## Approved Document for New Zealand Building Code Personal Hygiene Clause G1 <br> Second Edition

Prepared by the Building Industry Authority This Approved Document is prepared by the Building Industry Authority, which is a statutory body established by the Building Act 1991.

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## Status of Approved Documents

Approved Documents are prepared by the Building Industry Authority in accordance with section 49 of the Building Act 1991. They are non-mandatory guidance documents offering only one method of compliance with specific performance criteria of the New Zealand Building Code.

Users should make themselves familiar with the preface to the New Zealand Building Code Handbook, which describes the status of Approved Documents and explains alternative methods of achieving compliance.

Classified uses and defined words which are italicised in the text are explained in clauses A1 and A2 of the New Zealand Building Code.

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| Page numbers relate to the document at the time of Amendment and may not match page numbers in current document. |  |  |  |

## Document Status

The most recent version of this document, as detailed in the Document History, is approved by the Building Industry Authority. It is effective from 1 July 2001 and supercedes all previous versions of this document.

## New Zealand Building Code Clause G1 Personal Hygiene

The mandatory provisions for building work are contained in the New Zealand Building Code (NZBC), which comprises the First Schedule to the Building Regulations 1992. The relevant NZBC Clause for Personal Hygiene is G1. Note that section 25 of the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 has been replaced by section 47A of the Building Act 1991.

1992/150
Building Regulations 1992
53

FIRST SCHEDULE-continued
Clause G1-PERSONAL HYGIENE

## OBJECTIVE

G1.1 The objective of this provision is to:
(a) Safeguard people from illness caused by infection or contamination,
(b) Safeguard people from loss of amenity arising from the absence of appropriate personal hygiene facilities, and
(c) Ensure people with disabilities are able to carry out normal activities and processes within buildings.

## FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

G1.2 Buildings shall be provided with appropriate spaces and facilities for personal hygiene.

## PERFORMANCE

G1.3.1 Sanitary fixtures shall be provided in sufficient number and be appropriate for the people who are intended to use them.
G1.3.2 Sanitary fixtures shall be located, constructed and installed to:
(a) Facilitate sanitation,
(b) Avoid risk of food contamination,
(c) Avoid harbouring dirt or germs,
(d) Provide appropriate privacy,
(e) Avoid affecting occupants of adjacent spaces from the presence of unpleasant odours, accumulation of offensive matter, or other source of annoyance,
(f) Allow effective cleaning,

Limits on application

Objective G1.1 (c) shall apply only to those buildings to which section 25 of the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 applies.

## FIRST SCHEDULE-continued

## Provisions

(g) Discharge to a plumbing and drainage system as required by Clause G13 "Foul Water" when water-borne disposal is used, and
(h) Provide a healthy safe disposal system when non-water-borne disposal is used.
G1.3.3 Facilities for personal hygiene shall be provided in convenient locations.
G1.3.4 Personal hygiene facilities provided for people with disabilities shall be accessible.

Limits on application

Performance G1.3.4 shall not apply to Housing, Outbuildings, Ancillary buildings, and to Industrial buildings where no more than 10 people are employed.

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## References

For the purposes of New Zealand Building Code compliance, acceptable reference documents include only the quoted edition and specific amendments as listed below.

## Standards New Zealand

| NZS 3331: 1972 | Specification for quality of vitreous china <br> sanitary appliances |
| :--- | :--- |
| NZS 4121: 2001 | Design for access and mobility - Buildings and <br> associated facilities |

## Where quoted

AS1 2.6.1

AS1 4.2.7

Standards Australia
AS 1449: $1994 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Wrought alloy steels - Stainless and heat-resisting } \\ & \text { steel plate, sheet and strip }\end{aligned}$ Amend: 1

AS 3588: 1989 Shower bases and shower modules
AS1 2.3.4, 2.6.1

AS1 2.6.1
Standards Australia/New Zealand
AS/NZS 1730: 1996 Washbasins
AS1 2.6.1
AS/NZS 2023: 1995 Baths for ablutionary purposes
$8$

## Definitions

This is an abbreviated list of definitions for words or terms particularly relevant to this Approved Document. The definitions for any other italicised words may be found in the New Zealand Building Code Handbook.

Accessible Having features to permit use by people with disabilities.

Accessible route An access route usable by people with disabilities. It shall be a continuous route that can be negotiated unaided by a wheelchair user. The route shall extend from street boundary or car parking area to those spaces within the building required to be accessible to enable people with disabilities to carry out normal activities and processes within the building.
Building has the meaning ascribed to it by the Building Act 1991.

Fixture An article intended to remain permanently attached to and form part of a building.

Habitable space A space used for activities normally associated with domestic living, but excludes any bathroom, laundry, watercloset, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, clothes-drying room, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Household unit means any building or group of buildings, or part of any building or group of buildings, used or intended to be used solely or principally for residential purposes and occupied or intended to be occupied exclusively as the home or residence of not more than one household; but does not include a hostel or boardinghouse or other specialised accommodation.

Impervious That which does not allow the passage of moisture.

People with disabilities means any person who suffers from physical or mental disability to such a degree that he or she is seriously limited in the extent to which he or she can engage in the activities, pursuits, and the processes of everyday life.

Privacy The situation of being withdrawn from view.

Privy A private room containing a receptacle (other than a WC) or an excavation for excreted liquid or solid human waste, and with a means of disposal or containment of the waste.
Sanitary fixture Any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation.

Sanitation The term used to describe the activities of washing and/or excretion carried out in a manner or condition such that the effect on health is minimised, with regard to dirt and infection.

Soil fixture A sanitary fixture constructed to receive solid and/or liquid excreted human waste. It includes bedpan disposal units, slop sinks, urinals, water closet pans, and water-flushed sanitary towel disposal units.

Unisex facilities Facilities available for use by either sex.

## COMMENT:

Unisex facilities may also be described as both gender facilities.


## Verification Method G1/NM1

No specific test methods have been approved for verifying compliance with the performance of NZBC G1.


## Acceptable Solution G1/AS1

### 1.0 Number and Type of Sanitary Fixtures

### 1.1 Genera

1.1.1 To determine the provision of sanitary fixtures:
a) For WC pans, urinals and basins - use Figure 1, Table 1, Table 3 and Table 4.
b) For baths and showers - use Table 2.
1.1.2 Provision of sanitary fixtures including those facilities for people with disabilities are given in Tables 1 and 2.
1.1.3 Sanitary facilities may be separate for each sex or be unisex.
1.1.4 Where separate facilities are provided, the male facility may include urinals.

Figure 1: Method to Determine WC Pan, Urinal and Basin Numbers Paragraph 1.1.1

1.1.5 Where unisex facilities are provided, they shall:
a) Be located in a self contained compartment offering full privacy by way of full height doors and walls,
b) Contain a WC pan, basin, sanitary towel disposal equipment (where required), but no urinal, and
c) Be located so that access is not via an area restricted to one sex.

### 1.2 Sanitary towel disposal

1.2.1 In buildings, other than housing and those used exclusively by preadolescents, sanitary facilities for females shall have provision for sanitary towel disposal by either:
a) Installing incinerators, macerators or similar disposal equipment, or
b) Providing space for a portable disposal system.

## COMMENT:

Under the Health and Safety in Employment Regulations 1995, sanitary towel disposal equipment (either fixed or portable) must be provided in sanitary facilities used by females.
1.2.2 The location of sanitary towel disposal equipment shall not impede access for people with disabilities and shall be located:
a) Where separate female facilities are provided: within the facility to serve one or more toilet cubicles, or
b) Where unisex facilities are provided: in each toilet cubicle

### 2.0 Fixture Construction and Installation

### 2.1 WC pans

2.1.1 A WC system shall be firmly fixed in place and have:
a) An impervious, easily cleaned surface finish (e.g. glazed earthenware or stainless steel),
b) Sufficient water trap volume to contain excreta from normal usage,
c) A minimum water seal depth of 50 mm (see Figure 2),
d) A pan which will not overflow during a single flush even if the outlet blocks,
e) A watertight flexible joint connecting the WC to a discharge pipe. The joint must be above floor level, and within the room containing the WC, and
f) A flushing apparatus capable of clearing all normal faecal matter from the pan in a single flush, and of delivering a full flush within 2 minutes of the previous usage.

## Figure 2: WC Water Seal <br> Paragraph 2.1.1 c)



## Section

### 2.2 Flushing systems

2.2.1 Flushing systems for sanitary fixtures shall use either cisterns or flushing valves.
2.2.2 Cisterns may be of the dual flush, 2 button type providing the choice of a full flush or a half flush.
2.2.3 Flushing valves shall have backflow prevention complying with G12/AS1, and a water supply capable of supplying several flushes in rapid succession. The capacity should be related to the nature and usage of the building.

### 2.3 Urinals

2.3.1 A urinal may be of the stall, continuous wall, trough or bowl type.
2.3.2 Any urinal shall have at its base a channel or trough of sufficient size to receive all fluids discharging into it. The channel shall drain to a trap at the lowest point where fluids shall enter a discharge pipe through a domed grate. The grate shall have openings with a total area at least that of the discharge pipe, and be securely fixed but removable for maintenance access (see Figure 3).
2.3.3 Wall hung bowl or trough urinals shall have the front lip height above the floor or step, no more than 600 mm for men and no more than 400 mm for boys. The back surface of the urinal must extend at least 450 mm above the front lip level.
2.3.4 Urinals shall have impervious, easily cleaned surfaces (e.g. glazed ceramic ware or stainless steel). Stainless steel urinals are to be constructed of 1.2 mm minimum sheet thickness of grade AS 1449/304 or when located in the outside air or a marine environment, the grade is to be AS 1449/316.
2.3.5 Urinal flushing apparatus shall clean the whole urinal surface and deliver a minimum of 2.5 litres of water per flush to each stall, bowl or 600 mm length of urinal wall.
2.3.6 A urinal flushing system shall have the cistern outlet at least 450 mm above the sparge pipe and comply with Table 5.
2.3.7 A flushing valve is also acceptable for urinals provided the water supply complies with Table 5 and backflow prevention complies with NZBC G12.

Figure 3: Continuous Wall Urinal
Paragraph 2.3.2

2.3.8 Manually operated flushing systems shall have the operating control located no more than 1.3 m above the floor.

### 2.4 Bidets

2.4.1 Bidets shall:
a) Be firmly fixed in place, and
b) Have an impervious, easily cleaned surface finish (e.g. glazed earthenware or stainless steel), and
c) Be either over-rim feed type or submersible spray type, and
d) Satisfy the provisions of NZBC G12 for backflow prevention.

### 2.5 Showers

2.5.1 Showers using either a shower tray or a level threshold shall satisfy the provisions of E3/AS1 Internal Moisture.

### 2.6 Acceptable standards

2.6.1 Sanitary fixtures construction shall comply with the relevant parts of the following standards:

AS 1449 Wrought alloy steels - Stainless and heat-resisting steel plate, sheet and strip.

AS 3588 Shower bases and shower modules.

AS/NZS 2023 Baths for ablutionary purposes.
AS/NZS 1730 Washbasins.
NZS 3331 Specification for quality of vitreous china sanitary appliances.

### 3.0 Location of Sanitary Fixtures

3.0.1 Other NZBC Clauses relevant to the installation of sanitary fixtures are:

E3 "Internal Moisture", for overflow and water splash requirements,

G4 "Ventilation",
G12 "Water supplies", and
G13 "Foul water".

### 3.1 Space dimensions

3.1.1 Space containing soil fixtures shall be separated from habitable spaces. WC pans shall be located in spaces having dimensions of no less than those shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Space Dimensions for WC Pans Paragraph 3.1.1


### 3.2 Access to food and work areas

3.2.1 In household units, at least one door shall be provided between a soil fixture and a kitchen or a place for food storage.
3.2.2 In buildings other than household units, no space containing a soil fixture shall open directly into:
a) A space used for the storage, preparation, sale or consumption of food, see Figure 10, or
b) An office or other work areas (as in factories), see Figure 10.

### 3.3 Basins

3.3.1 Basins shall be located in spaces containing a soil fixture, or in an immediately adjacent space. However, where only a single door is provided between the soil fixture space and a kitchen in household units (see Paragraph 3.2.1), a basin shall be provided within the soil fixture space.

## COMMENT:

1. The essential requirement is the provision of a basin with cold water immediately available to users of soil fixtures particularly before handling food. While perhaps preferable, it is often not required or practical to supply hot water in some places such as roadside rest areas.
2. It is not acceptable for the kitchen sink to be used as a hand basin.

### 3.4 Communal sanitary fixtures

3.4.1 Sanitary fixtures may be located in buildings separate from other accommodation. The length of travel shall be convenient taking account of the type and usage of the fixtures.
3.4.2 In camping grounds sanitary fixtures shall be located no more than 75 metres from any caravan or campsite.

## COMMENT:

This situation applies normally to institution buildings, motor camps, caravan parks, maraes, outdoor pursuits centres, schools and military bases, but may apply to a group of dwellings.
3.4.3 Sanitary fixtures for group dwellings shall be conveniently located for all occupants.

### 4.0 People with Disabilities

### 4.1 Access

4.1.1 Sanitary fixtures for people with disabilities shall be signposted as required by NZBC F8 "Signs" and located on an accessible route as required by NZBC D1 "Access Routes".

### 4.2 Number of facilities

4.2.1 Sanitary facilities for people with disabilities shall be provided in accordance with Tables 1 and 2. In large buildings having more than 300 occupants, where sanitary facilities are provided in groups in two or more locations, accessible facilities shall be included at each location for buildings having the following classified uses:
a) Communal non-residential - all buildings described as "assembly service", and
b) Commercial - those buildings that are amusement parks, shopping plazas, libraries and transport terminals.

## COMMENT:

For example: a sports stadium may have groups of sanitary facilities conveniently distributed to service the seating arrangement for the users. It is essential that people with disabilities have the same access to facilities as other occupants.
4.2.2 Fixtures and spaces for people with disabilities shall comply with the relevant layouts shown in Figures 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Figure 5: Accessible Toilet and Shower Compartment Paragraph 4.2.2, Tables 1 and 2


Figure 6: Accessible Toilet Compartment Paragraph 4.2.2 and Table 1


Soap dispenser to be positioned in the zone over wash hand basin but not over taps Bottom of soap and towel dispensers between 1000 and 1200 mm above floor level.

Figure 7: Requirements for Accessible Wall Hung Pans Paragraph 4.2.2, 4.2.8 and Table 1


Soap dispenser to be positioned in the zone over wash hand basin but not over taps. Bottom of soap and towel dispensers between 1000 and 1200 mm above floor level

Figure 8:
Accessible Shower Compartment
Paragraph 4.2.2 and Table 2

Note: Drying space to be fitted with a clothes hanging device positioned between 1400 mm and 1500 mm above finished floor level

(a) Plan

* Lever control mixing valve with an anti scald device

(b) Elevation A

Figure 9: Accessible Basin
Paragraph 4.2.2 and Table 1

4.2.3 For safety in an accessible shower compartment the shower slider rod, or the adjustable shower assembly integrated with the grab rail, shall be firmly fixed in place.

## COMMENT:

Sliding rod assemblies are used by people with disabilities as a grab rail in an emergency and rods can come away in their hands leading to a fall.
4.2.4 Accessible showers shall have a level threshold.
4.2.5 If two or more toilet compartments are provided for wheelchair users, at least one shall have a pan of the opposite hand.
4.2.6 The WC flushing control shall be easily operable, positioned on the centre line or approach side of the WC pan, and no higher than 1200 mm above the finished floor level. Similarly, easily operable privacy bolts (to indicate whether the toilet is occupied) shall be located no more than 1200 mm above floor level.
4.2.7 NZS 4121 Section 10 is also an acceptable solution for people with disabilities.
4.2.8 Where there is a wall hung pan or a concealed cistern, full access is required each side of the WC pan, as detailed in Figure 7, to allow for wheel-over access. The wall in front of a concealed cistern shall extend no less than 1.0 m above floor level to provide back support, and fold-up lid shall be provided.

### 5.0 Non-flushing Sanitary Fixtures

5.0.1 Soil fixtures that are not water flushed, such as those using chemicals or biological treatment, shall be located where they will not cause a nuisance.

## COMMENT:

1. "Nuisance" is a defined term under the Health Act 1956.
2. Some types of non-water borne toilets may require the provision of specific ventilation.
5.0.2 Privies are acceptable if located at least 3.0 m from any building having a classified use, other than outbuildings or ancillary buildings. Receptacles for excreta are to be constructed to exclude flies and be fitted with a hinged lid.

### 6.0 Privacy

### 6.1 Line of sight

6.1.1 There shall be no direct line of sight between a general public area and a WC, urinal, bath, shower or bidet. See Figure 10 for acceptable layouts.

Figure 10: Visual Privacy for Sanitary Fixtures Paragraphs 3.2.2 and 6.1.1

### 6.2 Cubicles

6.2.1 Where a space contains more than one WC pan, each pan shall be enclosed in a separate cubicle. Screen walls and doors are acceptable with their upper edge at least 1600 mm above the floor, and their lower edge between 150 mm and 300 mm above the floor (see Figure 11).


### 6.3 Lobbies

6.3.1 Lobbies between the space containing sanitary facilities and general public areas are not necessary to meet privacy and line of sight requirements, but if provided:
a) They shall be independent for each sex if the facilities are single sex or,
b) They shall be unisex for unisex facilities.



| User group | Communal Non-residential (see Notes) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Separate sex toilet facilities |  |  |  |
|  | Combination of WC pans and urinals WC pans Urinals |  |  |  | WC pans only |  |
|  | Design Occ. | Number | Design Occ. | Number | Design Occ. | Number |
| Female patrons |  |  |  |  | 1-15 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16-60 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 61-120 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  | >120 | add 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male patrons | 1-50 | 1 | 1-60 | 1 | 1-25 | 1 |
|  | 51-250 | 2 | 61-220 | 2 | 26-110 | 2 |
|  | 251-500 | 3 | 221-400 | 3 | 111-200 | 3 |
|  | 501-800 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | >800 |  | >400 |  | >200 |  |
|  |  | per 350 |  | per 190 |  | per 100 |
| Patrons with disabilities. Note 6 |  |  |  |  | 1-300 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | >300 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All patrons | Provide in accordance with Commercial: amusement park, shopping plaza etc. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female patrons |  |  |  |  | 1-10 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11-50 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | >50 | add 1 |
| Male patrons | 1-15 |  | 1-80 |  | 1-10 | 1 |
|  | 16-80 | 2 | 81-290 | 2 | 11-60 |  |
|  | >80 |  | >290 |  | >60 |  |
|  |  | per 100 |  | per 230 |  | per 70 |
| Patrons with disabilities. Note 6 |  |  |  |  | 1-300 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | >300 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staff | Provide in accordance with Commercial: office, banks etc. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female patrons |  |  |  |  | 1-10 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11-60 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 61-120 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | >120 | add 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | per 70 |
| Male patrons | 1-25 |  | 1-50 | 1 | 1-20 | 1 |
|  | 26-130 | 2 | 51-180 | 2 | 21-80 | 2 |
|  | 131-270 |  | 181-320 |  | 81-150 |  |
|  | >270 | add 1 | >320 | add 1 | >150 | add 1 |
|  |  | per 150 |  | per 150 |  | per 80 |
| Patrons with disabilities. Note 6 |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1-300}$ | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | >300 | 2 |

Building use Assembly Service
Churches, club rooms,
assembly halls, stadiums,
sports venues, grandstands Museums, art galleries
(display areas) (display areas)
Theatres, cinemas

[^0]

| Number of Sanitary Fixtures: WC Pans, Urinals and Basins (Cont'd) Paragraph 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offices, banks, staff facilities for: shops, hotels, bars and any other building use | Female Staff |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-10 \\ & 11-50 \\ & 51-90 \\ & >90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & \text { add } 1 \\ & \text { per } 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-70 \\ & 71-250 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 <br> add 1 <br> per 200 | 1-5 | 1 |
|  | Male staff | $\begin{aligned} & 1-10 \\ & 11-60 \\ & 61-120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-150 \\ & 151-550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-10 \\ & 11-50 \\ & 51-110 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-70 \\ & 71-250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 6-30 | 2 |
|  |  | >120 | add 1 <br> per 80 | >550 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { add } 1 \\ & \text { per } 450 \end{aligned}$ | >110 | add 1 <br> per 70 | >250 | add 1 <br> per 200 | >30 | add 1 <br> per 40 |
|  | Staff with disabilities. Note 6 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-300 \\ & >300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-300 \\ & >300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Industrial (see Notes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building use | User group | Separate sex toilet facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unisex toilet facilities |  |
|  |  | Combination of WC pans and urinals WC pans <br> Urinals |  |  |  | WC pans only |  | Basins |  |  |  |
|  |  | Design Occ. | Numb | Design Occ. | Number | Design Occ. | Number | Design Occ. | Number | Design Occ. | Number |
| Factories, power stations, industrial plants | Female staff |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-10 \\ & 11-50 \\ & 51-90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-70 \\ & 71-250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1-5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >90 | add 1 per 60 | >250 | add 1 <br> per 200 |  |  |
|  | Male staff | $\begin{aligned} & 1-10 \\ & 11-60 \\ & 61-120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-150 \\ & 151-550 \end{aligned}$ | $2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-10 \\ & 11-50 \\ & 51-110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-70 \\ & 71-250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 6-30 | 2 |
|  |  | $>120$ | add 1 <br> per 80 | $>550$ | add 1 <br> per 450 | >110 | add 1 per 70 | >250 | add 1 per 200 | >30 | add 1 per 40 |
|  | Patrons with disabilities. Note 6 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-300 \\ & >300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1-300 \\ & >300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Note: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Design Occ: Design occo <br> 2. Number: The number <br> 3. Greater than: > = gre <br> 4. Urinals: 600 mm long <br> 5. Staff: Staff and patro <br> 6. People with disabilitie <br> a) See Paragraph 4.2 <br> b) For Industrial build <br> c) Accessible facilitie <br> d) See Figures 5, 6 an | cy - the numb ures or facilitie n. rinal = 1 urinal share the sam <br> tuations where accessible facil not be in addition accessible toi | of people required. <br> facilities b <br> ccessible <br> es shall be <br> to those <br> facility lay | e user <br> e numb <br> ties mu vided ired for | ided must <br> ovided at all ore than 10 building occ | he total a roups of to ople are ants. | uired for <br> oyed. | plus those | uired for $p$ |  |  |  |


| Building use | User group | Baths or showers |  | Accessible showers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Design Occ. | Number |  |
| Housing |  |  |  |  |
| Detached dwellings and multi-unit dwellings | Occupants | - | 1 |  |
| Group Dwelling Marae, commune | Occupants | $\begin{gathered} 1-25 \\ 26-60 \\ 61-100 \\ >100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \text { add } 1 \text { per } 50 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Communal Residential |  |  |  |  |
| Community Service and Community Care Hospitals, old people's homes, community housing, specialist care facilities | Occupants | $\begin{gathered} 1-8 \\ 9-20 \\ >20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ \text { add } 1 \text { per } 10 \end{gathered}$ | Accessible showers to be provided in accordance with the needs of the occupants, patients or treatment within the institutions |
| Hotels, hostels, motels, prisons, boardinghouses | Occupants | $\begin{gathered} 1-8 \\ 9-20 \\ >20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ \text { add } 1 \text { per } 10 \end{gathered}$ | For each accessible unit: One accessible shower |
| Camping grounds, motor camps, caravan parks | Occupants | $\begin{gathered} 1-25 \\ 26-60 \\ 61-100 \\ >100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \text { add } 1 \text { per } 50 \end{gathered}$ | Accessible showers provided on the scale of: $\begin{array}{cc} 1-100 & 1 \\ 101-300 & 2 \\ >300 & 3 \end{array}$ |
| Communal Non-residential |  |  |  |  |
| Churches, club rooms, assembly halls, grandstands (seating areas), museums, art galleries (display areas) | Patrons Staff | - | 0 | Where showers are provided include at least one accessible shower compartment (see Figure 8) |
| Places of active recreation, swimming pools, squash courts, gymnasiums | Patrons Staff | $\begin{gathered} 1-30 \\ >30 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1}{\text { add }} 1 \text { per } 50$ | Where showers are provided include at least one accessible shower compartment (see Figure 8) |
| Early childhood centres | Children | - | 1 bath | - |
| Schools, Universities - spaces other than those used for active recreation | Students <br> Staff | - | 0 | Where showers are provided include at least one accessible shower compartment (see Figure 8) |
| Commercial |  |  |  |  |
| Amusement parks, shopping plaza, libraries, transport terminals, coffee bars, tea rooms, restaurants, bars, night clubs, offices, banks. (Includes staff facilities for other building uses.) | Patrons Staff | - | 0 | Where showers are provided include at least one accessible shower compartment (see Figure 8) |
| Industrial |  |  |  |  |
| Factory, power station, industrial plant (for those workers engaged in dirty occupations.) | Staff | $\begin{gathered} 1-7 \\ 8-16 \\ >16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ \text { add } 1 \text { per } 10 \end{gathered}$ | Where showers are provided one accessible shower is required when more than 10 people are employed (see Figure 8) |

Table 3: Sanitary Facility Design Occupancy for Each Sex Paragraph 1.1.1


| Table 4: Occupant Densities (adapted from C/AS1 Part 2) Paragraph 1.1.1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Building use | Occupant density <br> (Users/m²) <br> (see Note 1) |
| Communal Non-residential and Commercial |  |
| Airports - baggage claim <br> Airports - concourses <br> Airports - waiting areas, check in | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Area without seating or aisles Art galleries, museums Bar sitting areas | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \\ 0.25 \\ 1.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Bar standing area Bleachers, pews or similar bench type seating Classrooms | $2.0$ <br> 2.2 users per linear metre $0.5$ |
| Dance floors <br> Day care centres <br> Dining, beverage and cafeteria spaces | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Exhibition areas, trade fairs Fitness centres Gymnasia | $\begin{gathered} 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.35 \end{gathered}$ |
| Indoor games areas/bowling alleys, etc. <br> Libraries - stack areas <br> Libraries - other areas | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.15 \end{gathered}$ |
| Lobbies and foyers Mall areas used for assembly purposes Reading or writing rooms and lounges | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Restaurants, dining rooms and lounges Shop spaces and pedestrian circulation areas including malls and arcades | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Shop spaces for furniture, floor coverings, large appliances, building supplies and manchester Showrooms | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Space with fixed seating | as number of seats (see Note 2) |
| Space with loose seating | 1.3 |
| Spaces with loose seating and tables Stadia and grandstands Stages for theatrical performances | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| Standing space <br> Swimming pools (water surface area) <br> Swimming pool surrounds and seating | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.35 \end{gathered}$ |
| Teaching laboratories Vocational training rooms in schools | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |


| Table 4: | Occupant Densities (Cont'd) Paragraph 1.1.1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building |  | Occupant density <br> (Users/m²) <br> (see Note 1) |
| Commu <br> Bedroom <br> Bunkroo <br> Detentio <br> Dormitor <br> Halls and <br> Wards | I Residential <br> quarters <br> , hostels <br> wharenui <br> taining more than two beds | as number of beds (see Note 2) |
| Comme <br> Aircraft Bulk sto Commer | al and Industrial gars <br> ge (e.g. solid stacked) <br> al laboratories, laundries | $\begin{gathered} 0.02 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Computer Factory the numb | rooms (not used as classrooms for training) ace in which layout and normal use determines er of people using it in working hours | 0.04 as approved (see Note 3) |
| Heavy in Interview Kitchens | stry | $\begin{gathered} 0.03 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Manufac Offices Personal | ring and process areas, staff rooms staffrooms ervice facilities | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Receptio <br> Workroo <br> Warehou | areas <br> s, workshops <br> storage (e.g. racks and shelves) | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.03 \end{gathered}$ |
| Building <br> Boiler ro <br> Parking | and parts of buildings with intermittent use s, plant rooms, service units and maintenance workshops ildings, garages | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see Note 4) } \\ 0.03 \\ 0.02 \end{gathered}$ |
| Exitways <br> Laundry <br> Storage <br> Toilets a | enclosed corridors, lifts (no occupants counted) d house keeping facilities <br> subordinate spaces (no occupants counted) | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.02 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Note: <br> 1. The flo fixtur being <br> 2. For fix <br> 3. In such numb <br> 4. Space numb includ specific | $r$ area to be used shall be the total building use floor area inclu The occupant densities in this table already allow for a proport cupied by furniture, partitions, fixtures and associated equipm seating and beds, the number of seats or beds is used instead cases, the number of occupants must be specified when seekin shall be treated as a change in use. <br> in buildings and parts of buildings with intermittent use are nor of occupants. It is assumed that the occupation is temporary a in the number of occupants of another space. The figures give lly employed to perform the functions for which the spaces are | ied by internal partitions and a, appropriate to the activity, <br> density (users per $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ). sent. Future increase in <br> ded in the calculations for the ho would already have been pply where people are |


| Table 5:Urinal Flushing Systems <br> Paragraph 2.3.6 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> urinals per <br> cistern | Number of <br> spreaders for <br> wall urinals | Minimum <br> capacity of <br> flush pipe <br> (litres) | Diameter of <br> flush pipe | Diameter of <br> sparge to <br> spreaders <br> (mm) |
| 1 | 2 | 2.5 | (mm) | (mm) |
| 2 | 3 | 5.0 | 25 | 20 |
| 3 | 4 | 7.5 | 32 | 20 |
| 4 | 5 | 10.0 | 40 | 25 |
| (see Note 1) |  |  | 40 | 25 |

## Note:

1. Up to 6 urinal stalls may be flushed by one cistern or flushing valve provided no more than 3 stalls are served by any branch from the flush pipe.

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[^0]:    Places of active recreation,
    swimming pools, squash swimming pools, squash
    courts, gymnasiums

