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Planning & Building Unit

# Technical Guidance Document TGD – 021-3

## Guidelines and Standards for Sanitary Facilities in Post-Primary Schools

(1<sup>st</sup> Edition April 2014)

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PURPOSE

- (a) This document sets out the required standards of performance to be used in the design of post primary school's sanitary facilities with an emphasis on achieving build quality; value for money; safety in design, construction and use; effective management and operation of the building; life cycle costing; and timely completion of the project. The minimum standard is set out in the current [Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government \(DoECLG\) Building Regulations Technical Guidance Documents](#).
- (b) This document, in conjunction with other relevant design guidance, is intended both as a design aid for the Client\* and Design Team and as part of a set of reference documents for the evaluation of design submissions.

*\* In the case of Community and Comprehensive Schools and some Primary Schools the Minister for Education and Skills is the Client, but for the purposes of this document the term "Client" shall also encompass the School Authorities.*

## 1.2 DESIGN GUIDANCE SUITE

- (a) This document is part of a suite of [Department of Education and Skills \(DoES\) Technical Guidance Documents \(TGDs\)](#) for Primary and Post Primary schools. The full suite of Guidance Documents is available on the [DoES web-site](#) and at [www.energyineducation.ie](http://www.energyineducation.ie).

## 1.3 APPLICATION

- (a) This and the above mentioned suite of guidance documents outline the standards for schools that should be applied to all post-primary construction projects funded in part or in whole by the DoES (unless otherwise directed by the DoES in writing) and where a decision to commence architectural design and planning has been confirmed in writing by the DoES Planning and Building Unit.
- (b) Where it is proposed to construct a new school these Construction Guidelines and Standards and all associated documents in the suite of DoES Technical Guidance Documents should be consulted and appropriately applied.
- (c) In the case of existing school buildings where an extension, conversion or renovation is proposed, these Construction Guidelines and Standards and all associated documents in the suite of DoES Technical Guidance Documents should apply to all new-build work and so far as is practicable to all alterations and repairs.

## 1.4 FURTHER INFORMATION

- (a) Always check the DoES web-site [www.education.ie](http://www.education.ie) for the most up-to-date version.
- (b) For further advice on these guidelines or any other matters relating to this document, please contact:

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## 1.5 TECHNICAL REFERENCE

- (a) The provision of technical references in this document is for guidance purposes only. The list of technical references is not exhaustive and the onus shall be on all the members of the Design Team acting collectively to ensure that all the relevant standards are applied in all instances. The Design Team must ensure that the construction standards used in the design of educational facilities will achieve build quality; value for money; energy efficiency; safety in design, construction and use; appropriate consideration of life cycle costing and timely completion of the project. The design must also facilitate the effective management and operation of the building.
- (b) All references to Acts and Regulations shall be deemed to mean the current Acts and Regulations.
- (c) The Design Team shall also apply, where necessary, any new standards or Acts (and their associated Regulations), relevant to the design and construction process, which may also come into force after the publication of this document.

## 1.6 LAYOUT DRAWINGS & DIAGRAMS

- (a) Layout drawings and diagrams provided in [Appendix A](#) of this document are intended to clarify and complement the text within this document. They are not to scale and do not represent fully detailed solutions. Where dimensions are stated, they refer to minimum unless otherwise stated. Allowance should be made for all necessary tolerances and finishes and on-site deviation.

## 2. HEALTH & SAFETY

### 2.1 STATUTORY REGULATIONS

- (a) Design Teams must ensure that all current regulations relating to safety, health and welfare at work are taken into account in the design of all building projects. In particular Design Teams are required to comply in full with the prevailing versions of Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act and [Safety, Health & Welfare at Work \(Construction\) Regulations](#).

### 2.2 DESIGN TEAM DUTIES

- (a) Each Design Team member and the Design Team as a whole must consider safety in the design from acceptance of the commission to handover of the building and the subsequent safe operation of the building by the client thereafter.

## 3. COMPLIANCE

### 3.1 BUILDING REGULATIONS

- (a) Design Teams are required to comply in full with the prevailing versions of the DoECLG Building Regulations Technical Guidance Documents, in particular [Part G – Hygiene](#) and [Part M – Access and Use](#), international standards and the standards in this document.

### 3.2 BUILDING CONTROL (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2009 (S.I. NO. 351 OF 2009)

Design Team should note the following:

- (a) The Disability Access Certificate (DAC) was introduced through SI 351 of 2009 dated 4 September 2009, in order to improve compliance of buildings with DoECLG Building Regulations [Technical Guidance Document Part M](#). A DAC is required for new buildings other than dwellings (but including apartment buildings) and certain works (as set out in Article 20 D (1) of SI 351) to which the Requirements of Part M apply.
- (b) For Frequently Asked Questions on Disability Access Certificates refer to the following link on the DoECLG website:  
<http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/BuildingStandards/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownload,22972,en.doc>
- (c) Note that the Building Regulations provide an exemption from payment of fees for DACs/revised DACs in respect of certain primary schools where the maximum number of mainstream teachers employed is or will be 4 or less.

### 3.3 IRISH AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- (a) All building components used must be manufactured to meet the relevant Irish Standard or other recognised international standard where no Irish Standard exists.
- (b) All components and processes for which published national standards or other recognised international standards do not exist must be installed and perform in accordance with the relevant Irish Agrément Certificate or other recognised International Certification System.
- (c) Building Components with no relevant Irish Standard or Agrément Certificate or recognised International Standard or Certification shall not be used.
- (d) The space allowance and installation of all sanitary appliances should fully comply with the requirements of BS 6465: Part 2, and DoECLG Building Regulations [Technical Guidance Document Part M](#).

## 4. GENERAL STANDARD

### 4.1 GENERAL DESIGN STANDARDS

All sanitary facilities and associated works must comply with the DoECLG Building Regulations and in particular the following:

- [Part F Ventilation](#)
- [Part G Hygiene](#)
- [Part H Drainage and Wastewater Disposal](#)
- [Part M Access and Use](#)

Guidance on compliance with the various parts of the Building Regulations is given in the relevant DoECLG Technical Guidance Document. Where works are carried out in accordance with this guidance, this will, prima facie, indicate compliance with the DoECLG Building Regulations. However, the adoption of an approach other than that outlined in the guidance is not precluded provided the relevant requirements of the DoECLG Building Regulations are complied with.

The following represents the additional requirements of the DoES.

- (a) Water Closets (WCs) with wall mounted cisterns should have a lockable cistern lid. The WC should be dual flush delivering a 6 litre flush and a 4 litre flush. The method of activation of the dual flush should be readily discernible, e.g. separate buttons or pads of different sizes, segmented buttons (two-thirds, one third), etc. Clear and permanent operating instructions should be provided. Accessible WCs should comply with the requirements of [DoECLG Building Regulations, Technical Guidance Document Part M 1.4.4 Sanitary Facilities - General](#).
- (b) Design of sanitary fittings and their fixings should be robust and appropriate to the school environment.
- (c) A suitable non-slip easy clean floor finish should be used in all WC areas and lobbies (refer to BS 8300:2009 Annex E).
- (d) Sanitary facility ceilings should not allow easy access into any void above, where items could be hidden, etc. If suspended ceiling tiles are provided then each tile should be firmly clipped to the supporting grid.
- (e) All cubicle door locks should be capable of being opened externally with a screwdriver.
- (f) All lockable doors should have an internal thumb-turn override. Care should be taken in the design of the door, frame, and opening mechanism to protect against injury to fingers, etc.
- (g) The doors should be easy to open and close (with pull-handles on the doors at low level suitable for young pupils – between 800 & 900mm from floor level). Cubicle doors may be undercut to assist air movement. Door transfer grilles are not permitted.
- (h) The provision for hand drying facilities shall be paper towel or cotton/linen towels. Electric hand dryers are not permitted. The sanitary facilities should have adequate space for disposable hand towel dispensers and a refuse bin for the disposal of paper towel.
- (i) Hand towel dispensers, soap dispensers and refuse bin are loose furniture and fittings, and are not part of the construction contract, although their provision is required for full compliance with the DoECLG Building Regulations. Grab-rails to Universal Access WCs and mirrors are part of the contract.
- (j) The provision of WCs incorporating concealed cisterns is acceptable provided future maintenance and servicing of the cisterns is not compromised.

- (k) Staff/visitor sanitary facilities should be provided close to the main entrance for both able bodied and disabled persons. The sanitary facilities should have direct access from the circulation area.
- (l) Sanitary facilities should be located in areas that can be easily supervised and distributed throughout the school so as to allow ease of access and to minimise travel distances. Sanitary facilities should also be located near the General Purpose/Dining area to facilitate its use outside school hours. Sanitary facilities should be arranged in small blocks, not in a large central block. Small blocks increase the opportunity for passive supervision, discourage anti-social behaviour, reduce disruption caused by cleaning and maintenance, and cut down curriculum time lost through pupils visiting sanitary facilities during lessons. In multi-storey buildings sanitary facilities should be provided on each floor and should have a stacked configuration.
- (m) To discourage anti-social behaviour when students socialise and loiter in the sanitary facilities, the space within the facility should be kept to a minimum. The entrance door should be capable of being held open during school hours so that passive supervision can be undertaken from the circulation area. The hand washing facilities should be visible from the circulation area, however the cubicles should not.

## 4.2 ACCESSIBLE SANITARY FACILITIES

- (a) For every toilet block provided in a school, a [Unisex Universal WC](#) should be provided close by unless as otherwise stated in this document. Refer to [Appendix A: Figures 1 Universal Access Toilet Plan & Elevation](#) below.
- (b) Where WC cubicles are provided in a sanitary facility, at least one [Ambulant Disabled WC](#) should be provided for ambulant disabled people. Refer to [Appendix A: Figure 2 Ambulant Disabled Cubicle](#) below.
- (c) Where four or more WC cubicles are provided in a sanitary facility, one cubicle should be an [Enlarged Cubicle](#). Refer to [Appendix A: Figure 3 Enlarged Disabled Cubicle](#) below.
- (d) Urinal bowls only should be specified in sanitary facilities. Where one or more urinals are provided in a sanitary facility, at least one urinal should be suitable for use by ambulant disabled people. Refer to [Appendix A, Figure 4 Accessible Urinals](#) below. Where six or more urinals are provided in a sanitary facility at least one [Accessible Urinal suitable for wheelchair users](#) and one low WHB should be provided in addition to the above ambulant requirement. Refer to [Appendix A: Figure 4 Accessible Urinals](#) below.
- (e) At least one [Toilet/Shower for Assisted Users](#) per floor should be provided in school buildings including the one provided as part of the GP/Dining Area facilities. It should be centrally located and open directly off a main circulation corridor. One [Toilet for Assisted Users](#) should be also provided adjacent the Changing Rooms in a Physical Education (PE) Hall. The ceiling and walls are to be structurally capable of supporting a ceiling or wall mounted track hoist system should it be required at some future point. The shower should be enclosed by half height enclosure doors which are strong, durable and easy to clean (to guard against splashing to the care assistant). This room may also act as a staff shower room. Refer also to [Appendix A: Figures 5 Toilet/Shower for Assisted Users, Plan & Elevations](#) below.
- (f) Accessible sanitary facilities should be located in a convenient and accessible part of the school and be clearly identifiable.
- (g) All fittings and ironmongery associated with accessible facilities should be capable of being operated using a closed fist.
- (h) Accessible sanitary facilities should have outward opening doors. If inward opening doors are provided the size of the area should be increased so that the door swing does not encroach into the wheelchair turning space and the door should have emergency release hinges.

- (i) Grab/hand rails should be contrasted in colour against walls and floors (refer to BS 8300 Annex B).
- (j) If more than one [Unisex Universal Access Toilet](#) is provided, layouts should be handed.
- (k) A colostomy changing surface should be provided in most cases in all accessible WCs. A separate colostomy changing shelf 125 mm to 150 mm deep x 400 mm wide (min), with its surface 950 mm (max) above floor level should be provided. Where a toilet with flat topped close-coupled cistern is provided a separate colostomy changing self is not required. The flat topped cistern is considered adequate to provide a colostomy changing surface.
- (l) Where specific needs dictate, it may be necessary to fit a ceiling/wall mounted track hoist system into [Toilets/Showers for Assisted Users](#) and the structure must be capable of supporting a track system and a live load of 100kgs minimum.
  - A ceiling/wall mounted track hoist system will not normally be provided unless specifically sanctioned in writing by the DoES at or prior to Stage 1
  - Where this has been agreed the supply and installation of the hoist will form part of the building contract
  - A power supply to facilitate battery charging of the lift cassette/charger station, at high level in a convenient location must be provided as part of the contract
  - Concealed conduit drops for the changing bench and ceiling hoist should be coordinated to provided economical and workable solution
- (m) Where specific needs dictate, it may be necessary to fit an electronically height adjustable changing bench in [Toilets/Showers for Assisted Users](#).
  - A changing bench will not normally be provided unless specifically sanctioned in writing by the DoES at or prior to Stage 1
  - Where this has been agreed the supply and installation of the changing bench will form part of the building contract
  - The typical size of the changing bench shall be 1600mm in length. The bench must be capable of folding up against the wall when not in use.
  - Concealed conduit drops for the changing bench and ceiling hoist should be coordinated to provided economical and workable solution
- (n) Refer to [Appendix A: Figure 5 Toilet/Shower for Assisted Users Plan](#) below for further guidance.
- (o) The school authority will be responsible for entering into maintenance contracts on an annual basis or as specified by the suppliers of any adjustable height changing benches and track hoist systems. This shall be funded from within the schools own resources.
- (p) The importance of signing a maintenance contract should be highlighted by the Design Team at the handover talks on completion of the contract.

### 4.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE AND WATER SERVICES

- (a) All soils and wastes (above ground) are the remit of the Building Services Consulting Engineer and should be covered in the mechanical sections of the tender documentation. The provision of sanitary ware and associated taps, traps and fixing brackets are the remit of the Architect with the agreement of the Building Services Consulting Engineer and should be covered main building work sections of the tender documentation.
- (b) Wastes shall include sufficient blank caps and cleaning doors for access for cleaning rods. Where possible all services should be enclosed but accessible. All vents shall be provided with cowls. PVC pipe sleeves with puddle collars shall be fitted as required

- (c) Waste pipe up-stands rising from the sub floor are to be provided individually for all WCs. Back-to-back and multiple pairs of wash-hand basins (WHB) may share a single waste pipe up-stand.
- (d) In the interest of safety, long term maintenance and aesthetics it is critical that there is no routing of water and waste services pipe work at low level in sanitary facilities
- (e) The cold water supplies in a school must be gravity based; pumped systems are not permitted as the school WCs must be capable of operation in the event of a power failure.
- (f) All WHBs should be fitted with a single percussion spray tap only and this tap should deliver a temperature controlled water supply via a thermostatic mixing valve.
- (g) Push type percussion spray taps require the user to push down gently on the tap head to deliver flow. The tap automatically closes off after a delay period. Aerators restrict the flow of water from the tap without reducing water pressure. All automatic shut-off taps must be of a commercial quality suitable for use in schools and must be suitable for the system head pressure available. Note that it is possible to get percussion taps with different pressure drops and if taps with a particularly high pressure drop are specified then they may not work with a gravity system. The typical flow rate required from a wash hand basin tap is 0.1 litres per second; this is the same as 6 litres per minute.
- (h) Thermostatic mixing valves (TMVs) shall be fitted on all hot water outlets (excluding the Cleaner's Store sinks) and are to be located such that a maximum dead leg of 1 linear metre of pipe only is achievable on the mixed water supply. This is to minimise the potential risk of Legionella. It is not acceptable to locate the TMV above the ceiling with a single pipe drop to the tap below or above; TMVs must be easily accessible from the room or adjacent room where they are located.
- (i) All TMVs must be of TMV3 standard. They must be fail safe and lockable and be capable of limiting the outlet temperature to 42 / 43° Celsius. Where WHBs are adjoining or back-to-back these shall be fed via a single TMV unit in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. All TMVs must:
- Be suitable for the system head pressure available,
  - Comply with BS EN 1287 for low pressure,
  - Be suitable for under basin installation,
  - Provide safe thermostatic shutdown,
  - Be complete with isolation valves on all inlets, check valves and easily removable strainers
  - Have tamper proof temperature adjustment and lockdown

TMVs serving WHBs should be selected to give a flow rate of 0.1 litres per second at an inlet head of 1.5m. All TMVs must be tested for shut-off in the event of loss of the cold water supply and test certificates included in the handover documentation. TMVs must never be connected to the mains water supply; they must only be connected to the hot water and cold water distribution services.

- (j) So as not to contaminate the mains water supply, a manual mixing tap (where the hot and cold water only mixes on exiting the spout outlet) must only be used with mains water. On all sinks the temperature controlled mixed supply should be taken from the under sink TMV outlet to the hot water inlet on the manual sink mixer, a mains water supply shall be connected to the cold water inlet side on the same manual sink mixer tap.
- (k) Where rainwater harvesting is used to serve the WCs the rainwater distribution pipe work must be fitted with proprietary labeling identifying the connecting pipe as a rainwater supply pipe, in accordance with the prevailing British Standard. Design Team members should refer to the guidance on rainwater harvesting given in [DoECLG Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document Part H Section 1.3.10 Greywater Recovery Systems](#) and BS 8515. Such systems should be designed to reduce the risk of cross

contamination and should comply with the requirements of IS EN 1717 – Backflow Prevention and the National Annex to this standard.

- (l) Automatic urinal controls systems are to be provided on all urinals. They must be based on passive infrared detection. One Passive Infrared (PIR) detector should control a range of urinals in a sanitary facility. One PIR detector per urinal is not required. These shall be separate from any lighting controls in sanitary facilities. The units can be either battery powered or mains powered via a fused spur for power and must have the sensor installed at high level in a way that it is out of the reach of students and preferably wall mounted or ceiling mounted at the junction of the wall and ceiling. It should also have a setback programme to ensure minimum flushing for hygiene purposes during school holidays.

The Building Services Consulting Engineer shall liaise with the school authority at an early stage in the design process and agree the type of controls to be provided i.e. battery or mains power. These should be fully detailed in the M&E tender documents.

At the formal hand over talks, training and demonstration on completion of the building project the Building Services Consulting Engineer shall also ensure that the Contractor advises a school authority that:

- Where battery operated units have been provided the batteries will require replacement every two to three years depending on use and point out that a battery failure indicator is a feature of the proposed units.
- Typically the mains powered unit will require manual resetting at the sensor unit in the event of a mains electrical failure.

#### 4.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHTING & POWER SERVICES

- (a) In all sanitary facilities linear high frequency light fittings and/or appropriate LED light fittings shall be specified.
- (b) Ordinary sanitary facilities should have a lighting level of 120 lux at 700mm above finished floor level.
- (c) All Disabled WCs should have lighting levels of 200 lux at 700mm above finished floor level
- (d) Lighting switches in accessible facilities should be capable of being operated using a closed fist.
- (e) Lighting controls in all student sanitary facilities shall be based on key operated manual “On/Off” switching with automatic presence and absence detection. Lighting in student facilities that have a window shall be based on key operated manual “On/Off” switching with automatic absence detection only.
- (f) Lighting controls in all staff and public sanitary facilities shall be based on manual “On/Off” switching with automatic absence detection only.
- (g) Appropriate lighting in shower areas shall be positioned outside the cubicle wet areas i.e. in common circulation spaces. Lights should not be capable of being switched off while someone is still in the shower cubicles i.e. motion sensors or absence detection sensors should be provided.
- (h) Low level switch strips shall be provided on emergency assistance alarms in [Universal Access Toilets](#) and [Toilets/Showers for Assisted Users](#). Refer to [Fig 1: Unisex Universal Access Toilet for Independent Use, Plan & Elevation](#) and [Fig 5: Toilet/Shower for Assisted User](#) in [Appendix A](#) below. These shall be installed as per the manufacturer’s instructions on all walls in these spaces and at a suitable height above finished floor level.
- (i) Power points for final connection to a height adjustable bench and to facilitate charging of the lift cassette/charger station on a ceiling/wall mounted overhead tracked hoist system shall be provided in suitable locations in the [Toilet/Shower for Assisted Users](#). Refer to [Appendix A, Figure 5 Toilet for Assisted Users](#) below

## 4.5 REQUIREMENTS FOR VENTILATION SERVICES

- (a) Ventilation in compliance with [DoECLG Building Regulations, Part: F](#) shall be provided in sanitary facilities in primary schools.
- (b) All sanitary facilities in post primary schools should
  - Be provided with general (background) ventilation of 5000mm<sup>2</sup> equivalent area for sanitary facilities of up to 10m<sup>2</sup> in area. For facilities greater than 10m<sup>2</sup> in area, 500mm<sup>2</sup> equivalent area per additional m<sup>2</sup> of floor area should be provided.
  - Be provided with intermittent extract ventilation with the following ventilation rates
    - Shower areas 15 litres per second per shower
    - Toilets 6 litres per second per WC.

In a facility that contains both a shower and WC then the larger sized value only should be applied

- Have purge ventilation via opening windows equal to 1/20<sup>th</sup> of sanitary accommodation floor area.
- (c) In large multiple cubicle sanitary facilities i.e. student sanitary facilities, located on an external wall incorporating windows the intermittent extract ventilation may be based on presence and absence detection and the controls shall be separate from the lighting controls outlined in [Section 4.4 Requirements for Lighting & Power Services, Clause \(e\)](#) above.
- (d) In single/multiple cubicle WCs with windows, e.g. staff and public sanitary facilities, intermittent extract ventilation shall be provided via a suitably sized mechanical extract fan incorporating a run-on timer set to 5 minutes and controlled by a local PIR control. These should be separate from and in addition to local PIR controls on the lighting.
- (e) If design conditions dictate that internal multi cubicle sanitary facilities must be provided then these spaces should be ventilated via a mechanical extract fan incorporating a run-on timer set to 15 minutes and controlled via presence and absence detection controls as outlined in [Section 4.4 Requirements for Lighting & Power Services, Clause \(e\)](#) above.
- (f) If design conditions dictate that individual internal staff and public sanitary facilities must be provided then these spaces should be ventilated via a mechanical extract fan incorporating a run-on timer set to 5 minutes and should be controlled via the local light switch.
- (g) There should be no need for treated mechanical supply air to internal sanitary facilities spaces. Make up air should be via natural means assisted if necessary by the extraction system. Ventilation extraction shall be via wall or ceiling grilles.
- (h) Floor grilles or door transfer grilles shall not be used in school projects; where make up air is required to spaces this should be achieved by undercut doors or high level wall transfer grilles of at least 7000mm<sup>2</sup> equivalent area.
- (i) Extract grilles should be selected to give reasonable coverage; provision of one grille per WC/urinal should be avoided.
- (j) Ventilation systems should in general be localised with minimum ducting and local wall exhaust louvers only; not through the roof.
- (k) Sanitary facilities locations and exhaust ventilation ductwork routes should be selected to eliminate the need for fire dampers; fire dampers are only to be provided in fire compartmentation walls.
- (l) Make up air to the changing rooms and sanitary facilities in PE Halls should be drawn from the main hall area via high level wall transfer grilles and ducting if necessary.
- (m) Fans serving multiple spaces should be operated through appropriate variable speed controllers.

- (n) Extract systems in areas containing multiple shower units should be based on demand led humidity ventilation control with variable speed fans.
- (o) Ventilation systems should be tested and commissioned at completion so that the systems and their controls are left in the intended working order and can operate effectively and efficiently. A way of demonstrating compliance would be to commission and test in accordance with the CIBSE commissioning codes in order to verify that the systems perform in accordance with the specification.
- (p) Detailed information on the installation and commissioning of ventilation systems is provided in *“Installation and Commissioning of Ventilation Systems for Dwelling – Achieving Compliance with Part F” (to be published)* and DoECLG Building Regulations, Technical Guidance Document Part F Section 1.2 Dwellings, Par 1.2.1.7.

## 5. ROOM LAYOUTS

### 5.1 TOILET FACILITIES

- (a) WCs/urinals should be provided in the ratio of 1:20 for students. In mixed sex schools, toilets facilities must be provided assuming a ratio of 60% males and 60% females. The ratio of urinals to WCs in male sanitary facilities should not exceed 2:1. WHBs should be provided in the ratio of 2 WHB to 3 WC/urinals.
- (b) Staff sanitary appliances should comply with the following tables;

**TABLE 1 – Minimum Provision of Sanitary Appliances for Female Staff**

NUMBER OF FEMALE STAFF	NUMBER OF WCs	NUMBER OF WASHBASINS
1 to 5	1	1
6 to 15	2	2
16 to 30	3	3
31 to 45	4	4
46 to 60	5	5
61 to 75	6	6
76 to 90	7	7
91 to 100	8	8
Above 100	8, plus 1 WC and WHB for every unit or fraction unit of 25 persons	

**TABLE 2 – Minimum Provision of Sanitary Appliances for Male Staff**

NUMBER OF MALE STAFF	NUMBER OF WCs	NUMBER OF URINALS	NUMBER OF WASHBASINS
1 to 15	1	1	1
16 to 30	2	1	2
31 to 45	2	2	2
46 to 60	3	2	3
61 to 75	3	3	3
76 to 90	4	3	4
NUMBER OF MALE STAFF	NUMBER OF WCs	NUMBER OF URINALS	NUMBER OF WASHBASINS
91 to 100	4	4	4
Above 100	4, plus 1 WC/urinal and WHB for every unit or fraction of a unit of 50 males		

*The ratio of male to female staff members should be taken to be 35% males to 65% females.*

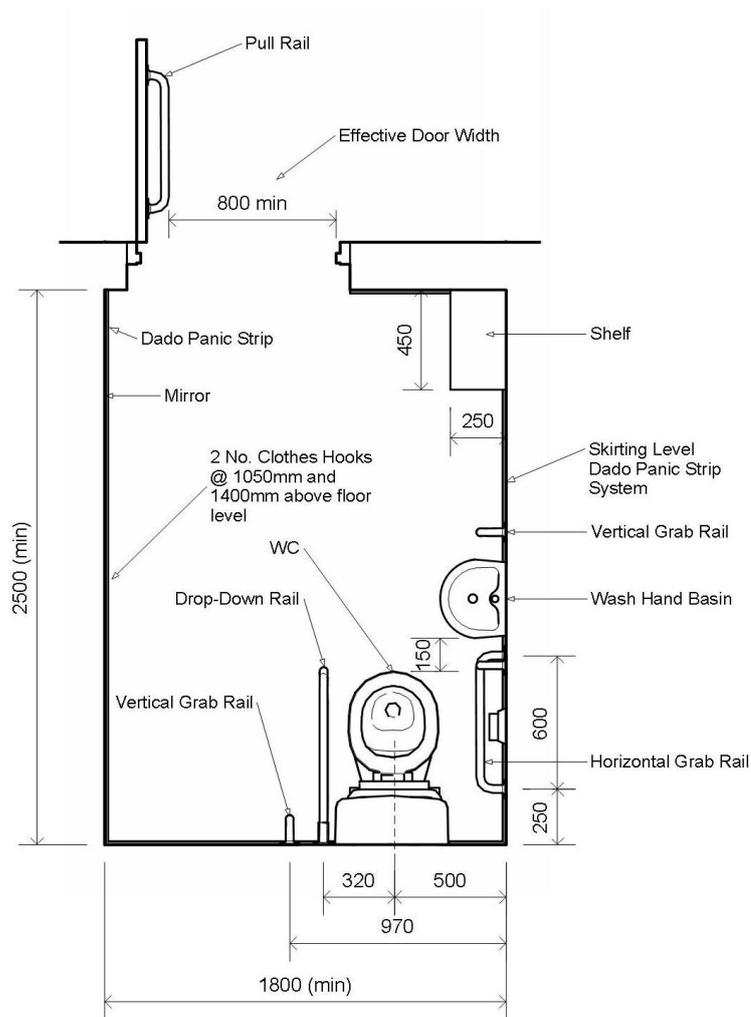
- (c) Two separate WCs (1 male and 1 female) and a Toilet/Shower for Assisted Users (refer to Appendix A: Figures 5 Toilet/Shower for Assisted Users, Plan & Elevations below) should be provided off the entrance foyer. They should be accessible from the general circulation.

## 5.2 CHANGING ROOMS AND SHOWERS (PE HALL)

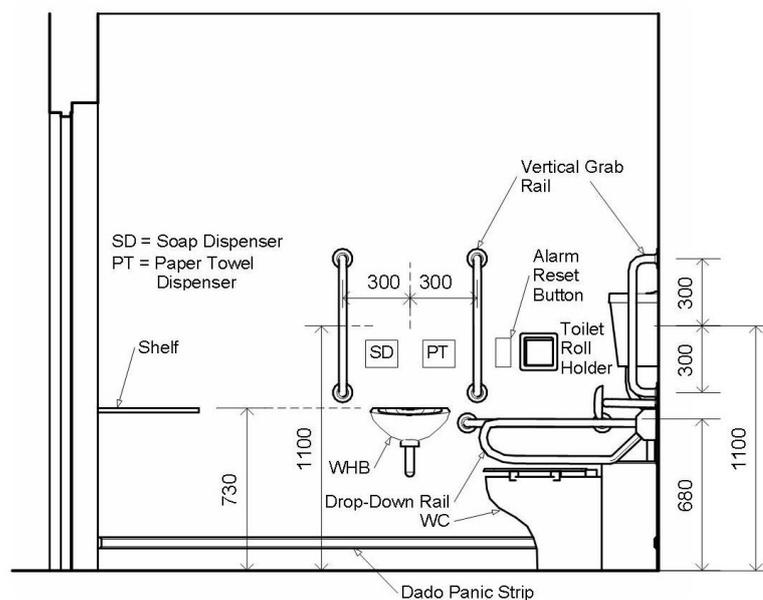
- (a) As the community may use the PE hall in the evenings, the changing rooms should be capable of being used as either male or female changing rooms.
- (b) Four showers with cubicle dividers and privacy doors should be provided opening directly off each Changing Room. Mirrors should not allow vision into cubicles.
- (c) The layout of the changing areas, WCs and showers should be designed to minimise the likelihood of vandalism and/or bullying.
- (d) The windows should have opaque glass, and when opened should not provide a view into the shower and changing areas.
- (e) Floor finishes should be tiled or other / water resistant non-slip flooring (especially when wet), and consistent with the room's use.
- (f) Wall should be resistant to wear, and easily cleaned. The wall finish must be durable and water resistant consistent with the room's use.
- (g) The ceiling and any exposed pipe-work or conduits should be water resistant consistent with the room's use.
- (h) Staff shower/changing facilities should be universal accessible.
- (i) Drinking water facilities should be provided in or adjacent to the changing rooms.
- (j) Refer to DoES [TGD - 023 Section 10.5 Changing Rooms & Showers](#) for additional information.

**APPENDIX A: LAYOUT DRAWINGS & DIAGRAMS****SCHEDULE OF LAYOUT DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS**

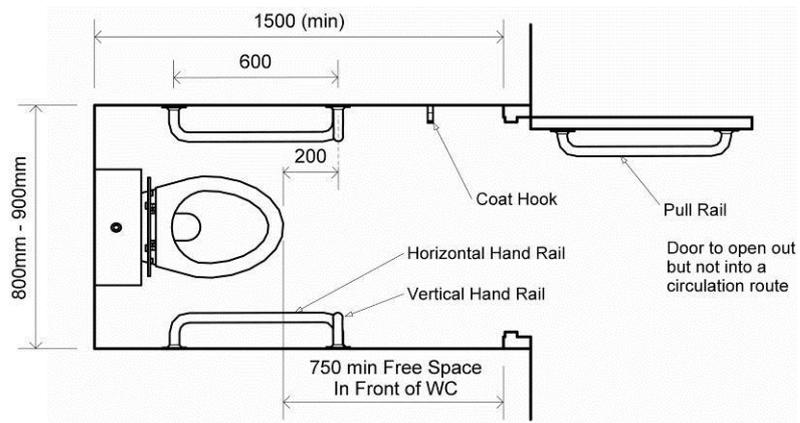
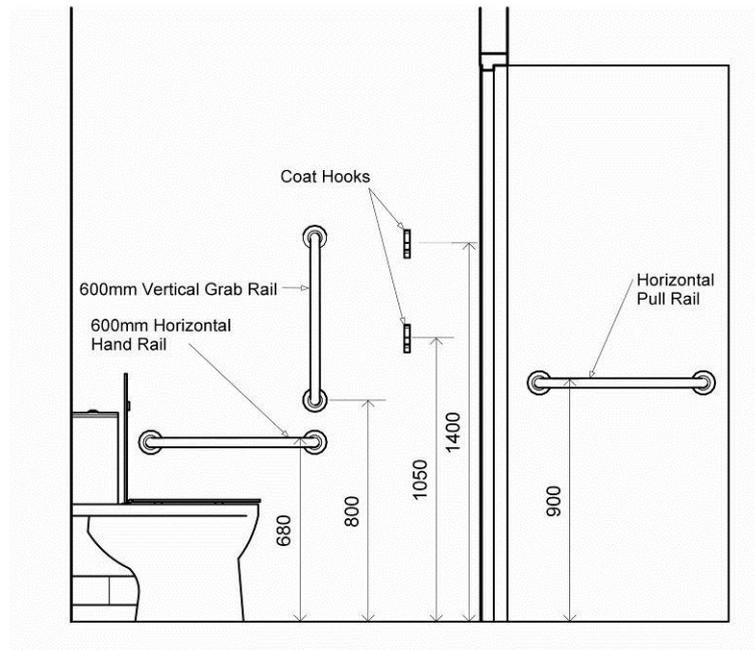
<b>FIGURE NO</b>	<b>DRAWING</b>
<b>1</b>	Universal Access Toilet Plan & Elevation
<b>2</b>	Ambulant Disabled Cubicle
<b>3</b>	Enlarged Disabled Cubicle
<b>Render 1</b>	Group of Cubicles Showing an Enlarged and Ambulant Cubicles next to Standard Cubicles
<b>4</b>	Accessible Urinals
<b>5</b>	Toilets for Assisted Users Plan & Elevations



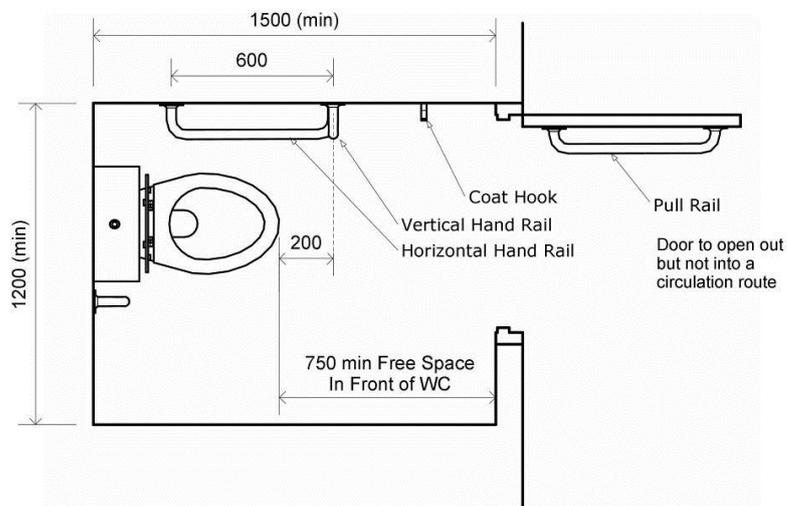
**Figure 1 (Plan) - Unisex Universal Access Toilet for Independent Use**



**Figure 1 (Elevation) - Unisex Universal Access Toilet for Independent Use**



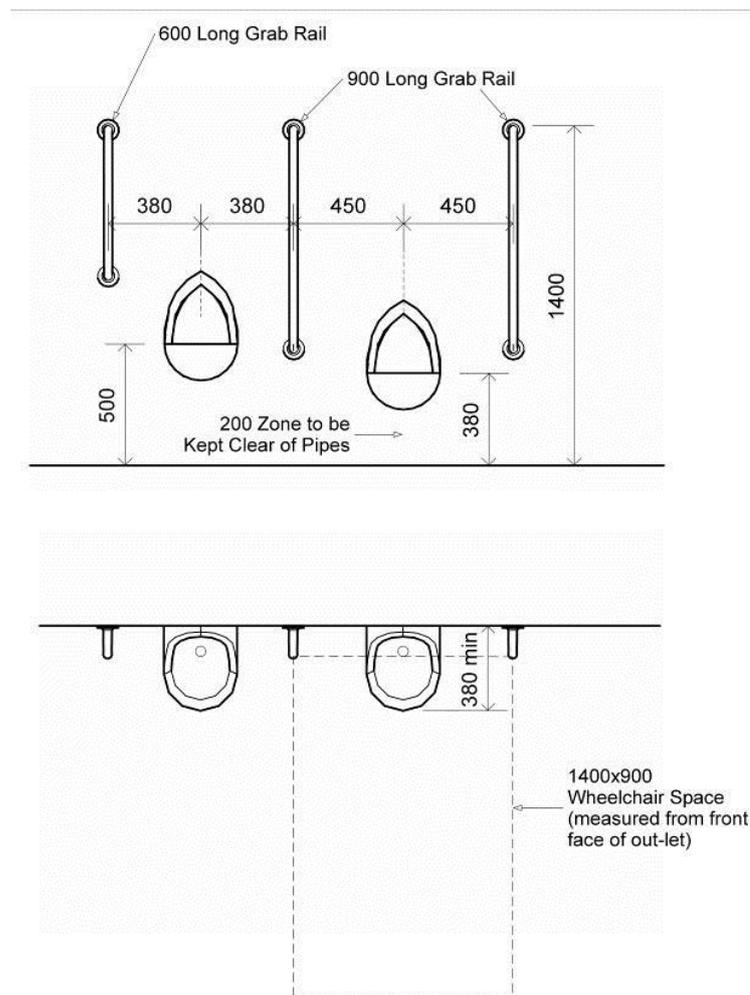
**Figure 2 - Ambulant Disabled Cubicle**



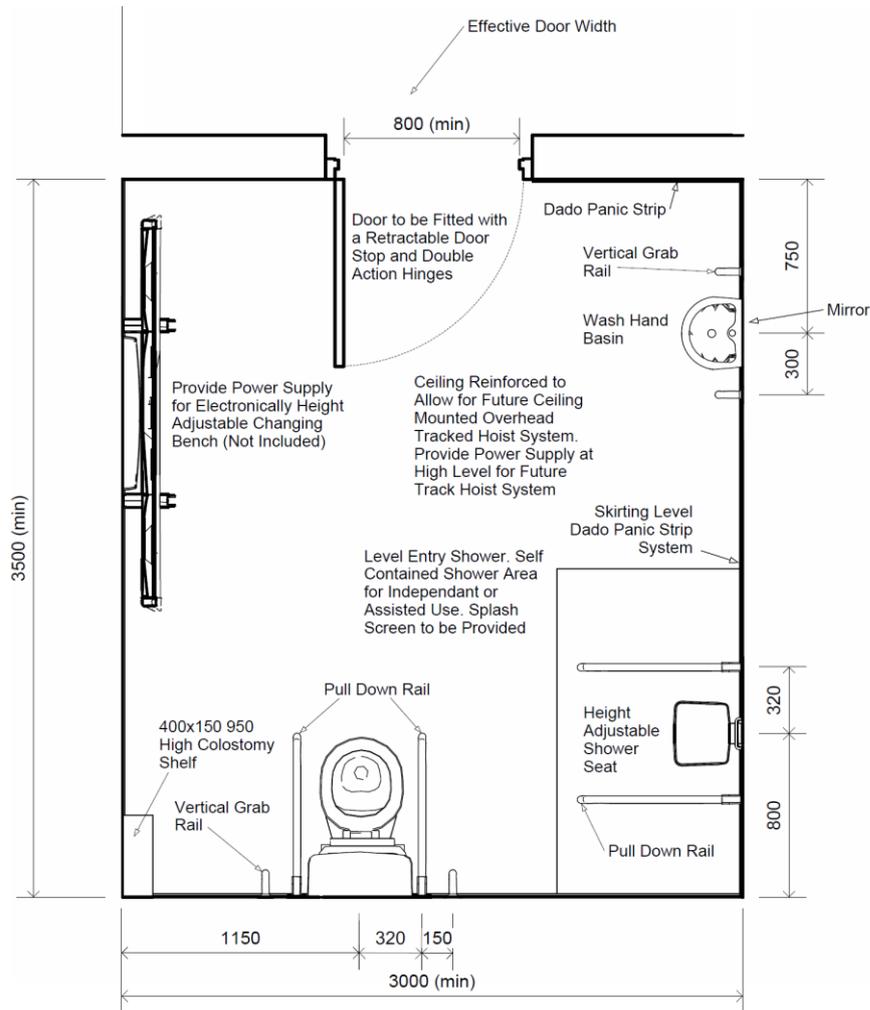
**Figure 3 - Enlarged Disabled Cubicle**



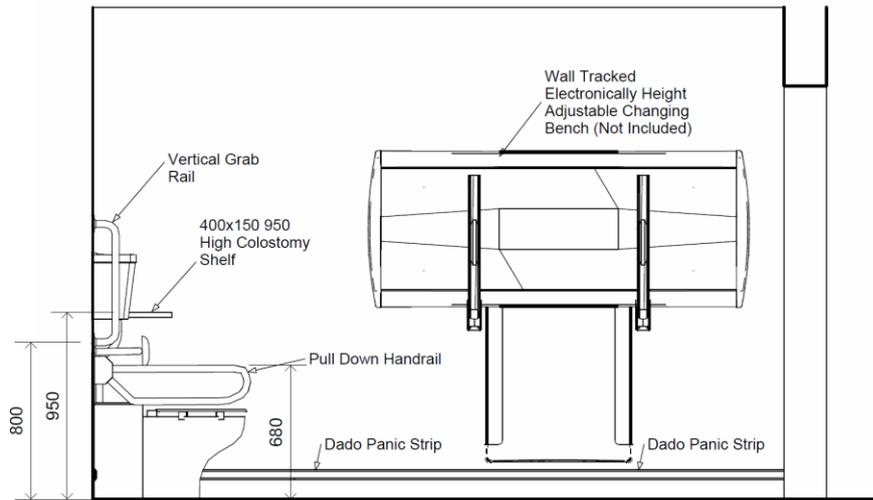
**Render 1 – Group of Cubicles Showing an Enlarged and Ambulant Cubicles next to Standard Cubicles**



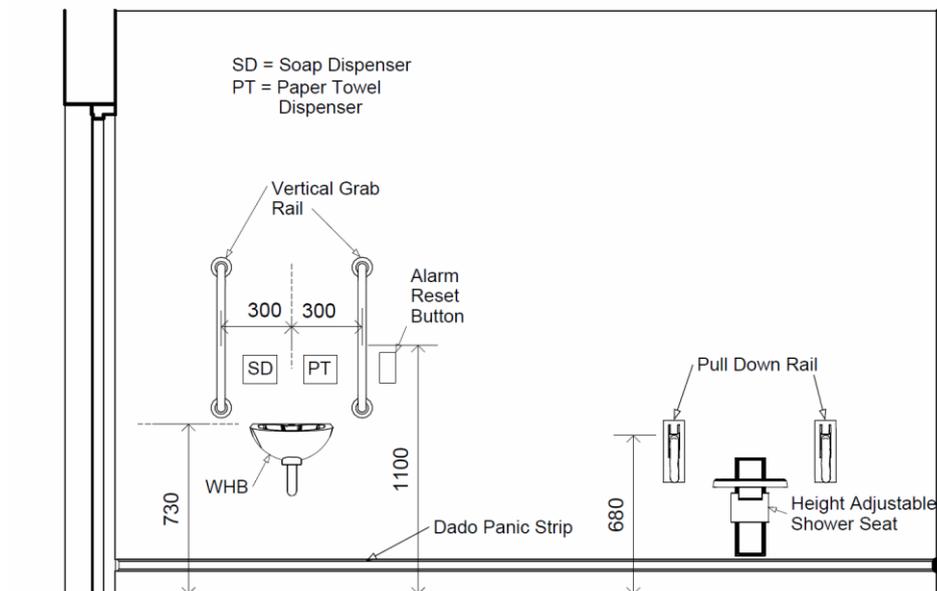
**Figure 4 - Accessible Urinals**



**Figure 5 (Plan) - Toilet / Shower for Assisted Users**



**Figure 5 (Elevation 1) - Toilet / Shower for Assisted Users**



**Figure 5 (Elevation 2) - Toilet / Shower for Assisted Users**

**APPENDIX B: SCHEDULE OF MINOR REVISIONS**

REVISION	DATE	SECTION	CHANGE
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

(Last Updated: \*\*\*\*\*)