Compliance Document for New Zealand Building Code Clause G1 Personal Hygiene – Second Edition

Prepared by the Department of Building and Housing

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New Zealand Government

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

Defined words (italicised in the text) and classified uses are explained in Clauses A1 and A2 of the Building Code and in the Definitions at the start of this Compliance Document.

G1: Document Histor	у		
	Date	Alterations	
First published	July 1992		
Amendment 1	September 1993	pp. 5 and 6, Table 1	pp. 15 and 16, Index
Amendment 2	19 August 1994	pp. i and ii, Document History p. v, Contents p. 3, 1.1, 1.1.1, 1.2, 1.2.1 p. 12, 4.0, 4.2.1, 4.2.2	p. 13, 4.4, 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.3, Figure 10, Table 4 p.14, Figure 11 pp. 15 and 16, Index
Reprinted incorporating Amendments 1 and 2	October 1994		
Amendment 3	1 December 1995	p. vi, References	
Second edition	1 December 2000	Document revised – second edition	on issued
Amendment 4	1 July 2001	p. 2, Document History, Statusp. 7, Referencesp. 9, Definitionsp. 18, Figures 5 and 6	p. 19, Figures 7 and 8 p. 20, 4.2.7 and Figure 9 p. 21, 6.3.1 and Figure 10
Amendment 5	23 June 2007	p. 2, Document History, Status p. 5, Contents p. 7, References p. 9, Definitions p. 13, 1.1.1, 1.1.2	p. 14, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.1.7, 1.1.8 p. 20, 6.1.1, p. 21, Figure 10 pp. 23–24, 26-27, Table 1 p. 28, Table 3
Erratum 1	11 July 2007	p. 2, Document History, Status	p. 22, Table 1
Amendment 6	10 October 2011	p. 2, Document History, Status pp. 3–4, Code Clause G1 p. 7, References	p. 15, G1/AS1 2.3.4 p. 16, G1/AS1 2.6.1

Note: 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 Chief Executive of the Department of Building and Housing. It is effective from 10 October 2011 and supersedes all previous versions of this document.

People using this Compliance Document should check for amendments on a regular basis. The Department of Building and Housing may amend any part of any Compliance Document at any time. Up-to-date versions of Compliance Documents are available from www.dbh.govt.nz

Clause G1 PERSONAL HYGIENE

New Zealand Building Code Clause G1 Personal Hygiene

This Clause is extracted from the New Zealand Building Code contained in the First Schedule of the Building Regulations 1992.

Amend 6 Oct 2011

1992/150

Building Regulations 1992

53

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued

Clause G1-PERSONAL HYGIENE

Provisions

Limits on application

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

- (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,

Objective G1.1(c) shall apply only to those buildings to which section 47A of the Act applies.

Note: Section 47A is in the Building Act 1991. The equivalent section in the Building Act 2004 is section 118.

Effective from 29 December 2000 PERSONAL HYGIENE Clause G1

54 Building Regulations 1992

1992/150

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*, *backcountry* huts, *Ancillary buildings*, and to *Industrial buildings* where no more than 10 people are employed.

Effective from 31 October 2008

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References

For the purposes of New Zealand Building Code (NZBC) compliance, the Standards and documents referenced in this Compliance Document (primary reference documents) must be the editions, along with their specific amendments, listed below. Where these primary reference documents refer to other Standards or documents (secondary reference documents), which in turn may also refer to other Standards or documents, and so on (lower-order reference documents), then the version in effect at the date of publication of this Compliance Document must be used.

Amend 6 Oct 2011

	Standards New Ze	aland	Where quoted
Amend 6 Oct 2011			
Amend 4 Jul 2001	NZS 4121: 2001	Design for access and mobility – Buildings and associated facilities	AS1 4.2.7
	Standards Australi	a	
	AS 1976: 1992	Vitreous china used in sanitary appliances	AS1 2.6.1
Amend 6 Oct 2011	AS 3588: 1996	Shower bases and shower modules	AS1 2.6.1
	Standards Australi	a/New Zealand	
	AS/NZS 1730: 1996	Washbasins	AS1 2.6.1
	AS/NZS 2023: 1995	Baths for ablutionary purposes	AS1 2.6.1
	British Standards I	nstitution	
Amend 6 Oct 2011	BS 3402: 1969	Specification for quality of vitreous china sanitary appliances	AS1 2.6.1

Definitions

Amend 5 Jun 2007

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

Amend 5

Access route A continuous route that permits people and goods to move between the apron or construction edge of the *building* to spaces within a *building*, and between spaces within a *building*.

Amend 5 Jun 2007 **Accessible** Having features to permit use by a *person with a disability*.

Amend 5 Jun 2007 Accessible route An access route usable by a person with a disability. 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 a person with a disability to carry out normal activities and processes within the building.

Amend 5 Jun 2007

Amend 5

Building has the meaning ascribed to it by Sections 8 and 9 of the Building Act 2004.

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

- a) means any *building* or group of *buildings*, or part of a *building* or group of *buildings*, that is:
 - i) used, or intended to be used, only or mainly for residential purposes; and
 - ii) occupied, or intended to be occupied, exclusively as the home or residence of not more than one household: but

b) does not include a hostel, boarding house or other specialised accommodation.

Impervious That which does not allow the passage of moisture.

Person with a disability means a *person* who has an impairment or a combination of impairments that limits the extent to which the person can engage in the activities, pursuits and processes of everyday life, including, without limitation, any of the following:

- a) a physical, sensory, neurological, or
- b) a mental illness.

Amend 5 Jun 2007

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.

Jul 2001

Unisex facilities Facilities available for use by either sex.

COMMENT:

Unisex facilities may also be described as both gender facilities.

Verification Method G1/VM1

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 General

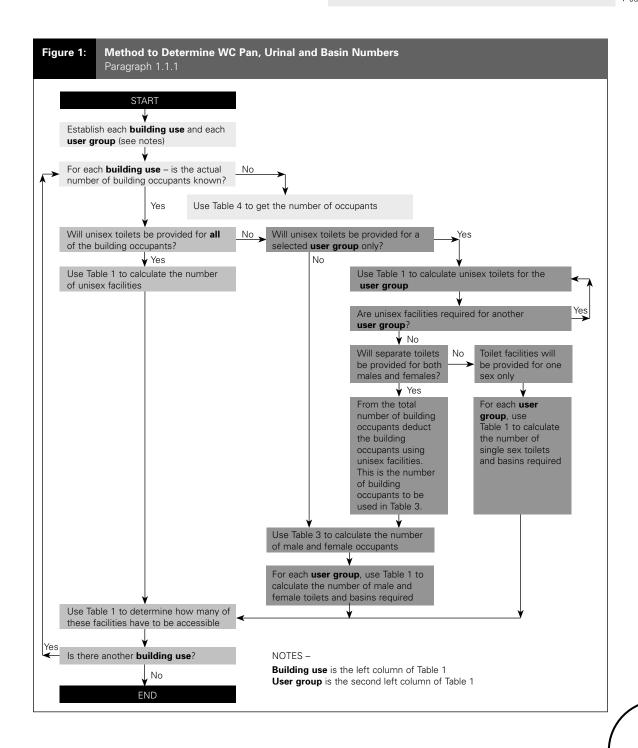
1.1.1 Sanitary facilities are required in occupied *buildings*.

Amend 5 Jun 2007 **1.1.2** WC pans and basins are required in any *building* where people:

a) live or are accommodated

COMMENT:

Examples may include, but are not necessarily limited to: a dwelling, holiday cottage, boarding house, attached dwelling, flat, multi-unit apartment, commune, marae, boarding house, hall of residence, holiday cabin, hostel, hotel, motel, nurses' home, retirement village, time-share accommodation, work camp, camping ground, hospital, old people's home, health camp, borstal, drug rehabilitation centre, old people's home where substantial care is extended, and a prison.



or

b) work

COMMENT:

Examples may include, but are not necessarily limited to: staff facilities in all buildings.

or

c) eat food or drink on the premises

COMMENT:

Examples may include, but are not necessarily limited to: coffee bars, tea rooms, restaurants, bars and nightclubs.

or

d) assemble

COMMENT:

Examples may include, but are not necessarily limited to: a church, cinema, clubroom, hall, museum, public swimming pool, stadium, theatre, whare runanga, early childhood centre, college, day care institution, centre for handicapped people, kindergarten, school, university or transport terminal.

COMMENT:

People who purchase food or drink to take away and customers of commercial and industrial businesses are not required to be included when calculating the number of sanitary facilities to be provided.

- **1.1.3** Toilet facilities for males must contain WC pans and basins and may contain urinals.
- **1.1.4** Showers or baths are required for buildings where:
- a) People live or are accommodated
- b) People engage in active recreation
- c) Children under the age of five are supervised or educated
- d) People work in occupations where they get dirty and require showers before leaving work
- **1.1.5** The number of *sanitary fixtures* for the uses in Paragraphs 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 is calculated for:
- a) WC pans, urinals and basins use Figure 1, Table 1, Table 3 and Table 4.
- b) Baths and showers use Table 2.

- **1.1.6** Provision of *sanitary fixtures* including those facilities for *persons with disabilities* are given in Tables 1 and 2.
- **1.1.7** Where separate facilities are provided, the male facility may include urinals.
- **1.1.8** Where *unisex facilities* are provided, they shall:

Amend 5 Jun 2007

Amend 5

Jun 2007

- 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:

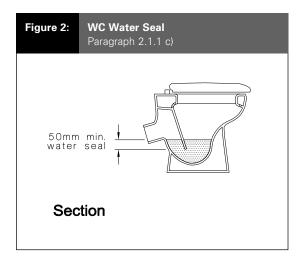
Under the Health and Safety in Employment Regulations 1995, sanitary towel disposal equipment (either fixed or portable) must be provided in sanitary facilities used by females.

- **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.



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

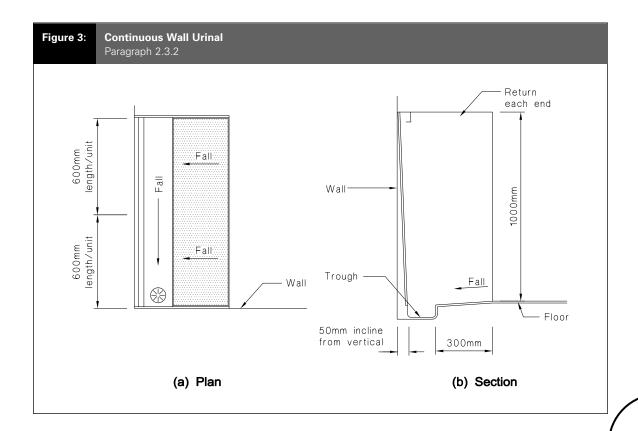
- **2.3.1** A urinal may be of the stall, continuous wall, trough or bowl type.
- **2.3.2** Any urinal shall have at its base a channel or trough of sufficient size to receive all fluids discharging into it. The channel shall drain to a trap at the lowest point where fluids shall enter a discharge pipe 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 304 or when located in the outside air or a marine environment, the grade is to be 316.

Amend 6 Oct 2011

Amend 6 Oct 2011

- **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.



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
- 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:

Amend 6 Oct 2011

Amend 6 Oct 2011 AS 1976 Vitreous china used in sanitary

appliances.

AS 3588 Shower bases and shower

modules.

AS/NZS 2023 Baths for ablutionary purposes.

AS/NZS 1730 Washbasins.

BS 3402 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,

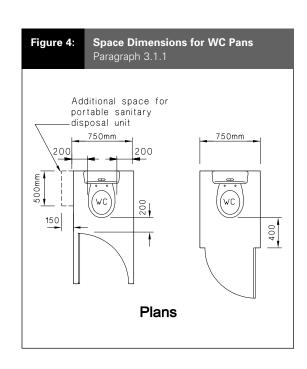
G4 "Ventilation",

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.



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:

- 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".

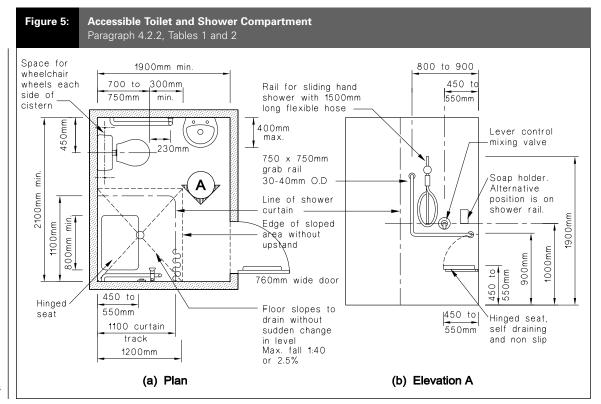
4.2 Number of facilities

- **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.

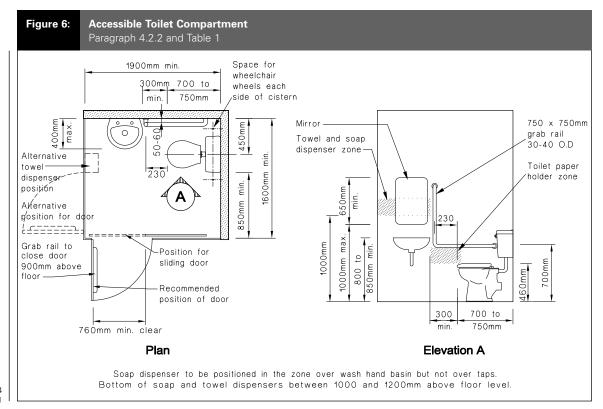
COMMENT:

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.

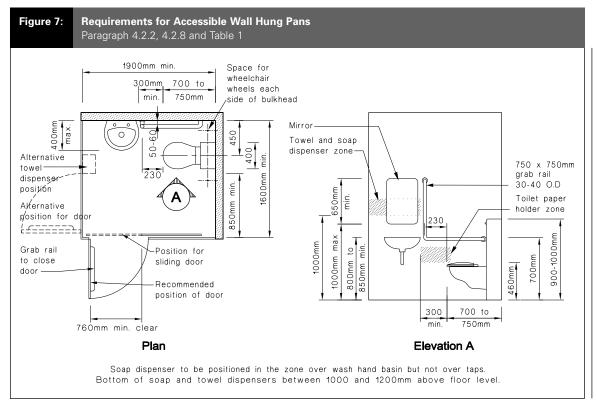
4.2.2 Fixtures and spaces for people with disabilities shall comply with the relevant layouts shown in Figures 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.



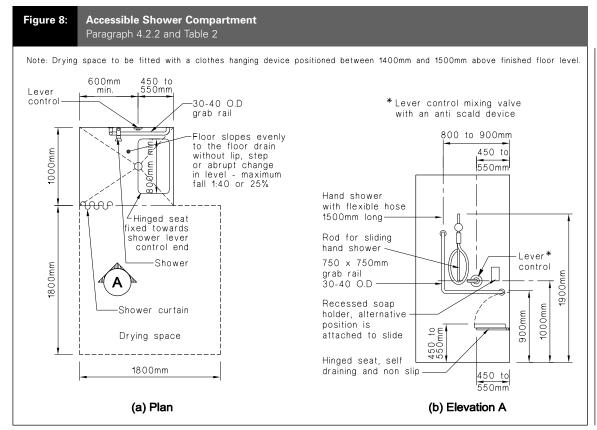
Amend 4 Jul 2001



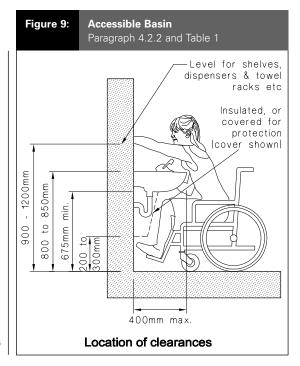
Amend 4 Jul 2001



Amend 4 Jul 2001



Amend 4 Jul 2001



Amend 4 Jul 2001

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*.

Amend 4 Jul 2001

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.

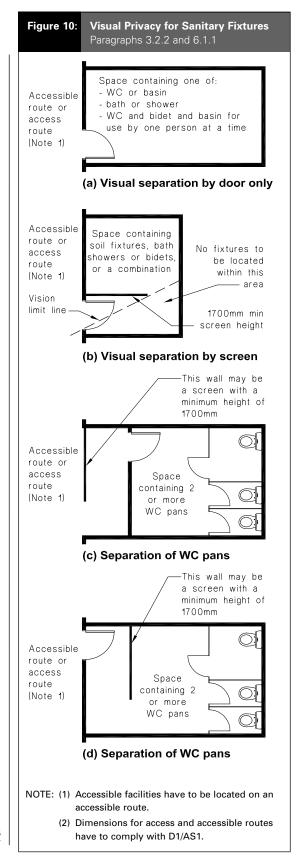
COMMENT:

- "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

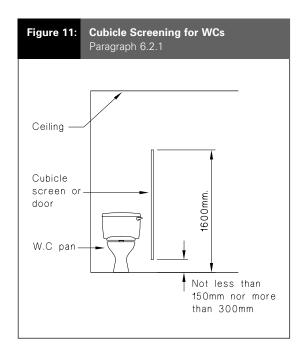
6.1 Line of sight

6.1.1 There shall be no direct line of sight between an *access route* or *accessible route* and a WC, urinal, bath, shower or bidet. See Figure 10 for acceptable layouts.



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.

Amend 4 Jul 2001

Building use Camping Grounds Comment: See also Camping Grounds Regulations, which contain the allocation of 3.5 people per camp site for calculating the number of campers.	User group Female occupants Male occupants cocupants Staff Female patrons		um umt	pans and urinal Urinals Design NOc. 1-50 1 51-100 2 >100 a	Separate sinals lass and 1 add 1 per 50 aff facilities.	Separate sex toilet facilities Separate sex toilet facilities	Ities s only Number Number 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 add 1 per 40 1 2 3 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Basins Design Occ. 1 - 25 26 - 50 > 50 1 - 25 26 - 50 1 - 100 11 - 100 11 - 60 61 - 200 61 - 200	add 1 add 1 per 50 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3	Unisex toil Design Occ. 1 2 - 12 13 - 25 26 - 50 51 - 75 76 - 100 > 100	Unisex toilet facilities Design Number Occ. 1
assembly halls, stadiums, sports venues, grandstands	Male patrons	1 - 50 51 - 250 251 - 500 501 - 800 >800	1 2 3 4 4 add 1 per 350	1-60 61-220 221-400 >400	1 2 3 add 1 per 190	61 – 120 >120 1 – 25 26 – 110 111 – 200 >200	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	201 – 350 >350 1 – 70 71 – 230 231 – 410 >410	3 add 1 2 2 3 3 add 1 per 190 per 190 1	11 – 40	2 add 1 per 50
Museums, art galleries (display areas)	disabilities. Note 6 All patrons	Provide in a	ccordance with	Commercial: an	nusement park,	Provide in accordance with Commercial: amusement park, shopping plaza etc.	2 etc.	>300	- 2		

			Communa	I Non-resi	dential (se	e Notes) -	Communal Non-residential (see Notes) - Continued	q			
Building use	User group				Separate	Separate sex toilet facilities	ilities			Unisex toilet facilities	let facilitie
		Combinatio WC pans	nation of WC ans	Combination of WC pans and urinals WC pans	inals	WC pa	WC pans only	Bas	Basins		
		Design Occ.	Number	Design Occ.	Number	Design Occ.	Number	Design Occ.	Number	Design Occ.	Number
Theatres, cinemas	Female patrons					1 – 10 11 – 50	7 7	1 - 80 $81 - 250$	- 20	1 – 5	-
						>50	add 1	>430	add 1	6 – 30	2
	Male patrons	1 – 15	_	1 – 80	_	1 – 10	S -	1 – 65			
		16 – 80	2	81 – 290	2	11 – 60	2	66 – 220	2	C	- T
) > &O	add 1 per 100	>290	add 1 per 230	000	add I per 70	>220	add 1 per 170	054	add 1 per 40
	Patrons with		-			1 – 300		1 – 300			-
	disabilities. Note 6					>300	2	>300	2		
	Staff	Provide in ac	scordance with	Provide in accordance with Commercial: staff facilities.	aff facilities.						
Places of active recreation,	Female patrons					1 – 10	_	1 – 70	_		
swimming pools, squash courts, avmnasiums						11 - 60 61 - 120	2 %	71 - 230 $231 - 400$	2 8	1 – 5	-
						>120	add 1	>400	add 1	6 – 40	2
							per 70		per 170		
	Male patrons	1 – 25 26 – 130 131	- 00	1 - 50 $51 - 180$	- 00	1 – 20 21 – 80	- 00	1 - 50 $51 - 180$	7 7		
		31 = 270 >270	s add 1 per 150	>320	s add 1 per 150	>150	add 1 per 80	>180	add 1 per 140	>40	add 1 per 40
	Patrons with					1 – 300	<u></u>	1 – 300	_		<u>.</u>
	disabilities. Note 6					>300	2	>300	2		
Assembly Care	Students							1 – 40	-	1 – 25	-
Early childhood centres								41 - 150	2 0	26 - 120	7 0
								0/2	า	231 – 350	0 4
								>270	add 1 per 130	>350	add 1 per 150
Schools, universities	Staff and	Provide in ac	Provide in accordance with Commercial: staff facilities.	Commercial: st	aff facilities						_

Unisex toilet facilities Number add 1 per 200 add 1 per 40 add 1 per 50 က 2 N က 2 166 - 320Design Occ. 36 - 16541 - 801 - 356 - 406 - 30 >320 1 – 5 1 - 5 >30 80 Number per 290 add 1 per 850 per 700 per 200 per 200 per 200 add 1 add 1 add 1 add 1 add 1 Basins 351 - 11501 – 280 281 – 950 1 – 120 121 – 380 1 – 70 71 – 250 1 - 70 71 - 250Design 1 - 3001 - 300>1150 >250 >300 >950 >380 >250 Number per 100 add 1 per 250 per 350 per 60 add 1 per 70 per 80 1 2 3 add 1 WC pans only 1 2 3 add 1 add 1 add 1 Separate sex toilet facilities − 0 m 4 1 – 50 51 – 240 241 – 480 481 – 750 >750 1 – 75 76 – 330 331 – 650 1 – 15 16 – 65 66 – 135 136 – 200 >200 1 - 10 11 - 50 51 - 1101 – 15 16 – 90 91 – 170 >170 Design Occ. 1 - 10 11 - 50 51 - 90 >90 1 – 300 > 300 Commercial (see Notes) 1 - 300>110 >650 >300 add 1 per 1400 add 1 per 450 Number add 1 per 280 Combination of WC pans and urinals ~ ~ ~ Urinals 1 - 500501 - 1700Number of Sanitary Fixtures: WC Pans, Urinals and Basins (Cont'd) 1 – 150 151 – 550 1 – 100 101 – 340 341 – 600 Design Occ. >1700 >550 >600 Number add 1 per 350 add 1 per 100 1 2 3 add 1 per 80 WC pans 1 - 50 51 - 250 251 - 500 501 - 800 >800 1 – 10 11 – 60 61 – 120 >120 Design Occ. 1 – 15 16 – 80 80 Male patrons Patrons with disabilities. Male patrons Patrons with disabilities. Note 6 User group Staff with disabilities. Female staff Male staff Note 6 Female patrons Female patrons Paragraph 1.1 Staff facilities for: offices, banks, shops, hotels, bars and any other building use * Refer Note 5 Amusement parks, shopping plaza, libraries, transport terminals * Refer Note 5 Coffee bars, tea rooms, restaurants, bars, night clubs * Refer Note 5 **Building use** Table 1:

Number of Sanitary Fixtures: WC Pans, Urinals and Basins (Cont'd) Paragraph 1.1

Table 1:

				Indus	Industrial (see Notes)	lotes)					
Building use	User group				Separate s	Separate sex toilet facilities	lities			Unisex toil	Unisex toilet facilities
		Combi	Combination of WC pans and urinals	pans and ur							
		WC pans	oans	Urinals		WC pans		Bas	Basins		
		Design	Number	Design	'n	nber Design Numbe	_	Design	Number	Design	Number
		CCC.		CCC.		Occ.		OCC.		OCC.	
Factories, power stations,	Female staff					1 – 10		1 – 70	_		
industrial plants						11 – 50		71 - 250	2		
						51 – 90				1 – 5	_
						06<	add 1	>250	add 1		
							per 60		per 200		
	Male staff	1 – 10	_	1 – 150	_	1 – 10	.	1 – 70	-	6 – 30	2
		11 – 60	2	151 - 550	2	11 – 50	2	71 - 250	2		
		61 - 120	က			51 - 110	က				
		>120	add 1	>550	add 1	>110	add 1	>250	add 1	>30	add 1
			per 80		per 450		per 70		per 200		per 40
	Staff with					1 – 300	-	1 – 300	—		
	disabilities.					>300	2	>300	2		
	o alon										

Design Occ: Design occupancy – the number of people in the user group.

Number: The number of fixtures or facilities required.

Greater than: > = greater than.

က်

Urinals: 600 mm long stall urinal = 1 urinal.

Staff: Staff and patrons may share the same facilities. The number provided must be the total as required for staff plus those required for patrons.

a) Where staff and patrons use separate toilet facilities:

You should add the number of toilets you have calculated for staff to the number of toilets you have calculated for patrons like this: If the number of patrons is greater than the ">[30]¹" in the staff section of the table, you should use the "add 1 per >[40]¹" to calculate the number of toilets for staff You should calculate the number of toilets for staff and add them to the number of toilets that you have calculated for patrons. b) Where staff and patrons share facilities:

and the number of toilets for patrons. ¹ is based on unisex toilets for staff.

People with disabilities:

6

a) See Paragraph 4.2.1 for situations where accessible facilities must be provided at all groups of toilets.

b) For Industrial buildings – accessible facilities shall be provided where more than 10 people are employed.

c) Accessible facilities need not be in addition to those required for other building occupants.

Figures 5, 6 and 7 for accessible toilet facility layouts. See

COMMENT:

facilities, 100 patrons at a coffee bar require 4 facilities. Using unisex facilities, 8 staff of a coffee bar require Example for separate toilet facilities: Using unisex 2 facilities.

Example for shared toilet facilities: Using unisex

COMMENT:

4 facilities. Using unisex facilities, 8 staff of a coffee oar require 1 facility based on >30 add 1 per 40. facilities, 100 patrons at a coffee bar require

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	1 – 25 26 – 60 61 – 100 >100	1 2 3 add 1 per 50	
Communal Residential				
Community Service and Community Care Hospitals, old people's homes, community housing, specialist care facilities	Occupants	1 – 8 9 – 20 >20	1 2 add 1 per 10	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	1 – 8 9 – 20 >20	1 2 add 1 per 10	For each <i>accessible</i> unit One <i>accessible</i> shower
Camping grounds, motor camps, caravan parks	Occupants	1 – 25 26 – 60 61 – 100 >100	1 2 3 add 1 per 50	Accessible showers provided on the scale of 1 - 100
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 <i>accessible</i> shower compartment (see Figure 8)
Places of active recreation, swimming pools, squash courts, gymnasiums	Patrons Staff	1 – 30 >30	1 add 1 per 50	Where showers are provided include at least one <i>accessible</i> shower compartment (see Figure 8)
Early childhood centres	Children	-	1 bath	-
Schools, Universities – spaces other than those used for active recreation	Students Staff	-	0	Where showers are provided include at least one <i>accessible</i> 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 <i>accessible</i> shower compartment (see Figure 8)
Industrial				
Factory, power station, industrial plant (for those workers engaged in dirty occupations.)	Staff	1 – 7 8 – 16 >16	1 2 add 1 per 10	Where showers are provided one accessible shower is required when more than 10 people are employed

Table 3: Sanitary Facility Design Occupancy for Each Sex Paragraph 1.1.1 **Building Use Multiplication factor** (applies to the number of building occupants) Males **Females** Housing 0.60 0.60 **Group dwelling** Marae, commune **Communal Residential** Boarding house, hospital, prison 0.60 0.60 and old people's home (see Note 1) 0.50 0.50 Camping ground **Communal Non-residential Assembly Service** Church 0.50 0.60 Club room, assembly hall, stadium, sports venue, grand stand 0.80 0.60 Museum and art galleries (display areas only) 0.60 0.60 0.70 Theatre, cinema 0.60 Swimming pool 0.60 0.60 **Assembly Care** School (see Note 1), university 0.60 0.60 Commercial Shopping plaza 0.40 0.70 Library 0.60 0.60 Transport terminals 0.70 0.50 Amusement park, or other building where people are only present 0.60 for about 1 hour and there is no interval 0.60 Coffee bar, tea rooms, restaurants, bars, night club 0.80 0.50 Office, banks (including staff facilities for shops, hotels, bars and any 1.00 0.65 other building use) Industrial Factory, power stations, industrial warehouse 1.00 0.65 1. Applies to buildings or parts of buildings used by both sexes, e.g. co-education schools.

Table 4:	Occupant Densities (adapted from C/AS1 Part 2) Paragraph 1.1.1	
Building (ise	Occupant density (Users/m²) (see Note 1)
Commun	al Non-residential and Commercial	
Airports –	baggage claim concourses waiting areas, check in	0.5 0.1 0.7
	out seating or aisles es, museums areas	1.0 0.25 1.0
Bar standi Bleachers Classroom	pews or similar bench type seating	2.0 2.2 users per linear metre 0.5
Dance floo Day care of Dining, be		1.7 0.25 0.8
Exhibition Fitness ce Gymnasia	areas, trade fairs ntres	0.7 0.2 0.35
Libraries -	nes areas/bowling alleys, etc. stack areas other areas	0.1 0.1 0.15
	nd foyers used for assembly purposes r writing rooms and lounges	1.0 1.0 0.5
Shop space	ts, dining rooms and lounges es and pedestrian circulation areas malls and arcades	0.9 0.3
	es for furniture, floor coverings, large appliances, supplies and manchester ns	0.1 0.2
	n fixed seating	as number of seats (see Note 2) 1.3
Spaces wi	n loose seating th loose seating and tables grandstands theatrical performances	1.3 0.9 1.8 1.3
	space g pools (water surface area) g pool surrounds and seating	2.6 0.2 0.35
Vocational	aboratories training rooms in schools	0.2 0.1
Bedrooms Bunkroom Detention Dormitorie Halls and	s quarters ss, hostels	as number of beds (see Note 2)

Table 4:	Occupant Densities (Cont'd)
	Paragraph 1 1 1

Building use	Occupant density (Users/m²) (see Note 1)
Commercial and Industrial Aircraft hangars Bulk storage (e.g. solid stacked) Commercial laboratories, laundries	0.02 0.01 0.1
Computer rooms (not used as classrooms for training) Factory space in which layout and normal use determines the number of people using it in working hours	0.04 as approved (see Note 3)
Heavy industry Interview rooms Kitchens	0.03 0.2 0.1
Manufacturing and process areas, staff rooms Offices and staffrooms Personal service facilities	0.1 0.1 0.2
Reception areas Workrooms, workshops Warehouse storage (e.g. racks and shelves)	0.1 0.2 0.03
Buildings and parts of buildings with intermittent use Boiler rooms, plant rooms, service units and maintenance workshops Parking buildings, garages	(see Note 4) 0.03 0.02
Exitways, enclosed corridors, lifts (no occupants counted) Laundry and house keeping facilities Storage Toilets and subordinate spaces (no occupants counted)	0.0 0.2 0.02 0.0

Note:

- The floor area to be used shall be the total building use floor area including that occupied by internal partitions and
 fixtures. The occupant densities in this table already allow for a proportion of floor area, appropriate to the activity,
 being occupied by furniture, partitions, fixtures and associated equipment.
- 2. For fixed seating and beds, the number of seats or beds is used instead of an occupant density (users per m²).
- 3. In such cases, the number of occupants must be specified when seeking a building consent. Future increase in numbers shall be treated as a change in use.
- 4. Spaces in *buildings* and parts of *buildings* with intermittent use are normally not included in the calculations for the number of occupants. It is assumed that the occupation is temporary and by people who would already have been included in the number of occupants of another space. The figures given in the table apply where people are specifically employed to perform the functions for which the spaces are provided.

Table 5:	Urinal Flushing Systems
	Paragraph 2.3.6

Number of urinals per cistern	Number of spreaders for wall urinals	Minimum capacity of flush pipe (litres)	Diameter of flush pipe (mm)	Diameter of sparge to spreaders (mm)
1	2	2.5	25	20
2	3	5.0	32	20
3	4	7.5	40	25
4 (see Note 1)	5	10.0	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.

Index G1/VM1 & AS1 PERSONAL HYGIENE

Index G1/VM1 & AS1

All references to Verification Methods and Acceptable Solutions are preceded by **VM** or **AS** respectively.

Access	to a	facili	ty
food	and	work	ar

tood and work areas	. AS1 3.2, Figure 10
lobbies	AS1 6.3.1
unisex facilities	AS1 1.1.5 c)

Camping grounds	, Tables 1 to 3
-----------------	-----------------

People with disabilities	AS1 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2,
	Figures 5 to 9, Tables 1 and 2

accessible route	AS1 4.1.1
Privacy	

cubicles	
line of sight	AS1 6.1, Figure 10
lobbies	AS1 6.3

Sanitary fixtures

acceptable standards	AS1 2.6
access	
pans	AS1 4.2.7
naanla with diaahilitiaa	AC1 1 2 2 4 1

	people with disabilities	AS1 1.2.2, 4.1
ba	asins	3.3, Figure 9, Table 1
bi	dets	AS1 2.4
CC	ommunal sanitary fixtures	AS1 3.4
CC	onstruction and installation	AS1 2.0

construction and installation	AU I 2.0
locations	S1 3.0, 4.2.1
non-flushing sanitary fixtures	AS1 5.0

number of fixtures re	equired AS1 1.0, Figure 1, Tables 1 to 4
sanitary towel dispos	sal
showers	AS1 2.5, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, Figures 5 and 8, Table 2

3110 VVC13	4.2.5, 4.2.4, 1 iguites 5 and 6, table 2
space dimensions	AS1 3.1, 4.2.2, 6.2.1, Figures 4 to 9
toilets	see WC pans
types of fixtures required	AS1 1.0 Tables 1 and 2

typos of fixtures required	
urinals	AS1 2.3, 6.1.1, Table 1
bowl urinals	AS1 2.3.1, 2.3.3, 2.3.5
continuous wall urinals	AC1 2 2 1 Eiguro 2

continuous wall urinals	1, Figure 3
discharge system	AS1 2.3.2
flushing systems	.8, Table 5

manually operated	. AS1 2.3.8
stall urinals	2.3.1, 2.3.5
surface finish	. AS1 2.3.4
trough urinals	.3.1 to 2.3.3

Soil fixtures	 	AS	S1 3.1.1.	3.2.1.	3.2.2.	3.3.1

		, ,
WC pans	AS1 2.1, 3.1.1, 4.2	.2, Figures 4 to 6, Table 1
cisterns		AS1 2.2.2
cubicles		AS1 6.2, Figure 11
fluching evetame		AC1 2 1 1 f) 2 2 1 2 6

nashing systems	
surface finish	AS1 2.1.1 a)
water seals	AS1 2.1.1 c), Figure 2