patient toilets.
 - (vi) At least one assisted toilet per unit.
 - (vii) Easy access to staff rest facilities.
 - (viii) Easy access to staff toilets.
 - (ix) Staff change facilities for males and females.
 - (x) Access to a kitchen.
 - (xi) An equipment store.

- (xii) A sterile supply store.
- (xiii) A clean utility room.
- (xiv) A dirty-linen store.
- (xv) A sluice room.
- (xvi) A cleaner's room.

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES (103)

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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Psychiatric Hospitals, care and rehabilitation centres and health establishments providing care to mental health users must comply with the provisions of the presiding Mental Healthcare Act as well as the regulations to this Act.
- (2) The following requirements must also be adhered to –
 - (a) Provision must be made in a mental health institution for patient accommodation within one or more nursing units or wards, where a ward could consist of one or more nursing units.
 - (b) A nursing unit, which shall be comprised of a maximum of 36 beds, must comply with the following requirements –
 - (i) Beds in patient wards must be provided with natural light and ventilation.
 - (ii) A nurse's station must be central and so placed that physical access to any patient requiring care is not impeded or delayed. It must contain a nurse call system, a counter and work surface, a telephone for internal and external communication and a clinical basin.
- (3) Sufficient lockers must be provided for personal belongings of patients and staff while on duty.
- (4) If a general restroom is not available, a rest room must be provided for staff, which must be located in a private area, and must be provided with natural light and ventilation.
- (5) A staff toilet must be provided, and must contain a wash hand basin.

- (6) A general dining facility for patients must be available.
- (7) Lounge space must be available for patients, although the general dining or indoor recreation facilities may serve this purpose.
- (8) An indoor facility of at least 20m² must be available for recreational purposes, and this facility must have access to an adequately secured outdoor area.
- (9) A facility for private interviews by members of the multi-professional team must be available in every nursing unit.
- (10) An occupational therapy unit with an activity or craft or group room with a minimum floor area of 20m² must be provided.
- (11) Safety glass and slip resistant floors must be used in all patient areas.
- (12) Separate facilities must be supplied for paediatric, adults and children under the age of 18.
- (13) Special safety features in respect of electric sockets and switches, heaters, door and window locks and hot water supplies and heaters and hot water supplies must be thermostatically controlled.
- (14) Adequate access and security control measures must be provided at entrances, exits, emergency exits and windows.
- (15) Clothing hooks in accommodation and ablution areas must have a breaking strain of not more than 5kg.
- (16) All internal doors must be equipped with a standard emergency release lock. The doors must be able to be opened from the outside.
- (17) A ward kitchen must be provided with a minimum floor area of 4m², which must be increased by 1,5m² for every 10 beds above 20 beds. It must contain a minimum of a single bowl sink, work surface, and a hand washbasin and may be shared by adjacent nursing units.
- (18) A general procedure room must be provided and must have a minimum floor area of 10m², and must contain durable and impervious work surfaces and a clinical basin.
- (19) At least one procedure room of not less than 12m² and one separate recovery area must be provided for electro convulsive therapy, provided that –

- (i) At least one deep bowl sink must be available for each of the procedure rooms and at least one clinical wash hand basin must be available in the recovery area.
 - (ii) An emergency call system connecting the recovery facility and the nurse's station must be provided.
 - (iii) Basic emergency facilities and equipment must be available and easily accessible for resuscitation purposes.
 - (iv) Installations in the procedure room must comply with that of a Minor theatre as prescribed in 66, Table A of Annexure B.
- (20) Separate storage space must be provided for ward equipment, patients, belongings and such sundry items as may be necessary for the management and equipping of the nursing unit. Such storage may be shared between adjacent nursing units.
- (21) A clean utility room must be provided with a minimum floor area of 5m², work surfaces and a basin.
- (22) A sluice room must be provided with at least a wash hand basin, a sluice sink and wall mounted bedpan and urinal racks. Urinal racks are not required in female wards. A bedpan washer/disposal unit together with a domestic sink may substitute the sluice sink.
- (23) A cleaners' room containing shelves, low level sink or slop hopper with suitable tap height for bucket filling and hooks for mops, but this facility may be incorporated in the sluice room.
- (24) A soiled linen and waste disposal and storage room must be provided, but this facility may be incorporated into the sluice room.
- (25) A sluice room contemplated in terms of requirement (23) must have a minimum floor area of 5m², unless –
- (i) either the cleaners' room or the soiled linen and waste room are not incorporated into the sluice room, in which case it must have a minimum floor area of 7m²; or
 - (ii) both the cleaners' room and the soiled linen and waste room are incorporated into the sluice room, in which case it must have a minimum floor area of 9m².
- (26) The cleaner's room and the soiled linen and waste room must both have a minimum floor area of 5m² unless incorporated in the sluice room.

PATIENT ROOMS

- (27) Patient rooms must comply with the following requirements –
- (i) The minimum floor area of any single patient room must be 10m² and multiple patient room must be 7,5m² per bed.
 - (ii) Not more than 6 patients may be accommodated per patient room.
 - (iii) Single patient rooms must have a minimum wall length of 2.6m at bed head.
 - (iv) In all patient rooms provision must be made for a minimum space of –
 - (a) 600mm between the non-attending side of any bed and the nearest wall on that side;
 - (b) 900mm between the attending side of any bed and the nearest wall on that side;
 - (c) 900mm between the sides of any adjacent beds;
 - (d) 1,2m between the foot of any bed and the opposite wall or 1,5m between the foot of any bed and the opposite bed.
 - (v) Proper screening facilities must be provided between beds.
 - (vi) Except in the case of a parent and child, adults and children under the age of 12 years must be accommodated in separate rooms.
 - (vii) Children under the age of 12 years and adolescents must be accommodated in separate rooms.
 - (viii) If separate accommodation for adolescents and children under the age of 12 years or separate accommodation for adults and adolescents under the age of 18 years is impractical for reasons of treatment, proper screening facilities and constant direct supervision of mental health users must at all times be available.
 - (ix) Each patient room must have access to a corridor or passageway.
 - (x) Each patient room must have easy and direct access to a clinical basin.

- (xi) At least one special care facility room with a minimum floor space of 10m² providing constant visual supervision must be available in every nursing unit. This can be achieved by a room next to the nurse's station with a safety one-way glass panel between them, or by the constant presence of a nurse in the room.
- (xii) Where applicable, one nurse's call system must be available per bed.

ABLUTION FACILITIES

- (28) An abluion facility for persons with disabilities, containing a freestanding bath or wheelchair shower, and wheel chair toilet must be provided per nursing unit. Each floor must be provided with disabled toilets in the public foyer.
- (29) Adequate abluion and toilet facilities for patients must be provided. Where several patient rooms share abluion and toilet facilities, the following must be provided –
 - (i) at least one bath or shower per 12 patients or part of such number;
 - (ii) one wash hand basin per 6 patients or part of such number in the abluion area, if abluion facilities and toilets are not located in the same area;
 - (iii) at least one toilet per 6 patients or part of such number;
 - (iv) at least one wash hand basin for every two toilets, unless toilets are located singly in which case one wash hand basin for each toilet is required; and
 - (v) separate abluion facilities for male and female patients must be provided.

PAEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH UNITS

- (30) In addition to the requirements set out in requirements (1) to (29), paediatric units must comply with the following requirements –
 - (i) At least one baby bath for every 10 babies must be provided. Thereafter one baby bath for each additional 15 babies must be provided. Mobile bassinets with bathing facilities may be used, in which case a tap for filling of bassinets and a low basin for draining of bassinets must be provided.

- (ii) A dedicated milk kitchen is required if the institution has more than 20 paediatric beds or cots. This may be shared with a nursery. If the unit contains less than 20 beds or cots, infant feeds may be prepared in a special area within the ward kitchen. A double basin wash-up facility and wash hand basin must be supplied.
- (iii) An isolation facility must be provided for every 15 cots or beds. Each such facility must be fitted with a clinical basin and ventilation so designed to prevent airborne cross infection. There must be access of such isolation facilities to a sluice room, which does not pass through other areas where patients are treated or accommodated.
- (iv) There must be direct visibility of all beds/cots from the nurse's station or from the adjacent corridor, via glass walls or viewing panels.
- (v) Special safety features applicable to children in respect of electric sockets and switches, heaters, door and window locks and hot water supplies.
- (vi) Suitable lounge and play areas to be provided with a viewing panel for nursing supervision where necessary.