

DATE: _

CRMD Checklist: Commissioning

When to use this checklist: Commissioning phase

Commissioning is the process used to ensure tasks are assessed, completed and various building and mechanical components validated prior to occupancy. As a member of the operational project team, use this checklist to ensure that all tasks and components are completed and in operation prior to occupancy and to identify and determine required corrective actions.

AREA/UNIT:							
COM	IPLETED BY:						
		Yes	No	N/A	Comments		
	Air Balancing, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Refer to CAN./CSA 317.2 Special Requirements for Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Systems in Health Care Facilities						
	**Air-balancing systems. Tested as needed to confirm airflow as given in the building/space specifications						
PRE-OCCUPANCY	**Relative air pressures for all patient care spaces. Documented evidence verified						
	All high-efficiency air filters: Checked to ensure functioning Checked to ensure manometers present Cleaning/changing schedules established						
	Location for air intakes/exhaust vents. Accomplished as per CSA Standards						
	Air intakes. Separated from sources of contamination				i.e., exhaust fans, boiler or incinerator stacks are separated by at least 25 feet horizontal distance		
	The Plumbing System Refer to CAN/CSA Z317.1 – Special Requirements for Plumbing Installations in Health Care Facilities and CAN/CSA Z8000 Canadian Health Care Facilities						
	Sink design. Reflects parameters in hand-hygiene sink design requirements outlined in CSA standards						
	All faucets. Opened simultaneously to test drain effectiveness				To ensure drains are able to accommodate the amount of water going down the drain without backing up		

	Yes	S S	N/A	Comments		
Water supply. Disinfected before put into service						
Backflow preventers. Installed on all water supply outlets to prevent backflow of water				In accordance with CAN/CSA-B6 Series		
Traffic Patterns for Patients, Visitors, Staff, Supplies, Equipment, Linen and Waste Further information on the requirements in this section can be found in the CAN/CSA Z8000 Canadian Health Care Facilities						
Patient movement. Designed to cause minimal exposures (patient-to-patient and patient-to-visitors)						
Clean and sterile supplies and equipment. Transported and stored to prevent cross-contamination						
Movement and transport of all wastes. Designed to prevent minimal exposure to patients and visitors						
Housekeeping						
Cleaning and staffing schedules. Established to maintain the area as per Environmental Services Best Practice Guidelines						
Adequate number of: Linen hampers Waste containers for biohazard waste General waste are provided						
All light pulls/emergency pull cords. Compatible with hospital-grade disinfectants						
Plant Engineering						
Written schedules and procedures established for routine preventative maintenance of: HVAC systems Cooling towers Clinical suctioning systems (should be planned but not necessarily completed before occupancy)						

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Architectural Refer to CSA Z8000 Canadian Health Care Facilities				
Ceiling, wall and floor surfaces: Properly finished Are appropriate to areas and usage (includes finishes) Compatible with hospital-grade disinfectants				
Pipe and ductwork penetrations. Sealed properly				
Plumbing fixtures, window and door frames, kitchen and work counters. Caulked to the wall or floor surface to prevent water seepage and subsequent mold growth				
Mechanical Refer to CSA Z8000 Canadian Health Care Facilities and CSA Z317.2 Special Conditioning (HVAC) Systems in Health Care Facilities	l Requ	uirem	nents	for Heating, Ventilation and Air-
 Mechanical systems. Equipped and designed to include: Easy access and maintenance, especially with systems needing frequent maintenance or where infection control is a concern System equipment maintenance and repair can be achieved with minimal disruption to patients HVAC systems have the capacity to be isolated into zones to respond to emerging infectious diseases 				Examples are airborne isolation rooms, for which particular requirements for HVAC and plumbing systems apply
Hand-hygiene sinks. Wrist blades or foot water- volume controls are properly adjusted				
Electrical				
Fans, air handling units, special equipment, etc. identified on electrical circuitry and backup systems				
Furniture, Finishes and Surfaces				
 Furniture, finishes and surfaces: Promote easy maintenance/repair and cleaning (must withstand facility-approved cleaning and disinfectant products) Do not support microbial growth Non-porous, smooth surfaces Monolithic ceilings (i.e., constructed without fissures, cracks and crevices) 				

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments		
 Furniture upholstered with impervious material Antimicrobial treated surfaces not used Wall finishes washable In areas where plumbing fixtures are present, wall finishes moisture resistant 						
Operational						
Personnel. Trained to use new equipment related to IPAC (e.g., macerators, room controls)						
Final project systems and equipment. Reviewed and approved by facility infection- control department						

Steps before occupancy

Develop checklists specific to the project for a walk-through just before occupancy. Core IC issues for inclusion are listed below as applicable.

Stage	Task	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
2 weeks before moving into new facility	Processing packs. Used to check steam and gas sterilizers Water temperatures. Verified correct				Refer to most recent CAN./CSA Z314.3 Effective sterilization in health care facilities by the steam process section 12.3 and CAN./CSA Z314.1 Ethylene oxide sterilizers for health care facilities, Annex A
	Transportation routes for patients, visitors, staff and clean/soiled items. Established				
1 week before moving into new facility	**Evaluation of HVAC supplying special areas. Completed. To include: Operating rooms Interventional cardiology rooms Bronchoscopy suites Airborne-infection isolation (AII) rooms Protective isolation rooms				
	Airborne isolation rooms. Tested to ensure airflow is negative to the hallway				

Stage	Task	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	**Laminar air hoods. Completed for effective operation and functioning according to manufacturer's specifications				
	Aerators removed from faucets in patient-care areas				
	Construction debris. Removed and contractors completed their own cleaning				
	Pre occupancy terminal clean and disinfection of area. Completed by Housekeeping department				
	Single use towel and soap dispensers. Installed in appropriate locations adjacent to handwashing sinks				
	Hand hygiene sinks: Approved products installed Dispensing container properly assembled Excess tubing connecting to foot pumps removed Paper towel dispenser properly mounted, filled and dispensing				Refer to CSA Z8000 Canadian Health Care Facilities
	Location of waste receptacle for paper towels: Waste bins placed closely to hand hygiene sink as per CSA Z8000 Lidded bins are foot-pedal operated Paper-waste receptacles made of corrosion-free material and have wide-mouth design				Refer to CSA Z8000 Canadian Health Care Facilities
	PPE and waste receptacle. Readily accessible in patient-care areas				
	Sharps containers: Located at point-of-use Puncture resistant, tamper resistant, leak proof and designed so used sharps can be discarded with one hand Clearly identified as biological hazard Have a carrying handle with lid that is securely attached to container and can be closed and locked when container full				

^{**}Objective evidence should be requested from contractor that HVAC is providing air exchanges and filtration as designed, before owner acceptance

References

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- Bartley JM. APIC state-of-the-art report: the role of infection control during construction in health care facilities. Am J Infect Control. 2000;28(2):156-69. Available from: http://www.apic.org/Resource_/TinyMceFileManager/Practice_Guidance/IC-During-Construction-HC-Fac.pdf
- 3. Ontario. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Space planning guide for community health care facilities. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2015. Available upon request from: HealthCapitalInvestmentBranch@ontario.ca
- 4. CSA Group. CSA Z8000-11: Canadian health care facilities. Toronto, ON: CSA Group; 2011.
- 5. CSA Group. CSA Z317.13-12: Infection control during construction, renovation, and maintenance of health care facilities. Toronto, ON: CSA Group; 2012.
- 6. CSA Group. CAN/CSA Z317.2-10: Special Requirements for heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems in health care facilities. Toronto, ON: CSA Group; 2010.
- 7. CSA Group. CSA Z317.1-09(R2014): Special requirements for plumbing installations in health care facilities. Toronto, ON: CSA Group; 2009.